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THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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March 3, 1879
Captain Alden Partridge
His vision and patriotism are part of our heritage

Captain Alden Partridge founded The American Scientific and Literary Academy which later became Norwich University in Vermont. His aim was to combine military and literary education, thus creating a reserve of soldier-citizens ready to serve in time of emergency. From his system of education grew the modern R. O. T. C. program.

Now, Captain Alden Partridge emerges again on the campus of Norwich University. This granite statue by Rock of Ages records Captain Partridge’s forceful personality and leadership for countless generations to respect and admire.

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As Christmas approaches, let us resolve to keep Christmas during the season and throughout the year, not spend or pass it, as we so often refer to it. Instead of emphasizing presents, it is better to stress the divine presence at this hallowed season and in the months to come.

Recreation, gifts and travels are all very well, but much finer are the friendship, fellowship, traditions, goodwill and smiles of the true Christmas spirit, without crowding out the Christ Child at the time of His birth.

Christmas should be observed in the heart by young and old; every day, every year. Then would come peace. Peace on earth is not a surety, but it is a promise if it is in the hearts of men everywhere.

The D. A. R. principles follow the fundamental Christmas spirit—love of home, fellowmen, Country and God; doing unto others as we would they would do unto us.

One way in which the President General wishes that Daughters of the American Revolution would endeavor to observe the real Christmas spirit is in giving a little more time and thought to our older members and to elderly people in general.

Children are customarily the centers of attention at Christmastime. This is right. Christmas means youthful spirits, among the old as well as the young. But, so much is usually done for children that we are apt to forget or neglect the aged.

Too little is being done to make older, underprivileged folk happy at Christmas. In addition to our gifts and parties for youth, how splendid it would be if our D. A. R. Chapters and members this year could remember their elderly members and other older citizens with gifts, parties or special visits.

Letters could be written to shutins; transportation to meetings could be provided for our elderly members; simple visits to see that they are getting along all right would be of great value to many older citizens who would appreciate them even more perhaps than would busier and more fortunate children.

One D. A. R. Chapter last year held a Christmas party at an Old Ladies’ Home. Members took needed clothing and bed linens as gifts. Games were played, carols were sung and refreshments were served. Even more than by the grateful inmates, the occasion was enjoyed by the members themselves. The Chapter, in serving, was made stronger and more united; and its members realized more the good that they could accomplish together in service for others, not only at Christmas but throughout the year.

In wishing each and every member and Chapter a blessed and joyful Christmas, the President General quotes the following poem by Alberta Dredla sent her last year by the Hannah Bushrod Chapter of California:

“At this time of year we pause and remember Whose birthday it is—Christmas is more than Buying and giving. It is a feeling of goodness And of charity and faith. It is our greatest hope and greatest good. It is more than one day marked with gaily lighted trees And bright gifts. It continues with some sign Of kindness done every day of the year, For it is the expression of joy we feel About the birth of Christ centuries ago.”

Gertrude S. Carraway
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
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What's Right With This Country

BY BOYD CAMPBELL
President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

IT IS a wonderful thing to be gathered here—in a spirit of rededication to the priceless blessings of liberty.

We here represent many arts, many crafts, many lines of work.... the law, science, education, the armed services, labor, business. The roll call of this Conference is almost a cross section of our society—but, whatever else we are, we are all partners in the glorious privilege of being American citizens.

And the theme you have chosen for this Tenth Annual Conference on Citizenship is one, it seems to me, that could hardly be improved upon—"The Blessings of Liberty."

I approach my part on your program with some trepidation. Over the years, you have been addressed by distinguished constitutional authorities and scholars on that amazing document which binds our 48 separate republics into the Federal Union.

And I am here to talk to you as a small business man—with no pretense of scholarly attainments. All I can tell you about American citizenship—and about the blessings of liberty—is what these blessings mean to me. But perhaps, after all, that is the most significant way in which our freedoms can be defined ... in terms of one's own personal awareness.

In some degree, at least, the experiences and ideas of any business man—whoever he may be—constitute a microcosm of our total economic-social structure. Transactions in the market place reveal the good and bad in human nature. The way any man thinks—the way he does business—is an acid test of his character.

The incomparable virtues of honor, integrity, self-reliance, tolerance, and dedication are the hallmarks of good citizenship. No superficial keenness, no subtlety of intellect, no veneer of polish, and no cleverness can compensate for their absence.

The readiness to accept individual responsibility, and the willingness to act in cooperation with others for the common good, suggest the qualities that mark the balanced citizen. History tells us that without these qualities, no people have long controlled themselves, or saved themselves from being controlled from the outside.

It seems to me that a society such as ours represents the most gigantic of all possible social experiments. Its success is determined, not by the benevolence of an autocracy or by the brilliance of an oligarchy, but by the standard of citizenship which you and I, as individuals, set for ourselves.

The good citizen (which every one of us strives to be) recognizes and implements the essential blessings of liberty—the freedom to work, the freedom to save, to invest, to take a job, to quit a job, to take a chance, perhaps to fail—and then to try again.

And the yardstick of success in our free society is not necessarily a bank account, a title, position or recognition. I like to think of it, in the words of William James, as the ratio of one's attainments to his capacities.

The successful man, then, is the one who strives constantly to do his utmost within the orbit and the limits of his own strength, his own increasing knowledge, skill and ability. He may fall short again and again, but he learns from his mistakes, and keeps coming back. His struggle is rewarded by his achievements—but principally by an inner sense of security which, as I see it, is the only real security any of us can ever have.

To say that the indolent and the improvident should have the rewards of the energetic and the provident is out of keeping with our whole economic heritage. It denies the blessings of liberty.... and, in an economic sense, we need only spin the globe to see that where there is no economic freedom, there is not much freedom of any kind.

But we seem to take so much for granted.... we take our liberty—our priceless freedom—too much for granted!

For example, who gave you permission to hold this meeting? Did you ask the
District Commissioners for a permit? or the F.B.I.? or the Washington Police?

Of course, you didn’t. We are met here in accordance with our freedom of peaceful assembly, and no man can say us nay—or tell us what we may or may not say here. It’s such a simple freedom, isn’t it? So natural, so harmless. And yet, I am sure that in this room are many persons whose ancestors fought and died for this freedom.

Down in my home state, all summer long, we have had hundreds of peaceful assemblies—that is, for the most part peaceful. This is General Election Year in Mississippi, and we take our politics seriously—as politics should be taken.

In these peaceful assemblies, we have heard denunciations and attacks. We have heard caustic criticisms of the administration—local, state, and national. We have heard almost everything that could be said about what’s wrong in Government—and it was all to the good. It was the critical self-analysis of a free people looking for improvement in political life and in official conduct.

But, to me, it was a bit discouraging that so much of it was negative—and that so little seemed to emphasize the plus side. There seems to be so much said these days about what is wrong, and so little about what is right with America.

Perhaps that is one way to stimulate good citizenship—to keep pointing out everlastingly what is wrong with things. But isn’t there another way? Isn’t it possible that good citizenship might be encouraged by talking a little more about what’s right with our country—our democracy, our business system, our form of government, our traditions. People need to know.

The press, as you know, recently carried stories about the report of the Defense Department’s Committee on Prisoners of War to President Eisenhower.

This Committee made a thorough study of what happened to U. S. soldiers who were captured in Korea. You recall, of course, what the Committee found.

The Committee found that the average American prisoner—when plunged into a Communist indoctrination mill—was under a serious disadvantage—because he did not know the true worth and value of our American democracy over Communism—he did not know what’s right with America.

“The brainstorming caught many of the Americans off guard,” the Committee reported. They were unprepared. . . . At home, they had thought of politics as dry editorials or uninteresting speeches, dull as dishwater.”

Those who “went along” with the Communist doctrine weakened, because they could not answer arguments in favor of Communism with arguments in favor of Americanism.

“One of the prisoners (I am now quoting the report) knew too little about the United States and its ideals and traditions, so the Chinese indoctrinators had the advantage.”

That is serious—terribly serious—and we should correct it—not only for the man in the service, and for the youth who may someday be in the service, but for all the thinking people of America.

How can we safeguard the blessings of liberty if we do not know what they are?

We have a story to tell about America—and why not tell it in a positive manner?

America is not Utopia. But—as a way of life—it comes closer to being Utopia than any other living pattern ever before devised by man . . . and we can always strive to make it better.

But we must quit defining it and describing it solely in terms of gross national product—of automobiles, bathtubs, telephones, and butter. When we do that, we then make the same terrible mistake as the followers of Karl Marx. We are playing their game and overlooking the intangible but much more powerful, spiritual values which comprise the bedrock and the real strength of our American system.

On the deep-laid foundation of individual integrity, love of freedom and trust in God, our fabulous productivity has been built. Let us never confuse the foundation with the superstructure.

We have a great construction boom going on today. It surpasses anything in history. We are building homes, office buildings, factories, auto barns, motels and hotels. It is big news in the financial journals. And, as we read the construction reports, we discover that we are also building churches, synagogues and other religious structures on an unprecedented scale.
And we are continuing to build more and better schools. We are giving more education to more people than any other nation in history. When people are better educated, they are more productive, their earning power increases, they take a more active part in civic and political affairs, they have more to contribute to the community and the country. In short, they are better citizens. We know that—here in America.

In proportion to our population, as Dr. Wilson Compton has pointed out, more than five times as many young people go to college as in England; seven times as many as in France; and twenty times as many as in India.

Dr. Compton adds that “America’s system of higher education is its greatest ‘glory road.’” Well, if not, it is certainly one of the greatest!

Home-building, too, represents something more than mortar, brick, lumber and steel. Doesn’t the boom in home construction also reflect a deep-seated attachment to the spiritual values that center around the fireside.

The same thing can be said of the spectacular business we call “Do it yourself.” Here is a multi-million-dollar enterprise that has developed partly from the urge to beautify our physical surroundings, partly from the urge to translate leisure hours into creative endeavor.

There must be something very much right with a people who find joy in building something with their own hands.

And look at the book market. Books on home hobbies, including gardening, are among our best sellers—and a love of the land is evident in the sales of shrubbery and seedlings. The tug of the soil has not been dissipated by the power of the turbines.

One of our best-selling books for many, many months is the life story of a young minister. Another best seller is authored by a minister. One of the most popular of all television speakers is a Catholic clergyman. A Protestant Evangelist draws capacity crowds all over the world, and Americans of all faiths look on the pioneer country of Israel with the understanding of a people who are themselves still drawing spiritual strength from the principles of those who pioneered America.

A wholesome interest in our beginnings as a Nation is reflected in the popularity of historical fiction and biographies—and whether Davy Crockett belongs to Tennessee, North Carolina or Texas is of little consequence. There is something very much right with America when an uncounted number of small boys who have as an ideal, an honest, bold-hearted, self-reliant personality in buckskin leggings.

We wring our hands about juvenile delinquency, and so we should, but is there any reason to forget the mighty legion of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Cub Scouts, and Brownies, the 4-H Club Members, and the Future Farmers of America—who outnumber the delinquents in the ratio of thousands to one?

A few days ago I had a letter from a little town in Texas—population 250. I should like to read it to you:

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Perhaps this will seem like a strange request, but I am going to ask in the hope that you will see fit to fulfill it.

I am a farm housewife—the mother of a 7-year-old daughter, Peggy. Since, in all probability, I will be unable to leave her anything much of this world’s goods upon my death, I am making her a scrapbook of “Americana.”

Mr. Campbell, would it be possible for you to send Peggy a letter about what you think of America, so that I can place it in her book.

If you can’t do this, could you send your autograph and one of your business cards, as I do want you, as a representative of American business, to be in my little girl’s book.

Thank you for your kindness, and may the Lord bless you.

Sincerely,

I hope that letter challenges you as it does me. Do you want to help me write to Peggy? What would you say to her? What would you tell her about our country and its ideals and traditions—and our blessings of liberty?

There must be something terrifically right with this country when the mother of a 7-year-old daughter feels that the finest legacy she can leave her little girl is a scrapbook of Americana.

One thing that could be mentioned in such a book is the fact that America has been traditionally an outgiving nation—outgiving to the world in many ways.
There is no need to dwell on the billions of dollars we have expended toward the rehabilitation of a war-torn world—without thought of compensation, territorial or otherwise—only in the hope that the blessings of liberty might be vouchsafed to freedom-loving people everywhere.

... We are said to be a business-minded people. Yes—and we are also a labor-minded people. The landscape of Washington—our national capital—is sprouting huge new labor temples at all points of the compass. The significance of this is that it underscores another of our blessings of liberty—the right of petition, which—together with the right of assembly—was included in the first constitutional amendment.

Our labor-management relations throughout the country are not 100 per cent serene. We have strikes—and threats of strikes—but how often do we stop to think about the thousands of labor-management contracts that are negotiated year in and year out around the conference tables—without work stoppage—and without fanfare?

What nation has taken the lead in proposing the use of Atomic Energy for peaceful purposes?

What nation proposed an international inspection of arsenal facilities—and, is it necessary to add that when the President so proposed, he knew that he had behind him the heartfelt blessings of the American people.

The people of our land instinctively want lasting peace—not war.

America hailed—with a sigh of relief—even the HOPES of a durable peace that emerged from the Geneva Conference.

We have fought in wars to defend our freedoms—but we are not initiators of war. America is not—never has been—an aggressor nation ... and this is a blessing of liberty.

A long list could be made of the things that are right with America.

And, as a business man, I like to think that our free-market economy—which means free labor and free management alike—has contributed in a large measure to this list of what’s right with our country.

In recent years, the public has looked to free enterprise with increasing confidence, it seems to me. And there are two reasons for this...

First, the public has been getting a better understanding of how our economy operates; and, second, labor and management are increasingly accenting greater moral accountability.

The enlightened business man—and the enlightened labor leader of today—want to give people more purchasing power, give them more satisfaction in their work—help them step up their living standards. All this seems to manifest an acceptance of a stewardship over our economic system to the end that it will operate for the greater good of all.

Here in America—not to the exclusion of other nations, but perhaps more than anywhere else—is the desire of the people to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly with God.

I am convinced that there is a reason for this. I firmly believe it is because we have enjoyed more liberty than other nations, more respect for the worth of the individual, less interference with private lives, less inclination to try to standardize the citizen.

Having all these things, it is a question of eternal vigilance to insure that the blessings of liberty shall be preserved—not alone for ourselves, but—let us hope—for the sake of all who look to us to point the way to a better tomorrow.

The National Society has recently lost by death two past Vice Presidents General and an active State Regent. Mrs. Laura Ballinger (Edward) Randall, member of the George Washington Chapter of Texas, who was Vice President General 1910-12, passed away September 19. Mrs. Genevieve L. (William Leonard) Manchester, of the Bristol Chapter, died September 23. She was State Regent of Rhode Island, 1926-29; and Vice President General, 1929-32. Mrs. Elsie Cushing (Charles Everett) Hurdis, a member of the Rhode Island Independence Chapter, died October 9 at North Providence, R. I. Since April, 1953, she had served as State Regent of Rhode Island.
If the Foundations Be Destroyed

By Dr. V. Raymond Edman
President, Wheaton College, Illinois

While “if” is one of the tiniest words in the English language it is at the same time among the most meaningful. So much of life hinges on if. The conclusion of any matter often depends entirely upon the conditions which follow if.

The American way of life, which gives a maximum of freedom to the individual citizen, is based upon a foundation whose constituent ingredients are morality and law. Deny or disregard morality, and before long the basis for society is appreciably weakened; and to do the same to law is to destroy free government.

Our country was discovered, established, and enlarged by God-fearing men and women whose morality was defined and inspired by the Bible, and whose respect for law and order was deeply grounded in that morality. Again and again in my thinking and planning for the work here, I turn back to Washington’s Farewell Address, in which our First President, out of wide and deep experience, expressed his persuasions as to the basic principles of the new Republic. Ponder again with me his words:

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

What would a country be without religion, morality, and law? It would have an unshackled and uninhibited government, authoritarian and totalitarian to use twentieth-century terminology, with force and fear as its most conspicuous components. You have just that behind the Iron Curtain in Communism which is ruthless and despotic because it is atheistic.

A century ago James Russell Lowell posed the problem of decent government and its impossibility without religion, saying, “The worst kind of religion is no religion at all, and these men living in ease and luxury, indulging themselves in the amusement of going without religion, may be thankful that they live in lands where the Gospel they neglect has tamed the beastliness and ferocity of the men who, but for Christianity, might long ago have eaten their carcasses like the South-Sea Islanders, or cut off their heads and tanned their hides like the monsters of the French Revolution. Where the microscopic search of skepticism, which had hunted the heavens and sounded the seas to disprove the existence of a Creator, has found a place on this planet ten-miles square where a decent man can live in comfort and security, supporting and educating his children unspoiled and unpolluted; a place where age is revered, infancy respected, womanhood honored, and human life held in due regard—when skeptics can find such a place ten-miles square on this globe, where the gospel of Christ has not gone and cleared the way and laid the foundation and made decency and security possible, it will then be in order for the skeptical literati to move thither and then ventilate their views. But so long as these men are dependent upon the religion which they discard for every privilege they enjoy, they may well hesitate a little before they seek to rob the Christian of his hope, and humanity of its faith, in that Saviour who alone has given to man that hope of life eternal which makes life tolerable and society possible, and robs death of its terrors and the grave of its glooms.”
I suggest as a first step toward the preservation of morality and law in this country that there be prepared large posters, printed on heavy paper and with large type, presenting the Ten Commandments found in the Bible and the first ten Amendments of our Constitution. I would have these placed in every schoolroom of America, from at least the third grade up through the colleges. I would then require that the pupils be instructed in the law of God and in the law of their land at the level of their understanding.

Very quickly, in my opinion, there would be an awareness among our children that there is moral law in the universe, that there is a God, and that we His creatures are responsible to Him. At the same time, the explanation of the Bill of Rights would instill in our children an understanding of their liberties as citizens, their rights and responsibilities; and therefore a respect for law and order.

While the Ten Commandments are given in the Old Testament, they constitute a statement of God's standard for human life in all ages and in all places. In the New Testament the Lord Jesus and the Apostles stress the moral implications of the Law, not as a means to salvation, but as a standard for those who have professed to become Christians.

The Apostle Paul says expressly, "The law is good, if a man use it lawfully" (I Timothy 1:8). The purpose of the Law, in the old dispensation and in the present, is to uncover sin, so that "all the world may become guilty before God" (Romans 3:19-20).

In answer to the question of Galatians 3:19, "Wherefore then serveth the law?", the vigorous and vigilant Martin Luther made this strong statement in his Commentary on Galatians:

The Law has a twofold purpose. One purpose is civil. God has ordained civil laws to punish crime. Every law is given to restrain sin. Does it not then make men righteous? No... Such forceful restraint cannot be regarded as righteousness, rather as an indication of unrighteousness. As a wild beast is tied to keep it from running amuck, so the Law bridles mad and furious man to keep him from running wild...

The first purpose of the Law, accordingly, is to restrain the wicked... Therefore God instituted governments, parents, laws, restrictions, and civil ordinances... This civil restraint by the Law is intended by God for the preservation of all things, particularly for the good of the Gospel that it should not be hindered too much by the tumult of the wicked...

The second purpose of the Law is spiritual and divine. Paul describes this spiritual purpose of the Law in the words, "Because of transgressions," i.e., to reveal to a person his sin, blindness, misery, his ignorance, hatred, and contempt of God...

This is the principal purpose of the Law and its most valuable contribution. As long as a person is not a murderer, adulterer, thief, he would swear that he is righteous. How is God going to humble such a person except by the Law? The Law is the hammer of death, the thunder of hell, and the lightning of God's wrath to bring down the proud and shameless hypocrites...

The Ten Commandments recorded in Exodus 20:1-17 divide themselves into two groups. The first four are related primarily to our worship of Almighty God, and the last six concern themselves with our relationships among our fellows. This division of the Commandments was emphasized by the Lord Jesus when He said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Matthew 22:37-39).

Let us make a rapid summarization of the Commandments, and then of the Amendments which constitute our American Bill of Rights.

I. "THOU SHALT HAVE NO OTHER GODS BEFORE ME"

In His teaching the Lord Jesus amplified the letter of the Law by giving to us its spirit. This teaching is found especially in His Sermon on the Mount. On this first Commandment He stated, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also. . . ye cannot serve God and mammon" (Matthew 6:21, 24). In America we are not troubled much by the possibility of pagan gods, but we are by the god of gold. The Bible declares that "The love
of money is the root of all evil,” and that money is the god which we are tempted to place above the Almighty.

II. “THOU SHALT NOT MAKE UNTO THEE ANY GRAVEN IMAGE…”

“God is a spirit,” declared the Lord Jesus, “and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth” (John 4:24). Any outward aid to worship will become in time an object of worship itself, therefore this requirement that in no way do we represent the Most High by images of any kind, nor worship Him in any way other than that He Himself has commanded in His word.

III. “THOU SHALT NOT TAKE THE NAME OF THE LORD THY GOD IN VAIN…”

Our reverence for the name of the Almighty was stated pointedly and pithily by the Lord Jesus in His prayer which He taught His disciples, saying, “Hallowed be thy name” (Matthew 6:9). The name of God represents His person, character, authority, majesty, honor, power, and love.

It is possible that we profane the name of God by both our words and our deeds. Why do men use God’s name in profanity? Said the Saviour, “From within, out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts . . . blasphemy” (Mark 7:21-22). Profanity arises from a deep-seated hatred or disregard for God.

By deeds that are inconsistent with our Christian testimony we bring reproach on the name of God; much as was true in Old Testament times, for Paul declared that some through breaking the Law dis-honor God, and that His name is blasphemed because of such conduct (Romans 2:23-24; Titus 2:5). Our actions speak even more eloquently than do our words; and any inconsistency in Christian conduct is a reflection on the name of the Lord Jesus. And is there any name lovelier than His?

IV. “REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY TO KEEP IT HOLY…”

Said the Lord Jesus, “The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath” (Mark 2:27). By that He meant that the provision of one day of rest in seven was designed by God for the good of mankind; and that the Sabbath in itself is not the altogether important matter which the Scribes and Pharisees had made it in His day.

The provision of one day in seven comes from the creation (Genesis 2:3) and is found throughout the Bible. In the Old Testament, Saturday, the last day of the week, was the Sabbath of Israel, to remind them that “Thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt” (Deuteronomy 5:15).

With the coming of the Christian era the day of the week to be observed is Sunday, the first day, for it is a weekly reminder that the Saviour was raised from the dead on that day. Throughout the New Testament it is called “The Lord’s Day,” or the “First day of the week” (Acts 20:7, I Corinthians 16:2, Revelation 1:10).

We are taught in this Commandment to keep that day holy to the Lord, not in the letter of the Law but in its spirit. The Lord’s Day is designed for man’s highest welfare. It is to be a day of rest, of worship and of Christian service. We are to beware of any practice that is inconsistent with the spirit of the day, any carelessness or idleness on the Lord’s day, with a refraining from our usual daily employment so that we can worship God and help our fellow men.

V. “HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER…”

With this fifth Commandment we begin the second portion of the Law, that of loving our neighbors as ourselves.

The family is of divine origin and sanction. From the beginning of creation God has desired that mankind live in families. He has given responsibilities to both parents and children. The parents are to love their children, to train them carefully in matters of courtesy, consideration, and Godliness, to correct them as well as to provide for them.

On their part, the children are required to honor their parents, to hold them in esteem and respect, to give them due obedience and courtesy, to treat them with devotion and affection. Declares the Bible: “Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. . . . And ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord” (Ephesians 6:1, 4).

VI “THOU SHALT NOT KILL”

The word “kill” means “to murder,” and does not include all taking of life. The Mosaic Code required that the deliberate murderer be executed; but that
the individual responsible for manslaughter (the unintentional taking of life) could flee to a city of refuge (Exodus 21:12-14).

Declared the Lord Jesus, “He that is angry with his brother is guilty of murder” (Matthew 5:21). Hatred is the equivalent of murder in the teaching of I John 3:15. We are therefore taught by our Lord to “Love your enemies” (Matthew 5:43-44).

To the inquiry, “What doth God require in the Sixth Command?” the Heidelberg Catechism declares pointedly, “That neither in thoughts, nor words nor gestures, much less in deeds, I dishonor, hate, wound, or kill my neighbor, by myself or by another; but that I lay aside all desire of revenge; also, that I hurt not myself, or willfully expose myself to any danger. Wherefore also the magistrate is armed with the sword, to prevent murder.”

VII. “THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY”

Integrity is a matter of inner attitude of heart and not of outward circumstances. When assailed by fierce temptation, to which many have succumbed, Joseph declared that he would not sin against God, against his master, or against himself (Genesis 39:7-10).

Life is the most sacred gift God has entrusted to us humans. It is a trust given to us, to be perpetuated unsullied and lovely.

There is no joy higher than that of honesty with one’s self and with one’s future companion in life. To come to the marriage altar with conscious integrity of heart and body is a delight inexpressible. By the same token unfaithfulness before or after marriage creates more jealousy and heartache than perhaps any other one factor in human experience.

The Lord Jesus said that the attitude of adultery is as wicked as the act, saying, “That whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart” (Matthew 5:28). Any thought, conversation, appearance, or wrong attitude toward the opposite sex is contained in this seventh Commandment. Declares the Bible, “Flee youthful lusts” (II Timothy 2:22) ! “Put on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make not provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof” (Romans 13:12-14).

VIII. “THOU SHALT NOT STEAL”

Four tiny monosyllables and yet they express cogently and completely the position of the Almighty as to personal property. From beginning to end the Bible presents clearly and emphatically the basic principles of the capitalistic system —private property, the responsibility of the individual to provide for his own, the right to transfer one’s property to his heirs, free enterprise, individual responsibility, limited government, and respect for the rights of others.

Stealing is not only appropriating for one’s self, carrying away, embezzling, or securing by fraud, it is also laziness, inefficiency, loafing on the job, carelessness, neglect of duties and irresponsibility. One does not have to put his hand into the cash register to steal from his employer. He can do so by wasting his time when he should be working.

Plagiarism and cheating are stealing. It is possible not only to steal from others, but to steal from one’s self by foolish spending and improvidence. The Scriptures declare that it is possible also to rob God (Malachi 3:8-10).

Declares the New Testament, “Let him that stole steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth” (Eph. 4:28).

IX. “THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR”

A lie is implicit in every sin, for at the root thereof is deception of some kind. The Lord Jesus would not lie or give any false impression, even though He were on trial for His life (John 18:20-21). At that same time Peter in the outer court was untruthful in declaring that he was not a disciple of the lowly Nazarene, which lie led to his complete denial of the Saviour.

Bearing false witness implies designed deception. It is possible to give out erroneous information without intention to deceive, because one believes it to be the truth. However, any designed misrepresentation, any false coloring of our neighbor’s character, motives, or conduct; any slander or perpetuation thereof; any careless or malicious statement about which we do not have the truth; any unnecessary publishing the faults of others; and any
withholding the truth from those who have a right to it or when there would be injury to another in so doing, is lying. We can lie by being silent when we should speak out.

In reply to a question the straightforward Dwight L. Moody declared, "Treat gossip and lying as sins. Confess them as such to God, and find forgiveness and deliverance from them."

In my opinion, every school child should read every day the words, "Thou shalt not bear false witness."

X. "THOU SHALT NOT COVET . . ."

Covetousness is intrinsic in the human heart. Said the Lord Jesus, who knew us altogether, "From within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts . . . thefts, covetousness . . ." (Mark 7:21-22). It was for that reason that the Psalmist prayed: "Incline my heart unto thy testimonies, and not to covetousness" (Psalms 119:36).

We are taught in the Bible that "Godliness with contentment is great gain" (I Timothy 6:6); and, "Be ye free from the love of money; content with such things as ye have; for himself hath said, I will in no wise fail thee, neither will I in anywise forsake thee" (Hebrews 13:5, ARV).

Taught the Lord Jesus, "Take heed, and beware of covetousness; for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth" (Luke 12:15). The Bible reminds us that "In the last days perilous times shall come, for men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous . . ." (II Timothy 3:1-2).

The daily reading of the Ten Commandments, and occasional teaching of their content and implications, would comprise, in my opinion, one of the strongest impacts for morality in mid-twentieth century America. To return to the vivid language of Luther, we need the thunder of the Law, its terror, the sharp edge of its axe.

In the same classrooms, printed in the same manner, there should appear a summarization of the first ten Amendments to our Federal Constitution. Whereas the Commandments should have a heading, The Law of God, the latter should be entitled, The Law of America.

Even little children can be taught in simple language the great fundamentals of our American government. They can learn that ours is a government of laws and not of men, that we have a written constitution which is the supreme law of the land. In time they will understand that our forefathers found the government of kings and tyrants to be autocratic and arbitrary, and that all government tends to be the same unless it has very definite limitations.

The structure of our government into its three-fold branches is a very simple one, and quickly the children will begin to understand something of the executive branch, the legislative, and the judicial. Then can be taught in addition to the separation of powers between the various branches of the government the division of powers between the states and the federal government, and that both kinds of government are necessary in our American way of life.

When some of us were children "Civics" was a required subject in the grades; and very early we got a good grasp of the structure of our government, and were taught great respect and admiration for it. To be sure, it had its imperfections, and these should be faced squarely and solved; nevertheless, the American government offers larger areas of liberty to the individual than any form of government devised thus far. Boys and girls in the grade school and high school can be taught a reason for their justifiable pride in America.

The first ten Amendments to our Federal Constitution constitute indeed our "Bill of Rights." Here we have guarantees of civil liberties, the very things which our forefathers had been denied, under autocratic government; and the very things which Communism prohibits vehemently today.

I. The first Amendment provides freedom of worship, of speech, of the press, of assembly, and of petition. Implicit therein is the recognition of Almighty God, though He is not named in the wording of the Amendment. Every American is free to worship as he pleases, or not so to do, if he so desires. The Constitution requires separation of church and state. Free speech and free press are as native to America as the fresh air of its boundless prairies and majestic mountains. Any infringement on these liberties is denied to
the federal government; and the courts of the land are our watchdogs of the Constitution.

II. The second Amendment recognizes that military service may be necessary for the security of the government.

III. Our colonial fathers knew what it was to have foreign troops quartered in their homes in times of peace, and the inconveniences and injustices that arose from that occupation. Such cannot be our experience now under our Constitution.

IV. Private property is recognized as the right of the individual. His home is his "castle," and cannot be entered except in a legal manner. There need be no apprehension of secret police entering one's home at midnight and carrying away an American citizen to some slave-labor camp or salt mine.

V. This Amendment has come into prominence in recent years because it is the refuge of alleged communists who refuse to testify on the ground that one cannot "be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The intent and content of the fifth Amendment are necessary for our way of life, for the protection of the innocent, and for the due process of the law. We think it better to have the experience of a few who use the Amendment as a cloak of secrecy, rather than have many innocent citizens suffer without the guarantees of this Amendment.

VI. Perhaps it is only by way of contrast with the infamous "Peoples' Courts" and the secret trials that are a travesty of justice in communist lands that we can appreciate the protection of Amendment VI with its guarantees of "A speedy and public trial by an impartial jury... and to be informed of the nature and the cause of the accusation; (and) to be confronted with the witnesses against him..." Trial by jury sometimes seems cumbersome, slow, and expensive; but it is a tremendous bulwark of liberty.

VII. Even in "suits at common law" (in contrast to "criminal prosecution" of Amendment VI), this Amendment guarantees the right of trial by jury.

VIII. The language of this Amendment is succinct and sufficient: "Excessive bail shall not be required, no excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted." Have the enslaved peoples behind the Iron Curtain ever heard of any such guarantee enjoyed by every American, however humble he might be?

IX and X. These Amendments provide that the Constitution cannot be construed to take away the rights of the people, nor of the various states of the Union. They summarize the great basic principle of our government as enumerated above: namely, a government limited by the civil rights of the people, and by the powers of the states.

These two tables: The Law of God and The Law of the Land constitute what President Abraham Lincoln declared in the closing statement of his immortal Gettysburg Address:

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.

The foundations of America will not be destroyed; rather, they will be stronger than ever before because we the people have been convinced of their truthfulness, and have been cemented together more closely than ever because of the Communist challenge to our morality and law.

And that is just where we stand here at Wheaton. We make no apology for our devoted adherence to American constitutional government, to free enterprise and individual responsibility; to our requiring every graduate to have an adequate understanding of the content of the Bible, to obtain the Christian theistic view of the world and of man, and thus be helped to form habits of Christian citizenship so that he can participate constructively as a Christian in the life of America.

The Law of God, and the Law of the Land! These are the foundations upon which we stand and continue to build. With a revival of spiritual life and patriotism in America these foundations will not be destroyed!

If you wish to pay for any of the new chairs authorized for the platform and boxes in Constitution Hall and have a small plate on it bearing the names of the donor and honoree, send $40 per chair to the Buildings and Grounds Committee, the checks made payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.
ANCIENT WINTER FESTIVALS before the Christian Era.

The Romans imported the Worship of Mithras, God of Sun and Truth, from Persia, and observed his birthday on December 25th.

Saturnalia, a Roman holiday, December 17th to 24th, honoring Saturn, God of Agriculture, marking the completion of sowing winter grain, was celebrated with feasts, games and dancing. Presents were exchanged, and slaves given liberties.

Kalends, January 1st, commenced the New Year, when Romans decorated their homes with evergreens, entertained, and gave gifts of wax candles.

Hanukkah, Hebrew Festival of Lights, December 17th to 24th, commemorates the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem in 165 B.C. by Judas Maccabeus, after it had been destroyed by the Syrians. A sacred jar of oil, found in the temple, thought to burn for one day, lasted eight. One more light is added for each day of the celebration.

The Teutonic people of Northern Europe worshipped the sun at Winter Solstice Festivals, near the shortest day of the year, in the month yule or Jol, to rejoice at the lengthening of the days. From "Jol," we derive our word “Jolly.”

Believing that the “corn spirit” of fertility was embodied within the hog, they sacrificed a boar at Yuletime to bring good crops, and held “The Boar’s Head Procession.” Today, the Scandinavians symbolize this custom by baking little cakes or loaves in the shape of a pig.

The origin of the Yule Log is unknown, but the Druids, Celtic priestly class of Gaul and Britain, whose gods were the same as those of the Greeks and Romans, burned a great log at Winter Solstice Festivals. The ashes kept throughout the year, were believed to protect the house from fire and lightning, heal wounds and make animals and fields fertile. The remaining brand was kept to kindle the next year’s log.

Christmas Day Established

The Bible does not state in which month of the year the Nativity occurred, and for over 200 years, while Christians lived under persecution, it was celebrated on March 25th, or January 6th, or December 25th.

Early Christian writers claim that the Birth of Christ was made to coincide with the Feast of Mithras, to replace the God of Sun and Truth, with Christ, The Light of Life.

In 354, by order of Bishop Liberius of Rome, December 25th was decreed as the Nativity date, and Furius Dionysius recorded it in the Roman calendar. As pagans were converted to Christianity, churches were built upon foundations of ruined temples and with some of their materials.

Christmas means Christ’s Mass. The spelling “Xmas” stems from the Greek word Christos. The symbol for “ch” is the letter “x.” Some believe that the “x” represents the Cross, symbol of Christ and Christianity.

The Greek Catholic or Eastern Church celebrates Christmas, called The Feast of Lights, on January 6th, being nine months after the Pasch, April 6th (the first full moon after the Vernal Equinox) believed by some ancient sects to be the time of the creation of the world.

In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII, finding the Julian Calendar devised by Julius Caesar to be in error, formed an accurate calendar, advancing Christmas Day to December 25th.

Today, over half the nations of the world celebrate the Birth of Christ, whose Advent is the turning point in history, and divides it for all time.

Carols

The word Carol, is derived from an Italian word “Carolare”, a medieval ring dance accompanied by singing. Carols, the expression of joy and praise, sprang
from the Mystery Plays originating in the 8th century. St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226), founder of the Franciscan Friars, is credited with first making popular the singing of carols, which the Early Church had disapproved because of their pagan origin. St. Francis and his Brethren composed bright, easily sung Carols for the people as they did not understand the Latin language of the Church. He also built the first Creche or Manger Scene in 1223 in the village of Assisi, Italy with real people and live animals as actors.

Carol manuscripts exist from the 13th and 14th centuries, and Martin Luther (1483-1546) also a composer of Carols, records that he participated in a group of singers who carolled from village to village during the Christmas season.

In the 17th century, Carolling was abolished under Puritan rule but later restored by Charles II. In 1822 Davies Gilbert published the first modern collection of carols.

Charles Dickens loved Christmas and always on that day strolled through the poorer sections of London to observe the people. The true meaning of Christmas he illustrated in "A Christmas Carol," when the miserly Scrooge, repentent of his selfish life, declaimed, "I will honor Christmas in my heart and try to keep it all the year."

The Christmas Tree

The Christmas Tree is believed to be survival of the Tree Worship of early German tribes.

In 8th century Germany, St. Boniface urged his converts to take the pine tree which said, he "pointed straight up to the Christ Child," into their homes at Yuletide, and celebrate Christmas with laughter and love.

Martin Luther was the first to put lighted candles on a little fir-tree for his children; and by the 19th century the Christmas Tree had spread over Northern Europe and to the United States—where it was first introduced during the Revolution, when Hessian soldiers trimmed a tree.

In Italy, Spain, Portugal and Latin America, the Manger Scene is the heart of the celebration, and elaborate religious pageants are observances.

In the United States more Christmas Trees are used than in any other country—between 5 and 10 million a year, about half of which come from Canada.

The Theodore Roosevelt family had the first electrically lighted tree in the White House in 1902 and since 1941, the National Christmas Tree has been a giant spruce on the South Lawn of the Executive Mansion.

Christmas in Merry England of the 16th and 17th Centuries

In this era, holiday festivities reached a climax never equalled in any country. As early as Hallow’een the titled owner of each estate appointed a "Lord of Misrule" over the courtiers and a "Master of Disports" to arrange the Christmas games and entertainments.

Shakespeare wrote "Twelfth Night" to amuse Queen Elizabeth I and her court on Epiphany, traditional end of the celebration.

On Christmas Eve the Yule Log was kindled in the banquet hall fireplace. The Great Candle gleamed from the high table where it would burn throughout the holidays. Clusters of mistletoe hung overhead. Holly, laurel, rosemary and evergreens decorated the tapestried walls. Candles shone on the handsome silver vessels arranged on the long oak dining table.

As the host and his lady received their neighbors of the countryside, servants scurried about with platters of "sirloins of beef", pickled boars' meat, capons, geese, roast pig, current cakes, called "Yule Babies" and Plum Porridge (fore-runner of Plum Pudding) its richness symbolic of the Wise Men's Gifts. The Wassail bowls circulated before the feast, a Scandinavian custom introduced by Henry VII in the 1400's, accompanied by carol singing. Games ensued until chimes announced the approach of midnight. As Waits sang the glad tydings of the Nativity, the merrymakers trooped to the village church. Another Service Christmas morning was followed by breakfast, then by 2 o'clock all assembled for the Christmas Dinner.

A blast of trumpets heralded the entrance of "The Lord of Misrule," leading his gay be-ribboned company. Next fol-
allowed the “sewer” (head serving man) bearing aloft the garlanded Boar’s Head—a delicacy introduced by Henry VIII, and still a custom at Queens’ College, Oxford. Then came the “Fairest Lady,” with a roast stuffed peacock, resplendent in his brilliant plumage. Hers was the honor of serving it. Plays, games and banquets continued until Epiphany, when gifts were given, and a huge cake baked, containing a bean. Whoever found the bean in his portion was “King of the Day,” and hailed “King of the Bean.” The Yule Log was extinguished, and the brand saved for next year.

Under Oliver Cromwell’s rule (1653-58) Puritanism banned many observances, some of which were revived after the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. On St. Stephen’s Day, December 26th, called Boxing Day, servants and tradespeople received boxes of money and the poor were given food and firewood. The meaning of the day is related in the carol “Good King Wenceslas.” King of Bohemia and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, he lived from 1361-1419. Trudging through deep snow and bitter cold, the good king and his page boy carried food and wine to a poor peasant and his family, emulating the exhortation in the final verse:

“Therefore Christian men be sure
Wealth or rank possessing
Ye who now will bless the poor
Shall yourselves find blessing.”

The Story of St. Nicholas

Santa Claus is not a myth, he actually existed. Born in the 4th Century of rich parents, in Patras, Greece, he became Bishop of Myra, Asia Minor. He constantly gave gifts to the poor. One legend relates that he dropped three purses of gold through the window of a poor man whose three daughters wished to marry, but had no dowries. Miracles he wrought at sea, led merchants to adopt him as their Patron. The Purse, or Three Gold Balls became their coat-of-arms, and later the insignia of the money lenders. Old pictures portray him attired in red robes, trimmed with white fur, a jeweled mitre on his head, and bearing a cross and staff. He is the Patron Saint of Children, sailors, scholars, bankers, pawnbrokers, maidens and strangest of all—thieves. St. Nicholas died on December 6th, 343, observed as his Feast or Festival Day in some European countries, and the occasion of gift giving especially to children. A gang of Italian thieves stole his body from its grave in Myra, and placed his casket aboard a vessel bound for Italy. A violent storm arose, and to lighten the foundering little ship, the seamen cast everything into the waves. In despair, they lifted the coffin of their beloved saint. As they were about to lower it into the turbulent water, a miracle occurred—the sea calmed and they safely reached Italy. In vain the Turks offered a million dollars reward for the return of the saint’s remains.

To this day, the body of St. Nicholas reposes in a silver sarcophagus, sealed in a dungeon beneath the church of San Nicola, in Bari, Italy. Tall, flickering candles lend the only light which reveals dark figures of men kneeling in prayer. Thus a thief may worship a saint in peace.

Russia adopted St. Nicholas as its patron saint nearly 700 years after his death, and children expected a yearly visit from “Father Frost,” until the Communists outlawed him. His fame spread to the Lapps and Samoyeds, inspiring stories of his reindeer and home at the North Pole.

From belief that the Norse Goddess, Hertha descended into the home through the smoke of an altar fire, came the idea that Santa Claus enters our homes via the chimney.

In England, before the Reformation, 376 churches were named for him, and Nicholas and Mary were the most popular names. There, children call him “Father Christmas.” Santa Nickolaus, Bonhomme Noel, Sinterklass, Kris Kingle or Santa Claus—his symbol of recognition is the kind and generous heart.

Santa Claus came to America as the figurehead of St. Nicholas on the prow of the ship bearing the first Dutch settlers to New Amsterdam. They bestowed his name upon their first church to honor their Patron Saint.

In 1809, Washington Irving was the first to describe St. Nicholas as a “rotund little fellow with a jolly manner who sped through the air on Christmas Eve in a sleigh drawn by reindeer.”
Cartoonist Thomas Nast (1840-1902), creator of political caricatures in Harper’s Weekly, and originator of the Tamany Tiger, the Democratic Donkey and GOP Elephant, drew the first picture of Santa Claus, portraying him as a white bearded old gentleman clothed in a red ermine trimmed coat.

Inspired by Irving’s description and Nast’s cartoon, Clement Clarke Moore (1779-1863) wrote his famous poem, “A Visit from St. Nicholas.” Mr. Moore was a professor at General Theological Seminary in New York City, and the author of a Hebrew and English Lexicon. He is immortalized not for these attainments, but for his beloved poem, written in 1822 for his seven daughters. The Moore residence still stands at Ossining, New York and Clement Moore is buried in Trinity Cemetery, New York at Broadway and 135th Street. Here, on Christmas Eve, children carrying lanterns, make an annual pilgrimage and place a wreath on his tombstone, and the rector of Trinity Parish conducts services. The son of another author famed for “A Christmas Carol” lies nearby—Alfred Tennyson Dickens. In tribute to him, also, the Trinity Chapel Choir Boys sing carols.

Our Christmas Decorations

The Early Church forbade the use of evergreens at services because of their identity with pagan festivals.

The Druids reverenced mistletoe because of its growth on the sacred oak tree, from whence stemmed the custom of suspending it overhead. Holly symbolized the crown of thorns on Christ’s head at the Crucifixion—the berries representing the drops of blood, and the prickly leaves, the thorns. The Poinsettia comes from Mexico—there called “La For de Noche Buena,” so named because a legendary little girl, Pepita, having no money to buy flowers to lay by the Creche of the Holy Child, picked an armful of weeds and, as she knelt at the altar, they burst into glorious color. We call them Poinsettias in honor of the Hon. Joel Poinsette, of Charleston, South Carolina, United States Minister to Mexico in 1828, who sent a collection of the plants to the Bartram Gardens in Philadelphia. This beautiful plant was first exhibited at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in June, 1829, by Robert Carr, owner of the Bartram Gardens. Mrs. Carr was the granddaughter of John Bartram (1669-1777) the “Father of American Botany.”

The Christmas Rose also has a legendary origin. A little shepherdess wept because she had no gift to offer the Baby Jesus. Where her tears fell upon the ground flowers bloomed. Hastily gathering them, she hastened to the Manger and knelt in adoration. As His little hands touched the petals a delicate pink appeared in the center of each blossom. Today, the Christmas Rose blooms more profusely at Christmastime than at any other season.

Our symbolic decorations—the Star, the Angels, the Bells, the Tree and the Candles recall the Child Jesus, God’s Gift to Man.

Christmas Cards, Charity, the Turkey

“Merry Christmas” and Christmas Cards come from England. Children wrote “Christmas Pieces” to display their originality and penmanship, and the card developed from this custom. In 1846, Sir Henry Cole sent the first Christmas Greetings on calling cards, hand painted with a spray of holly or mistletoe. The next year as an experiment, a publisher printed 1,000 cards and sold them all. In the United States, the year 1952 marked the 100th Anniversary of the Christmas Card. The Philadelphia Inquirer stated that there were over 25,000 designs, 1,500,000,000 (approximately) cards mailed and the postage bill was $50,000,000.00.

Gift giving is believed to originate from the Magi, or from Our Saviour’s command to “Love one another.” The latter reason is manifested in our custom of Charity and fund-raising campaigns, such as the sale of Christmas Seals dating from 1907.

Special treats for animals and birds at Christmas time originated in Europe. An old Breton legend held that “on Christmas Eve the ox and ass are given the gift of human speech because they helped keep the Christ Child warm in the cold stable in Bethlehem.” The first known use of turkey as a royal feast bird was in 1570, at the wedding banquet of King

(Continued on page 1244)
What I Think of America?

BY DR. MYKOLA CENKO

Address given before Robert Morris Chapter at Philadelphia, Pa.

IT IS not easy for me, a new emigrant from Europe, to relate best, "What I think of America!"

There have been printed very many articles in newspapers; there have been published many books by new immigrants from Europe, most in serious mood, also some humorous. Hence it is not so easy to tell something new or original about our country, which has been admitting since nearly 400 years ago, oppressed people from the old world, and which is now only one hope for all enslaved people in the whole world.

So you can grasp better my point of view, I should like to give you some information on my country and incidentally about myself.

I was born in Ukraine. Many Americans, not only common people but sometimes even politicians, do not have enough information about Ukraine, her geographic position and history, and often erroneously confuse her with Russia.

Ukraine is in Europe with south-eastern bordering on the Black Sea to the south, Byelorussia to the north; Poland to the west; and Russia to the East. We became Christians in 988, at which time we had a strong, mighty and independent state until 1240 when the Tartars from Asia invaded and destroyed our state. Afterward we had an independent state under the Cossack regime until 1709 when Russia, after her victory at Poltava, overwhelmed hetman (chief or general) Mazeppa and incorporated Ukraine. Only in 1918, Ukraine again became free and independent state nation. After three years of struggling, the Russian Communists invaded the eastern part of Ukraine and in 1945 all remaining parts of Ukrainian territory were occupied by Moscow.

There are over 45 million people living in Ukraine, but during the communist regime more than 7 million were killed, especially in 1933, when Moscow had organized a fraudulent famine in order to break the farmers, their opposition against "kolchozes." My country was the first object of the bolshevik aggression 35 years ago, and my nation is fighting now and will continue fighting against this evil which has now become dangerous to the whole world.

Being a new immigrant, perhaps my relating of some details from my life in my country and in America, will answer this question of what I Think of America.

The western part of Ukraine, where I was born at that time belonged to Austria, and afterwards to Poland. I was born in a village which had about 2,000 inhabitants and only 1,800 acres of land. My father was a farmer, he had 8 acres of land and 7 children. He was richer than many another peasants and we could have potatoes, sauerkraut, some vegetables, milk and sometimes meat all year round, while others had not enough food for the whole year.

It was a great privilege for me to go to school, and therefore I appreciated all my life the fact that the father sent me to school.

There have been over 4,000 Ukrainian villages in Poland, but I did not know any that had electricity, and therefore, they lived a primitive and hard life. All in the village was made by hand, and the women worked still harder for they toiled on the farm, at home, and took care of children.

The transportation was very poor; there were trains, no cars, a few buses, since all Poland (33 million people) had only 66,000 trucks and passenger cars, and you have in Philadelphia alone more than 600,000 cars. Therefore everybody walked miles and miles. Some of my friends attended gymnasium (high school) and had to walk every day 8-10 miles, but they appreciated the school and education.

The whole budget of Poland was $500,000,000, and here only General Motors alone has a few times larger budget.

The villages have been overcrowded and there was little industry in the cities. Hence, therefore, was no possibility of making money. My brother was in the army and was receiving 80 cents for every
ten days, and how much a soldier is getting here, besides all special privileges for veterans?

The life of the farmers and general workers was very hard, because their income was very low. For example—after working the whole day, at least 10-12 hours, they did so for two packs of cigarettes, or for two pounds of fat-back or two pounds butter, or four pounds sugar; 10-20 days for a pair of shoes, two-three months for a suit and no farmer or unskilled worker could dream of a car or a new house of his own.

In such hard circumstances I passed secondary school, four years in University (law school) and after five years preparatory service, when I had board and $10 monthly, I finally became a lawyer. But then the war started in 1939, and I was forced to leave with my family my beloved old country, so as to escape from communist slavery.

During the war I was working in Germany in factories. At that time I married and lived with my wife, later with a baby and mother-in-law. In 1945 we had been bombed by English and American planes in Dresden, and we lost everything and only by miracle escaped from death.

After the war we have been gathered in DP camps in the barracks. I was a camp leader for 3,000 people, and during four years we prayed every day and sung religious songs (over a thousand people on yard), and gave our thanks to God and USA Army, and UNRRA, for our liberation.

With aid of the Army and UNRRA we rebuilt the destroyed barracks, organized secondary and trade schools. We had a church, a choir, theatre, and it was like an Ukrainian town in exile.

We didn't believe that we shall be permitted to go to USA, because we heard from our friends in USA, that after the war there usually appears an unemployment problem,—still it was not the first time USA reached her arm to poor and oppressed people, and in 1949 I had an availability to go to USA.

I never studied English in the school, as we were taught German and some French, but no English, since we had no contact with England or USA. Only in DP camps we learned a little English, and soon I got a job to translate documents for emigrants to USA.

It was a beautiful voyage on American ship. No storm, no sea sickness, yet I was afraid to think what I shall do in USA, especially at the beginning—no money, no job, no experience, no friends.

However, when we arrived in New York and I saw the Statue of Liberty, which is and was for 70 years a symbol for all enslaved and oppressed people in the whole world, I prayed warmly with all my family, and we thanked the Lord for everything until now, and we implored for aid in the time ahead.

We were warmly received,—it was not like 60-70 years ago, when there were no Ukrainian organizations; no help for newcomers. Now there have been three relief organizations, Ukrainian Catholic Committee with NCWC, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee. At the start the new immigrants organized a new organization in 1947, the "Selfreliance" of which I am president for the third year, and which has over 1,000 members in Philadelphia branch, its own house on 813 N. Franklin Street, its own "Credit Union" with about $300,000 in savings.

Now I shall not speak, what I like in America, because everyone likes but also admires at least 95% all things in America. This is what I didn't like when I came to America.

When I came here I wanted to speak to everybody, for I wanted to check my knowledge on English and occasionally I started to speak to a policeman and I wondered: he was polite to me and was smiling. It was a surprise to me, because we are used in all Europe to a maxim: whether you are good or bad, better don't get into contact with police, because they may find you wrong any time. Therefore whenever I saw a policeman in my country, I went to another side of the road. Even now I cannot forget this impression and when sometimes a red car stops in front of my store, I am afraid, because in Europe the police may fine one at least five times, however there are another police here; they are the only one such force in the world, smiling to everybody. They are in fact too good for there are not only good people, but also bad.

I didn't like, and likewise many of my friends, the houses in America since
these were not strong enough, like in our
country of bricks or stones, built at least
for 300 years. Still after we saw that
here even an unskilled worker can own a
nice house after few years' labor while in
our country he would have to work at least
300 years to be able to buy a six
apartment house, and for a small house
the whole life.

However, a worker in America may
buy his own house after five years work,
and our people after five-seven years have
more than 50% own houses or farms.

We didn't like the suits here, because
we said they were not strong enough. In
our country suits were sometimes remade
from grandfather to father and for his
son. It was strong, but it was necessary
to work for it three months or more and
here on the average one week. Sometimes
one pair of shoes or boots was on our
farm only one for the whole family, thus
they had to be strong enough—but here
one can buy a pair shoes every day.

We wondered why there is not big
difference here between rich and poor
people. Yet America is the only country in
world where there are really no poor
people, excepting those who refuse to
work. Everybody in America, who is
strong and healthy, can work, make money,
save it and buy everything including a
car, a house. . . . It is a miracle, that there
is no difference between rich and poor,
if I may use this term, in what they eat,
drink and wear. Maybe this is the reason
that America is the only country, where
not only women but also men are afraid
to be too fat, while in other parts of the
world all people are afraid of hunger.

The people here are throwing away
more food than Europe is eating.

I wondered and didn't like that some-
times workers in steel mills or carpenters
went on long strikes and caused large
damage to themselves and to whole coun-
try even some of them have been better
paid than cabinet members in Europe.

I was very mad when I read in news-
paper that in Brooklyn over 600 workers
destroyed the newspaper “Eagle,” which
they, their parents and grandparents built
in 140 years, because they went on strike
in order to get a few dollars higher paid,
and now lost the job and destroyed his-
torical newspaper. . . . I shall never un-
derstand those people.

I came to this country over five years
ago, and I was during this time lather
factory worker, dish washer and bus boy
in a restaurant (Stoufers on Broad Street),
insurance salesman in the Ukrainian Cath-
olic Insurance Co., a partner in a grocery
store, student of law school at Temple
University, afterwards real estate sales-
man and finally a grocery store keeper
together with my wife on the famous
Marshall Street in Philadelphia.

I was satisfied with any kind of job I
secured, because I am feeling that I am
living in a really free country, among
really free people and to a question “How
are you feeling here?” I answer: “I am
working like a horse, but I am living
like a man, while my father was working
like a horse, but he never lived like a
man.”

When I tried to open a store in Ger-
many, it proved to be impossible, since
I was not a citizen, and had not enough
money for bribery. Here, five years ago,
when I came to City Hall and told fully
fear that I should like to open the store;
I was told: okey, you have a chance, go
ahead . . . they didn't ask me if I was a
citizen, whether I had experience, from
where I have money and so on. . . . And
then I understood—it is really a free
country for everybody, but there are also
some people, who misuse this freedom
and are working against their own
country. . . .

I can tell with satisfaction, that here
in five years, as an unskilled worker, I
made larger progress than in our country
I could make as an independent lawyer.

And I am lucky and satisfied that I can
speak today as a free man to free people
in a free country, about everything that
I think and feel, without fear.

You are a lucky nation, free and in-
dependent, the richest country in the
world, with the best possibilities for every-
body, not only for the rich but also for
the poor and still some people don't
appreciate freedom, for they never lived
in a slavery or a slave country. Who has
never been hungry, does not appreciate
what plentitude means or what hunger
means.

Therefore I wonder how it is possible
that in this free and beautiful country,
where people enjoy the best life of world,

(Continued on page 1152)
LET us refresh our memories as to the living conditions in our country as it was settled three hundred years ago by the English, French and Dutch. Since the stern struggle for life was paramount, there was little tolerance for anything or anyone who would not first “fell trees, clear the land, till the soil, plant corn, hunt and observe constant vigilance against hostile natives.” The first dug-outs and caves were soon supplanted by the log cabins and rude settlements like the Boston Common.

But the first artistic achievements are shown in the work of the women, who, in spite of strict rules for dress, and multitudinous duties, found opportunity for self-expression in their samplers and weaving. Then wood-carvers made figure-heads and sign-boards over doorways. Need for dishes, cooking-utensils, harness and household furniture gradually led to the trades and we learn of the potters and silversmiths exercising much ingenuity in making things adequate.

From 1670-1750 we have a group of artists known as the Primitives. In Harvard College, 1636, William and Mary, 1693, Yale, 1701, College of New Jersey, 1746, King’s College, 1754, there was no teaching of the arts in their first years. All fields of art had developed to a high order in Europe, the French exceeding, having “the keener natural feeling for refinement of manners, and form—characteristics still considered characteristic of them.” Isham credits Jacques Le Moyne de Morques to be the first artist to visit America, coming with one the earliest French expeditions. John White, 1564, came with Raleigh’s first expedition to Virginia in 1585. The English became dominant, and almost suppressed any expression of works of art, although they have always had an “appreciation of beauty through the eye as well as the ear in poetry.” British art reached great heights in the eighteenth century through its portrait painters. But the first to practice painting among the Colonies, worked without training, a limited pallet, little or no association with fellow-workers, exchange of ideas or good surroundings.

These people were known as “limners” and appear in history as early as 1667. Traveling by horse, the drummer carried a stock of portraits, everything included but the faces. The age of the lady was established by her costume. A show of style in dress is typical of the day. The country supported many itinerant limners. One of the first known is John Davenport of Connecticut who painted pictures in 1670. One hangs in the Yale Art Gallery. Among other Primitives are John Foster, 1648-1681, who made a wood-cut of Richard Mather. In 1709, Gordon Saltonstall, Governor of Connecticut, set up a printing press in his home. His portrait also hangs in the Yale Art Gallery. One Pieter Vanderlyn made a portrait of Col. Jacobus Van Slyke. Capt. Thomas Smith, 1650-1694, painted portraits. Among other New Englanders is John Smibert, 1688, born in Scotland, who was ahead of his day in making a group of persons. Robert Feke, born at Oyster Bay, 1705, the son of a Baptist minister, made the first Colonial portrait groups by a native American. Matthew Pratt, 1734-1805, son of a goldsmith, did housepainting and sign painting. Of his portraits, he is the author of the earliest authentic portrait of Benjamin Franklin. Gustavius Hesselius, 1711-1755, born in Sweden, came to America in 1712, painted portraits and taught Justus Engehardt Kühn, Jeremiah Theiis, and J. William Jennys. His son, John, carried on as far north as New York. Patience Wright did carving of portraits in wax. Jeremiah Theiis of Charleston, August 30, 1740, announced he had removed to “Market Square where all gentlemen and ladies could have their pictures drawn” and “for the convenience of those who live in the country, he is willing to wait upon them at their respective plantations.” B. Roberts of the same place gave notice “that Portrait painting would be undertaken, also Engraving, Heraldry, and House-painting, performed by him at lowest rates.”
Henry Warren, 1768, Williamsburg, Virginia, advertised he was ready to paint "night pieces" and "family pieces."

John Wollaston, born 1710 in London, was the son of a portrait painter, John Wollaston. The son, doubtless a member of the London School of Painting, learned drapery painting from Joseph Van Aken. Charles Willson Peale knew John Wollaston as a famous drapery painter. His only signed and dated portrait of English work now in America is the portrait of Sir Thomas Hales from Canterbury. His portrait of Mary Lightfoot hangs in the parlor section of the D.A.R. Museum and is owned by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. He was then living in Virginia. His first work was noticed in New York, June 23, 1749, and he is known as the earliest fashionable portrait painter. His fluency and assurance of technique influenced John Hesselius, Matthew Pratt and Benjamin West. Wollaston’s expert rendering of silks, satins, velvets and laces, fascinated the public of the 1750’s. He made more than one hundred portraits, many now hanging in various museums and private collections. The most influential English-American artist of the Colonial Period, he returned to England in 1767.

Benjamin West went to London and completed his training, was of the Eclectic School: to discern the best of the past and take it. He became a court painter for King George III and helped American art students there. He applied industry to the standards of his day and was one of the founders of the Royal Academy, acting as its president in 1792. He is buried in the Cathedral of St. Paul.

Charles Willson Peale, born 1741, was a recognized artist in Philadelphia until his death 1766. All of his sons were artists and bore artists’ names.

John Trumbull was a delicate, precocious child and was graduated from Harvard College at 15. He had been a pupil of West.

Gilbert Stuart was born in 1755, his father had a snuff mill. He was known as a portrait painter from 1782. His prices soared and he lived lavishly, but was not dissipated. He too, went to England, but returned about 10 years later and painted the portrait of George Washington. He brought English art to America.

Influences which worked to make American art were Italian, English, German and French. Perhaps I should have mentioned the last first. Art objects were brought from all these peoples. Travel and trading with the East Indies and China, also brought objects from these localities and had a direct influence. Naturally, the broadest influence was that of the English. “The English were thinkers, reasoners, moralists, workers rather than observers and artists of color.” Of those who carried the best Continental qualities of painting in portraiture and landscape of the eighteenth century are familiar to you—Sir Joshua Reynolds, Van Dyke, Gainsborough and Raeburn. They were “sound craftsmen and keen analysts of character.” The New York Drawing Association was the first organized art school in America, 1825. It was later known as the National Academy of Design. Here we have a union of science and art in that Samuel Finley Bruce Morse became its first president. His portrait of Lafayette hangs in the City Hall, New York City.

Art became of age in America with the unparalleled accomplishments of John Singleton Copley and Benjamin West. “They bowed to no one.” John Singleton Copley, 1737, received his English technique from Joseph Blackburn. He could express dignity and charm of serene old age and also that of youth. He had Tory leanings, and he, like West, lived much in England. He died in 1815 at the age of 78, and is buried in Coryden Parish Churchyard. The Copleys occupied a mansion on Beacon Hill overlooking Boston Common, an estate of eleven acres they called “The Farm.” John Trumbull, when 16, visited him and wrote “he was a man of fine appearance, dressed in maroon cloth and gilt buttons.” Here also, Charles Willson Peale came from Annapolis to study under him. In 1774 he went to England to be with West. He visited in Italy, studying Titian and other Venetians. Returning to England, and because of hostilities in this country, he remained there. His family joined him where he was more concerned with family relations and art than with public and political questions. Although his earlier works give us his less mature painting, the long list of our Colonial dignities and others give us dignified canvases by far
our best pre-Revolutionary portraits.

Gilbert Charles Stuart was born at Narragansett, R. I., the son of a Scotch Pretender. He was a capable, handsome self-willed boy who drew portraits at 13. He received his first lessons in drawing from a Cosmo Alexander with whom he went to Scotland. Being dropped by him, he returned home by working on a coal vessel. By 1775, he returned to London and opened a studio, where his “portraits occupied conspicuous places in exhibitions of the Royal Academy.” A peculiar personality, yet he could meet any one on his own ground. He returned to America in 1793. The Boston Daily Advertiser said of him, “Not only one of the first painters of his time but out of his art, an extraordinary man,—a mind of a strong and original cast, perceptions clear as they were just, and, in the power of illustration, has rarely been equalled. On almost every subject, especially if it related to art, his conversation was marked by wisdom and knowledge. The uncommon precision and eloquence of his language seemed to receive an additional grace from his manner, which was that of a well-bred gentleman.” He died July 9, 1828, and is buried in the Central Burial Ground on Boston Common. The grave is unmarked.

In the period that follows, 1810-1860, political and economic conditions were not conducive to the development of art. The mechanical likeness of the portrait gave way to the photography first perfected in the daguerreotype. It was extremely difficult to find a maintenance in painting from the patronage the worker received. Thus most men mentioned in history had to find other remunerative work.

Of those outstanding among the real artists, however, is that of Thomas Sully, 1783-1872. A native of England, he came to America in 1792 with his parents who were actors and settled in Charleston. His portraits reflect the standards of Reynolds and Stuart. He received commissions to paint portraits of Queen Victoria for the Sons of St. George; President Jefferson for West Point; Commander Decatur for City Hall in New York City and others. He illustrated Defoe’s Robinson Crusoe in woodcuts. For fifteen years he served as a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, resigning only to devote all of his time to art. He has twenty-six hundred paintings that are known. The purity of his flesh color and breadth and freedom of technique equals the best of contemporaries. In Graham’s Magazine, May, 1856, is a splendid intimate story of his life and of the affection with which he was held, then the age of 72.

“One afternoon, while in Philadelphia, returned off Chestnut Street into Sully’s studio at No. 11 Fifth St. There were many of his own works, several old masters on the walls, but the best and refreshing picture we saw there, and the one we carry about with us on the tablets of our memory, was the venerable artist himself who came forward to meet us with the frankness and cordiality of childhood.—He is sought and beloved by all who have the honor of his personal acquaintance. He still paints, but ’tis more to occupy his time than for fame or gain.”

Landscape painting in Europe had largely been used as a setting for other scenes and Turner was not yet called the father of Impressionistic art. Landscape painting as an independent art waited for Constable and Bonnington. But in America, we will make mention of Thomas Doughty, 1793-1856, a native of Philadelphia, a prosperous merchant, who turned to art. Thomas Cole, although born in England, 1801-1848, migrated with his parents to Ohio and there traveled all over the state doing scene-painting. In 1828-29, he exhibited in New York and gained recognition. After a second trip to Europe he settled in the Catskills. Aside from being sensitive to out-of-door beauties, he had a deep religious nature which made his allegorical pictures famous, especially after his death in 1848.

We have a group of the Romanticists School in Emmanuel Leutze and John Vanderlyn born in Kingston, N. Y., 1776-1852. His “Ariadne” is said to be the first nude painted in this country. Then came the organization of the Hudson River School which desired to express a love of country and through its inspiration painting the American landscape. Their activities mark the beginning of a national art. “It was along the banks of the Hudson that American painters, turning to nature for their inspiration, made the first effort for our present great school of landscape painting that is second to none in the world.”
Polio Still Needs Your Help

BY GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, President General

Although there has been phenomenal advance in polio vaccine development and results during the past year, many questions and problems remain for study and research in years ahead.

This fact was emphasized by some of the country's best informed experts on the subject at the annual Conference of National Organizations held September 11-13 in New York City by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Since there is much to be learned about the new Salk vaccine, widespread attention is still being given to the study of polio prevention, cure, care and rehabilitation.

Briefing representatives of 85 national organizations, speakers pointed out that the National Foundation will continue to need voluntary donations. Accordingly, the volunteer workers were said to be still essential, not only for the annual March of Dimes campaign but also for patient-aid projects and other programs of scientific research and professional education. One of the greatest needs was said to be for more physical and occupational therapists.

For a number of years the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been represented at these annual polio conferences. This President General was able to attend this year's conference for the first time. In many ways it was perhaps the most important of all because of the year's miraculous discoveries and developments in polio vaccine.

At the opening dinner meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, Dr. Jonas E. Salk, who developed the present polio vaccine under a March of Dimes grant, was chief speaker.

There was no sudden dramatic "discovery" of a polio vaccine, Dr. Salk modestly asserted. He told of the years of research which preceded his work and gave credit to his predecessors for their developments.

President Basil O'Connor was the speaker next morning at the Belmont Plaza hotel. He declared that the campaigns were much more than just a fight against polio, that they actually constituted new concepts in fighting disease in general.

Mentioning the outstanding progress made in recent years in industrial expansion, he asked why there should not be similar progress in overcoming health problems. For the last century people have been interested in polio; 17 years ago they undertook earnest efforts to solve its cause, cure and prevention.

"No vaccine in history has had such exhaustive scientific tests as the Salk vaccine, which was proved safe and effective in nationwide field trials during 1954," Mr. O'Connor reported. "There was a supply problem earlier this year. Now, as the months progress, the supply problem is unraveling. The big job from now on will be to see that all the vaccine available is inoculated into the most susceptible age groups before the start of the next polio season. But we have a still bigger job—helping the many thousands of polio patients for whom a vaccine comes too late."

Mr. O'Connor explained in detail the incidents following the successful field trials. He said that the evaluation of the test results was left to doctors at the University of Michigan and that the National Foundation did not participate, indeed did not know the results until shortly before they were announced to the public. Since the careful evaluation took nine months, he said that it was not either hurried or delayed, as mistakenly thought by some persons. Every care possible was exerted, he stressed.

The Cutter experience was unfortunate, he said, and was still not quite understood; but he maintained that there would have been no justification not to give the vaccine to the people just because of a few untoward results. New testing requirements will guard against such a recurrence, he emphasized. "In cooking school, if a pupil doesn't follow the cake recipe exactly," he commented, "there is no need to discard the book or blame the author of the cookbook."

So far there is no definite conclusion as to how long vaccine will prove protective, but present tests indicate that it would be for at least two and a half years, according to some of the speakers at the conference.
These included Dr. Henry W. Kumm, National Foundation research director, who outlined eight basic avenues of research which must still be explored before polio can be considered conquered.

Dr. William A. Spencer, medical director of one of the 14 respiratory centers supported by March of Dimes funds, spoke on the poignant problem of polio patients, the people who by the irony of a dateline are cut off from any benefits of the Salk vaccine.

Demonstrations of what can be done to help polio patients were seen in a visit to the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation where Dr. Howard A. Rusk, its director, explained the meaning of rehabilitation in aiding the patient not only physically but also mentally, especially in re-establishing his sense of dignity and independence.

Many mechanical aids for polio victims were exhibited. Just as essential were said to be scholarships for doctors, nurses, teachers, psychologists and therapists; for they can prevent trouble and aid many hundreds of patients.

The task is far from over. Volunteers can help in scores of ways. Individual Daughters of the American Revolution have always contributed generously to the annual March of Dimes.

Your President General personally endorses the worthy objectives of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis which is without the benefit of tax funds but through voluntary contributions from millions of people conducts its outstanding scientific and educational programs. D.A.R. members should continue their support and interest as altruistic individuals.

(See picture on page 1245)

Occupational Therapy Student Scholarship Fund Started

UPON recommendation of the Executive Committee, the National Board of Management on October 13 voted to award a $500 scholarship for an occupational therapy student selected by the American Occupational Therapy Association, of New York, which cooperates with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, and other organizations.

The $500 was appropriated from the Eichelberger Educational Fund of the National Society. Previously from this bequest have come scholarships awarded to four young women studying medicine.

Some years ago the D.A.R. pioneered in providing the first occupational therapy in Public Health Hospitals. This project was continued until about five years ago when our Ellis Island Committee work had to be stopped with the closing of the government hospital there.

Need for occupational therapists is said to be greater now than ever before, not only for polio victims and crippled children but also for others afflicted with paralysis, arthritis and other diseases.

Members of our National Board were so intensely interested in occupational therapy and the $500 scholarship that by mutual consent it was agreed that efforts should be made to procure additional contributions so that similar scholarships might be made available later for others needing financial aid in order to become occupational therapists.

Accordingly, the President General, who suggested the scholarship fund following her attendance at the September Conference of National Organizations held by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, is hereby asking for voluntary contributions ear-marked for “Occupational Therapy Scholarships.” All checks for the purpose should be made payable to the Treasurer General, N.S.D.A.R.

No sum will be too small or too large. All will be gratefully received. An appropriate time for the gifts would be during the approaching annual March of Dimes. The President General hopes that MANY DOLLARS will be sent to our National Society for this humanitarian and educational project.

The National Society lost a truly human interest mission with the necessary closing of the Ellis Island Committee work. It can be somewhat similarly revived by scholarships for occupational therapy students.

Let’s have a MARCH OF DOLLARS to aid in the training of more occupational therapists.
T\textcopyright{}HE Christmas Season brings to our thoughts that our Christ came into the world to save us. For that reason it is and should be a period of happiness.

As we celebrate this season let us remember those who are less fortunate and those who have had trouble and sorrow and let us do whatever we can to help them.

Let us pray that the Star, which guided the Wise men to His Manger, may light our way back to a new and fuller faith in His gospel.

May Peace and Joy be yours throughout this Christmas Season.

FOREIGN AID

According to a recent booklet, \textit{In Time of Trouble}, published by the International Cooperation Administration, which on June 30, 1955, succeeded the Foreign Operations Administration in conducting emergency aid programs to stricken countries, the foreign aid programs of the United States go back to 1812.

On May 8, 1812, for the first time in its history, the United States Government appropriated money for material aid to a foreign country in an hour of crisis. Venezuela had suffered a severe earthquake and the United States Congress appropriated $50,000 to buy medicines and other relief goods for the Venezuelans.

For starving persons in Ireland and Scotland, the United States Government in 1847 sent naval ships with donations from Americans. Similar contributions were made in 1871 for famine sufferers in France and Germany.

To relieve suffering caused by the Spanish-American War, Congress on March 3, 1899, voted $100,000 for Cuba. Three years later Congress appropriated $200,000 to aid volcano eruption victims on the island of Martinique.

When an earthquake caused much damage in 1907 on the island of Jamaica, aid was sent from this country. In 1909 the sum of $800,000 went to the relief of Italians living in the region devastated by the Messian earthquake.

During World War I and the years following, relief work was headed by Herbert Hoover after the invasion of Belgium in 1914, being continued in Central and Eastern parts of Europe after the Armistice and ending with the 1923 famine in Soviet Russia.

After World War II governmental aid for war victims in Europe and the Far East was substantially increased. In a series of enactments, Congress made available food, clothing, fuel and rehabilitation materials through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency, to which the United States contributed $2,300,000,000 or 73 percent; the post-UNRRA and Interim Aid programs, and relief programs for occupied sections of Germany, Austria, Japan and Korea, including $4,000,000,000 appropriated by Congress for Government and Relief in Occupied Areas (GARIOA).

The first of three special legislative programs aimed at simplifying administration of United States aid to foreign countries in time of trouble was Public Law 77, of which the basic feature during the time of its existence from June 25, 1953, to June 30, 1954, authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture to make available up to 700,000 tons of wheat for famine victims in Pakistan, with an additional amount up to 300,000 as a reserve supply if deemed necessary by the President.

Approved by Congress August 7, 1953, Public Law 216, \textit{The Famine Relief Act}, enabled the President to send emergency supplies to friendly peoples suffering from famine or other such disasters. Under this act, which expired March 15, 1954, food shipments went to Libya, Bolivia and Jordan.

The third program, Public Law 480, passed by Congress July 10, 1954, will
terminate June 30, 1957. It empowers the President to furnish emergency materials to (1) any nations friendly to the United States and (2) friendly but needy populations without regard to the friendliness of their governments. Some of the places benefiting under this law are Bolivia, Honduras, Italy, Libya, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany.

Among the 18 emergency programs under which the United States sent substantial assistance to needy countries are the following:

Pakistan—612,000 long tons of wheat valued at $68,000,000, with the United States paying half the shipping charges which came to $6,000,000. Besides alleviating the food crisis, with a system of free distribution to the needy, the program succeeded in preventing large-scale hoarding and speculation which had threatened to boost basic food prices and start inflationary spirals in Pakistan's then precarious economy. From the sale of some of the wheat the Pakistan government realized in rupees the equivalent of $50,000,000, earmarked to support projects agreed upon by the two governments as necessary to the development of Pakistan, chiefly famine prevention and "Grow-More-Food" campaigns.

East Germany—With food shortages causing the uprisings of June 17, 1953, in East Germany, food was distributed in West Berlin to residents of the Soviet Zone of Germany, the packages in about two months amounted to more than 5,500,000.

Korea—The sum of $200,000,000 was allocated for Korean aid in 1953 when 600,000 homes had been destroyed or damaged during the Korean conflict, and thousands of inhabitants left in need of some form of help. The next year $297,400,000 was given for further economic aid. During 1955 Congress made available $221,000,000 for the defense support program in Korea and $19,000,000 as the United States contribution to the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency; with another $40,000,000 transferred from other appropriations to the Korean program for unforeseen emergency needs. In addition, aid rendered after the disastrous fires in Pusan amounted to almost $1,000,000.

Greece—When earthquakes devastated three Ionian Islands, the worst earthquakes in Greek history, the equivalent of $5,000,000 was made available for housing materials.

Iran—With the government of Iran facing economic catastrophe, a $9,000,000 allotment went there which made the total of $60,000,000 of economic assistance to that country.

Jordan—A total of 10,000 tons of wheat went to the free relief of 250,000 persons in Jordan following famines. Funds accruing to the Jordan government from the sale, at low price, of the balance of the wheat were deposited in special accounts for public works projects.

Bolivia—The first such special economic effort undertaken by the United States for any country in the Western Hemisphere was the shipment of 72,000 tons of wheat to Bolivia, as part of a $9,000,000 emergency assistance program there. An additional $2,000,000 helped an expanded food production program. Also programmed is $7,000,000 to be used for supplies and equipment for development purposes and additional foodstuffs and fibers. Local currency proceeds realized from sales through normal marketing channels in that country have been set aside for additional development projects approved jointly by Bolivia and the United States.

Hong Kong—With 60,000 persons left homeless after a disastrous fire on Christmas night in 1953, the FOA of the United States set aside $150,000 for rehabilitation.

Libya—Because of droughts, Libya asked this nation for help. In response, the United States has sent 1,200,000 bushels of United States surplus grain to aid 42,000 persons.

Iraq—The worst floods on record did damage of $250,000,000 in Iraq during March 1954. The United States sent 12,100 pounds of seed for cabbage, corn, watermelons and other commodities, distributed free of charge.

Vietnam—More than 700,000 persons left the communist area of North Vietnam in the first seven months after the Geneva accords were signed July 21, 1954. The FOA provided $45,000,000 to help the Vietnamese government with relief and resettlement of the refugees.

Danube Basin—Critical shortages of grain were caused by raging floods in the Danube Basin in July 1954. Over $10,000,
000 worth of surplus agricultural products was given for relief in Austria, West Germany, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The food and feed were bagged and marked, “Gifts of the American people.” In addition, $200,000 was donated for medical supplies; and $1,600,000 was provided for transportation costs.

East Pakistan—By plane for immediate relief of 7,000,000 affected by floods in August 1954, went drugs and medicines. Total aid cost $5,500,000.

Nepal—An emergency expenditure of $75,000 for vaccines and antibiotics was authorized in September 1954 for flood sufferers in Nepal. A full-scale relief program later was granted up to $2,000,000.

Honduras—About 20,000 persons were left in distress that same month by the worst floods in Honduran history. The banana crop was lost. Surplus grain, beans, corn and rice were shipped from this country for free distribution. This cost $230,000, besides a freight bill of $24,000.

Haiti—Hurricane Hazel wrought great havoc in Haiti. Through the FOA the Department of Agriculture made available about $2,000,000 worth of surplus foods. An additional $1,490,000 was approved for disaster programs; $350,000 was set aside to pay for crop seeds, insecticides, and tools; and $750,000 was scheduled for rehabilitation, road repair and irrigation control. The money was in the form of a grant to the Haitian government, but, except for cases of extreme hardship, the farmers were required to pay for the seeds from resulting harvests.

Sardinia—a severe drought on Sardinia caused a dangerous shortage of cattle feed in 1954. The United States spent $1,250,000 for shipments of surplus food for the farmers there.

REFUGEE RELIEF ACT
The Refugee Relief Act of 1953 was enacted August 7, 1953, to provide for the entry into the United States and eventual citizenship for 214,000 victims of the aftermath of World War II, oppression and persecution, and adverse economic conditions in their native lands.

As of June 30, 1955, 37,642 visas had been issued; and 27,160 persons had entered the United States. From the beginning of this program until December 31, 1954, a period of nearly seventeen months, 17,000 visas were issued. Between January 1 and June 30, 1955, 20,642 visas were issued.

Throughout much of Western Europe economic conditions have improved remarkably in recent years. The spread of economic well-being in many of these countries has not been conducive to large-scale migration.

Our Congress appropriated $15 million to cover loans and operating expenses of the refugee relief program for the fiscal year 1956. This appropriation represents about an 87% increase over the amount appropriated for 1955.

BENEFICIARIES UNDER REFUGEE RELIEF PROGRAM
Refugees (available also for relatives under Graham amendment)—84,000. German Expellees—55,000. Escapees—45,000. Relatives—19,000. Orphans (under 10)—4,000. Polish Veterans in United Kingdom—2,000. Aliens in United States—5,000. Total 214,000.

A SOLVENT REPUBLIC
One of our resolutions at our 64th Continental Congress requested “That all foreign aid be reduced as rapidly as possible and these billions of American tax dollars be applied on the national debt to promote a balanced budget and a financially secure United States.”

From the amount of money (about the same as last year) which was allocated during the first session of the 84th Congress for the foreign aid program this coming year, it appears that foreign aid has become an integral part of our foreign policy.

We can only hope that foreign aid IS an effective instrument to promote security against the threats of world communism. A large proportion of this money is to go to Asia.

Certainly there are threats and dangers in the Far East, but our government will accomplish little if in worrying about the “arc of free Asia” it neglects the “arc of free America.”

SPEAK UP FOR AMERICA
The greatest single contribution to the establishment of Communism in this country is not being made by communists agitators but by apathetic Americans who are not lifting a finger or raising their voice
to resist this vicious conquest of men’s minds.

There is no other political document in the world in which the Christian foundation of society is more unhesitatingly stated than the Declaration of Independence. Our God-given, fundamental, inalienable rights enumerated in the Declaration are protected by the Constitution of the United States.

If God were excluded from our American life, there could be no intelligent understanding of these documents.

Unless we can resell America to Americans, we are in danger of falling prey to the Communist doctrine. Let us tell the citizens of our nation what is right with America, what freedoms we have under our Constitution and also what their duty is to preserve those freedoms. Let us indoctrinate the ideals of our American freedoms, individual liberty and free enterprise into the minds of our citizens. Let us all renew our pledge of allegiance now.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR SAID—

“I still proudly possess what to me is the greatest of all honors and distinctions: I am an American.

“The future of our free civilization and the survival of our Christian faith rests with our people.

“History shows either spiritual awakening to overcome moral lapse, or a progressive deterioration leading to ultimate national disaster.

“It is not from the threat of external attack that we have reason for fear. It is from those insidious forces working from within.”

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Statistics show that juvenile delinquency increased nine per cent during the past year, has been on the increase each year and most of these young offenders were teen-agers. Estimates indicate that there is now one delinquent out of every 18 youngsters, between the ages of 15 and 17.

The idea seems to prevail that juvenile delinquents come mostly from slum areas and poverty-stricken families. This is not true. Families in modern and well-to-do circumstances produce delinquents just as those families in lower-income brackets do. Nor is it true that most young criminals are “sick children.” As a general rule, they are healthy, bright and physically strong as those who do not commit crimes.

Perhaps part of this wave of delinquency can go back to the period when it was most popular to let a child do and act absolutely as he pleased, in school and out of school. An undisciplined child is most obnoxious and unattractive.

I believe it is agreed that no child is inherently bad. He is made what he is by his upbringing and his surroundings.

In most instances, parents are to blame for the development of young criminals. When a child goes wrong, we usually find that he has been exposed to neglect, unhappiness, insecurity, parental conflict, drunkenness, or other bad influences at home.

There are many indications of a spiritual reawakening. If all Americans would join the back-to-God movement and train their children to respect the Ten Commandments and other moral laws laid down by all great religions, we would soon bring delinquency under control.

Do you believe that “progressive education” has been the cause of this increase of delinquency among the youth?

A GOOD CITIZEN

In Woonsocket, Rhode Island, the boy and girl best qualified to receive the D.A.R. Good Citizenship Medal are chosen by the ninth grade class from its members.

The 189 members of the June 1955 class chose Socrates Zagalia because they recognized in him the qualities necessary for good citizenship in everyday living.

This is most significant because he is a boy who was born in Italy and received the first five years of his education in a country devastated by World War II. At the age of twelve he came to the United States. Although he was unable to speak a word of English, through his own efforts and the will to learn, he passed the seventh grade requirements. His work has continued to improve and the last semester his name was placed on the Honor Roll.

Having the opportunity to take advantage of our schools, he has worked diligently to acquire the knowledge for which he thirsted and has done so in a way that shows the qualities that will make him a good citizen. This is a very commendable achievement for anyone, especially for one only fifteen years old!
Parliamentarian's Department

Question Box

BY SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

QUESTION. Six years ago our Chapter was united in its desire that a certain member become the Chapter Regent. At that time she could not accept the office. The situation has now changed. Some of us want her very much as our next Regent, but the Nominating Committee has proposed another name. With unanimous opinion before, it seems a little unfair not to ask her now when she could accept. What can we do?

Answer. A basic principle should underlie the selection of all officers whether of a Chapter or of any other organization, and that is that they be the best possible choice to meet the particular needs of the organization during the specific period in which they would serve if elected. Conditions change in six years—and sometimes people change also. It is possible that during these years a new leader has emerged who is far better equipped to meet current needs. Different administrations often require different abilities. For example, in the year that your Chapter entertains the State Conference it is possible that the Chapter Regent should have a training and experience that is not required in normal years. Oftentimes also, honest appraisal of two nominees means that one must vote for an acquaintance rather than for a friend.

Try to discover the basic reasons for the choice made by the Nominating Committee. If a substantial number feel that another member is better qualified to perform the duties of Regent during the coming administration, she may be nominated from the floor, provided that her consent has first been obtained.

Question. The Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws printed in the July issue says in Article V, Section 2, "No member shall be eligible to office who has not been a member of the Chapter for at least one year." Should this requirement be applied to chairmen of committees also?

Answer. The one year of membership to establish eligibility to hold office is designed to assure a reasonable understanding of chapter problems and activities before election to office. This requirement has not been extended to chairmen or members of committees for two reasons. Some committees may be successfully directed without extensive knowledge of the Society's policies. For example, an able woman may well be chairman of a card party even though she has not been a member long enough to learn much about the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship or the Approved Schools. Secondly, the National Society places no more restrictions upon Chapters or members than is necessary for the successful operation of the Society. It leaves the Chapter Regent free promptly to place new members on committees where they may learn through serving under the Chapter's experienced chairmen.

Question. I am an unopposed candidate for State Regent. It now appears that there will be no other nominee. There will be but a short time between election and taking office and I am eager to start the work immediately after my confirmation. In order that there be no interruption of the work, is there any objection to my asking in advance of the State Conference a few people that I would like to appoint to the more important chairmanships?

Answer. Yes, several objections. You have no right or authority to assume the duties of an office that you do not hold. Furthermore, the unexpected sometimes happens. In addition, there are compelling questions of policy that should keep you from such a course. Almost all of us have an enemy or two, or at least a secret opponent. To ask even a single member to accept appointment before you actually have authority to appoint might be a great disservice to both you and your appointee. You would lay yourself open to such comment as, "Naturally she wouldn't have opposition. She asked her chairman before she was even elected." On the other hand, there might be comment that a member had given her support because she knew she was to have a chairmanship. This is not a fantastic surmise. It has happened in a number of organizations. By "jumping the gun" a new officer has created for herself and her chairmen a lack of en-
thusiasm and support to handicap her administration. This is a principle that applies at all levels—Chapter, State and National. By undue haste and unwise measures, do not alienate the support that would otherwise be yours.

**Question.** A number of members of our Chapter feel that it is unwise for our new Regent to be removing so many of our strong chairmen from our standing committees and appointing other chairmen in their place. Can there be any limit on the number of new chairmen that a new Regent should appoint?

**Answer.** It is just as logical and necessary for bylaws to provide for a rotation in chairmanships as for rotation in office. For years it has been a policy of the National Society that Chapter Regents and State Regents appoint committees, with the exception of the Nominating Committee, if there is one. If the bylaws provide that the Regent appoint committees, the term of service of all standing committees, whether of chairmen or members, expires with the expiration of the term of the Regent who appointed them. No Regent, therefore, upon assuming office “removes” the previous chairman from the committee; her term has already ceased. Usually the new Regent has the privilege of reappointing them but she is entirely at liberty to make such appointments as she believes best for the welfare of the Chapter and the progress of the Society. The Chapter’s part in this process lies therefore in its careful selection of the Chapter Regent.

**Question.** At a meeting of our Chapter 31 members were present. There were a number of absences. In a vote on a question of policy which establishes a Standing Rule of the Chapter, 11 voted Aye and 4 voted No. Others present did not vote. Since the Aye and No votes together represent less than half of the members present, is this particular motion legally adopted?

**Answer.** A member can not be compelled to vote. (See R.O.R., page 193). The vote of 11 in the affirmative and 4 in the negative stands as the decision of the Chapter, provided that a quorum was present. A majority vote means a majority of the votes cast, not a majority of those present. Because you have recorded the actual number of votes cast, I assume that no one refrained from voting because of indifference or lack of understanding. When a vote is small through indifference, a wise presiding officer can usually remedy the situation by calling for a rising vote. If it is small through lack of understanding, it may be because the members should have asked for further information before the vote was taken.

**Question.** If our Chapter continues the present provision of its bylaws of having the Regent appoint three members of the Chapter Executive Board, will it be conforming to the Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws?

**Answer.** No. One of the proudest traditions of our National Society is that no member at any level has a vote by virtue of an appointment. To be a full voting member of a Board on local, State or National level, she must have been elected to the position which gives that vote. In a Society dedicated to the perpetuation of the principles upon which this nation is founded, it is vital that the Society itself demonstrate those principles in its own structure and management. If there are to be members of your Chapter Executive Board in addition to the elected Chapter officers, then your Chapter should provide in its bylaws for the election of these directors or Board members at the same time that its other officers are elected. In Note 16 under Article VIII, Section 1, of the Suggested Model for Chapter Bylaws you will find the words: “If there are Directors, or members of the Board, they also are ‘officers.’” Naturally, therefore, they should be elected.

**America**

(Continued from page 1141)

the crime among older and delinquency among juvenile is growing more and more. . . . It is very grave and dangerous problem for our country. It is an enemy number one, which should be exorcised mercilessly. It is a very serious problem.

We are reading about it every day in newspapers and magazines. I think that we all should start the fight against crime and delinquency. It is impossible to subdue it by ordinary measures. A revolution is necessary, like your forefathers made against occupation and slavery, against the wrong in private life, in schools.

(Continued on page 1186)
With the Chapters

Roswell (Roswell, New Mexico) observed Flag Day at the Nickson Hotel with a breakfast. At this time 51 books and numerous pamphlets belonging to the library of Mrs. C. R. Brice were presented to the Roswell Chapter, D.A.R. and the Pecos Valley Chapter, D.A.C. by her husband and daughters. Mrs. Brice was a member of both organizations. Mrs. Archie Campbell, Regent of the D.A.R., and Mrs. J. H. Prince, Regent of the D.A.C., accepted them for their Chapters, respectively.

This library is housed with the genealogical books of the two Societies in the Roswell Carnegie Library for use by the public.

At this meeting three Good Citizens were entertained, namely: Betty Taylor, Roswell; Janice Grant, Dexter; and Kay Waldrip, Hagerman. These Good Citizens had been given the Good Citizenship Pins at their graduation exercises.

The announcement that the American History Award of $10 had been given to Barbara Standhardt, an eighth grade pupil, was made.

Mrs. B. B. Wilson, State Regent of New Mexico, gave a full report of the 64th Continental Congress which she attended in April.

The Regent of Thomas Jefferson Chapter of Carlsbad, and several other members of that Chapter were guests at this meeting.

Sallie Thompson (Mrs. B. B.) Wilson
State Regent

Livingston Manor (Washington, D. C.). A beautiful and inspiring service was held on Constitution Day, September 17th, when the Chapter presented a handsome American Flag to the Simpson Memorial Chapel in the Methodist Building in Washington. After an organ prelude and the singing of America the Beautiful, the Flag was presented by Mrs. A. W. Weisbrod, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, to the Regent, Mrs. James Shera Montgomery, in honor of her husband, the late Rev. James Shera Montgomery, for many years Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives.

Mrs. Montgomery then presented the Flag to Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, Executive Secretary of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church, who accepted it with a gracious tribute to Dr. Montgomery and his life and influence in the National Capital. Dr. Hooton then gave a splendid address on the Constitution.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the Preamble to the Constitution, and the Lord's Prayer were repeated in unison.

Following the introduction of distinguished guests by the Regent, Lee Meredith, a prospective member of the Chapter, sang the Star-Spangled Banner. Dr. Hooton closed the service with the benediction.

About sixty-five were present, including the State Regent, Miss Faustine Dennis, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, Mrs. James D. Skinner, Vice President General, and other State Officers and Committee Chairmen.

Mrs. Clyde E. Leighty
D.A.R. Magazine Chairman

Jacksonville (Jacksonville, Fla.) celebrated its Sixtieth Anniversary with a reception and tea at the home of Mrs. Claude Ogilvie on April 12, 1955.

The Chapter was organized April 2, 1895, received its charter February 14, 1896 and has the distinction of being the oldest Chapter in the State. Starting with 15 charter members in 1896, it has grown to its present membership of 240 which makes it the largest Chapter in the State. Mrs. Fannie Mattair Gilkes, our only living charter member, resides in Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Mrs. Ray Omar Edwards, Regent, presided and introduced the Mrs. Harold Poor Machlan, State Regent, who spoke on "Freedom, Our American Heritage."

Another honor guest was present, Mrs. Patrick Odom, Vice President General. Mrs. Odom and her mother, Mrs. William Pitt, comprise a mother-daughter combination. There are 25 such combinations in the Chapter.

At the conclusion of the reception, Mrs. Edwards presented Mrs. Odom with a silver tray from her "Florida Friends in D.A.R."

Jacksonville Chapter reveals keen interest in the preservation of historical spots as well as encouragement of American principles in the citizens of tomorrow. Good Citizenship is encouraged by the awarding of medals and certificates to the local schools. Over 60 were presented this year. History awards are given yearly to the History teachers of white and colored schools for outstanding work. The Junior Membership Group is active and a Junior American Citizen Club is sponsored. The youngest group interest of the Chapter is the Princess Malee Society of the C.A.R. Scholarships to worthy young men and women are given to those who wish to attend college.

All requirements were met for the Gold Honor Roll.

Mrs. H. Austin Clayton, Press Chairman

Bonny Kate (Knoxville, Tenn.) completed an active, informative, and interesting chapter year with her June meeting centered on "Our Flag." Five outside speakers came before the Chapter during the year and four were our own members. The Silver Honor Roll was achieved, and the Junior President of the C.A.R. Society, sponsored by Bonny Kate was elected Junior State President at the State C.A.R. Convention. District, State, and National meetings were fully attended. Our State Regent, Mrs. Elmer D. Rule, and State Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Browning honored us with a visit.

On December 2nd, the Regent and two members, Mrs. F. Edward Barkley, and Mrs. E. E. Patton, led in Flag Dedication ceremonies at the new Norwood County School. The Flag was given by Mrs. Lester Brockmeier in memory of her mother, a former member of the Illinois State Society.

In December and June, the Regent and representatives from the Chapter participated with
the other Knox County D.A.R. Chapters in welcoming the newly naturalized citizens in Federal Court, and serving light refreshments afterwards.

At the February meeting, Mrs. Henry R. Duncan, Registrar, displayed three volumes of application papers of the departed and inactive Chapter members to be placed in the closed stacks of the McClung Room of Lawson McGhee Library.

Bonny Kate is fortunate in having Frances Otey Kesterson (Mrs. R. N.), age 94, a senior member of the Chapter. A descendant of Capt. John Otey, Bedford City, Va., 1735-1817, and his wife Mary Hopkins, she was accepted by the N.S.D.A.R., December 4, 1912 with National number 96944.

Mrs. Kesterson is a faithful Chapter member and attended the meetings regularly till five years ago. A cheerful, gracious personality, she walks without help and appreciates the attentions, cards and visits of other members.

Ann W. Smith (Mrs. W.) Ex-Regent

Mohawk (Albany, N.Y.). celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding on January 13, 1955 when 85 members and guests gathered at the University Club, in Albany, for luncheon. Miss Caroline Avery Lester, Regent, presided and presented our honored guests to the Chapter. On this gala occasion we were happy to welcome our State Regent, Mrs. Harold E. Erb, who was our guest speaker. Other guests included Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Past State and National officer, three State Officers, six State Chairmen, and several Past State Officers and State Chairmen.

Effective table decorations were carried out in red, white and blue flower arrangements and candles. A five-tiered birthday cake featuring D.A.R. decorations in official blue for “Mohawk Chapter D.A.R. 1895-1955” glowed with 60 candles. The place cards were handmade with the D.A.R. emblem silkscreened on each card.

The American Music Committee presented a delightful musical program with Mrs. Jacob Herzog playing the harp, accompanied by Mrs. Carl Baumbach on the violin.

Mrs. Erb spoke on the great work being done by the Society for our Approved Schools and emphasized the need and opportunity for increased effort.

Miss Lester mentioned a few of the highlights of our sixty years of D.A.R. work. In behalf of the Chapter she presented 50-year membership pins to Mrs. John T. D. Blackburn and Mrs. Edgar J. VanderVeer; and Ex-Chapter-Regent pins to five past Regents: Mrs. Alexander C. Flick, Mrs. Edward C. Mason, Mrs. Wilford Edwin Sanderson, Mrs. Charles Constan, and Mrs. Alden Chester Merrick.

During the year Mohawk awarded prizes for the two best historical essays, written in the eighth grade of the Milne School. Members welcomed new citizens at two Naturalization Courts, presenting the new citizens with lapel flags. We also cooperated both financially and physically with the Americanization project sponsored by the N.Y.S. Education Department. Again we provided 200 lapel flags for the participating new citizens and committee workers.

Elvis Thurber (Mrs. Wilford E.) Sanderson

Chapter Historian

San Rafael Hills (Los Angeles, Calif.). Service to the community, and friendliness and good fellowship within the chapter characterize San Rafael Hills Chapter which takes its name from the rolling foothills at the northeast corner of Los Angeles, part of a land grant made over a century ago by the King of Spain to one of his exploring countrymen.

The Chapter is proud of its place on the Gold Honor Roll and of its accomplishments under the regency of Mrs. Charles Russell Smith. Awards were given to Air Force R.O.T.C. cadets at Occidental College and at California Institute of Technology. Good Citizenship and Girl Homemaker Awards were presented to girls at Eagle Rock High School, and a history award to a student at Toland Way Elementary School. Recipients of the Award of Merit were H. A. Lawson, newspaper publisher, and Mrs. Alice Dirks Moore, a Chapter member who was further honored by receiving the Luther Halsey Gulick Award from the National Office of the Camp Fire Girls.

Members and guests have enjoyed the many interesting and informative programs planned by Mrs. Frederick W. McRae. One meeting was devoted to the display and discussion of family heirlooms. Another program featured selections from a treasured collection of pre-Civil War music. These manuscripts have been given to the Chapter by one of its members, Mrs. J. O. Miller, and are to be offered to the National D. A. R. Museum.

The Chapter recently planted a tree as part of the landscaping of the New Eagle Rock Park.
Playground, and at a colorful Council Fire presented an American flag and a Camp Fire flag to the Eagle Rock District, Camp Fire Girls. A pin was given to one of our members who joined D. A. R. fifty years ago.

Eunice Miller (Mrs. Harold E.) Carr
Press Chairman

Henry Downs (Waco, Texas). Members of Chapters unite for interesting visit to Crossnore and Tamassee on the way to Continental Congress.

Mrs. Wayne D. Tiner and Mrs. H. Read Potter, of Henry Downs; Mrs. E. B. Reynolds, of La Vallita, College Station; and Mrs. A. M. Giraud, Alamo, San Antonio, formed the party.

In the picture, left to right, Mrs. Giraud, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Tiner, and Mrs. Potter. It is taken on the passage way at Tamassee, a gift from the Texas Daughters. All are very interested and active in D.A.R. work. Mrs. Giraud was Recording Secretary of Alamo Chapter and a delegate to Continental Congress 1953 and 1955.

Mrs. Reynolds was organizing member of La Vallita Chapter (1944), Past Regent, Past Treasurer, Recording Secretary, 1952-54, State Scrapbook Chairman 1949-50, and Chairman of auditing for Div. 4 in 1945-46. She is now with her husband, Dr. E. B. Reynolds, in Pakistan. Dr. Reynolds is Consultant to the East Bengal Institute of Agriculture, Dacca, East Pakistan.

Mrs. Tiner, Mrs. Reynolds' daughter, was Treasurer of Alamo Chapter 1953-55, Page at Continental Congress 1953-1955, Personal Page to Mrs. T. Earl Stribbling, State Regent of Georgia at the 1954 State Conference, and Personal Page for Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, State Regent of Texas, now Vice-President General, at the 64th Continental Congress. Mrs. Tiner is at present State Vice Chairman of Junior Membership.

Introducing our distinguished guests to the members and prospective members of the Chapter, a typical Cuban luncheon was held at the Biltmore Club.

Seated at the head table with the State Regent, Mrs. George A. Curry, were the honor guests and two Honorary State Regents of Cuba, Mrs. Joseph Jones and Mrs. Herbert Tufts, as well as Mrs. Clara Park Pessino, President and Manager of the Havana Post.

Following the luncheon a special meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Vicente Pardo, Past Regent. Miss Carraway and Mrs. Patton addressed the group, telling of the work of the organization and National Defense program, both of which were most enlightening and inspiring.

There was a trip to the country, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, where our guests visited an old sugar mill and other places of interest. On their return to town, a buffet luncheon was served at the home of Mrs. Thomas Findlay, which is one of the oldest and loveliest mansions in Marianao. Later in the afternoon, the group visited the home of an old Cuban family, where they saw many priceless objets d'art.

Wanting our guests to visit Old Havana at night, Dr. and Mrs. Pardo first took them to dinner in the Cafe Paris on Cathedral Square, former home of the Ponce de Leon family. It is now a National Monument.

The last day of the visit, a farewell luncheon was held at the home of Mrs. George Curry, at which time they had the opportunity to walk in her beautiful tropical garden, before departing for the airport and home.

Mrs. S. S. Ryan, Chapter Regent

Donegal (Lancaster, Pa.). Donegal Chapter and six area Chapters met together to commemorate Constitution Day. Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, was the honored guest and speaker of the afternoon. One hundred and fifty women gathered at the First Presbyterian Church for a luncheon meeting. Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Treasurer General, was also a guest.

Constitution Day Celebration: (standing) Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Past First Vice President General, and Mrs. Samuel H. Rogers. Donegal Chapter Regent. (Seated) Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, and Mrs. Ernest F. Woollen, Treasurer General.
Mrs. Samuel H. Rogers, Regent of the hostess Chapter, presided at and presented the visiting Regents and State Chairmen. The Rev. John M. Gordon, pastor of the church, gave the history of the church which was founded in 1742. A number of nearby historic churches were visited by the guests.

Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Past First Vice President General, Honorary State Regent and Chapter Regent, introduced Miss Carraway.

Miss Carraway’s theme was, “We, the People.” She stated that the “basic need in the United States today is the preservation of Constitutional Government.” She also spoke about the points of the Honor Roll.

Donegal Chapter promoted Constitution Week in several ways. The Mayor of the city, Kendig C. Bare, issued a proclamation; the Chamber of Commerce and Department of Streets flew United States flags in eight blocks of the downtown area; city schools and our Junior American Citizen Clubs arranged appropriate programs. The Lancaster Free Public Library displayed books on the Constitution as suggested reading. Our newspapers were generous with 266 inches of stories and pictures. Station WGAL, radio and TV, as well as station WLAN, gave us publicity. A number of stores had window displays.

Chapter members assisting the Regent in planning for Constitution Week were: Mrs. James J. Rudisill, State Chairman of National Defense; Chapter Chairmen: Mrs. Leonard C. Mook, National Defense Committee; Mrs. Arthur R. Gerhart, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Eugene K. Robb, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Lloyd C. Ritchie, Radio and TV; Mrs. George C. Crudden, Jr., Press Relations.

Cumberland County (Carlisle, Penna.). The Chapter celebrated its 60th anniversary on May 7th with a luncheon honored by the presence of the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway. Other guests were Honorary President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, now National Chairman of the National Defense Committee; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, State Vice Regent; Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II, State Consulting Registrar; and Mrs. William A. Coleman, Director, Central District of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Lawrence H. Landis greeted the guests and presided. Especially written for the occasion was an Anniversary Song by Mrs. Helen Hall Buber, who accompanied the soloist, Mrs. Clarence Heinz.

A brief Chapter history, stressing its spiritual values, was given by Mrs. Guiles Flower, prefaced by a county history. Mrs. Patton gave greetings in a brief talk.

The President General delighted her hearers with an impromptu address stressing the value of our American heritage and the resultant responsibility of citizens that this heritage entails. The many forward looking aspects of her administration program, many of them especially dear to Cumberland County Chapter members, was given with clarity and emphasis.

Chapter members had converted the large dining room of Fairfield, Allenberry, into a bower of fresh spring flowers that added markedly to the success of the luncheon meeting.

Lila N. (Mrs. L. H.) Landis, Regent

New Connecticut (Painesville, O.). Two members of the New Connecticut Chapter, honored with 50-year pins at the annual Flag Day luncheon at Lutz’s Hotel, June 14th, were Mrs. Charles P. Baker, Sr. and Mrs. Harry Collacott. Each has been a member for 55 years, and each has served as Regent and Historian. Mrs. Joseph D. Lombardy, Regent, made the presentation; also the Past Regent’s pin to Mrs. Karl Stegmueller.

“New Connecticut Chapter honors members at Flag Day luncheon. Mrs. Charles P. Baker, Sr., center, and Mrs. Harry Collacott, right. At the left is Mrs. Joseph D. Lombardy, Regent.”

“The Meaning of Flag Day” was the subject of an address by Mrs. George Maynard, consulting economist and lecturer, of Madison, Ohio. She discussed the United Nations Covenants of Human Rights vs. Freedom. “The covenants,” she said, “are not in the direction of freedom, but of slavery,” and pointed out that they are based on theories opposed to the fundamentals established by the founding fathers of our form of government and the constitution, principally the rights granted by the Creator and the right to own property.

Mrs. Lombardy, speaking of the Flag and its symbolism, stated “There is no reason to fear the future; but one must face the serious problems of today unflinching and unbending from the purpose for which the Flag stands.”

“The Lord’s Prayer,” “This Is My Country” and “Recessional” were vocal selections by Miss Sally Parks of Mentor. Mrs. Helen Hollister opened the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance; Mrs. Madge Judson gave the invocation and the group sang “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Tables were decorated with centerpieces of red, white and blue flowers, and favors were cups resembling full blooming roses.
Mrs. Hollister was general Chairman for the luncheon, with the following committees—Mrs. Albert Killey, Mrs. Dan Jenkins and Mrs. Robert Evans, decorations; Mrs. Theodore Gage and Mrs. Roger Plummer, tickets; Mrs. Stegmueller, Mrs. John Mantz, Mrs. Helen Yeoman, Mrs. Charles Sivon and Mrs. Killey, flowers.

Virginia D. (Mrs. J. H.) Kerr
Press Chairman

Santa Monica (Santa Monica, Calif.). Flag Day, June 14th, was observed by members of the Chapter at the Naturalization Class for Citizenship at the Santa Monica City College.

Eighty-five students were present and gave a very fine program for the Daughters. Several foreign born gave talks on what it means to them to become citizens of the United States which was thrilling. A German girl sang several songs concluding with “God Bless America.” Mrs. Florence Taylor is the instructor and praised the Daughters for the Manuals; the class applauded. Our Regent, Miss Susan Gough, presented Mrs. Taylor with an Award of Merit for her great contribution to the community and her country.

Mrs. Lemuel Mathews, Manual Chairman, greeted the class and it was an honor to supply the class with these valuable manuals.

The highlight of the evening was when Mrs. William Saenger, senior president of the Lydia Darragh Society, C. A. R., presented her group and they gave their Flag Pageant. The flags used in this pageant were made by the boys and girls. The flags are early American and are all hand-sewn and appliqued. As each flag was presented the history was given.

Santa Monica Chapter is proud to sponsor this energetic society and takes great pride in the national and state awards they have been given; Silver Cup (National) for Patriotic Education, and won the C. A. R. National Merit Award including the title “The Most Outstanding Society, Nationally.” Constitution Week the leading department store in Santa Monica will display these flags.

At the close of the meeting each class member was given an American flag.

Mrs. Ralph Drummond was Chairman for the evening and with the assistance of Mrs. G. Victor Johnson, Mrs. Edward L. McKee, Mrs. Edwin W. Grimmer and Mrs. Stuart Blashill served punch and cake.

Margaret C. (Mrs. Walter B.) Clausen
Press Chairman

Estudillo (Hemet, Calif.). One of the outstanding affairs of this past year’s activities was the informal tea held in honor of overseas war wives and families of servicemen. The Chapter has followed some of these young women through citizenship and feels that their friendship has done much to make these young wives feel at home.

The D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship were placed in libraries and schools in the cities of San Jacinto and Hemet. A most successful benefit card party has led to its establishment as an annual event.

Our Citizenship dinner, recognizing Constitution Day, won the State award for an outstanding program. Mrs. Ruth Apperson Rous, State Regent, was again a guest of the Chapter.

Junior American Citizen Clubs were honored at our Christmas program and Good Citizen awards were given to senior girls in San Jacinto and Hemet High Schools.

Awards in six schools included pins for D.A.R. Good Citizens, cash prizes for history and English memorials; Thatcher Award Pins for Junior American Citizens, Historian General medal; thimble and spoon awards to the Homemakers group, etc.

Besides the Gold Honor Roll, Estudillo Chapter received third place Press Award in the State; second place Junior American Citizen Scrapbook; honorable mention for Historian’s book; and the State award for program as described above.

Clothes and money contributions were sent to both Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasee schools.

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Shrewsbury Towne (Shrewsbury, N. J.). On September 8, 1955, the Chapter marked the grave of Lewis McKnight, Revolutionary soldier who saw service at Sandy Hook and fought at the Battle of Monmouth in Captain Hankinson’s Company, First Regiment, Monmouth, New Jersey.
Lewis McKnight was born June 24, 1753 and died August 18, 1810, being buried in Christ Churchyard, Shrewsbury. Because several local histories state he was the founder of Long Branch, the city of Long Branch sent a large wreath to honor the event and Councilman Raymond M. Brown to give a short speech.

Mrs. Harry A. Martin, Chaplain of the Chapter, conducted the D. A. R. service. In the order shown in the photograph are Mrs. Bernard Goldsmith, Regent; Councilman Raymond M. Brown; Mrs. Harry A. Martin; Hugh Wilson, Jr., Historian of the Hannah Baldwin Society, C. A. R., which is sponsored by the Chapter; and Mrs. Henry DeLand Strack, Historian.

The affair aroused unusual local interest. The three leading newspapers sent photographers and we were given more than 100 inches of publicity in seven newspapers.

Mrs. Marian M. (Mrs. Henry D.) Strack
Historian

Alliance (Champaign-Urbana, Ill.) was a trophy winner, winning Fourth place honors for their float entry in the annual Fourth of July, Freedom Day Parade. This is the second year they have had an entry and have won a trophy each year.

The float was designed by Mrs. Charles I. Trowbridge, a member of the Chapter. The theme she used this year was "GOD AND OUR COUNTRY." This theme was depicted by a huge white cross, which was on the raised part of the platform to the rear of the float. The cross was lettered in blue with "GOD AND OUR COUNTRY." Then the raised part of the platform sloped to the front on which rested a Scroll of "THE BILL OF RIGHTS." The scroll was 42-inches wide and was rolled out to front of the float, the lettering was done in black with gold shading. The scroll was rolled from each end on gold poles with a gold cord hanging from top pole at one side.

The bed of the float was red representing the blood shed for our INDEPENDENCE. The sides of the float in white with the blue lettering of ALLIANCE CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. A huge sunburst in blue slanted from the back of the float and finished around the bottom with red, white and blue fringe.

Mrs. Trowbridge was Chairman of the project and was assisted by Mrs. Millard Berry and Mrs. C. E. Mick.

Mrs. C. M. Johnson, Secretary

Captain Charles Wilkes (Bainbridge Island, Wash.) is privileged to have among its membership of twenty-five, two mother-daughter-granddaughter groups: Louise Knapp Strobeck (Mrs. George F.); Ruth Strobeck West (Mrs. Howard H.) and Rosemary West Brt (Mrs. Donald E.); and Delia Scott Wallace (Mrs. H. C.). Ella Wallace Selland (Mrs. Orrin L.) and Miss Oreen Selland. Mrs. Wallace has another daughter who belongs to this Chapter, Faith Wallace Sundfelt (Mrs. E. G.), and the mother and daughters are Charter Members. Betty Wallace Nadeau (Mrs. Donald A.), another granddaughter, is one of our members also.

Hattie Grow Parfitt (Mrs. John A.), a Charter Member, has been joined by her granddaughter, Barbara Parfitt Kolthoff (Mrs. John R.).

The requirements of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the Gold Honor Roll Award have been met for the second time under the able direction of the Regent, Mrs. Edward P. Jones. Flags have been presented to four Cub and Boy Scout Groups.

Mrs. George F. Strobeck, Flag Chairman of Captain Charles Wilkes Chapter, is shown presenting a Flag to Den 3, Pack 575, Cub Scouts, at her home on Bainbridge Island.

The Chapter also sponsors three Campfire Girl Organizations. The Yakima Indian Christian Mission has received a gift of $20.00. Also the Island schools have been presented with five copies of the book "Flags of America," and many flag codes have been distributed.

Dorothy B. Saul (Mrs. Francis H.) Treasurer

Mitz-khan-a-khan (Ventura, Calif.). In line with its Chapter program theme, "Protect America's Future Through Patriotic Education," the Chapter publicized the Constitution of the United States and observed its 168th Anniversary Week, September 17-23, 1955. The Regent, Mrs. Dorothy B. Saul (Mrs. Francis H.) Treasurer

(Continued on page 1245)
Grace Allison—June 17, 1794. 
McCurz, George to Mary McLaughlin—Nov. 30, 1790.

McDaniel, Cornelius to Lucy Corbin—Sept. 19, 1778. 
McDaniel, James to Darius Mccheon—July 25, 1799. 
McDaniel, John to Mary Berry—Dec. 16, 1783. 
McDaniel, Samuel to Ann McDaniel—April 6, 1790. 
McDermott, Hugh to Rebecca McDermott—July 25, 1799. 
McDermott, Henry to Esmy Jordan—Dec. 4, 1797. 
McDermott, John to Catherine Joyce—Sept. 17, 1797.

McDoel, William to Elizabeth Riddle—Oct. 21, 1792. 
McDonald, Alexander to Polly Davis—June 19, 1797. 
McDonald, Andrew to Ruth Seabrook—July 6, 1785. 
McDonald, Benjamin to Jane Wilton—Aug. 28, 1797. 
McDonald, Michael to Dinah Selman—April 20, 1784. 
McDonaldson, Thomas to Margaret Ross—May 25, 1778.

McDonnell, John to Barbara Baum—Jan. 25, 1794. 
McDonnell, John to Mary Hood—May 18, 1798. 
McDoon, Peter to Rebecca Gill—Sept. 25, 1799. 
McDonogh, John to Catherine Joyce—Sept. 17, 1797.

McDowell, Thomas to Catharine Chees—Feb. 24, 1798. 
McElroy, James to Sarah Wynn—Sept. 28, 1799. 
McElroy, William to Elizabeth Hagerty—Feb. 26, 1794. 
McFaddon, John to Priscilla Wilson—Dec. 20, 1798. 
McFall, John to Margaret Hays—Mar. 15, 1794. 
McFarlin, Edward to Jane Wilson—Aug. 12, 1783. 
McFarlin, John to Margaret Hays—Mar. 15, 1796. 
McGavon, Manuel to Elizabeth Chattle—Mar. 6, 1799. 
McGee, Joseph to Rebecca Farrell—May 24, 1783. 
McGill, Charles to Margaret Lessieur—June 24, 1786. 
McGill, Zachariah to Margaret Cooper—April 21, 1798. 
McGlacken, William to Isabel Primrose—Aug. 25, 1785. 
McGonagall, Rowland to Araminta DeBreeelen—Oct. 9, 1797. 
McGuire, Anthony to Mary Murphey—April 1, 1779. 
McGuire, Hugh to Nancy McMicken—Jan. 8, 1793. 
McGuire, Martin to Ann Taylor—July 25, 1784. 
McGuire, Roger to Eleanor Casey—Oct. 21, 1795. 
McGuffin, James to Martha Phelps—Sept. 28, 1794. 
McIngbrown, Edward to Hannah Henry—Aug. 8, 1785.

Mackelfish, William to Elizabeth Bedson—Aug. 8, 1795. 
Mackenheimer, Peter to Catherine Lindenberger—Jan. 9, 1781. 
Mackeck, John to Mary Brian—July 25, 1787. 
Mackell, Thomas to Elizabeth Burnside—Nov. 2, 1796. 
Mackie, John to Nancy Howard—Jan. 18, 1791.

Mackelfish, John to Sarah Mackelfish—Jan. 18, 1783. 
Mackelfish, John to Margaret Madeira—Dec. 17, 1790. 
Mackelfish, Ely to Mary Grimes—Oct. 27, 1790. 
Mackell, Thomas to Martha Phelps—Sept. 28, 1794. 
Mackelfish, Henry to Sarah Wadsworth—Mar. 2, 1785. 
Mackeck, John to Elizabeth Bedson—Aug. 8, 1795.


(A to be continued)

A Scots American of the 18th Century
By Jeannett Olyphant

THIS country is rich in inheritances that are good to cultivate and transmit. Genealogy, my hobby, oftentimes gives the opportunity for spare work in using lives and makes life make his history for him. The Abbey of Inchaffray, founded by the first Lord Olyphant in the 14th century and there he was buried and one may still wander among the few remaining old tombstones. It is quite as fascinating a hobby, too, as completing Cross Word Puzzles—chacun a son gout. They have certain similarities, both for example, are often so near and yet so far, the special fascination. The former demands travel for perfect completion and what more fascinating than travel with a hobby thrown in? One of my genealogical puzzles, David Olyphant, after taking me to London to see his uncle's will, to Charleston, S. C., and several other places in this country, demanded above all a trip to Scotland. At long last I spent last Fall in Scotland with tremendous enthusiasm, excitement, and success, recording arms into the bargain. History, tombstones, ruins, swept me up, all hinging on David growing up there. Heather is under foot, the hills, the rivers, implanted themselves on my heart. He made use of his feet of necessity destined to so splendid a career. There were great contemporary, Wallace, is spoken of by the Scots' historian Laing as the Jeanne D'Arc of Scotland. He was murdered by the English.

Voltaire said that Scotland led the world in all studies from Metaphysics to gardening from 1745 to Sir Walter Scott's death. Scott is buried in Dryburgh Abbey. His beloved Abbotsford, now as then, bathes its feet in the brown and tranquil Tay. In process of being turned into a tourist stone, guiles trois croissant argent. He defended Stirling Castle against Edward the First before Edward carried the Stone of Scone off to Westminster. A Scot brought it home this 20th century, but the English wanted it back. William's son married a daughter of Robert Bruce, whose heart is buried in Melrose Abbey. Bruce's great contemporary, Wallace, is spoken of by the Scots' historian Laing as the Jeanne D'Arc of Scotland. He was murdered by the English.
sheep, dogs, the heather and bracken to walk on, and the glorious yellow broom. Indoors and outdoors, one saw the gardening that filled every home garden and every home. Fishing the rivers, catching salmon in the Tay, he roamed the hills.

Jennie Deans was living near by at Arthur's Seat. Dip into "Heart of Midlothian" again, and be given the Edinburgh of young David's day. Jeannie's great Argyll had an ancestress who married an ancestor of David's. In the 16th century, the second Lord Olyphant married Elizabeth, daughter of Colin Campbell, Earl of Argyll.

David Olyphant, the young physician soon to be, wandering Old Edinburgh, saw most of what will still see today. The Close, the bridges, Lady Stair's house, George Herriott's School, the College of Medicine, from which he graduated, Greyfriars, where cut in stone is the superb declaration of the 17th century covenanters, Knox's fore-stair house, Holyrood and Mary,—Mary everywhere,—for Edinburgh is Mary. Holyrood was built by her father, where she, a girl of eighteen, came, filled with high hopes. Murdered by the English was looming, murder by her bastard half sister. The young Scots-American, eighteen, was filled with high hopes, though Culloden and murder by the English loomed. David perhaps danced at Holyrood—with Prince Charles in residence—the Pipes playing gayly. Plenty of hard work there was, too, for he graduated soon from the College of Medicine. Surely in his spare time he often climbed to the castle and saw it as we do today, but for the glorious 1914-'18 War Shrine. He saw the magnificent view of hills and the Firth with the air that is nectar blowing across them. Each side of the castle he saw the statues of Bruce and Wallace.

In the State Apartments he saw Scotland's Crown—never tampered with to this day: it crowned Bruce at Scone and was last used to crown Charles the Second, Charles who loved his Nell and whose statue is near the Heart of Midlothian. Edinburgh is filled with history.

Across the way from the State Apartments is St. Margaret's Chapel, Margaret who led William the Conqueror and married Malcolm, son of Duncan, murdered by Macbeth. A relation of David's in the 17th century stabbed his cousin in the back and took his wife and castle. So the barbarian Scot.

The bells of St. Giles ring a mile away. Into St. Giles surely David went often. The Heart of Midlothian today is only a mark in the pavement to spit upon if one wants to. He knelt in the Chapel of the Order of the Thistle stirred by its history of Chivalry and by its beauty, as we are today. He passes the brown window of a Moray and the Moray chapel where Mary's bastard brother is buried. David doubtless thinks of his bastard grandfather, Ninnian, natural son of the fourth Lord. So the Scots. Not in St. Giles was the Relief of Stevenson by St. Gaudens, so touchingly beautiful, nor yet a small Relief tucked away of a Mrs. Olyphant who, left a widow, educated her wee boys by indomitable courage and industry, a Scotch characteristic, leaving us the books on Florence and Venice. Was the New Edinburgh there in the 18th century? With Charlotte Square—the Adam Square—and Princess Street with the Sunken Gardens? Not yet the stirring and magnificent Scots American War Memorial in the Sunken Gardens just this year unveiled.

David's years in Edinburgh are ending. A full-fledged physician and surgeon he, heading for Perth. But looms the year 1745. Jeannie's Caroline is dead. Her great Argyll has died. Red and awful looms Culloden, carrying the young physician beyond Perth. The pipes now at Inverness lament, too soon, for "The Flowers of the Forest." Holyrood left behind. Edinburgh left behind forever. Prince Charles escaped to France never to return, young David takes his way to the West Indies. Today is there a battlefield so filled with pathos as Culloden? The young medical student, who, next morning, grew green and the small stones mark the resting place of the Clans. Thousands of Scots were murdered—a shame to England ever; with the memory of Cumberland to shame her more and more.

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Sit on the terrace of the Castle at Inverness today—Edinburgh is Mary—Inverness is Prince Charles—read the words on the Statue of Flora McDonald "As long as the flowers grow in the fields will we remember Flora's kindness" (translation from the Celtic). Remembered today is the shame England dealt to Scotland in 1745. The wearing of the Kilts was banned for forty-five years. Sir Walter Scott influenced the demand that the law be repealed. Remembering the blood he tried to stem, the young physician, surgeon has long, long thoughts during his weeks on the sailing vessel heading for Jamaica, West Indies. His uncle and his brother John await him in the West Indies. His father is dead. He has left behind his beloved country, his Perth, his mother, his sister, Edinburgh and its medical students. Why should he see them all again? The Stewart cause is lost forever and hatred of the Georges seethes. But looming is 1776 and vindication. In England great Pitt holds the reins superbly, but not long enough for the seething Colonies. Frederic the Great is conscious of the Georges. Marie Antoinette is oblivious of all, but is light hearted.

David headed for Jamaica and Charleston, S. C., heading for 1776. Coming events cast no shadows as yet in the West Indies. A civilized settlement awaits the young Scots physician. Responsible, as all Scots are to the beauties of nature, he marveled at the tropical fauna and flora, at the beautiful mountains, woods, and beaches. The responsibilities of his uncle's vast sugar plantation, besides the practice of his profession, meant hard work. Little time there was for amusements such as polo, horse races on the sands, dances in the evening—never again to the pipes. He soon served in Parliament and soon married. The boats carrying the plantation's wares plied to and fro over the years touching often at Charleston, S. C., named by Charles the
second, whose mounted statue still stands by the House of Parliament in Edinburgh where Jeannie Deans' sister was tried. At the back of the Horse's tail is the mark in the pavement where Knox was buried.

Boats were slow in bringing news from Scotland and England, Scotland's renaissance has come—spoken of by Voltaire—and on the horizon Burns and Lady Nairn (née Olyphant), who wrote the "White Rose of June," "Farewell Edinburgh," "The Land of the Leal," and "The Auld House," one verse of which reads:

"For they are a' wide scattered now,  
Some to the Indies gane,  
And ane alas! to her lang hame;  
Not here w'll meet again."

The Kirkyard, the kirkyard!  
Wi' flowers o' every hue,  
Sheltered by the holly's shade  
An' the dark sombre yew."

Lady Nairn's father's house where she was married is near Perth and the present owner is restoring "The Auld House" where she was born.

The Perthshire lad's mother is in the Kirkyard. His sister is married to his childhood friend, one Patterson, and is living in the Old Carpow House where the Earn empties into the Tay.

News comes of England now on the crest of the wave. In 1759 laughed Horace Walpole: "We are forced to ask every morning what victory there is for fear of missing one." Pitt is holding the reins superbly, soon to assert the constitutional rights of America against England herself. The Scots' physician leaves Jamaica and buys the original Waring grant of three thousand acres on the Ashley River, Charleston, S. C. His new home dips its feet in the waters of the Ashley. Never were crocodiles in his boyhood's river Tay. Nor were there hanging moss on the underfoot daphne instead of heather. His beloved Scots roses grow in his garden, sent to him by his sister. Roses are everywhere and in his gardens, the tropical fauna and flora and the great Scots Oaks. The river that his son grows up by yields no salmon. He loves the Charleston gardens, the tropical fauna and flora and the underfoot daphne instead of heather. His beloved Scots roses grow in his garden, sent to him by his sister. Roses are everywhere and in his garden are flowers of every hue and holly too. His friend Middleton's plantation has the finest example of Georgian landscape in the Colonies. He finds time, in addition to his profession, to serve in the Assembly and to educate his son. Shades of his father and Perth. "Charles Pinckney is educated under Dr. David Olyphant" (S. C. Mag. Vol. 11). His roots are going deep on this side the Atlantic. He is a member of Charleston's Library, a member of St. George's Club—the Jockey Club formed to encourage a good breed of horses. On Nov. 24, 1767, he is elected Vice-President of the St. Cecilia Society of Charleston. Time for pleasure, too. Music, dancing—never the pipes again. In the Assembly are thoughts of the Georges and words of protest.

Josiah Quincy of Boston arrived in Charleston in Feb. 1773, jotted down all he saw in the pages of his Diary—a word photograph—of the harbor, crowded with shipping, of the Library, of the recently built Exchange, of a Ball, of a St. Cecilia Society Concert, of the fine ladies and gentlemen dressed in such elegance as would make Boston people gasp, of a formal dinner at Mr. Miles Brewton's, of horse races, of luxury that impressed Grévecoeur so strongly.

Did the balls remind David of Holyrood with Prince Charles in residence? Prince Charles is now in France; Flora McDonald now in North Carolina. David in memory is dancing again to the pipes. Coming events are casting their shadows. The Colonies are not much longer to be a "contentment" to George. A very worthwhile "contentment." "Georgia bordering S. C., its population, with George the third on the throne is a fourth of the mother country. Wealth rises faster than numbers. The indigo fields of Carolina, the tobacco fields of Virginia. New York named by Charles for his brother, a vast district reaching from the Hudson to the Inner Lakes, New York and Pennsylvania rich from corn harvests and timber trade. Well it is to heed the emissaries with messages of protest.

Pitt is keeping the Colonies a little longer for England. Pitt is keeping the friendship of Frederick the Great. Pitt is holding the reins superbly, Pitt is now tottering to his fall. George the third plays his hand, a never to be forgotten hand. In France writes a philosopher "Pitt disgraced is worth two victories to us."

Benjamin Franklin, dispatched to England in 1765, sees no other course for the Colonies but submission. In 1766 the Stamp Act is repealed. Pitt in Parliament: "America is obstinate, America is almost in open rebellion—I rejoice that America resists. Three million people so dead to all feelings of liberty as to submit to be slaves." Our Scots American in the Assembly sees no submission for America. In 1773 the Boston Tea Party. The Colonies are united, defiant and superb. American reins are held by a greater than Pitt. Washington takes the reins and holds them for long, long years.

David Olyphant, the American physician, is a member of the Provincial General Assembly of S. C., in 1755, a member of the Council of Safety, chosen in 1776 a member of the Legislative Council of the Province, John Rutledge its President. In 1776 he is appointed Director General of the Hospitals in the Southern Department. In 1780 he was present at the siege of Charleston. He was a prisoner of war and subjected to such treatment by the British as caused a protest by Colonel Moultrie. He was exchanged November 9, 1780. He was at the battle of Guilford Court House, at the battle of Hobkirk's Hill. In 1781 he was appointed by Congress Director of American Hospitals to the army commanded by Major Nathaniel Greene (Rec. of R. I. State Society of the Cincinnati). He was honorably discharged in 1783. The S. C. Hist. Mag. Vol. 1 very quietly gives Dr. David Olyphant's war record: Director General of the Continental Army who served to the end of the war and acquired right of commutation pay and Bounty land.

In 1783 David was over sixty years of age. Uppermost in his heart is devout and reverend love for Washington and the country of his adoption; he lived to know the devout and reverend love given by the world to Washington. On February 22, 1800, the armies of France bore badges of mourning. David in his paper writes: "Death has deprived the world of one of its brightest ornaments, and removes to the realms of history one of the noblest lives that ever honored the human race." On English ships flags were lowered to half mast.
David was at Annapolis when Washington resigned his Commission. The painting of the subject hangs in the Court House of Annapolis today. David stands just behind Mrs. Washington. Another painting of the subject, done later by Trumbull, hangs in the Library of Congress in our Capital. He became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati founded by Washington. Enrolled under its banner were the friends who were nearest and dearest to Washington because of the trials and struggles through which they had passed together.

David ill and aging in 1783 returned to Charleston and served again as Representative from his old Parish, St. George, Dorchester, in the South Carolina General Assembly.

Charleston was very much changed for him. His many friends were wide scattered, many to their long home gone. His house had been burned to the ground by the English. His account with the British settled; his vindication achieved; his son dead; his daughter, Jane, who burned to the ground by the English. His son of his old age grows up to venture far, to cover more leagues of ocean than ever his father. He became the owner of Clipper Ships plying the China trade. The ships of the Jamaica plantations never plied the wares of the West Indies so many leagues. Lang, lang thoughts has the Doctor as the years pass. In his garden are the yellow roses that grow on the grey stone wall of the little Kirk at Aberdalgie. On the fly leaf of his Bible he writes “He who thrales (endures) conquers.” And in Proverbs he underlines “An honorable name is more to be desired than great riches.” Shades of the Domine of Perth, shades of Jeannie Dean’s father, shades of Washington four years dead!

With beauty and chivalry dear to their hearts the Scots through history have endured and conquered. Mary in Edinburgh, Prince Charles in Inverness. “The Flowers of the Forest” playing through the ages.

Great riches had David’s son when he died in Egypt, still young, on his way home from China. No desire to visit Scotland had he. American to the core. His “riches” he left to the American Missions in China and to his sons an “honorable name.” His father’s teaching took root in the heart of the American son.

The Honorable Dr. David Olyphant lived to see his son started on his career and living in New York City, when not in China. On April 6th, 1805, appeared in the Newport Mercury: “In this town on Tuesday evening, the second instant, at a very advanced age, Dr. David Olyphant, a native of the Kingdom of Scotland, but for many years past, a worthy and respectable inhabitant of Newport. Eminent in his profession and science, he was engaging and instructive. As a friend and companion social and pleasing. This accomplished gentleman lived universally esteemed and revered, and the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and most indulgent and kind parent is sensibly felt by a widow and two children.”

Today as we visit his grave in the Newport cemetery we find the stone cut simply with the date of birth and death. Unsung, without his Scots crest, the Unicorn, without his Scots...
motto *Tout Pouvoir*, removed to the realms of History is our Scots American of the 18th century. His America today still so young to the eyes of the world.

The two countries are close as never before with planes plying the globe. The older country watches the new, where today in New York City all the countries of the world are meeting, planning for peace. Ringing ever in America’s heart the Declaration—ringing ever in her memory that group of men, the Founders—and the Signers. Made grand his God, man and his soul, standing firm through the ages. Chivalry is never quite natural that he should send the precious cargo by water route.

According to tradition, the powder was loaded onto two flatboats and went down the French Broad, the Tennessee, the Ohio, and on down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. According to an entry in Jackson’s Journal, McSpadden arrived in New Orleans just in time for battle. General Jackson was more than anxiously awaiting the arrival of the powder as the battle could not be fought until the powder arrived.

After the battle, McSpadden sold his boats, bought a horse and took the vouchers given him by General Jackson to pay him for the powder, to Washington, D. C. where he was paid $10,000 in gold. On the homeward journey, robbers pursued him, but he put the spurs to his horse, escaped, and came safely to his home in Jefferson County, Tennessee.

Samuel McSpadden died August 3, 1844. His old home has never been out of the family, although most of the original farm has been sold.

*Submitted through the Button Gwinnett Chapter.*

**WEST VIRGINIA CHURCHYARD**

An interesting project in preserving old grave stones and even the earth from an ancient cemetery has been worked out by the First Presbyterian Church of Morgantown, West Virginia, we are informed by the West Virginia D.A.R. *News.*

Because of the frequency with which such problems arise in the moving of a church to a new site, the D.A.R. *MAGAZINE* believes its readers will be interested in the following account of the manner in which this church is solving this difficult and touchy problem.

The Rev. Robert E. Shields, minister to the First Presbyterian Church of Morgantown, West Virginia, speaks as follows:

"Before ground was broken for the new church building, one of the local funeral directors was directed by us to open up graves that were on the lots. This was done, of course, after proper authorization had been received. The men doing this work were not able to find any remains other than some badly corroded iron casket handles and broken bits of glass. These things along with some of the earth have been saved, and it is our plan to rebury them with proper services at the time the old cemetery is restored.
"During the erection of the new church and student center, the stones were taken to the warehouse of Baker and Combs. We did this before we knew that they would be safer than on the premises during the time of construction. It has never been our intention to discard them. These stones, with the exception of several heavy ones which are still at the warehouse, have since been returned to the church property. Some time ago our architect submitted several sketches to us showing the possible arranging of these stones on a suitable place on the church property. It is our intention to go ahead with this project (as indeed it has been our intention since the very beginning) as soon as we have sufficient funds to do so.

"We are as anxious as any to preserve the records of the old cemetery, and I think we shall be able to do this by going ahead with the new building. . . . It has been my thought to have some suitable religious service take place at the time of the burial of the remains and the dedication of the Memorial Cemetery.

"Prior to our building a new church on this location, the cemetery had fallen into a bad state of disrepair. Grass and trees had grown unchecked over the premises and headstones, through the years, had been broken. There was very little, if any, individual care for the graves. We believe that the plan we have in mind, when it comes to completion, will be much more satisfactory and at the same time more honoring to those who have died in former years."

* * *

**EARLY AMERICAN FREEMASONS**

_Fifty Early American Military Freemasons_ is the title of the biographical sketches of these men, most of whom lived before 1800, which have been assembled in a sixty-page pamphlet.

This pamphlet has been compiled by James R. Case, 32° K.T., Historian of Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and is available from author at 43 Highland Ave., Bethel, Conn., at $1.00 each, postpaid.

* * *

**Queries**


**Wyatt**—Des. date of b. mar. d. of Wm. Wyatt, b. Eng. & name of w. with her dates. Also dates of b., mar. d. of his son, Mordica Wyatt & name of w. with dates. This inf. not Gry. in Roster of Sold. & Pat. Am. Rev., bu. in Ind., p. 391.—Mrs. Hazel Wyatt Johnston, 220 So. Downing St., Denver 9, Col.

**Lovejoy-Campbell-Cook**—Inf. will be app. as tour missing links such as names of w. & pars. of Abijah Lovejoy of Fredonia, N. Y. who was one of 1st owners of land in Chicago, then md. to Gurnee, Ill. Which of the doz. or more Archibald Campbells of Va. is referred to by Heitman in Hist. Reg., p. 114? News is sought as to pl. of res., pars., etc. of the Archibald Campbell whose w. was Hannah Flinn & their son, Landy Angile Campbell whose dau. Lucy R. mar. James H. Green. Des. conn. betw. John Cook, son of Francis of Plymouth and Samuel, Rev. sol. of Pawlet, Vt.—Mrs. P. D. Leger, P. O. Box 22, Arlington 10, Va.


Also want names of pars. of John Morgan & Mercy J. Holcomb. John Morgan, d. 1865, bur. Perrysville, Ind. mar. (1) ?; ch.: Albert, b. Parkersburg, W. Va. 1852; Willie; mar. (2) Isabella Griffith (sis. of Rachel), liv. Ind. dur. Civ. War; ch.: Lafayette, Frank, Charley & sis. who d. yg. Want names of pars. of Abijah Lovejoy of Fredonia, N. Y. who was one of 1st owners of land in Chicago, then md. to Gurnee, Ill. Which of the doz. or more Archibald Campbells of Va. is referred to by Heitman in Hist. Reg., p. 114? News is sought as to pl. of res., pars., etc. of the Archibald Campbell whose w. was Hannah Flinn & their son, Landy Angile Campbell whose dau. Lucy R. mar. James H. Green. Des. conn. betw. John Cook, son of Francis of Plymouth and Samuel, Rev. sol. of Pawlet, Vt.—Mrs. P. D. Leger, P. O. Box 22, Arlington 10, Va.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE  

1824, N. Y.; d. Woodstock, Ont., July 11, 1897; mar. Joseph Richards, b. Wales, d. 1824, Ont. Sarah had 3 half-sis. she named Anna & a bro. Jackson. Her pars. liv. N. Y. S. & after sis. Anna; her f. mar. twice. -Stella S. Gandy, like to kn. more of Patman. Wd. like to kn. town of Taghkanic. Anson was my gd.f. As yet their deaths, she rem. to Ont. w. her older half-sis. Mary, & was Price Shoemaker, d. 1824, Ont. Sarah had 3 half-sis., 1 named Anna & 2 unk. dau. George Coons (her ancs. fully traced.) F., John M. Shaford, b. 1824, prob. N. Y. State; d. Woodstock, Ont., when & where mar. Thomas B. Price, b. ca. 1826 in N. J., mar. Mary Jane Rogers -Price -Clark -Who were pars. Oscar & Patman line. -Mrs. A. S. Griffin, 1806 McCready Ave., Owensboro, Ky. 


Also Sgt. Alexander Gilreath, b. 1755, mar. June 7, 1871, Wilkes Co., Elizabeth Souther, b. Mar. 11, 1762, Wilkes Co., aft. 1840 cens. as is list. in same. She was dau. Stephen Souther, b. 1830, d. by 1790 cens., mar. Mary __?__ ca. 1760, Wilkes Co.; liv. 1807 when she sells farm there. Ch. of Stephen were Elizabeth, b. 1762: Michael, b.?; Henry, b.?, Mary, b.??; Joshua, b.?; Jesse, b.? & 2 unk. dau. Did Stephen serv. Rev. in any way? 

Also Richard Cook, b. ca. 1786, d. by 1830, Ky., mar. Wilkes Co., N. C., 1806, mar. bond signed by James Martin, Rhoda Gilreth, b. ca. 1786, N. C., d. by 1830 Ky., dau. Alexander & Elizabeth Souther Gilreth. They sell plan. Wilkes Co. 1820, go to Cumberland Co., Ky. where in 1836 dau. Maria Louisa mar. Ch.: Nelson A., b. 1808, mar. Esther Souther Gilreth, niece Racoon Smith, noted pr. of near Louisville, Ky. Who was he and who were her pars.?; Mary Louise, b. ca. 1810, mar. __?__; Ballew; Elizabeth Malena, b. ca. 1812, mar. Elias Foley; Maria Louisa, b. 1815, mar. James Edmund Bartlett; Henderson, b.?, d. y.; Amos, b.?; d. y. Help on ancs. Richard Cook as well as these marrs. to Ballew, Foley & Smith, poss. in Cumberland Co., near Burkesville, Ky., wanted.—Mrs. E. J. Kline, Sr., Butler, Mo. 


Tatman—Ang. signers of Pet. to set up new St. of Westsylvania, dur. dispute betw. Va. & Pa. & bef. Mason-Dixon line, were Joseph Tatman, Sr., John Tatman, James Tatman, Joseph Tatman, Jr., & Jesse Tatman. Where did these men & their fams. live—Va. or Pa.?—Mrs. Harry M. Rankin, 416 East St., Washington Court House, O. 


Want all dates for Richard Price. They liv. in N. J. also.—Mrs. R. S. Bass, 151 N. Fairview St., Decatur, Ill.


Atkins—John Atkins, Sr., b. Mass., 1760, mar. Nancy Stewart in Bourbon Co., Ky. “Hist. of Madison Co., Ill.” states that “he enl. at 16 as a Pat. in Rev. War wh. he serv. w. merit until peace was declared.” He rem. to Ky. wh. he mar. Nancy Stewart. Ch.: William, John, Jr., Charles Ever, b. in Ky., James, Josephine, b. in Ill. Want proof of Rev. serv. of John Atkins, Sr.—Mrs. J. E. Barber, 1900 W. Main St., Decatur, Ill.


Kibbe-West—Wish names of ch. of Moses Kibbe, Rev. sol., d. at Fort Ann, N. Y. 1819. My g.t.gr.d.m. was Johanna Kibbe, mar. David Webb at Fort Ann, N. Y.; son, Noah, b. 1828; dau. Phoebe Ann, b. 1831; md. to Ws. abt. 1845. Was she dau. of Moses Kibbe? Any help wel.—Miss Elsie M. Wood, 545 E. Franklin St., Waupun, Wis.


Also want paras. & bros. of Charles David Ivie, b. 5-18-1806, Va., d. 10-23-1885, Murfreesboro, Tenn., mar. Judith Wood (1st); Martha G. (2nd)—Ruth H. Blunt, 914 Fillmore St., Lynchburg, Va.


Watson-Benn—Want data re two James Watson’s who were officers in Lancaster Co., Pa. Militia dur. Rev. Did one mar. Mary Evans & have sons Thomas, Wm., Lot, James, etc.? Also wish inf. re Henry Benn, b. ca. 1737, pl. unk., w. Mary. May have come fr. Md. or Va. ca. 1783/4 to Northumberland Co., Pa., purch. land fr. Capt. James Poe & his w. Elizabeth, dau. of Gen. James Potter of Penns Valley.—Mrs. C. J. Trickle, 2010 Third St., Baker, Ore.


Also Joseph Fowlkes, Nottoway Co., Va., made will d. Apr. 30, 1789; pr. Sept. 3, 1789 in wh. he named: dau., Sally Fowlkes, Jerusha Fowlkes, mar. Ellington; Betsy Hamlin; son John Fowlkes; son Sterling Fowlkes; Sary Pace (dau.) grand- son, John Parmar; my son Austin Fowlkes; men- tioned, (not names) “beloved wife.” Did Joseph Fowlkes give serv. to country in Rev. War? Wish full name of w. of Joseph; wish to ext. lineage of Joseph to emigrant in this country.


(Continued on page 1242)
**Vermont—Freedom and Unity**

*BY LOUISE (MRS. RAYMOND C.) KOIER*

*Marquis de Lafayette Chapter*

GEORGE WASHINGTON once spoke of Vermont as a country peopled by soldiers. This was literally true for most of our early settlers were men who had first looked on these then uninhabited lands while they were defending their country.

Those who survived those early years produced a race whose endurance and fortitude became a byword—the Spartans of America. Necessity taught them industry and frugality, sharpened their wits and heightened their ingenuity. They believed in letting their neighbors worship as they saw fit. Freedom of thought and action were part of the fabric of their being.

Out of the long struggle with “Yorkers” over land grants, there emerged in 1777 an independent republic in which the towns of the West Side (those on the western side of the Green Mountains) and the towns on the East Side were united. It is significant of their love of freedom that their Constitution contained the first provision forbidding slavery to be written into law by any state. It also contained an act establishing universal manhood suffrage.

It was not until 1791 that Vermont was finally admitted to the Union for which her men had fought so bravely during the Revolution. Among the Green Mountain Boys, colorful characters, such as Ethan Allen of Fort Ticonderoga fame, have made the greatest appeal to the popular imagination.

Others, less dramatic, played an equally important part in building Vermont. No more fitting memorial could be found of such a man than the mansion of John Strong in Addison which now serves as our State D.A.R. Headquarters.

Built in 1796, this was the third house erected by a pioneer who represents the quintessence of Vermont character. Its rear windows command a wide sweep over the waters of Lake Champlain and overlook the scene of many stirring moments in our state and local history.

A few hundred yards from the Strong mansion, not far from the Lake shore, is the site of John's first cabin, built in 1765 on the old cellar hole of one of the houses of the French town. To this home in the spring of 1766, Strong brought his wife and family, traveling from Connecticut by sleigh over the ice-bound Hudson and Lake George to Ticonderoga where he crossed Lake Champlain to his new cabin at Chimney Point in Vermont. Not long after his arrival, John joined the Green Mountain Boys in defense of his land title against the “Yorkers” and for better protection against the Indians. It was during this same year that his son, John Strong, Jr.—the first white child to be born north of Massachusetts—first saw the light of day in the lakeside cabin.

In 1776 John began to build his second home—a brick dwelling which still stands about two-tenths of a mile from the D.A.R. mansion, but the building of this home was interrupted by Indian raids. Mrs. Strong and her children escaped to Whitehall. Meanwhile the father of the Strong family had been captured by Indians and Tories while returning from Rutland where he had been sent to buy beef for the American forces at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. On his release he discovered his family had disappeared and his cabin in ashes. It was not until fall that he discovered his wife and children in a small Dorset tavern where he had stopped for the night after a vain search for his family in Connecticut. Here his older sons had been working a rented farm and taking care of the family while their father served under Colonel Ira Allen.

Two-tenths of a mile south of the Mansion is the smaller brick dwelling which John Strong began to build in 1776 and which he did not finish until after his return to Addison in 1782. Here he and his family lived until the building of the big house in 1796.

When John Strong, Sr., died in the mansion in 1816, his son, Captain John

(Continued on page 1172)
MRS. RICHARD SOUTHGATE
Curator General
1953 - 1956

The Vermont Daughters dedicate this page to their distinguished National Officer

Mrs. Richard Southgate
MRS. DONALD SPEAR ARNOLD

State Regent of Vermont

1953 - 1956

The Vermont Daughters dedicate this page with pride and affection to

Mrs. Donald Spear Arnold, our beloved State Regent
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Barre, Vermont

NORWICH UNIVERSITY
The Military College of the State of Vermont
Northfield, Vermont

Vermont
(Continued from page 1169)
Strong, Jr., inherited much of his extensive acreage. After five generations of the Strong family had lived in the old house, it fell into disrepair and in 1934 the Vermont State D.A.R. purchased the house and one hundred acres of farm land across the road, dedicated as a Memorial Forest Reserve in honor of Mrs. Florence Gray Estey.

Today the old house stands serene and beautiful—a carefully restored memorial of Vermont’s colorful history. The spacious ballroom on the second floor now serves as the D.A.R. Assembly Room while below-stairs, the stately dining room, with its twin wine cupboards flanking the hearth, speak of the generous spirit of a pioneer Vermont family noted for their warm welcome to friend and stranger.

The mansion is open to the public every weekday from June to October and visitors from all over the Union come to admire its gracious rooms and fine old furnishings.

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Rich in historical lore, the Rutland Region was the scene of defiant exploits by Green Mountain Boys during the northern battles of the Revolution. The Crown Point Road that brought Seth Warner and Ethan Allen to victory at Ticonderoga, defeat at Hubbardton and final victory at Bennington has been marked for history as it winds through the forests not far from Rutland.

In the winter the Rutland Region is transformed by heavy snowfall into a paradise for skiers and other winter sportsmen. Pico Peak, one of the nation’s most popular ski resorts, welcomes thousands each year to giant open slopes and thrilling mountainside trails. Pico’s high capacity Constam Alpine Lift was the first built on the North American continent.
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Here is a most ingenious device—both simple and sensible—whereby you can compile all the necessary data about your ancestors back through eight generations.

This large book (10 inches by 12½ inches) starts in the middle and is used in both directions toward the covers, the left-hand portion being used for one's paternal ancestors and the right-hand portion for the maternal line. Each page has certain blocks cut out so that the name of the person concerned, though written only once, appears in the proper place on the various charts on the different pages that pertain to that person.

With these ancestral tablets there is no possibility of error in getting oneself on the right branch of the family tree at the proper time. These ancestral tablets are truly a model of simplicity—an ingenious marvel that will aid and encourage anyone to compile the data on his ancestors in a manner worthy of their respect. By using four books, one for each grandparent, the data can be extended through ten generations.

D. A. R. chapters, state libraries, and historical associations as well as individuals will find this publication invaluable in their work and they will undoubtedly recommend its use to the growing number of Americans who are becoming increasingly pedigree-conscious.

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[1174]
This is the statue that Ann Story Chapter had erected in 1915 to the Green Mountain Boys. It is located in the Main Street Park near the site of the Rutland Fort.

Ann Story Chapter members wish to honor the following Past Regents:

**Mrs. WM. S. Cady, Regent**

*Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, 1893-1895
*Mrs. Walter C. Dunton, 1896-1897
*Mrs. H. H. Dyer, 1897-1899
*Mrs. A. E. Leavenworth, 1899-1901
*Mrs. A. D. Smith, 1901-1903
*Mrs. Emily P. Moor, 1905-1906
*Mrs. David N. Haynes, 1906-1907
*Mrs. C. S. Caverly, 1909-1912
*Mrs. F. C. Cleaver, 1912-1914

*Deceased

50-YEAR MEMBERS

- Mrs. Gertrude Smith Davis, 56 years
- Mrs. Florence Wood Fuller, 56 years
- Mrs. Bertha Philbrick Egelston, 54 years
- Mrs. Christopher R. Roberts, 51 years
- Mrs. Wallace W. Nichols, 50 years

Sponsored by:

- Mr. John M. Hinsman in memory of his mother, Mrs. Mary Mead Hinsman*
- Mrs. Wm. H. Dunn in memory of Mrs. Mary Baldwin Dunn
- Miss Ellen R. Roberts and Henry C. Roberts honor their mother, Mrs. C. R. Roberts
- Mrs. Merle C. Macomber in memory of her mother, Mrs. Louise Bull Billings
- Messrs. Earl and Burton Smith in memory of their mother, Mrs. Martha Smith
- Miss Berenice Tuttle, Charter member of the C. A. R., founded in 1895 by Mrs. M. J. Francisco

Ann Story, wife of Amos Story, came to Vermont from Norwich, Conn. in September 1774. Her husband was killed from a falling tree so that Mrs. Story had the care of bringing up five children. The youngest babe was born in Rutland during the first winter in Vermont. The Story home, located in Salisbury, was a refuge for Ethan Allen’s Green Mountain Boys.

The following members of Ann Story Chapter wish to honor their ancestors and where they resided during the Revolution.

Benedict, Harriet Cross; Col. Daniel Moor, Londonderry, N. H.
Billings, Lillian Tarbell; Daniel Fay, Sr., Hardwick, Mass.
Blakely, Barbara; David Blakely, Woodbury, Conn.
Bromley, Elizabeth Kelley; George Rush, Pawlet, Vt.
Cady, Viola Perkins; Richard Guild, Wrentham, Mass.
Cary, Mildred Daniels; Nathaniel Page, Bed ford, Mass.
Chevalier, Elizabeth Brown; Joseph Cushman, Norwich, Vt.
Clark, Janet Collier; William Hobson, Rowley, Mass.
Cleveland, Susan Gifford; Joshua Crapo, New Bedford, Mass.
Clifton, Eunice Fredette; Edward Danford, Andover, N. H.
Danver, Ethel Harvey; Christopher Sargent, Amesbury, Mass.
Durgin, Doris Smith; Jonathan Allen, Salem, Mass.
Egelson, Bertha Philbrick; James Philbrick, Rindge, N. H.
Everett, Belle Pelton; Samuel Patrick, Hinesburg, Vt.
Fletcher, Eleanor Wood; Ebenezer Wood, Jr., Bennington, Vt.
Forbush, Betsey Handley; Samuel Dickerman, Franctown, N. H.
German, Eloise Brown; Capt. Aaron Osgood, Shutesbury, Mass.
Goodrich, Eleanor Goddard; Peleg Green, North Kingston, R. I.
Grinnell, Bertha Bromley; Bethuel Bromley, Preston, Conn.
Guyette, Blanche True; Francis Dane, Andover, Mass.
Hart, Gladys Hubbard; Joseph Tower, Ira, Vt.
Himes, Ruth Donnelly; Jeremiah Bingham, Cornwall, Vt.
Hobson, Barbara Knipfer; Samuel Curtiss, Southington, Conn.
Holden, Bessie Worden; Lieut. James Barnes, New Fairfield, Conn.
Howard, Caroline Angevine; Col. Gideon Warren, Hampton, N. Y.
Howland, Rachie Parker; Jonathan Parker, Rindge, N. H.
LaMoria, Irene Raymond; Steven Baker, Gloucester, R. I.
Looker, Hazel Wilcox; Hezekiah Maynard, Fair Haven, Vt.
MacDonald, Janet Waterman; Capt. Stephen Jencks, Pawtucket, R. I.
Matthews, Vera Egelson; Abraham Eaton, Reading, Mass.
Mead, Mabel Smith; Benjamin Whipple, Rutland, Vt.
Mellow, Edith; Samuel Cowles, Killingly, Conn.
Meneeley, Vivian Plue; Abijah Hinman, Pittsfield, Mass.
Metzger, Florence Bodfish; Capt. Joseph Bodfish, Barnstable, Mass.
Osgood, Marion Richardson; James Richardson, Westminster, Vt.
Perkins, Amy; Darius Tupper, Salisbury, Conn.
Perkins, Shirley Gibson; Josiah Talmadge, Jr., Bradford, Conn.
Perrin, Betty Hale; Joseph Riford, Sr., Braintree, Mass.
Ransom, Florence Reynolds; Dr. Martin Phelps, Northampton, Mass.
Ross, Harriet Mead; Col. James Mead, Rutland, Vt.
Russell, Marjorie Rousseau; Benjamin Blossom, Plympton, Mass.
Smith, Beth Round; George Round, Clarendon, Vt.
Smith, June Tarbell; Daniel Fay, Sr., Hardwick, Mass.
Sperry, Madlyn Carswell; John Stearns, Epping, N. H.
Stickney, Lena Handley; James Tarbell, Pepperell, Mass.
Swan, Marvel Guyette; Francis Dane, Andover, Mass.
Taylor, Bernice Spafford; Samuel Eddy, Windsor, Mass.
Thomas, Lula Jarvis; Abiathar Joy, Guilford, Vermont.
Tuttle, Berenice R.; Andrew Tuttle, Woodbury, Conn.
Weeks, Flora A.; John Weeks, Woodbury, Conn.
Rutland, Vermont
“Most Progressive City in the State”

Rutland, Vermont, is located at the junction of U. S. 4 & 7 and Vermont 103. It has a population of 17,647 with a trading center of over 110,000. Rutland was charted a town September 7, 1761, and became a city November 19, 1892. The Rutland Free Library has a historical room where all the D. A. R. Lineage Books are kept. There are lectures, discussion groups, exhibits, and a children’s film program at this cultural center. Rutland has many attractions such as the Rutland Country Club, Municipal Swimming Pool, and Rocky Pond Recreation Area. There are fourteen churches of all denominations, plus two high schools, and ten elementary schools. A new Rutland hospital is in the process of construction.

All D.A.R. members, please take this issue with you when traveling through Vermont.
Ann Story Chapter has been on the National Gold Honor Roll for the past two years. We wish to salute the following outstanding Rutland concerns who have made this page possible.

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DAIRY FESTIVAL HOST
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The first Vermont State Dairy Festival held in Rutland, Vermont on June 21st and 22nd this year welcomed the Nation’s Chief Executive. Sponsored by more than 35 of the state’s dairy and agricultural organizations and agencies, the Dairy Festival served as a climax to the observance of June Dairy Month in the United States.

A Presidential Barbecue for 10,000, Festival Princess, Festival Parade and two days of contests and exhibits brought many thousands to Rutland from all parts of the Northeast.

The 1956 Dairy Festival is scheduled for early June.

The following concerns sponsored this page:

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All D.A.R. members, please take this issue with you when traveling through Vermont.
Carlene King Johnson, 22, of Rutland, is Miss U.S.A. 1956. Carlene, who is now under contract to Universal-International Studios in Hollywood, California, is also a Vermont businesswoman. Her business is the designing and creating of jewelry known as "Creations by Carlene, Inc."
PICO PEAK
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Pico Peak, located just East of Rutland on Route US 4, is one of Vermont’s most popular ski resorts. The first Constam Alpine Lift in North America was constructed here in 1941 . . . and, since these pioneering days, thousands of winter sportsmen and tireless junior skiers have enjoyed the clean winter air and sparkling sun on Pico’s giant open slopes and thrilling trails. New uphill facilities and ski slopes have been added as the ski sport attracts more and more Americans to the best fun winter can provide.

Each year the Rutland-Pico Region celebrates Washington’s Birthday weekend with three days of fabulous Winter Carnival providing fully as much fun for spectators as it does for skiing enthusiasts.

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[1181]
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COMPLIMENTS OF A FRIEND
Please Bring This Issue With You When Traveling Through Vermont

[ 1182 ]
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Products of the industries listed below, that have been kind enough to sponsor this page, are in most cases entirely produced from the natural resources found in the Vermont Green Mountains.

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If it’s NEW
it’s at the
VOGUE

When Traveling Through Vermont, Please Bring This Issue With You

[1184]
Castleton was granted a charter in 1761 by Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire. In 1767, Cols. Amos Bird and Noah Lee came from Salisbury, Connecticut to locate and survey the town lines. Because of its location and established routes of travel, Castleton became a frontier town before the Revolution. Transportation facilities and prosperous conditions made it a favorable location for the establishment of educational institutions.

Here at the Zadock Remington Tavern, the Connecticut, Massachusetts and Green Mountain militia and officers, under command of Colonel Ethan Allen, met by appointment to plan the capture of Fort Ticonderoga which, on May 10, 1775, was the first victory in the colonist’s struggle for independence.

At the time of the Battle of Hubbardton during the Burgoyne Invasion of 1777, the northern army, under General St. Clair, retreated through Castleton. The first Vermont Medical College was established in Castleton in 1818 and continued until 1862. The medical college building still stands on the campus of Castleton Teachers College.

Many interesting old homes are located here, among which are those designed by Thomas R. Dake, the architect, who in 1833 also built his masterpiece—the Congregational Church with its most beautiful pulpit.

Lake Bomoseen, Castleton’s resort center, is the largest lake wholly within the boundaries of the state.

Castleton State Teachers College

Significant Dates in its History:
Rutland Grammar School 1787
Castleton Normal School 1867
Castleton Teachers College 1947

For further information write to the office of the President.
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For Information Write
Miss Rebecca Dodd, Bradford, Vermont

ANN STORY ADS
The Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, Vt., with
$1,250 worth of ads in this issue, is so far lead-
ing for this year's Chapter prize for the most
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TUTTLE'S PRINTING
Edward Sharp, Lessee

America
(Continued from page 1152)
in churches, in movies, in comics, in bad
books and so on. . . . There are many
things, which should be changed for the
goodness of our beloved country.

I think it is our duty as newcomers,
to express compliments not only to our
country, our new homeland, but also to
show the ways in which in our opinion
our country can be made the best and the
strongest in the world, not only materially
but spiritually.
Greetings from

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BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT

Commemorating Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777

[1187]
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A private charitable enterprise supported by friends of children throughout the United States.

Founded in 1894 by The Reverend Charles A. Dickinson, a Harvard graduate and native of Westminster, Vermont. The location was called Kurn Hattin because a hill just back of the buildings resembled a hill in Palestine, which is known as the “Horns of Hattin.” It said that the Beatitudes were spoken for the first time near this hill.

This organization offers children from inadequate homes all year round care, superior education, no class numbers more than twenty, a strong vocational and music programs and excellent equipment for carrying them out.

There are three boys’ cottages, two cottages for girls, gymnasiums, and school buildings for both boys and girls, and a special vocational building. A large farm helps to furnish fresh milk, eggs, and vegetables for the children besides giving valuable farm experience. The capacity is ninety boys and forty girls.

Vermont D. A. R. Chapters assist substantially in keeping this aid to children available. Visit Kurn Hattin the next time you pass through New England. There are no designated visiting days or hours. Come anytime.

For further information and a descriptive booklet, address W. I. Mayo, Director, New England Kurn Hattin Homes, Inc., at the main office in Westminster, Vermont, just off Route 5—the main highway between Springfield, Massachusetts, and White River Junction, Vermont.

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Land of Flowers
BY LETTY M. (MRS. STEPHEN H.) FIFIELD

An eager youth in the royal courts of Spain listened to the breath-taking tales of the swashbuckling explorers of the 14th century and dreamed that someday he, too, might venture forth and find a new land where there was gold a-plenty and where men never would grow old.

It was nearly a half-century later when on Easter Sunday, 1513, Ponce de Leon first set foot on this long-sought land, named it Florida, and claimed it for the King of Spain. While his childhood dream was not literally fulfilled in this beautiful Land of Flowers, there are to be found here unbelievable resources for life at its best, together with a beneficent climate which has added years to the lives of those who have come here to escape the rigors of the northern winters. Bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west and south by the Gulf of Mexico, cool breezes temper Florida's warm summer sunshine, and the short winters are warmed by the Gulf Stream which parallels its coasts.

The broad beaches along the Ocean and the Gulf, and the beautiful ridge section through the middle of the peninsula abound in vacation spots, from the palatial hotels of Miami and Miami Beach, often called the Riviera of America, to the modest motor courts, there are accom-
modations for all. And visitors no longer observe a "tourist season." They come from January to December.

The steady growth of Florida's cities and towns testifies to the fact that there are untold benefits for the permanent resident. There is a sustained building program of modest homes which are free of taxes, through Florida's Homestead Exemption Law. With the lovely old estates which have been there since before the War Between the States, the modern palatial homes being built in the elaborate real estate developments, and the little homes with plots of an acre or two, there are accommodations to suit every need, it would seem. Huge age-old oaks, graceful palms swaying in the breeze and exotic flowering trees and shrubs dot the landscape and give the homes a setting that is unexcelled.

Florida abounds in natural resources. Agriculture, with its varied products and early crops bringing above-normal prices, is a major industry. Rated among the finest in the country, the University of Florida's Agricultural Experiment Station in Gainesville is staffed by some of the country's foremost scientists, and has sixteen subject matter departments. It has 18 branch stations and field laboratories strategically located throughout the State, from Santa Rosa County in the extreme west to Dade County on the southern tip of the peninsula. All of the station's resources are available to every citizen, from the big rancher with his hundreds of acres, to the little home gardener.

An imposing number of state parks and memorials are to be found throughout the State, preserving for generations to come evidence of Florida's rich historical background, her lush tropical jungles, her virgin forests, her many springs of crystal-clear water playing amid tropical growth of rarest beauty.

Florida's public schools have a high rating among others of the nation, and her universities and colleges are among the finest of our institutions of higher learning. Cultural attractions include such outstanding features as the incomparable Mountain Lake Singing Tower, where public concerts are given regularly on its famous carillon of 71 bells, weighing 123,264 pounds—the finest and largest carillon ever cast. In Sarasota we find the Ringling Art Museum where John Ringling's famous collection of paintings and statuary is housed in an exquisitely colonnaded building in a lovely setting of sunken gardens of rarest beauty.

St. Augustine, founded in 1565, is the oldest city in the United States, and many historians believe it to be the oldest in North America. Here we find the country's oldest house, the oldest wooden schoolhouse, and the oldest fort. Here also is the Shrine of Our Lady of LaLeche, the first shrine in this country to be dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. A few miles to the north of St. Augustine we find Ribault Monument, which marks the site of the landing of the French Huguenots in 1562 and the first Protestant prayer ever offered in this new land. Religion still plays an important part in the life of Florida. Followers of the Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant faiths have beautiful edifices throughout the State, with many devout worshippers. It is not at all unusual on a Sabbath morning or evening to see crowded churches with large over-flow audiences in the open, listening to the services coming to them over loud speakers. Perhaps this is one reason why the Kefauver Crime Commission's report on Florida states that there is less juvenile delinquency in this State than in any other in the Country.

Key West, the Southernmost city in the United States, has long been the site of one of our country's most important naval installations. The city itself is a bit of the Old World, filled with quaint reminders of our country's early settlers. It is connected with the mainland by the renowned Overseas Highway, 160 miles of beautiful roads traversing long, narrow keys connected by a series of bridges, some of which are several miles long. It is the only highway in the world where one may drive his car 160 miles out to sea.

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State Regent of Florida

in loving tribute

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State Regent, 1954-56
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FLORIDA ADS
Florida sent almost $2,200 worth of ads for
this issue from 35 of its 61 Chapters. Ocklawaha
Chapter led with $415. Next were Orlando
Chapter, with $265; Biscayne Chapter, $228.50;
and Sara De Soto, $223.50. Mrs. Robert W.
Perdue is State Chairman; Mrs. Harold F.
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[1196]
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ORLANDO CHAPTER
Orlando, Florida
Hostess Chapter for Florida State Conference
April 1956

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Bathe in the Original Fountain of Youth
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Constitution Week was one of the most outstanding projects in the history of the National Society. The reports are superb.
FEW DROPPED
The number of members—467—dropped July 1 for non-payment of dues is far less than for any year since 1920 when these records were first tabulated.
Ribaut Monument, erected by the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution, marking the site of the first Protestant landing on American soil, made by Jean Ribaut at Mayport, Florida, on February 18th, 1562.

Sponsored by the following Chapters of District 1.

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[ 1203 ]
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(Continued from page 1192)
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(Continued on page 1209)

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Land of Flowers
(Continued from page 1204)
est dream: an opportunity to enjoy life to the full, and a long life in which to enjoy it. The little lad who dreamed of finding a land rich in gold, with a magic fountain whose enchanted waters would give back his youth to any man who drank of it, came very close to finding his dream come true when he discovered Florida.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
October 13, 1955

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., at 9:30 a.m., Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, presiding.

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

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Miss Carraway, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Loew, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Woollen, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Creype, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Friedli, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Babcock, Mrs. White, Mrs. Shrewder, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Christin, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Kernodle, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Skinner. State Regents: Mrs. Clarke, Miss Massey, Mrs. Allen (Colorado), Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. Hoch, Miss Dennis, Mrs. Machlan, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss Warner, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Clay, Mrs. Abels, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Parsons, Mrs. George, Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Wacker, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Baber, Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Erb, Mrs. Cagle, Mrs. Bixler, Mrs. Buddrus, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Rule, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. McClaugherty, Mrs. Harris.

The President General called attention to the Standing Rules for Board meetings. Miss Carraway filed her report of thirty-six pages in order to save time.

Report of President General

After the 64th Continental Congress, the regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held on April 23, and that night I spoke at the annual dinner dance of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.


Next day Mrs. Nancy Robinson, in charge of women's organizations in the U. S. Treasury's programs for Savings Bonds, came to confer as to continued cooperation of the D. A. R. in selling and buying Savings Bonds.

A reception was attended on the 28th at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. R. Elson in celebration of Dr. Elson's 25th anniversary of his ordination to the ministry. He has been on our National Advisory Committee for the past five years.

On April 29 and again on May 2 our committees met with Mr. B. L. Frishman, architect, in regard to the authorized continuation of Constitution Hall renovations.

The Juniors of Mt. Hope Washington Chapter sponsored a benefit Fashion Show at the Chapter House on the 30th, the President General being among the guests.

The annual luncheon of women in Washington for the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce was attended on May 3.

On May 4 Mrs. Patton and I were honor guests along with Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey, State Regent of Virginia, and other State Officers of Virginia, at all-day programs of the Golden Horseshoe Chapter, Miss Sara E. Hood, Regent. During the morning we were taken over the gardens of Montpelier, former home of President James Madison and Dolly Madison. Mrs. Chester Hazard informally entertained us. A luncheon was held for 100 persons, representing seven Chapters of the area, at the James Madison Hotel in Orange, Va.

Next morning both Mrs. Patton and I testified in favor of the Bricker Amendment before the sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Later I attended the annual Brunch of the Congressional Women's Club, held in honor of the First Lady of the Land, though she was unable to be present because of effects of influenza and greetings from her were brought by President Eisenhower.

For some time I kept busy, not only with accumulated work and correspondence as well as previously-made engagements, but also with efforts to answer the many editorial comments from all over the country criticizing our Continental Congress Resolutions.

On May 6 I flew to New York City to tell briefly of D. A. R. activities for children on Ted Mack's Matinee program over the NBC television network.

Next day I spoke at the 60th anniversary luncheon of the Cumberland County Chapter at Allenberry on the Yellow Breeches, Mrs. Lawrence H. Landis, Regent.

The morning of May 10, with other National and State Officers, I spoke briefly at a meeting of the Ruth Brewer Chapter, Miss Minnie Harper, Regent, held at the Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company building. An Award of Merit was presented to the company's president, Mr. William Montgomery, for his Crusade against Communism. In charge of the program was Mrs. James M. Haswell, State Chairman of
the National Defense Committee. A social hour arranged by the company followed the meeting.

That evening I attended a dinner meeting of the Louisa Adams Chapter, Mrs. C. L. Reddish, Regent, held at the Barney Neighborhood House. A program was given by the Josiah Bartlett Club, J. A. C., sponsored by the Chapter there, under the direction of Miss Mary Glenn Newell, State Chairman of the J. A. C. Committee. The President General and other National and State Officers spoke briefly.

From there I went to the Chapter House for a meeting of the Mary Washington Chapter, Mrs. J. William Harrill, Regent. The President General presented a Charter Member pin by proxy to one of the Chapter's two surviving Charter Members, and also spoke briefly during the program.

On the afternoon of the 13th I installed the new officers and spoke to the members of the Mount Vernon Chapter and presented a 50-year pin to Mrs. Robert M. Reese on behalf of the Chapter, Mrs. C. C. Brown, Regent.

That evening I was a guest and speaker at the dinner meeting of the Katherine Montgomery Chapter, Mrs. John J. Wilson, Regent, at the District Chapter House.

As a guest of Mrs. Mary Spargo, the President General was introduced on the night of the 19th at the annual dinner and stunt party of the Women's National Press Club.

On the 21st about 30 D. A. R. went to Annapolis, Md., for the Armed Forces Day presentation of 52 State and Territorial Flags from the National Society to replace those given to the U. S. Naval Academy in 1937. After the colorful program, we were luncheon guests of the Academy, then visited three of the historic old homes in Maryland's Colonial Capital through the courtesy of Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General.

When the French Ambassador and Madame Cové de Murville entertained on the 23rd at the French Embassy in honor of the former President of France and Madame Vincent Auriol, your President General was among the guests.

Next morning the President General in her capacity gave a $1,000 check for the National Society to establish the Eunice R. Porter Scholarship Fund, the interest to be used for scholarships at Tammssee D. A. R. school. The money was bequeathed to Manor House Chapter by the late Miss Porter and it was presented for the scholarship fund by the Chapter through Miss Minnie C. Hunt, Regent, and Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General.

That afternoon she spoke at the Anacostia Methodist Church when five United States Flags were presented to Girl Scout and Brownie troops by members of the Potomac Chapter.

As the guest of Mrs. L. E. Mayfield, General Chairman, I attended the annual May Breakfast of the Political Study Club, May 26, at the Mayflower Hotel.

During the early afternoon I left by motor for New London, Conn., where next day I was a luncheon guest of the United States Coast Guard Academy authorities, then presented the annual D. A. R. Award of a $100 Government Savings Bond to Cadet David B. Flanagan, of Richmond, Va., for ranking highest in seamanship. Mrs. R. B. MacKenzie, State Regent of Connecticut, was there to present the annual Connecticut State D. A. R. prize.

Next day I spent at Hillside School, one of the D. A. R. Approved Schools, near Marlborough, Mass. A number of other members were there for the day, including Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Regent of Massachusetts. We were taken on a tour of the campus by Headmaster John K. Whitemore. At luncheon, while the faculty and students the President General spoke, Mrs. Whitemore served punch and cakes during the afternoon.

The following day I visited American International College at Springfield, Mass., another one of the D. A. R. Approved Schools. Several D. A. R. members were also there. We saw the various buildings and were entertained at luncheon at the home of Admiral John F. Hines, President General, and Mrs. Hines.

That afternoon I went to Northampton, Mass., where I spent the night at the home of Mrs. Thomas McConnell, National Vice Chairman of our Americanism Committee. That evening we were supper guests of Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, and Mr. Magna at their mountain home, "Camp Rustle."

The next morning Mrs. McConnell and I went to the Cathedral of the Pines near Rindge, N. H., where I was the speaker at the annual Memorial Day services. The D. A. R. wreath was placed at the Altar of the Nation by Mrs. David W. Anderson, Past Vice President General. Among the many D. A. R. there was Mrs. Arnold D. Cutting, State Regent of New Hampshire.

Accompanied by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Librarian General, and Mrs. James D. Skinner, Vice President General, the President General motored to Annapolis, Maryland, June 1, to present the annual D.A.R. Award of a camera to the graduating midshipman, Stephen Douglas Lowe, of Lynn, Mass. There we were joined by other D.A.R. officials, including Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General and National Parliamentarian, Mrs. Ross B. Hager, Vice President General; Mrs. Thomas Stevens George, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, National Chairman and a Past Vice President General.

Preceding the Awards Parade by the midshipmen, there was a reception given by Rear Admiral W. F. Boome, Academy Superintendent, and Mrs. Boome. Afterwards Mrs. George entertained the D. A. R. members at dinner at the Officers' Club.

On Saturday morning, June 4, I flew to Chicago, Ill., where I was met by Mrs. William Small and Mrs. Charles Hoinville, two of our members, who took me on a drive around Chicago, then to the railroad station where I entertained for Ashland, Wisconsin. At Ravine, Wis., I was joined by Mrs. Frank L. Harris, State Regent of Wisconsin.

That night we were met at the station in Ashland by Dr. Gus Turbeville, president of Northland College. We were guests overnight at the college. Next day we attended the bac-
calasate sermon for Northland's commencement exercises, followed by a luncheon for Key Juniors from surrounding high schools. That afternoon, our President General delivered the growing address for our Approved School, and had conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. A reception followed, during which Mrs. Harris and her State Organizing Secretary laid plans for early formation of a new D. A. R. Chapter at Ashland.

Sunday evening we took the train back to Chicago. There next morning I was taken from the station to the airport by Mrs. Henry C. Warner, State Regent of Illinois, who had also attended the commencement programs at Northland College.

The Executive Committee met in all-day session on June 7, with the Special Meeting of the Board of Management held at noon. After the Board Luncheon in the Banquet Hall, 16 members went to the United States Capitol, where we were assigned special parking places by Capitol Police.

At 2 P.M. we presented a Flag of the United States to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, in his office, for use in the Senate Chamber. The Vice President accepted the Flag graciously, and called also for remarks from Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate Majority Leader, and Senator William F. Knowland, Senate Minority Leader. The closing prayer of dedication for the Flag and benediction for the gathering was by the Rev. Frederick B. Harris, D.D., Chaplain of the United States Senate.

On Thursday afternoon, June 9, I appeared on a television program about the correct use of the flag on Station WMAL-TV. Afterwards I was a guest at the party at the British Embassy in honor of the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II. That night I spoke briefly at the annual reception of the Chapter Regents Club of the District of Columbia D. A. R. at the Chapter House.

Arthur Edson, of the Associated Press, had an appointment with me next morning regarding a Flag Day feature story about the D. A. R. and the Flag. 

The occasion of the death of Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, I canceled two engagements, including the luncheon meeting of the Potomac Chapter, on June 11, and attended the funeral for Mrs. Richards in Chicago.

With Mrs. Frances Davis and Mrs. Jeannette Jackson, Chief Clerks in the Office of the Treasurer General, I flew to Chicago that morning and returned that night to Washington. We were met at the airport in Chicago by Mrs. R. M. Beak and Mrs. T. E. Maury, Honorary State Regents of Illinois, and Mr. Maury. We were their luncheon guests and went with them to the funeral. There I paid a D. A. R. tribute to our able and beloved Treasurer General, the first National Officer to die in office for many years. Many D. A. R. members were there.

Honoring Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, National President, the District of Columbia Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars entertained at a tea next afternoon at the home of Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State D. C. W. President.

Another Flag Day program on the correct use of the Flag was given by the President General on the afternoon of the 13th over Station WRC-TV, Washington. We also had excellent radio and press publicity for the D. A. R. and Flag Day through our Public Relations Director in releases from Headquarters.

On June 14 I spoke briefly to a group of Junior American Citizens visiting our Museum; then met with Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the National Society's Finance Committee, to arrange for our regular payrolls and other financial affairs. I was a guest and brief speaker at the annual Flag Day luncheon of the Past Regents Club of Montgomery County held at the Columbia Country Club.

Later that afternoon I was the guest of Mrs. Mary Spargo, our Public Relations Director, at a reception given by press, radio and television organizations in honor of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany. The Chancellor and others spoke.

Princess Luise Ruffo di Calabrie, of Rome, Italy, a member of the Rochambeau Chapter, D. A. R., of Paris, France, who is a direct descendant of Lafayette, visited our Headquarters on the 17th and was the luncheon guest of the President General. A number of District Daughters came to greet her. Tours around the city and on the Potomac were arranged for her by our Public Relations Director.

Next afternoon the Princess and I were guests of the Keystone Chapter, Mrs. Claughton West, Regent, at the home of Mrs. J. C. Stine. The visitor was taken later to the airport by Mrs. Charles S. Miller, State Press Relations Chairman for the District of Columbia.

During the late afternoon I attended a tea given at her home by Mrs. Taylor O. Timberlake, Regent of the Continental Dames Chapter.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on the 21st, by call of the President General, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General, and transact other business arising from the vacancy.

After the customary opening, the President General paid high tribute to Mrs. Richards and conducted a short Memorial Service. The Board passed a resolution of respect for Mrs. Richards and authorized the establishment of a Gertrude Gilpin Oliver Richards Memorial Fund to have a memorial to her for one of the D. A. R. Schools.

Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen was unanimously elected Treasurer General to fill Mrs. Richards' unexpired term. Called over the phone from the Board Room, Mrs. Woollen graciously accepted and said she would take over the duties of the office to the best of her ability.

On the 23rd Mrs. Woollen came to Headquarters to begin her work. In the Treasurer General's office she was installed in her new position by the President General, who administered the oath of office and placed an official National Officer's ribbon over her shoulder.

Present for the brief ceremony were Mrs. Frances Davis, Chief Clerk of the Accounting Department, and Mrs. Jeannette Jackson, Chief Clerk of the Records Room Department, both
directly under the Treasurer General; and Miss Janie Glascock, Chief Clerk of the Business Office.

Mrs. Woolen then spent a full day of hard work in her office. She and Mrs. Newton Montgomery, a District Daughter, who succeeded her as Chairman of the Finance Committee, were guests of the President General at a luncheon conference.

Next day I wrote letters to be sent to all Members of Congress urging their support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 40, introduced by Senator William F. Knowland, under which the President would be authorized and requested to designate the week of September 17-23 as Constitution Week. Similar letters were also mailed to all Senators and Representatives by Mrs. Juanita N. Cassidy, Executive Secretary of the National Defense Department.

For my first visit to my home since last Christmas, I left by motor on the 25th for New Bern, N. C.

On July 14, accompanied by Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General and National Defense Chairman, I took a plane from Washington for Mexico City as the first stop of a trip to visit four of our Overseas Units.

That afternoon at the airport in Mexico City we were met by Mrs. Melville H. Tatspaugh, Organizing Regent and Regent of the two-year-old John Edwards Chapter, and a dozen of the other 22 chapter members. We were welcomed with flowers and mariachis (Mexican costumed musicians). After being driven to the Geneve Hotel, we had dinner with the members at Passey's restaurant.

Next morning Mrs. Tatspaugh and others took us to the Johnson School where the Chapter assists in the work among young children afflicted with polio, blindness, deafness and other physical defects. Then we were taken sightseeing.

Luncheon for 15 was served at the American Club. Mrs. Patton and I spoke and answered questions about D. A. R. work. There was more sightseeing in the afternoon.

A reception that evening at the home of Mrs. Edwardo Larranaga, Chapter Treasurer, was attended by many members and guests, including several representatives of the American Embassy.

Following sightseeing Saturday morning, we placed a huge "D. A. R." wreath on the Monument to Mexico's Independence. Luncheon for 16 was served at the University Club. There was more sightseeing afterwards.

Sunday morning Mrs. William Hinrichs, Chapter Vice Regent, Mrs. Hinrichs, and Mrs. Tatspaugh took us to the Floating Gardens, then to Cuernavaca and finally to the home of Mrs. Adolfo Blumenkron, sister of Mrs. Tat

Mrs. Tatspaugh and Mrs. Hinrichs took us to the airport Monday morning. From there we flew to Guatemala City. At the airport we were met by a representative from the American Embassy.

Mrs. Thomas Mann, wife of the charge of affairs, and Mrs. William B. Connett, Jr., wife of the Second Secretary of the Embassy, took us on a drive next day to the historic Colonial Capital of Antiqua and other parts of the Guatemala area.

That evening we were entertained at the home of Mr. Mann, who was temporarily in charge of the Embassy pending the arrival of the new Ambassador.

Later, along with the Connetts, we were dinner guests of Mr. John Rives, of the Embassy Staff, who had met us upon our arrival.

Wednesday morning we were driven to the airport by Mr. Rives and took a plane for the Canal Zone.

At the airport for Balboa and Panama City we were met by Mrs. William N. Taylor, Regent, and Mrs. Ralph F. Schnell, Past Regent, of the Panama Canal Chapter, which was organized in 1925.

We were driven around the area, with a visit and tea at the Bella Vista Children's Home, where the chapter gave and maintains a large dormitory for girl orphans.

That evening we had dinner with Chapter members at the Tivoli Hotel, where we stayed during our visit, and told them of D. A. R. programs and projects.

Next morning we went with Mrs. Taylor to the Control Tower at the Miraflores Locks of the Panama Canal, where we were permitted to turn the lever which opened the lock gates for two large vessels in the Canal.

On behalf of the Chapter, Mrs. Taylor presented an Award of Merit to Brig. Genl. John S. Seybold, U. S. A., Governor of the Canal Zone. It was our privilege to be with her at the presentation.

Later Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Patton and I made a tape recording for radio broadcast during Constitution Week over the Caribbean Forces Network which is affiliated with the Armed Forces Radio Network.

Following luncheon with Mrs. Taylor at El Panama Hotel, we went on another sightseeing drive, especially visiting Old Panama City.

From 4:30 to 6:30 the Chapter entertained about 75 prominent women of the section at a tea at the Officers' Club of the Albrook Air Force Base.

That evening Mrs. Taylor was hostess at her home at a buffet supper to meet the Right Reverend R. H. Gooden, Bishop of the Episcopal Missionary District of the Canal Zone, and Mrs. Gooden.

On the morning of the 22nd, Mrs. Taylor took us to call on Lieut. General William K. Harrison, U. S. A., at Fort Amador. As commander-in-chief of the Caribbean Command, he talked to us for an hour on national defense.

Admiral Milton E. Miles, U.S.N., Commandant of the 15th Naval District, then received us at his Headquarters office.

We were sorry to have to cancel an appointment with Major General R. C. Hood, Jr., Commander, Carribean Air Command, at Albrook Air Force Base, because of an engagement to meet the President of the Republic of Panama,
Senor Don Ricardo Arias E., at the Presidential Palace, on which construction was started in 1563.

The Canal Zone Branch of the National League of American Pen Women entertained at a luncheon in our honor at the Officers' Club of Fort Amador. We both spoke briefly.

During the afternoon there was more sight-seeing with Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Luis C. Prieto, Organizing Regent.

That evening we were guests at a farewell D.A.R. party at the home of Mrs. Schnell. Later we took a plane at Panama City, on route to Puerto Rico.

Mrs. R. W. Ramirez de Arellano, Regent, and a number of other members of the Puerto Rico Chapter, as well as two husbands of members and several visiting D.A.R., met us July 23 at the San Juan airport.

An official welcome was also extended by Senora Felisa Rincon De Gautier, City Manager of San Juan, who was elected "Woman of the Americas for 1954-55." Newspaper and television photographers took pictures of us as we went toward the airport restaurant.

There a luncheon was served in our honor. At its close Professor Rafael Ramirez, husband of the Chapter Regent, read lengthy and laudatory proclamations welcoming Mrs. Patton and me to San Juan. At the conclusion of each Senora Felisa presented us both with large and symbolic keys to the city.

After the luncheon we were taken by motor by Dr. and Mrs. Jose Gallardo to their home at the University of Puerto Rico, where we were their house guests.

That evening we were honorees at a dinner party for D.A.R. members, their husbands, and other guests at the residence of Mrs. Ramirez. Following the repast Dr. Ramirez, a native of Puerto Rico and an authority on its history and resources, exhibited and explained valuable old documents and relics.

Next morning we accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Gallardo and Professor Ramirez on a motor trip all around the northern and western sides of the island, stopping for luncheon at the Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico, a Presbyterian school. Other stops were made for panoramic views at scenic and historic sites. The two men told us of the background and modern improvements all along the drive.

Late in the afternoon we arrived at our overnight stop at the Guest House on the waterfront at Parguera. Many other D.A.R. and members of their families joined us there.

After dinner we went on a boat trip on the moonlit Caribbean Sea to view the phosphorescent waters of a unique cove, one of the natural scenic wonders of the hemisphere.

On the morning of the 25th we drove to Guanica for the dedication of a D.A.R. marker honoring Gen. Nelson A. Miles and his Army troops who brought the American Flag for the first time to Puerto Rico on July 25, 1898.

A parade by the 65th Regiment, U.S.A., composed mostly of Puerto Ricans, by Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, City Departments and two bands passed by us with other dignitaries on the Reviewing Stand which had been built near the marker at the narrow harbor where General Miles had entered 57 years previously.

As it was a Patron Saint's Day in Guanica and also a holiday for the third anniversary of the Puerto Rican Constitution and Flag, there were large crowds on the streets and at the Bay for our D.A.R. program.

Presiding was a city official who spoke only in Spanish. Welcome was extended by Senora Esperanza Ydrach de Quinones, City Manager, who co-operated wonderfully with the D.A.R. Chapter in placing the marker on the volcanic substance base on which the 1898 troops had carved the name of the battalion and date of their arrival at Guanica.

The President General spoke at the exercises and with Senora Esperanza unveiled the marker. The Honorary President General also spoke briefly. We were introduced by Professor Ramirez. The chief speaker was Col. Frank Harrison, U.S.A., Commanding Officer of the 65th Regiment.

The Regimental Band played before, during and after the ceremony. There were fireworks at intervals. At 11 a.m. a Coast Guard plane passed and dropped flowers into the water near the marker.

Senora Esperanza was hostess later at a luncheon for about 150 persons, Puerto Rican food being served in abundance.

From Guanica Mrs. Patton and I rode with Mrs. Holger H. Hansen along the southern coast of the island for another scenic drive. In practically all the towns there were public celebrations in the plazas for holiday observance of Puerto Rico's Constitution anniversary.

At Arroyo we stopped to see a marker erected last year at the plaza there by the D.A.R. Chapter to honor Samuel F. B. Morse and the telegraph line he erected near there in 1858, the first in Puerto Rico.

At Silanas we were taken on a special, personally-conducted tour of the Paper Mate Pen plant, with refreshments. In Humacao we stopped by Mrs. Hansen's home, rejoined the Gallardos and Professor Ramirez for the remainder of the ride to San Juan.

Following dinner at the Normandie Hotel, we were introduced at a party being given in another part of the hotel for social workers from various places taking summer courses at the University of Puerto Rico. We went on a sightseeing trip around San Juan before returning to the Gallardo home. We regretted that there was not time to go by the President's Palace for a reception to which we had been invited.

After breakfast next morning, the 26th, Mrs. Ramirez, Mrs. Rafael A. Gonzales and another Chapter member came to take us to the airport, where we took a plane for Havana, Cuba, with stops in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Mrs. George A. Curry, State Regent, Mrs. Vicente Pardo, Chapter Vice Regent and former Regent, and Mrs. Roger Johnson, Chapter Treasurer of the Havana Chapter, met us at the airport in Havana and took us to the Hotel Nacional de Cuba, where we were guests of the Chapter for our visit in Cuba.

The next morning Mrs. Curry and Mrs. Johnson came to take us for a drive around Havana. A Chapter luncheon for 24 was held at the
Biltmore Club. Then we went to the nearby home of Mrs. Pardo for a D.A.R. meeting. Mrs. Curry presided. Mrs. Patton and I spoke.

Mrs. Stephen G. Ryan, new Regent for the Chapter, was out of town but had come to several of the events arranged for us while we were in Mexico City.

Wednesday night a reporter from the Havana Post came to interview us at the hotel. The next night he brought a photographer to take our pictures. In addition, the D.A.R. luncheon was well covered with articles and pictures in the press.

Early Thursday morning we left by motor for a drive of about 125 miles around the north shore of the island, east of Havana, stopping to see a sugar mill. There we were served Coca-colas at the large home of the mill administrator. Accompanying us were Mrs. Curry, Mrs. Pardo, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Herbert W. Tufts, past State Regent.

With other members we were guests at luncheon at the home of Mrs. Thomas M. Findlay. This was a large, century-old Cuban mansion. Later we went to see a 200-year-old Cuban residence filled with museum pieces of furniture and objets d'art.

At night we were shown historic sites and structures of old Havana by Dr. and Mrs. Pardo, with dinner at the Paris Restaurant which was within the district of the formerly-walled city.

After a sightseeing drive and a visit to Mrs. Johnson's home to see her large collections of snail shells next day, we went to the American Club for luncheon with Mrs. Curry and Mrs. Johnson. Then we took a long drive along the northern coast to the west of Havana.

Mr. and Mrs. Findlay called for us that evening and took us to a buffet dinner at the home of Mrs. William P. Bryant, a member of the D.A.R. Chapter.

Mrs. Johnson picked us up at the hotel Saturday morning and took us to the home of Mrs. Curry for luncheon. There we were joined by Mrs. Pardo. The three members drove with us to the airport, where we boarded a plane that afternoon to Washington, D.C.

On August 4, Mrs. Mary Spargo, our Public Relations Director, and I went to the office of Senator Karl Mundt to have a picture made of the Senator and me with the two Indian Schools Flags he purchased for us to present to our two Indian Schools. These flags were flown over the United States Capitol on July 4. It was planned to raise them with appropriate ceremonies at the two Indian Schools on Constitution Day.

Later a picture was taken of the two United States Flags also flown over the Capitol on July 4, which were bought for us by Senator George D. Aiken, to be presented to our two D.A.R. Schools at Tamassee, S. C., and Grant, Ala., for flag-raising ceremonies on Constitution Day.

To show the gratitude felt for our Society by recipients of our scholarships, Miss Bettie Jean Foust came to call on me during August to express appreciation for her medical aid scholarship and to get information as to how to go about joining the D.A.R.

Sunday, August 21, I left Washington by motor for Berea, Ky. On the following night I was among the guests at a buffet dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Drukker and Dr. and Mrs. Wilson Evans at the Drukker home.

Next morning the President General and other officers attended the joint meeting of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Districts of the Kentucky State D.A.R. Society, Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, State Regent, and Mrs. F. Clagett Hoke, State Vice Regent, being in charge along with the District Chairmen and Hostess Chapter Regents.

Between the morning and afternoon meetings, luncheon was served in the Boone Tavern dining room. A musical program was announced by Mrs. Rolf E. Hovey, Regent of the Berea-Laurel Ridges Chapter. A campus tour was arranged for the later afternoon.

A picnic supper was enjoyed that evening at the Berea College property which had been cleared and improved for the presentation of the College's Centennial symphonic drama, "Wilderness Road."

Prior to witnessing this historical production of the Southern Mountain People in the Indian Fort Theater, Dr. Drukker escorted the President General, the State Regent, the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne and Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary Presidents General, to the stage for a brief ceremony.

Mrs. Hovey presented Mrs. Hudson, who introduced Mrs. O'Byrne and Mrs. Patton, then presented Miss Carraway to Dr. Drukker. As Assistant to the College President, Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, who was away on vacation, Dr. Drukker read a citation praising the National Society, D.A.R., for its work in patriotic education and presented to Miss Carraway for the National Society the Berea Centennial Award. The President General spoke briefly in expressing gratitude for the honor to the Society.

Other National Officers attending the programs, in addition to many Kentucky members and other guests, were Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Thomas Earle Stirling, Vice President General; and two visiting State Regents, Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler of Ohio and Mrs. Robert H. Humphrey of Georgia.

The augmented Buildings and Grounds Committee in charge of the renovations in Constitution Hall met September 1 with the Chairman, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, to inspect the work under way in the auditorium and to approve some additional features. Mr. B. L. Frishman, supervising architect, met with the members. Later Mrs. Haig was hostess at luncheon for the committee members.

On September 7, Mrs. Eugene Gary, Chairman of the Congress Platform Committee, was at Headquarters to view the enlarged stage in Constitution Hall and make plans with the President General for the 65th Congress. She was a luncheon guest.

Next day, the President General held a Press Conference, called by Mrs. Mary Spargo, Public Relations Director, to give out news on Constitution Week and Constitution Hall renovations. There was a splendid attendance of reporters, including representatives of all three major news agencies, and much publicity resulted.
Meanwhile, work continued at a rapid pace on Constitution Week plans. So many thousands of pieces of literature were ordered from the National Defense Office that the President General worked in that office for most of two days to help the staff there fill the orders.

On the 11th I drove to New York to represent our Society at the Conference of National Organizations held by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. The programs were well-worth-while, emphasizing the continuing need of public support for polio drives, patient care, increased research and technological training. Beginning Sunday evening, the meetings were concluded Tuesday evening.

From New York I motored Wednesday the 14th, to Valley Forge, Pa., where I inspected the new installations at the Memorial Bell Tower. Then I continued to Lancaster, Pa., where Donegal Chapter was hostess to seven Chapters of that area at an annual group luncheon meeting in observance of the approaching Constitution Week. It was my privilege to be chief speaker at the program, over which Mrs. Samuel H. Rogers, Chapter Regent, presided. Television pictures and press interviews were held in connection with the luncheon. Also an honor guest was Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Treasurer General.

Thursday afternoon I participated in a television program over Station WTTG, Washington, arranged by Mrs. W. O. Burtner, during which Mrs. J. William Harrill, Regent of the Mary Washington Chapter, presented an Award of Merit to Judge Carl B. Hyatt.

That night I addressed a joint meeting of the District of Columbia D.A.R. Magazine and Magazine Advertising Committees at the Chapter House. Presiding were the respective State Chairmen, Mrs. L. I. McDougle and Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin.

A breakfast conference was held on the 16th with Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, Chairman of our Congress Hospitality Committee, who was accompanied by Miss Virginia Horne, past State Regent of North Carolina.

That afternoon I spoke briefly at the Constitution Day program of the District of Columbia D.A.R., at the National Archives Building. In charge were Mrs. Francis B. Appelbee, State Historian; and Miss Faustine Dennis, State Regent.

During the evening I attended the Constitution Day meeting of the Keystone Chapter, Mrs. Claughton West, Regent, held at the Chapter House.

Sunday I attended St. Thomas Episcopal Church and heard the rector speak of Constitution Sunday and the Constitution, as requested by the President General, by Mrs. Joseph B. Paul, Congress Program Chairman, and other members of the church. This was one of many such church service references on September 18 to the religious foundations of our Nation throughout the country, including the one at the National Presbyterian Church here in Washington, of which one of our D.A.R. Advisory Committee members, the Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., is minister.

That afternoon I motored with Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, and Mrs. James D. Skinner, Vice President General, to Washington Grove, Maryland, where I was the speaker at a community observance of the 16th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, which had been started and directed by Mrs. Henry J. Walther, past Regent of the Prince Georges Chapter, D.A.R. A coffee hour followed the community program. Mrs. Walther then entertained us at supper at her nearby house, also having several of her Chapter members as guests.

The President General was an honor guest at the opening Coffee Hour of the Tenth National Conference on Citizenship, held September 19-21 at the Statler Hotel, Washington. A number of other D.A.R. members also attended various programs during the Conference, and an attractive D.A.R. booth was maintained there by the National Society in co-operation with District Daughters under the chairmanship of Mrs. James M. Haswell, State Chairman of the National Defense Committee. Hundreds of persons visited the booth, and much National Defense literature was distributed free.

At the Naturalization Court during the Conference September 21 the President General spoke on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship." As usual, our National Society was the only patriotic organization thus represented on the program.

Countess Helene d'Andlau, of Paris, France, a member of our Rochambeau Chapter, visited our Headquarters on Thursday, September 22, after having spent some time at Harvard University during the summer and then having been entertained by our members in Salt Lake City, Reno, Santa Fe and other parts of the country.

The Countess was the President General's guest at a Dutch Treat Dinner of the Eugenia Washington Chapter that evening, at the Tally Ho Restaurant. Miss Elizabeth O. Cullen is Chapter Regent. Previously the Countess was interviewed at the District Chapter House for an illustrated article in the Washington Post and Times Herald. On Friday night the Countess was the guest of the President General for the season's opening concert in the newly-renovated Constitution Hall.

Mrs. John A. Massey was hostess to other members of the National Board Dinner Committee at a luncheon meeting at her home on September 27, to make plans for the National Board Dinner to be held October 12.

After working at the office on the morning of the 28th, I left by motor with Mrs. James B. Patton, Honorary President General, for Aspenbury Park, N. J., to attend the Annual State Fall Meeting of the New Jersey D.A.R. at the Hotel Berkeley-Carteret.

Next day the President General and others were luncheon guests of Mrs. Thomas Earle Reeves, State Regent.

The afternoon program included reports of State Officers and State Chairmen. Mrs. Patton was the chief speaker.

At night the banquet was followed by a reception honoring the President General and Mrs. Patton.

Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, Vice President General, was hostess to out-of-State guests and members of the State Board next morning at breakfast.
The programs during the morning and afternoon were divided by a recess for a luncheon. The President General was the final speaker.

Among the National Officers in attendance at all or some of the meetings were Mrs. Patton and Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary Presidents General; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Greenlaw and Mrs. Ashmead White, Vice Presidents General; and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Honorary Vice President General.

On Monday afternoon, October 3, Mrs. Patton and I arrived by motor at the home of Mrs. Lawrence F. Vories, of Harmony, R. I., State Vice Regent and long National Chairman of our Congress Registration Line Committee. We were her house guests for two nights.

The State Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island D.A.R. was held October 4 at the North Scituate Baptist Church, with the Moswansicut Chapter as Hostess Chapter, Mrs. William R. Arnold, Regent. Presiding was Mrs. Vories, in the absence of Mrs. Charles E. Hurdis, State Regent, who had been seriously ill for some time.

Mrs. Patton was the chief speaker of the morning meeting. After the luncheon the President General spoke. Then both answered questions from the large audience.

Following adjournment, Mrs. Vories, Mrs. Patton and I went to see Mrs. Hurdis at her home. Mrs. Hurdis passed away later on October 9. Automatically Mrs. Vories then became State Regent.

From Harmony Mrs. Patton and I drove on the 5th to Swampscott, Mass., arriving in time for luncheon at the New Ocean House with Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Regent of Massachusetts.

That evening we were among the guests and speakers at a dinner meeting of the Massachusetts State Officers’ Club, Mrs. Wright, president, presiding.

The October State Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters was convened next morning by Mrs. Hepburn. Hostess Chapters were Deane Hillside School, Mr. John K. Whittemore, Headmaster. Pledges were taken for a room in the planned new schoolhouse at the school.

The President General was the speaker at the evening banquet, which was followed by a reception.

Next morning there were more reports, with the President General participating in a Press Relations Symposium. Adjournment came at noon.

Among other guests at the meetings were Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Harold E. Erb, State Regent, Miss R. Eshleman, Acting Secretary; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Upon return to Washington October 8, our National Society was hostess that evening at a large and lovely reception in our D.A.R. Museum, honoring the President General, Mr. Edgar Williamson, Jr., and other officers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In charge of arrangements was Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, with the assistance of other District Daughters.

On Monday, October 10, the President General attended a meeting of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Newton Montgomery, Chairman. Later during the morning she held a press conference about the results of Constitution Week and plans for the Board Meeting programs during this week. She was the luncheon guest of Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, Personnel Committee Chairwoman, who entertained the Personnel Committee members prior to their afternoon business meeting.

Tuesday was held the regular meeting of the Executive Committee, with the customary luncheon. That evening the President General spoke at a meeting of present and past Vice Presidents General at the Mayflower Hotel, then attended a reception given by the Judge Lynn Chapter at the Chapter House in honor of Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig.

Wednesday there were the meetings of State Regents, with reports and plans given by National Chairmen of National Committees. A snack-bar luncheon was served.

During the afternoon there was the program at Oak Hill Cemetery for the dedication of the National Society’s memorial to the late William Tyler Page, author of “The American’s Creed.” After the marker program, Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Organizing Secretary General, was hostess at a tea at Dumbarton House, in honor of the President General and other National Officers.

The National Board dinner was held that night at the Mayflower Hotel.

The Society and the President General are grateful to those of our National Officers and National Chairmen who have, at various times, represented her upon occasions of importance, when conflicting engagements made her attendance impossible.

Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, First Vice President General, on June 5th presented the Society’s annual award, a portable typewriter, to Cadet John T. Hamilton of Towson, Md., the graduating cadet rating highest in mechanics, at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

On August 5th, Mrs. Trewhella presented the Society’s annual award of a $50 Savings Bond to Cadet-Midshipman Eugene W. Landy, of Bradley Beach, N. J., who ranked highest in Naval Science and Tactics at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, King’s Point, N. Y.

Mrs. James W. Butler, of the District of Columbia, State Chairman of the Conservation Committee, on June 22, was our representative at the Forest Fire Prevention Program, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, National Chairman, Press Relations Committee, was present at the National Unity Day ceremonies on June 28th held at the Statue of Liberty. This ceremony was arranged by the American Museum of Immigration, Major General U. S. Grant, 3rd, President.
Miss Lilian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice President General, laid our Society's wreath on General Rochambeau's statue on July 1st, at a ceremony arranged by the Rochambeau Commission, Commonwealth of Virginia, Mr. Charles Parmer, Chairman.

Mrs. Warder Lee Braerton, Vice President General from Colorado, attended on July 11 the dedication of the Air Force Academy at Lowry Air Force Base in Denver.

Mrs. Len Young Smith of Illinois represented the State Regent and President General at the Traffic Safety Seminar at Northwestern University Traffic Institute, August 2-4.

The Society mourns the loss of four outstanding members. Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer General and Past Vice President General, passed away June 8 at her home in Chicago. Mrs. Kent Hamilton of Toledo, Ohio, Honorary Vice President General since 1944, Vice President General 1915-16, and Past State Regent of both Missouri and Ohio, died August 15. Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, Past First Vice President General, Chaplain General and Vice President General, passed away September 6 at Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Charles E. Hurdis, State Regent of Rhode Island, died October 10.

Many of our members have remembered our Society with bequests or gifts. A bequest of $24,375 was received June 9 from Miss Julia C. Fish, of Cleveland, Ohio, a former member of the Finance Committee and was set up as the Julia C. Fish Endowment Fund.

A bequest of $8,000 was received in July from the late Mrs. T. C. Frazer, member of the Agnes Pruyn Chapman Chapter, of Warsaw, Ind., and former State Officer, to be established as the Ada W. Frazer Scholarship Fund, with interest for Tamassee scholarships.

Previously a bequest of $1,000 for our buildings came from Una E. Alden, of Boston. More recently notice was received that Carrie A. Cobb, of Philadelphia, left $1,000 to the Society for any purpose designated by the Society. A bequest of $1,000 left to the Manor House Chapter of Washington, D. C., by the late Eunice R. Porter was turned over to the National Society by the late Bernard Porter, Regent, and set up as the Eunice R. Porter Scholarship Fund, with interest for Tamassee scholarships.

Previously a bequest of $500 for the permanent endowment fund of the Chicago Chapter; (2) $12,500 to Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School to build a faculty house to be called the "J. DeForest Richards House," and $5,000 as an endowment fund for this house to be called the "Gertrude O. Richards Endowment Fund"; (3) $12,500 to Tamassee D.A.R. School for a faculty house to be called the "Gertrude O. Richards House," and $5,000 to the school as an endowment for this house to be known as the "J. DeForest Richards Endowment Fund"; and (4) one-half of the residue of the estate to the National Society to be known as the "Gertrude O. Richards Endowment Fund", the income to be used "for awards to students in public high schools and in the Approved D.A.R. Schools and Colleges for the best essays on 'Our American Heritage and Our Responsibility for Preserving it.' The details of making such awards shall be within the sole control and discretion of the said National Society."

Another gift of $10,000 from Mrs. Charles Simpson Atwell, of the Captain William Sanders Chapter, Port Arthur, Texas, and her husband, for use in the construction of a dormitory for small boys was received by the National Society in early July.

Still another substantial gift of 50 shares of Detroit Edison Capital stock from our "anonymouse" donor came to the National Society during the summer.

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Under the terms of the will of the late Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, at trust fund was established, its income to go to her sister. At the death of the sister, the following items were bequeathed for D.A.R. projects:

1. $500 for the permanent endowment fund of the Chicago Chapter; (2) $12,500 to Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School to build a faculty house to be called the "J. DeForest Richards House," and $5,000 as an endowment fund for this house to be called the "Gertrude O. Richards Endowment Fund"; (3) $12,500 to Tamassee D.A.R. School for a faculty house to be called the "Gertrude O. Richards House," and $5,000 to the school as an endowment for this house to be known as the "J. DeForest Richards Endowment Fund"; and (4) one-half of the residue of the estate to the National Society to be known as the "Gertrude O. Richards Endowment Fund", the income to be used "for awards to students in public high schools and in the Approved D.A.R. Schools and Colleges for the best essays on 'Our American Heritage and Our Responsibility for Preserving it.' The details of making such awards shall be within the sole control and discretion of the said National Society."

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Mail to the official lists have been copies of the new Bylaws and the Committee Directories. Soon to go out will be the 1955 Congress Proceedings, unavoidably delayed this year because the stenotypist did not get the copy to us until June. Under preparation is a new edition of the Handbook.

Many references to the National Society have appeared in the Congressional Record, and our thanks are hereby again expressed to the Members of Congress for inserting them. Senator George W. Malone of Nevada had a complete set of our 64th Continental Congress Resolutions put in the Record, and the Resolution on "Protect America's Future Through Patriotic Education" was inserted separately also by the Hon. Harris Ellsworth, Representative from Oregon.

The President General's address to the Continental Congress has put in the Congressional Record by Senator Sam J. Ervin.

The work of the National Society along lines of national and community interests was recognized when the President General served as one of the judges for the Community Project contest of McCall's Magazine.

As you will see today, Constitution Hall has been greatly improved during the summer at a cost of almost $90,000. The stage has been permanently enlarged, with a new floor, two new television platforms have been installed; new tile floors of a light gray shade have been laid throughout the auditorium; and the approximately 4,000 seats have been refinished, with new rubber foam and attractive new gray upholstery. Our appreciation is hereby expressed to those who ably directed this important project: Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee; Harold L. Maynard, Managing Director of Constitution Hall; and B. L. Frishman, supervising architect.

A 48-page booklet, profusely illustrated, was published September 17 by the National Society to give information on our Approved Schools, and with a survey of their work and graduates through the years, as well as on D.A.R. patriotic education in general. This booklet was authorized by the President General and Mrs. Mary Spargo, Public Relations Director. It will be distributed free.

This was only one phase of our outstanding observance of CONSTITUTION WEEK September 17-23, as voted by Continental Congress, in line with our year's theme: "Protect America's Future through Patriotic Education." Marvelous reports on CONSTITUTION WEEK have poured through.
in from all parts of the country, and the gratitude of the President General goes to all who assisted in so many ways.

Her appreciation is also expressed to our staff employees who aided in the extra work involved in the CONSTITUTION WEEK observances. There were special exhibits in the D.A.R. Museum, D.A.R. Library, Historian General's Archives Room, and the National Defense Department. The literature mailed out by the National Defense Office was three times greater than for the entire previous year. The physical work entailed in filling these orders was great, but our staff toiled valiantly to get them out promptly. The Public Relations Director also worked ably in getting out many releases for press, radio and television, with outstanding results, all together making the efforts well worthwhile.

The National Vice Chairmen appointed to help with CONSTITUTION WEEK rendered excellent service, and the President General wishes to thank them and all officers and members who assisted in making our week's reports so splendid.

A few samples of our Constitution Week results have been assembled for your inspection on the second floor of our Administration Building by Mrs. Spargo and Mrs. Dorothy Mackey, who have helped valuably with the reports.

My deep gratitude to all who have helped make Constitution Week such a great success in our long work in behalf of the preservation of our Constitutional Government.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY,
President General.

The President General announced that the celebration of Constitution Week was proclaimed by the Governors of forty-five States and the District of Columbia, Hawaii and the Canal Zone.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewella, had no report.

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

Report of Chaplain General

Your Chaplain General has written 450 letters, installed five groups of officers in various organizations.

Attended two chapter meetings in the late spring as a guest speaker. Placed two markers on the graves of members. The main speaker at the placing of a marker dedicated to the soldiers of three world wars. This took place in Gainsboro, Tennessee.

Celebrated Flag Day in her home, on the lawn. Appeared on television for a fifteen-minute program during Constitution Week.

Conceived the idea of placing copies of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence in every county school in Davidson County. The Regents Council in the county took the idea to heart and we were successful in placing 158 documents in 79 county schools.

Represented the D.A.R. on a forum for better education, fostered by the Governor of Tennessee.

HOY L. GUPTON,
Chaplain General.

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

Report of Recording Secretary General

Immediately after the close of the Sixty-fourth Continental Congress resolutions and letters as directed by the Congress were sent to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, heads of the Defense, Army and Navy establishments, members of the United States Congress and others. Many replies have been received, commending the Society.

The resolutions adopted by the Sixty-fourth Continental Congress were prepared and printed in pamphlet form for distribution. The Bylaws were prepared for publication with the inestimable assistance of Mrs. Robert, Parliamentarian, and Mrs. Musgrave, Chairman of the Revision of Bylaws Committee, and an index made.

Work on the preparation and compilation of the Congress Proceedings—correcting, editing, proofreading, indexing, was completed in August. Minutes of Regular and Special Board Meetings were written for publication in the D.A.R. Magazine, and proofread. Verbatim transcripts have been made.

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

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

Since April 16, 1955, 2,821 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed, also 40 commissions to the Treasurer General, Vice Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, State Regents and State Vice Regents. Notices of meetings of the National Board of Management and Executive Committee were mailed to the members.

Requests for assistance and information have been given prompt and careful attention.

Since my April report to you I have spent 24 days in Washington. I attended all sessions of the Continental Congress and was a guest at many delightful social events. It was a special honor to be the speaker at the Vermont Luncheon at which the State Regent, Mrs. Donald Speare Arnold, presided. On Monday following the close of our Congress I went to the Senate Building and heard Miss Carraway and Mrs. Patton testify before the Senate Committee on the revision of the United Nations Charter. That evening I was the speaker for the Valley Forge Chapter Juniors in Norristown, Pennsylvania. In early May I was the guest of the National Congress of the Daughters of the Revolution. It was a pleasure to be an honored guest at Cumberland County Chapter at Perry County Chapter and at Lebanon Chapter where I made a tape recording which was broadcast over Station WLAN. Again I co-operated with the Pennsylvania Juniors in their traditional Card Party and Bazaar held for the benefit of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamasesee D.A.R. schools. The Maryville College Choir, (a' capella) gave a fine concert at the Abington Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia which I enjoyed as the guest of
Miss Anne Jean Rex, Pennsylvania State Chairman of Pages.

On May 21st I attended the Western District meeting held at Butler, Pennsylvania. On May 29th I was an honored guest of the James Buchanan Foundation for historic Wheatland Day at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In my capacity as Recording Secretary General I continue as a member of the Women's Advisory Committee for the Philadelphia Bulletin Forum. I am serving my fourth year as a member of the Mayor's Committee and this year had the pleasure of assisting with the Independence Day celebration held at the Old State House, when the Honorable Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, was the speaker.

I have attended all regular and special meetings of the National Board of Management and of the Executive Committee. During the regular meeting in early June it was pleasant to attend the Tea given by the John Alexander Chapter at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, Virginia. On June seventh we accompanied Miss Carraway to the office of the Vice President of the United States, where our President General presented a beautiful United States Flag to the Senate.

On June eleventh I was the speaker for the traditional Flag Day celebration of the Pittsburgh Chapter and was the house guest of the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Carl Glock.

In August I attended the large Regional Meeting of the Kentucky Daughters, at Berea and enjoyed a buffet supper at the home of Dr. Drukker, acting president of Berea College. At this time I attended a performance of The Wilderness Road, as the guest of Mrs. Col. Potter Hudson, State Regent, and her daughter, Sally Ann.

In September I placed the Constitution Day posters in the store windows in my area in Philadelphia and spoke of the Constitution in several talks before chapters.

During September it has been an honor and a pleasure to be a guest and have a part in the programs of the following meetings: the Vermont State Conference at Middlebury; the Fall Meeting of the New Hampshire State Society at Littleton; the Fall Meeting of the New Jersey State Society at Asbury Park; the Massachusetts Fall Meeting at Swampscott. Also I was an honored guest at the Germantown Chapter Luncheon held at the Union League in Philadelphia and of the Delaware County Chapter Juniors at the John Tyler Arboretum, a historic house at Lima, Pennsylvania, the improvement of which is the project of this Junior group.

Again may I express my gratitude to my gracious and efficient secretary, Miss Adaline Thornton, to her assistant, Miss Dorothy Morrisson, and to our able stenotypist, Mr. George H. Lennox, Jr., for keeping the work of our office working smoothly.

**Lucile M. Lee,**

**Recording Secretary General.**

The Treasurer General, Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, read part of her report.

**Report of Treasurer General**

It is indeed a privilege to be here today and to have the opportunity of meeting with the National Board of Management. I am glad for this opportunity to express to you my appreciation in your electing me to fulfill the unexpired term of Mrs. Richards. As Chairman of Finance I was closely associated with Mrs. Richards and it is my ambition to follow her principles and to carry out her aims to the best of my ability.

One of the first duties as Treasurer General was to invest the $24,579.70 from the bequest of Miss Julia C. Fish. This was invested in U. S. Treasury 3% Bonds. Having been associated with Miss Fish on the Finance Committee made me realize her devotion to the National Society and I feel this action would meet with her approval.

There has been received from the investments in 90-day Treasury Certificates for 1955 dues, the sum of $1,639.90.

It has been previously reported that many gifts have been received from an anonymous donor and now another gift being 50 shares of Detroit Edison Stock, the dividends to be used for Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School, together with $200.00 for the Richards Memorial Fund.

Since my election it has been my pleasure to attend the area chapter meetings in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in September as well as the Vermont State Conference at whose banquet it was my happy privilege of being the guest speaker.

**RECAPITULATION**

<table>
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<th>Funds</th>
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<th>Receipts 8-31-55</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
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**Total:**

$248,049.99 $964,800.32 $1,092,226.13 $120,624.18

**DISPOSITION OF FUNDS**

National Metropolitan Bank $118,124.18
Petty Cash in Office of Treasurer General $2,500.00 $120,624.18

* Included in this balance is $22,705.50 received from Applicants who have not been admitted to membership, $838.00—1956 Dues; the Current Fund has $159,250.20 invested in 90 day U. S. Treasury Certificates, which leaves an actual operating balance of $160,087.77.

**INVESTMENTS**

**Ada W. Frazer Scholarship Fund**

U. S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 $ 8,000.00

**Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund**

U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 $20,500.00
U. S. Treasury 3 1/4% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 7/6% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 3,500.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1959 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/4% Bond, Series G, due 1962 500.00 26,500.00

**Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund**

U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 3,000.00

**Anonymous Fund**

Southern Pacific 4 1/4% Bond, due March 1, 1977 1,000.00
American T & T Co. 2 3/4% Bonds, due July 1, 1986 2,000.00
U. S. Savings Bond, Series K, due 1966 288.00
U. S. Savings Bonds, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $400.00) 18.00
U. S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $25.00) 18.00
50 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital) 1,843.75 5,649.75

**Caroline E. Holt Educational Fund**

U. S. Treasury 3 1/2% Bonds, June 15, 1978-83 4,500.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/4% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 13,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2 1/2% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69 3,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 7/6% Bond, Series K, due 1966 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bond, Series G, due 1955 500.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1963 200.00
U. S. Savings 2 1/2% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 5,000.00 27,200.00
### Charles Simpson Atwell Scholarship Fund
- 100 shares Texas Stock (common) ....................................... 5,600.00
- 97 shares Detroit Edison Stock (capital) ................................. 3,375.60 8,975.60

### Current Fund
- 90 day U. S. Treasury Certificates ...................................... 159,250.20

### Eichelberger Americanization Fund
- Continental Oil Co. Stock, 26 shares .................................. 1,927.02

### Fannie C. K. Marshall Library Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, December 15, 1959-62 .......................... 1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series K, due 1964 ............................. 500.00
- U. S. Savings 2¼% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ............................ 8,500.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1960 ............................ 4,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961 ............................ 2,500.00 16,500.00

### Grace H. Morris Fund
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959 ............................. 5,000.00

### Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund
- U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62 ............................ $10,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 ........................ 3,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69 ............................ 10,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69 ........................ 500.00
- U. S. Savings Bonds, Series K, due 1966 ................................. 13,500.00
- U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value $125.00)  ... 92.50
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ............................ 10,400.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959 ............................. 5,000.00
- 20 shares International Harvester Company stock (common) .......... 640.00
- 34 shares Kansas Power & Light Co. stock (common) .................. 663.00
- U. S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 ............................. 1,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 3¼% Bonds, due 1978-83 ................................. 4,000.00
- U. S. Savings Bond, Series J, due 1966 (maturity value $600.00) ...... 432.00 59,227.50

### Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund
- U. S. Treasury 3% Bond, February 15, 1995 ............................. 1,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 3¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62 ........................ 3,000.00
- U. S. Treasury 3½% Bond, due June 15, 1983 ............................ 500.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ............................ 2,500.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962 ............................. 1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 ............................ 3,000.00 11,000.00

### Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1956 ............................. 500.00

### Hillside School Endowment Fund
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956 ............................. 700.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1957 ............................. 1,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959 ............................. 500.00 2,200.00

### Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959 ............................. 9,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series K, due 1964 ............................. 500.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series K, due 1966 ............................. 4,000.00
- U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962 ............................. 15,000.00 28,500.00

### Investment Trust Fund
- U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1957 ................................. 100.00
- U. S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 ............................. 13,000.00
- 137 shares E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. stock ......................... 17,212.71
- Standard Oil Co. 2½% Bonds, due May 15, 1971 .......................... 7,721.81
- Consolidated Edison 3½% Bonds, due June 1, 1963 ...................... 400.00
- General Motors Acceptance 4% Bonds, due July 1, 1958 ................ 5,000.00
- 45 shares General Motor Corp. stock ................................... 4,202.92
- 48 shares U. S. Steel Corp. stock .................................... 1,922.78 49,560.22

### Julia C. Fish Endowment Fund
- U. S. Treasury 3% Bonds, February 15, 1995 ............................. $24,000.00
Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, Registrar General, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since June 7, 1955: Number of applications verified, 3,410; number of supplementals verified, 682; total number of papers verified, 4,092. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 74; supplementals, 18; new records verified, 275; permits issued for official insignia, 373; permits issued for miniature insignia, 428; permits issued for ancestral bars, 603.

ANNE D. WALLACE, Registrar General.

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 3,410 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan. Adopted.

Mrs. Woollen moved that 225 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Newton Montgomery, read her report.

Report of Finance Committee

The Finance Committee met October 10 and examined the records of the vouchers signed by the Chairman from March 1, 1955 through August 31, 1955. We found them to be in accord with that of the Treasurer General.

For a detail report see the Treasurer General's printed report.

During the six month period from March 1, 1955, to and including August 31, 1955, vouchers were approved in the amount of $486,862.02, as follows:

Salaries and Wages .................. $179,848.31
Postage ............................... 6,348.83
Supplies ............................. 3,998.67
Telephone and Telegrams ............. 1,550.62
Printing ............................ 52,960.99
Maintenance and Repairs .............. 8,227.92

Carfare and Express .................. 402.54
Insurance ........................... 922.80
Miscellaneous ....................... 386.39
Awards, Gifts and Gratuities ........... 7,488.72
Items for Resale ..................... 7,318.06
Auditing and Legal Fees .............. 1,200.00
Parliamentarian Travel Expense ......... 156.10
Books, Subscriptions, Dues and Articles ........................... 1,784.70
Appropriations ....................... 18,797.75
Transfers ............................ 3,406.25
Light-Gas ........................... 5,056.11
Heat .................................. 3,227.16
Water ................................ 357.16

Sundry Items

President General—Official Expense 3,000.00
Reporting ........................... 1,016.96
Employers F. I. C. A. Tax ............ 3,408.05
Office Furniture and Fixtures ......... 8,293.23
Historical Research ................ 2,00.00
Valley Forge .......................... 21,659.30
American Indians .................... 4,787.00
Magazine ............................ 2,713.53
Approved Schools .................. 33,344.69
Sales Tax ............................ 53.98
Slides ............................... 102.52
Chairman’s Letters .................... 200.00
Museum ............................... 416.66
State Room ......................... 4,246.40
Refunds .............................. 28.50
Congress Expense .................... 4,225.66
Contract—Mimeograph machine and check writers 178.00
Real Estate Taxes .................... 11,768.69
Emergency Expense .................. 279.02
Renovation of Constitution Hall ....... 70,000.00
Official Expense—National Defense .... 5.00
Helen Pouch and Medical Scholarships 5,800.00

Total ............................... $486,862.02

Breakdown of Miscellaneous Items:

Total of $385,39 was used for:
Contracts on machines (office and print shop)
Safe Deposit Boxes
Adverting
Breakdown of Awards, Gifts and Gratuities:
Total of $7,488.72 was used for:
- Good Citizens bonds and medals
- JAC Awards at Congress
- Awards directed at Congress expense such as speakers, military bands, boy's clubs, firemen's club etc.
- Magazine Awards at Congress
- Flags—Annapolis and Senate

Breakdown of Maintenance and Repairs:
Total of $8,227.92 was used for:
- Painting offices and halls
- Repairs to all machines
- Elevator inspection and repairs
- Binding library and application books
- Restoring paintings
- State Room and Museum furnishings

Breakdown of Constitution Hall:
Total of $70,000.00 was used for:
- Extending stage with new maple floor
- Electrical work and painting
- New floor entire auditorium
- Refinishing all seats; new covering, foam rubber, tie springs and paint
- Two additional TV platforms

The report of the Auditors was read by Mrs. Lee.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
EXECUTIVE OFFICES NEW YORK CITY
Colorado Building
Washington 5, D.C.

National Society, Daughters of The American Revolution
Washington, D.C.

We have examined the recorded cash receipts and disbursements of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the six months period ending August 31, 1955. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except that we did not verify by physical examination the security investments held in the Society's safe deposit box at August 31, 1955.

The statement of cash receipts and disbursements prepared by your Treasurer was examined by us and, in our opinion, the recapitulation thereof presents fairly the recorded cash transactions of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution for the six months period ended August 31, 1955.

F. W. LAFRENTZ & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.
Washington 5, D.C.
September 27, 1955

Mrs. Lee moved the adoption of the auditor's report. Seconded by Mrs. Creyke. Adopted.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan read the report of the Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from June 7 to October 13th:

Upon the death of the State Regent of Rhode Island, Mrs. Charles Everett Hurdis, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Lawrence Francis Vories, automatically succeeds to the State Regency.

Through their respective State Regents the following sixteen members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Florence A. Fugard Glattfelder, Foley, Alabama; Mrs. Mary Belle Gunther, Mar Vista, California; Mrs. Marian L. Bassford, Sierra Madre, California; Mrs. Eleanor Greenleaf Barkdull, Kendall, Florida; Mrs. Dorothy Thompson McIlvaine, Camilla, Georgia; Mrs. Margaret Webb Hopkins, Darien, Georgia; Mrs. J. Lanette O'Neal Faulk, Jeffersonville, Georgia; Mrs. Mildred Leslie McBride Stinson, Jonesboro, Louisiana; Mrs. Norvie Cooper Hart Burr, Vivian, Louisiana; Mrs. Friscilla Alden Drafone, Plymouth, Massachusetts; Mrs. Catharine Carter Schwalb, Moss Point, Mississippi; Mrs. Elizabeth Jones Davis, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Nina Early Shoaf, Covington, Tennessee; Mrs. Margretta Bartlett Casey, Borger, Texas; Mrs. Virginia McMillan Porter, Hillsville, Virginia; Mrs. Florienette Crow Matther Knight, Montross, Virginia.

The following six organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Miss Genevieve Griswold Goodrich, Key Biscayne, Florida; Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs. Kate Bastin Harvey Purvis, Central City, Kentucky; Mrs. L. Evelyn Moore Best, White Hall, Maryland; Mrs. Nettie Masden Aldsord, Tucumcari, New Mexico; Mrs. Mary Dunn Southerland, Wallace, North Carolina.

The following reappointments of four Organizing Regents are requested through their respective State Regents: Miss Genevieve Griswold Goodrich, Key Biscayne, Florida; Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs. Kate Bastin Harvey Purvis, Central City, Kentucky; Mrs. Mary Dunn Southerland, Wallace, North Carolina.

Authorization of the following three chapters has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that they be re-authorized: Franklin, Salem and Williamson, West Virginia.

Through the State Regent of South Dakota Anna Wainwright Cushing Chapter requests permission to change its name to Oahe.

The following chapter is presented for official disbandment: Robert Field Stockton, Lodi, California.

Mrs. Duncan moved the confirmation of sixteen organizing regents, reappointment of four organizing regents, re-authorization of three chapters, change in name of one chapter, and disbandment of one chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Woollen. Adopted.

The Historian General, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, reads her report.
Report of Historian General

I am happy to report the work accomplished in the office of the Historian General during the past five months.

My circular letter together with a supply of forms for reporting D.A.R. markers were sent to all state historians in June. All letters have been answered promptly.

A marble tablet, with sandblast lettering which includes the American's Creed, was ordered. This tablet was dedicated yesterday, October 12th, at a memorial service in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, D. C., honoring the memory of William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed. The programs for this occasion were drafted in collaboration with Mary Sparigo, D.A.R. Public Relations Director, who wrote the biography of Mr. Page. Programs and invitations were ordered. Three hundred invitations were mailed. A total of $452.50 has been contributed toward the monument by our members through chapters and state societies. The first list of contributors appeared in the September issue of our D.A.R. Magazine, amounting to $262. A second list of contributors will be published in a future issue.

The Constitution Week display in our D.A.R. Archives room included a collection of documents containing the signatures of all of the Presidents of the United States from George Washington through Woodrow Wilson; letters signed by Dolly Madison and Abigail Adams; examples of Continental currency; also awards presented by D.A.R. to famous public figures; and a collection of back issues of D.A.R. magazines from 1903 to 1940, compiled and written in 1953 by Daughters of the American Revolution, 1940-1952; and a History of Wooster-Wayne Chapter from 1903 to 1940, compiled and written in 1953 by Grace Harrold, Chapter Historian.

Information for the Markers' File has been received from the States of Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia.

In answer to our request for eight by ten glossy photographs of D.A.R. historical restorations, a photograph of the George Washington monument has been received from Jane Douglas Chapter of Texas, and from Ruth Wyllys Chapter in Connecticut the restoration of the 1796 Colonial State House in Hartford.

Since last April, 1,046 Certificates of Award have been sold to chapters, to be presented for outstanding work in American history. For the fiscal year, September 1, 1954 to September 1955, Mrs. Robert P. Sweeny, custodian of D.A.R. History Medals sold a grand total of 2,717 medals, 41 10-K gold, 159 10-K gold filled, 805 sterling silver, and 1,712 jeweler's bronze. The greatest number of 303 sent to the State of Pennsylvania; California, 226; Virginia, 195; Illinois, 149; and New York, 108.

I wish to thank my efficient secretary, Mrs. Margaret Milliken, for her splendid co-operation.

During the last year of this administration, may I urge all State Regents to promote the historical work of our Society, it is a splendid way to "Foster True Patriotism."

KATHERINE G. CORY,
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, filed her report.

Report of Librarian General

Since the April report, it has been my privilege to attend the Sixty-fourth Continental Congress and all meetings of the National Board of Management and the Executive Committee, as well as those of fifteen Chapters and twenty State and National Committees. I was the speaker on four of these occasions.

At the request of the President General, I placed the wreath for the National Society during the ceremonies at the Jefferson Memorial, April 13th; and represented the Society at the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, September 13th.

In observance of Constitution Week, we had a special exhibit in the Library, and I distributed posters, made a tape recording for the "Monitor" program with Hazel Markel, and attended exercises and Flag presentations.

The importance of having a Librarian in every Chapter was stressed in my letter which was sent out in July to every State.

Again, I pay tribute to the efficient and conscientious work of our Library Staff under the direction of Mrs. Walsh and Miss Allmond.

There follows a list of 385 Books, 256 pamphlets and 39 manuscripts received since our last report:

BOOKS

Alabama

Colorado

[1225]
Genealogy of the Putmans. C. R. Shults. From Mrs. H. M. Swihart through Massillon Chapter.

Oklahoma

Genealogy of the American Revolution Ohio State Conference. 1955. From Ohio D. A. R.


Oregon


Pennsylvania

Centennial History of Bucknell University 1846-1946. Lewis T. Thiesen. 1946. From Mrs. Percy F. Teal through Valley Forge Chapter.


Rhode Island


Tennessee

The John Pickens Family. Nellie P. Anderson. 1951. From the author through Mary Blount Chapter.


Two books from Judge David Campbell Chapter: A Genealogical History of the Shepherd Family and Other Families With Whom They Have Intermarried. F. C. Shepherd.


Texas

A Hundred Years of Comfort, Texas. G. E. Ralphalben. 1954, From James Campbell Chapter


Memorial and Biographical History of Ellis County. 1892. From Mrs. Holger Nielsen, Mrs. Curtis W. Meadows, Mrs. John C. deWaal, Mrs. Dudley L. Rouse, Curtis W. Meadows, Jr. and Algur M. Meadows.


Virginia


Washington


West Virginia


Wisconsin

Following 3 books from Benjamin Harrison Chapter: Abraham Lincoln, the Greatest American. Janet Jennings. 1909.


OTHER SOURCES

Thomas Hopkins of Providence and Oyster Bay and Many of His Descendants. 1954. Compiled and presented by Frank R. Kepler.


The Orrs of Miller County, Ark. 1951. From the author, Lewis R. Close.


Pharrs and Farrs with Other Descendants. 1955. Compiled and presented by Henry N. Pharr.


Following 2 books compiled by Pauline Yeung and received for review: Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six and Abbeville District Wills and Bonds. 1950.


Ancestry, Life and Descendants of Martin Kellogg 1786-1902. 1954. From the compiler Dale C. Kellogg.


The Vestry Book and Register of St. Peter's Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Va., 1684-1786. C. C. Chamberlayne. 1937. From Richard C. Richardson.


Are We Yet Alive? The Story of the Beginning and Progress of the Methodist Church in Corinth, Miss. 1799-1933. 1935. From the author, Mary W. Weaver.


From Petty Motor Company.

Family History, Bashin, Davis and Allied Families. 1955. Compiled and presented by George J. Davis.


Supplement No. 2, Corrections and Additions to Noah-—Moler Genealogy. 1955. From the compiler, C. C. Moler.

The House of Marchand. 1952. From Illinois D. A. R.

Following 30 books purchased from the Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:


William and Mary College Quarterly, 2nd Series. Vols. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 1921, 1922, 1924, 1928, 1929.

Biographical Review of Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Knox and Waldo Coas., Maine, 1897.


General Thomas Love of Weston North Carolina and Western Tennessee. A. Love. 2nd ed.


Reed Descendants. Bertha B. A. Aldridge. 1955.


Partial Census of 1787 to 1791 of Tennessee as Taken from the North Carolina Land Grants. Lucy Kate McGhee. Pt. 3. 1955.


Copy of the Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in S. C. Between Aug. 20, 1783 and Aug. 31, 1786.

Abstracts South Carolina Marriage Records. 1948.


Missouri Revolutionary Soldiers, War of 1812 and Indian Wars Pension List. Lucy Kate McGhee. 1955.


Settlement of the United States by the English. Elias Boudinot. 1855.

Copy of the Original Index Book Showing the Revolutionary Claims Filed in S. C. Between Aug. 20, 1783 and Aug. 31, 1786.

Abstracts South Carolina Marriage Records. 1948.


Following 14 books purchased from Fannie K. Marshall Fund:


PAMPHELITAS

CALIFORNIA

Genealogy of the Zeller Family. 1919. From Mrs. Victor M. Jones through San Fernando Valley Chapter.

Historic Spots in Marin County. 1955. From El Marinero Chapter.

CONNECTICUT


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Genealogy and History of the Branch of the Bodine Family Founded by John Bodine, Maude C. Scholfield. 1912. From the compiler through E. Pluribus Unum Chapter.


ILLINOIS

Following 3 pamphlets from Illinois D. A. R.:

Genealogy of the Messinger Family. G. W. Messinger. 1863.


The McAlpine Family. J. H. McAlpine. 1911.

Supplement to the Lord and Weaver Genealogies. Helen J. Dickey & Alice J. Harmish. 1954. From the compiler.


Miscellaneous Genealogical Information of Descendants of English Head Families Emigrated to Early American Colonies. Elizabeth W. McPherson. 1938-51. From the compiler.

The Benton Family. S. V. Telcott. 1912. From Miss Mary Belle Pickup through Princeton, Illinois Chapter.

INDIANA

Year Book Vernon Presbyterian Church 1825-1954. Vernon, Ind. From Mary D. Valentine through Alexander Hamilton Chapter.

IOWA


MAINE

Chronicles of Cape Porpoise and Kennebunkport. Lorimer W. MacAllister. From Rebecca Emery Chapter.

MARYLAND


MASSACHUSETTS

A Genealogy of the Smith Family. Thonoplos Smith. 1876. From Miss Ethel M. Smith through Mary Mattone Chapter.

Following 4 pamphlets from Massachusetts D. A. R.:


Mississippi.

New Hampshire

Historical New Hampshire. 4 Nos. From Mrs. Cyril D. Ahearn through Molly Stark Chapter.

Continuation of An Appendix of the Town of Amherst from 1826-36. B. Cooke. 1936. From Mary Varnum Platt Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

The Battle of Springfield and Its Importance in the War for Independence, June, 1780. 1955. From Church and Cannon Chapter.

NEW MEXICO


NEW YORK

Continuation of The Battle of Springfield and Its Importance in the War for Independence, June, 1780 through Elbridge Gerry Chapter.

The New York State Booklet. Vol. 17, No. 4. 1918.


Transylvania Bicentennial Celebration, Boonesborough, Ky. 1935.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Williamsboro. 1949.


Transylvania Bicentennial Celebration, Booneboro, Ky. 1935.


The Star of Empire, Phases of the Western Movement in the Old Southwest. 1919.


A Pre-Revolutionary Revolt in the Old Southwest. 1930.


OHIO

Following 2 pamphlets from Daniel Cooper Chapter:

Welcome to Robinson—Home of Robert Patterson, 1896.


The Sesquicentennial Album of the Presbyterian Church, Plain City, 1853-1953. 1953. From Mrs. F. O. Robinson through Hannah Emerson Dustin Chapter.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

McCallough Genealogy. Harry Mc. Speers. 1936. From the compiler through Canton Chapter.

Pennsylvania
Bayard Ancestry and Genealogy of the Samuel Bayard Family, Greene County, Pa. Nannie L. Fordyce. 1955. From the compiler through John Corbly Chapter.
The Brandwine Story 1777-1952. From Mrs. William E. Giltz.
Following 2 pamphlets from Florence S. McIlvaine through Washington County Chapter: 175th Anniversary of the Upper Buffalo Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, 1954.
Through 175 years of Christian Service at Cross Creek Presbyterian Church, Cross Creek, 1954.

Virginia

Washington

Other Sources
Communion Records, 1713-56 Holy Trinity (Old St. Mary's) Church, Wilmington, Del. Courtland B. Springer. Pt. 4. 1955. From Courtland B. Springer.
Following 2 pamphlets for review: A Brief History With Tombstone Inscriptions of Old Little River Church, Abbeville Co., S. C. Pauline Young.
Citizen Papers of Old Pickens District, S. C. Pauline Young. 1955.
Tax Lists of Washington County, Pa. 1784-85 to 1792. R. M. Bell. 1955. From the compiler.
Following 3 pamphlets purchased from the Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

Manuscripts
Alabama

California

Colorado
Manuscript Note Book being roster of Revolutionary War Officers in papers of Peter Van Buskirk 1765-1861, N. J. and N. Y. From Mrs. Daniel E. Newcomb through Colorado D. A. R.

District of Columbia

Indiana
The Village of Boot Jack and Its Environ. Elizabeth C. Wild.

Ohio
Following 11 Wills from Mrs. Oliver R. Imbrou through William Wallace Chapter:
Daniel Benson, Bohemia River, Cecil Co., Md., 1702.
Robert Reynolds, Annapolis, Md., 1737.
Peter Wood, Charles Co., Md., 1744.
William Reynolds, Annapolis, Md., 1777.

Other Sources
Following 5 manuscripts from Mrs. Genevieve M. Dolle: The Families of Potts, Stotes, Douglas, Elliot & Hermison, all of Roxborough, Scotland & Columbus, Ohio.
From the compiler:
Clapp Family Data. Gertrude B. Spaulding.
Will of John Stewart of Suffield, County of Hampshire, Mass., 1747.
Will of James Gilmore, Merrimack, Hillsborough Co., N. H., 1797.
Will of James Gilmore of Ware, Hampshire Co., Mass., 1826.


Charts
California

Minnesota

Other Sources

Newspapers
District of Columbia
MASSACHUSETTS
Genealogical Information Copied from Parish Register of Bulfinch Place Chapel, Boston. 1955.
First Congregational Church, West Springfield. 1884. 1955.

MISSISSIPPI
Church and Family Records. 1955.

MISSOURI
Miscellaneous Records. 1955.
Family History. 1955.
Barlett and White Lines. 1955.
Ray County Marriage Records 1820–44. 1955.

NEW JERSEY
Methodist Church Records of Walnut Grove and Millbrook. 1955.
Miscellaneous Records. 1955.
Cemetery Records from Monmouth County. 1955.
Bible Records from Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Co. 1955.

NEW YORK
Revolutionary Ancestors of Larchmont Chapter. 1955.
Often, Cemetery and Historical Records. 1955.
Abstracts of Wills Searsdale, Westchester County 1780–1885.

NORTH CAROLINA
Abstracts of Deeds from Wake County Courthouse Book G 1795–96.

NORTH DAKOTA
History of Mahaska County, Iowa. 1878.

OHIO
Tombstone Inscriptions Prior to 1900 of Clermont County. 1955.
Tombstone Inscriptions from Cemeteries of Hancock County. 2 vols. 1955.

OKLAHOMA

OREGON
Early Church Records. 1955.
Soldiers Who Served in the Oregon Volunteers of the Civil War. 1955.

PENNSYLVANIA
Tombstone Records of Washington County. 1955.
Cemetery Records. 1955.
Mayhew Genealogy. 1955.
Cemetery Records of Erie County. 1955.
Records of Salem Reformed Church of Harrisburg. 1955.
Miscellaneous Records. 1955.
Index of Translation of Church Records of Trinity Church Reformed Church, Jackson Twp. 1955.

RhODE ISLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA
Index to Tombstone Inscriptions of Ky. & S. C. 1955.
Marriage Records. 1955.
Wills and Administrations of Spartanburg Co. 1955.

TENNESSEE
Old Bible Records. 1955.

TEXAS
Miscellaneous Records. 1955.
Church, Marriage and Other Records. 1955.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records, 1738–1921.
Cemetery Records. 1955.
Marriage and Bible Records. 1955.
Genealogical Records of Ellis County. 3 vols. 1955.
Marriage Records of Red River County. 1955.
Marriage Records of Brazos County. 1955.
Probate Records of Young County. 1955.
Marriage Records of Austin, Matagorda and Wharton Counties.
History of Tishomingo County, Miss. 1955.
Marriage Records of Fannin County. 1955.
Miscellaneous Records. 1955.

UTAH

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA
Death Records of Marion County 1853–1860. 1955.

WISCONSIN
Early Families of Richland County. Carl C. Burdick. 1952.
Bible and Cemetery Records. 1955.

PAMPHLETS
ALABAMA
Wills of Russell County, 1838–73. 1955.
Vanney Genealogy. 1955.
Some Marriage Records of Monroe County, Tenn. 1955.

COLORADO
Genealogical Data concerning the Walker Family. 1955.

CONNECTICUT
Immigrant Ancestors of Somerset County, N. J. Families.
A. Van Doren Honeyman. 1954.

DELAWARE
Obituary Book 1826–49 Sussex County. 1955.
Index to Sussex County Obituary Book 1826–49. 1955.

FLORIDA
Genealogical Notes of Macon. 1955.
Cook and Allied Families, N. C. and Tenn. 1955.
Letters of Mary Bell Boggs. 1955.
Marriages of Christ Church, Bradenton. 1954.
Walker, Briggs and Allied Families. 1955.
Miscellaneous Records. 1955.
Age Family 1670–1955.

GEORGIA
History of Old Camp Methodist Church, Carrollton. 1952.
Index to the History of Columbus, John H. Martin. 1955.

INDEX TO TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS OF KY. & S. C.

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INDIANA
Family Records of Knox County, 1955.
Funk Family History and Records on Lawrence County Branch, 1955.
Genealogies of Crittenden and Wright Families, 1955.
Marriages of Parke County 1829-43, 1955.
Old Cemeteries of Lake County, 1955.
Old Cemeteries of Sullivan County, 1955.
Harrison County Will Book B, 1955.
Church Records of Jay County, 1955.

KANSAS
The Acheson-Achison Families, 1953.
Butler County Records, 1954-55.
The Jakes Family. Susan L. Harding, 1892.

KENTUCKY
Hearon Family Bible Records 1815-1925.
Block Family History, 1955.
Church, Bible and Cemetery Records, 1955.
Belleview Cemetery, Boyle County, 1800-1853, 1955.
Pyke and MacPike Families, Eugene F. Macanje.
Lotis Shutech in Campbell county, Helen B. Lindsey.
Lineage of Mary Frances Rogers (Mamie) Williamson, 1954.
Wilkis Family Data, Mamie Williamson, 1954.
Threlkeld Family Data, Mamie Williamson, 1954.
Some Descendants of John Carpenter and Anna Barbara Kerker, 1954.
Boits Family, Mamie Williamson, 1954.
Miscellaneous Records, 1954.

LOUISIANA
Extracts of Wills of Parish of Lafayette, Grace B. Agate, 1954.

MAINE

MARYLAND
Calvert County Records, 1955.
The Zacharias Family of Carroll County, Cora S. Manrey, 1954.

MASSACHUSETTS
Inscriptions from "Old North Cemetery" of First Church of Christ, Truro, 1954.
Miscellaneous Records of Sterling, 1954.

MINNESOTA
The Boone Family, 1955.

MONTANA

NEVADA
Church Records of Nevada, Vol. 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY
Tombstone Inscriptions from Old Springfield Presbyterian Church, 1784-1864, 1955.
Rulon Family and Some Descendants, John C. Rulon.
Notes on the Kroesen, Krewson or Kruson Family.
Katherine B. K. Weaver, 1955.
Monmouth County Deeds, 1955.

NEW YORK
125th Anniversary Celebration of the Second Presbyterian Church of Oswego, 1823-1948.

NORTH CAROLINA
Union County 1842-1853. 1955.
Cemetery Records of Old Goshen Presbyterian Church, 1764, Gaston County, 1955.
Obituary and Marriage Notices from Papers Published in Wilmington, 1955.
Descendants of Col. Joseph Williams and Samuel Tenn.
Wills of Samuel Rhyne and Joseph Sprott, 1955.
Wills of Sampson County Not Probated, 1955.
Hager Family of Lincoln County, Alfred Nixon.
Sketch of the Armstrong Family of Gasto County, Lottie F. Hall.
Genealogy of Abernathy Family of Gaston and Lincoln Counties, Rosella Abernathy.

NORTH DAKOTA
Records of Wills and Marriages of Burleigh County, 1955.
75th Anniversary Service of First Presbyterian Church, Bismarck.

OHIO
George A. Uncapher of Marion Co., His Life and Ancestry, Caryl E. Leeka, 1954.
Tombstone Inscriptions of Cemeteries in Madison County, 1955.
Tombstone Inscriptions Fulton County, 1955.
Bible and Baptismal Records, 1955.
The following pamphlet was erroneously credited to Massachusetts in the D. A. R. Magazine Issue of December, 1954:
The Hillyer Family, 1954, Compiled and presented by Mable Clare Hillyer Pollock.

OKLAHOMA
Early Ohio Marriage Records of Belmont, Guernsey, Monroe and Morgan Counties, 1955.
Bible Records, 1955.
Fairfax Genealogy, 1955.
Johnson Family, Myrtle J. Hatfield, 1946.
Abstract of Wills from Oklahoma Chapters, 1955.

OREGON
Joseph Walkley and Josephine Carrin, 1952.
First Presbyterian Church, Brownsville, 1955.
Index to Washington County Marriage Records, 1955.
Benton County Records, 1955.
Family Records from Portland, 1955.
Cemetery Records of Sampson, 1955.
Genealogical Data of Some Members of Rogue River Chapter, 1955.

PENNSYLVANIA
Story of the Chils, Stroup and Douty Families, Mary K. Foster.
Index to Brush Creek Reformed Church Baptisms.
The report of the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, was filed.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the work accomplished in my office since the first of March. The following table shows the requested material sent out during the past six months: Application Blanks, 25,514; Working Sheets, 15,974; Ancestral Charts, 2,433; Bylaws, 995; Highlights of Program Activity booklets, 1,395; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 3,930; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,560; Miscellaneous Leaflets, 1,767; Schools, 1,748; Resolutions, 1,899; Directory of Committees, 26; Transfer Cards, 1,474; Information Leaflets, 1,560; Miscellaneous Leaflets, 1,767; Total, 58,715.

Orders for the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 28,369. Distribution according to languages follows: English—22,097; French—492; German—903; Spanish—4,877.

The report of the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship was filed.

It was with regret that this office sent letters to the members of the cabinet advising them of the death of our beloved Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Kent Hamilton, of Ohio. For a matter of record 2,792 new members admitted at the past three meetings of the National Board.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Index to Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Congregations: Henke's and Bixler's Sardis, Pa. 1955.

Early Cemeteries Kistningman. 1955.

Crosby Family Data. 1955.

Lyon, Dodge and Related Families. 1955.


Steele Family Bible. 1955.

Family Records. 1955.


Records of Scots Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1767–1803.


1767-1803.


Of Friends, 1730–85. 1955.

Birdwell Records. 1955.

Fluvanna County Will Book No. 1, 1777–1808. 1955.

The First Presbyterian Church, Graham, 1876–1951. 1955.


The Hunters of Dun, Berwick County, Scotland to America. 1955.


Birdwell Records. 1955.
The report of the Curator General, Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, was filed.

**Report of Curator General**

Since I last reported to the Board, a new Curator has taken over the work of the Museum and State Rooms. Mr. Frank Klapthor came to us early in July from the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, where he served in the Division of Civil History. While there, he helped set up the new First Ladies Gallery which received such wide commendation in recent months. Mr. Klapthor has had many years of experience as a collector, student and dealer in antiques, as well as extensive study and experience as an interior designer. Since his arrival he has studied carefully the needs of the Museum and is now working with many of the State Room Committees on various projects which you will hear about in the next report.

In reporting to you now, let me point out that the period covered is somewhat shorter than it has been heretofore. At the request of the Finance Office, the Museum and State Rooms now close their current report with August 31st, in order to conform with those of other offices.

Both the Museum and State Rooms have received many important gifts since last spring. I am sorry that I can mention only a few. The Michigan State Room acquired two portraits by Jacob Eicholtz, an outstanding painter who was born in Lancaster in 1776. He was a student of Sully and Stuart, both of whom influenced his style. Eicholtz did more than 200 portraits of famous Americans, including Nicholas Biddle, during his 10 years in Philadelphia where he died in 1842. The Museum now has on display an exquisite applique quilt done by Betty Brandon of North Carolina on hand-woven cotton, with a rich floral center. Another important addition is a large amber bottle, an excellent example of blown glass from the Zanesville area. Of especial interest because the donor is a direct descendant of the maker, is a silver spoon by James Duffel who worked in George-Worcester cup and saucer. On display in the Museum is an exquisite applique quilt done by Betty Brandon of North Carolina on hand-woven cotton, with a rich floral center. Another important addition is a large amber bottle, an excellent example of blown glass from the Zanesville area. Of especial interest because the donor is a direct descendant of the maker, is a silver spoon by James Duffel who worked in George-Worcester cup and saucer. On display in the Museum is an interesting Liverpool commemorative transfer plaque of George Washington, done about 1810 to 1820.

**GIFT LIST**

- **Arizona**—A pair of goggles, Maricopa Chapter, Mrs. Bayard M. Atwood.
- **Connecticut**—3 Chapters: $22. District of Columbia—Grandma Moses Cards: $11.30. A shawl, Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, Mrs. Emily Thorton Mayfield; a book, Dolly Madison Chapter; a shawl, Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter, heirs of Mrs. Fanny Haynes Simrell.
- **Georgia**—State Society: $27.
- **Iowa**—State Room Fund: State Society, $85.40.
- **Louisiana**—1 Chapter: $1.
- **Maine**—Cup and saucer, General Knox Chapter, Miss Harriet R. Williams. State Room: State Society: $36.40. 2 spoons, Pemaquid Chapter, Miss Peggy Westerfield.
- **Maryland**—A pair of shoe buckles, Major William Thomas Chapter, Miss Bruce Colton.
- **Michigan**—Art Fund: 1 Chapter, $25. A beaded bag, Lansing Chapter, Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner; Almanac, Lansing Chapter, Mrs. Edward F. Dickinson. State Room: State Society, $41.54. 2 portraits, State Society, honoring Mrs. Ralph Newland; teapot, cream and sugar, Algonquin Chapter, Mrs. Ralph Newland.
- **Mississippi**—1 Chapter, $1.
- **Missouri**—2 Chapters, $2.
- **Montana**—1 Chapter, $2.
- **Nebraska**—1 Chapter, $1. Art Fund: 1 Chapter, $3.
- **New Hampshire**—A quilt, Asquamchumauke Chapter, Mrs. Theodore Warren Gunn.
- **New Mexico**—1 Chapter, $1.
- **Ohio**—A hymnal, Western Reserve Chapter, Mrs. Jerome Goodhart in memory of Mrs. S. H. Parrish. State Room: A plate, Massillon Chapter, Mrs. Jerome Goodhart in memory of Mrs. S. H. Parrish; cup and saucer, Molly Chittenden Chapter, honoring Mrs. Marshall Bixler.
- **Oklahoma**—1 Chapter, $130. State Room—2 Chapters, $41.50.
- **Oregon**—Grandma Moses Cards: $15.
- **Pennsylvania**—1 Chapter, $5. Art Fund: 2 Chapters, $2. A book, Lansdowne Chapter, Mrs. Harvey Sarrett; decanter, Wyoming Valley Chapter, Miss Rebecca C. Stark; picture, Mahantongo Chapter, Mrs. Donald L. Dobin.
- **Texas**—1 Chapter, $25.
- **Vermont**—1 Chapter, $2. State Room: 1 Chapter, $25.
Mrs. Abels moved that up to $700 be made available from the Eichelberger Educational Fund for the National Defense Department to use in its special account for giving National Defense material to outsiders and other organizations, upon request, the monthly vouchers to be approved and signed by the President General and the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. McClaugherty. Adopted.

Seconded by Mrs. Shrewder. Adopted.

Mrs. White moved that the Board ruling of February 3, 1948, be amended as follows: first, that the words, “no application,” be stricken out and the words, “to insure examination, applications” be substituted; and second, that the words, “be examined unless” be stricken out and the words, “should be,” substituted; so that the ruling would then read: “That to insure examination, applications for membership should be received in the Treasurer General’s Office at least three weeks prior to a Board meeting. Seconded by Mrs. Cory. Adopted.

Mrs. Babcock moved that a scholarship of $100 be granted to Betty Jean Faust, of Washington, D.C., to enable her to continue her medical studies another year, this money to come from the Eichelberger Educational Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Hager. Adopted.

Mrs. Creyke moved the adoption of the following resolution: Whereas, There is no ruling on record relative to the upkeep of the National Officers Club Room and Board Room in our buildings; and

Whereas, After consultation with National Officers Club officials, it has been learned that they desire such an official ruling;

RESOLVED, That the National Board of Management, N.S.D.A.R., instruct the Buildings and Grounds Committee to notify the National Officers Club as far in advance as possible if any repairs or renovations are needed or suggested for its two rooms and that the National Officers Club be given the privilege of considering such recommendations, then be held responsible for the full payment of the bills for any changes approved and ordered by the Club. Seconded by Mrs. Woollen. Adopted.

Mrs. Greenlaw moved that the request of the National Chairwoman of the Committee on the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge be granted to have our D.A.R. illustrated folders furnished free to the Valley Forge Chapel authorities, placed in the Memorial Room and made available to the public for freewill offerings that will go to the Chapel fund toward upkeep of the Tower. Seconded by Mrs. Skinner. Adopted.

Mrs. White moved the adoption of the following resolution: RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the D.A.R. pioneered in providing occupational therapy in public health hospitals and as there is now a great need for occupational therapists for polio and other patients, that $500 be appropriated from the Eichelberger Educational Fund as a scholarship for an occupational therapy student selected by the American Occupational Therapy Association, of New York, which operates with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and other organizations. Seconded by Mrs. Shrewder. Adopted.

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

Report of D.A.R. Magazine Committee

We are entering the final year in our endeavors to increase interest in our D.A.R. Magazine and our struggles to make all our members realize their need for it.

In October of 1953 we reported 20,500 subscribers; in October 1954 there were 29,427; and at this time, October 1955, 31,219, or an increase
of 10,719. Surely the response has been splendid. During the summer months unfortunately there are far too many who neglect to renew their subscriptions so we can look for a much better report in the next few months.

Financingly the Magazine has prospered both through the added subscriptions and the fine advertising program directed by Mrs. Wallace sponsored by the chapters and states. Without doubt, this has had a stimulating effect as many who have felt the D.A.R. Magazine was just “another magazine” have begun to feel a personal interest both in the unequalled contents and in helping to make it a success.

In October 1953 the cash on hand was $11,906; with Building and Loan savings of $50,000. October 1954 the cash on hand was $115,459, with savings of $300,000. Today the cash on hand October 1955 is $3,440, and savings of $5,800. The new prizes awarded last year for the state in each category having the greatest percentage of its members subscribing to the Magazine was very enlightening and reached a different list of states. As hoped, some of the smaller states proved their members recognized the need for the contact with the National aims and plans to be found only in the Magazine and were prize winners.

Both the awards for increases in subscriptions and those for highest percentages of members subscribing will be offered again this year. Please give your informed and intelligent help to your State Magazine Chairman so she may win one of these awards. It is impossible to close this report without giving my thanks to our amazing President General who some way manages, in spite of trips here and there, to be always ready to give her most valuable assistance to me. My gratitude also to those faithful and most efficient women in charge of our D.A.R. Magazine offices, Frances Hobbs, Florence Checchia and Dorothy Ross Mackey and the fine girls working under them. Also to the splendid Vice Chairmen of Divisions and the State Chairmen. Our plans are laid, letters went out to you as State Regents; and the Division Chairmen have sent copies of their letters to the State Chairmen. We want this to be our “Banner Year.” We need your help to reach the goal of 35,000 subscribers by February 1st, 1956.

MARY NELL HALE,
Chairman.

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Chairman, Approved Schools Committee, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

It is with a feeling of both pleasure and sorrow that I bring you this report. It is a pleasurable occasion because of your wonderful support, cooperation and generosity and it has twinges of sorrowfulness because it is my last year with this committee. But one can not dwell upon situations. There is still much work to be done.

Your two schools, Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School and Tamasee D.A.R. School, have been in session for several weeks. The teaching staff is complete at both schools and both report “full houses” of eager, happy and enthusiastic mountain children.

Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School at Grant, Alabama reports a large enrollment. You will recall last year an earnest plea for classroom desks chairs. New York State answered that request by providing the money for the needed chairs. This year they are building a New York Classroom for $5,000. This extra classroom will be filled immediately showing how badly the room was needed. This same fine state also finished up the Home Economics Room requirements and provided a set of history maps.

The Michigan Craft Center is just about ready. What a wonderful tribute this is to the Daughters of this State. To raise the money for this building within one year’s time and now to equip it—is nothing short of phenomenal!

The shop equipment at this school still stands on our “request” list. Several articles have been given but we still need a planer, a rip saw and a drill press. All the people all over the mountain may use this equipment. Please bear in mind that if we can give vocational training to the manually-minded, the children’s courts of the future will have less to do. And, most assuredly, our mountain children are skillful and manually-minded. Tennessee plans to help with this building.

Our farm equipment is in fine shape. This year New Jersey is providing a side delivery rake and Texas answered an urgent plea by pledging to purchase a hay baler. Now, due to their willingness to help, Mr. Tyson reports— “for the first time in the history of the school, our barn is completely full of baled hay and a considerable amount is stacked outside under a canvas.” I am sure everyone thanks Texas for making this possible. Also the trench silo financed by the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, is completed and for the first time in the history of this school, we have a silo filled with grain sorghum silage. In the Home Economics Department this year Pennsylvania and Wisconsin will purchase one sewing machine apiece.

The State of Indiana plans to provide a hard surfaced driveway for the school. If you will recall being there when it was raining, you will know how badly we have needed this driveway. This same state also gave a badly needed feed house for the dairy on the Indiana Model Farm.

Ohio Daughters will complete the covered passageway for their State Regent. Also California plans to send $1,000 for stone walks where they are needed. Missouri Daughters plan to purchase two electric drinking fountains for the school for $175 each. Washington State gave a shuffleboard court much to the delight of the children. Books are badly needed and we also need tables and chairs for the library. Please help us there. Scholarships are always welcome and Iowa plans to send $1,000 for that purpose.

The vital need at this school now seems to be for an adequate endowment fund. Are you members of the National Board aware that the endowment fund of your Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School is below $50,000? This must be built up and let us start on it at once. Will each of you serve as a committee of one to see that your state contributes to the endowment fund? The State of Nevada and the District of
Columbia have both promised to help. Won't you do as much?

Your Boarding School at Tamassee, South Carolina opened with every bed filled by a clothe by you. And for every boarder there must be scholarship money. It is our problem all day, all night and all through the year. Scholarships are not just an item at this school they are a NECESSITY. This word must be capitalized and underlined. It is that important! I am sure many of you do not realize how much these scholarships mean to us. It is our problem all day, all night and all through the year.

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To fill it with tares. So it is with these children. The D.A.R. is providing much “wheat” at their two schools. You are providing schooling, vocational training and proper nutrition. Please keep good clean clothes coming to both schools. We need it very badly. Don’t forget the endowment funds at both schools. You have nothing to be proud of there. And above all, maintain your interest in your schools. Without you, your schools would come to want. We do not expect every state to do the same financially. It has been said that he is great who can do what he wishes, but he is wise who wishes to do what he can.

It has been a delightful experience to serve you in this capacity, and it has been a joy to work with our President General, Miss Carraway. Her advice, her comments, and her complete unselfishness of her own time will always be remembered and the entire National Committee of Approved Schools can only say “Thank you” to her.

Take care of your schools, visit your schools, support your schools, know your schools, support your schools, enjoy your schools, support your schools, love your schools, support your schools, “talk” your schools, support your schools.

Lucille D. Watson,
Chairman.

Mrs. Rasmussen moved the adoption of the following resolution: Whereas, under the will of the late Miss Julia C. Fish, the income of her bequest, now established as the JULIA C. FISH ENDOWMENT FUND, is to be used as “the Board of Directors of said Daughters of American Revolution decide”; and Whereas, our National Society has nobody officially known as the Board of Directors;

RESOLVED, That the National Board of Management designate the Executive Committee to make decisions as to the disposition or expenditure of the income that may accrue from the Julia C. Fish Endowment Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Christin. Adopted.

The President General discussed attitudes and policy preceding the elections to be held at the Continental Congress in 1956.

The National Parliamentarian, Mrs. Robert, announced that she would make rulings on inquiries pertaining to elections only in writing.

The meeting recessed at twelve o’clock noon for luncheon and a visit to Constitution Hall to view the renovations there.

The afternoon session was called to order at two-fifteen o’clock by the President General, Miss Carraway.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

Again your Buildings and Grounds Committee has had a very busy summer trying to finish the renovation of the auditorium of Constitution Hall. We were saddened by the loss by death of one of our valuable members of this Committee, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, former Treasurer General. The President General appointed Mrs. E. E. Woollen Treasurer General to fill this vacancy.
There were no end of details this summer that demanded our attention. We thought that last summer was busy, but this year was very trying. Fitter of all heat records were broken in the District of Columbia, and that created all sorts of problems. We could not keep the upholsterers happy in the extreme heat and lost several each day. When we planned the renovation, we estimated two eight-hour shifts. We could not get a second crew, and the men would not work more than eight hours per day. Our building blueprints are twenty-seven years old and changes have been made and not recorded on the blueprints. Therefore, we had to make several last minute changes, which cost us a small additional amount of money.

BUT, from the reports coming in to our office and from the people attending our opening programs, the Hall is BEAUTIFUL.
The new gray fabric covers on the seats, and the new gray marbleized flexachrome vinyl plastic tile floor, certainly brighten the Hall greatly. The seats were overhauled, and the arm and back refinishing. Every seat was taken apart to do the work, and we thought they would never get them together in time for our opening in September, but we just met the deadline. The stage has been enlarged by eight feet, and a new maple floor put down. This will give us added room on the stage for our opening night of Congress. We have added two new platform stages at the rear of the Hall, making a total of four. A new plastic cloth has been placed on the walls of the boxes and other painted walls, which should improve the appearance greatly. The painted walls marked so easily, and this cloth wipes off much better than paint. The organ had to be moved, and we have had two organists here, and they stated that it is far better in its new location than where it was before.

One of our maintenance men painted the entire floor of the balcony a battleship gray. The work, performed this summer, has brightened the auditorium so much that we expect to cut our consumption of light by twenty per cent.

The fee for our license in Constitution Hall was increased from $30 to $50 this year. Also, our elevator inspection was increased from $8 to $44 for our four elevators. The District of Columbia has notified us that beginning this year we have to pay for the police directing traffic around our buildings for the various events in the Hall, but, as yet, we have not been advised as to the exact amount—approximately $5 per policeman (each event four policemen). This spring our insurance agents recommended the replacing of the hoisting cables on two of our elevators, and, at the same time, the District of Columbia inspector recommended the replacing of the hoisting cable on another elevator. These three elevators now have new cables, the work was completed during the month of August.

During December 1952 we asked the Electrical Department of the District of Columbia for new lighting in the streets around Constitution Hall. Nothing was done about it at that time. Again this year, we wrote to the Engineer Commissioner, and feel we have made a little progress, as the surveyors were around the building just this week. We hope that by Congress time, the new lights will be installed.

At the request of the Treasurer General's office, a partition was removed (at a cost of approximately $800) giving the effect of a large office. All the window shades on the first floor, south side, have been replaced.

Our maintenance men painted all of the iron ladders on the roof, and the iron grilles on the forty first floor window. They also steam cleaned and oil bathed the dozens of filters in the fresh air system of Constitution Hall. A new sprinkler system was installed by our men in the wastepaper room at the request of the fire marshal's office. Our men also scraped and painted the tin portion of the roof of Memorial Continental Hall. This roof had not been painted for three years and needed much scraping.

The Dutch elm disease has taken many fine trees in our neighborhood, including one on our property. Our trees are now being sprayed periodically—hoping to protect these beautiful trees. We regret to inform you that the new hedge installed last spring on 18th Street in front of Constitution Hall did not prove satisfactory, because of the extreme hot summer. We have made arrangements with the nursery to replace it. However, it will not look as good as it usually does at this time of the year. Our gardener has just finished reseeding the grounds around the building, and if we get the needed rain, it should look beautiful in another couple of weeks.

We have purchased a new watchman's clock. The old one was over 14 years old. We are compelled by our Insurance Company to replace our timeclock every two years. There are approximately fifty stations to be punched, which takes about an hour. These stations are located all around the entire block of buildings at every strategic location.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee makes the following suggestions for your very serious consideration:

1. Renovate the covered kitchen—$3,000 to $5,000
2. Five new chairs for each state box at $200 per box. Hope the states will buy these chairs for their state boxes.
3. Drapes for Managing Director's office
4. New windows in banquet hall of Memorial Continental Hall
5. Roof repairs on Constitution Hall
6. At the request of the concession committee at Congress, we are appealing for three display counters that may be marked—to be sold for $100 each.

As we reported to you at Congress time, the Pennsylvania Daughters had just completed renovating their foyer in Memorial Continental Hall. They have just completed arrangements to have new double glass doors installed in the middle section of the foyer. They have also ordered a new table to be placed between the two half boxes. We deeply appreciate all that has been done by the Pennsylvania Daughters and their State Regent, Mrs. Herbert Patterson.

We were requested by our printer to install new lights in the print shop. The poor lighting in the shop made it very difficult for them to work. This work has been completed. We have also painted the shop.
At the request of the Fire Department, we installed a new fuse box for our fire alarm system.

We have had several persons ask us whether or not we sold our wastepaper. I would like to report at this time that our small truck took seventeen loads of wastepaper to be sold, from which we realized approximately $75, even at the low prices paid today.

At the request of several of our clerks we installed an automatic machine that dispenses orange juice, chocolate milk and white milk. This has proved to be very popular and successful. We now are contemplating the installation of a hot coffee machine.

We started the season off in Constitution Hall with the presentation of the "Little Singers of Paris." I believe this was one of the first performances of a tour which will take them across the United States. The following week, we presented the Obernkirchen Choir. Both of these performances were very successful, and the German Ambassador to the United States, not only attended, but purchased tickets for several hundred children, who otherwise would not have been able to enjoy the program. This season we will again present two concerts by the well known London Philharmonia Orchestra, plus the Salzburg Orchestra, eight concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra and three concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and an appearance by the famous "Symphony of the Air Orchestra" formerly NBC Symphony, well known radio program will be presented. We will also have a dozen recitals by some of the most famous artists in the world, numerous religious programs, and a series of forty National Geographic moving-picture lectures.

May I once again make an appeal to our members for dust cloths. Many of you responded to our appeal the last time, that I trust many of you will send us some real soon, as we have just about reached our last lot.

Since Congress we have received several lovely tablecloths from some of our Daughters, and they have been used. However, we still need more, so if any of you would care to send them to us, we certainly would appreciate them. The ladies who so graciously responded to our appeal were Mrs. Edward Murray of Trenton, N. J., Mrs. Grace Plummer of Lisbon Falls, Maine and Mrs. George Cooper of Warrensburg, Missouri.

On Saturday evening, October 8, the National Board of Management, D.A.R. entertained the National Board of the S.A.R. at a reception in the D.A.R. Museum. It was a very lovely party. This Committee had charge of the arrangements. A string ensemble from the Marine Band rendered beautiful music during the evening. They made a most effective picture in their bright red coats—sitting just in front of the portrait of Martha Washington. Everyone seemed to have a delightful evening.

Sincere and deep appreciation is again expressed to Mr. Harold L. Maynard, Managing Director, for his splendid management of our buildings. Thanks to my efficient secretary Miss Dee Reddington, for her fine work. There is one person who does so much for all of us at all times, and who does it so quietly, no one realizes just how much she really does for all of us. I am speaking about our head maid, Lilian Pierce. Your Chairman is very grateful to Lilian and wishes to express the gratitude of the Committee.

As it is just twenty-seven years ago today when the cornerstone of Constitution Hall was laid, I thought you might be interested in a few happenings on that day. The honor guest was Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, First Lady. Arrangements for the ceremonies were in the capable hands of Mrs. Rhett Goode, chairman. Through the courtesy and co-operation of the District Commissioners and the Chief of Police, D and 18th Streets were closed to traffic for two hours, and the National Red Cross granted permission to place seats upon their lawns for guests and the United States Marine Band. Upon the flag-decked platform were gathered many women of note in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General read the list of articles, and then Mrs. Coolidge, leaning forward, placed within the copper box the official White House cards, autographed by herself and President Coolidge; next Mrs. Grace Brosseau placed therein her book, "A Glimpse Through the Open Door," The Constitution and By-laws of the D.A.R. and the official D.A.R. insignia, the cards, autographed by herself and President Coolidge; next Mrs. Grace Brosseau placed therein her book, "A Glimpse Through the Open Door," The Constitution and By-laws of the D.A.R. and the official D.A.R. insignia, the D.A.R. recognition pin, badge in commemoration of the laying the cornerstone of Constitution Hall and her autographed photograph. In introducing Mrs. Russell William Magna, National Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee, who placed within the copper box the scroll containing the names of those contributing to cubic feet of foundation and to the cost of the cornerstone in the name of ancestors, loved ones and friends, the President General paid Mrs. Magna an affectionate tribute.

The President General spoke in praise also of Mrs. John A. Van Orsdel, President National of the C.A.R., who placed the official documents of that Society in the box; of Mr. Depew, who deposited therein the official papers of the S.A.R.; of Mrs. Rhett Goode, President of the Marine Officers Club who put in the pledge of the ordnance given by Mrs. William N. Reynolds, past Vice President General, and of Colonel Walter Scott, who gave his personal gold badge of Past Royal Chief of the Order of Scottish Clans of the United States and Canada, an organization of distinction and renown. The badge bears the coat of arms and St. Andrew's Cross mounted on Scott Tartan ribbon. Many other articles were then placed within the copper box, among which were the Holy Bible, the Manual for Immigrants, published in fifteen languages, autographed list of clerical staff, superintendent, and other employees. Official ribbons, Continental Congress programs, addresses of Presidents General, and of the President of the United States. After sealing the copper container and placing the box in its niche, the cornerstone was lowered into place. Of Alabama limestone, it bears the following inscription: "Constitution Hall—A memorial to that immortal document, the Constitution of the United States, in which are incorporated the principles of freedom, equality and justice for which our forefathers strove."

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, using the trowel which had served the same purpose in laying the corner-
stone of Memorial Continental Hall, spread
deftly the first mortar, and then relinquished
the trowel to the President General; she, in
turn, handed it to Mrs. Magna, and to Mrs.
Adam M. Wyant, Treasurer General, who had
signed the one million dollar check cancelling
the Society's bonded indebtedness.

After the cornerstone was in place, the Presi-
dent General tapped its four corners with a
gavel loaned for the occasion by the Potomac
Lodge, No. 5, F.A.A.M. of the District. This
gavel, as the President General explained to the
assemblage, was used by George Washington,
first President of the United States, in laying the
cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. It has been
in the possession of Potomac Lodge ever since
and was brought to the exercises by a committee
of three; Mr. William S. Waddey and Mr.
Charles T. Graves, past masters, and Mr. William
M. Bell. Used on many historic occasions, the
gavel, of stone tipped with gold, was also loaned
to the National Society for the laying of the
cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall on
April 19, 1904.

THE CORNERSTONE

We build a shrine for future needs
We place a stone for splendid deeds,
Grant in the structure's steady rise
An emblem to women's enterprise.

Need put to mouth a clarion call,
World wide came answers from them all.
We pause one moment out of time
To bow our heads before this shrine.

Faith of our forebears, handed down,
Trust us to wear it as a crown,
A heritage that is ours now,
Soon to be passed to youth's firm brow.

So as we place this cornerstone,
And dedicate it as our own,
May our Hall rise on sacred sod,
Pledged to our country and to God.

(Composed by Edith Scott Magna)

Thank you Madam President General for giv-
ing me the opportunity to serve you and the
National Society as the National Chairman of the
Buildings and Grounds Committee. It is a
real pleasure.

ALICE B. HAIG,
Chairman.

Mrs. McClaugherty moved that the National
Society purchase 360 chairs of the type approved
to be placed in State Boxes and on the platform
in Constitution Hall. Seconded by Mrs. Bixler.
Adopted.

Mrs. Brandon moved that members be given
the privilege of purchasing one or more chairs
for the platform or boxes in Constitution Hall at
$40 each, this amount to include a marker to
be inscribed as designated by the purchaser.
Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Adopted.

Mrs. Trewella moved that the National Board
of Management express its appreciation to Mrs.
Lloyd J. Larson of Iowa for her generous gift
of time and effort spent on the woven rugs and
stoiles to be sold for the benefit of the National
Defense and Approved Schools Committees. Sec-
doned by Mrs. Gupton. Adopted.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Dun-
can, presented her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing
Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith
submits the following supplemental report:
The following three chapters have met all
requirements according to the National Bylaws
and are now presented for confirmation: Major
General John Twiggs, Jeffersonville, Georgia; Appalachian Trail, Hillsville, Virginia; Leeds-
town Resolutions, Montross, Virginia.

MARION MONCURE DUNCAN,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Duncan moved the confirmation of three
chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Wallace. Adopted.
The Registrar General, Mrs. Wallace, read her
supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar
General

Number of applications verified, 105.
Total number of verified papers reported to
Board Meeting today: Originals, 3,515; Supple-
mentals, 682; Total, 4,197.

ANNE D. WALLACE,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Wallace moved that the 105 additional
applicants whose records have been verified by
the Registrar General be elected to membership
in the National Society, making a total of 3,515
admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Cory.
Adopted.

Mrs. Woollen moved that 7 former members
be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Duncan.
Adopted.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lee,
read the minutes, which were approved as read.
Adjournment was taken at 3:25 p.m.

LUCILE M. LEE,
Recording Secretary General.

Supplement to Genealogical Guide Soon to be Available

The Genealogical Guide, a master index of all genealogical material in the
D.A.R. Magazine from 1892 through 1950 proved so helpful, successful and
popular that the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, of Kansas City, Mo., is compiling
a supplement containing an index of all genealogical material in the D.A.R.
Magazine from 1951 through 1955. Mrs. Omie P. MacFarlane, 1008 W. 37th St.,
Kansas City 11, Mo., is again in charge. Send orders at $4 each for the 1892-1950
Guide; $1.50 each for the new supplement (soon to be available), to the Business
Office, N.S.D.A.R., 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
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Queries
(Continued from page 1168)

They had Wiley Williams Harris, b. 1807, N. C.,
d. 1860, Tullahoma, Tenn., mar. ca. 1830/32
N. C. to Katherine Gunn, b. 1812, N. C., d.
Gibson Co., Ind., 1894/5.

Also reward off, proof pars. Katherine Elizabeth
Charles, b. ante 1800 mar. 9 Gunn, prob.
Va. or N. C.; had dau. Katherine Gunn (see
above). Desire inf. re 9 Gunn. -Mrs. Henry
M. Martin, Avondale Box 3022, Birmingham, Ala.

Lee-Dodge-Gt.gt.gr.f., Aaron Lee, Jr. in War
1812, yeoman and privateer; mar. Feb. 2, 1775 to
Sarah Dodge of Wenham, Mass.; liv. & d. in
Wenham; prev. liv. Manchester, Mass. Have been
told his pars. came fr. Eng. when he was small
boy. Cannot confirm this nor whether he had
bros. or sis. in Manchester. Will app. any help
as to Aaron Lee in Rev. War. Have old sword
supp. carried by a Lee in Battle at Lexington.—
Helen Lee, 735 So. 9th Street, Yakima, Wash.

Davis-Jones-Courtney—1790 Anson Co., N. C.
cens. lists John Courtney, h. of fam., 2 free
w. m. over 16, 2 same under 16, 4 free w. fem.
1810 cens. Amite Co., Miss. list John Courtney, h.
of fam., 1 free wh. m. over 21, 2 free w. fem.
over 21, 2 free w. fem. under 21 & 2 slaves. Was
this same fam.? Who was w.? Names of ch.?
Betw. 1790 & 1810, did this fam. live S. C. Who
were his sis.?

Also want inf. of Benjamin Davis, list. 1810
cen., as h. of fam. 1 free w. m. over 21, 1 w.

* * * * *

ANSWERS

Branch—Wm. Branch of Halifax did not
stem fr. Henrico Branch fam. & doubt seriously if any
of them went to Halifax whereas the Chowan
fam. did go westward on that trail.—Mrs. Mar-
garet Scruggs Carruth, 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd.,
Dallas 19, Tex.

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Quiz Program

1. Which New England state was named after an English County?
2. In what year were registered letters authorized?
3. Which state has the Day after Christmas as a legal holiday?
4. When did the last Real Daughter member die?
5. From whom does the Society buy its heat for the buildings?
6. What National Committee questionnaire will the Chapter Regent find with the Credential blanks mailing?
7. Why is the frigate Constellation now berthed at Baltimore?
8. When was the automobile self-starter invented?
9. How many words of the New Testament are attributed to Jesus?
10. Have you read the new booklet, "D.A.R. Patriotic Education" which has recently been published by the National Society to tell of the outstanding record made in past years for our D.A.R. Approved Schools?

ANSWERS

1. New Hampshire.
2. 1855.
3. South Carolina.
5. From the central heating plant of the government—since December 9, 1947.
6. The Honor Roll Committee.
7. Launched in Baltimore in 1797, about a week ahead of her sister frigate the Constellation—Old Ironsides.
8. In 1911 by C. F. Kettering.
10. This illustrated 48-page booklet may be obtained free from the office of the Corresponding Secretary General.

Every Chapter should have this folder on hand for reference. It illustrates colorfully Newman hand-chased cast bronze markers and plaques, famous for quality since 1882.

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Christmas Customs  
(Continued from page 1138)

Charles IX of France and Elizabeth of Austria when 500 turkeys were carved for the guests.

After the Spaniards conquered Mexico, they transported some of the American native wild turkeys to Spain, thence to France and in 1524 to England. Early immigrants brought some of the Royal Birds with them to America, and their descendants are now the stellar attraction on our Thanksgiving and Christmas dinner tables.

Bethlehem

Under Roman rule at the time of Christ’s Birth, and now under Jordan’s Flag, time has wrought few changes in Bethlehem. Shepherds in black cloaks and Bedouin headdress tend their flocks on the surrounding hillsides. The great stone church of the Nativity, built and re-built through the centuries still stands over the Manger. In Biblical times the building was an inn. A tiny doorway, 4 feet high and 2 feet wide (to prevent Mohammedans from riding into the sacred edifice on horseback), is the only entrance to the sanctuary. Behind the altar, a stairway descends 12 feet underground to a cave, illuminated by 15 silver oil lamps, which shine upon a silver star, 3 feet wide, and containing 14 points. Here, one beholds the exact spot where Christ was born.

Since 1948, the six-mile road from Jerusalem south to Bethlehem is mainly controlled by Israel, but by agreement with Jordan is opened temporarily to Consuls of Jerusalem and Arab Christians on Christmas Eve enabling them to attend Masses in the Church of the Nativity. In recent years, the open air services for Protestants are conducted jointly in Shepherds’ Field, by the Lutheran Welfare Federation of Bethlehem and the Jerusalem YMCA. An unknown author marks the distance to Bethlehem:

“How Far to Bethlehem?”

“All the way from Pride to Humility, from Selfishness to Service, from Hate to Love, from Discord to Peace. All the way from our manner of daily living to the Shining Way of the Sermon on the Mount. All the way from the injustice, cruelty and chaos of the present world order to Christ’s Kingdom of Goodwill, Love and Peace.

“How Near to Bethlehem?”

As near as the complete giving of ourselves to the Way of Life and Sacrificial Giving of Him, who was cradled there in a Manger.”

BANQUET TICKETS

Tickets for the banquet Friday night, April 20, 1956, during the 65th Continental Congress may now be ordered at $7.50 each from Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman, 209 Witherspoon Road, Baltimore 12, Md.
Motion Picture Aides

By inadvertent error, the names of special assistants for our National Society’s Motion Picture Committee were omitted from the new Directory of Committees. These specialists have rendered excellent work during the past two years and will continue to serve in their respective positions, under the National Chairmanship of Mrs. F. Allen Burt. It is regretted that their names were not printed as usual in the Committee Directory.

They follow:

Liaison Officer for the West Coast movie industry and the National Society’s Motion Picture Committee: Mrs. Doris Haynes Wright, 2071½ Ivar Street, Hollywood 28, California.

Preview and Editorial Chairman: Mrs. J. W. R. Cooper, 47 East 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y.

Associate Editors: Mrs. Fred Aebly, 530 Park Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

Mrs. John B. O’Brien, 25 Parkview Avenue, Bronxville 8, N. Y.

Miss Marguerite D. Winant, 151 Central Park West, New York 23, N. Y.

With the Chapters

(Continued from page 1158)

Homer Keller, and the Press Relations Chairman, Mrs. Noble Bower, called upon the Mayor, the Editor of the local paper, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and the local radio station. As a result of these calls, the Mayor issued a proclamation setting aside September 17-23 as Constitution Week. An editorial was published by the local paper, urging all citizens “to observe the establishment of our Constitution” and that “it would be well if Old Glory should fly from many buildings.” The Proclamation of the President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was published along side the local editorial. Several short talks were broadcast by the local radio station.

As part of the program at the Chapter meeting, September 22, Dr. Wayne A. Simpson, principal of the Ventura Senior High School, spoke on the Constitution. Dr. Simpson said, in part—“Great spirits and great minds looking out into a beyond that was unknown to them must be credited with the achievement of the Constitution of the United States.” The program also featured the County Librarian, Mrs. Mildred Spiller. She arranged an exhibit of books on the Constitution and spoke briefly, saying it was pleasing to note that the books showed wear. Patriotic music featured “God Bless America” and “The Lord’s Prayer” sung by a local soloist, Mrs. Thurston Stein. As part of the opening ceremonies, Mr. William Burke read the September message of the President General, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway.

The Regent expressed the Chapter’s gratitude to Mrs. Mary Piper, its Organizing Regent for a gift of a D.A.R. flag.

Mrs. Noble Bower, Press Relations Chairman

Minishoshe (Bismarck, N. D.). A naturalization court was held July 26, 1955 in the 5th Judicial District of North Dakota with Judge George Thom presiding. Twelve candidates were admitted to United States citizenship.

On the invitation of Judge Thom the D.A.R. was invited to be present and take part in the program.

Mrs. Taylor, Chapter Chairman for Americanism, introduced the Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. R. Baskerville who, in turn, introduced Mrs. Edwin Tostevin.

After the address by Mrs. Tostevin to the candidates, she presented each one with a copy of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American’s Creed. A copy of the address by Mrs. Tostevin together with the address by Judge Thom was mailed to each of our new citizens.

The office of the Clerk of the Courts permits the Minishoshe Chapter to keep on hand in the office a supply of the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship and gives a copy to each candidate when he applies for citizenship.


VERMONT ADS

Vermont Daughters sold ads totalling about $2,200 for this issue, under Mrs. H. J. Smith, State Chairman, and Mrs. Donald S. Arnold, State Regent. Of the 30 Chapters, 15 cooperated. Ann Story Chapter was far in front, with $1,250.

This picture taken at the Conference of National Organization Representatives in New York City shows Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, President General, N.S.D.A.R., chatting with Mr. Basil O’Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, and Dr. Jonas Salk, who was successful in developing the Salk vaccine. Later Mr. O’Connor announced that a goal of $47,600,000 has been set for the annual March of Dimes campaign to carry on the fight against polio.
Greetings from CORNELIA GREENE CHAPTER  
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Congratulations to the  
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