DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN EVOLUTION MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SEPTEMBER 1955
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Amid the rock-walled recesses of the Black Canyon of the Colorado stands one of the greatest engineering accomplishments of all time—Hoover Dam. Completed in 1936 it is the world’s highest. Rising 726.4 feet above bedrock it is as high as a 72-story skyscraper.

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SEPTEMBER means the resumption of Chapter meetings and renewed efforts on the part of Daughters of the American Revolution everywhere in this country and in our overseas units. Your President General hopes that, following happy summer vacations, our members will begin the D. A. R. year with redoubled zeal and interest.

It is not too late to plan additional meetings for the observance of Constitution Week September 17-23. This is a special project that should be accepted as a challenge, to see to it that our members and non-members realize the need for protecting our Constitution, which so long has protected us.

Despite possible failings and shortcomings, for no government, no person, is perfect, our Nation is the finest on earth, with more freedoms, opportunities and advantages than in any other land. Here we have greater blessings, with higher standards of living, than anywhere else in all history. As we have enjoyed these benefits, so it is our mission to see that they are preserved for later generations.

Anything and everything that our members can do to stress our Federal Constitution during Constitution Week will be of importance. No one individual or Chapter can do all that is necessary, but every project along the line will be of utmost value. Accordingly, it is hoped that all will do at least a little something to publicize the principles and provisions of our Constitutional Government.

Our Constitution is not just a Bill of Rights, significant as they are. It is also a Bill of Obligations. In the words of The American’s Creed, by the late William Tyler Page, whose memory we will honor in October by unveiling a marker at his grave: “It is MY duty to my country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its Flag, and to defend it against all enemies.”

Nor is our Constitution merely a Bill of Sale. It is a Contract, which binds citizens as well as the Government to its support. During Constitution Week especially we should rededicate ourselves to the fundamental principles of our Founding Fathers—their valor, virtue, devotion to duty, belief in God, the God-given rights of man, and the vital necessity for human morality.

“They left us great glory, What more could they give? They left us a story, A story to live.”

Today our Constitutional Republic is seriously threatened, from within as well as from without our borders. We must be internally strong through patriotic education, well informed on current trends, active as good citizens and as promoters of good citizenship among others, and intensely zealous to help preserve our American Way of Life.

So long as glows our flame of freedom in “This Nation under, God,” with patriotic service on the part of our citizens, it will be a shining beacon to all liberty-loving peoples everywhere. The spirit of Americanism can pierce even an Iron Curtain. It is the hope of the world.

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

[ 891 ]
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The Constitution of the United States

By Juanita N. (Mrs. Lewis C.) Cassidy
Executive Secretary, National Defense Committee

We pay homage to ourselves and our posterity when we celebrate September 17, the day of the birth of our Constitution. Our light of freedom flashes throughout the world. The eternal light of our liberty renews our faith and our courage. We must think about the underlying principles of policy by which you wish your government to be guided.

The significant fact about this anniversary is that our Constitution shall be everlasting. We are celebrating the seventeenth of September because of our loyalty to "our way of life." We are devoted to the principles which have given us the strength to move in a world of turmoil. These principles have encouraged growth. The fathers of our great National Republic richly merit praise for their splendid work, for their wisdom, and for their great courage. Our governmental structure is solid, is representative, which means we have leadership. Under our Constitution we have built the most powerful nation in the world; a nation that has provided most of happiness and success to all its citizens, with the full measure of resulting comfort, most of popular education, greatest degree of freedom and peace, even from the very infancy of our national existence, of any nation past or present in the world.

We must keep our eyes on the heavens and our feet firm on the ground. Our Constitution is government of law based on broad common sense. It is unfailingly practiced. Its high and distinctively human aims give significance and constantly burn the beacon of an ideal life.

The Constitution of the United States, signed September 17, 1787 and ratified by the required number of States, established a system of Federal Government. On June 21, 1788 our Constitution was transformed from a mere blueprint into an everlasting structure. Wednesday, March 4, 1789 was the date judicially held that our government commenced under the Constitution.

For four years and nine months the fate of the Revolution hung in the balance. The eight years that followed the signing of the Declaration of Independence were unhappy and unfortunate years of efforts at government until the Constitution went into operation.

There are but seven Articles and a Preamble, twenty-two Amendments have been adopted. The Articles set up the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government and provide for their powers.

Our constitutional form of government insures liberty. It is not one of mass action. It is desirable to have our checks and balances. Hasty judgment is seldom good. Passion and prejudice can only bring destruction. The Federal Constitution declares itself to be the supreme law of the land restricting State as well as National action.

The Supreme Court of the United States is a separate but not an independent part of our government. The judicial courts were established on September 24, 1789 by a statute which is a great monument of wisdom. It is next in importance to the Constitution itself because it is the final authority on the application of the Federal Constitution to National and State legislation and executive action. It is a safeguard in the interest of ultimately securing life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for the American people.

The term "Constitutional Law" as used in the United States is the restricted meaning of the law that is handed down by the courts in construing and applying the provisions of written Constitutions, State and Federal. In a broad sense customs and conventions which influence or control the relations between the different branches of government belong to constitutional law. The narrow use of the term in the United States is due to the fact that judicial interpretation of Constitution controls Constitutional development to an extent unknown in any other country.
Some of the restrictions on State actions are for the purpose of leaving the field clear for national authority; others are to leave individuals free from State coercion. All these restrictions are interpreted and applied by courts. State courts are final authority on application of State Constitutions to State executive and legislative action.

The questions raised by tax laws of the States and of the United States bring many Constitutional issues before the courts. Taxation and regulatory legislation bring to the courts most of the cases invoking Constitutional issues.

This is a time when every one should fully understand what the Constitution means. We study it in school; but it is only as an adult that we can realize how fortunate we were that such great minds met and wrote this document.

When the war was won, it became evident that a stronger federal union was necessary to protect the mutual interest of the States. Daniel Webster said, "Nothing will ruin the country, if the people themselves will undertake its safety; and nothing can save it, if they leave that safety in any hands but their own." This is just as pertinent today. Your National Society asks you to heed this warning; it asks you to "foster true patriotism and love of country." The resolutions passed by the Sixty-fourth Continental Congress pertain to our Constitutional rights. We again urge that every Chapter review them and study them. If we are to save our American ideals and American way of life from the subversive elements that threaten us from every side, we must rely on the real and genuine Americanism, true love of country that each of us has in her heart.

The National Society again reaffirmed its support of the Bricker Amendment. This was done because the Daughters know that no treaties or rules passed by the United Nations must supersede our Constitution or encroach on our domestic rights. A treaty is negotiated by the Executive, signed by the President and confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate present. Lawyers have used the United Nations Charter to invalidate laws even in States; one of these State laws was thirty years old. The Bricker Amendment provides that any Constitutional changes would come through the vote of our own people and would only be invoked when there is a violation of our domestic laws. Many treaties do not have anything to do with our domestic law and would not be affected.

We will continue to oppose any step that would cause us to lose one particle of our sovereignty. The Status of Forces Treaty takes away the inalienable rights given those who serve in our Armed Forces in time of peace as well as in war. The Flag under which they take their oath should go with them, wherever they go, and with the rights and protection it bestows. Therefore, our Resolution was passed, to request that the treaty be reviewed and means found to restore these rights.

We believe that every State should enact a law to require the teaching of American history in all elementary, junior and senior high schools, and that at least one course in American history and civics be required for graduation in all colleges and universities. Our youths of today must become the leaders of tomorrow and they must be so well schooled in our traditions and heritage that they can never lose sight of the responsibilities and privileges given them by our Constitution. James Russell Lowell said, "All free governments, whatever their name, are in reality governments by public opinion; and it is on the quality of this public opinion that their prosperity depends."

The blood spilled at Lexington, Charleston, and Falmouth should inspire us to go forward courageously to defend this precious land of ours.

We must not be too good-natured, too easy-going, too tolerant of evil. We need to strengthen our wills to guard against evil, to wrestle with it resolutely, and to overcome it before it is firmly rooted. We are kindly and we are helpful, but nothing will work out unless we make it work.

The Constitution was established on a safe and solid basis. The best principles of policy were drawn from nature, from reason, from example, and applied in the formation of our government. It ever depends on the affection of the people, the best support it can have. This government merits the confidence of the people. The institution of civil government by the people of the United States has terms so clear and so explicit to guard, defend and protect them from all. From the furnaces of affliction of the settlers of the thirteen
The Constitution

That Writing has the beauty of a psalm,
There is a freeman’s promise in each line,
To raise the status of the calloused palm,
With right to lamb and sheaf and laden vine.
And by this Covenant the refuse share
The justice once for only flattered kings,
They find the good loaf and the broth to spare,
And see hope’s phoenix rise with golden wings.

And still men come with faith and meager load!
How potent was that quill allowed the grace
To copy from the brief and ancient code
God wrote on stone to guide a chosen race.
Now may That Writ pass from the fragile pen,
May it be graven on the hearts of men!
—Bessie Saunders Spencer

Member, Arkansas Valley Chapter,
D. A. R., Pueblo, Col.
MISS GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, having announced the program theme for the year 1955-56 as, "Protect America's Future Through Patriotic Education," has requested under that program that every member "stress the provisions, principles and advantages of the United States Constitution" during CONSTITUTION WEEK, September 17-23, 1955.

Miss Carraway has made a highly commendable request, for the Constitution of the United States has never before been so unjustly maligned by so many persons of intellectual sensitivity as during the past two decades. The Greek philosopher, Plato, has said that the educated man is one who can, "see things as they are," so let us ask ourselves a few objective questions about our Constitution.

First, is there anything wrong with our Constitution? Do we no longer believe in and want to hold the freedoms we have under that Constitution? Why are some Americans so derisive of the carefully specified responsibilities and the system of checks and balances, written into the Constitution for the express purpose of obviating the danger of a benevolent state—which is what every dictator the world has ever known has desired?

True the makers of our Constitution mistrusted all governments, including the one they were creating, hence the limitations and the Bill of Rights; but did not their suspicions rest in their fear of too much power vested in the government rather than in the people? Had they not lived under other philosophies of government which threatened the life, liberty and property of the people? Had they not learned from experience that the only real menace to rights is the government under which a people lives? Actually, was it not against such autocratic power that the patriots of the American Revolution rebelled primarily?

Do we not know, as those makers of the Constitution did, that if permitted, all governments, including our own, under the guise of benevolence, will waste the efforts of the people and enslave them as is being done in the USSR and its satellites? Do we not know that this same benevolent philosophy of government applies alike to communism, socialism, modern liberalism, welfare-stateism, and fascism?

Is it not obvious that this latter philosophy of government is dangerous because absolute power cannot be divided—if the government controls the general welfare, it also decides what the general welfare should be? Do some Americans no longer believe that as a people we can control and manage our own affairs and because of a weak and foolish desire for security, believe we must give government the power to do these things for us? Do these people not realize that absolute government—guaranteed security would soon make prisoners of the people? And last, in the final analysis, do we not "live into freedom"—freedom created by the people, who must be willing to accept responsibilities and make sacrifices to hold that freedom or lose it?

Having asked ourselves these questions and found proper answers, we must be aware of the need for caution and being fully informed before making changes in our Constitution.

It is not necessary to study our Constitution to see whether it consists of window dressing only. We know that the guarantees written there are and must be implemented by the government. Our government is, "WE THE PEOPLE of the United States."

Those who deride our Constitution as being "a horse and buggy vehicle" will answer that we must meet the demands of a changing world. Others, perhaps those who "can see things as they are" will counter that the political principles upon which our Constitution was founded are (Continued on page 926)
Liberty Bell, Ring Again!

BY DR. V. RAYMOND EDMAN

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Leviticus 25:10

A BIBLE text on Liberty Bell?

Liberty Bell and an open Bible belong together. Liberty Bell has become a symbol of freedom; and the Bible is the source of that freedom.

Human liberties are not derived from doctrinaire discussions of the rights of man, nor from an extension of the law of the jungle, nor from the sophistry of school men. Human liberties come from God our Creator. Plato and Aristotle pronounced principles of Greek democracy, but did not procure freedom either for themselves or for succeeding generations. The limited democracy of the early Greek city-states degenerated rather rapidly into indefensible tyrannies; the popular control in Roman republican government drifted into demagoguery and deification of the Caesars; the motley array of medieval kingdoms produced the absolute monarchies of early modern times. None of those forms of government recognized any natural rights belonging to the masses.

The great liberties now enjoyed by mankind in many parts of the world stem directly from the Word of God, with its teachings that we are God's creatures and His potential sons, that we are responsible to our Creator. Plato and Aristotle pronounced principles of Greek democracy, but did not procure freedom either for themselves or for succeeding generations. The limited democracy of the early Greek city-states degenerated rather rapidly into indefensible tyrannies; the popular control in Roman republican government drifted into demagoguery and deification of the Caesars; the motley array of medieval kingdoms produced the absolute monarchies of early modern times. None of those forms of government recognized any natural rights belonging to the masses.

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fear nothing but God and the breach of the laws. . . .

The Levellers' second maxim, or principle about government, is that all the laws, levies of monies, war and peace, ought to be made by the peoples' deputies in parliament. . . .

The Levellers assert it as another principle that every man of what quality or condition, place or office whatsoever, ought to be equally subject to the laws. Every man, say they, high and low, rich and poor, must be accountable to the laws, and either obey them or suffer the penalties ordained for the transgressors; there ought to be no more respect of persons in the execution of the laws than is with God himself if the law be transgressed. . . .

Puritan and Leveller, as well as Fifth Monarchy Men, Diggers, and other early heralds of revolution against tyranny, however they differed among themselves on the details of the democracy they desired, were all one in their faith in the Bible as God's Word and in the freedoms found therein. Having become God's freemen they would be in bondage to no man. By the end of the seventeenth century the Glorious Revolution broke the bulwark of Stuart pretensions and brought basic freedoms to Englishmen. The charter of the Revolution, the Bill of Rights of 1689, contained, in the measured analysis of the historian Macaulay, "The germ of the law which gave religious freedom to the Dissenter, of the law which secured the independence of the Judges, of the law which limited the duration of Parliament, of the law which placed the liberty of the press under the protection of juries, of the law which prohibited the slave-trade, of the law which abolished the sacramental test, of the law which relieved the Roman Catholics from civil disabilities, of the law which reformed the representative system, of every good law which has been passed during a hundred and sixty years, of every good law which may hereafter, in the course of ages, be found necessary to promote the public weal, and to satisfy the demands of public opinion." It was Bible-motivated men that had brought liberty to become the birthright of every Englishman.

The Basis of American Freedom

The colonists brought with them to the New World strong convictions against autocracy and arrogance. Distance from the homeland and the atmosphere of the frontier made fierce lovers of liberty. America furnished the very air of freedom; and in every courtroom and country store, representative assembly and rural gathering, there were passionately discussed and practiced the principles of human freedom—freedom from arbitrary action of tyrants or tax-gatherers. The basis of this cherished freedom was essentially a spiritual one. Because they were God's creatures, they were slaves to no man. The Congregationalists of the stern and rock-bound coast of New England, the quiet Quakers, the mystical Mennonites of the Middle Colonies, and even the Cavaliers of the Old Dominion held in common the Biblical principles of human dignity—because of creation, human responsibility, and liberty. These common-held convictions became epitomized in the request of the Pennsylvania Committee when it ordered from Whitechapel in London a new bell for the State House, to contain this clause from Leviticus 25:10:

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Tradition tells that the actual choosing of the text was made by Isaac Norris, superintendent of the State House in Philadelphia, one of three commissioned by the Assembly to procure the new bell. Norris was known to his contemporaries as a deep student of the Scriptures and a very devout person. One is amazed at the insight into the principles of the Scriptures which prompted him to choose so prophetic a text for the bell that was to become to all the world a symbol of liberty.

The fear of God and the love of God lie deep in the foundation of American freedom. The Declaration of the thirteen United States of America, adopted on July 4, 1776, and proclaimed to the world from the Assembly Hall by Liberty Bell on July 8 of that year, spoke of the conviction that the Creator had endowed His creatures with certain inalienable rights which could not be swept away nor traduced by tyrants. In the hours of early victory and in the dark nights of utter despair, throughout the long struggle for national independence, the providence of Almighty God and the promises of Holy
Writ steadied and strengthened the soldiers of the Revolution. Is it without meaning that on the very eve of Washington’s retreat into Valley Forge there had been set aside by the Continental Congress a day of prayer? Bruised, bewildered, benumbed with bitter cold, Washington’s weary men bowed, before the Most High, hearts that were almost broken in behalf of a course they believed to be just. Hear again the Congressional decree for that day of prayer, that we may sense something of the godliness that underlies the founding of our Republic.

Forasmuch, As it is the indispensable duty of all Men to adore the Superintending Providence of Almighty God, to acknowledge with Gratitude their Obligations to Him for benefits received and to implore such further Blessings as they stand in need of, and it having pleased Him in His abundant Goodness and Mercy not only to continue to us the innumerable Bounties of His common Providence but also to smile upon us in the Prosecution of a Just and necessary War for the Defense of our Invaluable Rights and Liberties.

It Is Therefore, Recommended by Congress that Thursday the 18 December next be set apart for solemn Thanksgiving and praise that at one Time and with one Voice the good People may express the grateful Feelings of their Hearts and consecrate themselves to the Service of their divine Benefactor, and that together with their sincere acknowledgments and Offerings they may Join a penitent Confession of their Sins, and Supplications for such further Blessings they stand in need of.

In the fear of God, there came from that valley of the shadow of death tested troops that never halted in long and costly campaigns until freedom for America had been won, freedom not only from a foreign foe, but also basic, blood-bought freedoms for the common man. The Bible message on Pennsylvania’s Bell—“liberty throughout all the land”—had become the cherished possession of Americans and the priceless heritage for us their children.

On every hand we have illustrations of that heritage—a house key, portraying objectively that one’s home is his castle, not subject to the arbitrary search and seizure by agents of the government without proper warrant; a pen, and a newspaper at our doorstep, saying silently that “Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press”; this platform, symbol of the citizens’ right of free assembly; the school room, vitally essential to a well-informed and free citizenry; and above all, the Bible, symbol of our right to worship God according to the dictates of one’s own conscience, without possibility of the government’s “prohibiting the free exercise thereof.” House key, pen, newspaper, platform, school room, Bible—all these liberties and many more are inherent in that Liberty Bell.

“Fourscore and Seven Years”

Eighty-seven years after Liberty Bell rang out its challenge to tyranny and its message of hope to earths’ downtrodden masses, Abraham Lincoln spoke in solemn sentences to Americans gathered at Gettysburg for the dedication of a new national cemetery. In his brief address he made reference to the principles that underlay the founding of the New Republic and the dangers then besetting it, saying: “Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.”

The President concluded his immortal message with the prayer, “That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.” “Under God” the Republic had come into being, and Abraham Lincoln knew that only “under God” could it continue.

Do you realize that in this year of our Lord, 1950, we stand four score and seven years from the battle of Gettysburg, the very same span of time that separated the Great Emancipator from the ringing of Liberty Bell in 1776? The historic cycle of the years has again been completed, and we citizens of free America stand today in a crisis not dissimilar from those of 1776 and 1863. Freedom, now as then, has fierce foes from without and within. The clash of political concepts concerns us

(Continued on page 904)
D.A.R. Constitution Hall Relighted

The modernization of Constitution Hall, which is a feature of the National Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D. C., involved the relighting of this huge auditorium that provides a home for the Continental Congresses and also plays an important part in the cultural life of the city.

Before remodeling, this auditorium was lighted through a skylight, which admitted natural light by day and that provided artificial lighting from incandescent lamps in silvered glass reflector units suspended in the space above the skylight. Each of these units used a 750-watt lamp. They were spaced from 6 to 8' apart and the lamps were approximately 6' above the glass of the skylight.

The skylight which was formed of panes of translucent glass set in muntins in panels between the beams of the ceiling was regarded as hazardous because of the possibility of glass falling into the audience and the lighting was inadequate. The modernization program required the removal of the glass of the skylight, the substitution of panels of a material that would not be hazardous, and increased illumination of the seating area without increasing the power consumption. Bernard Lyon Frishman & Associates were the architects for the modernization. C. Warren Bogan & Associates were the consulting engineers. The lighting equipment was supplied by the Noland Company, Inc., distributors, Washington, D. C.

Existing Lighting Inadequate

Before modernization the lighting was below the present-day standard in the main seating area of the floor and it was much worse in the areas at the sides of the auditorium, where the seats are on a stepped-up incline and the ceiling curves down to the wall. These areas were without lighting excepting the illumination that reached them from the skylight in the center of the room and by reflection of light from the floor. As a result, the back rows of seats received very poor lighting.

(Continued on page 959)
Patriotism, A Projection of History

BY LT. WALTER A. WILLIAMS, U.S.A.F.

I am an American.

My father belongs to the Sons of the Revolution;

My mother to the Colonial Dames.

One of my ancestors pitched tea overboard in Boston Harbor;

Another stood his ground with Warren;

Another hungered with Washington at Valley Forge...

Every drop of blood in me holds a heritage of patriotism.

I am proud of my Past.

—Elias Lieberman “I Am An American”

IN the past few years, when my wife has managed to cover me into attending a motion picture, I have noticed the rapid strides in progress which the movies have made under the impetus of television. The screens are mammoth, the color is sharp and brilliant, and the sound springs from all sides. The center of attraction, however, continues to be the picture which is cast upon the huge screen and I always am amazed when I realize that the gigantic reproduction portrayed there is due to a tiny strip of acetate... the film. If the film has not been printed in focus, a dozen huge screens and a dozen polished lenses cannot reproduce a clear, sharply defined picture. The projection depends upon the original film for fidelity, and so it is with patriotism. The patriot of the present is largely a projection of history and his fidelity is no more than the historic fidelity of his country; his stature no greater; his character no more noble; for without country there is no patriot, and without principles (good or bad) there is no country or nation. If my heart beats proudly when I hear “The Star-Spangled Banner,” it is in no small measure because my parents taught me the respect due our National Anthem; and if my spirits soar at the mention of our great heroes of the past, it is because I have been taught to revere their memories; and if I have set them as examples for my own pattern of living, it is because I have learned from history that their patterns of living are worthy goals. In short, my support of our nation’s authority and her interests depends largely upon my understanding of our nation and its principles as I have learned them from history.

The very root of the word “patriot” bears out this interpretation, for it stems from the Greek word “patriotes” meaning “established by forefathers.” Currently, the word “patriot” means one who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests. A patriot, then, is indebted to his forefathers for the pattern of patriotism which has been projected through history to his current situation. If the pattern which the forefathers established is a strong and enduring one, then the patriot’s faith in that pattern is well-founded and his patriotism—his devotion to his country and its ideals—will be unyielding and sure, and his country will be secure. If, however, those patterns established by his forefathers are weak and unsound, then his patriotism will be lacking in the final analysis and his country will not endure. But, you protest, we are members of a patriotic society and our avowed purpose is to perpetuate the memories of our forefathers. We give them a most honored placed in history, so how does this question of patriotism projected through history affect us in the crises of today? The answer is just this: Our founding fathers knew that their work was being done for posterity but in their wildest, most hopeful dreams they did not envision a nation which in less than two hundred years would stretch from ocean to ocean with more than one hundred sixty million souls in its vast cities and pleasant farms. Yet, this is the huge screen upon which their patriotism is now cast, and we are making history day by day as surely as they made history day by day, not knowing how far into the future nor upon what vast screen our acts will be projected. Future generations will look back to us and to the pattern which we have established as a guide for their conduct, so we must constantly appraise ourselves, our actions and our government to insure that we are abiding by the natural laws of God; for if we are, like the psalmist of old we may ask, “Of whom shall I be afraid?”

The answer, of course, is that our faith being in Almighty God we have nothing
to fear, but perhaps this incident more graphically will demonstrate that answer. Let us remove ourselves from this warm, comfortable, well-lighted room to the bleak forbidding landscape that was Korea in the winter of 1951. The ground is covered with snow and a biting wind from the ice-crested mountains bends the few stark trees, prying at the poorly constructed thatched buildings while it ceaselessly searches for new conquests. A young American lieutenant, proud member of the United States Air Force, stands in the snow before a mud brick wall, but he scarcely is recognizable as an Air Force lieutenant. His haggard face is not the face of the confident young officer whose picture inspires every recruiting poster. He is not wearing the many colorful ribbons attesting to his valor, his skill and his travels, nor does he wear a pressure suit, that “other-world” attire for flying which has become so commonplace in this age of high altitude, jet flying. In fact, this young man is facing the icy wind completely naked... for he is a Communist prisoner of war. A few, now seemingly long, months ago he was a member of an air crew which had roamed the skies freely in search of its nation’s enemies both in the air and on land, but the silver craft in which they flew had been shot down and all but one of the crew had been captured by the North Korean Reds. The lieutenant had not known before, but for him and other airmen like him the toughest days of the war were just beginning when that plane was disabled, because the Korean Communists had decided to fabricate a deliberate lie that the United States Air Force and the United Nations were engaged in germ warfare and they were determined to validate their lies with recorded statements from American prisoners of war. Thus began an endless series of brain-washings, lectures, physical tortures, starvation and barbaric treatment which startled and sickened the civilized world. The lieutenant had resisted all these fiendish devices of the Reds, and now, nearly frozen and exhausted, he faced almost certain death by firing squad. The Communist in charge asked the question for another numberless time, “Will you confess?” and the lieutenant, his mind signalling his weary, pain-wracked body to hold fast, replied, “No.” The Communist leader, seeing his bluff finally fail, orders the prisoner unbound and given his clothes. I am proud to say that the lieutenant in this story is alive today, in good health, and continues to serve his country as an observer-instructor here at Ellington Air Force Base. What gave him the incredible strength of will to face death so calmly supporting his nation’s authority and interests? This is his actual answer: “Shortly after being captured by the Communists we found out that we were being charged with participating in germ warfare. My crew and several others of other crews discussed this and we decided that we would not falsely “confess” to these charges because of the seriousness of the accusations. During my subsequent interrogation, the Communists brought great pressure, both physical and mental, to bear on me to confess and I successfully resisted their efforts. The primary source that gave me strength to endure the pressure was the feeling of obligation to the others. I had made an agreement and felt I would be letting the others down and cause probably even greater pressure to be brought to bear on those still resisting if I broke. I also began to get a strange feeling of confidence and began to think of myself and others as martyrs serving a worthy cause. I was thoroughly convinced that I was upholding the reputation and prestige of the United States and the United Nations.” Here was a patriot, a man in whose mind was a clear picture of his nation’s great heritage; a man who, though stripped of his weapons and even his clothes, continued to resist to the death his nation’s enemies and to zealously support her interests.

There is no question that this inspiring patriotism had developed over the centuries. The nation which this lieutenant was serving so well in 1951 was young, as the age of nations is reckoned, but the principles upon which it was founded were as old as the dignity of man. It had been a mere 175 years since 56 patriots virtually signed their death warrant by declaring that certain truths are self-evident, “that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness,” and that government exists by a mandate of the people solely to secure and insure these rights.
These colonists had developed their theory of a government dedicated to the sacredness of the individual from similar theories recorded in history from the time of Plato who recognized as patriots that handful of Athenians who defied the hordes of Darius, King of Persia, and threw them back at Marathon to preserve the liberties of all the Greek people and, ultimately, the liberties of all who were on the continent of Europe. These intrepid men of 1776 had demanded for themselves and their countrymen those rights stemming from Magna Carta which was interpreted as establishing the law of the land as a final authority in government, an authority which even the king must obey. This love of freedom, which became the cornerstone of American democracy, was grand enough to inspire a young man in that perilous time, one Nathan Hale, to refuse life and the security of a commission in the British Army when he humbly went to his death giving us a worthy creed for all patriots . . . “I regret that I have but one life to give for my country.”

Nearly a century later this national objective was restated as “government of the people, by the people and for the people” and thousands gave their lives to preserve that sacred principle. Our history glows with the continuing exploits of such magic and inspiring names as Sergeant Alvin York, Captain Colin Kelly and Private Roger Young who each gave of himself that America might live. Because of the pattern for patriotism which had been established by his forefathers, this lieutenant in Korea was able to stand and defy his enemies and so establish yet another pattern for the patriots of the future.

If individual liberty is to be preserved then there must be a never-ending succession of patriots who are well grounded in those principles which have made this nation enduring. It is ironic that the very material greatness for which our forebears strove and which we have achieved tends to make us too complacent and to accept freedom as a natural, self-perpetuating state which goes on with or without our support. Mr. Walter Lippman, in “Public Philosophy,” charges that the people of democratic countries have forgotten that natural law is the basis of democracy, and have descended into agnosticism and neutralism. There can be little question that some in America have drifted into the morass of agnosticism and, having no strong loyalties to which they are bound and no Prime Mover whose natural law has become the basis of their national laws, they exist in a neutral state of lethargy, assuming no responsibility as citizens.

Flying Training Air Force has recognized that fact and has stated “now that we have reached the peak of material greatness, there is a growing feeling of insecurity throughout the country among all classes of people. It seems that all too many have lost the sense of purpose of life. Too many have set aside, as old-fashioned, the ideas of the men who made this republic possible.” We in the Air Force and throughout the Armed Services have begun to remedy this situation through vigorous programs in citizenship, leadership and character guidance. For although patriotism is colorfully exemplified by those who have shown devotion to their country on the field of battle, patriotism is not bounded by battlefields. Patriotism extends to the everyday chores of citizenship which are cheerfully performed. Patriotism means serving on juries when your logic has dozens of reasons for your not serving. Patriotism means exercising the precious right to vote even though it means waiting in line or going to the polls in miserable weather. Patriotism means studying national issues and prayerfully reaching decisions and enthusiastically supporting those decisions when that new novel of the month is screaming for your attention.

You Daughters of the American Revolution have recognized the need for vigorous democratic action in all phases of American life and you are combatting the lethargy which exists with a program of emphasis on America’s inspiring past coupled with good citizenship training and group study of current governmental problems such as this symposium on National Defense. You, in this great organization, are proving yourselves to be patriots every day in this manner, for through education, through a projection of the past and careful training for the future, you are performing a service which is in zealous support of your country’s authority and interests, and that service is a splendid manifestation of your love of country. To those who would accuse you of drum beat-
ing, I say there has never been a time since this nation's founding in 1776 when the alarm drums need so badly to be sounded, for our liberties have never been more seriously threatened nor by a more wily foe. To those who would accuse you of meddling in national and local affairs, I say that free discussion of governmental affairs by all the people is essential to this republic's continuation and that a healthy inquisitiveness on the part of all its citizens will insure the faithful discharge of their responsibilities by those in positions of authority. To those who would accuse you of flag waving, I say that flag is a grand symbol of a grand concept of government and of a noble people and that it is worthy to be waved and cheered and reverenced both for the past which it represents and for the dream which it promises. It is a flag worth living under and a flag worth dying for, if need be. So continue your service to the nation through your citizenship awards, through your emphasis on American History, through your schools which are bringing education to the unfortunate, through your flag committees, and through your production of patriots . . . those who love their country and zealously support its authority and interests. Only you and God will know the real reward which your work brings but a grateful nation will have reason to thank you for its strength and its vigorous continuation.

When I was a grade school student, I learned a poem whose exact title I have long since forgotten and whose author I cannot recall, but I can never forget the final stirring lines which might well have been attributed to the task which you, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have set for yourselves.

What makes a nation great?
Is it ships or planes or tanks or guns?
Or is it that great common heart that beats in all her sons?
That deeper faith, that truer faith, that trust in one for all,
Which sets the goal for every soul who hears his country's call?
This makes a nation great and strong and certain to endure;
That subtle, inner voice that thrills a man and makes him sure;
That makes him know there is no North nor South nor East nor West,
But that his land must ever stand the bravest and the best.

Liberty Bell
(Continued from page 899)

more than the cold war in Europe and Asia, because ideas, Communistic and anti-Christian, are more dangerous to us than H-bombs or Bolshevik blusterings. Most of the world opposes the democratic way of life, because the masses believe that power-drunk dictators can provide the security they desire, not knowing or not remembering that autocracies are always arrogant and brutal. Almost alone in the world America stands with its rich spiritual and political heritage, epitomized in Liberty Bell with its freedom proclaiming Bible text. The foes of freedom desire passionately to banish both Liberty Bell and the open Bible, because with their banishment the basis of human rights will disappear.

The issue is crystal clear: Liberty Bell and an open Bible, or the bondage of human spirit and body disguised as "security." Today, like Americans in 1776 and in 1863, we are called to determine whether this nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. In this historic year of four score and seven years we are again brought face to face with Liberty Bell and Abraham Lincoln's prayer. Without fear of men, and only in the fear of God, let us stand up to be counted as Christians and Americans, and plead: "Liberty Bell, ring again! Once more sound out your pronouncement of freedom! Proclaim again liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

And as your message peals forth again, we join in the prayer of our martyred Lincoln:

"That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

In these uncertain times it is heartening to know that we have a basic document like the Constitution of the United States on which we may rely and look to as the source of our guidance and growth.—Congressman Charles B. Deane.
Our Constitution and Its Scriptural Background

BY JUANITA N. (MRS. LEWIS C.) CASSIDY

SEPTEMBER 17, 1787, is an important date in the life of the American people, for it is the date of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, establishing the American system of government. The Constitution was accepted as the supreme law of the land, entailing due process of law.

Our forefathers had before them the English Constitution, the Magna Charta, and the other basic laws of the world, including the laws, rules and regulations, as set in the Holy Scriptures. The Constitution does not give us individual rights; however, it does guarantee them. Therefore, it is up to ourselves to be eternally vigilant in order to preserve such rights, by maintaining our system of “checks and balances” among the Executive, (the President), the Legislative (Congress), and the Judicial (the Supreme Court and other Federal Courts).

Such a system guarantees liberty by the limitation of the powers of government. Thus, the people are the source of All Power, and the people alone, through their State legislatures, have the power to amend their Constitution. The United States Supreme Court is a final authority on the application of the Federal Constitution to National and State legislative and executive action.

Now, let us come to the grass roots of our discussion. The implication is of the pre-existence of common law, which the English settlers carried with them across the Atlantic, forming a base for a future legal, constitutional superstructure, bound together by scriptural mortar. Thus, the common law of the fourteenth century England is important. Now, common law can be compared with a focus of a mirror, reflecting the stage of civilization of a people of a certain time and place.

And what was the preponderant influence on the life of the fourteenth century England? The answer is: THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. And how did the Scriptures come to England? By translation.

The earliest translation into Latin that was complete and that rose into historic prominence was known as the Vulgate, a translation made from the original tongues by Jerome, (340-420 A.D.), at the request of Pope Damasus. At the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth century, the Vulgate was made the authorized or official Latin Bible of the Roman Catholic Church. The Vulgate also was the basis of the Douai (Flanders) translation, which is today the official English Bible of the Roman Catholic Church.

The first translation of the Holy Bible from the Latin Vulgate into English was made by John Wycliffe, (1382 A.D.). This English version of the Bible fixed, we may almost say it created the English language, for previous to its appearance, there were a great number of Anglo-Saxon dialects, but hardly an English tongue. But, from Wycliffe’s day on, the language of his English Bible came to be recognized as the language of England. It practically unified the variously related tongues and dialects of the land, and made them one for the future use of the English speaking world. It is important to remember, however, that Wycliffe’s work was a translation from a translation done before the age of printing.

From Wycliffe we pass on to William Tyndale, born in the year 1484. In 1525, that is after the invention of the printing press, Tyndale completed the translation of the New Testament from the original Greek, and in 1530 he published a translation of the Pentateuch of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew. Tyndale’s influence on the style and literary taste of the English speaking people, was permanent. Thus, it may be said that Wycliffe had created the English language and Tyndale had it streamlined.
Many translations or rather revisions were made up to the year of 1611, when the “Authorized” or “King James” Version came into existence, having become an English classic. Many of the most popular writers during the next three centuries were impregnated with it. King James’ Version has captivated the hearts of millions of men and women of the English speaking world. In 1881 and 1885, the revised New Testament and Old Testament, respectively, of the King James’ Version came into existence, to be supplanted in 1901 by the “Standard American Edition of the Revised Version.” Several years ago, namely, in 1952, the latest translation of the Bible was published for use in Protestant churches. A strong team of Roman Catholic scholars is busy in preparing an up-to-date translation of the Bible into English for the use in the Roman Catholic churches.

The English-speaking world has been influenced by the Bible in a great many ways, preponderantly, however, by the institution of prophecy. Genuine prophecy was not primarily concerned with predictions. Its main purpose was the reformation of the moral order. To start with SAMUEL (1050 B.C.), ELIJAH (860 B.C.), and ELISHA (820 B.C.) stood for Monotheism, crude in the beginning, transforming itself into high grade ETHICAL MONOTHEISM toward the end. AMOS (8th century B.C.), a simple herdsman, disgusted by the evils of his days, began to thunder: ... “But let JUSTICE roll on as a flood of waters, and RIGHTEOUSNESS like an unfailing stream.” Amos rose above the idea of a national god. God was a god of all peoples.

Amos was succeeded by HOSEA (8th century B.C.), the tender-hearted, lonely, solitary figure, gently striving to bring his people to a god of LOVE. His main thesis was that God was not merely a god of JUSTICE, but He was primarily a god who cared, a god of LOVE. Amos based religion on morality, whereas Hosea deduced morality from religion.

ISAIAH (8th century B.C.), the eloquent, an aristocrat, stood for SPIRITUALITY, HOLINESS and FAITH. Faith was needed, simple reverent Faith. “If ye will not have faith, ye will not endure.” After Isaiah, comes the simple democrat MICAH (8th century B.C.), the indignant, whose soul is set on fire by the social problem. Micah also is the author of the finest summary of religious duty in any language, for his answer to the sixty-four billion dollar question is as follows:

“What doth the Lord require of thee
But to do justly, to love mercy
and to walk humbly with thy God?”

JEREMIAH (626 to 585 B.C.), the solitary and misunderstood, descended from an old, priestly family. The kernel of his teachings was that God had not chosen nations. He had chosen INDIVIDUALS, for God was in every man’s heart. His presence in each individual linked all men in kinship and made them all brothers—Thus, Jeremiah should be considered as a prophet of PERSONAL RELIGION.

EZEKIEL (6th century B.C.), of a noble family, trained for the priesthood, stood for HOPE.

With the passing of Ezekiel the great era of prophecy comes to an end, to be rekindled for a short instant under the soft, but resplendent glow of the incomparable author of the BEATITUDES, of the SERMON ON THE MOUNT,—our own JESUS OF NAZARETH, THE CHRIST, under whose guidance people were taught to stand by the BEAUTY OF HOLINESS, instead of by the holiness of beauty, a philosophy which became prevalent in the ancient pagan world, a philosophy responsible for the downfall of that world, because it soon degenerated into the license of “Wine, Women and Song.”

Now, in conclusion, we may say that the preponderant theme, the Leit-motif, that can be discerned in the Holy Scriptures, beginning with the prophet Amos about 28 centuries ago, is that of JUSTICE and what do we read in the very PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES? A reference to the ESTABLISHMENT OF JUSTICE.

Miss Annie Early Wheeler, a member of the Stephens Chapter of Alabama, died April 10, 1955. Miss Wheeler served as Vice President General for the year 1899.
The D. A. R. Honor Roll

By Gertrude S. Carraway, President General

The D. A. R. Honor Roll, approved by the National Board in April, 1953, upon request of the President General for her three years in office, has three important purposes: *first*, to set forth a simple and clear outline of work for Chapters; *second*, to make our National Society larger and stronger and help it accomplish more along the lines of our fine objectives and projects; and *third*, to give due recognition and honor to those Chapters which make the goals “above and beyond the call of duty.”

It is not required or even expected that every Chapter will qualify for all the points. No Chapter is disbanded or reprimanded if it can not or does not. But, how wonderful it would be for our Society and our Nation if more Chapters did more to accomplish the aims.

The first year’s results were splendid; the second year’s results showed an excellent increase in the number of Chapters making the Gold Honor Roll, the Silver Honor Roll, and the Honorable Mention Roll. This third and last year it is hoped that far more will earn the distinction.

All the points are important. If a Chapter can not make them all, it should exert every effort possible to make as many as it can. This means that all the members should help, without counting on the Regent or certain Chairmen to do more than their fair share of work.

If a Chapter by next March can answer “yes” to all 12 questions, it will be recorded on the Gold Honor Roll, receiving a 1956 Honor Roll certificate with a Gold Star and a small 1956 Gold Ribbon for the Chapter Regent to wear. If “yes” can be answered to 11 of the 12 points, the Chapter will receive a plain Honor Roll certificate for 1956, together with a small Silver Ribbon, 1956, for the Regent to wear. A Chapter answering “yes” to 10 of the 12 questions, it will get a 1956 Honorable Mention Certificate.

Sample questionnaires for the Honor Roll have already been mailed to every Chapter. The official blanks will be mailed to each Chapter, with the Congress Credentials information, by December. These should be filled out and signed by the Chapter Regent, Chapter Treasurer, and the Chapter Recording Secretary or Chapter Honor Roll Chairman. One copy goes to the State Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee; the other copy, if credits for Honor Roll status are anticipated, should be mailed to the National Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee.

1) The first goal is for a NET increase in membership from February 1, 1955, through February 1, 1956, the figures being based on the official ones compiled by the National Society. Chapters losing members because of sponsoring the organization of a new Chapter should write to the National Chairman of the Honor Roll Committee, Mrs. Chester F. Miller, 1237 Owen Street, Saginaw, Michigan, for a special ruling.

It is not only essential to have more members because of the increased results that more women can accomplish; but also important because so long as we can keep our membership rolls high we will probably need have no worry about finances. If the number of members drops, there will come a resulting decrease in dues received at Headquarters for our many regular expenses of operations.

That the Honor Roll helped bring excellent results along this line is proved by the fact that our June 1 count went up to an all-time peak—180,572. This was a gain of 652 above the February 1 count, which itself showed an increase of 3,577 for the previous 12 months. The total gain from June 1, 1953, to June 1, 1955, has been 6,956, an excellent record for two years.

Yet, although most of the State Societies showed substantial gains, some of the best-working States have lost in net membership since last February. Deaths are numerous, it is true; but new members should be enrolled to offset the losses. Resignations should be held to a necessary minimum.

2) The second goal is for an increase in Junior Members. Each Chapter is asked to admit at least one new Junior during the year. This has been splendidly achieved during the past two years, but, even with
the gains (over 1,700 last year), the Juniors in our National Society are still only around five per cent of our total membership. We need young members, and young women need our D. A. R. ideals, principles and projects.

3) The third point requires representation at Continental Congress in 1955 OR a program on the Continental Congress PLUS representation at the 1955 State Conference. This is considered vital, if Chapters are to keep in close touch with State and National objects. Information and inspiration come, as in no other way, from the attendance at meetings with delegates from other Chapters.

4) If the dues for ALL Chapter members were received in Washington prior to January 1, the date prescribed in our National Bylaws, the Chapter qualifies for the fourth point. That this has brought wonderful returns for the National Society, with Chapters helping collect dues and feeling more responsible for their collection than previously, is proved by the fact that fewer members were dropped July 1 for non-payment of dues than for many years.

The money paid promptly to National is held carefully for use during the entire year, for our Society is now on a cash, fiscal-year basis. Some of the money is invested in 90-day Treasury notes and can earn for National until it is needed for regular expenses as the months of the fiscal year pass.

5) Surely every Chapter ought to devote at least five minutes at each meeting to some phase of our important National Defense programs. Excellent material can be obtained from the National Defense departments in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE and the Press Digest or directly from the National Defense Office. Our 1955 Resolutions were sent to all Chapters. Many releases go in frequent, regular mailings to all Chapter Chairmen of the National Defense Committee. These facilities help keep our members well posted.

From its beginnings, our National Society has always been intensely interested in National Defense, adequate military, economic and psychological preparedness. For about 30 years the National Defense Committee has been officially established as one of our primary concerns, to warn against communist threats, to protect our Constitutional Republic and American Way of Life, a vitally significant part of our National Society's major endeavors, in which all true Daughters of the American Revolution should be actively interested in helping preserve for posterity the rich heritage from our forefathers.

6) Also carrying out this year's Chapter theme, "Protect America's Future Through Patriotic Education," in this point concentrating attention on younger people, is the next question which asks each Chapter to send aid of some kind to at least one of our D. A. R. Approved Schools. Practically all Chapters do this annually, more last year than perhaps ever before, the cash contributions for these 13 schools being $50,000 larger than the previous year. A booklet will be available free, showing the remarkable work by the D. A. R. for Approved Schools through the years.

7) We endeavor to "educate" our members also by having them subscribe to and read our D. A. R. MAGAZINE, and the seventh point on the Honor Roll is the requirement that there be at least 20 per cent as many MAGAZINE subscriptions as there are Chapter members. Subscriptions to libraries and schools may be counted. The 12 issues of the MAGAZINE cost only $2, perhaps the only thing which has not raised its price since 1892. Yet, for the small charge, well under the actual cost, there were 1,312 pages in the MAGAZINE during the past calendar year. National Defense, genealogy, Chapter activities, National Board Minutes, Parliamentary Procedure and many informative and interesting articles on historical, educational and patriotic subjects are printed.

8) The eighth point is to send at least one advertisement of a minimum $5 to the MAGAZINE between Feb. 1, 1955, and Feb. 1, 1956. By these advertisements, the MAGAZINE has been kept on a strong financial basis for the past five years. Not only do they thus make possible the publication of a good MAGAZINE, so necessary for information and inspiration, but also they help keep our National Society in a better financial position.

From the ad money, for instance, the $10,000 balance on the debt for the Administration Building's enlargement was paid off in full in 1953; the partial renovation of Constitution Hall was made possible last year, with $35,000 of the MAGAZINE funds; and this past Summer further
work on Constitution Hall was accomplished, with MAGAZINE money.

Accordingly, when you get an ad for the MAGAZINE, you are doing far more than merely getting an advertisement which will help your Chapter, with its 10 per cent commission on all ads of over $10, as well as your area and the business firm advertising, since it has been proved repeatedly that our MAGAZINE ads do have splendid results from readers; for you are helping the entire Society in its undertakings and improvements.

It should remind you of the visitor who inspected the construction of a great cathedral. He asked three workmen there what they were doing. The first answered, “Laying brick.” The second said, “Working for $10 a day.” But the third replied, “I’m helping build a beautiful cathedral.”

9) The next point asks that a Chapter work for at least nine of the other 17 National Committees. These include the fine projects of our other excellent committees with their efforts for historical appreciation of the past, patriotic service in the present, and educational training for the future. With such wide choice available for the 50 per cent of the other committees preferred for attention, almost all Chapters can fulfill this goal.

10) One of the most worthwhile aims on the Honor Roll is the tenth, which suggests that each Chapter have a SPECIAL D. A. R. PROJECT FOR ITS COMMUNITY. During the past two years superb achievements along this line have been reported; even more can be done this year.

When Chapters necessarily had to be requested to send money to Washington for essential building extensions and erection of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, not many had adequate funds to do much in their own towns.

When the building debt was paid off in full with money raised or appropriated during the administration of Mrs. James B. Patton and there was enough money on hand to complete the Bell Tower, the new President General in 1953 felt that more of the Chapters’ money and attention should be directed toward their own respective communities, in fairness to the Chapters, their members, their towns and the D. A. R. in general.

Therefore, this point was included as a significant phase of the Honor Roll. It does NOT mean a Chapter contribution to a community chest or other civic organizations, for members can donate individually to these and should use Chapter funds for D. A. R. purposes.

It does mean a SPECIAL D. A. R. PROJECT OF VALUE TO THE COMMUNITY, one by which the D. A. R. will be given due credit and appreciation by the townspeople, such as a public patriotic program, erection of historical markers, publication of historical booklets, restoration of a historic structure, establishment of a museum, preservation of a historic site, adoption of a D. A. R. room in a hospital, presentation of Good Citizenship medals ($1 each) or Awards of Merit (50 cents each) purchased from our National Defense Office, or any other project by which the D. A. R. will be known locally for its historical, educational or patriotic work.

This year it will be easy for any Chapter to make this point, by its observance of CONSTITUTION WEEK September 17-23, as outlined in the Resolution, “Protect America’s Future through Patriotic Education,” adopted at the 1955 Continental Congress. Programs on the Constitution may be presented for the public, copies of the Constitution may be given to schools or libraries, prizes may be offered for essays, articles or orations on the Constitution, or many other ideas can be used in publicizing the provisions, principles and advantages of our Constitution.

11) The Historian General for this Administration adopted a magnificent project: to create more interest in American History among pupils in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades. This can be worked out in many different ways appealing most to the various Chapters. Certificates of Awards for history students may be purchased for 25 cents each from the Office of the Historian General; History Medals may be presented; any kinds of history prizes can be offered; pupils can be taken on historical pilgrimages, etc., etc.

Last year more than 6,000 prizes were given in this category and 45,000 children were taken on historical tours in their area. These are only two of the outstanding results of this point. If more children of the young, impressionable age—numbers of whom will never go to High School—can be taught more American History, they will

(Continued on page 922)
National Honor Roll 1954-1955

ALABAMA
(32 out of 61 Chapters)

Gold (18): Anne Phillips, Broken Arrow, David Lindsay, Fort Conde, Francis Marion, General Sumter, Heroes of Kings Mountain, John Parke Custis, Joseph McDonald, Needham Bryan, Old Elyton, Peter Forney, Princess Schefy, Sylacauga, Tidence Lane, Twickenham Town, Virginia Cavalier, William Speer.

Silver (8): Cahawba, Elizabeth Bradford, Major Thomas Hubbard, Margaret Lea Houston, Mobile, Tohopeka, William Rufus King, Zachariah Godbold.


ARIZONA
(4 out of 7 Chapters)

Gold (0).

Silver (3): Charles Trumbull Hayden, Cochise, Maricopa.


ARKANSAS
(16 out of 30 Chapters)


H.M. (5): Centennial, John McAlmont, Jonesboro, Ouachita, Provincia de la Sal.

CALIFORNIA
(81 out of 131 Chapters)


COLORADO
(16 out of 36 Chapters)


Silver (7): Alamosa, Captain John Gunnison, La Junta, Mount Lookout, Namaqua, Pueblo, Sarah Platt Decker.


CONNECTICUT
(17 out of 57 Chapters)

Gold (8): Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, Compo Hill, Elizabeth Clarke Hull, Eunice Dennie Burr, Eve Lear, Phoebe Humphrey, Putnam Hill, Susan Carrington Clarke.


DELaware
(7 out of 9 Chapters)

Gold (3): Captain Jonathan Caldwell, Colonel David Hall, Coush's Bridge.

Silver (1): Mary Vining.

H.M. (3): Caesar Rodney, Captain William McKennan, Elizabeth Cook.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(48 out of 60 Chapters)


FLORIDA
(37 out of 61 Chapters)


Silver (10): Biscayne, Cape Florida, Clearwater, De Soto, Everglades, John MacDonald, Lake Wales, Philip Perry, St. Andrews Bay, Tomoka.

H.M. (9): Captain Alexander Quarrier, Echebucasssa, Edward Rutledge, Jean Ribaut, Maria Jefferson, Osceola, Ponte Vedra, Suwannee, Tampa.

GEORGIA
(34 out of 86 Chapters)

Gold (9): Baron DeKalb, Benjamin Hawkins, Brier Creek, Cherokee, Governor David Emanuel,
John Floyd, La Grange, Nancy Hart, Tomochichi.
*Silver (10)*: Atlanta, Button Gwinnett, Edmund Burke, Fort Early, John Clarke, Roanoke, Stephen Heard, Stone Castle, Thronateeska, Tococa.


**IDAHO**
(3 out of 11 Chapters)
*Gold (2)*: Pioneer, Twin Falls.
*Silver (1)*: Alice Whitman.
*H.M. (0)*.

**ILLINOIS**
(50 out of 116 Chapters)

**INDIANA**
(46 out of 92 Chapters)
*Silver (12)*: Christopher Harrison, Cornelia Cole Fairbanks, Dr. Manasseh Cutler, Francis Vigo, Julia Watkins Brass, Kentland, Miriam Benedict, Nancy Knight, Piankeshaw, Sarah Winston Henry, White River, William Henry Harrison.
*H.M. (10)*: Calumet, General James Cox, General Thomas Posey, Green Tree Tavern, John Paul, Lafayette Spring, Manitou, Olde Towne, Paul Revere, Twin Forks.

**IOWA**
(20 out of 89 Chapters)
*Gold (8)*: Beacon Hill, Council Bluffs, Dubuque, Mary Ball Washington, Mayflower, Priscilla Alden, Shenandoah, Spinning Wheel.
*Silver (7)*: Artesia, Jean Espy, Marshalltown, Martha Washington, New Castle, Okamanpado, Oskalooa.
*H.M. (5)*: Ashley, Hannah Caldwell, Mary Marion, Pilot Rock, Sac City.

**KANSAS**
(14 out of 63 Chapters)
*Gold (6)*: Arthur Barrett, Eunice Sterling, General Edward Hand, Mary Wade Strother, Minisa, Oceanaus Hopkins.
*Silver (6)*: Dodge City, James Ross, Martha Vail, Randolph Loving, Shawnee, Wichita.
*H.M. (2)*: Desire Toby Sears, Kanza.

**KENTUCKY**
(24 out of 69 Chapters)
*Silver (7)*: Bland Ballard, Boonesborough, Captain Jacob Van Meter, John and Mary Jackson, Kentucky Path, Limestone, Logan-Whitley.

**LOUISIANA**
(18 out of 36 Chapters)
*Silver (5)*: Bracsius, Long Leaf Pine, Oushola, Tallulah.
*H.M. (3)*: Calves, Halima, Loyalty.

**MAINE**
(16 out of 38 Chapters)
*Gold (6)*: Burnt Meadow, Esther Eayres, Fort Halifax, Frances Dighton Williams, General Knox, Lydia Putnam.
*Silver (5)*: Hannah Weston, Kristin, Old York, Patience Stanley, Rebecca Emery.
*H.M. (5)*: Aamariscoggin, Eunice Farnsworth, Mary Kelton Dummer, Silence Howard Hayden, Tisbury Manor.

**MASSACHUSETTS**
(29 out of 104 Chapters)
*Silver (7)*: Abigail Phillips Quincy, Attleboro, Captain Eliza Jackson, Deane Winthrop, General Israel Putnam, Jonathan Hath, Old Hadley.
*H.M. (10)*: Contentment, Faneuil Hall, General William Shepard, Mansfield, Margery Mor-
ton, Menotomy, Old Oak, Quequechan, Sarah Bradlee Fulton, Wayside Inn.

**MICHIGAN**

(25 out of 61 Chapters)

**Gold (11)**: Abi Evans, Anne Friaby Fitzhugh, General Josiah Harmar, Genesee, Ottawa, Piety Hill, Saginaw, Sarah Ann Cochrane, Sarah Caswell Angell, Shiawassee, Three Flags.

**Silver (8)**: Algonquin, Elizabeth Cass, Ezra Parker, Fort Pontchartrain, Isabella, Lansing, Pe-to-se-ga, Sophie of Marsac Campau.

_H.M. (6)**: Battle Creek, General Richardson, Mary Marshall, Nancy DeGraff Toll, Philip Livingston, Sarah Treat Prudden.

**MINNESOTA**

(14 out of 43 Chapters)

**Gold (2)**: Fort Snelling, General James Knapp.

**Silver (3)**: Anthony Wayne, Greysolon du Lhut, Keewaydin.

_H.M. (9)**: Captain John Holmes, Daughters of Liberty, General Henry Hastings Sibley, John Witherspoon, Maria Sanford, Mendota, Monument, Nathan Hale, Old Trails.

**MISSISSIPPI**

(14 out of 42 Chapters)

**Gold (5)**: Doak's Treaty, Pathfinder, Pushmataha, Ralph Humphreys, Yazoo.

**Silver (7)**: Cherokee Rose, Deer Creek, John Rolfe, LaSalle, Magnolia State, Major Matthew McConnell, Mississippi Delta.

_H.M. (2)**: Ashmead, Biloxi.

**MISSOURI**

(24 out of 87 Chapters)


**Silver (9)**: Elizabeth Benton, Elizabeth Harrison, Kansas City, Lafayette-Lexington, Mexico-Missouri, Nancy Robbins, Platte Purchase, Rhoda Fairchild, Webster Groves.


**MONTANA**

(1 out of 13 Chapters)

**Gold (0)**.

**Silver (1)**: Julia Hancock.

_H.M. (0)**.

**NEBRASKA**

(19 out of 44 Chapters)

**Gold (7)**: Betsey Hager, David City, Elizabeth Montague, Lewis-Clark, Loup Valley, Point of Rock, St. Leger Cowley.

**Silver (9)**: Cozad, Deborah Avery, Fort Kearney, Major Isaac Sadler, Mary Katharine Goddard, Niobrara, Oregon Trail, Sioux Lookout, Thirty-seventh Star.

_H.M. (3)**: Katahdin, Omaha, Reavis-Ashley.

**NEVADA**

(4 out of 5 Chapters)

**Gold (3)**: Francisco Garces, Nevada Sagebrush, Toiyabe.

**Silver (1)**: John C. Fremont.

_H.M. (0)**.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

(9 out of 37 Chapters)

**Gold (3)**: Mary Butler, Molly Stark, Old Number Four.

**Silver (3)**: Ashuelot, Margery Sullivan, Ranger.

_H.M. (3)**: Granite, Mercy Hathaway White, Rumford.

**NEW JERSEY**

(31 out of 83 Chapters)


**Silver (7)**: Beacon Fire, Cranetown, Greenwich Tea Burning, Major Joseph Bloomfield, Mistress Mary Williams, Oak Tree, William Paterson.

_H.M. (9)**: Camp Middlebrook, Captain Joshua Huddy, Eagle Rock, Haddonfield, Moorestown, Nassau, Penelope Hart, Polly Wyckoff, Westfield.

**NEW MEXICO**

(4 out of 11 Chapters)

**Gold (2)**: Coronado, El Portal.

**Silver (1)**: Lew Wallace.

_H.M. (1)**: Mary Griggs.

**NEW YORK**

(65 out of 177 Chapters)


**Silver (22)**: Adirondack, Anne Hutchinson, Astenrogen, Captain Christian Town, Caroutanoan, Caughnawaga, Che partition, Colonel Aaron Ogden, Colonel Josiah Smith, Enoch Crosby, Gu-y-a-no-ga, Harvey Birch, Katharine Pratt Horton-Buffalo, Keskeskick, Le Ray de Chaumont, Mohawk, New Rochelle, New York City, Rhadamant, Ruth Floyd Woodhull, Trioungiama, William Dawes.


**NORTH CAROLINA**

(43 out of 86 Chapters)


_Silver (11)**: Alexander Martin, Caswell-Nash, Colonel Polk, Edmund Buncombe, General James Moore, Guilford Battle, Mecklenburg, Micaiah
Petway, Rutherford County, Stamp Defiance, Yadkin River Patriots.


North Dakota
(5 out of 9 Chapters)
Gold (2): Dacotah, Mandan.
Silver (1): Sakakawea.
H.M. (2): Bad Lands, Minishoshe.

Ohio
(50 out of 126 Chapters)
Gold (24): Akron, Ann Simpson Davis, Beech Forest, Black Swamp, Cedar Cliff, Cincinnati, Colonel George Croghan, Colonel William Crawford, Columbus, Copacaw, Daniel Cooper, Fort Industry, Franklin, George Clinton, Lakewood, Mary Chesney, Old Northwest, Pickaway Plains, Plain City, Rebecca Griscom, Shaker, Urbana, Ursula Wolcott, William Horney.

Oklahoma
(6 out of 38 Chapters)
Gold (1): Guthrie.
Silver (2): Duncan, Tulsa.
H.M. (3): Black Beaver, Oklahoma City, Reverend John Robinson.

Oregon
(6 out of 30 Chapters)
Gold (3): Coos Bay, Linn, Wahkeena.
Silver (3): Mount Hood, Oregon Lewis and Clark, Willamette.
H.M. (0).

Pennsylvania
(54 out of 134 Chapters)
Silver (18): Bower Hill, Clarion County, Colonel Andrew Lyon, Conemaugh, Fort Augusta, Fort Venango, General Richard Butler, Germantown, Greene Academy, Independence Hall, Jacob Stroud, Merion, Presque Isle, Scranton City, Thomas Leiper, Valley Forge, Warrior Run, Wyoming Valley.
H.M. (15): Bedford, Brokenstraw Valley, Colonel Richard McCalister, Cumberland County, Delaware County, Dr. Benjamin Rush, Fort Le Boeuf, Great Meadows, Harrisburg, Jacob Ferrée, John Corbly, Mahanantawny, Old York Road, Peter Muhlenberg, Shikelimo.

Rhode Island
(10 out of 23 Chapters)

South Carolina
(15 out of 56 Chapters)
Silver (3): Cowpens, Moultrie, Old Cheraws.
H.M. (3): Blue Savannah, Catawba, Martha Watson.

South Dakota
(6 out of 14 Chapters)
Gold (3): Daniel Newcomb, John Coolidge, Mary Chilton.
Silver (2): Bear Butte, Thirty-Ninth Star.

Tennessee
(34 out of 84 Chapters)
Gold (12): Campbell, Captain William Edmiston, Chickamauga, Chief John Ross, Clinch Bend, Colonel Hardy Murfree, Colonel Thomas McCrory, Fort Nashborough, General Francis Nash, John Sevier, Long Island, Mary Blount.
Silver (9): Admiral David Farragut, Bonny Kate, Colonel John Nash, Jr., Fort Assumption, Margaret Gaston, Robert Cartwright, Robert Cooke, Tenasse, Zachariah Davis.

Texas
(40 out of 93 Chapters)
H.M. (11): Alamo, Corpus Christi, Fort Bend, Fort Worth, Martha Laird, Mary Martin Elmore Scott, Ralph Ripley, Rebecca Stoddert, Silas Morton, Thankful Hubbard, William Scott.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

UTAH
(1 out of 2 Chapters)

Gold (0).
Silver (0).

VERMONT
(8 out of 30 Chapters)

Silver (0).

VIRGINIA
(58 out of 99 Chapters)


WASHINGTON
(15 out of 40 Chapters)

Silver (5): Columbia River, Elizabeth Forey, Mary Morris, Olympus, Robert Gray.

WEST VIRGINIA
(17 out of 47 Chapters)

Silver (2): Kanawha Valley, Matthew French.

WISCONSIN
(11 out of 49 Chapters)

Gold (3): Beloit, Eau Claire, Joseph Marest.

WYOMING
(2 out of 10 Chapters)

Gold (1): Fort Casper.
Silver (0).

National Honor Roll Awards
1954-1955

Alabama—18 Gold, 8 Silver, 6 H.M.
Arizona—0 Gold, 3 Silver, 1 H.M.
Arkansas—7 Gold, 4 Silver, 5 H.M.
California—29 Gold, 30 Silver, 22 H.M.
Colorado—5 Gold, 7 Silver, 4 H.M.
Connecticut—8 Gold, 5 Silver, 4 H.M.
Delaware—3 Gold, 1 Silver, 3 H.M.
District of Columbia—16 Gold, 24 Silver, 8 H.M.
Florida—18 Gold, 10 Silver, 9 H.M.
Georgia—9 Gold, 10 Silver, 15 H.M.
Idaho—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.
Illinois—20 Gold, 14 Silver, 16 H.M.
Indiana—24 Gold, 12 Silver, 10 H.M.
Iowa—8 Gold, 7 Silver, 5 H.M.
Kansas—6 Gold, 6 Silver, 2 H.M.
Kentucky—11 Gold, 7 Silver, 6 H.M.
Louisiana—11 Gold, 4 Silver, 3 H.M.
Maine—6 Gold, 5 Silver, 5 H.M.
Maryland—5 Gold, 6 Silver, 5 H.M.
Massachusetts—12 Gold, 7 Silver, 10 H.M.
Michigan—11 Gold, 8 Silver, 6 H.M.
Minnesota—2 Gold, 3 Silver, 9 H.M.
Mississippi—5 Gold, 7 Silver, 2 H.M.
Missouri—10 Gold, 9 Silver, 5 H.M.
Montana—0 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.
Nebraska—7 Gold, 9 Silver, 3 H.M.
Nevada—3 Gold, 1 Silver, 0 H.M.
New Hampshire—3 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.
New Jersey—15 Gold, 7 Silver, 9 H.M.
New Mexico—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 1 H.M.
New York—33 Gold, 22 Silver, 10 H.M.
North Carolina—23 Gold, 11 Silver, 10 H.M.
North Dakota—2 Gold, 1 Silver, 2 H.M.
Ohio—24 Gold, 14 Silver, 12 H.M.
Oklahoma—1 Gold, 2 Silver, 3 H.M.
Oregon—3 Gold, 3 Silver, 0 H.M.
Pennsylvania—21 Gold, 18 Silver, 15 H.M.
Rhode Island—4 Gold, 1 Silver, 5 H.M.
South Carolina—9 Gold, 3 Silver, 3 H.M.
South Dakota—3 Gold, 2 Silver, 1 H.M.
Tennessee—12 Gold, 9 Silver, 13 H.M.
Texas—18 Gold, 11 Silver, 11 H.M.
Utah—0 Gold, 0 Silver, 1 H.M.
Vermont—3 Gold, 0 Silver, 5 H.M.
Virginia—34 Gold, 16 Silver, 8 H.M.
Washington—5 Gold, 5 Silver, 5 H.M.
West Virginia—13 Gold, 2 Silver, 2 H.M.
Wisconsin—3 Gold, 4 Silver, 4 H.M.
Wyoming—1 Gold, 0 Silver, 1 H.M.

National Honor Roll Awards
1954-1955

Out of 2775 Chapters

Gold—488
Silver—344
H.M.—288
Total—1120
At the completion of one year as Parliamentarian of the National Society, I have come to the conclusion that the most serious parliamentary problems of Chapters and State Organizations alike are due to two major factors: first, the failure to make use of the helps that are available to both Chapters and members; and secondly, the lack of understanding or appreciation by the individual member of the duties and privileges of a member in relation to other members.

At the risk of being somewhat repetitious, articles within the next few months will stress these two factors. Chapters continue to ask questions that have for years been answered in the D.A.R. Handbook, or that have been recently covered in the Magazine. This fact demonstrates that for greater smoothness of operation and satisfaction of members, a project within every Chapter must be, Make Use of the Helps that the National Society Provides.

To help develop this habit, I suggest that every Chapter officer and Chapter Chairman, right now before the heavy fall season opens, become familiar with "Helps in Parliamentary Law for Officers and Members" on pages 141-151 of the 1953 Edition of the Handbook. A new edition will appear in the Fall, but do not wait for that edition. There will be little change in these pages. Next, leaf through the whole book with the idea of learning what a wealth of material it contains. Check the parts that apply especially to your own work as, for example, Guide for Chapter Treasurers on page 21, General Information, page 33, or Policies, page 92. Gather up available copies and put them to work. (The supply in Washington is exhausted until the new edition is ready.)

A first step that has worked well is to assemble a group of members informally on the side veranda, distribute the books, give from 15 to 20 minutes to look it over, and then ask each member to tell what has interested her most. Not a logical or thorough presentation, to be sure, but it can be a great eye-opener. Expressions of "I never knew that before" often lead to further study.

In the August article I said that the next issue would explain how the revision of Chapter Bylaws should be presented and acted upon. Soon after that article was written it became possible to send these helps direct to each Chapter Regent in the packet of letters from the National Chairmen. Each Regent should make the necessary material immediately available to the committee at work on revising the Chapter Bylaws.

By urging members to search for their answers in the helps issued by the National Society, there should be no discouragement to asking questions. The parliamentarian is happy to answer questions of general interest that are not already answered in the published books or leaflets of the Society.

Question. You have said that Bylaws should contain only basic or fundamental provisions, and that other rules should be Standing Rules. What is the difference, and how can we tell which is which?

Answer. Fortunately the National Society has already made a selection of basic rules for the Chapters in the Bylaws of the National Society and in the Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws. They include those features—objects, members, officers, dues, and others—that are essential to the continuing existence and stability of the organization and that, therefore, should be made difficult to change or to do away with. Perhaps the easiest boundary line to set up between bylaws and standing rules is this: Nothing should go into the bylaws that may or should be changed by less than previous notice and a two-thirds vote. A standing rule, on the other hand, should be subject to easier and more flexible change. To illustrate: the model for Chapter Bylaws, Article VI, Section 7, page 773 of the July Magazine, states, "The Treasurer shall receive all funds of the Chapter and shall deposit them in such
bank or banks as may be designated by the Chapter." The right of the Chapter to control its own funds is basic and that right should therefore be protected in the bylaws. The actual choice of the bank, on the other hand, must be determined by existing conditions and may be changed as the Chapter may find necessary. The designation of the particular bank becomes a standing rule. The bylaws frequently grant authority to act. Rules adopted by the Chapter for carrying on the work under that authority are often by their nature standing rules.

Question. Our Chapter has never had any standing rules. Must we have them? If so, how do we go about it?

Answer. Sorry not to agree! Your Chapter Yearbook lists a number of Standing Rules, as, "There shall be two guest meetings annually, one in fall and one in spring" and "No one but members shall be present during the transaction of business by the Chapter." A Standing Rule is merely a rule or a resolution of a permanent or continuing nature which comes about as needed. It may be adopted by a majority vote and it will continue in force until it is rescinded. Before amending or rescinding a standing rule, refer to R. O. R., pages 255 and 268. Note on page 268 that a single meeting has the right to suspend a standing rule temporarily for one meeting only. In the two rules mentioned above, for example, if your Chapter wants a guest meeting in midwinter in order to celebrate a fiftieth anniversary, or if it needs an adviser who is not a member present at a business meeting, it may suspend either of these rules for a single meeting without changing the rule itself.

Question. Does a rule to give fifteen dollars annually to Approved Schools remain in force indefinitely until changed or rescinded?

Answer. Financial appropriations should be taken up annually through the Chapter Budget. In making its recommendations to the Chapter, the Finance Committee may naturally be guided by the budget of the preceding year, but it should be free to adapt that previous budget to current conditions. The final approval, of course, rests with the Chapter. This is in accordance with the practice of the National Society. You will recollect that the Continental Con-

gress acts upon appropriations each year.

Question. We have been having trouble in getting new Chapter officers. May we suspend our Chapter Bylaws by a two-thirds vote, and hold the officers affected over for another year?

Answer. No. Nothing in the bylaws may be suspended, except in cases where the bylaws themselves provide for their own suspension. For example, all bylaws should provide for possible emergencies or unforeseen necessity. Article VII, Section 1, of the Model Chapter Bylaws says: "Unless otherwise ordered by the Chapter or by the Executive Board, regular meetings shall be held on . . ." Through the phrase beginning "Unless otherwise ordered . . ." the bylaws provide for their own suspension in respect to the day of meeting, should that become necessary. Note that this suspension may be made only as provided in the bylaws itself, and in no other way.

Question. Does the adoption of the Chapter budget automatically authorize the Chapter Treasurer to mail the contributions that the budget provides, or must there be further chapter action before the time when payments are due? Our Chapter lost out on the Honor Roll because our Treasurer waited for "authorization" to send the individual amounts provided in the budget.

Answer. Usually the adoption of the budget should be the authorization for the Treasurer to make specific payments at such time as the Bylaws or the rules of the National Society, the State Organization or the Chapter may require. For group allotments, such as "For Approved Schools . . . $15.00" it is necessary to have a later allocation as to the number of schools and the amount to each. In such a case, the Finance Committee should be alert to see that this work is completed. With reference to the Honor Roll, the Chapter Regent should check periodically to make sure that all of the requirements are met well in advance of the deadline. The Roll affects so many departments that only the Regent as chief executive officer is in a position to contact all of the officers and chairmen affected. Such a problem as the one that you mention can well be avoided through the Officers' Workshop as suggested in the article "Your Summer Work," May, 1955, pages 573-574.
SEPTEMBER 17th of each year should mark one of the most notable anniversaries in our history. This day is certainly worthy of our attention, but like so much of our U. S. Constitution the day is just taken for granted.

The Constitution of our United States was signed September 17, 1787 and the resolution was signed by George Washington, President of the Convention, and W. Jackson, Secretary.

The essential part of the American Constitution is that it is a government of law; it does not tolerate the capricious notion of one man. At no point in the Constitution are powers or authorities delegated to one man or to one office without checks and balances. So long as we govern our Nation by the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, we can be sure that our Nation will grow in strength, wisdom and freedom.

As we look toward the future, we must be sure that what we honor and venerate in these documents is not their words alone, but the ideas of liberty which they express.

The motto on our Liberty Bell, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," is from the book of Leviticus, which is supposed to have been written nearly 1,500 years before Christ. In the thirty-five centuries since that date, the love of liberty has never died, but liberty itself has been lost again and again.

The story of our Constitution and the meaning of its contents should be referred to each year in every school from the lowest grades through High School.

Many of our citizens have never read the Constitution, they do not understand the benefits and much less do they realize that they have responsibilities to keep our Constitution intact.

Too many of our young people grow up without understanding of the fundamental institutions of our country.

Our Constitution stands secure among the mighty documents of all time. It is the bedrock of our great nation. May each successive September 17th find it still honored, its principles still followed, and as a shining example to the world offering hope and guidance toward a better day for all humanity.

SEPTEMBER 17-23, 1955

It is hoped that EVERY Chapter in every community will make a study of our U. S. Constitution and will sponsor some project during the week of September 17-23 of this year which will publicize the Constitution. We want to make citizens aware of the value of our Constitution and Bill of Rights to us and also to have them realize their duty to protect our Constitutional form of government. There are a number of ways in which to make our Constitution more real to people. Some of these ways are enumerated in the Resolutions passed at our 1955 Congress.

WHAT TO DO

It is difficult to understand how in one generation the godless tyranny and dictatorship of atheistic Communism could spread until it now encompasses one-fourth of the world's people.

The Fifth Column victories of the Nazis have been surpassed by the Fifth Column victories of the Communists. The blueprints and objectives of these Red Fascists have been proclaimed to the world with far more clarity than those of Hitler and his cohorts.

The time has long since been upon us to face and carefully weigh the dangers which threaten our peace and security. There are still too many citizens who are prone to
scoff and underestimate the Communist menace. A simple truth is and it has been well-documented in the public record, namely, that the Communist Party is “exerting power and influence in almost every field of thought” and that the Communists “wield an influence far greater than their numbers suggest.”

Some very articulate people have been preaching for years that national security is incompatible with personal freedom. A nation without freedom is a nation dead. A nation without security cannot exist. This nation is a reality today because it was founded by people dedicated to win and hold their freedom. It will remain a fact only if there is adequate security to maintain those freedoms.

The colleges and universities of this country have a great obligation to keep alive the spirit of free inquiry. However there is a vast difference between free inquiry and academic license. Academic freedom is not academic license. One real challenge that confronts us is that all schools and colleges should place more stress on truth, character, wisdom, faith, and honesty. With those characteristics our youth will become great men and women.

When presented to our young men and women the truths of Communism, when placed side by side with the truths of Americanism, they cannot stand the overwhelming advantages and realities of our American way. When these truths are presented I have no doubt as to the choice of any clear-thinking student.

The fundamentals of Americanism and good citizenship must start in the home and then be continued in the schools. Our schools must be manned by men and women who are imbued with love of this country so that their teachings will not be adulterated by foreign ideologies.

The university, college, every school in America, has the duty of perpetuating the American heritage. How well do YOU know your schools and the teachers?

It is an arduous and thankless task that one takes on in some communities to keep subversive ideologies from infiltrating their schools and colleges; if the school authorities shirk this responsibility, it behooves the parents to take on this unpopular task. If need be, take the problem to your City Council, your County Prosecutor who can press for grand jury action, and in some states, the State Legislature can act. Get your cause in the newspaper, even though you do it through Letters to the Editor column.

EDUCATION

We are gratified to note that in various sections of the country there is going on a re-examination of the school curricula and a re-valuation of educational processes. Both juvenile delinquency and adult crime have increased as the result of, or in spite of, the do-as-you-please system advocated by many leading educators of the past generation. Also the system of having history, economics, civics and geography lumped together and taught as one combined subject, known as “social studies,” from textbooks slanted toward socialism, if not Socialism, also has been tried and found wanting.

The Department of Education of the state of New York issued a revised curriculum bulletin in which it is recommended that history, geography, economics and civics be unscrambled from a unified or combined study known as “social studies” and be taught again as separate courses.

The President of a University after an appraisal of the freshman class stated that too many of them had not learned how to study. “Many of our freshmen,” he said, “because of high natural ability, have been able to be among the leaders of their secondary schools without really having had to work. They lack well-developed study habits.”

Another University President stated: that “American education has been so busy educating students to make a living that we have forgotten how to educate the students to live.”

Still another educator believes that the system of electives is responsible for much shoddy education and that the school officials should determine what pupils ought to study or be taught.

We know of nothing more important than the re-examination of our educational system which now seems to be in progress. Soundness of education is more vital than ever in this day and era of ideological ideas throughout the world.

The home, the school and the church are our chief reliance in the American
task of keeping freedom alive in the world so that by example we may help restore freedom in nations where it has been trampled under dictator heels.

It is the obligation of all of us to give the best possible guidance and training to the thousands of young people now in our high schools as well as in the lower grades and the annually increasing numbers to be so enrolled in the years ahead.

The F.B.I. made an interesting study of the early life of certain leading Communists. This study revealed that the average age at which these men and women officially join the Communist Party (or its youth branch) was 22.2 years. Ages ranged all the way from 14, 16, and 18 to 35.

What can we do to inculcate our youth with Americanism so that they will be impregnable to Communist tactics?

Our boys and girls should know the history of our Nation, its beginnings, the struggle for liberty and the lives of its great leaders. A young man or woman who is well versed in American history and culture, will understand fully the true meaning of liberty and justice.

The spiritual life of a child should start in the home even before he is of school age. As he matures he should thoroughly understand that Communism is the antithesis of Christianity, that he cannot be a Christian and a Communist at the same time.

When our young men and women enter college they should be aware of phony peace petitions as these are one of the Communists’ favorite devices. They should be on the lookout for such phrases as “thought control on the campus,” “academic freedom sacrificed to war preparations,” “the degeneracy of bourgeois culture,” etc.

If our young people are imbued in their early life with the fundamentals of Christian citizenship we need have no fear of their future. The young person who dedicates his life to spiritual principles will be on a path which Communists can never cross.

WHY NO CHINESE-AMERICAN DELINQUENTS?

These are the facts about New York City, Chicago and San Francisco, where there are large colonies of Chinese-Americans:

A New York judge said: “That not in the 17 years he had been on the bench had a Chinese-American teen-ager been brought before him on a juvenile-delinquency charge.” His colleagues agree.

Out of the estimated 10,000 Chinese-American teen-agers none had ever been haled into court. The police report “excellent” behavior on the part of the Chinese-American youngsters.

The Chinese-American child has love for parents and is brought up to recognize that he cannot shame them. To do so would relegate him to worse than oblivion. This is a tradition that goes back many centuries.

Before a Chinese child makes a move he stops to think what the reaction on his parents will be. The Chinese-American teen-ager is anxious to please his parents before he pleases himself.

Most, no matter wealthy or poor, maintain a strict, family style home. Holidays are celebrated together. Schooling, the reverence for religion and decorum, plus reverence for elders and family tradition, are the prime movers in developing the child from infancy.

More the pity that now the “new China” is seeking to modernize itself.

A boy came back from college chuck full of Socialism. His father said that he, too, was stuffed with the same thing when he got through school thirty years earlier.

But a fire had told the boy’s old man something that was not in the books. Everybody was at the town hall one winter night when a fierce gale was blowing. A house caught fire and it looked as if the whole village might go up in smoke.

“Son, do you know what happened? Everybody, me included, rushed out to save his own house, and we let the town hall burn.

“That fire told me that everybody will work harder to acquire and save his own property, than anybody will work to save what belongs to everybody.

“Maybe that helps explain why the U.S.A., up to now, got ahead of the whole world.

“Think it over, son. If, when you reach my age, you would save the town hall, and let your own house burn, let me know.”

(Continued on page 958)
Life insurance these days is virtually a household word. More people than ever before carry insurance on their own lives or on their families. Businesses insure their employees and few people would deny the importance of life insurance.

But does your Chapter have D. A. R. life insurance? Are the premiums paid regularly?

Every D. A. R. Chapter has a life insurance policy if it has a Junior Membership Committee. Every new Junior taken into a Chapter is a premium payment—a guarantee that the Chapter’s life will be insured for just that much longer.

The constant addition of new life is a basic premise in nature itself. So it is with every family or any business or organization that hopes to flourish. This, therefore, is one of the main reasons why the National Society has made Juniors the Number Two item on the Honor Roll with the addition of one new Junior being a requirement for each Chapter aiming for that Honor Roll.

This requirement has greatly sparked the interest in Junior Membership throughout the country and as we have watched the growth in this committee we have also seen a corresponding increase in participation.

Juniors enjoy “doing something” and they are encouraged to learn all they can about the Society, its aims, committees and projects. They are urged to concentrate their efforts on work that is strictly D. A. R. in nature. The reports show that this is being done for as their knowledge increases, enthusiasm grows and the area of activity expands. There is hardly a committee that has not benefited in some way by work done by Juniors.

The Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund—the national project of the Junior Membership Committee—is a good example of this. More and more Chapters and Junior Membership committees are including this Fund in their budgets and this is mainly due to a better understanding of the project and an appreciation of the educational opportunities it provides to less fortunate young folks. Contributions plus proceeds from the Junior Bazaar at Congress last April provided $5,400 which has been disbursed for scholarships at three of our Approved Schools during the school year just beginning.

One year ago, in an article entitled “Thirty Days Hath September,” it was proposed that every state add one new and active Junior for each day in the month. Although all the states did not achieve this mark, some far surpassed it and 1,755 new members of Junior age were reported last year. The total reported Junior Membership is now at an all-time high—9,641.

Our membership goal for the current year is 11,000 Juniors. Each state and each Chapter should set a Junior membership objective, then work steadily to make or pass the goal. Remember, any member of the D. A. R. who is in the age bracket 18 through 35 should be counted as a Junior whether or not she is a member of a Junior Membership committee.

“Do you have D. A. R. life insurance?” Every Chapter that is interested in Junior membership and that maintains a continuing campaign for Junior members will not only have a sound life insurance policy in force, but will also find substantial dividends accruing to it throughout the years ahead.

A Reminder to All Daughters...

The Junior Membership Committee in your state is selling stationery for the benefit of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund—our national Junior project. Why not see a Junior next time you need D. A. R. insignia notes, place cards or club size paper. Scenic stationery is available for some states.

Place your orders with your State Chairman of Junior Membership.
Magazine Subscriptions Up Another 11% in Past Year

By Gertrude S. Carraway, President General

D. A. R. Magazine subscriptions increased from 28,833 on June 1, 1954, to 31,926 on June 1, 1955, a gain of 3,093, or 11 per cent. This was a splendid raise, although not so high as the increase of 8,246 or 40 per cent for the previous year.

The National average of members taking the Magazine, however, went up to 17.68 per cent from the 16 per cent for the year before. Yet, 22 State Societies were below this National average this past year, more than the 17 which were below the average for the preceding June. Ohio and Oklahoma came up from below average last year to above it this year.

This year the highest State average was down. Nevada dropping from its lead of 32% to second place with 28.1%. Maryland rose from third last year to lead all States this year with 28.25%. California fell from second to third place, though increasing its last year's average from 24% to this year's 26.3%.

Louisiana came up to fourth place from last year's ninth; Delaware was in at fifth, from last year's seventh; Florida was up to sixth place from last year's fifteenth; North Dakota jumped from eighth to seventh place; Virginia rose from tenth to eighth; Arizona took ninth place, a drop from last year's fourth; South Dakota ranked tenth, falling from last year's sixth place.

Apparently, from these figures, a higher proportion of our members in the West and South read the Magazine than those in the North and Midwest.

In the number of subscriptions, New York retained first place. California jumped back to second place, going over Pennsylvania and Illinois during the year. Ohio and Texas stayed fifth and sixth, respectively; Indiana, Virginia and Georgia kept their respective seventh, eighth and ninth ranks.

Florida jumped from thirteenth to tenth place in number of subscriptions, going past Massachusetts, New Jersey and Michigan. Massachusetts dropped one notch going to eleventh; North Carolina came up over New Jersey and Michigan, from fourteenth to twelfth place.

All States showed an increase in subscriptions with the exception of nine States. South Dakota had the same number of subscriptions this June as last June. New Mexico lost 27 subscriptions; Idaho, 13; Nevada and Utah, four each; West Virginia and New Hampshire, three each; District of Columbia, down two; and Wyoming, down one.

It is hoped that this year every State will show a net gain in subscriptions. The price is still $2, a very low price for 12 issues which during the last calendar year had 1,312 pages. The year's issues actually cost much more than $2, but the loss is offset by the advertisements. So, please keep on sending in ads. Commissions and prizes and Honor Roll credits will again be offered. The subscription price is purposely kept low, so more members will read our official publication and keep posted on D. A. R. projects and national trends.

Under the able national chairmanship of Mrs. Earl M. Hale, Vice President General, the same subscription prizes will be offered again this year. Again one of the 12 requirements for the National Honor Roll is that a Chapter have at least 20 per cent as many magazine subscriptions as it has members. Subscriptions to libraries, schools or friends may be credited to the donor and counted in Chapter credits.

The following figures should be carefully studied, so they may be used as guides toward building up our subscription totals during the third and last year of this administration. Our D. A. R. work can be much more effective and successful, when more members are kept fully informed on programs and projects.

**NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS**
June 1, 1955

1. New York—2225
2. California—1992
3. Pennsylvania—1916
4. Illinois—1863
5. Ohio—1727
6. Texas—1392
7. Indiana—1254
8. Virginia—1204
9. Georgia—1039
10. Florida—989
11. Massachusetts—908
12. North Carolina—874
13. New Jersey—866
14. Michigan—838
15. Missouri—776
16. Connecticut—745
17. Kentucky—717
18. Tennessee—691
19. Iowa—636
20. District of Columbia—602
21. Kansas—588
22. Alabama—572
23. Maryland—532
24. Mississippi—514
25. West Virginia—513
26. Louisiana—501
27. Colorado—483
28. Nebraska—474
29. Oklahoma—447
30. South Carolina—444
31. Washington—405
32. Wisconsin—392
33. Minnesota—324
34. Maine—297
35. Arkansas—280
36. Oregon—267
37. New Hampshire—232
38. Rhode Island—218
39. Vermont—170
40. Montana—146
41. and 42. Arizona and Delaware, tied—113
43. Idaho—95
44. South Dakota—93
45. New Mexico—82
46. Wyoming—79
47. North Dakota—71
48. Nevada—65
49. Utah—37
50. Colorado, 19.6% 5

PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS TAKING D.A.R. MAGAZINE
June 1, 1955
1. Maryland, 28.25%
2. Nevada, 28.1%
3. California, 26.3%
4. Louisiana, 22.75%
5. Delaware, 22.6%
6. Florida, 22.2%
7. North Dakota, 21.56%
8. Virginia, 21.39%
9. Arizona, 21.28%
10. South Dakota, 21.18%
11. Arkansas, 21.09%
12. Montana, 21.03%
13. Alabama, 20.9%
14. Rhode Island, 20%
15. Nebraska, 19.6%
16. Texas, 19.395%
17. Illinois, 19.38%
18. Oregon, 19.29%
19. Oklahoma, 19.23%
20. Colorado, 19.21%
21. Mississippi, 19.1%
22. Washington, 19%
23. Ohio, 18.8%
24. Idaho, 18.3%
25. North Carolina, 18.2%
26. Michigan, 18.1%
27. Indiana, 17.7% 5

D. A. R. Honor Roll
(Continued from page 909)

have a deeper love of country and become better citizens.

12) The final point on the Honor Roll asks a contribution to the Investment Trust Fund, established by this Administration to help protect the financial security of our National Society. The principal of the fund can not be spent, the interest may be used for any worthy purpose voted by the Executive Committee.

Our National Society is now in a strong financial position, but in years to come, with our buildings worth $7,500,000, money will be needed for maintenance, repairs and other purposes. It is always wise to have a nestegg, a savings account “for a rainy day.” Times may not always be so favorable economically.

The Chapters are, for the most part, in good financial condition. They are asked to give something to the Investment Trust Fund between last March 1 and February 28, 1956, when the fiscal year of the Society closes. No minimum was set, for this Administration promised not to stress money quotas or gifts for Headquarters. But, it is hoped that the Chapters will be more generous than the one which last year took up a collection of pennies at a meeting and sent 26 cents for the fund. This qualified them for the Honor Roll point, but actually it was not a really honor contribution. Many Chapters sent only 50 cents. Surely they can do better than this. The Fund as of July 1 amounted to around $52,000; we want to increase it substantially this year.

Six of these 12 points are for the betterment of our own Society: increased membership, more Juniors, representation at our State Conferences and Continental Congresses, payment of dues before January 1, at least one advertisement for our MAGAZINE, and a contribution to our Investment Trust Fund. If all these six goals are made by more of our Chapters, our National Society would be far better and more secure and influential in every way.

The other six points on the Honor Roll seek to further our major objectives and projects for historical appreciation, patriotic service, and educational training. Helpful interest in the promotion of American History in elementary grades is our historical point; consideration of National Defense material at each Chapter meeting is our patriotic point; and for our educational object there are two points, subscribing to our MAGAZINE for our own education and giving something to our Approved Schools to aid in the patriotic education of others.

The fifth aim for our primary principles is the one which asks our Chapters to co-

(Continued on page 942)
TWO stirring addresses by National officers highlighted the Georgia State Conference in March, held at the Bon Air Hotel in Augusta. Mrs. Robert Humphrey, State Regent, presided over the three day session. The official hostesses of the Augusta Chapter were members of the Augusta Chapter. Distinguished National and State officers were honored guests at the opening banquet.

The Conference address was given by Mrs. James B. Patton, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, who told the delegates "The United States stands at the crossroads in history and everything depends on the route we take." Mrs. Patton also called for the enactment of the Bricker Amendment and commended Georgia for passing a resolution by the Legislature supporting the Bricker Amendment. This important resolution was suggested by the National Defense Committee of the Atlanta Chapter.

A beautiful Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. T. K. Kendrick, State Chaplain, in loving tribute to sixty-three Georgia Daughters, including Mrs. Howard McCall, Honorary Vice President General and Mrs. James Wood, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, gave the closing address. Mrs. Richards had recently returned from a world tour on which she studied the effects of the United States foreign policy. Her remarks were a clarion call to all Daughters to go back home and work diligently for the preservation of our Constitution. She was alarmed at the wrong impressions given by the Voice of America which she heard telling of the controversial and ugly things rather than the wonderful aspects of America. She implored Georgia Daughters "to instill in your children and Georgia youth the blessings of freedom under Constitutional government."

Following the Conference, the State Regent, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. John Thigpen and eight Daughters appeared before a Senate Subcommittee which is holding hearings throughout the country to hear recommendations concerning the revision of the United Nations Charter.

Mrs. Stratton Hard, State Press Chairman

Massachusetts

The Sixty-first State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution convened at the Sheraton-Plaza, Boston, March 17-18, 1955, with a total registration of 671. The meeting was called to order by State Regent, Mrs. James J. Hepburn, who used a gavel fashioned from the wood of the historic Washington Elm, which was the generous gift of Mrs. Charles J. Bullock, former Regent of Hannah Winthrop Chapter.

Words of welcome were cordially voiced by Mrs. James J. Elliott, Regent of Amos Mills Chapter, who pointed out that it was the anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston by the British, March 17, 1776. On that occasion, the British Fleet sailed away, taking 11,000 troops and some 1,000 Boston Loyalists. The British troops sailed for New York and the Loyalists went to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Ever since has the phrase, "Go to Halifax," been a term of opprobrium.

The response was given by Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Regent of First Resistance Chapter. She stressed keeping alive the spirit of our ancestors who accomplished their missions in the face of insurmountable circumstances. "We need leaders now who are not afraid to buck the popular tides and who would 'rather be right than be President'."

Mrs. John J. Kelley, State Chairman of Good Citizens Committee, reported 218 Good Citizens present. Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, in greeting the girls, stated that this program was adopted 23 years ago, during her term as President General. To date, a total of 175,375 Good Citizens have been chosen and bonds awarded have totaled $112,700.

An inspirational address to the Good Citizens was presented by Miss Millicent Taylor, Education Editor of the "Christian Science Monitor," and Past Regent of Lexington Chapter. Miss Taylor pointed out that these young ladies had shown dependability, service, leadership and patriotism, and that "the key to true patriotism is to respect and honor the dignity and worth of the individual." This is the spiritual ideal, the very heart of the democratic ideal, the ideal of this Republic."

The impressive memorial service was ably conducted by State Chaplain, Mrs. Thomas McConnell, who read an interesting arrangement of the 23rd Psalm as it appears in a Bible brought over from Scotland in the early eighties. In the Regents' Panel, Mrs. Ross L. Spencer told of her experiences as Organizing Regent of Northfield Chapter. Mrs. Gerald Riley, Past Regent of Attleboro Chapter, mentioned these qualifications: executive and administrative ability, enthusiasm to promote D.A.R. programs, and knowledge and poise to conduct interesting meetings.

Miss Ruth B. Eddy, Regent of Quequechan Chapter, was highly amusing and original in her semi-satirical narrative, and yet definitely constructive. She stressed enthusiasm and zeal. With apologies to Poet Longfellow, she said: "Let us, then, be up and doing With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and NOT TO WAIT."

Mrs. Chester F. Melendy, State Chairman, Student Loan, presented several talented beneficiaries of the Fund who entertained with an outstanding musical program. Miss Helen L. Bancroft, Assistant State Treasurer, reported that current loans for 1954-55 totaled $5,690 to 24 students.

In relating her Approved Schools Bus Tour, with other National Officers, Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice President General, Bangor, Maine, concluded her informative and vital remarks by stating..."Our schools have caused a change..."
in entire countrysides, scholastically, socially, physically and spiritually."

State Vice Regent, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, praised all members who so generously contributed to the Hillside Building Project, an amount of $7,682 for the new classroom building. Mrs. Lester S. Wall, State Chairman, Approved Schools, informed the conference that Massachusetts had given $12,512 to such schools this year.


A scholarly talk by the National Chairman, Press Relations, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, featured the subject, "What's Right with America?—You." "As a society we have ever been alive to the necessity of maintaining our national sovereignty and identity. We have always made our voices heard when an emergency threatened our country. I urge that you do not fail to continue this alertness."


A real innovation was a program entitled "Washington Preview, or What Makes Congress Tick."

At the conclusion of this long-to-be remembered conference, State Regent Mrs. James J. Hepburn, with her usual graciousness and charm, sounded the keynote of her administration as Friendliness.

Mrs. George C. Houser, State Historian.

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**KENTUCKY**

The Kentucky State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its Fifty-ninth State Conference at the Phoenix Hotel in historic Lexington March 9, 10, 11, 1955. The Conference program, bearing on its cover the beautiful D. A. R. insignia and the Seal of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, carried through the theme "Foster True Patriotism."

Mrs. Collis Potter Hudson, State Regent, presided. Mrs. Fred Osborne, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Paul W. Thurman, Regent of Bryan Station Chapter, were in charge of the musical programs, which included compositions of Mrs. Emma Bryan Snyder, Paris, Kentucky.

Distinguished guests attending were Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General; Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Honorary State Regent, Past Chaplain General, and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, Honorary State Regent and Past Historian General; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Honorary State Regent and Past Historian General, and member of the National Valley Forge Committee; Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, Honorary State Regent and member of National Resolutions Committee; Mrs. Edwin H. Lotz, National Chairman, Radio and Television Committee; Mr. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman, Membership Committee; Mrs. George Cushing, State President, C. A. R.; Mrs. Curtis M. Mcgee, National Vice Chairman, Membership, and Third District Publicity Chairman; Mrs. Verner M. Moore, National Vice Chairman, Museum; and Mrs. Iley B. Browning, Member, Special National Committee, Approved Schools Survey.

Dr. Winona Stevens Jones and the Honorable Fred Fugazi, Mayor of Lexington, gave the welcoming addresses, recalling that Kentucky hospitality dating from the visit of Dr. Thomas Walker in 1754 has continued to spread fame for cordiality to the present day. Mrs. Dempsey R. Barnes, Regent of Edmund Pendleton Chapter, responded.

Hosts Regents and Third District Chairman presented were Mrs. Byron C. Johnson, Mrs. Paul W. Thurman, Mrs. Walter P. Coleman (also General Chairman), Mrs. Edith Stivers, Mrs. Robert Northcutt, and Mrs. Stephen T. Davis; and District Chairman Mrs. Thomas D. Sharp.

Mrs. Hudson, as she gave her report, said: "We must keep in mind that we are members of an active patriotic organization, not a social society. Our work is done as a service for others."

Indicative of her belief in this statement was her report of 9,870 miles travelled serving our Society, visiting thirty-six chapters during the past year.

Other State Officers reporting were Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, Vice Regent; Mrs. Fred Osborne, Chaplain; Miss Margaret Patterson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Robert Hume, Treasurer; Mrs. William H. Noel, Consulting Registrar; Mrs. William E. Bach, Historian; and Mrs. J. Kidwell Grannis, Librarian.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke spoke on "Our Library." She noted the vast source of material for research available in the library.

The National and State Officers were honored with a banquet in the Phoenix Ballroom. "Building for the Future" was the subject of Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, guest speaker. Mrs. Duncan said: "Heed the advice of St. Paul, 'Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good'; if we shirk our obligation to do this, to stand up and be counted for America today, in its great hour of need, we automatically ignore our birthright and sound the death knell of America's future."

Social functions for the Conference included: the Pages' Square Dance; a breakfast to honor Mesdames Edwin H. Lotz and Thomas Burchett; tea at lovely old Hamilton Hall given by members of the Lexington chapters; and the Kentucky Society, C. A. R., Breakfast.

Thirty-one State Chairmen gave reports. Notable was an increase of Honor Roll chapters over the previous year.

Thursday morning Mrs. Herbert Ralston Hill, Indiana State Regent, and Provost Elvia J. Stahr, Jr., from the University of Kentucky, brought greetings to the Conference, and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan gave an address, "Personnel Data." A telegram of greetings was read from Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General.

By vote of the Conference, $150 scholarships were placed at Berea College and Hindman Set-
tlement School through the Student Loan and Scholarship Committee.

Among the resolutions adopted were those relative to: reaffirming opposition to any form of World Government; being alert to detect and help eradicate communist and subversive activities; opposing the admission of Red China as a member of the United Nations; and commending the Governor of Kentucky for proclaiming February as American History Month at the request of the members of the Kentucky Society, D. A. R. —the sixth annual proclamation.

Kentucky Society was privileged to unanimously endorse the candidacy of Mrs. Collis Potter Hudson, its charming State Regent, for Vice President General in 1956.

Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke presided at the Regents' Dinner, where forty-one Regents from the six districts gave accounts of work accomplished.

The Conference, with the largest attendance in history, adjourned Friday morning by chorus singing of "God Be with Us Till We Meet Again."

Margaret Ann Patterson
State Recording Secretary

THE Nevada State Society recently held their thirtieth annual conference at Reno. All five Chapters of the State were represented and the business meeting was attended by an overflow audience.

The conference was held at the Mapes Hotel with Toiyabe Chapter handling all arrangements as hostess Chapter. A recess was called at one o'clock while luncheon was served in the Nevada Room.

The business meeting was presided over by Mrs. Charles Priest, State Regent and after hearing the reports from the Chapters on the year just closing was warm in her praise for the outstanding performance they had turned in. She praised a substantial increase in membership and also commented on the fact that three of the five Nevada Chapters were eligible for the yearly National honor roll an honor unequalled by any State in the Union. Mrs. Priest then proceeded to outline the Society's plans for the coming year which promises to be a very aggressive one and a program the delegates received with enthusiasm.

The highlight of the Conference came when Mrs. Priest introduced their distinguished guest, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Carraway prefaced her remarks by acknowledging the warm reception the delegates had given her in Nevada. Speaking on "Americanism and the D. A. R.,” Miss Carraway outlined the objectives of the D. A. R. remarking that since the inception of the Society in 1890 to the present day they have never changed. Historical appreciation, patriotic service and educational training are the backbone of the Society's aims. In the pursuance of these aims she brought out that the D. A. R. Museum now has some 10,000 historic items. D. A. R. members conducted 27,000 children on historic tours and awarded 5,200 history prizes in the past year.

The conference was adjourned to permit the State Officers and Miss Carraway to fulfill a television appearance over Station KZTV.

A formal reception honoring Miss Carraway was given in the evening at the home of Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins. Mrs. George T. Murray Recording Secretary

MINNESOTA

THE Sixtieth Annual Conference of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 16, 17 and 18, 1955.

Minneapolis Chapters were hostesses; Mrs. L. C. Corbett, was General Chairman; Minneapolis Regents, Unit Chairmen.

Mrs. George Braddock, Minnesota State Regent, presided at all meetings.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, was guest throughout the Conference.

The Annual State Officers' Club Dinner was held Wednesday, March 16, 6:30 P.M.; Mrs. Earl B. Forney, President, presiding; Mrs. J. E. MacMullan elected President for next year. Miss Carraway gave a short talk.

Thursday, March 17, following Board of Management meeting, an Hour of Remembrance for departed Minnesota Daughters was conducted by State Chaplain, Mrs. A. E. Jacobson.

Luncheon, preceding opening of Conference—managed by Mrs. Stephen Brodwolf, State Chairman of Conservation; interesting lectures and colored movies on Conservation Heritage given by State Supervisor of Bureau of Wild Life Development; tiny Norway pine seedling, Minnesota's State Tree, were provided as favors for each of the Daughters. 2 P.M.—Mrs. George Braddock, State Regent, called the Sixtieth State Conference to order; opening—Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America; singing of National Anthem and reciting The American Creed. Mrs. L. Corbett, Chairman of Hostess Chapter, welcomed members and guests.

Mayor Eric Hoyer welcomed Daughters to Minneapolis. Miss Carraway extended greetings.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Guard Your Rights

(Continued from page 896)

eternal—they do not change as one era fades and another becomes contemporaneous.

So, Americans, let us be no less sus-

picious and cautious than our ancestors who gave us a Constitution based upon the divine right to be free men, and let us hold as steadfastly to our rights and freedoms and our sovereignty as those early patriots did in creating them for us. We can do this and outlaw war too.
With the Chapters

Nevada Sagebrush (Reno, Nev.). Our Chapter attended the Naturalization Ceremonies, May 11th in honor of Mrs. W. J. Atkinson, Past State Regent and Chairman of Americanism, who is retiring after nineteen years. Mrs. Atkinson has taught more than 500 prospective citizens, and welcomed these groups for the Society.

On this occasion, Mrs. Neil Muran distributed Flag Codes and American Flags. An American Beauty Rose was given each of the 28 new citizens as they entered the jury box to take the oath. Afterwards, a large birthday cake and coffee were served by Mrs. Saxton and her committee in the reception room of the Court House. This was attended by the veteran Judge Maestretti; the Immigration Officer, Mr. Pierce; the new citizens, their families, and members of our Chapter, headed by Mrs. Barnett, Chapter Regent. Our gifted State Regent, Mrs. Priest, made a scholarly address to the entire company.

An Award of Merit was bestowed on Mrs. Pearl Dominguez of the Southside School. In point of service, Mrs. Dominguez is the oldest teacher in the Reno School System, and is retiring June 3rd after 27 years as principal of Southside. The Award was for her consistent teaching of Americanism to her pupils, and bestowed on her by our incoming Regent, Mrs. Joseph Maestretti. Three Junior American Citizen Thatcher Awards and a new framed Flag Code were also given to this school by the State Chairman of J.A.C. from the Chapter.

For the first time in many years, on May 21st, graveside Memorial Services using the D.A.R. Ritual, were held by our Chapter at the graves of two of our deceased members: Mrs. H. H. Atkinson, and Mrs. Thurlow Douglas, a Past State Regent.

Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins
State Chairman of J.A.C.

Olympus (Seahurst, Wash.), for the second time in its brief history has won the State first prize for percentage gain in membership. The Chapter, with 15 members, was organized on Armistice Day, 1951, by Mrs. Ray E. Purpus for the benefit of business and professional women who are D. A. R. members. We now have 27 on our roll. Most of the meetings are dinner meetings held in downtown Seattle. The first break in our intimate circle of membership occurred in April 1955 with the death of Mrs. Purpus.

The Chapter is active in its support of the N. S. D. A. R. program and has been awarded a spot on National Honor of silver star for 1955. Members are most cooperative in joining with other State of Washington Chapters and Federated Clubs in tackling legislative and social problems.

During the past year we have been absorbed in the making of an Early American prize quilt. Blocks pieced by individual members were assembled by Mrs. Helen Van Dykeman into a handsome blue and white spread. This was exhibited at hobby shows and social affairs in and near Seattle. Mrs. Robert J. Beseecker served as promotional chairman, accepting donations on behalf of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee Schools. A drawing of tickets was held May 18, 1955, after a dinner in the home of Mrs. Earl C. Bouglas. Net profit on the quilt was $125.91.

Eunice Fife Sheldon (Mrs. S. R.), Regent

Fort Vancouver (Vancouver, Wash.). After members of this Chapter assisted as individuals in the election of a gentleman pledged to Americanism as County School Superintendent, and one of our own members to the three-year term on the City School Board, the Chapter passed the following resolution, May 10, and presented it to the Board:

"An inquiry has demonstrated that insufficient periods of history are offered to the Vancouver public schools, and that what time is allotted is devoted principally to the history of the State of Washington, thus limiting the study of United States and all other history in a challenging degree. Students are otherwise occupied with a social curriculum of odd values to the neglect of scholarship in the fundamentals of adequate education. Be it therefore

"Resolved by Fort Vancouver Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, that

"Sufficient time be allotted to the teaching of history in our public schools with a degree of completeness and competence commensurate with a general education in the subject. There should be at least one full year of United States History and Civics required in our High Schools, with emphasis on patriotism, love of country, its Constitution, institutions, ideals and principles which have made the United States of America the greatest Christian nation on earth; and that these facts be not discounted in favor of World Government or any movement aligned therewith."

The resolution is receiving considerable press comment locally and elsewhere.

On June 3, we gave the Award of Merit to Miss Dorothy Von Berg, 28 years here, now Assistant Principal and Dean of Girls at Vancouver High School, for her patriotic services in the community, training of successful international exchange students, and helping two Pilgrims to win the State History contest. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. A. Troeh, Charter Member and Past Regent.

Mrs. H. M. C. Grow, Press Chairman

Hardin Camp (Jonesburg, Mo.). In its fortieth year, the Chapter observed Flag Day with an all-day meeting at the country home of Mrs. D. F. Knox with about fifty members and guests present. A luncheon to which all members contributed was served.

In the afternoon a patriotic program was given under the leadership of Mrs. Edward Dixon built around the themes, "The Statue of Liberty" and "The Flag of Liberty.

During the year four new members have been added to the Chapter. An award was given an eighth grade pupil for the highest grade in
American History. Contributions and clothing were sent to the School of the Ozarks while the programs for the year were built around the three objectives of the Society.

Miss Viola Wilson has been installed as Regent with the other officers being Mrs. Edward Dixon, 1st Vice Regent; Mrs. F. E. Lefferdink, 2nd Vice Regent; Mrs. Joe Ockerhausen, Secretary; Miss Eunice Dixon, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. George Van Ness, Treasurer; Mrs. D. F. Knox, Registrar; Mrs. J. D. Ellis, Chaplain.

Viola Wilson, Press Relations Chairman

Shikelimo (Lewisburg, Penna.), observed its 60th Annual Charter Luncheon on Monday, June 6, 1955, at the Hotel Lewisburger. Mrs. F. M. Nickeson, Chapter Regent, presided.

Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent, was the guest speaker. Her topic was "Freedom and Responsibility." Mrs. Patterson said that it is time we as American citizens stand up and be counted for the things in which we believe. She also spoke of the careful use of our American flag.

Left to right: Mrs. Allen Baker, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. M. Sprague, past Chapter Regent; Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Regent; Mrs. Curtis C. Leisher, past Chapter Regent; Mrs. Frank Nickeson, Shikelimo Chapter Regent; Mrs. William Coleman, Central Director of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ralph Meachum, Recording Secretary of Shikelimo Chapter, presented a short history of the Chapter, listing outstanding achievements during the past 62 years. The Shikelimo Chapter was organized June 15, 1893 and chartered January 2, 1895.

Mrs. Edgar Schnure of Lewisburg presented two vocal selections, accompanied by Mrs. Morse Bettison.

Mrs. Allen L. Baker of State College, State Recording Secretary was present. The following Regents were in attendance from the following Chapters: Mrs. Daisy Henderson, Bellefonte; Mrs. Norma Hoffman, Bloomsburg; Mrs. M. C. Dunkle, Williamsport; Miss Sara McFarland, Warrior Run Chapter.

There were approximately 50 persons in attendance including the two State Officers, visiting Regents, and members of surrounding Chapters, and members of the local Chapter.

Lucy E. Eisenhauer
Press Relations Chairman

Monongahela Valley (California, Pa.), Chapter celebrated its 35th anniversary on April 16, 1955. Miss Harriet Hazzard, a charter member, gave the Chapter history which included its organization by Mrs. Anthony Wayke Cook, State Regent, and later President General, with Miss Henrietta Lilley as Organizing Regent.

Our Chapter was active in 1928 when Pennsylvania's Madonna of the Trail statue was erected in Washington County.

Eight charter members, Past Regents and Regents and members from Braddock Trail, Canonsburg, Colonel Andrew Lynn, Great Crossings and Great Meadows Chapters were honored. Others sent greetings.

Our Chapter proudly presented Mrs. C. C. Stephens as our Mother with four D. A. R. Daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens just celebrated their 62nd wedding anniversary.

In March Good Citizen pins were presented to nine Senior High School girls. The American History contest in the 6th grades was inaugurated this year with a History Medal and awards presented to the winners.

The Monongahela Valley Chapter maintains a Colonial Bedroom, furnished by our members, at the museum at Fort Necessity. This room was dedicated in honor of Mrs. William Alexander, a Past Regent, then State Regent and later Vice President General.

At an impressive Flag Day Guest Luncheon, Lt. Col. J. B. G. Roberts, U.S.A.F. Res., spoke on "Unpublished Facts of the Custis Story." Col. Roberts' father was the sole survivor of the massacre, being unable to accompany the expedition that fateful day. The Award of Merit was presented to Col. Roberts in recognition of his outstanding services in both World Wars and his peacetime services as Civil Defense Director.

Monongahela Valley Chapter has 151 members from eight towns along the historic Monongahela River. Our Chapter was saddened June 4, 1955 by the sudden death of Miss Harriet Hazzard, a beloved charter member.

Elizabeth B. Taylor, Regent

Colonel David Hall (Lewes, Del.) On Memorial Day, 1955, the grave of Colonel David Hall, for whom the Chapter is named, was marked officially with a bronze marker. The grave is in the Lewes Presbyterian Cemetery.

From left: Miss Marguerite Poynter, Mrs. Kenneth Stewart, Mrs. Robert J. Kennedy, Regent of Colonel David Hall Chapter; Mrs. D. Anthony Potter, Mrs. Norman B. Baylis, Mrs. W. Allen Vessels, Mrs. George E. Chambers, Sr.

Colonel Hall, born January 4, 1752, commanded a Delaware Regiment during the Revolution and later became the fifteenth Governor of Delaware. He died September 18, 1817.

The ceremony immediately followed the parade and speeches at the Village Green. Present were a group of D. A. R. members, the Color Guards.
of the Lewes Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion Post #17, U. S. Naval Detachment at Fort Miles and others, and the firing squad from Fort Miles fired a volley over the grave. A short address by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Robert J. Kennedy, honored Colonel Hall and veterans of other wars.

Helene C. Potter (Mrs. D. A. Potter)
Press Relations Chairman

Fort Conde (Spring Hill, Ala.) Fort Conde’s first meeting in 1955 was a gala affair, a seated luncheon in the lovely Creary home. Judge Herndon Inge, Jr., of the Juvenile Court, gave an enlightening address. He summarized facts from a recent nationwide investigation into the fundamental causes of juvenile delinquency. He gave facts about the local situation.

The Chapter, with many young members, follows closely N. S. D. A. R. policy, enjoying Miss Carraway’s monthly messages and D. A. R. material generally. Activities include a motor trip for several Good Citizens to Huntington College, Montgomery, for the annual pilgrimage this year to hear the address of Mrs. James, an active J. A. C. committee which sponsored several hundred members, one club winning a national prize for a play on the life of Benjamin Franklin. All D. A. R. schools are aided with the main gifts to K. D. S. National Defense is featured and popular American music by professions giving classic origin and a finale on Flag Day at the Embassy.

The Regent delivered the charter member pin to Mrs. Forrest (Charters No. 180) on May 8. Miss Wadsworth’s pin was accepted from Miss Carraway by her niece, Mrs. C. Clarke Young, an Honorary Chapter Regent. The Regent called upon Miss Wadsworth later and personally gave her greetings from the Chapter and showed her that her Charter No. 222 had been engraved on her pin. This was a great thrill for these two charter members, both of whom were pages at the first D. A. R. Congress under Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President General and a member of Mary Washington. Another highlight of the meeting was the talk given by Mrs. U. Alexis Johnson, wife of the U. S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who told of her life behind the Iron Curtain and showed beautiful colored slides of the Embassy.

The Chapter, now numbering 222 members, looks forward with confidence to its second half-century.

Florence H. Harrill (Mrs. J. William)
Regent

Santa Anita (Arcadia, Cal.) On May 17, at 8 o’clock in the Little Theatre of the Arcadia high school, the Santa Anita Chapter sponsored a citizenship class reception with Mrs. Thomas H. Bailey as Chairman. Invitations were given to thirty potential citizens and their families. Mr. William J. Lloyd, guest speaker, President of the United States Citizens Bank of Fullerton, recently of Arcadia branch, gave a very convincing and forceful address, especially did he stress the great importance as new citizens of their duty as voters to execute this newly acquired right as true Americans.

Mrs. Emmett Porter

Mary Washington (Washington, D. C.), in its sixty-fourth year has had a banner year. Miss Gertrude S. Carraway honored us twice this spring. She attended the fashion tea of the Junior Committee in April at which INGA, fashion personality, showed an enviable array of cottons for the younger set and the matrons with soft background music and six lovely models to assist her clever fashion patter of what the spring will bring for the well-dressed D. A. R. After the fashion display, tea and punch were served and a social hour followed.

In May, Miss Carraway again honored us by coming to the annual meeting. She presented National charter member pins to two members of the Chapter in absentia, Mrs. Berlin Wadsworth and Mrs. Marie Henderson Forrest were unable to attend the meeting due to illness. The Regent delivered the charter member pin to Mrs. Forrest (Charter No. 140) on May 8. Miss Wadsworth’s pin was accepted from Miss Carraway by her niece, Mrs. C. Clarke Young, an Honorary Chapter Regent. The Regent called upon Miss Wadsworth later and personally gave her greetings from the Chapter and showed her that her Charter No. 222 had been engraved on her pin. This was a great thrill for these two charter members, both of whom were pages at the first D. A. R. Congress under Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President General and a member of Mary Washington. Another highlight of the meeting was the talk given by Mrs. U. Alexis Johnson, wife of the U. S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who told of her life behind the Iron Curtain and showed beautiful colored slides of the Embassy.

The Chapter, now numbering 222 members, looks forward with confidence to its second half-century.

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Regent
This year’s graduating class included students from Canada, Russia, Hungary, England, South Africa and Australia. Each year former graduates attend, expressing gratitude and heartfelt appreciation for the spirit of friendliness and neighborliness with which they have been received in this community. Arcadia is aptly known as “The friendly city.”

These functions are given in an endeavor to promote and carry out one of the National Society’s major objectives. The May reception was the fourth of its kind since the Chapter’s organization.

Outstanding citizen’s award, sponsored by the D. A. R., was won by Leora Gregg, Arcadia high school senior. An award pin from the Santa Anita Chapter was presented to Miss Gregg at the fifth birthday celebration of the Chapter.

Mrs. Arthur B. Colnon
Press Relations Chairman

Anson Burlingame (Burlingame, Cal.) On March fourteenth, Anson Burlingame Chapter arranged a museum tea as a means of strengthening the budget. Burlingame Recreational Hall provided an attractive room for showing the antique treasures of the members. Several members, acting as hostesses, wore costumes with a history of early days. Those shown in the photograph who displayed the wearing apparel of their forebears were Mrs. Kenneth Andem, Regent, with black lace shawl; Miss Mary Eleanor Peters in cap, fichu and “taffety” shawl of her great grandmother, her grandmother’s “infare” dress and with her mother’s wedding fan; and Mrs. Norman Waggoner in a replica of a colonial gown. Others wore beautiful examples of the eighties and nineties.

Mrs. T. L. Leach modeled a number of her remarkably large and fine collection of costumes with their appropriate accessories, literally from head to toe, and with purse and parasol and even “Gibson Girl” hatpins, to the great delight of the contemporary spectators and the evident bewilderment of the younger generation, both married and teen-age.

A rich store of treasure was brought from chests and trunks as well as from homes which still cherish the furniture and silver of their ancestors. The fireplace was completely fitted with articles from Colonial days to the “winning of the West.”

Tea was served at a beautifully decorated table throughout the afternoon, and under the skillful direction of the Chairman, Mrs. Norman Waggoner, it was a gay and successful affair.

The Chapter celebrated its twenty-ninth birthday in April by presenting Good Citizenship pins to five High School girls in the district. The girls attended the Chapter meeting with their mothers and teachers, and received the awards from the State Vice Chairman of Good Citizenship, Mrs. Scott Rountree, assisted by the Chapter Chairman, Mrs. Richard E. Fry.

There are four fifty-year members in the Chapter.

(Miss) Mary Eleanor Peters

Dubuque (Dubuque, Iowa), celebrated the 60th anniversary of the granting of its charter March 23, 1955.
Organizing Secretary; and Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, Past Second Vice President General, Honorary State Regent, and National Vice Chairman of D. A. R. Museum.

Mrs. Rous, installing officer and speaker for the occasion explained the name chosen for the chapter. "Potreros Verdes" signifies the peaceful "Green Fields" of the eastern San Fernando Valley at the time our nation was establishing its independence in the east. Mrs. Rous then installed the new officers: Mrs. Morris Lepisto, Regent; Mrs. 0. R. Donovan Berg, Vice Regent; Mrs. Lawrence B. R. Dowd, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ernest Williams, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. William McCoy, Treasurer; Mrs. Wolfgang Reitherman, Registrar; and Mrs. Robert Hubbard, Historian.

Seventeen women are organizing members of the Potreros Verdes Chapter. The oath was administered to the officers and members including Mrs. Alvin A. Vose, Mrs. Sherwin L. Barton, Mrs. Eric O. Borgstrom, Mrs. Patrick J. Sazio, Mrs. Daryl W. Garges, Mrs. George H. Harvey, Miss Helen Lilley, Mrs. Inez W. McMahon, Mrs. William B. Maitland, Mrs. John K. Miller. Mrs. Rous gave a short talk on the responsibilities of the members to the society, community, and country. She said she hoped they would "Aim high, work hard, have fun, and help promote better Americanism, free, wholesome, honest, and spiritual."

Constance B. Hubbard, Press Chairman

Alexander Love (Houston, Texas). Beginning with the red, white, and blue banner emblazoned across the top of page one of our morning daily paper to the last flutter of Old Glory being stored in a case the six Houston Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution agreed that it had been a most magnificent Flag Day. The newspapers carried articles and pictures, the disc jockeys reminded their listeners to hang out their flags, and one radio station devoted a full fifteen minutes to music written about our flag and read a short résumé of the history of the United States Flag.

The six Chapters which meet each year for a luncheon to commemorate Flag Day are: John McKnight Alexander, Mrs. James C. Poone, Regent; Alexander Love, Mrs. John R. Barnett, Regent; Ann Poage, Miss Margaret Davis, Regent; Samuel Sorell, Mrs. Paul Dakin, Regent; Tejas, Mrs. Bryan D. Werner, Regent; and Lady Washington, Mrs. H. E. Mayhew, Regent. Included in the honor guest list were: Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, Vice President General; Mrs. H. N. Stamper, State Registrar; and Mrs. I. B. McFarland, Honorary State Regent and Past Regent of Alexander Love Chapter.

Lt. Walter A. Williams of Ellington A'ir Force Base was the guest speaker. His subject, of course, was the American Flag.

Mrs. John R. Barnett, Regent

Benjamin Romaine (Forest Hills, N. Y.), recently celebrated its third birthday with a luncheon at the Seminole Club in Forest Hills. Mrs. Harold Erb, State Regent, and Mrs. Eugene Ovenshine, Director of District 10, were honor guests. The program featured early American music.

Third Anniversary Luncheon guests of Benjamin Romaine Chapter with Mrs. Carl S. Noble, center, greeting Mrs. Harold Erb, State Regent, and on left, Mrs. Eugene Ovenshine, Director of 10th District.

Mrs. Carl S. Noble is the Organizing Regent of the Chapter which meets Monday evenings, from October to May, in homes.

Last fall the Chapter received the state award for the greatest membership increase in one year; has been on the National Gold Honor Roll for two years; has presented an Award of Merit to a distinguished local citizen, Mr. A. S. Howson. The Kate Duncan Smith and Indian Schools have been well supported with two programs devoted to this phase of the work. Tummassee has been given a memorial acre and $100 given each year.

The Chapter has cooperated with the Red Cross by assuming the responsibility for contacting over 100 people for the Blood Bank. It has also shared with five other Queens Chapters the expense of sending a Queens student to Albany for the Americanization Conference in January.

In connection with youth projects, two history medals and eight Good Citizenship medals have been presented in Forest Hills schools. Its sponsorship of a C. A. R. Society led to an organization meeting in December with a present membership of 24, one of whom won the National poetry contest this year.

Ruth M. Noble, Regent

Paha Wakan (Vermillion, S. D.). The Chapter, founded in 1905 through the efforts of Mrs. Effie W. Thomes, was the first Chapter in South Dakota. Mrs. Thomes served as State Regent in 1906.

Paha Wakan is an Indian name for Spirit Mound near here, visited in 1804 by Lewis and Clark. The Chapter marked the spot with a large boulder bearing a bronze plate commemorating the event. Two historic millstones have also been marked.
Through the efforts of our Regent, Mrs. Colvin, in 1919 the sum of $1,198 was raised for the support of nineteen French orphans.

Mrs. Ohlmacher, during World War II, personally made 900 needle cases for the soldiers. Cookies were given to all drafted boys upon their departure from here.

Our charter member, Mrs. Barrett, was active in Red Cross work and served on the cemetery and library boards for many years. Mrs. Thorns held classes for those applying for citizenship, distributed widely her "Questions and Answers" leaflets and other educational literature. She presented many flags to individuals and groups.

Our Chapter gave $1,250 for Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, $1,000 of which was the gift of Miss Mabel Richardson, our State Regent. Other gifts included seventy spruce trees for the cemetery and furniture for the children's room in the library.

A bronze tablet in 1929 was placed in the city high school upon which were inscribed the names of the winners of the annual award for excellence in American history. Two good citizenship medals are presented to Junior High School students annually.

Mrs. Rothrock, during her State Regency, inaugurated the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage contest in South Dakota.

In 1950 Mrs. Rothrock sponsored a radio historical script contest. KUSD dramatized the winning script.

Monthly D. A. R. programs are given over KUSD, our local educational radio station.

Our present membership is twenty-three.

Edith Abell, Regent

Beech Forest (Williamsburg, Ohio). On June 1, Beech Forest Chapter held its annual picnic meeting at Blue Licks, Ky., the site of the last battle of the Revolutionary War, August 19, 1782. Twenty-one school children, aged 8 to 13 years, chosen from the Clermont County schools, were the guests of the Chapter members who participated in the meeting. A chartered bus was used for transportation, and a most complete picnic dinner was provided by the members. The choice of this historic spot, with these school pupils as guests, was but another attempt of this Chapter not only to interest the local children in the history of their nation, but also to give them historic facts.

A Chapter member, Mrs. Earle Johnson, conducted the group of children through the Pioneer Museum located here, where an unusually interesting collection of antiques, especially firearms, is shown. She discussed with details the various displays. Her program for them was climaxd by their viewing the spot, now marked by a stone placed by the Kentucky Society, D. A. R., where the American soldier fell and also by viewing the huge monument honoring these men, many being the officers in this engagement. Mrs. Johnson gave an interesting review of this happening.

For the Chapter members, in the meeting which followed the picnic dinner, the reading by Mrs. Elmer Widrig of the article, "Battle of Blue Licks," as found in the August, 1954 issue of the National D. A. R. MAGAZINE, gave a background for their own later inspection of the museum, battlefield and monument.

Mrs. R. L. Atkins
Press Relations Chairman

Fort Nashborough (Nashville, Tenn.). Mrs. George Robert Smith, Regent, presents a check from the National Society to Patricia Ann Beatty, member of the Thomas Jefferson J. A. C. Club, Inglewood School, Nashville, for first prize for the winning poster, Portrait of Lincoln.
Genealogical Department

A SOUTHERNER IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ARCHIVES

By Jean Fairly Sarrazin

Research abroad, particularly in the British Museum and the British Public Records, London, can be very exciting, even to an amateur, but in any case it is better to be well prepared before launching into this field of genealogical endeavor.

Foremost in the minds of those of us who go to Britain to research is the thought of the relationship between Norman, Saxon, Norman-Saxon historical genealogy, and that of the Welsh, which has such a deep influence upon British records. The very word means “British.” Historical genealogy is between them plentifully. The Tudors delving into such records must remember in themselves trace back to this origin. An American to whom its history holds particular interest, must heed carefully what he or she is about in these records.

The College of Heralds has done a noble work, no matter the authority or lack of it. For those to whom its history holds particular interest, there is Mark Noble’s History of the College of Heraldry, so we are reminded by other writing on this subject. We are reminded of the zeal manifested by the Collectors of the Harlequin Manuscript, followed by the organization of the Harlequin Society which furnished study, and also published the many Visitations of Garter King of Arms and his deputies. Had it not been for the above, the reputation of the College would not be so great abroad as it is today. Americans find these data helpful and satisfactory in much of their effort in Britain.

One realizes in the beginning of the search that these aids are merely so, for many of the genealogies of old families of Britain were accepted from the family through hearsay and claim, thus authoritative possession of Armorial Rights, unless supported by evidence derived from Chancery, Exchequer, or some other court cannot rest upon their publications in the Visitations, etc., except in cases where the grants of Arms “de nova” made by the College.

The above means the pedigrees as recorded in the Visitations were nearly always accepted by the Herald as they were given, and proved or certified by them without too much real proof. Once transcribed, however, the pedigrees became an accepted record; therefore one, and especially a novice, must heed carefully what he or she is about in these records.

It was a thrilling occasion to the writer whose experience has been extensive in the “deep South” where so many of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth’s subjects emigrated, to find Mr. Anthony R. Wagner, the Richmond Herald, College of Arms, London, presented to us by a friend from New York, then in London.

To have been permitted to see the registration thereof and to continue, after due recommendation by the American Ambassador, our searches in the British Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, where we were happy to have presented us, a Student’s Ticket, with a note which only said, “With the Compliments of the Secretary,” was indeed a pleasing gesture. The Student’s Ticket enabled us to have a few more privileges than ordinarily granted to the average researcher. The card is numbered and issued to Mrs. Jennie (Jean) Fairly Sarrazin “in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the Master of Rolls respecting the Public use of Records” and dated July 30, 1954. Signed H. A. Johnston.

The above gave the writer the privilege of seeking the aid of the staff in the Department of Manuscripts, the use of other materials we would not have the pleasure to see and search, and access in other quarters where it was of interest. Added to our collection of Library Cards gathered over the United States and also in Paris, France, they are a pleasing memento of a summer abroad.

Further comment upon research in her Majesty’s Records, shows one we must be mindful of the fact that many representatives of the oldest and most distinguished and legitimate Coats of Arms, never came near the heraldic visitors, or went themselves, to give out their pedigree (just as in this country, many of our most able and distinguished families never got into public life or print) nor were they inquired about by the heralds—thus over there, as here in the United States, the LAND holds the answer, and the courts registering the land claims.

One knows how land was given in the British Isles in those medieval days—how it was often times taken away by the whim fostered by politics of the King, and just as often perhaps, restored. Many times it was not restored. Thereby America gained many persons from able and distinguished families from Scotland, Ireland, and England. For example, the famous MacGregor family of Scotland fell under the ire of the King. Their lands were taken from them, their name, and all of their possessions forfeited to the Crown. With it all, NEW names had to be chosen, hence we had in this country, instead of James MacGregor as he was born, Thomas Mack-Gehee of Prince William County, Virginia, and Alexander Magruder of Maryland, instead of MacGregor as he was born, both early Colonists to this country.

It was most pleasant to the writer—a MacGregor descendant through Thomas Mackgehee of Virginia—to have been invited for luncheon at the home of the now Clan Gregor Chief, Sir Malcolm and Lady MacGregor of “Edinchip” Lochearnhead, Scotland. It is interesting to note in the September issue of our Holiday Magazine an article regarding the present Scottish Chiefs of some of the famous Clans of Scotland. Sir Malcolm is featured in his home surrounded by some of the trophies he has inherited of by-gone MacGregor’s. His home is most interesting, as are both Sir Malcolm and Lady MacGregor who
visited the American Clan Gregor's in Washington several years ago.

In the Public Record office, London, and also the British Museum, much came to hand to aid our search. It was fascinating to one long given to love of research, to find a never-ending trail of source material, which teased one to linger on and on. Able assistance was forthcoming at any time, from the staff. Knowing what was desired, for our purpose, the writer found much satisfaction from the perusal of Descriptive Catalogues of Ancient Deeds—deeds in the time of Henry I and II and pertaining to "Adam (Fairly) the Clerk" and witnessed by Allan de Faleise, Ralph de Hastings, etc." The Dictionary of Arms in the British Museum gave old and valuable information. The Scottish Record Society of Edinburgh, Nesbit's System of Heraldy, now familiar to many students of genealogy in this country, but only since World War II available here, except in the Library of Congress. Scotland's Border Papers by Bain are helpful and available in the British Museum. Lists of Persons engaged in the Rebellion in Scotland 1745 showing their place of abode, the particular act of rebellion committed by them, etc., found in the British Museum and in the Register House, Edinburgh. There is so much to say of research in England, but the heart of our search was to be in Edinburgh, Scotland. Our visit to the Office of the Registrar of Births, Marriages, etc., proved to be rather a gruelling task. There we were placed to sit upon small round topped stools, situated so that one leaned forward toward a counter, which held the very large record books from which we took our notes. After about three hours of this, and still wearing our top coats, we departed and did not return. We had paid the sum of one Pound for ten days' search. It was just too strenuous for even these enthusiasts, and very cold without any heat. After lunch we went to her Majesty's General Register House, Scottish Record Office, where the Duke of Wellington sits upon his horse in majestic pose, guarding that ancient and, to us, exciting place! Once inside, it was well nigh impossible to leave. What with to Americans the lighting was poor, and the rooms cold, courtesy prevailed. Much was to be had from the many Parish Church Registers, Registers of Sasanis, which were of great value to us, together with Minute Records of Parishes and Shires of Scotland. The Heir General's Estate Papers were especially helpful in Estate matters. Services of Heirs, properly designated. The Commissariat of Glasgow and Testaments of Glasgow proved of much personal interest to the writer as did the folios covering Ayrshire, Argyleshire, Lanarkshire, etc. Registrar Magnium Sigilli; Regum Scotorum; Argyle Register Sasan; Edinburgh Council Register; Fasti Eccleastic of Scotland; Synod of Loutian and Tweedale; Record of Argyile and the Isles; Notes on Dignities Scotland in the Peerage of Scotland which are dormant or which have been forfeited; Funerals with Collection of Epitaphs in Latin—England by Eminent Scots of the Day, by Pat Forbes to name a few other useful references.

With a translator, the writer visited the office of the Lord Lyon of Scotland, Lord McInnes, and Curator of Historical Records. We had a "field day" as Americans sometime say. In the Advocates Library there was much to be had did one know one's lines and family. From the beginning of registrations in Scotland, to the present day, one could trace one's family. It is confusing in experience, but one can accomplish the search with splendid result after a while! Next in our notebook is a notation "April 18, 1571 from the Calendar of State Papers of Scotland." One finds that upon that date "The Earl of Moritane, Abbott of Dumfermline and James Makgill, to Lord Bughley, Recommends Michael Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert, William Fouler, Simon Majoribanks, Archibald Fairlie, Nicholas Udart and William Udart, for Passports to go to France and Flanders." The familiar Scot's Peerage and the Acts of Lords Council of Scotland's Public Affairs are a choice source materials.

It is a well known fact, of course, that the National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, is a mine of wonderful and useful material in any field. It is now soon to be housed in a new building (the architect for it, the late Dr. Reginald Fairlie, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, did not live to see the completion of this great new building now under construction). Dr. Fairlie, by the way, was the first person in Edinburgh to give this writer hope and inspiration towards the continuation of the research we knew must be done on our branch of the family, urging us time and again to come to Edinburgh. It was a great disappointment to find that Dr. Fairlie had passed on a short time prior to our arrival. Dr. Fairlie together with Mr. J. G. Lindsay, A.R.S.A., were both greatly interested in the restoration of old Scottish Houses. Scotland's Magazine for March, 1954, cites them both concerning the work undertaken in the Village—"A Royal Burgh"—of Falkland where three excellent examples of Scottish
land is a little town that grew up at the gates shortly after the war, a group of individuals of the Palace of the Scottish kings in Fife. There, burgh architecture are now being restored. Falkland, is a little town that grew up at the gates shortly after the war, a group of individuals of the Palace of the Scottish kings in Fife. There, burgh architecture are now being restored. Falk

In the National Library in Edinburgh, the writer found material of particular satisfaction. It was regretted that more time had not been allowed for intensive searching here, as well as at the University of Edinburgh, another rich source for detailed research in Scotland, and from among the records of its students and alumni. Glasgow beckoned, and in Mitchell Library and at the University of Glasgow found interesting information relative to the education of many of the persons in whom we were interested. There in Glasgow, occurred one of the most exciting experiences of the whole journey. We were concerned with a place called SHOTTYS. This name the writer had come across in a will found in the Register of Glasgow Testaments in the Register House in Edinburgh. The will of JOHN FAIRLIE, "of Fortissat, Bartrom-Shotts" October 1653 probated October 1654, intrigued us. In the translation of it from Latin into English we found that the parish of Bartrom Shotts held a Kirk, for when the wife of John Fairlie, one Jonet (Janet) died in Fortissett in January, 1655, she requested that she be "buried in the Kirk at Shotts," but no one in the Register House could tell us WHERE Shotts was. One day, the writer was passing a bus terminal in the city of Glasgow and saw approaching us a bus labeled "Shotts." Upon inquiry, the place was found to be about thirty miles away. We got a taxi and went one bitter, cold, wet day. There we found the kirk yard and the graves of John and Jonet Fairlie. It may not be amiss here to state that the kirk yards in Scotland and England, but especially in Scotland—as we found them—would put America to shame. They were cared for most beautifully by a superintendent and a corps of gardeners. Lovely turf and flower beds, beautiful to behold! Mrs. Wilson secured the foot stone of John Fairly, with his initials upon it, and shipped it to America where it rests today in the FAIRLY lot in the city cemetery at Hadesburg, Mississippi.

Shotts was found to be the place where the Covenanter’s met for the first time. It is a mere stop in the hills. Its most important item of interest today is that the high tower for the British Broadcasting Station is there, upon the highest point in the parish! It is surrounded by a coal area, but the little kirk nestles amidst the rolling hills and carries on its old time Scottish traditions of the Church of Scotland. Many names found in the History of the Parish of Shotts are noteworthy. The Hamilton’s, the Muir’s, the Fairlie’s, Currie, Russell, Orr, Crawford, Stewart, Lennox, Inglis, Bruce, Dixon, Livingston, Watson are some of them, and familiar ones to us, of Scottish ancestry. Many of these families have representatives in the "deep south" today.

The finding of John Fairlie in Shotts took the writer’s search back to the University of Glasgow, where we found the family of John Fairly of “Bruntsfield” in Edinburgh, all getting their educations. From the Old Edinburgh Club publications we found that John Fairly of “Bruntsfield” had purchased “Bruntsfield” from the Lauder's in 1603. The manor house still stands in Edinburgh and is a source of much interest to tourists and those of us who like old houses. To quote from the Edinburgh Club Publication: “From a charter granted to Allan Lawdre June 13, 1381—original deed from Richard Broune, King’s Serjeant or Burgward Muir, to William de Lawdre two charters, unusual. Lands of Bruntsfield extended 49-50 acres through a park. The present house is a composite structure, consisting of a manor house erected in the 16th century. Extensive additions were subsequently made, perhaps destroyed in the wars by Earl Hertford or protector Somerset, in May, 1544. Edinburgh of that day was destroyed by fire and the people put to the sword. This was Henry VIII’s murderous method the English ‘Godly term of Marriage’ between Edward and Mary Queen of Scots. Sir Alexander Lauder then proprietor of Bruntsfield was slain at Pinkie Church, Black Saturday, 1547, and the second manor must have been erected during the latter half of the century. It was long connected with the Lauder-Halton families, when at the turn of the century in 1603, the lands and mansion were sold by Sir Alexander Lauder with consent of his wife, Anna Ballender, to JOHN FAIRLIE (Fairly in the old records) Burgess of Edinburgh, in life rent and William Fairlie, his son, in full (Great Seal ix 944). In 1603 John Fairlie found it necessary to make considerable additions and alterations to the Manor House to make it suitable for his family, as their residence. John Fairlie’s initials, the monogram of himself and his wife, Elizabeth Weston or Watson, and date 1605, are still to be seen carved over the windows with coat of arms set into a stained glass window in the drawing room.”

Here John Fairlie and his descendants dwelt, apparently undisturbed by the religious revolutions, that convulsed the whole countryside until 1695, when the title of Bruntsfield passed to George Warrener, at that time one of the Bailies and afterward, Lord Provost of Edinburgh. These Fairlies were the Fairlies (Fairly-Fairley) of Braid. Braid Hills are to be seen on the outskirts of Edinburgh today, near the Pentland Hills. One of John Fairlie’s sons, Alexander Fairlie, married Martha, daughter of the famous John Knox, the Reformer. One wonders HOW the Fairlie’s dwelt in such peace in those times. Agnes Fairley of Fallow Hall, wife of Sir Robert Lauder “of the Bass.” Ref. Books of the Old Edinburgh Club.

From Old Parochial Lists of Scotland one can recover much genealogical fact of interest to Scottish families in America.

Travelling to Ayr from Glasgow, we were entertained by Fairlie descendants, long known to the writer and taken by these distant relatives to Culzean Castle now in the possession of the National Trust of Scotland. General Eisenhower, now President of the United States, was given by
them the top “flat” as a residence after he
gained his victories in Europe in the last World
War. The writer understands he has occupied
the flat twice when in Europe. It is an excep-
tionally beautiful castle situated upon the Clyde,
not too far from Ayr.

Researching from Greenock to Fairlie Village
and Fairlie Castle nearby, brought us much an-
ticipated pleasure. Much of the interest in the
trip into Her Majesty’s Archives stems from the
history of Fairlie Castle and its forerunners, the
Ross family of Yorkshire and before that, Nor-
mandy, coming with William the Conqueror into
England 1066. It is said to date from the time
of the early Stuart Kings and to have belonged
to the Fairly family.

Later we found ourselves in Paris where the
writer was for a short time busy in the National
Archives there, also finding John Fairly, “the
Scott,” registered in these Archives. Visions of
further research haunted us.

The old book shops of Edinburgh, Glasgow,
and Paris were an unending source of interest
and information. Purchases in each of them add
much refreshing lore, as we rehearse in our
mind’s eye this adventure into research in Europe.

To the mind of the writer, even the cathedrals,
cemeteries, as well as the village kirks with their
“Cities of the dead” are included in Her
Majesty’s Archives. In Westminster Abbey in
London, we found hanging above the stalls of the
Knights in the chapel of Henry VIII, many flags
bearing the insignia of famous Knights. Upon
the stalls were groups of coats of arms, including
that of our chief interest in this search. Other
churches in London furnish many sources of in-
formation to the researcher. St. Martin’s-in-the-
Fields gave us particular interest.

In Edinburgh no tour of that famous city is
complete without a visit to St. Giles. There also
one finds much to add to a search such as we
were engaged upon. Old Greyfriars, CANON-
GATE, Melrose Abbey, Edinburgh Castle where
the War Memorial of the Scots and its tomb of
THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER is the most beauti-
ful and its characteristic structure, as seen from the
back, is one of the most popular as well as one of
the most interesting of closes.

This close, from its outstanding massiveness
and its characteristic structure, as seen from the
left is one the writer will always remember.

On the right, there are twin doorways with the
following inscription:

C.………… C.1590
BLESSIT BE GOD IN AL HIS GIFTS.
C C . . . H.B.
SPEC ALTERA VITAE. 1590
(Another hope of life)

We give we here because of its significant
value to other Southerner’s researching into Her
Majesty, Queen Elizabeth’s Archives.

SIGHTHILL is another very old cemetery in
the environs of Glasgow.

We would remind our readers to use Crawford’s
Peerage of Scotland with reservations—in places
—since he made some errors that were never cor-
corrected regarding some of the Stewarts. One
Patrick Stewart coming to the Cape Fear (ca
1730) in North Carolina was sent this Peerage
from Scotland. He found the errors in his own
line. He corrected the material for his descend-
ants, which has come down to them. The writer
has these data. The Stewart Society in Edin-
burgh shows the line so corrected through a
registration by a North Carolina Stewart living
in London, who had the Lord Lyon register the
line for him. Wood’s Peerage is the better
authority, we are told.

We note that we have overlooked the old Kirk
of West Kilbride at Greenock, and its adjacent
cemetery. This one has seven of the Covenanters
graves in it, who were hanged. The Kirk was
built by John Shaw of Greenock in 1591. It was
restored in 1864. Here many of the ancient and
great families of Scotland have vaults and tombs.
We found one of interest to us there. Here we
saw the tomb of “Highland Mary,” the beloved
of Robert Burns.

Skelmorlie Aisle is a relic found in the old
Churchyard at Largs, situated on the Clyde River
in the West of Scotland. Skelmorlie Aisle was
erected in 1636 by Sir Robert Montgomery of
Skelmorlie, to contain the burial place and monu-
ment for himself and Dame Margaret Douglas,
his wife. Keltburne Castle, the seat of the Earl
in Glascow (who now owns Fairlie Castle and its
Charters Chests) is not too far from Largs and
Fairlie Village.

The Brisbane Tomb in the Largs Cemetery is
one of interest since that family was an impor-
tant one in the West of Scotland also, by alliance
with the Lindsay’s, they are calling them the Lindsays.
Fairlys and others, and in its own right as well.

The “Prophet’s Grave”—John Smith—a 17th
century minister of Largs is nearby also. Largs
owes most of its historical fame to the Battle of
Largs which took place October 1, 2, and 3, 1263.
It was the last invasion of the Norsemen to land on Scottish shores with hostile intent. Negotiations for peace, diplomatically protracted, kept the ships of the Norsemen there until the weather began to grow stormy, and the Norsemen came to Fairlie Roads. Haco prepared to land and a Scottish force under King Alexander III were ready for him posted on the hills. Reinforcements were sent from the ships, and the Scots retired. The next day the Scots were down seeing what could be obtained from the wrecks when the Norwegians again landed. The Scots seemed again to be compelled to retire. A truce was arranged. The invaders had an opportunity to bury their dead. Soon the fleet left for the Orkney Islands were Haco died. Shortly after, the Hebrides were ceded to the Scottish Crown.

This article is offered to fellow Mississippian in particular as a testimonial of the interest of the writer in all of their endeavors from the standpoint of its inspiration, and who through kinship and association through the years have given us much on which to base the activity that has brought us thus far in our own endeavor.

May I conclude with a word of advice to all Mississippians bent upon research abroad? Be CERTAIN to take one’s own pencil sharpener! In one of the large Museum’s abroad, the writer asked to be directed to where we could find a pencil sharpener. Going to the spot designated, we found a tall, colorful East Indian, decked out in long striped coat and the usual turban wound upon his head, sharpening a huge handful of pencils. He was using a very old and dull knife with rough edges, tied by a cotton string to a nail! Quietly, we turned around and sought our desk again.

All in all it was a wonderful experience researching into Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth’s Archives. Many more references might be cited. We hope the suggestions given may prove helpful.

If and when we go again there are many more sources to search—there always will be. Remember the advice above, if you go at any time. BE CERTAIN TO TAKE THAT PENCIL SHARPENER!

Mortality, behold and fear
What a change of flesh is here!
Think how many Royal bones
Sleep within these heaps of stones.
Here they lie, realms and lands,
Who now want strength to stir their hands
... Here are sands, ignoble things,
Drops from the ruined sides of Kings
Here’s a world of pomp and state,
Buried in dust, once dead by fate.

Francis Beaumont
1584-1616
(Taken from his tomb
Westminster Abbey)
London
J.F.S.

ABSTRACTS

"History of the Baptists"

John Gano: born in Hopewell, N. J., July 22, 1727; his great grandfather, Francis Gano, fled from Guernsey “In a time of bloody persecu-
tion”; settled in New Rochelle, a few miles north of the city of New York where he lived to the age of 103 years; of the number or names of the family of this religious refugee we know no more than that he had one son named Stephen who married Ann Walton by whom he had many children, some of whom died young; those who lived to marry were Daniel, Francis, James, John, Lewis, Isaac and three daughters, Sarah, Catherine, Susannah, the last of whom lived until 87. Daniel married Sarah Britton of Staten Island, near the city of New York, by whom he had Daniel, Jane, Stephen, Susannah, Jojm, Nathaniel, David and Sarah. The first two were born in Staten Island, the others at Hopewell, N. J. . . . The subject of this memoir, i.e. John Gano, had the happiness of being born of parents eminent for piety and by whom he was early taught the necessity of religion . . . His maternal grandmother was about 76 years a pious member of the Baptist church; she lived to the age of 96 . . ."

About 1754, John Gano married Sarah Stites, daughter of John Stites, Mayor of Elizabethtown, N. J., by whom he had many children “most of whom are still living.” (1813 is time of publication of book) . . . “Two sons and two daughters are in Kentucky; one son is in Ohio; one daughter is at Hillsdale, N. Y.; and his second son, Stephen, is pastor of the church in Providence, R. I.” John Gano had become a Baptist preacher in 1754, and “during the Revolutionary War, Mr. Gano was a chaplain in the army; and by his counsels and prayers, encouraged the American hosts in their struggle for freedom from the domination of a foreign, oppressive yoke.” He went to Kentucky in 1787. He married second, in 1793 “a daughter of Colonel Jonathan Hunt, and the widow of Captain Thomas Bryant.” He died near Frankfort, Ky., 1804.—From Vol. II, page 306-323.

Oliver Hart: born in Warminster Township, Bucks County, Pa., July 5, 1725; married 1741; was married twice: first wife being Sarah Brees “by whom he had eight children, all of whom were dead except two, in 1796, and these members of the church in Charleston, S. C. His second wife was Mrs. Anne Grimball, relic of Mr. Charles Grimball of S. C., by whom he had two sons: the first died young; the other, William Rogers, is living in S. C. Oliver Hart died Dec. 31, 1795 in Hopewell, N. J. “Mr. Hart was zealous and active in the cause of the American Independence. In 1775 he was appointed by the Council of Safety which then exercised the executive authority in S. C. to travel in conjunction with the Hon. William H. Drayton, and the Rev. William Tennant into the interior of the state and conciliate the inhabitants to the measures of Congress, by removing their prejudices and giving them a just view of their political interests.” —Vol. II, page 323-330.

Samuel Harris: born in Hanover County, Va., January 12, 1724. “When young, he moved to the County of Pittsylvania and as he advanced in age, became a favorite with the people as well as with the rulers. He was appointed Church Warden; Sheriff; a Justice of the Peace; Burgess for the County; Colonel of the Militia; Captain of Mayo Fort; and Commissary for the fort and
the army." He was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1769. Only the following mention is made of his family: "After maintaining his family in a very frugal manner, he distributed his surplus income to charitable purposes. . . He was somewhat over 70 years of age when he died."—Vol. II, pages 381-389.

Daniel Marshall: born in Windsor, Conn., 1796. At 48, was licensed a Baptist preacher in the Philadelphia Association. In 1771, he went to Horse Creek, Ga., 15 miles north of Augusta. "Through God's blessings (on his ministry) the church continued to lengthen her cords . . . till our beloved country was unhappily involved in the horrors of war. . . . No scenes, however, from the commencement to the termination of hostilities were so gloomy and alarming as to defer my father from discharging the duties of his station. . . . As a friend to the American Cause, he was once made a prisoner and put under strong guard, but . . . he was safely and honorably delivered from this den of lions." (From the account of "this eminent servant of God, drawn by his worthy son, Rev. Abraham Marshall, who succeeded his father in the pastoral station at Kioksa"). Daniel Marshall's first wife's name is not known; by her he had a son, Daniel: his second wife was Martha Stearns, sister of Shubael Stearns; by her he had: Abraham, John Zaccheus, Levi, Losses, Solomon, and Joseph and daughters, Eunice and Mary. "These children are all yet living in Georgia." (1813) He died Nov. 2, 1784.—Vol. II, pages 350-355.

Joseph Reese: born at Duck-Creek, Kent County, "then in the Province of Pennsylvania, but now in the state of Delaware," . . . "His was removed to S. C. when but nine years of age, in 1745." He was ordained in 1768. "At the same time was installed pastor of the church at Congaree, with which he stood in that relation, except for a few years during the Revolutionary War, till his death which took place March 5, 1795, when he was aged 63 years." (sic) "Mr. Reese was a warm friend to his country in the Revolutionary War and represented the district in which he lived in the state legislature when the first constitution was formed for S. C." No mention is made of his family.—Vol. II, pages 364-366.

The above abstracts were found and sent in by Mrs. Paul Revere Davis, Registrar of the New London Chapter in New London, Mo. A mutilated Volume II, History of the Baptists, printed 1813, was found by Mrs. Davis in an antique shop in Armstrong, Mo.

SUPPLEMENT FOR "TOWLES FAMILY OF VIRGINIA"

Due to questions and additional data received from readers of the April issue (1955) of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE, as well as other sources, I wish to offer a supplement.

From a descendant of John Stockley Towles, killed by Tories during the Revolution, came word that his oldest son, Oliver, who fought with the Virginia militia in this war was paid with a large grant of the newly purchased Louisiana, and the murder of their father was avenged by a younger son, James, who settled in Georgia. Just before the death of my father, Henry I. Kirk, he found the surname of the first wife of Stockley Towles (second generation), Vallott. All records of his before that read Ann —, of Middlesex County.

In the article I followed the lineage chart of John S. Wurts, published in the seventh volume of his "Magna Charta," as well as in the February 1954 issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. If this chart is correct, Mildred Smith of "Purton," a descendant of Augustine Warner, and the first wife of Robert Porteus, was the mother of several of his children, including Elizabeth, the ancestress of the Towles Family, and Robert, born 1705, from whom Queen Elizabeth is descended.

If the church records my father copied from a Virginia church are correct, Elizabeth Jenings (spelled incorrectly with two n's in former article), the second wife, was the mother of all nineteen of the children of Robert Porteus, as the records stated Mildred Smith Porteus was married August 17, 1700, died November 13, 1700, three months after marriage with no issue. No date has been found for the marriage of Elizabeth Jenings and Robert Porteus.

From another descendant of the Honorable Edmund Jenings, father of Elizabeth, I received the record of his marriage, in 1728, to Ariana Vanderleyden, widow of both James Frisby and Thomas Bordley. His first wife, Frances Corbin had died 1713.

Members of family in Virginia House of Burgesses:

John Downman, 1629, from Elizabeth City; Reference—William and Mary Quarterly.

Henry Corbin, 1650-60, from Lancaster County; Reference—Colonial Virginia Records.

Edmund Jenings, also in Council; Reference—Colonial Virginia Records.

Members in Virginia House of Delegates:

Henry Towles, 1783, Lancaster County Court Records.

Oliver Towles, Jr., 1797-98; Spotsylvania County; Reference—Virginia State Library.

Members of State Constitutional Convention, 1788:

Henry Towles, Lancaster County. Virginia State Library.

Ella Kirk France

Queries


Wallace-Crawford—John Wallace came f. Ire. 1770 w. 3 bros. Wm. Sect. Goshen, N. Y.; James, Phila.; Hugh, S. C.; John, Carlisle, Pa. Aft. b. of s. Wm. & dau. of w., John ret. to Londonderry, Ire. & mar. —? Crawford. In 1798, when youngest of 6 ch. Robert was abt. yr. old they came to Cecil Co., Md. wh. John d. in 1810. What were giv. names of John's 2nd w. & 5 other ch.? Wd. like to cor. with any desc. of John or his bros.?—Mrs. F. M. McConnell, 205 N. Bradford Ave., Tampa 9, Fla.


Rushing - Hancock - Chafin—Want inf. on Rushing fam. ex. F. C. First name of — Rushing who mar. Mary Hancock, dau. of John Hancock? Who were pars. of Stephen Rushing of S. C. who mar. Martha Chafin? Also first name of - Rushing? Any pertinent inf. will be greatly app. —Miss Flavilla Rushing Bradt, 224 Bolton Ave., Alexandria, La.


Also trac. anc. Martha Orr (had bro. Tgos.) wed to Wm. Jay, 1819-1871; bu. Perry Chap. Cem., Lima, O. Who were their pars.? Happy to exc. inf.—Mrs. J. E. Rouland, 10400 Tullmore Dr., Knollwood, Adelphi, Md.


Also Rufus Hill, s. of John and Olive Wheeler, prob. b. in Windham Co., Conn. in 1744 at Sterling, Plainfield, or Plainville. In 1824 md. to Ontario Co., N. Y.: 1830 to Medina Co., O.; and 1840 to Lake Co., Ind. Mar. Polly Humes who was b. 1800 and d. Sept. 14, 1855. Rufus d. 1879 and bur. at Lovell, Ind. Mar. date and pl. of Rufus and Polly. Pars. of Polly? Did Polly’s f. serve in Rev.?

Also Charles Jackson’ Hill, s. of Rufus and Polly Humes. Mar. Mary Keziah Binyon, dau. of John Binyon and Nancy Blan Hughes. W. app. addit. names, dates, places. Is there Rev. svc. on either Binyon or Hughes line?—Dixon A. Barr, 211 Ellendale Pkwy., Crown Point, Indiana.

Cookston - Moreland - Smith - Sanders - Walker - Anders - Warren - Collinsworth - Cunningham—Int. in find. pars. of fol.: (1) Isaac Cookston, b. 1802, Tenn.; d. 1907 Chattanooga, Tenn. and his w. Mary Moreland, d. 1865, McMinn Co., Tenn. (2) Martha Smith, b. 1834; d. 1916 Alcorn Co., Miss.; mar. Vachell Jiams in 1853; m.’s name was Sallie ——; liv. and d. in Corinth & Wasnaga, Miss. (3) John Calvin Sanders, who liv. as boy on Strong Riv., Miss.; d. Winn Par., La. abt. 1900 & his w. Lucretia Walker, who liv. in Amite Co., Miss. as a girl,


Sharp-Wyatt-Loy—Dur. fall 1805, Henry Sharp Sr. of Anderson Co., Tenn. set. Harrison Twish., Preble Co., N. C. or Va. Did f. have Rev. ser.? a Ball with s. Spencer. Proof of Rev. serv. was Rev. patr.


Also Osmer (Ozmer) relatives did live in Lithuania, DeKalb Co., Ga., some in Carolina.

Can anyone give names of the 5 Graham bros. who came fr. Scot. shortly bef. Rev. War & 1 went South to Carolina?—Mrs. Henry S. Raven, 1105 Maple Drive, Griffin, Ga.


Johns-Turner—Richard Henry Lee II, gds. of Richard Henry I; want name of his f.


DAR LIBRARY—DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [940]
& m., also his sis. & when & where they mar.
Also Catherine Turner, b. in Md., Mar. 25, 1799; md. to Fayette Co., Ky., near Lexington; mar. David Skeeters, md. to Parke Co., Ind., 1803.
Want names of pars. & gd.pars. of Catherine & David & md. rec., if any. -H. E. Hicks, 1301 North Meridian St., Brazil, Ind.


Haile-Rea—Wd. like inf. on Sophronia Haile, b. ?; Charleston, S. C.; d. Jan. 13, 1899 in Miss.; md. Samuel P. Rea of Balto., Md. She had bros. William T., John, & Quincy. Balto. rela. visited no other rec. Rebecca mar. a Mr. Grady. Harriet mar. a Mr. Grady, bros. Robert & Harvey. James, tho prob. young, serv. in Rev. War but no proof of payment of serv. so far. Any inf. on w. of James or his ch. will be app.—Mrs. Clarence Owens Pollard, Silver Stag Ranch, Box 75, Star Route, Hemet, Cal.

Mastin-Owen-Powell-Alexander — William Mastin has 2 land grants in old 96 D, S. C. 1782. Who was his w., ch., where did they res. bef. S. C., whom did ch. mar.? William Mastin Owen, b. S. C. 1812, where? pars. was his m. a Mastin? was she dau. of William Mastin? Mastin Wm. Owen in Jones Co., Miss. by 1860 cen., with w. Samantha A. I own Bible bel. to him. Bes. of William Mastin, Aug. 11, 1812, it has Nancy Owen, b. Nov. 3, 1807; Seaborn Pinkney Owen, b. Oct. 3, 1832; Frank W. Owen, b. 1830. The Bib. pub. 1829. Trad. is it bel. to Owen fam.; has many marked passages & muchly thumb-worn as if used by min. in pulpit. On fly-leaf, in faded writing, is name of Eugenia Alexander. Dau. of William Mastin Owen & Samantha A. was Ema-line Amanda Owen, b. 1841 in Miss.; mar. George Green Powell in Miss. 1861; their dau. Frances Eugenia Powell was my mo. Was Samantha A. Owen an Alexander bef. to Wm. Owen; was her m. Eugenia Alexander; who was Eugenia's hus.? who were their other ch.? whom did they mar.? Samantha A. was b. Ga. 1818/20 (see 1860 cens. of Jones Co., Miss.) Who has Alexander data? Who has Mastin-Owen fam. data of S. C. & elsewhere to exc. ? Has anyone joined D.A.R. on Rev. serv. of William Mastin? Where did he serv. in Rev.? Will app. hearing from anyone having inf. or desc. of these fams.—Mattie F. Richey, Boyce, La.


1834 Margaret Hazel: ch. Artemesia mar. Richard Swisher 1858, no issue, Thomas N. Owens, d. 1928, mar. Margaret A. Clark, d. aft. 1933. Sarah Owens mar. Henry Swisher, Nancy Ann d. young. Elisha & John d. in inf. Eliza Alice Owens, b. 4-13-1831, d. 1878, mar. 1835 James L. Carleton, b. 1811, d. 1876. They were my gd.pars. The Rogers ch.: Emily, Maria, Catherine & Frances d. bef. 1881. One of these dau. mar. Wesley Newman. I have more dates on Owens ch. if anyone is int. All liv. in or near Mechanicsburg, O. — Mrs. C. A. Delzell, 1849 Converse, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Roberts — Wish any inf. on desc. to help in Hist. of Roberts & allied lines. Benjamin Roberts, 1760-1828, and w., Annie, dau. of Eliakim Weller, had fol. ch.: William G. b. 1786, mar. Zerviah Davison; Samuel, b. 1790, mar. Lydia? — ; Elikem; John, b. 1797; Alanson, b. 1799, 1st male ch. b. in Chateaugay, N. Y.; Harrriet, mar. Jonathan Thompson; Susan, mar. William Andrus of Malone, N. Y.; Theodorus, b. 1804; Michael, b. 1806; Catherine, mar. M. O. Sutherland. The 1st 4 b. in Ferrisburgh, Vt.; the rest in what is now Chateaugay, N. Y. All d. in vic. Benj. was Rev. sol.

Also wish inf. on gd.pars. of Zerviah, w. of William G. Roberts, who was a dau. of Samuel & Ruth Devison, and was b. Grand Isle, S. Hero, Vt., 1796. William G. & Zerviah Roberts had fol. ch., all b. in vic. of Chateaugay, N. Y.: Samuel D. b. 1814; Benjamin B.; Lucy Ann, b. 1818, mar. Jewett J. Webb; Alanson N., b. 1821; James P., b. 1823; Stephen, b. 1826; Charles B., b. 1829, d. 1861; Merritt E., b. 1834. Samuel & Lydia Roberts had a dau., Harriet, mar. to Reubin Webb. Who were Lydias pars.— Mrs. M. H. Mount, 1800 West Grand Ave., Alhambra, Cal.


Barber — Moses Barber was in Kings Town, R. I. as early as 1697. In a deposition in 1722 he called himself aged 70 yrs. & upwards. Was he s. or gds. of James Barber of Newport? — Mrs. Ernest E. East, 718 S. English Ave., Springfield, Ill.


Brents — Anyone kn. name of w. of one Jno. Brents, son of Jno. Brents, 1st, of near Richmond, Va., who came to Greene Co., Ky., around turn of cent., please contact me. Capt. Brents was an adherent of Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark in col. times & was sd. to have drown. near Falls of Ohio abt. 1780. In will of f. he leaves a bequest to his gr.dau., Betsy (Brents) Wright, who was my gr.grd.m. Did the w. re-marry in Green, Taylor, Marion, Hardin or Nelson Cos. & if so, to whom? — Mrs. W. E. Leachman, Calhoun, Ky.

Shoemaker — Sumaker - Shomaker — Want pars., bros. sis., if any of one Adam Shoemaker, who mig. here abt. 1795 along w. Capt. Ben Fields frm. Va. For sev. yrs. they were only settl. in what is now Daviess Co., Ky., betw. Hartford, Ohio Co. & Owensboro in Daviess then Ohio Co., Ky. Deed to his gd. was rec. by me in Hardin Co. recs. as of 1797 g.gr.f. Did the w. re-marry in Green, Taylor, Marion, Hardin or Nelson Co. & if so, to whom? — Mrs. C. A. Delzell, 1849 Converse, Cheyenne, Wyo.

D. A. R. Honor Roll

(Continued from page 922)

operate with at least half of our other National Committees. The sixth is the D. A. R. project for the community. Not many communities know of the wonderful headquarters owned in our Nation's Capital by the D. A. R., or of the outstanding records made by our National Society for 65 years, or of the splendid work done for "Home and Country." They judge the D. A. R. by the Chapter and its members in their own community. Accordingly, it behooves all of us to do all we can in every way possible to see to it that our own communities know and appreciate our work, and a fine way to accomplish this is by having a special D. A. R. project which will prove of exceptional value in the Chapter's region.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
Special Meeting
June 21, 1955

A SPECIAL MEETING of the National Board of Management was called by the President General for Tuesday, June 21, 1955, to elect a successor to our late Treasurer General, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, such successor to serve until the next Continental Congress in April 1956; also to transact other necessary business in connection with this vacancy.

The meeting was called to order at 10:05 a.m. in the National Board room, the President General, Miss Carraway, presiding.

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

Those present were: National Officers: Miss Carraway, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Creyke; Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Ketnolde of North Carolina; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Skinner of the District of Columbia; State Regents: Mrs. MacKenzie of Connecticut, Miss Dennis of the District of Columbia, Mrs. George of Maryland, Mrs. Erb of New York, Mrs. Cagle of North Carolina; State Vice Regents: Mrs. Tonkin of Virginia; National Parliamentarian: Mrs. Sarah Corbin Robert.

The President General read from the Bylaws the authority for calling the special meeting.

A memorial service was held for Mrs. Richards. Tribute and prayer were offered by the President General.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. J. DEFOREST RICHARDS

By the President General, N.S.D.A.R.

Our efficient and beloved Treasurer General, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, passed on to her immortal reward Wednesday night, June 8, at her home in Chicago.

The sad news came as a great shock and distinct sorrow to those of us here at D.A.R. Headquarters and to her many other friends elsewhere. She had not felt equal to making the long trip for our Board and Executive meetings June 7, but her passing was sudden and unexpected.

The President General and the two Chief Clerks from the Office of the Treasurer General flew to Chicago June 11 for the funeral. It was the privilege of the President General, upon request at the service, to pay tribute to her memory.

For myself personally as a friend and on behalf of our National Society as its President General, I wish to pay another deserved tribute now to her and her faithful loyalty to our Society.

Gertrude Gilpin Oliver Richards for many years was a true Daughter of the American Revolution, epitomizing our ideals in her life and achievements. She was an able and interested Chapter Regent, State Treasurer, State Regent, National Chairman, Vice President General and Treasurer General.

As a superb Treasurer General, she rendered outstanding service, far "above and beyond the call of duty." She will be greatly missed.

For her character, integrity, charm, business ability, keen interest and devotion to our Society's objectives and projects, she was highly regarded and widely admired. From her fine example we should all take renewed inspiration and courage, as she would have us do, to carry on in her spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic endeavor.

SHORT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR GERTRUDE GILPIN OLIVER RICHARDS

Let us now, with quiet and grateful hearts, remember before God our dearly beloved departed Treasurer General, Gertrude Oliver Richards, who has left our earthly companionship but who still lives within our hearts. The memory of her, her character and her outstanding work for our Society will long be cherished.

She is not dead, who lives in hearts she leaves behind. In those whom she has blessed, she lives a life again. Eternity is hers. Time declares her immortality.

Jesus said, "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live. Peace I leave with you; My peace I give unto you."

As State Treasurer, State Regent, National Chairman, Vice President General, Treasurer General and in many other capacities, Mrs. Richards served our Society efficiently and faithfully. She will be greatly missed. But, in her spirit of self-sacrifice and public service, may we carry on, as she would have us do, loyally and unitedly, with redoubled efforts and renewed zeal to further the objectives and projects which were so dear to her heart and interest.

May we bow our heads, first in silent prayer, then in thanksgiving to God for her inspiring example and in supplication for divine guidance and aid.

Oh, God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come, we thank Thee for the inspiration of devoted service which we derive from such noble and consecrated leaders as the one whom we memorialize here today.

Especially do we give praise to Thee for her devotion above and beyond the call of duty, her courage, integrity, honor and faith.

As we pay our deserved tributes to her, may we the surviving dedicate ourselves anew to a faithful stewardship of the blessings we have inherited through her support of high ideals, using her spirit of endeavor as a stimulating inspiration for greater efforts on the part of those
who were privileged to know her and serve with her.

And now may the blessing of God be upon us, every one, and His spirit be with us in everything that we do, in the name of His Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

Mrs. Lee moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, in His infinite wisdom it has pleased God to call Home Gertrude Gilpin Oliver Richards, our efficient and beloved Treasurer General; and

Whereas, she will be greatly missed by our National Society;

Resolved, that the National Board of Management, in special meeting on June 21, go on record as expressing deep sorrow at the loss of this devoted Daughter and much gratitude and praise for her outstanding efforts on behalf of our National Society, its objectives and projects; and

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our Board Meeting and a copy of the resolution, with our sympathy, be sent to Mrs. Richard's sister, Mrs. Lillian Oliver Waddell.

Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Adopted.

Mrs. Cagle moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that the National Society accept cash contributions offered voluntarily by States, Chapters, members or non-members as memorials to our late Treasurer General and hold them in a special fund to be known as the Gertrude Gilpin Oliver Richards Memorial Fund and that at a later date the National Board decide how to expend this money as a memorial to Mrs. Richards at one of our D.A.R. schools.

Seconded by Mrs. Erb. Adopted.

Mrs. Erb moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, that letters of thanks and appreciation be written to Mr. Charles F. Jacobsen and Mr. W. H. Richards of the National Metropolitan Bank, expressing gratitude for their helpful advice and interest in our National Society's financial matters especially evidenced during the time that we have recently been temporarily without a Treasurer General.

Seconded by Mrs. George. Adopted.

Mrs. Hager moved that the National Board ratify the signing of the regular payroll checks of June 15, 1955, by the President General and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the amount of the checks totaling $10,101.39. Seconded by Miss Dennis. Adopted.

Mrs. Kernodle moved that the National Board ratify the action of the President General and the Chairman of the Finance Committee in signing one check to transfer $10,101.39 from our regular account to the payroll account to take care of the individual payroll checks for June 15, 1955; and two checks for petty cash in the Office of the Treasurer General, one of these two checks being for $569.24 and the other for $636.97. Seconded by Mrs. Skinner. Adopted.

Election of a new Treasurer General to serve until Continental Congress in April 1956 was held.

The name of Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen was placed in nomination by Mrs. Geoffrey Croyke. Seconded by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan. The tellers appointed by the President General were Mrs. George and Mrs. Cagle. The election of Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Treasurer General, was unanimous. Miss Carraway telephoned Mrs. Woollen who accepted, saying that with the help of God she would do her best.

Mrs. Skinner moved that the ballots be destroyed. Seconded by Mrs. Kernodle. Adopted.

The President General, Miss . . . Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 40, authorizing President Eisenhower to designate September 17-23 as Constitution Week.

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

The meeting was adjourned at 11:44 a.m.

LUCILE M. LEE,
Recording Secretary General

The Constitution persists because its founders, with almost superhuman wisdom, made it really a Constitution—a document of underlying principles freed from attempts at their detailed application—and not a code of laws; and because they made it conform to the settled habits of political thinking of the Anglo-Saxon colonists, who were the original builders of the nation. The moods and passions of a people, whether European or American, must never be permitted to overthrow the institutions which represent the historical development and expression of their deepest convictions. So the Constitution, interpreted by the Judiciary, stands as a sentinel over the hard-won civil liberty of the American branch of the Anglo-Saxon people and those others who have joined them, and prevents a passing wave of opinion, which commands a temporary majority, from subverting or damaging the foundations of the whole political structure.—FROM THE AMERICAN AS HE IS, BY NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER.

I sometimes think if we do not spend a little more time impressing upon the American people not only the existence but also the value of the Constitution and less time in trying to do it injury, we may find ourselves in the not too distant future with a document that might be referred to as the "Forgotten" Constitution.—Congressman Graham A. Barden.

I believe it is most important to do all that we can to insure that our Constitution remains the supreme law of the land. I believe it is important that people be made to realize how much their freedom and liberties depend upon the protection of the Constitution.—Congressman James B. Utt.
Nevada—the Last Frontier

BY MRS. SAMUEL A. WARNER

NEVADA, the "Last Frontier" State, is a land of azure skies and brilliant coloring typical of the southwest, broken by chain after chain of mountains rising precipitously from its desert floors.

Born of a mineral discovery, its history is interwoven with the mining cycles. In 1954 Black Gold came to Nevada with the announcement that oil in commercial quantity had been found for the first time in Nye County. Iron ore mining on a large scale is a new industry starting about three years ago in the Carlin and Lovelock areas. Recently there has been much activity in the uranium field. Copper continues to be one of the chief minerals.

Many industries, besides mining, have been established in recent years, contributing to the growth and development of the State. Chief among these industrial centers is Henderson, third largest city in the State, where the huge magnesium plant in production during World War II, has been acquired by six major companies and converted into basic industries. Eight miles from Henderson is the plant of Manganese, Inc. and its Three Kids Mine, in 1954 the largest producer of domestic metallurgical grade manganese in the United States.

Carson City, the seat of government for Nevada, is the historic center of the state with nearby Virginia City, Genoa—the first settlement, and the ruins of old Fort Churchill.

Reno, the largest city, is a famed tourist mecca and the hub of activity for the northern part of the state.

The Fallon area and Carson Valley in the north and the Moapa and Pahrump valleys in the south, are fertile farming districts. Elko is headquarters of the livestock industry.

The University of Nevada campus with its beautiful setting is one of the show places in Reno. This university, with its Nevada Southern branch recently established in Las Vegas, is said to have the largest college campus in the United States—it includes the entire state—and serves the need for higher education wherever it develops.

Lehman Caves National Monument is in the eastern part of Nevada near Ely.

(Continued on page 958)
FRANCISCO GARCÉS CHAPTER
D. A. R.
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA
Mrs. Harold B. Foutz, Regent

Our Chapter presents with pride the sponsors of this and the other pages from Southern Nevada. These honored business firms have played an important part during the 50 years’ progress of Las Vegas and the surrounding area.

LAS VEGAS—GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY YEAR
1905—1955

Las Vegas is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary as a city. Founded in 1905 when the newly completed Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad company established its main shops here, Las Vegas was exclusively a railroad town until the start of Boulder (Hoover) Dam construction in 1930. This project was the inspiration for the first real boom, and there has been a continuing wave ever since that time. A city of 5,347 in 1930, Las Vegas has grown to a city of 46,785 according to a special census just completed. The city has become the fun and entertainment center of the nation in recent years and is now taking off on another substantial boom, with 11 multi-million dollar resort hotels flourishing and three more building.

Las Vegas has beautiful homes, 52 churches, three fine high schools, 22 elementary schools including a school of special education for handicapped children, a branch of the University of Nevada, youth recreation center, general hospital, a fine juvenile home and public library.

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THE LAS VEGAS OPERA ASSOCIATION

Long famed for its atmosphere of fun and freedom Las Vegas, Nevada, may now boast of its fine accomplishment in the field of cultural endeavor as well.

Just a few months over two years ago THE LAS VEGAS OPERA ASSOCIATION was organized from among the ranks of local musical enthusiasts and to date this organization has produced two very excellent operatic performances within the Desert City to capacity crowds on both occasions.

Highlighting the two performances was the appearance in “La Traviata” in 1954 of world famous tenor, Ferrucio Tagliavini, as “Alfredo” and lovely Metropolitan soprano, Jeanne Fenn, as “Violetta.”

Future plans include staging of “Rigoletto,” “La Boheme,” “Madame Butterfly” and the possibility of a gigantic outdoor production of “Aida” . . . all to be cast with world famous artists.

Greetings to

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[ 948 ]
HENDERSON, NEVADA

Henderson, the War Born City in the Battle Born State, is Nevada's youngest city, having been incorporated on June 8, 1953. The largest industrial center in Nevada, Henderson has doubled in population in the past two years to become the fastest growing city in the nation's fastest growing state, with the present population 12,800.

The original Henderson Townsite was built by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in 1942, to house the workers in the sprawling Basic Magnesium Plant, also built by the RFC as a defense plant. In 1945 the plant became surplus and, following its closing by the government, was turned over to the War Assets Administration and subsequently sold to the Colorado River Commission of the State of Nevada. It has since been sold to Basic Management, Inc. representing Stauffer Chemical Company, Western Electrochemical Company, U. S. Lime Products Corporation, Pioche Manganese Company, and Titanium Metals Corporation of America.

Separate and apart from B.M.I., 8 miles from Henderson, is the plant of Manganese, Inc. which also plays an important part in local and national economy.

This group of industries are of a permanent nature and the area has unlimited potentials for further industrial growth due to ideal climatic conditions and availability of commercial power.

Henderson has five elementary schools, a High School, eleven churches, Public Library, hospital, and a New Youth Recreation Center.

The change, over night, from a company town to an incorporated city presented many problems. These have been met and now Henderson is permanently on the map of Nevada. The successful operations of the companies established here, indicate its future will be even brighter.

Francisco García Chapter thanks the following sponsors for this page

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Greetings to the D. A. R.

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Las Vegas, Nevada
Fabulous Las Vegas boasts a reputation for firsts in many things, most of them having to do with such tourist attractions as luxury hotels and the nation's top entertainment stars.

Soon, however, Las Vegas will have another first quite different from its heralded glitter and glamor. A university campus to be known as Nevada Southern will be erected in this thriving desert community.

As authorized by the state legislature to meet growing demands for higher education in southern Nevada, the campus will be built on an 80-acre tract of land southeast of Las Vegas—serving youth and adults of the city and such neighboring communities as Boulder City and Henderson. Funds appropriated by the state legislature are being supplemented by public subscription in construction of the first building on the site.

In its initial stages, Nevada Southern will offer full programs in freshman and sophomore year study and adult evening classes. Based on the rapidly increasing rate of high school graduates in expanding southern Nevada, freshman and sophomore enrollment is expected to reach at least 1200 students by 1960 alone.

Like its mother University of Nevada campus in Reno, Nevada, Southern will have programs of study in five colleges—Arts and Science, Education, Agriculture, Engineering, and Mining. The school will be co-educational and will be administered by the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada.
Best Wishes to

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter

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NEVADA'S LARGEST AND FINEST

HAIL TO NEVADA

Nevada, with only 231 members, sent $1,638 worth of ads for this issue, under the able leadership of Mrs. Samuel A. Warner, State Chairman. Mrs. Charles Priest is State Regent.

All five Chapters cooperated. Francisco Garces Chapter of Las Vegas led, with $900. Assisting Mrs. Warner there were Mrs. Bert Harrod, Mrs. Mae Gemmell, Mrs. LyDell Clement, Mrs. Robert O. Vaughan, H. Rebecca S. Peterson and Mrs. Edward E. Koenig.

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter came second, with $450. Mrs. Frank M. Steinheimer, Chairman, had on her committee Mrs. F. G. Barnett, then Regent, Mrs. Robert G. Baker and Mrs. John E. Beaupreut.

Lahontan Chapter ads were procured by the new Regent, Mrs. George G. Johnston, assisted by Mrs. A. D. Drumm, Sr., and Mrs. Leo Pinger.

John C. Fremont Chapter ads were obtained by Mrs. Isle Bair, Vice Regent, and Mrs. R. M. Elston. Toiyabe Chapter ads were sent by Mrs. Harriet Metcalfe, then Regent.

MRS. W. J. ATKINSON

Charter Member—Nevada Sagebrush.
State Regent, 1943 through 1946.
Chairman of Americanism for nineteen years.

With Love and Respect
Compliments of
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ziemer Hawkins

MRS. CHARLES PRIEST
STATE REGENT OF NEVADA

The five Chapters of Nevada pay tribute to Ellen Goodrich Priest for her loyalty and devotion to our Society.

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter Honors
MRS. JOSEPH E. GELDER

Vice-President General, 1950-1953.
Honorary State Regent.
Organizing Regent Nevada Sagebrush Chapter 1923—first Chapter in Nevada.
Lying weird in an unusual desert setting, the saline water of Pyramid Lake reflects a fascinating and ancient history. Ages ago it lapped against cliffs that are now high above the present water level and left its telltale tracks of erosion to tell all that the lake had seen better days. In those primeval times the water inundated a vast part of western Nevada and eastern California. As climatic changes took place, the water of ancient Lake Lahontan, as it is known at present, receded until only a few remnants remain today. Pyramid Lake is one of those remnants.

In a pageant that has gone on for untold generations, thousands of glistening white pelicans gather each spring to nest on the scorching sands of Anaho Island, the largest on the lake. Snowy flocks of these picturesque birds wait patiently for suckers and other coarse fish at the mouth of the Truckee River, Pyramid's only significant tributary. Related to the suckers is a unique fish called the Cui-ui by the Piute Indian owners of the lake. This fish is found nowhere else in the world and little is known of its habits.

At the time of the discovery of Pyramid Lake in 1844, it was teeming with giant cutthroat trout. Indians came from far and near to catch these fish for food.

A shadow was destined to fall on this lake of plenty, however, for with the development of white man's civilization, upstream water diversion robbed Pyramid Lake of its major source of inflow. With its resultant recession, the delta at the mouth of the Truckee River prevented the great trout from reaching their spawning grounds and they died out. Efforts are currently being made to restore the lost fishing by the Nevada Fish & Game Commission, the U.S. Indian Service, the Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, and the Washoe County Game Management Board. Through artificial means, it is hoped that the lost spawning grounds can be replaced.

Because of the lowering water level, Anaho Island will be connected to the mainland before many more years have passed, and the pelicans will no longer be safe from marauding animals. They, too, may go the way of the cutthroat trout and disappear from the Pyramid Lake scene.
LAHONTAN CHAPTER, FALLON, NEVADA

Fallon, Nevada, lies in the great Lahontan basin, once the site of the largest prehistoric lake in the world. The Department of the Interior, during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, started the Lahontan Dam and it was finished in 1915. The first reclamation project in the United States. The Carson River, which feeds into this dam, was the first source of water that the wagon trains found as they left the Great Desert going towards the West. Here, in Fallon, is a monument marking the spot where they stopped to rest. It was named Ragtown because the women washed their clothes in the river and acres of Sagebrush were spread with their ragged wash.

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NEVADA STATE MUSEUM

The Nevada State Museum occupies the historically important building used originally as the Carson City Mint. The building was constructed in 1866 and operated as a mint until 1893.

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Carson City Nevada
The caverns are in limestone, among high peaks and deep glaciated canyons of the Snake Range. The caves were discovered about 1878 when a horse driven by Abe Lehman, broke through the earth’s crust, revealing the cavity. The chambers and galleries contain innumerable stalactites and stalagmites of remarkable color and beauty and are exceptionally clean as bats have never inhabited them.

Las Vegas residents, and those of surrounding communities, sitting on the doorstep of the “Atomic Age,” go blithely about their tasks, paying little attention to the mushroom clouds appearing in their skies—content to play a part in the history making experiments. Horseback riding, championship golf courses, sailing, fishing, swimming, all these are available for you to enjoy the year round, and there is no closed season on fun.

Nearby are Hoover Dam and Lake Mead National recreational area, and Mt. Charleston, a summer playground with facilities for winter sports. Northeast a short distance is the Valley of Fire, where the vermillion hues of the Triassic red sandstone vary in color with the passing of the hours and the position of the sun. Here are many petroglyphs, mute testimony of the primitive peoples who inhabited the area around the dawn of the Christian Era. Located at Overton, near the northern end of this valley, is the Lost City Museum, which houses the relics of Lost City, a group of ancient adobe ruins, now covered by the waters of Lake Mead.

Nellis Airforce Base, 8 miles from Las Vegas, is the largest Jet Airbase in the United States. It is also the busiest airport in the world today and is under the jurisdiction of the Air Training Command.

Nevada, with its network of paved highways, airlines and bus service, beckons you to explore our scenic and historic state. Nevada, with its past history and accomplishments, is fast becoming the “new frontier” and looks forward to an even greater future.

One does evil enough when one does nothing good.—German Proverb

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Lahontan Chapter, Fallon, Nevada

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100% Pure for Health
MRS. WALTER NYGREN FALLO, NEVADA

National Defense
(Continued from page 919)

Dollars for Defense

We greatly appreciate the following contributions given by our members:

CALIFORNIA
Mrs. Alvin J. Worthrep—$2.00

KENTUCKY
Keturah Chapter—$5.00

OHIO
Coppacaw Chapter—$2.00
Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter—$5.00

PENNSYLVANIA
Jeptha Abbott Chapter—$10.00
Monongahela Valley Chapter—$5.00

Note

The $100 contribution to Dollars for Defense, in the July issue, was attributed in error to the Mary Marshall Chapter of Michigan. This $100 was given by the Piety Hill Chapter of Michigan.
CONTRIBUTIONS made to the William Tyler Page Memorial Fund for the purpose of erecting a tablet honoring the memory of William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed:

**California:**
- California State Society, $10
- Cachinetac Chapter, $2
- La Puerto de Oro Chapter,
  by Mrs. Mildred S. Grimes, $5
- Major Hugh Moss Chapter, $1

**Colorado:**
- Cache La Poudre Chapter, $1
- Sarah Platt Decker Chapter, $5

**Florida:**
- Florida State Society, $25
- Sallie Harrison Chapter, $1

**Hawaii:**
- Aloha Chapter, $8.20

**Illinois:**
- Belleville Chapter, $5

**Indiana:**
- Col. Archibald Lochry Chapter, $1

**Iowa:**
- Iowa State Society, $25

**Kentucky:**
- Kentucky State Society,
  by Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, $10

**Louisiana:**
- Moses Shelby Chapter, $2

**Montana:**
- Montana State Society, $5.30

**Nebraska:**
- Loup Valley Chapter, $2

**New York:**
- New York State Society, $50
- Abigail Fillmore Chapter,
  by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Spraker, $2
- Larchmont Chapter,
  by Mrs. Charles L. Bowman, $5
- Mt. Pleasant Chapter, $1
- Ruth Floyd Woodhall Chapter, $5

**Ohio:**
- Beech Forest Chapter, $1
- Shaker Chapter, $5
- Miami Chapter, $.50

**Oregon:**
- Oregon State Society, $10

**Pennsylvania:**
- Pennsylvania State Society, $24
- Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter, $5
- Dr. Benjamin Rush Chapter,
  by Mrs. B. Ross Burritt, $5
- Greene Academy Chapter, $1
- Mahanatawny Chapter, $1
- Mahantongo Chapter, $1
- Tunkhannock Chapter, $1

**Rhode Island:**
- Pettaquamscutt Chapter, $1

**South Dakota:**
- South Dakota State Society, $10

**South Carolina:**
- South Carolina State Society, $10

**Virginia:**
- Virginia State Society, $10
- John Alexander Chapter,
  by Mrs. Robert Duncan, $5

**Total**—$262.

---

**Hall Relighted**

(Continued from page 900)

In remodeling the ceiling the panes of glass were replaced by panels of a composition board. In certain of these panels apertures were provided for lighting units to be mounted above the ceiling. The pattern of down lights has been arranged both for symmetry and clearance of the over-ceiling structure.

**Flexible Dimmer Control**

Two hundred down lighting units of various wattages have been installed. Flexible dimmer control permits variation of illumination as desired for low levels during performances and up to 15 foot-candles for intermissions. Auxiliary sockets in the bodies of the down lights at various locations permit the use of low-wattage lamps to provide low-level illumination during performances, when the down lights may be turned off completely. The general illumination is furnished by Rambusch "Downlite" units, using various wattages of lamps, by the Rambusch Decorating Co., New York. Among the features of these units are concentric annular baffles in the lower part and two reflectors for increased efficiency.

The Rambusch units in the main ceiling area used 500-watt medium bi-post inside frosted lamps, with the exception of the four units next to the stage which have 1000-watt lamps and the one unit in each corner at the rear, each with a 100-watt lamp.

(Continued on page 960)
Hall Relighted
(Continued from page 959)

lamp. The units in the row next to the front are tilted at an angle of 10 degrees to project their light towards the stage. To tilt the unit an aluminum wedge is inserted under it when it is installed. The two units using 1000-watt lamps at the rear have this high wattage so that they can compensate for the omission of some of the units where the projection booth encroaches upon the ceiling.

Graduated Lamp Sizes

In the curved ceilings over the seating areas at the sides of the auditorium the row of units next to the wall has 300-watt medium-base lamps. The next row has 500-watt mogul base lamps, the next rows have 500-watt bi-post lamps, for higher efficiency. This graduation is designed to compensate for the increasing height of the curved ceiling and secure practically even illumination throughout the area.

The photograph herewith taken above the ceiling shows the lighting units over one side of the auditorium. It was taken before the installation of catwalks for servicing the lighting units. It will be noted that the units are mounted on steel angles which prevent concentrated weight from resting on the ceiling.

It will be noted that smaller down lighting units are seen. They are utility lights, for cleaning, etc. and emergency lighting. Cove lighting has been installed in the cornice of the proscenium and various other lighting equipment, but the down lighting described is the main lighting feature of the modernization of this huge auditorium.

A reprint from Lighting, the business paper of the Lighting Industry, published monthly by Krieger Publications, Inc., by courtesy of Mr. James Krieger, Editor and Publisher.
proudly and affectionately presents this page to

MRS. ALICE MOORE LYNN

who through her sincerity and devoted loyalty kept our Chapter active and served as Chapter Regent for many terms.
V. Raymond Edman, Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., President of Wheaton College, delivered Liberty Bell, Ring Again as the baccalaureate address to the Senior Class, June 1950, on the college campus. Lt. Walter A. Williams, U.S.A.F., Ellington Field, delivered Patriotism, A Projection of History, at the National Defense Symposium held by the Texas Society, D. A. R., March 7, 1955.
Breakdown of 
$2 National Dues

Every member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be familiar with its finances.

A study of the breakdown of the $2.00 dues, as shown by the chart, will explain exactly how the money was spent for the fiscal year ending February 28, 1955.

Salaries, $294,035.64; 80.77%.
Postage, $9,628.95; 2.64%.
Supplies, $14,424.37; 3.96%.
Maintenance and repairs, $4,966.18; 1.36%.
Insurance, $2,044.68; .56%.
Printing, $36,555.98; 10.04%.
Sundry, $2,443.70; .67%.

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Congress Passes Resolution Authorizing Constitution Week

Both Houses of Congress in July passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 40 authorizing September 17-23 as Constitution Week, as requested by the Daughters of the American Revolution. This resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator William F. Knowland of California. Similar resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives.

The President General wrote to each Senator and Member of Congress urging the passage of the resolution. The National Defense Executive Secretary also wrote letters to every member of both Houses. Many D. A. R. members likewise wrote similar letters. Wonderful replies came from the Senators and Congressmen promising active support.

The concurrent resolution follows: “Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the seven-day period beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1955, as Constitution Week, and inviting the people of the United States to observe such week in schools, churches, and other suitable places with appropriate ceremonies and activities.”

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 932)

Each birthday of the Chapter is celebrated with a tea featuring a big birthday cake. On November 14, the Chapter adds another candle on the cake as the third birthday is celebrated.

Mrs. James Hopkins
Publicity Chairman

Old Colony (Hingham, Mass.), celebrated its Sixtieth Anniversary June 9, 1955 in the historic New North Church (Unitarian). The retiring Regent, Mrs. George E. Cobleigh, Jr., presided and presented the State Regent, Mrs. James J. Hepburn, who spoke briefly.

Ethel Lane Hersey, Past Chapter Regent and Honorary State Regent, gave a short history of the Chapter’s notable achievements, stressing ideals and aims of the National Society and lines of work of value to the community. For example in the early days copies of old masterpieces were presented to the town schools. This interest has continued to the present, when a contribution of money helped send the Hingham High School Band to Washington to the Cherry Blossom Festival; a United States Flag was presented to the new two million dollar high school and two “Good Citizenship Girls” were sponsored.

Rev. Rowland Gray-Smith, D.D., naturalized Englishman and minister of the Church, gave a memorable address on “The New North and Its Part in the American Revolution.” A trio, of which Mrs. Francis J. Cushing, incoming Regent, is a member, sang. Her mother, Mrs. George W. Burr, who joined the Chapter in 1898 when very young, was presented.

A reception to State Officers was followed by tea in the Parish House. The many guests then had opportunity to visit “The Old Ordinary,” home of the Hingham Historical Society. This ancient house, once an inn, is furnished with beautiful period furniture. This pilgrimage was a fitting climax to a “Red Letter Day.”

Old Colony Chapter has taken on a new lease of life since its birthday observance. During the past year it admitted seventeen new members. Favorable publicity, which the Anniversary received, was a factor in bringing this about.

Ethel Lane Hersey
Past Chapter Regent and Honorary State Regent

Census Reprints

In the June issue, page 718, the price of the Reprints of Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary and Military Service—1840 Census should have been $7.50. The reprint may be secured from the Southern Book Company of Baltimore, Md.

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Our Constitution is not merely a Bill of Rights; it is also a Bill of Obligations.
Quiz Program

1. What great human document is uppermost in our minds during this month of September?
2. When did Congress proclaim the adoption of the Federal Constitution?
3. How soon were the first ten Amendments proposed and ratified?
4. What name is applied to these first ten Amendments?
5. From what document does the Federal Government derive its delegated powers?
6. Name the three branches of the Federal Government.
7. What is the basic purpose of this separation of the powers?
8. What rights play a supremely vital part in our daily lives?
9. How may each of us preserve these treasured rights?
10. What ages of attainment are set forth in the Constitution for the President, a Senator, a Member of the House of Representatives?

ANSWERS

2. September 13, 1788, and also provided that “the first Wednesday in March next be the time and the present seat of Congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution”—March 4, 1789.
5. The Constitution which defines and limits the powers of the Federal Government.
6. Legislative, Executive and Judicial.
7. To safeguard the people against too much power in the hands of any one man or group of men.
8. The freedoms and property rights embodied in our Constitution.
9. By upholding and safeguarding our Constitution which guarantees these rights to us.
10. A President, 35 years old; Senator, 30 years old; Congressman, 25 years old.

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Take time to read the Constitution September 17-23.
## D. A. R. Membership

<table>
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| TOTAL                      |         | 2,784    | 180,572|

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