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The President General’s Message

AGAIN I want to urge each Chapter to make a very special effort to observe Constitution Week September 17-23 in every possible way to emphasize in your communities and States the advantages of our Federal Constitution and our Constitutional Republic.

Perhaps the greatest basic need today is the preservation of our Constitutional Government. In order to do this, citizens must understand and appreciate the Constitution itself and be familiar with its provisions, principles and benefits.

If Americans are aware of the dangers confronting our Government and recognize the necessity of doing their part in accepting their personal responsibilities of helping protect the Republic and its symbol, the Stars and Stripes, which protect us, then we can be assured of preserving our heritage of freedom entrusted to our safekeeping to pass on, bright and un tarnished, to posterity.

Of all citizens, Daughters of the American Revolution should be especially active and interested in seeing to it that our Constitution is studied and followed; for we are the lineal descendants of those who helped win our national independence and establish our government. If we truly appreciate the spirit of our ancestors, we will emulate it in self-sacrifice and public service for the benefit of our descendants.

Elsewhere in this issue of our D. A. R. Magazine the President General makes suggestions as to how Chapters can help observe Constitution Week. Each member can do a little something to assist. All together we can have an outstanding record in making the public in general, as well as our own members, understand better the values of our Constitution and our Constitutional Government.

This is an extra-special project for this year, and it is hoped that one hundred percent cooperation and participation will be reported from every State. Full reports from the Chapter and State questionnaires will be compiled and published during the Winter.

Your President General, for this her last year in office, also wishes to repeat her hope that all Chapters will strive again to qualify for our Honor Roll goals. The record of the first year was splendid; that of the past year was excellent; it is not too much to ask that this year the number of Chapters on the Honor Rolls be even much larger than before.

The twelve points on the Honor Roll are easily understood and can be attained, if there is work on the part of the Chapter members. They incorporate all our splendid objectives of historical appreciation, patriotic service and educational training. If it is impossible for a Chapter to fulfill all the requirements, it can do as much as possible along the lines that can be reached.

Daughters of the American Revolution have an extraordinary record of historical, patriotic and educational work through our 65 years of service. The groundwork has been firmly laid by our predecessors. It is up to us to build on that past and use it as a stepping stone for even greater progress this year and the years to come.

Gertrude S. Carraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

[ 835 ]
A United States Flag for the U. S. Senate Chamber was presented June 7 by the D. A. R., at ceremonies in the office of the Vice President. Here Vice President Richard M. Nixon is accepting the Flag from Miss Gertrude Carraway, President General; looking on are Senator Lyndon Johnson, Senate Majority Leader, and Senator William F. Knowland, Senate Minority Leader.

The 3400-man Brigade of Midshipmen at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., massed on Armed Forces Day, May 21, for presentation of 52 State and Territorial Flags from the National Society, D. A. R. The flags, given as replacements for those donated to the Academy in 1937, were accepted by Rear Admiral W. F. Boone, Academy Superintendent.
THE Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776 by the Second Continental Congress in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It had been written for the Congress by a committee appointed for that purpose consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert L. Livingston. Thomas Jefferson, who was a skillful writer, prepared the manuscript which other members of the committee approved with little amendment and which was approved by the Congress.

Lest it be forgotten, the fact should be restated that freedom from tyrannical rule by an overseas government was not won without a fight of four years' duration. Defeat of the British Army headed by Lord Cornwallis in 1781 did not bring acknowledgment of independence. Not until two more years had elapsed did England concede the independence of the United States in the Treaty of Paris on September 3, 1783.

What were the dissatisfactions which prompted the overthrow of English government of the colonies? The settlers wanted to enjoy their most precious rights—the rights of Englishmen. The King of England not only had restricted freedom of the pioneering forefathers, but also had been increasing his encroachment on these rights.

It might be pointed out with clarity that the thirteen colonies did not sever relations with England because they ceased to consider themselves Englishmen nor because they wanted to repudiate English customs and traditions brought to America. Rather, it was for reason of persistent violation of their rights and privileges as Englishmen. The Declaration of Independence was devoted to an explanation of such flagrant violations.

What were rights of Englishmen held so dear to the lives of American settlers? Four of these rights were found in the Magna Carta. They were (1) prompt trial by a jury of fellow countrymen, (2) taxation only by consent or approval of representatives of the people, (3) impartial justice to all without the denial, sale, or delay of it to any one, and (4) punishment according to the severity of the crime. Two additional rights of Englishmen had been developed in 1628 in the Petition of Right granted by the Stuarts. These rights were (1) private citizens should not be tried in military courts and (2) there should be no quartering of troops upon the people. The English Bill of Rights of 1688 contained three more postulates or great rights, (1) the right of petition should not be denied, (2) excessive fines should not be imposed, cruel and unusual punishments inflicted, nor excessive bail be required, and (3) people should not be denied the right to carry arms.

The Declaration of Independence cleared the atmosphere and put an end to obedience to an overseas government. In order that a clear picture of the document may be had a portion of the first two paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence is herewith quoted:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the (Continued on page 874)
Observe Constitution Week

By Gertrude S. Carraway, President General

In line with this year’s D.A.R. Chapter Program theme, “Protect America’s Future Through Patriotic Education,” a Resolution adopted by the 64th Continental Congress in April urged that “Daughters of the American Revolution in every locality study and publicize the Constitution during its 168th Anniversary Week of September 17-23, 1955;

“Request their Mayors and Governors to proclaim (or endorse) Constitution Week; and sponsor Chapter, school and public programs on the Constitution, especially emphasizing the primary purposes of good government as set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution and the duty of citizens in our Republic to protect the Constitution and the freedoms as set forth in its Bill of Rights, so that it may continue to protect us and our posterity in This Nation under God.”

The President General sincerely hopes that each and every Chapter will make special efforts to do something for our Constitution during the week of September 17-23. Even if the Chapters have not then started their Fall meetings, they can have officers and committees at work. Surely it is not too much to ask that a little extra time and attention be devoted to such an important subject.

Questionnaires sent to every Chapter Regent along with copies of the 1955 Resolutions should be filled in and returned directly to the President General and to the respective State Regent prior to October 1.

There is no limit to what might be accomplished, the Chapters making their own decisions as to what they prefer to do.

Besides the ways mentioned in the Resolution, a Chapter can during the week present Good Citizenship medals, Awards of Merit, American History prizes or certificates; business firms might be requested to have patriotic advertisements; newspapers should be asked to print patriotic editorials and articles or portions of the Constitution; ministers might be urged to preach patriotic sermons, for our Americanism is firmly founded on religious faith and principles.

Radio and television stations would probably be willing to have special programs, given either by D.A.R. members or by other speakers or panelists. Other patriotic organizations will likely be glad to cooperate and assist.

Children might be asked to write essays or deliver orations on the Constitution, at school or at public programs. They could be taught the words of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, The American’s Creed, or The Star-Spangled Banner.

United States Flags should be flown during the entire week. Flags and Flag Codes may be presented to schools, camps, Scout troops, etc. D.A.R. Manuals for Citizenship can also be given to persons applying for citizenship.

Naturalization Courts are exceptionally opportune times for Daughters of the American Revolution to welcome new citizens and emphasize the responsibilities of good citizenship.

From the National Defense Department at D.A.R. Headquarters can be purchased at very reasonable rates copies of the Constitution which could be presented to schools and much other patriotic material which might be distributed to school children or adults. These should be ordered well in advance, to assure prompt deliveries.

Each Chapter can do much to stimulate special attention to our Constitution. Every one of our fine D.A.R. Committees can use the week to further its particular projects.

From the Mayor of one city came a promise to issue a proclamation setting aside September 17-23 as Constitution Week, if we would provide him with a recommended draft. For the benefit of others who might wish such suggestions, the following is given tentatively, to be adapted as desired:

PROCLAMATION
Designating September 17-23, 1955 as
CONSTITUTION WEEK

Whereas, the basic need in our Nation today is the preservation of Constitutional Government; and

(Continued on page 882)
Imagine, if you can, a girl mother with a babe on her back accompanying and rendering invaluable service to a military expedition in its exploration of the unknown wilderness between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean. This stranger than fiction story has its rebirth in the Sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

As early as 1783, twenty years before he sent forth Lewis and Clark, Thomas Jefferson attempted to promote an exploration to the Pacific Northwest. Three attempts he made, three times he failed. Nor then did Jefferson who assumed the presidency in 1801 abandon the idea. He delegated his secretary, Meriwether Lewis, whom he had watched develop from youth, to head an exploration. But someone should accompany young Merne in command. Who?

"Bill Clark, my old friend," answered Lewis promptly. "We served together under Mad Anthony Wayne; that red head is just the man I want."

"Will he go? Find out!" ordered Jefferson.

"Go?" Bill Clark was eager for the chance.

Methodically all was planned. Congress appropriated $2500; passports through French Louisiana were secured; a keelboat was built; men were selected.

Unexpectedly came a bombshell of good luck for the United States—the purchase of Louisiana, land which extended from the Mississippi to the Rockies, thousands of acres for the small sum of fifteen million dollars.

Jefferson was jubilant. The expedition would be exploring United States territory as far west as the Rockies. Who owned the country between the mountains and the Pacific Ocean? Spain, Russia and England claimed it. The United States had established one claim to the land drained by the Columbia River when, in 1792, Robert Gray, a daring young trader, had discovered that river. Now then, if Lewis and Clark explored to the coast, who could tell? Jefferson thrilled to the fabulous possibility. Best to keep his dream secret, he decided.

Ostensibly, the object of the expedition was to find a water route by way of the Missouri River to the ocean; treat with the Indians and determine where trading posts could best be established. Armed with letters of credit the expedition left Wood River near St. Louis on May 14th, 1804.

There were forty-five men to begin with, some of whom were to return to St. Louis the following spring. Up that swirling muddy Missouri they policed and cardelled and propelled their pirogues and keelboat. They met the crafty Sioux and extended the hand in friendship; they gathered specimens of plant and animal life; they mapped the country and recorded astronomical observations.

The latter part of October they reached the Mandan country. Wintry blasts chilled them. The river would soon be freezing over. Might they winter with the Mandans? The chiefs counseled. North westerners and Hudson’s Bay traders were suspicious. These Americans had come to compete against them in the fur trade. They were astounded to learn that France no longer owned the country. Just where did that leave them? They hurried north to find out from headquarters. If this was an attempt by the United States to gain territory through exploration, the British would outfit an expedition to outstrip them.

From the warlike tribe, the Minnetarees, Lewis and Clark obtained a crude map of the country to the west. But who could furnish information of the terrain around the headwaters of the Missouri? Among the traders was a French renegade, Tous saint Charbonneau, who had as wives two Shoshone prisoners captured in 1800 near the three forks of the Missouri. When Lewis and Clark questioned Sacajawea (Bird Woman) they discovered a diamond in the rough. Here was a young maid of sixteen summers who burned with desire to return to her own people and help free them from their mountain prison. West of the Great Divide they lived in hunger
and fear because they did not possess that
white man's superior weapon, the gun,
with which their enemies had been equipped
by the trader. The Shoshones only valuable
possession was horses.

"Horses?" The two captains pricked
up their ears. "Do your people use boats,
canoes to navigate the rivers?" Lewis
asked.

"No. They travel on horses."

"If we need horses to cross the moun-
tains do you think your people could
furnish them?"

"You see my people? You bring them
guns?"

"Guns. No, but we will open the way
for traders."

"You take me with you?" The eyes, the
voice were pleading.

The captains considered. Why not? But
this was a military expedition. They
couldn't take a woman with them, a young
mother with a baby. What would Presi-
dent Jefferson, what would Congress think
of such goings-on? But this young squaw's
help might be just the factor they would
need for success.

They housed her at the fort, hiring
Charbonneau as interpreter, a man who
plotted and caused trouble not only with
the Indians but the British traders. She
served as interpreter for them that winter,
during which time the captains had ample
opportunity to study this young Shoshone.
In the spring when Charbonneau backed
out and decided to go with the British
who had organized a similar expedition
to beat Lewis and Clark, they contrived
to see that he returned to the fold. Cer-
tainly it wasn't that they needed Charbon-
neau but rather the aid of his young wife.

April 7th, 1805, Sacajawea's heart beat
a happy tattoo when the little flotilla of
two pirogues and six canoes left Fort
Mandan and headed toward the west. She
was going back to the Shining Mountains.
She would find her people for these kind
white men opening a trail for traders who
one day would supply her people with
guns.

Eager to prove her worth Sacajawea
was watchful for ways to serve. Nor did
she ask or expect favors from hardy men
over whose hearts her very presence with
a tiny eight-week-old papoose cast an
nostalgic aura. Accustomed as she was to
seek roots for food, she was quick to dis-
cover the wild artichoke which the field
mice had buried and which added vari-
tation to a buffalo meat diet.

If there were any doubting Thomases
as to the wisdom of taking a woman on
the expedition, their objections were soon
dispelled. During a sudden squall when
Sacajawea rode in the lead pirogue with
her scatterbrained husband at the helm,
the canoe suddenly tilted sideways. In-
stead of righting it, Charbonneau with
hands off the rudder, prayed to his god
deliverance while his quick-witted wife
grasped the irreplacable medicines and
papers floating overboard down the swir-
ling Missouri. To commemorate such serv-
ice the grateful captains named a river in
Montana, "Sacajawea," a river which to-
day bears the ignominious title, "Crooked
Creek."

On pushed the thirty-one men ashamed
to complain of carbuncles, sore eyes and
rheumatic pains while the little squaw,
whom they called Janey or Bird Woman,
wrestled to hide cramps and burning fever
when they were portaging around the
Great Falls of the Missouri. As they
emerged from that scenic canyon, "The
Gates of the Mountains," she cheered them
by sighting smoke signals in the hills.
Her hiding people were watching; from
them they would get horses and be relieved
of towing heavily-laden canoes up a rock-
bedded river. Would her encouragement
have prevailed had those men known that
with every step their toes were pushing
aside yellow nuggets of gleaming yellow
gold many times fifteen million, the cost
of the entire Louisiana Territory? It was
well for the Lewis and Clark Expedition
that they were unaware of the bonanza.

Sacajawea heartened the men when she
recognized the three forks of the Missouri,
the site where the Gallatin, Madison and
Jefferson unite their forces to form the
mighty river. Here five years ago she had
been taken captive and her people had
been raided for their horses, their only
worthwhile possession.

After a few days' rest they again pushed
on, going up the Jefferson. With every
mile they found navigation becoming in-
creasingly difficult in a river filled with
beaver dams. By turns the two captains
scouted on foot in search of the elusive
Shoshones. The situation was becoming
desperate. Finally, Lewis declared that
he with Drewyer, Shields and McNeal would search without returning to the boats no matter how many days it took. Sacajawea told Lewis where to go—past the Beaverhead, over the Great Divide and there on the banks of the Lemhi River was the usual location of the main village. She showed him with what signs he should greet her people lest he be taken for an enemy and be killed. Meanwhile she, with the others under Clark’s command, would slowly make their way up the river.

Then August 17th, 1805, it happened.

Sacajawea stood stock still, shrieked with joy and pointed toward the west. Two horsemen were galloping madly toward them.

“My people! My people!” she cried, sucking her fingers and dancing around and around and running back to Clark. “See, they come! Chief Red Head, see my people!”

“Are you sure, Bird Woman?” Clark asked, although for the moment he didn’t care if they were Blackfeet or devils from hell he was that glad to see Indians on horses.

“Ai, Shoshone horses, Shoshone dress.” Very suddenly one of the riders wheeled his horse and galloped back to the west. Clark waved frantically to the approaching lone horseman and was rewarded with a halloo that certainly wasn’t Indian.

“Drewyer!” exclaimed Clark. “If it isn’t Drewyer dressed like an Indian. Drewyer reared his horse to a quick stop.

“Are we going to get horses, Drewyer?” Clark asked.

“These people are hard to deal with. They’re suspicious, afraid, and pitifully hungry.” Drewyer looked at Sacajawea and saw a twinge of pain pass over her face.

“So it is still with them,” she said softly. “Captain Lewis is waiting at the forks ahead with thirty Shoshones.

“Ride back to the boats and tell the men I’m going ahead to meet Lewis,” ordered Clark.

As they neared the forks of the Jefferson, singing, galloping horsemen came dashing to meet. With nostalgic eagerness Sacajawea scanned each face, her heart thumping madly. Had the five snows that had intervened so changed them that she couldn’t recognize one? Where were her brothers, Cameahwait, Brave Buffalo and High Hawk? Her heart sank. These people were all strangers.

A council lodge was hastily constructed of willow brush and Sacajawea was summoned to interpret. In the council circle sat Lewis and Clark, McNeal, Shields and Drewyer with the Shoshone men.

Captain Lewis rose and addressed the chief: “Worthy chief of the Shoshone Nation! While I was with you in your home in the mountains I told you many times that we had with us a Shoshone woman who had been taken prisoner by the Minnetarees. This is the woman.” He turned to Sacajawea. “Interpret that, will you, please?”

Sacajawea rose. She looked up at the chief, still a young man but gaunt, hollow-eyed, his hair cropped close to his head in mourning but around that head . . . she leaned forward in concentrated attention, her eyes narrowed. Was she seeing aright? A small hoop wound with porcupine quills suspended one downy white eagle feather over his left ear. A hot flush pulsed over her small body.

“Cameahwait.” she gasped. “My brother, I am your sister!”

Forgotten was the council meeting, forgotten all formality. She rushed up to the chief and threw her blanket around his shoulders, put her cheek against his and sobbed, “Cameahwait, I am your sister.”
Cameahwait patted the sobbing girl. "My long lost sister. I mourned you, too, as dead."

Sacajawea looked up. "My mother, my sisters, where?"

"Gone to the land of the Spirits."

"Gone!"Again Sacajawea burst into sobs.

"Hush, my sister. We shall talk of these things after the council."

Sacajawea gave a quick guilty start. She had forgotten the council, forgotten these white chiefs. Suddenly abashed, she turned and stumbled back to her place beside Clark, her body shaking with sobs so difficult to check.

Clark drew her down beside him and patted her hand. "That's all right, little Bird Woman. You needn't be ashamed of your tears. Quite a homecoming, a reunion."

"Remarkable! Brother and sister," Lewis mumbled, awed and pleased at this lucky turn of events.

It was a lucky turn of events not only for the Lewis and Clark Expedition but for the United States of America. Horses, which Lewis had doubted the chief would sell, were now promised. Nor then did Sacajawea's service while with her people cease. When Cameahwait, due to seditious words whispered by Charbonneau, decided to break camp and head his starving nation for the buffalo plains without portaging the white man's goods across the pass and without selling them horses, Sacajawea disclosed the plot and persuaded Cameahwait to fulfill his promises so that the day might sooner come when traders would provide them with guns.

A Shoshone guide, nicknamed Toby, and wiry Shoshone horses carrying the explorers' packs made possible that hazardous trek up the Bitterroots and along the Lolo Trail to the Clearwater River where new canoes were built that would speed the explorers down the Columbia to the coast. When hostile tribes were met Sacajawea's presence saved her white friends from attack for, according to Indian custom, no woman accompanied a war party. She also continued her interpreting and throughout that long wet winter at Fort Clatsop, south of the Columbia, she eased relations between the two races while she fashioned countless pairs of moccasins for all.

One big question tormented Lewis and Clark on that long journey: had the British Expedition set out from Mandan? If so, had it beat them down the Columbia to the Pacific? En route they asked the Indians: "Have you seen white men?"

"Never before see pale face," was their heartening reply.

When, finally in November, 1805, the explorers feasted their eyes on the huge waves washing the Pacific Coast, they were doubly jubilant that they had reached their journey's goal and been first to explore the wilderness that stretched between the Missouri and the western sea. March 23rd, 1806, Lewis and Clark nailed down claim for the United States by posting documents declaring that they "had been sent by the United States government by way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean." Closing the gates of Fort Clatsop, they headed home.

The two captains separated at Traveler's Rest (near Missoula, Montana): Lewis to explore the route to the Marias River and Clark to travel by way of the headwaters of the Missouri. Bird Woman again brought into use her keen sense of direction and location. She piloted Clark from Wisdom River to the forks of the Jefferson where their canoes were sunk and cache buried. With keen eyes she watched for her people but with sinking heart learned that no time could be spent in searching for them. Again resuming the role of guide she pointed out Bozeman Pass by which they could reach the Yellowstone River where they would reunite with Lewis and his men.

Throughout that homeward trek joyful hearts were making feet light, all but Sacajawea's. When she reached Fort Mandan and heard Charbonneau's final decision not to accompany the expedition to Washington to receive the plaudits of President Jefferson and Congress, she realized that she must again assume that loathsome job of being just another squaw to her brutal husband.

Her heart breaking she watched Lewis and Clark pay Charbonneau for his services and dimly heard them express regret that, since she was not on the payroll, they were unable to reward her. However, one hundred and fifty years later a grateful nation whose boundaries stretched from (Continued on page 853)
Mrs. J. DeForest Richards Passes Away

MRS. J. DEFOREST RICHARDS, Treasurer General of our National Society, passed away Wednesday night, June 8, at her home in Chicago, Ill.

The funeral was held Saturday afternoon, June 11, in Chicago. A number of D. A. R. members attended. The President General, Miss Gertrude Carraway, and the two Chief Clerks from the Office of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Frances Davis and Mrs. Jeannette Jackson, flew to Chicago for the services, during which, by request, a tribute to Mrs. Richards was paid by the President General personally and on behalf of the Society.

Miss Carraway called attention to the long and faithful service of Mrs. Richards in many capacities including Chicago Chapter Regent, State Treasurer, State Regent, National Chairman, Vice President General and Treasurer General. She said that Mrs. Richards' able devotion to her position as Treasurer General since April, 1953, had been well “above and beyond the call of duty.” Also praised were her character, integrity, ability and patriotic endeavor.

At a special Board Meeting held June 21 to fill the vacancy, the President General again paid high tribute to Mrs. Richards' outstanding record and conducted a Memorial Service. Resolutions of respect were passed by the Board.

The Board also passed a resolution authorizing the acceptance of voluntary contributions for a Gertrude Gilpin Oliver Richards Memorial Fund to place a suitable memorial at one of the D. A. R. Schools.

Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen Elected Treasurer General

MRS. E. ERNEST WOOLLEN, Chairman of the National Society's Finance Committee for the past five years, is the new Treasurer General of our National Society, D. A. R. succeeding the late Mrs. J. DeForest Richards.

Her unanimous election took place at a special meeting of the National Board of Management called for June 21 by the President General. She will fill the unexpired term until the next Continental Congress in April, 1956.

Mrs. Woollen was installed in her new office June 23 by the President General, who administered the Oath of Office and placed over her shoulder the ribbon of a National Officer. Attending the brief ceremony in the Treasurer General's Office were Mrs. Jeannette Jackson and Mrs. Frances Davis, Chief Clerks in the Treasurer General's Office; and Miss Janie Glascock, Chief Clerk of the Business Office at National Headquarters.

A native of Baltimore, Md., Imilda Laucks Buckingham Woollen is a charter member of the John Eager Howard Chapter, organized in February, 1911. She has served the Chapter as Regent, Vice Regent, Corresponding Secretary, Registrar, Treasurer and Chairman of numerous committees. For her State Society she has been State Treasurer, Chairman of State Conference, Chairman of Finance and member of many other committees.

Forty years ago she began her annual work with Congressional Committees, as a Page during Mrs. W. C. Story's administration. For 16 years she has been chairman of the Congress Banquet Committee. She will continue as this year's Banquet Chairman.

Mrs. Woollen is a lifetime Methodist. As Finance Committee Chairman, she has been in active touch with the Office of the Treasurer General, and is well informed on the Society's financial affairs.

Succeeding Mrs. Woollen as Finance Chairman will be Mrs. Newton Montgomery, past State Treasurer of the District of Columbia D. A. R., who has for the past two years been a member of the committee.
SEVERAL years ago our Chapter Regent appointed me Chairman of our Americanism committee. Making inquiries as to what my duties were, I found that one of the most important was to attend naturalization court and to give to each new citizen a flag and a welcome card.

At the first court session that I attended, after the ceremonies were over and the judge had left the court room, I saw a great many of these new Americans crowding around a little gray-haired Irishman. He seemed to be so very popular with these people I asked who he was. The man looked at me disgustedly and said, "Why, that is Jerry Pierce. If it were not for Mr. Pierce, many of us would not have our citizenship papers today." His popularity intrigued me, so as soon as I got the opportunity, I told him that I was a D.A.R. and that I'd like to know how and why he was so popular with these people, and asked if I could steal a little of his glory by furnishing him with our D.A.R. Manuals for Good Citizenship.

That is how I came to know Jerry Pierce and his wife, Mary, and their great work with the foreign-born, trying to become American citizens.

Here is their story. Nine years ago, a decorated young war hero came back to Texas from the Pacific war. The United States Government started to deport him to Mexico because he was a wetback alien. Confused and worried, he turned to his former National Guard commander for help. Jerry Pierce—the former commander, helped the veteran to get his citizenship papers. Ever since that time, Jerry Pierce and his wife, Mary, have been teaching and helping the foreign-born become American citizens. They have conducted a citizenship school for aliens, teaching the fundamentals of United States government.

There was no charge for their services. For a number of years they paid all of the expenses of the school, even buying the textbooks the government requires to be used. I have furnished them with many hundreds of our D.A.R. Manuals in all the different languages that we have published.

Many of these aliens could speak no English, others were confused by the many English words that sound the same but have several different meanings. Jerry and Mary soon learned to teach these people as you would teach a child. Many of these people had college degrees in other lands. The Pierces learned to use one-syllable words as much as possible. Many were taught to speak English.

About two years ago they decided on naming their school The American By Choice (A BY C) school. They also formed the A By C Club. Only foreign-born American citizens with a current poll tax can belong. It is a nonprofit corporation, educational and charitable, and the purpose for which it is formed is to support an educational and charitable undertaking as authorized by sub-division 105 of article 1302 of the Texas revised civil statutes of 1925, to wit: (1) To help foreign-born petitioners for American citizenship by providing a free school of training in every place large enough to support such a school. (2) To set up scholarships in universities for worthy first generations Americans. (3) To help foreign-born Americans learn their civic duties by an educational program in Americanism. (4) To interest the membership in civic affairs of the city, county, state, and nation and to teach our American way of life and to foster a 100% Americanism program.

The Pierces were honored recently for their long years of Americanism work by Daughters of the American Revolution. Only Mr. Pierce could attend the award ceremony at the Harris County court house. Mrs. Pierce who has shared in this work all these years was at home too ill to attend. Mr. Pierce accepted the framed citation for himself, his wife, and the hundreds of new citizens they had trained. The citation will hang near a globe given the Pierces several years ago by two of their former pupils—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sacks.

Mary Pierce is dead. She died soon after the D.A.R. citation was given to them. I attended her funeral as a D.A.R., a Co-

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When President General Carraway announced to the Continental Congress in April that, in an unbelievably short time, the voting body of more than 2,400 members had considered and unanimously adopted a complete revision of the Bylaws of the National Society, many a delegate relaxed in the satisfaction of “Mission Accomplished.” Actually, however, “Operation Bylaws” of which the Society has been hearing much for several months was far from complete. The interrelationship of the National Society and the Chapters within it and the interdependence of the one upon the other is so close that the benefits of any revision on the national level can not fully materialize until the basic rules of all Chapters are brought into harmony with those of the National Society.

There is a crystal-clear necessity for conformity in structure and operation throughout the Society. This organization was founded and chartered as a National Society, its objects are National in scope and basis, eligibility to membership is established by the National Society, and members are elected only by and into the National Society. Chapters are organized the better to promote the objects and welfare of the National Society.

It is in this last factor that the strong and healthy interdependence between the National Society and its units in the local communities begins, for the National Society acts at all times through representatives elected by the Chapters. There is therefore nothing dictatorial within the Society, for it is these Chapter representatives who adopt the bylaws, fix the policies and place upon the Chapters the responsibility for observance and performance.

The recent Continental Congress encouragingly illustrates the fact that direct participation by Chapter representatives is a source of strength to this organization. At least four wholesome and desirable amendments offered from the floor without previous knowledge of either the Revision of Bylaws Committee or of the National Board of Management were adopted. Likewise, at least three others similarly offered were lost—apparently upon the expressed opinion that they applied to too few Chapters or that they were not an improvement of proposals already made.

The statement in the first paragraph that it remains for every Chapter to bring its bylaws into harmony with those of the National Society means that, in so doing, the Chapters are conforming to the rules that they themselves, through their elected representatives, have made.

By using the aids that the Society provides, the problem is relatively simple. Chapter Revisions Committees should begin with the Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws printed in the July Magazine. (A photographed copy of these sheets is included with the letters of the National Chairmen being mailed to each Chapter Regent.) Use your current bylaws only to fill in the blank spaces as to day or month of meeting, the quorum, Chapter dues, etc., unless the Chapter finds it advisable to change its present rules in these respects.

Do not attempt to establish conformity with the National Bylaws by making individual changes or amendments to your present Chapter Bylaws. This is important for two reasons. First, as was the case with the revisions at the Continental Congress, where many changes are necessary, it is far easier to handle these changes as a general revision than as a series of separate amendments. The method of acting upon these revisions will be described in the September issue. Secondly, although a number of the articles are left exactly as formerly, others are so completely changed as to make the copying of the whole article necessary. The one way to be sure of all is to adapt the new model to the needs of your Chapter.

By using available copies of the Magazine it should not be necessary to retype the model during the period of work, until a final copy is prepared for a printer or a mimeographer. It may be necessary, however, for subscribers to supply the
committee with the sheets of the model cut from the July issue. Cut and paste the articles, only one column on a sheet 8½" x 11", well spread out to leave space for your selected options or your notes at the sides of the printed column. Do not include the footnotes which are instructions or guides toward your selection of options. Hold the Regent's copy—more, if there are enough copies of the Magazine in your Chapter—as printed, so that the explanatory notes are always available.

For all Chapters except those of great size, or those that own property or are custodians of historic sites, the work of preparing the proposed revision of Chapter Bylaws by following the model provided can be confined to a few hours. It is only when Chapters include strange and unusual requirements, or make provisions to satisfy or to affect an individual rather than to benefit the Chapter as a whole, that the trouble with bylaws begins.

It is as important to know what to keep out as it is to know what to put in. Before beginning to work, therefore, review and follow the article, "Bylaws: Friend and Protector" in the Magazine, December, 1954.

Toward keeping the Chapter Bylaws appropriate for an organization on the local level, here are a few additional suggestions.

1. To conform to the National Bylaws does not mean to copy the specific provisions of the National Bylaws. For example, a proposed amendment to the Bylaws of the National Society must, among other requirements, be sent to all Chapters of the National Society at least sixty, and not more than ninety days before the Continental Congress. Conformity does not therefore require that every Chapter in turn must send a copy of a proposed amendment to each member a certain number of days in advance of the meeting at which it will be considered. It is the principle of advance notice that must be respected. The model for Chapter Bylaws recognizes that for local units, submitting a proposed amendment in writing at the previous regular meeting constitutes adequate advance notice.

Another example of copying is in the use of the name "Board of Management." The National Society and a number of States use this name advisedly because the infrequent meetings of the whole organization makes it necessary to assign managerial powers to the board. Probably not more than half a dozen of the largest Chapters of the Society are justified in using this name, for most of the Chapters should do their own managing.

The provisions of the bylaws, while conforming in principle, should be appropriate to the specific levels at which they apply.

2. To copy the requirements of other organizations may mean that you are violating the bylaws of your own. This is not a criticism of any other group; its nature and needs may be entirely different from our own. To illustrate, an organization like the Community Chest made up of other organizations as well as of individuals will naturally require bylaws entirely different from ours. A number of Chapters have copied in their bylaws the practice of other groups in making chairmen appointed by the president members of their Executive Board. It is one of the proud traditions of the National Society that a vote is acquired only by election and not by appointment. The members of the Executive Board must therefore be limited to those permitted by the model and the accompanying option.

3. To include the details of all the ways in which the National Bylaws affect the operations within the Chapter would hamper the usefulness of the Chapter Bylaws for the average member in addition to adding needlessly to Chapter work and expense. But there must always be a continuing use of the National Bylaws by the officers of every Chapter, and no Chapter officer can function satisfactorily without a sympathetic understanding of both as they affect her particular office.

The sixty-five years of experience and demonstrated need of this Society have become the background of the recent revisions. The cooperation of each Chapter in the prompt revision of its own bylaws will carry the Society further toward the solution of its known problems and the advancement of its purposes.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Parliamentarian will be out of the country during the Summer. No mail can be answered between July 15 and September 15. The articles in the Magazine will appear as usual.
National Defense
By Marguerite C. (Mrs. James B.) Patton
National Chairman
and Juanita N. (Mrs. Lewis C.) Cassidy
Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

CONGRESS REPORT

The following is the report of our National Defense Committee as given by the National Chairman on the Evening of April 19, 1955 during our Continental Congress.

There have been requests for copies of this report and none were available hence this text of it.

What an appropriate day this is to have our annual National Defense program. One hundred and eighty years ago at the Battle of Lexington the shots were fired that were heard around the world signifying that our struggle for liberty had started. Today we are in a struggle to preserve that liberty.

It is with a deep feeling of gratification that I make this report of our National Defense Committee.

The ever increasing interest on the part of our members and their awareness to the diversified problems which confront our country at the present time are stimulating.

As I compiled the national report, which will be in the Congress Proceedings, I realized how many, many thousands of our members participated in our program of work. All of us have a definite and concrete part to assume if we are to retain intact our Constitutional form of government.

The program of our National Defense Committee is a positive one and has many phases to it. One of our prime objectives is to have an informed membership.

Resolutions passed by this Continental Congress become the policies of our National Society for the coming year. Programs of this Committee are based on these resolutions and the many phases of each topic. Information relating to these resolutions go to members each month through the National Defense pages of the D.A.R. Magazine and Press Digest, as well as monthly mailings to every Chapter Chairman.

I believe that the minimum of five minutes at each Chapter meeting on some portion of our program has caused a better understanding of the subversive elements which are prevalent in this country and a knowledge of how to counteract them. These five minutes have also developed speakers who are now giving talks to other groups on the subject of defense of our country.

Reports disclose that 2,010 Chapters used this method to impart information to their members, an increase of 286 Chapters over last year. It is also an inspiration to report that 1,452 Chapters devoted one or more entire program to National Defense, an increase of 53 Chapters over last year.

One of the most important duties in defense of American freedom is to mold the minds of our youth so as to build men and women of character, principle, and integrity. The ideals of Americanism should be inculcated in the minds of our boys and girls in early life. That is the reason why our Good Citizenship Medals were initiated some years ago. This past year there were 4,277 of these Medals presented, an increase of 369 over last year. We trust that next year every Chapter will participate in this program with young people.

Our Award of Merit was conceived as a way of expressing appreciation to a man or woman in a community who had given some outstanding service for the protection of our Constitutional Republic. We stress quality of service rather than quantity of Awards. This past year there were 641 of these Awards presented. I wish there were time to give an accounting of the accomplishments of the recipients of these Awards. You would be proud of those achievements.

At the last Continental Congress I stated that if you felt that the work of this important committee should be expanded over what we can do within our budget, we would welcome any contribution of money.
which an individual or Chapter or State wished to give.

There were 222 Chapters which contributed besides many individuals and 42 States were represented in this action. From May 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955, a total of $2,104.45 was received.

I assure you that not only was the money appreciated and used to assist in the expansion of our program but also showed that the donors had an acute understanding of the pressing needs and importance of this work.

Names of Chapters and donors are being published in our D.A.R. Magazine. Such voluntary contributions should be sent through the State Treasurer to the Treasurer General and properly earmarked for National Defense work.

More than 115,000 pieces of our National Defense material have been distributed by our State Societies and by Chapters. We hope that every Chapter will have a table of this material at each meeting.

We believe in the promotion of good government and the passage of legislation in Congress which pertain to the preservation of our sovereign rights as a nation. Hence many thousands of members have contacted their Congressmen either by letter or personally in the interest of proposed legislation. This is the only manner in which our Congressmen know the will of their constituents.

There are now 25 States which have a Speakers Bureau for this Committee and the members of the sub-committee have been used extensively in speaking at Chapter meetings as well as to outside groups. The practice of using these members to speak and thus explain our resolutions which pertain to our Country’s national defense can and will be of interesting value both to Chapters and to communities.

Your Chairman has had an active year in many ways. She has attended and spoken at five State Conferences—New York, Georgia, South Carolina, Ohio and Michigan. During the Ohio Conference she was presented with an “Award of Appreciation” by the Ohio Society, D.A.R. She was a guest at the S.A.R. Congress in Williamsburg, Virginia, and was guest speaker for D.A.R. Day at Chautauqua, New York.

Your Chairman attended the two day sessions of the National Women’s Advisory Committee on Civil Defense in Washington. She has attended many other meetings and spoken in the interest of this committee.

During September our committee had a booth from which to distribute our material at the National Conference on Citizenship which was held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. The booth was manned by members of the District of Columbia Society under the direction of Mrs. James M. Haswell, State Chairman.

Last Fall, Mrs. George F. Emrick, National Chairman of American Music, presented a beautiful American Flag for use in our National Defense office. The Flag was given in honor of your Chairman.

Last October, your Chairman went on the Approved Schools tour. The youth of our country is our first line of defense since they will soon guide the destiny of our country.

On the morning of January 31st, the members of the National Board of Management were invited to the Pentagon to be briefed by officers in the different branches of our services on the work and progress of our country’s defense program.

In addition to the varied activities connected with this committee, your Chairman has spent 155 days in Washington from April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955.

It is a matter of real regret to your Chairman that it was not possible to accept all of the kind invitations to speak at various Chapter meetings and she does appreciate to the fullest extent the gracious hospitality extended wherever she had the opportunity and privilege of accepting invitations.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is proud of its record of being the first organization to get women into the armed forces and has long taken pride in its role of helping to found the Army Nurse Corps.

The Founder of the Army Nurse Corps was Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, a practicing physician in Washington and a national officer of the D.A.R.

It was she who wrote the nurses’ section of the Army Reorganization Act, which made it a component of the United States Army more than 50 years ago. This section was not changed until 1947, when legislation gave nurses permanent commissions.
Recruiting and screening of nurses in those early days were undertaken by the D.A.R. Hospital Corps, with Dr. McGee as General Chairman.

Miss Myrtle Lamb, the last Spanish-American War nurse on pension from the national society, died recently at Towanda, Pa., at the age of 82. Miss Lamb volunteered for service in 1898. To the day of her death, she received a pension of $45 a month from the National Society, D.A.R., which had recruited her.

My real appreciation goes to our President General for her moral as well as her active support of all phases of our program. Without her leadership and such cooperation as has been given by our President General the accomplishments of this committee could not be nearly so far reaching.

To Mrs. James C. Lucas, our Executive Secretary, and to the entire staff of our office I am sure that you join with me in expressing our gratitude.

We praise the work and the loyalty of the Chapter Chairmen, State Chairmen, the National Vice Chairmen and each member who has given of her energy, time and resources to do her individual part in the preservation of our sovereign rights as a nation. Every member should have a part in the defense of our country. It is for us to help to say what America's future will be.

Our birthright of freedom was held by the Founding Fathers as a sacred trust and passed on to us to be treasured, guarded and defended with all we have and all we are—with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

We MUST preserve our United States Constitution and Bill of Rights and not permit any of our sovereign rights to be taken from us either through treaties or Executive agreements or through the revision of the United Nations Charter.

Now is the time for Americans to end forever circumvention of our Constitution; to secure once again for Congress the power to determine the law under which the people shall be governed. And what if America fumbles this last chance to retain for America, the power to make American laws?

As we consider all of the problems which confront the people of this nation today, we realize that we are at a possible turning point in the destiny of our country. The decisions which are made in the coming months may well determine the course of civilization for centuries to come.

The sands of time are running out for us unless we meet the challenge of our generation and act with courage and vigor and determination.

Today we need the same type of character that was needed in the men and women who with Washington laid the foundation of our nation. If our form of government is to survive we must all take an active and intelligent part in it.

We need to use our influence for strict economy, not only on the national level, but also by State and local governments. Only a solvent America can be a free America.

The deadly struggle of our day is between despotism and constitutionalism. There can be no compromise between the two.

There is a great truth inscribed on the wall of the Library of Congress, it is this: "Enlighten the people generally and tyranny and oppression will vanish like evil spirits with the dawn of the day."

Tyranny and oppression will never overwhelm people who dedicate themselves to the principles of good government and then go out and fight for it.

By fostering true patriotism and assuming our individual responsibility in doing our part toward helping to formulate these critical decisions, with loyalty to the ideals of our Constitutional Republic, with faith in God and in our country, we can defend our freedom and preserve for all time our sacred heritage of liberty and independence.

COURAGEOUS STAND SHOULD INSPIRE OTHERS

Are you familiar with the kind of information which is being taught to your children?

On April 20, of this year the following article appeared in the Daily Sun, Arlington, Va.

We are giving the text in full because it illustrates what one person accomplished for the schools in his community.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce's "Washington Report" said in a story, that a Chamber pamphlet three years ago
originated B. M. Miller’s efforts to expose the controversial Virginia teachers manual.

The story said that “the attempt to destroy faith in free enterprise was exposed by a courageous Arlington, Va. businessman” and that an ensuing account of his efforts “may be useful to you in your own defense of American principles.”

Mr. Miller, owner of the Miller Welding Supply Co., recently brought to light certain passages from the official state teachers manual for elementary schools that resulted in such comments from Gov. Stanley as “socialistic,” “un-American” and “wholly unwarranted and thoroughly alien passages.”

The manual has since been withdrawn for revision. The front page Washington Report article, said that about three years ago Mr. Miller began to read a new National Chamber pamphlet, “Communism: Where Do We Stand Today.”

Mr. Miller has since been a constant letter writer to The Daily Sun and numerous other newspapers. He has paid for full-page advertisements and other large ads exposing what he has termed socialistic propaganda and progressive education trends that he believes dangerous and are getting in the schools.

Regarding the teachers manual, Mr. Miller sent a letter to The Daily Sun. He sent others and the one that appeared in The Richmond News-Leader, accompanied by a strong editorial, was noticed by the Governor.

The accompanying furor is about the biggest that has hit state education circles in many years. The News-Leader continued with a string of editorials throughout March. Other national magazines and trade papers picked up the story and it is still being tossed around.

Extremely controversial to pre-school administration leaders in Arlington, Mr. Miller was described as “mild in manner and speech” in the Washington Report, but “his business success is based on strong conviction about self-reliance and individualism.”

After gleaning the pamphlet distributed by the Chamber, there was one persistent question in Mr. Miller’s mind, according to Report:

“Where are the production lines which are turning out Socialists within the country?”

The pamphlet told him that collectivist “production lines” had been found in such places as schools, colleges, the government and in various opinion-forming activities.

“We should not rest until Communism is wiped out in America . . . It is the duty of every loyal American to lend a hand in this battle. The security of our nation is our business . . . All of us are threatened by this menace,” the pamphlet said. Mr. Miller immediately began to distribute hundreds of copies to influential persons in the area.

When he read the teachers manual he found, in the section on aims of education, such statements as these among many others cited:

“The minority of wealth derived from business and industry has succeeded in the landed aristocracy.”

“Capitalism is based upon the principle of profit to the owner rather than service to the masses of the people.”

“The capitalistic system is not planned and lacks direction; thus waste and economic cycles result.”

“The dependence of the laborer upon capital tends to reduce him to servile status . . .”

“The inequitable distribution of social income produces poverty, vice and disease.”

“Service rather than profit as the dominating motive of industry should provide the motive for initiative and benefit the public.”

The father of three sons, Mr. Miller said he had found a “production line” for socialist propaganda but doesn’t figure the battle is yet won.

However, as far as the pamphlet is concerned it will be revised.

D. A. R. AND U. N.

Because of many erroneous statements appearing in the press regarding the D. A. R. and the United Nations, we believe it wise to summarize for your information and reference the stands on the U. N. taken officially by the National Society, D. A. R., during the past decade.

Our National Society was represented at the founding of the United Nations in 1945 at San Francisco by two accredited observers: Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, then President General; and Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, who was then National Chairman of our National Defense Committee.

Both reported on the U. N. at the 55th Continental Congress in 1946, at Atlantic City, N. J.,
and a resolution was passed by our delegates there voting to “give hearty cooperation and support to the United Nations program for justice and peace throughout the world,” but calling upon the Society to “continue its constructive campaign of education to prevent the confusion of this plan of world responsibility with a plan for World Government involving world citizenship, universal currency, free trade, and dominance of the United States by the peoples of other nations.”

In 1947 at the 56th Continental Congress held at Washington, a resolution was passed entitled, “World Organization vs. World Government,” in which it was again set forth that the National Society declare itself as being “earnestly in support of the principle of World Organization through sincere and candid cooperation among all nations and as uncompromisingly opposed to World Government with a supreme authority over all national governments.” The Society resolved to “impress upon its members the imperative need of informing themselves and others on the vast difference between World Organization and World Government.” This same Continental Congress went on record as “recommending the reading of prayer before each meeting of the United Nations.”

At the 57th Continental Congress in 1948 the Society passed a somewhat similar resolution, “Whereas, it has become clear that there can be no lasting world peace unless, and until, there be international cooperation among the peoples of the races; there is a movement promoted by various groups to set up a super-state, or World Government; Resolved, that the National Society, D. A. R., declare itself unreservedly in favor of a World Organization of free nations, such as is being developed under the Charter of the United Nations; Resolved, that the National Society, D. A. R., record its opposition to a World Government, and urge its members to inform themselves on the vital difference between World Organization and World Government.”

During the same Congress the National Society even at that early date went on record that, inasmuch as the flag of the United Nations had been introduced into an independent international area within the boundaries of the United States, the National Society “uphold legislation to conform to P. L. 829, Sec. 3(c) assuring that the Flag of the United States of America shall continue to occupy the place of honor whenever within the jurisdiction of the United States of America.”

Next year there were again resolutions “definitely opposing any form of World Government” and urging States and Chapters “to study this un-American movement, to use every effort to counteract the influence of propagandists in their communities, to watch their State Legislatures and to fight against any adoption of resolutions, and those already adopted, favorable to the relinquishment of the Constitutional rights of freeborn American citizens”; and petitioning the United States Congress to pass legislation to conform to the Flag Code insuring that the United States Flag shall occupy the place of honor whenever within the territorial boundaries of the United States of America, exclusive of the international area at Lake Success.

In 1950 the 59th Continental Congress passed resolutions 1) “opposing any change in the original text of the Charter of the United Nations which the United States joined as a Sovereign Nation with the right of secession should a tragic breakdown in international morality make such action on the part of the United States imperative for survival”; 2) reasserting its stand as definitely opposed to any form of World Government or partial World Government and alerting State Societies and Chapters to combat the adoption of legislation favoring any form of international control and to follow the action of Georgia and California by bending every effort to have such legislation rescinded; and 3) opposing United States participation, by treaty or otherwise, in any international agreements that necessarily permit totalitarian interference with United States domestic affairs and the personal safety and welfare of United States citizens in United States Courts under protection of the Constitution of the United States and its Bill of Rights.

During the 1951 Continental Congress resolutions were again passed asking the U. S. Congress to pass legislation and to enforce a flag law prohibiting any national or international flag being displayed over or in place of the United States Flag; repeating opposition to any form of World Government; petitioning the U. S. Congress to initiate legislation necessary to insure the supremacy of our State and National laws; objecting to attempts to supplant the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag with a Universal Pledge of Allegiance and our National Anthem with a United Nations Anthem; and reaffirming our faith in the Bill of Rights as set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America instead of any Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The 61st Continental Congress in 1952 passed resolutions including the following: 1) endorsement of bills prohibiting any national or international flag being displayed over or in place of the Flag of the United States of America; 2) reiterating opposition to any attempt to bring about through the U. N. or by any other medium a World Government or a partial World Government organization; 3) objecting to lawmaking by treaties; 4) opposing the ratification of the Genocide Convention or Treaty by the United States Senate; and 5) asking that members communicate with their respective legislators earnestly requesting them to become acquainted with the fact that UNESCO advocates World Citizenship and requesting them to take immediate steps to prevent the wide circulation of such un-American propaganda.

In 1953 the National Society passed resolutions maintaining its stand that the U. N. should be a deliberative body of sovereign nations working together for the adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace, repeating opposition to the Genocide Convention, Convenant on Human Rights and “all other United Nations agencies or treaties which would have the effect of superseding our Constitution or limiting our

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State Activities

MICHIGAN

JUST as Chapter work has been given a measuring rod by the Honor Roll, so State Conferences have been given a yardstick by which to evaluate their worth in the articles by Mrs. Henry M. Robert appearing in the D.A.R. Magazine. Michigan feels that she attained some of the goals of a successful State Conference set by Mrs. Robert.

The Fifty-fifth State Conference was held March 28-30, 1955 in the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, with an attendance of 406. The State Regent, Mrs. Ralph W. Newland, presided at all sessions except on Tuesday afternoon, when Chapter Regents reported, the State First Vice Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker, was in the chair.

For evaluating the work of D.A.R. in relation to our national situation, we had the most reliable speakers attainable. Our President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, gave the address at the banquet; Honorary President General and National Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. James B. Patton, was our speaker opening night.

Mrs. Chester F. Miller, National Chairman of Honor Roll, spoke at a luncheon presided over by Mrs. James V. Zeder, State Chairman. At a Junior Membership breakfast in charge of State Chairman, Miss Margarette A. Swallen, the National Chairman of Junior Membership, Miss Louise J. Gruber, was the speaker. At the closing luncheon, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, described the attitude toward the United States held in countries around the world which she had visited.

Besides these guests, Michigan Daughters had the privilege of meeting several other out-of-state visitors—Mrs. Thomas E. Stribbling, Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. George A. Kernodle, State Regent of North Carolina; Mrs. Harbert Patterson, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, State Regent of Ohio; Mrs. Lloyd J. Larson, National Vice Chairman of Student Loan and Mr. John Tyson, Executive Secretary of Kate Duncan Smith.

The Memorial Service was Michigan's final tribute to 101 Daughters, including two Past State Officers.

As is our custom, Michigan entertained the Good Citizens at the closing session, before their luncheon. Most of our 279 Good Citizens were present, one in a wheel chair. Miss Carraway addressed them, and presented the State Award to Suzanne Harrison of Niles High School, sponsored by Fort Saint Joseph Chapter.

Annual reports sometimes showed spots in which we need to work harder, but in some accomplishments we may take pride. The second 50 acre tract in the Manistee National Forest was planted to seedlings, and the whole 100 acre tract was dedicated in September; the Michigan Room, a library, has been completely renovated, and portraits of the Territorial Governor David Bryan Porter and his wife, Sarah Hume Porter, have been procured for it. Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, State Chairman of Museum, related facts about the lives of this couple. She then "unveiled" a three piece pink lustre tea set, to be placed on the table in the Michigan Library.

$1224 has been contributed for the American Indian work, including financial help for seven Indian girls in our own state. The highlight of the year, however, has been in raising sufficient funds to build a new building at Kate Duncan Smith, a Craft Center. Over $25,000 has been given to the Approved Schools.

Some of our resolutions supported policies adopted by the National Society, such as ones on the Bricker Amendment, United Nations and World Government, Status of Forces Treaty and the Hoover Commission. Other resolutions were on our Michigan State Flag and on United States Flags in Federal Court Rooms.

This was election year in Michigan, and to those who are finishing their work as State Officers, Michigan gives grateful thanks. As our gracious Mrs. Newland becomes Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Clarence W. Wacker takes the office of State Regent. With her will serve Mrs. Roy V. Barnes, State First Vice Regent; Mrs. Sydney P. Cook, State Second Vice Regent; Mrs. Harold E. Doyle, State Chaplain; Mrs. Clarence W. Ferrell, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. LeRoy Hooper, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert Willoughby, State Treasurer; Mrs. Joe Rice, State Registrar; Mrs. Clare E. Wiedlea, State Historian; Miss Royena Hornbeck, State Librarian; Mrs. Robert O. Artner, State Director; and Mrs. Harold W. Stark, State Director.

The hostess Chapters who worked so long and efficiently before the gavel fell were Piety Hill, Elizabeth Cass, Ezra Parker, General Josiah Harmar, John Sackett, Sarah Ann Cochrane and Three Flags Chapters.

We hope the combination of their efforts for our pleasure, friendships made and strengthened, the resolutions adopted and information gleaned from our speakers and guests, our officers, our State Chairmen and Chapter Regents made this Conference the kind which causes members to say, "I wouldn't have missed it for anything."

Jennette T. Barnes (Mrs. Roy V.)
State Recording Secretary

VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA Daughters held their 59th State Conference in historic Rockbridge County, frontier of Revolutionary days, at the beautiful mountain resort, Natural Bridge. With over 300 Daughters registered, this was a working conference with solid accomplishment in financial provisions for D.A.R. causes in Virginia and the adoption of strong resolutions on national and state issues.

Conference Chairman was Mrs. L. T. G. Hyatt; Mrs. L. H. McCue, Jr. was Co-Chairman. Hostess Chapters were two Rockbridge Chapters, Natural
Bridge and Virginia Frontier, and four Lynchburg Chapters, Blue Ridge, Lynchburg, James River and Poplar Forest.

The Memorial Service was held March 15 in Lee Chapel, Washington and Lee Campus, Lexington, with music provided by University musicians. The memorial wreath, carried to High Bridge Presbyterian Churchyard, was laid on the grave of the Rev. Samuel Houston, veteran of Guilford Court House, (battle fought March 15, 1781), by his descendant, Mrs. C. E. N. Hall, Chaplain of Virginia Frontier Chapter, with nine other Houston relatives attending.

Memorial wreath laying at grave of Rev. Samuel Houston at Virginia State Conference. From left: Mrs. B. F. Harlow, Mrs. Coleen C. Ackerly, Mr. John Swink, Mrs. P. E. Reed, Mrs. Charles Clemen, Mrs. K. L. Morrison, Jr., Mrs. Gold McCorkle, Mrs. Cottie Johnson. Miss Eliza Gatewood Harlow is assisting Mrs. C. E. N. Hall.

All other events took place at Natural Bridge Hotel, with Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey, State Regent presiding. Among the highlights were the processional of State and National officers, greetings from distinguished guests and patriotic organizations, together with officer and chairmen reports, with Mrs. Albert H. Powers, State Regent, presiding.

The banquet theme was the Lewis and Clark Sesqui-Centennial at which the invocation was given by 100-year-old Chief Tommy Thompson of the Celilo Indians in his native tongue, translated by his Indian wife, both in beautiful Indian dress. The highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of “The Flag” by one of the recently organized 37 J.A.C. Clubs. A tea in honor of Miss Carraway and Mrs. Powers followed.

The conference voted to restore the 1850 historic Newell House, located on a tract of land given the Society by the State Regent, Mrs. Powers. Currency corsages were presented to Mrs. Powers for the Newell House Restoration Fund.

State awards to Chapters were made for Genealogical Records, camera studies of historic locations, and American history essays.

OregOn

THE forty-first annual Conference of the Oregon State Society was held at the Multnomah Hotel, February 27 through March 1. The Conference was memorable because of the presence and inspiration of the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway.

A memorial service on Sunday was followed by the Chapter Regents’ dinner and reports.

The Monday sessions opened with a State Officers’ Club Breakfast. Other features of the sessions were the processional of State and National officers, greetings from distinguished guests and patriotic organizations, together with officer and chairmen reports, with Mrs. Albert H. Powers, State Regent, presiding.

The luncheon theme was the Lewis and Clark Sesqui-Centennial at which the invocation was given by 100-year-old Chief Tommy Thompson of the Celilo Indians in his native tongue, translated by his Indian wife, both in beautiful Indian dress. The highlight of the afternoon was the presentation of “The Flag” by one of the recently organized 37 J.A.C. Clubs. A tea in honor of Miss Carraway and Mrs. Powers followed.

The banquet theme was Champoug. Mr. Thomas Vaughn, Director of Oregon Historical Society, reviewed Champoug’s history. Preceding Miss Carraway’s stirring address, “Americanism and the D.A.R.” she was initiated into the Mystic Order of the Rose.

“Foster True Patriotism” was the Tuesday luncheon theme. Miss Carraway presented Good Citizens Awards to four girls and the National Defense Chairman presented Awards of Merit to six outstanding Oregon women who have promoted Americanism. Mr. James Gipson, of the Caxton Printers, was the speaker.

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Registrar General’s Rebinding Fund

MRS. LEONARD D. WALLACE

Montana
Assiniboine, $1.

New Jersey
Boudinet, $3.

Nebraska
Loup Valley, $2.

Pennsylvania
General Richard Butler, $4.
Jeptha Abbott, $8.
With the Chapters

Timothy Ball (Hammond, Ind.) has completed a profitable and successful year. Our January Chapter meeting was one of the highlights because it carried out so well all of the purposes of our organization—historical—educational—patriotic. At this time we presented our City Superintendent of Schools, Lee L. Caldwell, with the Award of Merit, in recognition of his splendid work towards teaching the true meaning of the American Way of Life. His brief remarks covering the present program and future plans of our city schools were most interesting.

At the same meeting, Miss Francis Taylor, teacher at Hammond High School, and Warren Hildebrandt, senior student and President of the Student Association, showed slides taken at Valley Forge when they represented Hammond High School to receive the only Award given to a high school in Indiana by the Freedoms Foundation in 1954.

Our Good Citizens Committee Chairman, Mrs. F. B. Evans, reported the six area High School girl winners of the Good Citizens Awards. We were proud that the area winner, Deanna Cooper of Hammond High School, also won the Lake County Award. The Chapter also presented pins and certificates to each of these girls at our March meeting together with a special gift to Miss Cooper. The mothers were likewise guests at this meeting.

We feel most proud of the youth of our city, the work which they are doing and are grateful of having the opportunity of working with them.

Lorinne Blough (Mrs. H. M.) Hightower
Regent

John James Audubon (Baton Rouge, La.). In the two and a half years since its founding, our Chapter has won recognition for its enthusiastic support of national, state and local projects which placed the Chapter on the National Gold Honor Roll both years.

The Chapter was hostess for the 5th District Conference in September and in March we served as co-hostess for the State Conference in Baton Rouge.

A luncheon was given in October, at which time our Flag was dedicated by General Steven Henry who used as a basis for his remarks the theme of our year, "Patriot True Patriotism." This Flag which has flown over the Nation's Capitol, was presented to the Chapter by a friend.

Each year the Chapter awards certificates and medals to students in the elementary grades for scrap books covering the Revolutionary period; it presents four Awards to girls in the Good Citizens contest; has a most enthusiastic group of Junior American Citizens; with much credit to be given for the work in the Approved Schools by our Chairman, Mrs. Angie Cheek Miller.

Notable among the projects is cooperation with the State Society to raise funds to furnish the dining room of the Oakley House, the home of John James Audubon, for whom the Chapter is named. The room will be furnished in authentic pieces of the federal era. Mrs. Robert A. Stafford represents the Chapter on this Committee.

Our Genealogical Chairman has contributed to the D.A.R. Library, among other records, a copy of "Yarborough Family 1653-1953" by Miriam Griffin Reeves, a Chapter member.

Our membership has grown to 42 with more application papers in Washington.

Clara Faulk Roberts
Organizing Regent

Governor Bradford (Danville, Ill.). The Chapter little dreamed the interest would be so great or the results so gratifying when it thought of conducting a History Quiz Down in the public and parochial schools of the city. The object was to stimulate study, and consequent knowledge of American history with particular reference to the Revolutionary period.

The proper school authorities gave their approval followed by pledged cooperation of the Grade School principals. From the questions submitted by the Fifth Grade teachers, 205 were selected. One boy and one girl was drilled by their teachers to represent each class.

On February 26, the Quiz Down was held with the judges being prominent men of the community along with two Chapter members. Our members were the interrogators. Failure to answer a question correctly eliminated a contestant and the next question given to the next pupil. When 20 contestants remained after the entire 205 questions were covered, the unanswered ones were repeated. Then a list of 75 questions, covering the same material but in a different form were presented. Four children remained at the completion of this list. Prizes of $5 each were presented to each one. One winner is the son of a displaced couple who has only lived here 5 years.

A radio station gave a half hour broadcast the following day from the tap recording and later the Regent and winners participated in a TV interview. Fine newspaper publicity was the result and a definite lift to the prestige of our Society and Chapter accomplished.

Edna B. (Mrs. Otto H.) Crist

Ganevoort (Albany, N. Y.). At a luncheon on April 25, 1955, the Chapter honored seven of its oldest members, each of whom was presented with a 50-year pin by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Cornelius Martin Edwards.

Miss Carolyn Williams has been a member 58 years; her sister Miss Josephine Williams, 51 years; Mrs. Frank Combs, 57 years; Mrs. Frederick Strong, 55 years; Mrs. Charles Rockhill, 53 years, and Mrs. William H. Griffith, a Past Regent, 58 years.

They have all been continuous members in the Ganevoort Chapter. Mrs. Douw B. Gardner transferred from another Chapter and has been a member 57 years.

We are very proud of our 50-year-plus members.

Sara R. (Mrs. Lee S.) Geddes
Press Relations Chairman
Fort Bend (Richmond, Tex.). On March 1, 1955, the Chapter dedicated a redbud tree and marker at the Sugar Land High School in Sugar Land, Texas, in honor of the Immediate Past Regent, Mrs. E. E. Jenkins.

Mrs. E. E. Jenkins stands by redbud tree and marker dedicated in her honor as immediate Past Regent, Fort Bend Chapter.

An appropriate program was presented and the Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Russ Rusk Roane, unveiled the marker and presented the tree to the school with the following tribute: "Trees have marked the pathway of mankind from the beginning of Time. God himself planted the Tree of Life in the Garden of Eden. From the Book of Genesis through the Book of Revelations, trees filled the needs of mankind. Thirty-one trees are mentioned in the Bible, including the Tree of Life, the Tree of Knowledge, the Tree of Good and Evil. Trees have been the trysting place of lovers; a shelter in a weary land. Treaties have been signed beneath their boughs. Trees have been monuments to our illustrious living and dead. We each have our favorite trees but we Daughters of the American Revolution love best our Family Tree. Today we mark and dedicate this tree to our most worthy Past Regent, Mrs. E. E. Jenkins, and leave its growth with God."

May Belle Armstrong, Regent

Princess Wach-ee-kee (Watseka, Illinois). Interested in the curriculum of the Watseka Community High School, members of our Chapter expressed a desire for emphasis placed on patriotic presentations in the dramatic and speech department.

A Chapter representative conferred with the department instructor and director, Miss Caryl Strauss, requesting that the student members be given an opportunity to present a patriotic playlet for the Chapter at some future date.

The speech class of some 25 students enthusiastically chose their material, wrote the script and formulated plans for an informal reception honoring the Chapter to follow the program. Students of the history class were invited guests.

As speech department students were studying the Civil War period in their history classes, they based their subject matter on that phase of American history. A skit, woven around the TV program "You Are There" was prepared, with two C.A.R. members of the class as Co-Chairs. The following historical incidents were included: Views of the North and South before the War; Fort Sumter; Battle of Bull Run; Gettysburg; Gettysburg Address, accompanied by humming of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" by the Speech Choir; Sherman’s Drive to the Sea; Interview with General Robert E. Lee; a Civil War Nurse; Surrender of Appomattox Court House; Views of the North and South after the War. In closing, the Speech Choir recited "America the Beautiful" and a tribute to America, the Land of the Free.

Class members assessed themselves thirty-five cents each to defray the cost of refreshments of punch, and a decorated anniversary cake.

Eleanor P. (Mrs. Joseph A.) Fanyo
Regent

Colonel Thomas Gardner (Allston, Mass.) observed its fiftieth anniversary with a tea at the College Club, Boston, on March 12, 1955. It was a festive occasion, and the Chapter was happy to welcome our State Regent, Mrs. James J. Hepburn; the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Alfred M. Graham, and twelve other State Officers, as well as seven Regents of other Chapters and other friends of the Chapter.

The afternoon began with dessert around a beautifully decorated table with Mrs. William H. Miller, Regent, and Past Regents as hostesses, after which the guests of honor formed a reception line and greeted the seventy-five members and friends.

The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Miller with the customary opening exercises and the minutes of the February meeting. Other business was deferred until April. Mrs. Miller then introduced the four Past Regents present, Mrs. Grace D. Hatch, Mrs. Grace Prue Claffin, Miss Bertha A. Patten, and Mrs. A. Lucille Green; also Mr. Walker Chamberlin, a trustee of Hillside School, whose mother was for many years a member of Colonel Thomas Gardner, who spoke of Hillside and the progress of the Building Fund.
Later Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore of the school arrived and it was the pleasure of the Chapter to present $100.00 to the Fund in honor of the fiftieth anniversary.

Mrs. Grace Prue Claffin, Past Regent, prepared and read an excellent history of the Chapter, with musical interludes by Miss Jean Harper, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Fowle.

For Colonel Thomas Gardner, an evening Chapter having but fifty members most of whom are business and professional women, it was a happy occasion to celebrate fifty years of service to the Society, to greet so many friends, and to prepare to meet the next fifty years with enthusiasm.

Mrs. Howard W. Hopwood
Vice Regent and Press Relations Chairman

**Perrin-Wheaton (Wheaton, Ill.).** An Award of Merit was presented by the Chapter, April 4, 1955, to Dr. V. Raymond Edman, President of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois. The award was made by the Chapter in the regular morning chapel service before the student body, faculty and guests.

President Edman has received nation-wide acclaim for his patriotic and spiritual contributions to American life. Both his writings and lectures inspire a vigorous defense of the United States' Constitution and encourage allegiance to the American system of free enterprise. His address "Liberty Bell, Ring Again" won him a Freedom Foundation award.

Mrs. Robert M. Beak, State Regent, was present for the ceremony in which Mrs. John E. King, Regent, and Mrs. Harold Abbott, National Defense Chairman, made the presentation on behalf of the Chapter.

**John Crawford (Oxford & Lake Orion, Mich.)** Chapter recently dedicated a monument erected on the premises of the Oxford Township Library. The inscription reads as follows: "Historical Site of Michigan. This monument, erected in 1954, was presented by the John Crawford Chapter, D.A.R. This commemorates the territory road which was located in 1832 between Rochester and Lapeer. The first postoffice of Oxford Township was on this road in Section 9."

On this occasion members of the Chapter, together with State officers, were served a luncheon at the Lakeville Church by the ladies of the church, after which they drove to nearby Oxford for the dedication.

The ceremony was presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Cameron Stoddard. Words of dedication were read by the Chaplain, Mrs. Ella Shoemaker followed by remarks of appreciation by the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph W. Newland.

**Dedication of Michigan Historical Site:** (from left) Mrs. Stoddard; Miss Morse; Mrs. Wacker, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Howard Kurtz; Mrs. Allen; Mrs. Newland, State Regent; Mrs. Roy Barnes, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Shoemaker; Mrs. George Ovaitt; Miss Irene Miller; Mrs. Baker.

Miss Marion Morse unveiled the monument together with Mrs. Frank Baker who, with Mrs. Ray Allen, were the appointed Committee for the selection and erection of the monument and the details of the dedicatory affair.

The address of the day was given by Mr. R. M. Corbit, lawyer and husband of the Organizer of the Chapter 37 years ago, Aileen Corbit. Mr. Corbit stressed the teaching of more history in our schools and colleges. His remarks concluded with the reminder that all of our officers from the President on a national level to our local officers are our servants and not our masters; that the individual citizen is yet the sovereign unit of government.

Mrs. Frank Baker
Treasurer

**Robert Gray (Hoquiam, Wash.).** Chapter held a birthday party April 7th for our three members who are over 80 years old. They are Mrs. J. A. Arland, of the Moses Hustead line of Virginia; Mrs. J. B. Benson, of Phineas Sheldon of Connecticut; and Mrs. M. F. Pugsley, of Daniel Gott of Massachusetts. A fourth member, Mrs. F. L. Carr, well over 90 years, of Major Aaron Hawley of Connecticut, was not able to attend. Each has been a member for many years and held all the elective offices of the Chapter, besides being active in civic, school and church affairs and we are very proud of them.

Mrs. Frank Baker
Treasurer

**Doll Mulkey Photo**

Birthday Guests of Robert Gray Chapter: (from left) Mrs. Pugsley, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Arland.

The Chapter has again made the National Honor Roll. Since we are the farthest West Chapter in Continental United States, attending
Congress is an expensive and long trip. When some of our members have been in the East at Congress time we have been represented. It is a great satisfaction that actual attendance at Congress is not this coming year a requirement for the Honor Roll.

Annie M. Morse
Press Relations Chairman

Alamo (San Antonio, Tex.). The 178th anniversary of our Flag's birthday was celebrated by Alamo Chapter at a family picnic at Olmos Park. The hour was 6:30 so the men of the family could enjoy the food, fellowship, fun, and the excellent Flag Program which was presented by eleven of our high school C.A.R. members. The idea for the program came from the March issue of the C.A.R. Magazine. The article was entitled "We Learned About the 'Stars and Stripes' Through Making Flags." It was submitted by Mrs. William R. Saenger, Sr., President of the Lydia Darragh Society, C.A.R. of Santa Monica, California.

Alamo and San Antonio de Bexar Chapters gift of J. A. C. Flag to William Barret Travis Society, C. A. R., is presented by Runita McCurdy, Jr., President, to a representative member of the J. A. C. Clubs. These clubs marched under this banner in the Pilgrimage to the Alamo and in the Battle of the Flowers Parade.

The Flag Day Chairman, Mrs. William J. Johnson, Jr., the Senior President of the William Barret Travis Society, C.A.R., Mrs. Clarence Culbertson, and the Alamo Chapter Regent drew the plans for ten early American Flags. The flags were made of white cardboard and painted in the correct colors and designs. As the particular flag was displayed its story was told. The eleventh flag was "Old Glory" as it is today and its history from April 4, 1818, was given. The entire audience rose and sang the National Anthem, which was followed by group singing of patriotic and early American songs led by Dr. M. W. McCurdy, who gave a brief sketch of the background of each one. The singing of "Good Night, Ladies!" signaled the close of our Flag Day Picnic.

Mrs. Marion W. McCurdy, Regent

Santa Clara (San Jose, Cal.). One of the happiest projects ever undertaken by our Chapter has been "Operation Doll Clothes," a service to the community that was accomplished last fall. Late in the summer a call went out from the Goodwill Industries asking help from various women's groups for the dressing of dolls. These dolls are given to the Goodwill, repaired there and turned over to groups for dressing.

Our Regent, Mrs. E. W. McElligott, accepted 50 dolls for our September meeting and at the December meeting the beautifully dressed dolls were on display ready to be returned to the Goodwill store where they were to be sold at a low price to parents of limited means. The fun of dressing the dolls was but a portion of the pleasure had by the Chapter in viewing the finished "Operation Doll Clothes."

Only a part of the large doll collection is shown in the picture where reading from the left are: Mesdames D. R. Bellinger, J. C. Cuneo, C. B. McCutshen, Miss Emma Chase and Mrs. Ethel D. Pyle.

Mrs. F. W. De Klotz
Magazine Chairman
The Silver Anniversary of Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter was held March 9th with 63 persons present, including the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; and Mrs. Ezra T. Hughes, State Treasurer.

Following the dinner the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Kenneth Cranmer, introduced the State officers who spoke briefly.

Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter was organized March 8, 1930 by Mrs. R. H. Reeve and was the first D.A.R. Chapter in Ocean County.

Mrs. Reeve gave a brief history of Captain Joshua Huddy whose brave defense of the Block House in Toms River during the Revolution had seemed to provide a very real reason for naming the Chapter for him.

Mrs. Reeve cited some of the outstanding activities of Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter during the past twenty-five years, among them the solicitation of funds toward the erection of the Cathedral of the Air in Lakehurst at the Naval Air Station. The Chapter contributes to the Student Loan Fund and sponsors three of the Approved Schools in the South.

For the past twenty years our Chapter has presented a Good Seamanship medal to the cadet at the Admiral Farragut Academy whose record in good seamanship has been outstanding. In 1953 we presented a bronze directory with spaces for the names of these cadets.

We present Good Citizenship medals to grade school students. We have contributed toward the erection of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge. Our Regent, Mrs. Kenneth Cranmer and Mrs. Oreste Caselli have organized Junior American Citizens Clubs. In 1950 we dedicated a bronze plaque on the approximate site of the Block House fight.

At the conclusion Mrs. Cranmer presented the Organizing Regent, Mrs. R. H. Reeve, with a beautiful bouquet.

Virginia Watson Reeve
Chaplain and Press Chairman

Darling Whitney (Port Washington, N.Y.)

On Monday, March 14th, the Chapter presented an Award of Merit to Miss Jane Priscilla Sousa with the Regent, Mrs. Brackett O. Watkins saying: "In her lifetime Jane Priscilla Sousa has sat with royalty and the great of the world, yet she has never forgotten to be proud of her country and her belief in its democratic principles. She has held out a helping hand, given the word of encouragement, and the cheerful smile to many in this town and this country. Our young people look up to her with admir-
tion and affection and it is with the same feeling that I present this Award of Merit to Miss Jane Priscilla Sousa.

Miss Sousa is the daughter of the famous March King, John Phillip Sousa, who made his home in Port Washington.

Frances B. Phelps

Little Rock, Centennial, Gilbert Marshall, Captain Basil Gaither (Little Rock, Ark.). On Friday, March the eighteenth at eleven o'clock in the morning—in the Territorial Capitol Building of the Territorial Restoration—the four Little Rock Chapters conferred upon Mrs. J. Fairfax Loughborough the Award of Merit for her outstanding contribution to the community and the state in being the instigator and sponsor of the Arkansas Territorial Restoration.

Mrs. J. Fairfax Loughborough receives Award of Merit from Adjutant General Sherman T. Clinger, with Miss Ruth Massey, State Regent, at far left.

In 1928 Mrs. Loughborough's interest in restorations began with her activities in saving Arkansas' beautiful ante-bellum first State Capitol. Her twenty-three years of service on the Board of Mount Vernon, a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation since its organization, twelve years ago, and serving on the Board of Kenmore, has made expert her general knowledge of colonial buildings and Americana.

An Award of Merit expresses appreciation and gratitude of the donors to a man or woman in the community who has contributed something vital to our American Way of Life, and, as here, in preserving for posterity the best in the history and background of our state.

Mrs. Loughborough has shown exceptional vision and has rendered outstanding service. This Award is approved by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Arkansas can be justly proud that one of her citizens has attained the recognition such a high honor bespeaks.

The State Regent, Miss Ruth Massey of Oseola, was present to take part in the ceremony; Adjutant General Sherman T. Clinger, representing Governor Orval Faubus presented the award on behalf of the four Chapters. Friends of Mrs. Loughborough in Little Rock and throughout the state were invited.

The Regents of the Chapters represented were: Little Rock Chapter, Mrs. E. C. Brock; Centennial Chapter, Miss Mary Piercey; Gilbert Marshall Chapter, Mrs. John Shoemaker; Captain Basil Gaither Chapter, Mrs. Griffin Smith.

Mrs. Griffin Smith
Regent, Captain Basil Gaither Chapter

Fair Forest (Union, S. C.). Mrs. D. M. Eaves was hostess to the Chapter at her lovely home, "Merridun," May 3rd. This was the fortieth anniversary of the Chapter and was enjoyed by members and out-of-town guests.

Mrs. Landy J. Hames, the Chaplain, opened the meeting with prayer followed by the Salute to the Flag and the American Creed led by Mrs. J. F. Walker.

The Regent, Mrs. Phil D. Flynn, introduced the special guests: Mrs. M. W. Patrick, State Regent; Mrs. James T. Owen, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Guy Vaughan, State Historian; and Mrs. J. W. Crowder, Regional Director. Each officer spoke on a phase of D.A.R. work. Mrs. Patrick on the recent Congress and the changes in the Constitution and Bylaws; Mrs. Owen on the work at Tamassee; Mrs. Vaughan of Historical Records; and Mrs. Crowder of National Defense. Each was presented with a corsage in the D.A.R. colors of blue and white.

Mrs. James Gillespie played several selections from McDowell's "Woodland Echoes" and "Sea Pieces."

Mrs. Eaves and Miss Fannie Duncan invited their guests into the dining room where a birthday cake with forty lighted candles was cut by Mrs. Patrick, using the sword which the hostess' great-great-great grandfather, Benjamin Herndon, carried in the Battle of King's Mountain.

Mrs. Phil D. Flynn
Regent

Doctor of Laws

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, N. S. D. A. R., was Commencement speaker June 5 at Northland College, one of the D. A. R. Approved Schools. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on her there.
Genealogical Department

MARRIAGE RECORDS OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY—1777-1779
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)

Idle, Frederick to Mary Johnston—Jan. 1785, est. Ijama, Benjamin to Mary Mitchell—May 19, 1798.
dau. of James Clendenin who mar. Isabel Huston 10/14/1763 in Dauphin Co., Pa.? Will greatly app. any help anyone can offer.—Eileen McCullough (Mrs. Howard B. Knipfer, 503 North Main St., Canton, O.


Also inf. of pars. Catherine D. (— (?)), b. 1763 Va. mar. abt. 1789 Thomas Amos b. 1766 (son of Nicholas Day Amos b. 1742 Rev. sol.)

Also Wm. Scott b. 1745 on Atlantic Ocean, d. 1804. Bourbon Co., Ky. mar. near Lancaster, Pa. Helen Montgomery, came with 12 other fams. to Corn Island, now part of Louisville, Ky. built 3 cabins in fall 1778; all were driven away by Indians—Wm. Scott and fam. took refuge in Fort at Harrietburg, Ky. Rev. ser. under Gen. Braddock and Geo. Rogers Clark. Ch. 1st mar. Robert b. 1745, mar. 1755 Ann Galoway; John; Patrick b. 1774, mar. 1st Sally Cambell; mar. 2nd Sally Poston; Margaret, mar. 1791 Jas. Wilson. Is this the Wm. Scott, son of Philip and Sarah, that settled near Leacock Church in Pa. Adj. in Col. Jas. Crawford’s 5th Bath L. C. m. Sept. 4, 1776. Ibid. 457 p. 38 had bro. Jas. served by these names: Hiram, Elijah, James, William, George Green, my gd. f., Nancy Jane, Elijah, George Green, mv. ddf. Nancy Jane, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Rigdon, Sarah Easter. Both James Madison & Elijah were k. in War Between States. Will be glad to exc. Powell data.—Mrs. W. O. Richey, Boyce, La.


**McDonald-Gadsden**—Want to kn. where Capt. Adam McDonald’s Co. of Col. Gadsden’s Rgt. was raised—Mrs. Alberta Ammons, 411 La Salle St., Tallulah, La.

**Davis-Abbott**—Wish mar. & d. dates of David Davis of New London, Conn. He was b. there Mar. 13, 1740/9, s. of John Davis 2nd & Bethiah; mar. Mercy Gates; ch.: Abigail, b. Aug. 2, 1784, New London; Anna, b. Jan. 12, 1789, New London. Anna mar. Lyman Abbott & after her death Abigail mar. him 2nd. Any inf. re David or Mercy Gates Davis will be app.—Mrs. Frank N. Dorland, 3031 Kalmia St., San Diego 4, Cal.

**Williams - Rorie - Holland - Robinson - Madison**—Want mar. of Milbrey Williams, b. 1750, mar. 1770 John Rorie, 50-60 in 1830 cens. of Stewart Co., Tenn., mzr. Hezekiah Boyd, ch. by these names: Hiram, Elijah, James, William, Thomas, William and George C., Jr. who mar. Patience Powell, Talbot Co., Ga. betw. 1830-35, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, Rebecca. Will be glad to pay for snapshots of tombst. of George C. Powell & Eliza. 1840 cens. of Crawford Co. does not show them. In Feb. 1840 they sold their land in the Co. in Mar. same year. It was a later date than I find. In my belief they then left the Co. to live with an older ch. Can they be fd. in 1840 cens. in a Ga. Co. or S. C. Co.? Prob. not listed as head of fam. but liv. with fam. Who has any data on this Powell fam.? Is it poss. th. George C. Powell did not always use C. in name. Was C. for Cadon? George C. Powell was giv. land gt. in Columbus Co., N. C. 1852. Was this the C. C. P. who mar. Patience Powell in Talbot Co., Ga.? Are any desc. liv. in Columbus Ga., N. C. today? Want inf. abt. old cem. in Ga. wh. any Powells are bu. Wd. app. corr. with any who may give a clue or has data on these peo.

Also the ch. of Rigdon & his w., Nancy Roberts (dau. of Gray S. Roberts) b. N. C. 1778; James Madison, Hiram W., Mary Elizabeth, Stacy, Elijah, George Green, mv. ddf. Nancy Jane, Andrew Jackson, Thomas Rigdon, Sarah Easter. Both James Madison & Elijah were k. in War Between States. Will be glad to exc. Powell data.—Mrs. W. O. Richey, Boyce, La.
liv. in Halifax, then Anson Co., N. C. Milbrey & Hezekiah, presum. mar. in N. C. since at least 2 ch. b. there, the oldest, Reuben 1799.

Also want data on George Holland of Louisa Co., Va., wh. dau. Betty (70-80 in 1830 cens. of Smith Co., Tenn.) mar. Stephen Robinson of Cumberland Co., Va. (80-90 in 1830 cens.) June 13, 1774 in Louisa Co., Va. Was this George the one who mar. Sarah Ford, Aug. 24, 1746 or the George who mar. Elizabeth Madison (3rd hus.) or the Dr. George Holland who was act. pract. dur. Rev.? D.A.R. Lineage books give 1 George Holland with s. Richard; another George with dau. Catherine, but fail to supply dates or plc. of b. & d. or name of w., or list of other ch. Each George is listed as Lt. George Holland. Will app. any inf. that will help diff. betw. these George Hollands & est. which one was f. of Betty Holland Robinson.—Miss Katherine Reynolds, 4211 Caroline, Houston 4, Tex.


Also Sarah (or Eleanor) Jackson, b. Mar. 11, 1804, Town of Bethlehem, Albany Co., N. Y., dau. of James Jackson & Margaret Wands, Cicero, N. Y., mar. (1) (2) Martin Fay; mar. (2) (2) Wm. (3) Elsworth. She d. July 1, 1884, Mexico, N. Y. Wish dates of mar., dates for husbs., ch. by 2nd hus., pl. of bur., any other data.

Also Mary Ett (or Marietta) Nichols, Andrus, Andrup or Andrews, dau. of Seneca Nichols or Andrus, etc. (4) Tyler, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., Seneca & dau. Mary Ett liv. near Vermillion, O., 1867, w. of Waremble (Warelism, etc.) Tyler, who last app. in 1840 cens., Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y., ae. 70-80. Wish surnames of Mary Ett & Seneca, with dates, name of Seneca's w. & mother-in-law. Mary Ett has sis. (?) Melissa, prof. Mrs. Pickard, Monroeville, O., Lydia Brown, liv. betw. Vermillion & Oberlin, O., dau. of Melissa: Mrs. Green, Monroeville, O. Mary Ett's hus. may have been Lewis Nichols, Andrup, Andrus Andrews. Want any data pert.


Raney—Data on John Raney, sol. of Rev., liv. in Tenn. & N. C.; h. in the "Jersey State" in 1757; d. in Ark. 1847.—Inez Raney Waldenmaier, 4724 Fifth St., N.W., Washington 11, D. C.

Blanton—Thos., d. 1697 Essex Co., Va. Daus. Jane & Elizabeth; 4 sons, Thomas; John; William; Richard. In 1729 John, Wm. & Richard liv. on adj. lands Spts. & Caroline Co., Va. Richard d. 1734; had dau. Priscilla, Elizabeth, Mary; sons Richard, & Thomas who went to Ky. 1786. Blanton gen. is being comp. by desc. of Charles d. bef. 1799. Names, dates & fam. hist. are welcomed, esp. inf. prior to 1850.—Mrs. Louise McDonald, 1453 Emory Dr., Whittier, Cal.


Wells-Gallisham (?) — Inf. wanted of Sea Capt. Moses Wells of Newburyport, Mass., capt. of Ship Sally, Schooner Eleanor & sev. other sailing ships. Dur. travels to Eng. he had 3 gal-pitchers made with pic. of "Ship Sally—Moses Wells, Master" on side. He mar. Ruth Gallisham (sp. ?) July 21, 1796 in Newb. Trad. says he was pris. of Eng. in Tower of London—later excl. for Eng. pris. Wd. like to verify this & find b. dates & paras. names.—Sarah Wells Fisk, Charlestown, N. H.


George Marion Gamble, b. 1829, d. 1903, mar. Emily Catherine Bonner, dau. of Judge Zadok & Lucy Ridgway Bonner of Carrollton, Ga. Dr. Emily Catherine Bonner, dau. of Judge Zadok & George Marion Gamble, b. 1829, d. 1903, mar. Gamble was large id. owner at Gamble Hgts., Goodwater, Ala., pract. med. Layette, Ala., reared large fam. Their son Wm. Anderson Gamble, b. Sept., 1854, d. — (?) 1939, mar. Kate Baker, b. Nov. 19, 1852, d. Nov. 27, 1888. Fr. Col. days the Gambles & Garkers mig. S. & W. together & frequently intermar. This fam. liv. at Goodwater, Ala. Add. or corrected inf. will be gratefully rec. & expense shared.—Mrs. Robert M. Gamble, 2352 N. Strathmore, Memphis, Tenn.


Hadden—Who were pars. & gd.pars. of Dr. Smith-Hall-Watkins-Stanley—Want def. inf. & dates, places of sett. Ga. near Augusta, mar. Martha Hamilton & there all ch. were b. Yrs. later Andrew & fam. dr. overland in party of 100 to Ky. In bk. "Tour Through Ind, 1940," diary of John Peters of Parsonsburg, Va., ed. by Kate Miller Rabb, young John Parson met my gdf. Andrew Shirk who told J. P. that his f. was b. in Ky. (instead of Ga.) of pars. who came out of Penn. & then into Ind. in 1808. Believe diary of J. P. nearer truth as no recs. of mar. of Andrew & Martha Hamilton Shirk, nor b. dates of ch. can be fd. in Ga. My line fr. Andrew Shirk is: Andrew Shirk², Samuel Shirk², Andrew Shirk¹, John C. Shirk¹, Ellen Shirk². Who were yrs. of 1st Andrew will have data on Martha Hamilton.—Mrs. Kenneth D. Coffin, 3431 Guilford Ave., Indianapolis 5, Ind.

Jones-Davis-Francis—These men were mems. Capt. Wm. Butler's Co. of Vol., Edgefield Dist., S. C. (see p. 118 S. C. in Rev. by Ervin). Robert Davis, Zachariah Davis, Thos. Davis, Daniel Jones, Daniel C. Jones, Matt Jones. Who were w.'s & ch.? Wh. did they settle aft. Rev.? Was Daniel C. Jones' name man in 1810 cens. of Claiborne & Warren Co., Miss. with 3 wh. males over 21, 1 wh. male under 21, 1 white fem. over 21? Was Matt Jones of abv. Co. same as Matthew (sometimes Matt.) who came to Amite Co., Miss 1812 & settled? This Matthew Jones has 2 gds. with ch. name David. His s., John Jones, had son Davis Jones. Matthew Jones' dau., Nancy Jones Francis, had s. L. Davis Francis. Was Matthew's w. a Davis? Maybe dau. of 1 of the Davis men of Co. or a sis. to one. Trad. in our fam.—our uncle Davis rec. his name Davis for Davis ancs. Who are desc. of abv. men? I have col. much Jones-Davis data & will be glad to exc. with anyone interested.—Mrs. W. O. Richsey, Boyce, La.


N. J. What was last name of Elizabeth? — Mrs. F. H. Chisholm, 366 Millauvon St., New Orleans, 18, La.


Also want w. & ch. of Joseph (Capt.) Stillman, b. 16 Sept. 1739, son Lt. John who md. frn. Weatherfield, Conn. to Sandifield, Mass. ca. 1755/4. Lt. John was one of organ. of First Church there 1756 & there d. 15 July 1779, bur. best w. in Colborne, Conn. (Stiles' Weatherfield.) — Mrs. Edwin Lamont Barber, 5418 Central St., Kansas City 12, Mo.

Windsor-Gunby — Wd. like proof of Rev. ane. of James Windsor, b. 1787/8, either Del. or Md., mar. Elizabeth Gunby, Mar. 8, 1815, b. Aug. 4, 1796, d. after Feb. 19, 1841 when a dau. was b. Also was James Windsor desc. Philip Windsor who serv. frn. Sussex Co., Del.? Also was Elizabeth Gunby Windsor desc. Col. John Gunby? No inf. to date abt. Jesse & Peggy Windsor except they were pars. of John Windsor, b. Sept. 8, 1781; nor anything abt. David & Elizabeth Gunby except they were pars. of Giben Gunby. Wd. like their dates of b., mar. & d. Will much app. any inf. — Mrs. Earl E. Whiting, 330 Silman Ave., Ferndale 20, Mich.

Strother - Reynolds - Lamberson - Coffee - Foster - New - Rose — Want names & dates of pars. of Matilda P. Strother, b. 1677/8 in N. C., d. 2-28-1866 in DeKalb Co., Tenn., mar. Peter Reynolds, son of John, in Smith Co., Tenn., 1-20-1825. Also want full name & pars. of Sarah b. 1790 in Va., mar. Conrad Lamberson & liv. Smith Co., Tenn. They had 4 ch. under 10 in 1820 cens. Also want pars. of Matilda Simpson Foster, b. 10-29-1811, d. 1-12-1846 in DeKalb Co., Tenn., mar. Wilson Co., Tenn., 11-28-1832 to Nelson M. New, son Wm. & Elizabeth New. This Wm. New was b. 11-21-1761. Wd. also like data on pars. and his w. Elizabeth.

Also what was maiden name of Parthenia S., w. of Wm. Rose, Smith Co., Tenn. & her pars. She was b. 1799 S. C., had 2 ch. 1820 cens. Only mar. I can find is a Wm. Rose with suitable data was in Mercer Co., Ky. Oct. 14, 1816 to Polly Everly. Cd. Polly be a nick-name. A dau. was named Nancy E.

Also want pars. & names if ch. of David Coffee wh. will was prob. 2-8-1822 Smith Co., Tenn., leave. prop. to w., Cythia until ch. were ed. Cythia was b. in Va. 1790. Wd. like to kn. who she was. David's adm. was his bro. Joshua M. Coffee who mar. Jane Trousdale. — Mrs. W. R. Everett, Nashville, Tenn.

Moore — Seeking Rev. War data on Maj. James Moore, b. 1729, d. 1785, of N. C. who mar. Ann Thomson, b. 1741, d. 1760. Their dau. Barbara, mar. Henry King of N. C. Also want data on last named. Help will be app. — Dr. Hugh Calvin Rea, Rte. 10, Box 590, Charlotte, N. C.


Cross-Remsen (Remsen) — Van der Beeck-Thompson-Campbell-Smith — Des. ancs. (names, dates, & pls.) of hus.'s gt.g.d.f., John Arnold Cross, Pres. First Dime Savings Bk., Brooklyn, N. Y. & his 2nd w., Anne (?). R. Remsen or Remzon, dau. of — (?). Remsen or Remson or Matilda (?). Van der Beeck, Annie Matilda Cross, b. abt. 1842, was a dau. fr. 2nd mar. She mar. to Daniel Paddock Barnard II 10-5-1858.


Carter — Thistlewood — McClement — Platt — Want inf. on anc. of Ephraim Carter, mar. (1)


Also Joseph White, b. 1816, s. of James White, will 1870, b. 1791 acc. to Bible recs. 1st w. Hannah Huey (Hughey) wed 1811, dau. of James Huey, will d. 1818-4-29, Morgan Co., Ga. wh. mentions "my dau. Hannah White.” Was James s. of elder James, Rev. sol. who drew land in Musogee 1827 while res. Georgia. Was he s. of Henry Huey, DeKalb Co., Ga. a Rev. sol.? Was James of the James of "Rutherford Co., N. C.” who bot. land 1872 in Franklin Co., Ga. fr. John Griffith? Were these Hueys orig. fr. Pa. to N. C. to Ga. or those in 19th Dst., Union Co., S. C. who were part w. Nancy Anna Black, mar. to Alex. Wells Griffith? This couple liv. in Dist. 26 Hancock Co., W. Va. in 1850.—5405 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 11, D. C.


Also dates of pars. of Adah Harding & Wm. McInteer, mar. May 28, 1834. Her f. was Clarky Harding, Stafford Co., Va.


Gillespie—Wd. inf. re Thomas Gillespie, b. 1718, d. 1796 in Rowan Co., N. C., bur. Thyatira. Ch., N. C.; w. Naomi (?) b. 1727, d. same day as hus. Thomas. They 1st came to Penn. to Augusta C., Va. to Anson in Prov. of N. C. in 1748; were 1st white settlers on west side of Yadkin R.; had 7 sons & 2 dau.: James, Martha, Lydia, Thomas, David, John, Alesa, Isaac, Robert. There were Scp. Presby. Who was Thomas Gillespie, Sr. f. & m. Where b.?, mar. ? In N. C. in 1772 James Gillespie deeded to his s. Thomas Gillespie, Sr. land in Rowan Co. Wd. like to cor. with desc. T. G., Sr.—Mrs. O. K. Gee., Sr., Carrollton, Miss.

Griffith, Carlisle, b. N. C., d. 1830, Morgan Co., Ga. Wish par. of both.—Mrs. Helen R. Graves, 707 Penna Ave., Clearwater, Fla.


Also Thomas Carrier, b. Gt. Br. 1626; d. Colchester, Conn., 1735; liv. Cambridge, Mass. 1655; Billerica, Mass. 1674; to Andover, Mass., 1684-90; to Colchester, Conn., ca. 1702; mar. 1664 to Martha Allen, b. 1642, d. 1692. Sd. to have been 7 ft. 4" tall & serv. in Body Guard Charles I.


**Barker-Merrill-Shaw**—Josiah Merrill Barker, b. Apr. 12, 1862, Presque Isle, Me.; d. 24 Jan. 1930; f. was Samuel Barker; m. was Martha Merrill. Wh. & wh. were they b., mar., d.; who were ch. & pars.? Reuben Bridges, b. Bridgewater, Me. 1837; d. 14 Aug. 1913, Mars Hill, Me.; mar. Ellen Shaw, 1860. Mar. Hannah Wood 1864. Want all inf. abt. his pars. Ellen Shaw, b. abt. 1843; d. 1862 Mars Hill, Me. Want all inf. abt. pars. & more inf. re her.—Mrs. Edward F. Rhodenbaugh, of Idaho, is a

a writer of note in the field of education. He has spoken before the Robert Haines Chapter.

At suggestion of Mrs. Ashmead White, National Chairman, Leake Garrett (Mrs. Elanson E.) Walker, of Texas, sent us the story, "Americans by Choice." Edward F. Rhodenbaugh, of Idaho, is a retired teacher, but at present is teaching in his chosen field—geology.

**Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine** [869]


**Loyalty**—Among our contributors.

Della Gould Emmons is a popular speaker and writer on early Northwest history. The motion picture of her book, Sacajawea of the Shoshones, is soon to be released. Her article was sent in by Mrs. L. T. Griswold, Washington State Regent.

Loyal V. Norman, Supervisor of Instruction for Grimes County Schools, Texas, is...
The Grand Canyon of the Snake River or Hell's Canyon

By EDWARD F. RHODENBAUGH

The Snake River of today has its headwaters in higher, mountainous lands. Up on the Pitchstone Plateau in southern Yellowstone Park a mountain stream joins with the outlets of Shoshone and Heart Lakes then flows into Jackson's Lake in the very shadows of the mighty Teton. Issuing from the lake as a greater river it flows south, then west to enter Idaho. About here it angles to the northwest to follow a long valley and out on the plain to join Henry's Fork at the base of an old volcano near Menan. A few miles to the west near Roberts it is forced to turn south by the higher lava fields. Time was when it probably continued westward and to the north of the three Buttes, but lava flows changed that.

In a wide arc it swings southwestward between its low banks with only short canyons and cascades at Idaho Falls and American Falls. These are the only breaks as it courses through the 175 miles of desert and farmlands from Roberts to Milner where a few miles below it changes from a placid stream to the "mad river" of the early explorers. Confined by towering walls of basalt rock it plunges and twists over many rapids and falls, one of which—Shoshone Falls—is nearly twice the height of Niagara. After 25 miles of turmoil the canyon widens and tremendous springs pour down from the cliffs on the east wall or issue as crystal-clear rivers from short blind canyons in that wall. The Thousand Springs of Hagerman Valley are world-famous.

For the next 75 miles, high, barren, flat-topped plateaus lie north and south of the river with here and there a few miles of green valley bordering the stream as at Hammett and Grand View. Finally near Melba and Murphy a beautiful valley opens and continues for 40 miles to Weiser. Here the Snake runs deep and wide with numerous islands in mid-stream. Green fields and orchards slope gently from the river to low hills or bluffs miles back. Geologists would refer to such a stream in its setting as "mature" and the lower courses of most rivers are like this before they enter a lake or ocean. Not so here, for the Snake with all of its 500 miles of journeying is still 2000 feet above sea level and its hardest ordeal still lies ahead down its greatest chasm—the 150-mile Grand Canyon to Lewiston.

(Continued on page 874)
Lora Jean Albright, a past Regent of Alice Whitman Chapter, has been active in D.A.R. affairs for many years. She has held various offices and chairmanships in her local Chapter, while functioning actively on the State level. She served as State Recording Secretary, Vice Regent and is now the State Regent.

Our Regent, in the true pioneer American spirit, started in the West as a homesteader; and here she has reared her four children, and is active in a family business. She has served as State legislator, precinct chairman, treasurer of the Spalding Museum Foundation, church worker, founder of Spalding Civic Center Association, member of Idaho Cancer Society, County School Reorganization Board, and Idaho Society of Mayflower Descendants.

These together with other services and activities brought to her the richly deserved honor of being chosen IDAHO'S MOTHER of 1955.

Lewiston invites you to the Idaho Conference here in March, 1956.
Yesterday - Today - Tomorrow

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE started many years ago with Potlatch Forests, Inc. Today, Tree Farming, Selective Logging, Sustained Yield and Reforestation are common terms — and in practice daily throughout PFI logging operations. PFI timberlands today are vast, and primitive, much as they were 150 years ago when Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark crossed the Bitter Root Mountains and the timberlands of North Idaho on their famous expedition to the Pacific Ocean. PFI foresters are working and planning that future generations may enjoy and utilize these same, wonderful woodland recreational areas.

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GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FOREST PRODUCTS
In the heart of primitive areas such as these one finds Lewiston, Idaho’s oldest incorporated city and first territorial capital, located at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, making it Idaho’s only “Seaport.” The extremely mild temperature earns the area the title of “The Banana Belt.”

Lewiston—rich in pioneer history—dates from October 10th, 1805 when the Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here en route to the Pacific. Commemorating this the more than 13,000 citizens of Lewiston are staging a grand Sesqui-Centennial Celebration on October 7, 8, and 9, 1955.
Hell's Canyon
(Continued from page 870)

We humans, gazing into this vast gorge from a point of observation, can but dimly understand that water-rolled boulder, pebble and even tiny sand grain could do so great a task. Rock slides, too, have done their part. The secret word is "time."

LONG LOOK BACKWARD

Geologists have for some time recognized that in the Miocene period a large freshwater lake existed in southwestern Idaho and adjacent parts of Oregon. Waldemar Lindgren in 1898 gave it a name—Payette Lake. He also identified a later set of lake and volcanic ash beds lying upon the earlier ones and called this second lake, or series of lakes, Lake Idaho. Snake River drainage supplied these lakes and later drained them as the outlets were cut down, or crustal warping took place. Lindgren thought lava flows in the vicinity of Hell's Canyon acted as dams in both instances. He did not doubt but that the great river, when not choked by lava floods, had held about the same course as it does today.

In the November 1954 issue of the "Journal of Geology," Earl F. Cook of the University of Idaho and Harry E. Wheeler of the University of Washington present a report with maps and data which gives an entirely "new look" to the problem of the course and age of lower Snake River Canyon.

As we gaze into the canyon today with its present puny river we would do well to take a backward look if we would understand what has really happened.

WYETH CHAPTER, D. A. R.
Pocatello, Idaho

Holds in Loving Remembrance

CLARA LEAF, June 11, 1954
NELLIE LONG, July 11, 1954

"In lives that they have blest, they live again."

Rights of Men
(Continued from page 837)

governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness...

Delegates from each of the thirteen original colonies signed the Declaration of Independence. The names of these states were Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. The men who signed this document faced the possibility of condemnation to hanging by the King of England on a charge of treason. More than that, they were in constant danger of unfriendly Indians, the ravages of diseases, and the prey of wild animals.

The colonists contended for their rights but gained them only by forcing old King George III to acknowledge the Independence of the United States. Americans have not ceased to prize these rights. It has been necessary to fight for them several times as was the case in 1812, in 1918 in France, and in Japan and Germany during the past decade.
Arkansas—“Land of Opportunity”  

By Mrs. Samuel F. Norris  
State Press Relations Chairman

Arkansas long has been known as the state in this nation of ours which could best survive if surrounded by a wall—due to its many resources.

Adding prestige to this reputation has been its remoteness from danger of the atomic bomb, due to Arkansas being located deep in the heart of the world’s Number One country.

But this “land of Opportunity” has other assets besides its fertile soil, mild climate and famous resorts. It is the people of Arkansas who contribute much to its development. And while the state boasts no great population figures, 1,364 citizens are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

These patriotic women, who make up the 30 Chapters scattered from the Ozarks of Northwest Arkansas to the Texas border, and from the Northeast delta to Louisiana, play a dominant role in current affairs of this state.

Under the Regentship of Miss Ruth Stayton Massey of Osceola, the Arkansas Society, D.A.R., is constantly expanding with nine of the Chapters in the Gold Star column this year and seven in the Silver Star column.

Carrying out the program of the National Society, the Arkansas group also has made an enviable record in projects of its own, as was recorded at the recent State conference in Hot Springs.

The beautiful D.A.R. Colonial drawing room-museum, in the Old State House in Little Rock, is a state project which inspires its thousands of visitors annually by its historic beauty.

“Born” when Mrs. Louis N. Frazier of Jonesboro was State Regent in 1950-52, valuable furnishings and other decorations have been added. Among the museum pieces is the handsome breakfront, purchased in Scotland after having been owned by a royal family. The purchase was made possible because of an underwritten loan of $2000 by Mrs. Frazier’s sister, Mrs. Rufus N. Garrett of El Dorado.

History repeated itself in Little Rock recently when friends of Mrs. J. Fairfax Loughborough were invited by Mrs. Griffin Smith, Program Chairman, to meet with the Arkansas D.A.R. daughters in the Territorial Capitol, for presentation of the D.A.R. Award of Merit by Miss Massey to Mrs. Loughborough, who secured the restoration of the historic buildings of the Territorial Capitol.

Restoration of this capitol gave Arkansas three capitols in Little Rock—The Territorial Capitol, The Old State House and the present also-beautiful capitol.

In making the presentation, Miss Massey pointed out that the Arkansas Society was carrying out this year’s theme “Unified in Faith,” through this restoration, by keeping faith with the past, connecting with the present and looking forward to the future.

With Arkansas sometimes less known for its cultural history and gorgeous scenery, the state group has cooperated also in business enterprises by individual members being leaders in commercial development.

The National Cotton Picking Contest at Blytheville each Fall, termed “The Nation’s Number One Agricultural Event,” draws not only the top pickers from the South, but leaders in kindred businesses of growing and marketing cotton.

But the fertile lands of Northeast Arkansas, where lies much of the state’s wealth, are fast becoming independent of the soil. A two million dollar corduroy-finishing factory recently completed at Osceola is but one of similar industries fast being scattered throughout the state as old firms seek warmer climates and more available labor.

Dotting the mountains, the farm areas, the oil sections and the many health and sports resorts, are many schools and colleges of church and state whose enrollments are climbing each year.

The “Good Citizen” girl awards, made in Arkansas since 1936, have proved most popular with its recipients as they continue with the character-building concepts gleaned in high school.

(Continued on page 880)
OSCEOLA, ARKANSAS

Compliments Native Daughter

MISS RUTH STAYTON MASSEY

STATE REGENT, AND MEMBER OF THE WILLIAM STRONG CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Planters Bank
Buchanan Chevrolet Co.
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Mississippi County Bank
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Siler Drug Store
Louis George Motors
Florida Real Estate
Cramer’s Cafe
Hale & Bowen Insurance
Swift’s Furniture
Tim Bowles Motors
K O S E Radio Station
Ruth Stayton Massey (Miss), D. A. R. No. 315371

Chapter: Corresponding Secy., 1946-47
Registrar, 1951-1953 and 1954
Chairman Bldg. Fund, National

State: Chairman Conservation & Historic Trees
1946-1947-1948

Chapter Regent: Wm. Strong, 1951-1953
Nat'l Vice Chairman, Southwest Division,
Correct Use of the Flag Committee
State Regent: 1954-1956

Compliments of

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON
Member of the Colonel Francis Vivian Brooking Chapter
national and state liberties or freedoms; again voicing "strong disapproval of any attempt to bring about through the United Nations or any other medium a World Government or partial World Government"; commending the Department of Defense for restricting the use of the U. N. flag except on occasions especially involving the United Nations; petitioning the Department of Defense to issue a further edict that all international and command flags or banners be flown only from respective headquarters but not on United States soil; requesting the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate to conduct an inquiry and submit a report showing to what extent the command over American armed forces (military and naval) has been limited, divided or shared with the United Nations or any other international agency; and opposing the use and circulation of UNESCO booklets.

At the 63rd Continental Congress in 1954 the National Society urged intensive education pertaining to the possibilities and effects of treaties, conventions and agencies and repeated its opposition to any infringement of the provisions contained in the Constitution of the United States; reaffirmed its opposition to any change in the United Nations Charter which might cause the surrender of the traditional sovereignty of the United States of America and consequent loss to our elected representatives of their Constitutional rights to make domestic laws and declare war, holding also that it was believed essential to retain the veto power in the Security Council; urged public education for active opposition to the adoption of the Covenant on Human Rights; and strongly opposed the admission of Red China as a member of the United Nations.

At its 1955 Continental Congress the National Society went on record imploring the Congress of the United States to declare the sovereignty of the United States of America and insist that the United Nations confine its activities to being a deliberating body only of sovereign nations, halting all interference in the domestic affairs of the United States.

Dollars for Defense

Our Committee appreciates to the fullest extent the following contributions:

**California**
- Oakland Chapter—$10.00.
- Tobias Lear Chapter—$5.00.

**Ohio**
- Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith Chapter—$2.00.

**South Dakota**
- Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter—$10.00.

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MRS. FRANK R. JOHNSON
National No. 256184

Americans by Choice
(Continued from page 844)
worker and as her friend. As I walked into
the funeral parlor, I was astounded at the
crowd. It was the most cosmopolitan crowd
I had ever seen on such an occasion. She
had known she was leaving us and had
asked that six of the men that she had taught
—men of six different nations—be her pall-
bearers. Many of these people had come
for miles around to pay their last respects
to her and to show their love and gratitude
for their friend and teacher. Forty-three
nations were represented.

We will miss Mary Pierce. Her last
thoughts were of the school and the people
who were depending on these teachers to
become Americans. She extracted a promise
from Mr. Pierce that he would continue
their work with and for the school.

Many of their former pupils are now
helping to teach these classes and it makes
me very happy to know that I can help
them and continue to furnish the school
with the first textbook they use—the D.A.R.
Manual for Citizenship.
Publicizing the D.A.R. in Arkansas has been extended to large city newspapers of Tennessee and Missouri, because of wide circulation of these publications within the state, with the group mindful that any worthwhile accomplishment is even more outstanding when the world knows about it.

Interests of the Arkansas D.A.R. have varied. With much concern for the American Indian, the Approved Schools and the Children of the American Revolution, Chapters also have concentrated on Genealogical Records, History Teaching, Conservation, Student Scholarship and Loans, Red Cross, Motion Pictures, American Music and other National Committee projects with special emphasis on the National Defense program. This “America First” work has brought many compliments from national officers at the State conference.

And the work goes on of reminding our Senators that the Arkansas daughters, along with the National Society, urge the approval of a resolution to be adopted by Congress recommending an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would prevent any treaty or executive agreement from superseding the Constitution of the United States of America.

Thus, the Arkansas Society promotes Educational, Historical and Patriotic measures for the greatest nation on earth.

Why Grow Old?

Youth is not entirely a time of life—it is a state of mind. It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions.

It means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of an appetite for adventure over love of ease.

Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years may wrinkle the skin, but to give up interest wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair—these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust.

Whatever your years, there is in every being’s heart the love of wonder, the undaunted challenge of events, the unfailing, child-like appetite for what next, and the joy and the game of life itself. You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair.

In the central place of every heart there is a recording chamber. So long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer and courage—so long are you young. When the wires are all down and your heart is covered with the snows of pessimism and the ice of cynicism, then, and then only are you grown old.

—From a talk by General Douglas MacArthur at a celebration in honor of his 75th birthday.
The Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, June 7, 1955, at 12:00 noon.

The Lord's Prayer was recited in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Miss Carraway, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Creyke, Mrs. Hager, Vice President General from Maryland, Mrs. Skinner, Vice President General from the District of Columbia; State Regents: Miss Dennis, District of Columbia; Mrs. George, Maryland.

In the absence of the Treasurer General, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Wallace read the report of the Treasurer General on reinstatements and moved that 49 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Adopted.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 707 applications presented to the Board.

ANNE D. WALLACE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 707 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Adopted.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Trewhella, read the report of the Treasurer General on changes in membership: Deceased, 390; resigned, 262; reinstated, 49.

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

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 23rd to June 7th:

Through their respective State Regents the following three members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Mrs. Margaret Turner Stewart, Centre, Alabama; Mrs. Isabel Kline Rock, Wilton, Connecticut; Mrs. Evelyn Towne Findlay Billings, Quincy, Massachusetts.

The State Regent of Kansas requests re-authorization of the chapter at Wichita.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Hannah Morrill Whitcher, Woodville, N.H.

The following chapter has met all requirements according to the National Bylaws and is now presented for confirmation: Temescal, Pacific Palisades, California.

MARION MONCURE DUNCAN,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Duncan moved the confirmation of three organizing regents; re-authorization of one chapter; disbandment of one chapter; confirmation of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

LUCILE M. LEE,
Recording Secretary General.

Constitution Week Materials Available from National Defense Office

Pictures (for framing): Signing of the Constitution in color (14" x 19 1/2")—$2; Declaration of Independence Facsimile with Independence Hall in color (23" x 16")—$1.

Posters: Constitution, entire text (20" x 30")—25c; Preamble to Constitution, with large American Flag (11" x 14")—25c; The American's Creed, with large American Flag (11" x 14")—25c; Pledge of Allegiance, with large American Flag (11" x 14")—25c; Declaration of Independence, entire text (19" x 25")—25c; Flags of American Liberty in color (16" x 20")—25c.

Pamphlets and Booklets. Constitution of the United States (text 3 3/4" x 5 3/4")—10c; Your Rights Under the Constitution (5 color plates; questions and answers)—25c.


Cards (one cent each): Preamble to Constitution, American's Creed and Pledge of Allegiance.
Constitution Week
(Continued from page 838)

Whereas, in order to protect our priceless heritage under our unique form of government, it is essential to support our Constitution, “The most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man”; and

Whereas, for its proper support, it is necessary that our citizens understand its provisions and principles and appreciate its values and benefits as “The greatest document for human liberty in two thousand years of recorded history”; and

Whereas, the Daughters of the American Revolution are sponsoring the observance of Constitution Week September 17-23, 1955, in commemoration of the 168th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution;

Now, Therefore, I, ................., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Mayor of the City of ............... in the State of ............... do hereby proclaim the week of September 17-23, 1955, as CONSTITUTION WEEK in the City of ............... and urge all our citizens to pay special attention during that week to our Federal Constitution and the advantages of American citizenship, flying United States Flags at their businesses and homes and especially emphasizing the purposes of Good Government as set forth in the Constitution’s Preamble and the duty of all persons in our Republic to protect our Constitution and the freedoms in its Bill of Rights, so that it may continue to protect us and our posterity in “This Nation under God.”

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of ............... to be affixed at ............... this ...... day of ............... in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and eighthith.

(Seal)

Mayor

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Quiz Program

1. "Mountain Country" is the Spanish meaning of the name of which Western State?
   ANSWER: Montana.

2. Which month is named "Sandwich Month"?
   ANSWER: August.

3. Name a Vice President, also President, who went back to the Senate.
   ANSWER: Andrew Johnson.

4. What famous historic site in Virginia is being restored?
   ANSWER: Appomattox where General Lee surrendered to General Grant 90 years ago.

5. Who is restoring this village?
   ANSWER: The National Park Service.

6. Do you knit? Cnittan is an Anglo-Saxon word, meaning threads woven by hand.
   ANSWER: Yes, if you knit.

7. What is the world’s highest dam?
   ANSWER: The Hoover Dam on the Colorado River in Arizona.

8. Who designed the railway dining car?
   ANSWER: George M. Pullman (1868). Newest cost is $32,000 each.

9. What is the shortest measurable space of time?
   ANSWER: The length of time elapsing between the turning of the traffic light to green and the honk of the driver behind you!

10. What town in Massachusetts was called "Turkey Hills"?
    ANSWER: Fitchburg in its grant in 1719.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Founded—October 11, 1890)

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