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Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart
President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution
One of the great and lasting joys of this life is the realization of a long-cherished dream—the consummation of a plan that has been beset with doubts, fears and the extreme of discouragement.

Constitution Hall stands as a glowing example of hopes fulfilled, gloomy forebodings dispelled and seemingly unsurmountable obstacles overcome. In the final summation no one can deny that it will ever be a lasting tribute to the vision, the tenacity of purpose and the sacrificial spirit of women.

That sentiment has been well expressed by a United States Senator who recently said to the writer: “If you Daughters had none of your other great achievements to your credit, Constitution Hall alone would justify your existence.”

The potentialities of an auditorium devoted to public use are many and great. The inspiration, the education and the mental and spiritual uplift that all emanate from the spoken word and the strains of exquisite music are limitless. May the Daughters of the American Revolution never fail to realize their responsibility to those who will in the future seek instruction and diversion within the walls of Constitution Hall.

The structural work has proceeded slowly but with exceeding care, and now the final details of finishing and furnishing have been practically completed. Perhaps a few of the high lights of interior decoration and equipment might be of interest to the Daughters, and particularly to those who will be unable to visit Washington this spring and obtain a first-hand view of the completed building.

The exterior of Constitution Hall presents a simple but handsome appearance and it is true to the type which the architects have sought to portray. The broad corridors give one an immediate feeling of capaciousness and safety in case of threatened danger. The furnishings there are
CONSTITUTION HALL

Within its Auditorium the 39th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution will hold its sessions, April 14-19, 1930
all colonial in style, and comfort has been considered as well as beauty of appearance. Each piece of furniture was carefully selected, and the lovely blue damask hangings at the long windows complete the picture.

Within the doors of the auditorium one again feels the sense of great capacity and security, which is fully realized when, seated at some vantage point, one sees the ease and the speed with which the room is filled as the crowds surge in. Under normal conditions it can be emptied in less than three minutes.

The greatest possible asset of the auditorium is the acoustics, which are practically perfect and beyond criticism. That is an achievement of which we may well be proud, and it is winning for the hall warm praise from a delighted public.

The marvelous sunlight effect, which even the most dismal of weather does not change, is produced by the huge ventililgtor in the ceiling. That means a never-failing sense of cheer within, which even the most brilliant electric lights fail to offer.

The walls are done in the warm shade of rare old ivory which, with the touches of gold, the rich colors of the murals and the dull brass finish on the boxes and hand-rails, makes a combination that is most pleasing to the eye.

The boxes and vomitories are hung with dark, royal blue velvet. Upon this background rest the seals of the various States, that of the United States of America and the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Officers’ Club.

This treatment is distinctive and imposing; and a point to be remembered is that no other organization in the world would be privileged to adopt this particular type of decoration, for it belongs to the Daughters alone. The painted hangings which dignify the platform with their exquisite beauty and their historical significance are the work of J. Monroe Hewlett, one of the outstanding architectural painters of the day.

Four vertical panels have been treated by the artist as mural tapestries, his belief being that they are more graceful and better suited to the character of the auditorium, as well as more lasting. Painted walls disintegrate and taut canvas cracks and relaxes, but the mural tapestries, hanging in straight, graceful folds, will be as permanent as the concrete structure itself.

Mr. Hewlett has depicted four important phases of Colonial and Revolutionary history, placing the scenes in the four representative cities of those times—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

In the foreground of the Boston panel are represented Dr. Joseph Warren, Dr. Samuel Prescott, Samuel Adams, William Dawes, Paul Revere, Miss Dorothy Quincy (fiancée of John Hancock) and Hancock himself. As a background of this panel the old State House appears and in the distance the harbor shipping, with a glimpse of the Boston Tea Party.
THE FIRST PANEL REPRESENTS HISTORIC BOSTON WITH THE OLD STATE HOUSE AS A BACKGROUND
MR. HEWLETT, IN THIS PANEL, DEPICTS A NUMBER OF HISTORIC FIGURES IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON
Below this panel a tablet bears the date April 19, 1775. The group constituting the foreground of the New York panel are assumed to have assembled for the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the Republic, April 30, 1789. It includes Roger Sherman, General Knox, Washington Irving, as a child aged six, George Washington, Secretary of State Otis, Charles Livingston, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Baron Steuben, Richard Henry Lee, and John Jay.

In the background of this panel is depicted Federal Hall, at the head of Wall Street, upon the balcony of
which Washington took the oath of office.

In the foreground of the Philadelphia panel are represented Mrs. Robert Morris, Edward Rutledge, Martha Washington, Robert Morris, Jr., a child of six, John Hancock, Oliver Wolcott, Benjamin Franklin, Lewis Morris, Charles Carroll, and Thomas Jefferson, reading to some of the group a draft of the Declaration of Independence. Independence Hall appears as a background.

The figures shown in the Charleston panel are Mrs. Eliza Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Rebecca Motte, Arthur Middleton, Colonel Moultrie, receiving congratulations.
THE STAGE OF CONSTITUTION HALL

At the back hang Mr. Hewlett’s fracture paintings—and above, the mural decoration. The graceful doorways and the eagles over them are very lovely.
OPENING SESSION OF THE WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE. HELD IN CONSTITUTION HALL, JANUARY 19, 1939
upon his triumph at the Battle of Sullivan Island, subsequently the site of Fort Moultrie, Henry Laurens, Francis Marion, John Rutledge, and Christopher Gadsden.

In the background is shown the old Custom-House at Charleston, now the headquarters of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The date January 28, 1776, is the date of the battle of Sullivan Island. These panels are painted on coarse linen in tempera, a medium much used in Revolutionary days to produce painted tapestries which are now known by the name of "fracture paintings."

In the old descriptions of interior decorations of the Colonial Period these paintings are frequently described as tapestries. Above the four panels a frieze contains the names of the thirteen Colonies, arranged geographically from north to south to correspond with the subjects delineated below; and over the cornice a painted lunette portrays various Revolutionary battle flags, some of which were instrumental in the adoption of the design for the National Ensign.

The President-General's room, known as the Caroline Scott Harrison Room, named in honor of our first leader, is colonial in type. Two of its decorative features are a delightful mantel and a chandelier of surpassing beauty. The furniture is early American but of modern reproduction; and it is hoped that from time to time the addition of suitable antiques will enhance the charm of this very important room.

The Du Barry antique furniture, with its priceless brocade upholstering the color of rare old Burgundy wine, will be placed in two rooms which are to be designated as the Lafayette suite and assigned to the use of the President of the United States and the First Lady of the Land when they visit Constitution Hall.

The lounge and rest rooms on the lower floor are the acme of comfort and convenience. The furniture is the best of its kind, chosen with an eye to elegance and at the same time durability. The men's retiring room, for instance, was equipped with special care and a knowledge of masculine demands. In passing judgment upon a building which has been rented for a specific purpose, creature comforts carry their own appeal.

For the pages' quarters every convenience has been provided, the feeling being that those dear girls who render such cheerful, unselfish service during Continental Congress should be made as happy as possible.

A refuge has been provided for the weary and sick by the installation of a miniature hospital. That will contain all of the necessities and even the luxuries which contribute to the well being of temporary patients.

The Library, which is such an important adjunct to Constitution Hall, has already been delightfully presented in the columns of this Magazine by the Librarian-General. Suffice to add, therefore, that it will be perfect in detail and equipment and will meet all the
THIS WINDOW, PLACED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY IN HONOR OF MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU, OVERLOOKS THE MARBLE STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE LIBRARY
THE MAIN LOUNGE, ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE ROOMS IN CONSTITUTION HALL

THE PAGES' ROOM IS EQUIPPED WITH EVERY COMFORT
requirements of an exacting reading public.

It would be a great satisfaction to be able to enumerate in this article the many special gifts of rooms, furnishings and equipment, with the names of the generous donors, but space will not permit. It is quite probable that a full list will be available at some future time; and when issued it will indeed be a notable compilation.

Pages could be devoted to a description of Constitution Hall, its architecture, its fascinating furnishings and its many unique features, but even then no writer could do the subject full justice.

It is no idle prediction to say that every Daughter when she enters the Hall will experience the thrill that comes only with the pride of possession.

To visualize the great possibilities and to rejoice in the obvious qualities of utility, beauty, charm and historical significance should be the spirit of approach. The cost in the expenditure of labor, time and money has been great but the harvest of public service and personal satisfaction will be far greater.
¶ Our hearts throb in adoration of Spring. The amiable note of the bluebird—the bright gleam of the crocus announce its coming.

¶ April always reminds us of the patriots who accomplished the Independence of the American Colonies. It revives our determination to retain that independence so dearly won. The passing of time does not require us to alter the doctrine of independence inherited from the heroes of '76.

*Independence created our Nation.*

Unity perpetuates it.

*Faith predicted our Republic.*

Loyalty defends it.

*Freedom shaped our progress.*

Industry achieves it.

¶ The 39th Congress assembles in Constitution Hall. This interpreted, signifies that our deliberations are to be characterized by love of Country. We journey to this paradise of nature from western slope, from eastern shores, from southern clime and northern boundary. That oneness of purpose substantiates national unification.

¶ Perhaps, in even greater measure, we are granted the peerless privilege of honoring the Constitution of the United States in our approaching Congress. The fact that the entire membership of our Society has a part in electing its representatives to participate in Continental Congress each recurring April, demonstrates anew the principle of representative government and fair play existent in our Republic.
¶ There is ever strict adherence to nationalism in our objectives. But does it not seem that the exigencies of the national situation plead with us to separate the unessential from the essential? At this Congress and in the coming years let us “number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.”

¶ The wisdom of cultivating integrity in the home, around the community, over the state, throughout the Nation. The wisdom of gleaning truth from the experiences of the past and of applying simple, practical methods to our tasks in the interest of both present and future.

¶ Each Congress implies exploration into new fields. We shall also be engaged in the consideration of former projects such as—buildings and grounds, markers and monuments, museum and library, genealogical records and historical research, student loans and mountain schools, radio and magazine, tree planting and flower saving, conservation and thrift, home making and youth protection, cruiser building and endorsement of merchant marine, Americanism and alien deportation, immigration restriction and manual distribution, adoption of National Anthem and correct use of the Flag, correspondence and safety of National ideals, support of military training and advocacy of patriotic education. Thus we shall review our specific enterprises.

¶ To the thousands of new members who have entered our ranks this year I entreat you to enjoy the bounteous privileges accorded you through membership in our great National Society.

¶ I invoke continuing concord for us all—both for those who have been associated with our patriotic endeavor since the inception of our Society and for those who find this year great joy in their First Continental Congress.

¶ For all your thoughtfulness and aid I can send no other message but thanks and thanks and ever thanks.

Edith Irwin Hobart,
President General.
Huguenot Society Confers Cross Upon President General

Margaret B. Barnett
Corresponding Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R.

Bestowal of the Huguenot Cross upon Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania took place in Allentown on December 6, 1929, at a ceremony both picturesque and appropriate. The ballroom of the Americus Hotel was elaborately decorated for the occasion with flowers and flags of America and France. Incidentally more than 300 members of the Society were guests at luncheon of the President, Mr. Ralph Beaver Strassburger, of Norristown. All were descendants of Huguenot refugees who came to America in the Colonial period.

After a scholarly address by Rev. Dr. W. H. H. Demarest, President of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, the cross was conferred on Dr. Demarest and Mrs. Hobart by Rev. Dr. Paul de Schweinitz, the presiding officer. In presenting Mrs. Hobart, Rev. Dr. John Baer Stoudt, Chairman of the Executive Committee, stated that Mrs. Hobart, a lineal descendant of William Molines, by reason of her devotion to the ideals of the Republic has been called by her fellow members to the distinguished office of President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, although bearing a state name, is national in its scope and is generally recognized as a leader in things Huguenot in America. It not only revived the wearing of the Huguenot Cross, ancient symbol of the Protestants of France, but by bestowing it publicly has honored a number of distinguished persons of Huguenot descent. The cross has come to be regarded as one of the most desirable outward symbols of merit awarded by any Society in America.

The only women to whom the cross has been awarded are: Her Majesty, Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, who is a lineal descendant of Admiral Coligny; Mrs. Robert S. Birch, Secretary of the Society since its inception, and Mrs. Hobart. The first to receive the cross was General John J. Pershing when in command of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

It is impossible to state precisely the period in which the Protestants in France adopted the usage of what they called the Sainted Spirit. It certainly existed before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). It was worn as an emblem of their faith. The eight corners of the four arms of the Cross of Malta were regarded as signifying the eight beatitudes; the fleur-de-lis, mother country of France, and the suspended dove, the Church under the cross.

The ribbon is white, edged with stripes of French blue, and yellow (the golden fleur-de-lis), and is symbolic of the ideals and traditions of the Huguenots. The cross is not only beautiful and symbolic, but possesses the added charm afforded by the romance of history and tradition. It eloquently recalls a period of valor, constancy, faithfulness, and loyalty to truth. It is becoming more and more a sign between the descendants of the Huguenots throughout the whole world, and is worn today with consciousness of pride and honor in many lands.
The library work of the Daughters of the American Revolution has a splendid opportunity for service among schools endorsed by the Society under the Committees on Patriotic Education and Americanism respectively. A recent survey of these schools indicates that books of all types are in great demand, and nearly all the schools report that their reference books, especially encyclopedias, are out-of-date.

In many of the mountain schools, books are loaned to residents in outlying districts and to the smaller schools, so that many books such as good fiction, and historical novels, can be used in duplicate. But it would be well to bear in mind that new, up-to-date books are preferable, unless, of course, they are standard works.

The response to inquiries sent to the schools has proved that we can be of inestimable value in placing the proper kind of literature, history and reference books in all of these schools, and in hundreds of homes where they will not only be appreciated and used, but will enhance the value of the educational system of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Following is a list of the schools and their requirements in their libraries, with a few comments pertaining to each one.

**TAMASSEE D. A. R. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL**, Tamassee, South Carolina. Librarian, Miss Mildred Carter.

The library has been voted the most interesting and inviting place on the campus and a source of pleasure to the people in the surrounding community who come for miles to "get out" a book. Their greatest needs are standard novels that are serviceable in the high-school curriculum; also "Mother Goose Rhymes" and fairy tales, and books on history, poetry, travel, biography and science.

**PINE MOUNTAIN SETTLEMENT SCHOOL**, Pine Mountain, Kentucky. Communicate with Angela Melville.

They greatly desire books on exploration, particularly Arctic or Antarctic; especially Scott's expedition, Amundsen's, Shackleton's, Nansen's, Peary's and Lindbergh's "We;" also good standard books.

**THE MONTVERDE SCHOOL**, Montverde, Florida. Librarian, Miss Evyline De Vary.

They have a small school library consisting of about 2,000 books and are greatly in need of two good, unabridged dictionaries, up-to-date sets of encyclopedias, books of fiction for the high-school age, and more classics for use in the English department.


They have a library of about one thousand books, not counting duplicate copies. They need late fiction, books on sociology, citizenship, economics and commercial subjects, and any scientific books.
MARYVILLE COLLEGE, Maryville, Tennessee. Librarian, Prof. H. L. Ellis.

They have a library of 30,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and unbound magazines. These volumes are composed of fiction, biography, travel and reference books of all kinds. They have an especial need for biographies and American history, travel, fiction, education and social science.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY, Harrogate, Tennessee. Mrs. F. C. Grannis, Librarian.

They have a Carnegie Library with a seating capacity for 225 in the reference room where the students carry on collateral reading for classes. On the first floor is located their Lincolniana collection which contains over 5,000 items. Their needs are history, literature, standard classics and fiction.

KATE DUNCAN SMITH, D. A. R. SCHOOL, Grant, Alabama.

They have about 1,800 volumes, which include books from the first grade up. Most of these have been donated and are useable; but many which they receive are out-of-date textbooks. Owing to this, the library is not well balanced. Their needs are, dictionaries (unabridged) encyclopedias (modern), modern scientific references, "The Royal Road to Romance," Halliburton, English reference, reference of European literature by standard authors, history and social reference, Poe's "Short Stories," Rolfe editions of Shakespeare, reference books on home economics, books and phonograph for music appreciation. There is great need particularly for the younger children of the lower grades.

HINDMAN SETTLEMENT SCHOOL, Hindman, Kentucky. Miss Frances I. Schalles, Librarian.

They have a very comfortable little, three-room library, adult reading room, children's room, and the work room and printing office where the school paper is issued. The library is used by school children and teachers as well as by many town and country people. They send story books and readers to the rural school teachers for their use. The circulation for the past school year averaged 900 books each month. They have approximately 6,000 volumes, but many are out-of-date and should be replaced by more worth-while books. Through the Kentucky D. A. R. they received a fund to be used to help purchase books on their recommended list. They are greatly in need of wholesome, wide-awake stories for boys from 12 to 15 years. "The Book of Knowledge" or Compton's "Picture Encyclopedia" could be used extensively. Also books on general reference, mythology, economics, science, botany, zoology, useful arts, vocational guidance, manual training, music, recreation, poetry, geography and travel, biography (collective and individual), general European history, American history, fiction.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL, Robin Hill Road, Marlboro, Massachusetts. Mrs. Pauline B. Sanford, Librarian.

They have about 100 books besides the school, or educational library of about 50, which is largely devoted to educational subjects. Many of the boys are great readers, and most of the books show wear. They need historical, geographical and books of fiction for the use of boys from 8 to 15 years of age. They would appreciate boys' current magazines also and a copy of the "Ninth Edition of the Encyclopedia" and one of the "Old Edition of Columbia Encyclopedia."

HELEN DUNLAP SCHOOL, Winslow, Arkansas.

They have a heterogeneous assortment of about 300 volumes, many of which are old and obsolete textbooks. They need standard books and many reference books helpful to girls who would like to expand their knowledge. They need up-to-date encyclopedias and good general informative books of all kinds.

CROSSNORE, Crossnore, North Carolina. Address Miss Mary M. Sloop.

They have about 500 volumes. They need children's histories, biography, encyclopedia, travel and standard works suitable for high-school age.
CARR CREEK COMMUNITY CENTER, Carr Creek, Kentucky. Miss Vertie Collins, Librarian.

They have a library of approximately 6,000 volumes. But many should be discarded as they comprise numerous useless textbooks. Several hundred volumes have been loaned to neighboring schools. They need classic literature in clear, readable type, such as Scott, Kingsley, Stevenson, Shakespeare, Eliot, Kipling; good biographies, as the children know almost nothing about the lives of outstanding men and women, and good histories. A modern encyclopedia would prove invaluable. Old textbooks, or old encyclopedias are not wanted. A particular requirement is new standard dictionaries, in small volumes easy to use; and any interesting books for children.

BLUE RIDGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Bristol, Virginia. Librarian, Miss Bessie T. Turner, assisted by Miss Marcia Dane.

They have about 8,000 books, but are desirous of books on travel and biographies, and are greatly in need of the following volumes which are in the State requirements for parallel reading: Lanier's "Boys' King Arthur"; "Burroughs' Essays"; Jewett's "A White Heron"; Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer"; Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy"; Whipple's "How to Study Effectively"; Weager's "Vocations for Girls"; Abbott's "A Boy on a Farm"; Thomas Nelson Page's "Old Virginia"; Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery"; Grenfell's "Adrift on an Icepan"; Marden's "Choosing a Career"; Richard's "Florence Nightingale"; Barton's "Clara Barton"; Harris' "The Young Man and His Vocation"; Adams' "Twenty Years in Hull House"; Shafer's "Everyday Electricity"; Febre's "Life of the Caterpillar, the Fly and the Spider"; Price's "The Land We Live In"; and Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln."

THE BERRY SCHOOLS, Mount Berry, Georgia. Miss Edith Johnson, Librarian.

They have three libraries on the camp-

They always need interesting fiction for tired workers, and to arouse a love for reading in boys who have never had a chance at libraries. Altsheler, Cather, Churchill, Mark Twain (they have one copy of “Tom Sawyer” to divide among the three schools), Connor, Conrad, Davis, R. H., Davis, W. S.; Doyle, Fox, Furman, Garland, Gollomb, Harte, O. Henry, Hough, Hugo, Johnson, Kipling, London, Masefield, Hawes, Page, Parker, Pyle, Sabatini, Schultz, Sienkiewicz, Stevenson, Tarkington, Wallace, Wey- man, White, Wister are some of the authors they suggest.


It contains about eight to ten thousand carefully selected, well-cataloged books and is used mostly for research work and contains very little fiction. The books desired are those that have to do with the work offered by the institution along the lines of art, science, literature, history, civics, economics, philosophy, psychology and kindred subjects. They are also interested in books on languages and literature of other nations. It is suggested that before donating books a letter be written to Dr. Stryker concerning specific volumes which either they need, or the donor wishes to give.

THE SCHAUFFLER SCHOOL, 5111 Fowler Avenue, S. E., Cleveland, Ohio.

The school is enlarging its curriculum and it is quite necessary that their library in the departments of literature and science be developed. Good books of all standard types are acceptable.

AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTE, Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Tullis, Librarian.

They have approximately 2,500 volumes. Many of their books are old, with worn bindings; of the six sets of Encyclopedia, only one is modern. They desire reference books on Shakespeare, books to supplement class work, up-to-date history reference books, good fiction —select volumes from such modern writers as Stewart Edward White, Booth Tarkington, Mark Twain, Thomas Nelson Page, George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, Mary E. Wilkins, Sarah O. Jewett, Willa Cather, Dorothy Canfield Fisher; some modern verse and modern plays, also books by Riis, Bok and Beebe. Nearly all their reference books are out-of-date, and they have very little good fiction.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, Oxford, Ohio. Mr. E. W. King heads the Library Staff.

When Oxford College was merged, about a year ago, with Miami University, the library which consisted of not more than eight or ten thousand volumes was absorbed in the general library of Miami University. This consists of something more than a hundred thousand volumes, so distributed among departments as to
provide a convenient working library for an undergraduate college of liberal arts and related subjects. Good, up-to-date reference books and standard works are desired.

NORTHLAND COLLEGE, Ashland, Wisconsin. George L. Lewis, Librarian.

Their special needs may be summarized as follows: the new "Dictionary of American Biography," edited by Allan Johnson; the new "Britannica" or the complete "Oxford English Dictionary," together with many other lesser works; more books which are of direct use for research in connection with courses offered in college, perhaps along such topics as economics, sociology and government; recent books of a general character for student and faculty information and profit, and the means of building up and binding files of periodicals.

Space does not permit writing further concerning the school libraries, but herein lies a great work.

Before sending any books, please communicate direct with the schools for further information. The address of each school is carefully given in this article.

In many of the States where no such schools are located there are probably outlying districts where library work could be done by D. A. R. chapters, and an educational work accomplished worthy of the Society's name. Let every member do all that she can to develop this blessed opportunity for library service which lies at our very threshold.

**Honor Conferred Upon President General**

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has accepted an appointment on the National Committee of Washington Cathedral, the chairman of which is General John J. Pershing.

Among Mrs. Hobart's associates on this distinguished body of American men and women interested in building this "House of Prayer in the Capital of the Nation" are, The Chief Justice of the United States, Charles Evans Hughes, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Honorary President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late President of the United States, Mrs. John D. Sherman, former President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Vice President of the Republican National Committee, Major General Charles B. Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Miss Maude A. K. Wetmore, New York City, Major General George Barnett, World War Commandant of the United States Army and many Christian leaders throughout the country.

**Commemorative Souvenirs to be On Sale In Constitution Hall**

The Insignia Committee, authorized by the National Board of Management, has prepared designs for two souvenirs, to commemorate the first Continental Congress held in Constitution Hall. One, a bronze plaque, to be used as a paper weight, price $2.50. The other a medallion, to be worn suspended from the official ribbon, price $1.50.

These souvenirs may be purchased from the Official Jewelers and Stationers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, at their exhibit in Constitution Hall.
The pictures listed below have been graded by the Reviewing Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Hollywood. So great has been the success of the work of this committee that the chairman now receives letters of appreciation from Daughters all over the country; the mailing list now numbers over 1,700; this means sending out over 3,400 review lists each month.

On questions relating to the especial fields in which they are authorities of national standing, the chairman has the following National Advisory Committee: D. A. R., Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General, and Mrs. Lyman Brumbaugh Stookey, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Music, Mr. Charles Wakefield Cadman; Education, Mr. Vierling Kersey, Director of Education, Department of Public Instruction of California; Motion Picture Interests, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter; the Novel and the Drama, Dr. Margaret S. Carhart, University of California in Los Angeles; the Scenario, Mrs. Lester Blankfield (Eve Unsell); and the incumbent chairman of Better Films for California, now Mrs. Frank C. Farmer.

*The Sky Hawk*—I Fox Feature.—All dialogue. Based on the story, “Chap Called Bardell,” by Llewellyn Hughes. Cast includes Helen Chandler, John Garrick, Gilbert Emery, Lennox Pawle. This patriotic film is especially recommended as excellent family entertainment.

*Only The Brave*—I Para. Famous Lasky Feature.—All dialogue. Starring Gary Cooper with Mary Brian supported by strong cast. Provides delightful entertainment for entire family.

*The Fighting Legion*—II Universal Feature.—Sound and part dialogue. Ken Maynard, Dorothy Dwan, with good supporting cast and Tarzan, the trick horse. Good entertainment value for average audiences.

*Girl of the Port*—II R. K. O. Feature.—All dialogue. Absorbing entertainment for adults.

*Second Wife*—II R. K. O. Feature.—All dialogue. Based on the play “All the King’s Men,” by Charles F. Oursler. Cast includes Conrad Nagel, Lila Lee, Hugh Huntley, Mary Carr, Freddie B. Frederick. Interesting entertainment for adult audiences.

*The Mounted Stranger*—II Universal Feature.—All dialogue. With Hoot Gibson, Louise Lorraine and Francis Ford. Splendid entertainment for families and especially the young people.

*Honey*—III Para. Famous Lasky Feature.—All dialogue. Based on “Come Out of the Kitchen,” by Alice Duer Miller. A harmless picture of only fair entertainment value.


*So This Is Paris Green*—IV Para. Christie Short subject.—Not recommended.

*Black and Tan*—IV R. K. O. Short subject.—Not recommended.

*The Vagabond King*—I Para. Famous Lasky. Feature Technicolor. All dialogue, with Dennis King, Jeanette MacDonald. The historic background, exquisite color effects, with excellent song and musical sequence, provide a picture of beauty of outstanding merit. Enjoyable entertainment for entire family.

MATTHEW HARRIS JOUETT
Pen drawing of a self-portrait of Kentucky's "old master" by Clifford K. Berryman, contemporary Kentucky artist.
Kentucky’s “Rubens” and Some of His Subjects

Florence Seville Berryman

Matthew Harris Jouett has been called “the Rubens of Kentucky”; this comparison is less extravagant than may appear at first glance. Rubens was of the educated, refined upper classes; so was Jouett. Rubens had as natural endowment an engaging personality, a gift for winning the affection of those with whom he came in contact; so had Jouett. Rubens enjoyed an eventful, fortunate and happy life; so, on the whole, did Jouett. One could continue to multiply analogies between the two; it will suffice to conclude that Rubens’ place in the annals of Flemish art is matched by Jouett’s in the State of Kentucky.

Discounting all questions of technical equipment and aims in painting, the chief difference between the two, perhaps, lies in their respective times. Rubens had a flair for painting grandiose compositions overflowing with exuberance and Greek deities. Seventeenth-century Europe (for such literally was Rubens’ scene) placed no restrictions upon a gifted painter. But early nineteenth century America wanted nothing but portraits from an artist; and Jouett seemed content to record as faithfully as he was able, the appearance of his contemporaries, many of them celebrities in United States as well as Kentucky’s history.

Matthew Jouett’s artistic urge appears as an exotic bloom in the family; there was nothing whatever in the history of his immediate forebears to account for it, although they had otherwise distinguished themselves in equal if not greater measure. The late General Samuel W. Price, of Louisville, who has written the best and most complete biography of Matthew Jouett to date, hazarded the guess that if his creative talent was inherited, it must have been a reappearance from his noble French ancestors of a century or two earlier, an old Norman family of Touraine of the name “de Jouhet.” One Matthew de Jouhet was First Master of the Horse at the French Court in 1667, an office which could only be held by one having blood ties with the royal line; this kinship is further manifested by the family coat-of-arms.

But the de Jouhets were Huguenots, and hence obliged to forego the luxury and security of their life in France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Fleeing to America, they settled in various Atlantic Coast Colonies. A Matthew Jouett (presumably a direct descendant of the French de Jouhet family) patented large tracts of land in Hanover County, Virginia, 1732. He died in 1745.

John Jouett, his son, was a wealthy and prominent citizen of Charlottesville, Va., at the outbreak of the Revolution. He and his son, John, Jr. (born December
5, 1754), affectionately known as “Jack,” were signers of the Albemarle Declaration of Independence; both were captains in the Continental forces, as were three other sons of John, Sr. For one family to contribute five captains to a single war is no mean record in itself. Capt. Matthew Jouett was killed in service; and his estate received 4,000 acres of bounty lands.

Capt. Jack Jouett culminated his services to the American cause by a midnight ride more daring, more dangerous and in every respect as important as that of Paul Revere. The latter was immortalized, through Longfellow’s poem, while Jouett’s feat was almost forgotten for a century, and is still not generally known. Because of this widespread neglect, it seems not too irrelevant to give an account of the ride in an article primarily concerning Jack’s son; furthermore, the two were closely associated during most of Matthew’s life, and he passed away only five years after his father. Thomas Jefferson himself has left, in his “Miscellaneous Papers,” an account of Jack Jouett’s ride, as follows:

“Learning that the Legislature was in session in Charlottesville, they [the British] detached Col. Tarleton with his legion of horse to surprise them.
As he was passing through Louisa on the evening of the 3rd of June he was observed by Mr. Jouett who, suspecting the object, set out immediately for Charlottesville and knowing the by-ways of the neighborhood, passed the enemy's encampment, rode all night, and before sunrise on the 4th called at Monticello with notice of what he had seen and passed on to Charlottesville to notify the members of the Legislature."

That is all. The brief account is so reticent to eyes accustomed to the superlatives of contemporary language, that one has to read it more than once to grasp its import. A more detailed account was written by Randall in 1857, from statements made by Jefferson's descendants.

Early in 1781, Cornwallis' forces united with those of Arnold at Petersburg, and the Virginia Legislature quickly removed to Charlottesville for a brief period. The British then conceived a plan to seize Jefferson (then governor) and disperse the legislature in a single raid, and perhaps to seize other outstanding patriots who as members were all congregated in or near Charlottesville at the time: Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Benjamin Harrison and Patrick Henry. Colonel Tarleton was duly dispatched with 180 dragoons and 70 infantry mounted on fine horses taken from Virginia plantations along the way.
They reached Cuckoo Tavern in Louisa County about fifty miles from Charlottesville (which tavern, by the way, is still in existence but altered into a private house). Jack Jouett happened to be there; concealing himself he either overheard or divined the British plot. Leaping upon his horse, "said to have been the best bred and fleetest of foot of any nag in seven counties," he rode all night to cover half a hundred miles (Revere rode but fifteen) over the mountains, through heavy underbrush and heavier forest; at dawn he dashed through the little village of Meltons spreading the alarm,

then on to Monticello. There he stopped only long enough for a glass of Jefferson's "Madeira" wine, before he was off again to warn the legislature. But neither this body nor Jefferson appears to have realized at the time the danger of which Jouett warned them several hours in advance. The legislature held an assembly in leisurely fashion; hardly had the members dispersed before Tarleton galloped into Charlottesville; seven of them were captured. Jefferson spent about two hours looking over his papers to secure the most important of them. After sending his wife and children to safety, he
escaped a bare ten minutes before Tarleton’s troops under Captain McLeod took possession of Monticello for eighteen hours.

Jack Jouett, attired in a scarlet coat and plumed officer’s cap, led the British on a hare and hounds chase until they were well off the trail of the members of the legislature en route to Staunton; then he spurred his horse and disappeared from sight.

The next heard of him was on June 12th, when the Virginia Assembly passed the following resolution:

"Resolved: That the Executive be desired to present to Capt. John Jouett an elegant sword and pair of pistols, as a memorial of the sense which the General Assembly entertain of his activity and enterprise in watching the motions of the enemy’s cavalry on their late incursion to Charlottesville, and conveying to the Assembly timely information of their approach, whereby the designs of the enemy were frustrated, and many valuable stores preserved."

Although in the following year Jack Jouett emigrated to Kentucky, he was himself elected a member of the Virginia Legislature and served two terms after his removal, during which he energetically championed the measure separating Kentucky from Virginia and having it admitted as a State into the Union.
Near Harrodsburg, Mercer County, Kentucky, he purchased several thousand acres, which he called “Old Indian Fields.” In his thirtieth year, 1784, he married Sallie Robards, who proved to be a fit helpmeet for a pioneer.

Matthew Harris Jouett, the second of their seven sons, was born April 22, 1787. As a child he manifested a talent for drawing totally unaccounted for by his pioneer environment. He grew to be a delightful boy, “bright, amiable and affectionate,” and although he spent many of his spare moments drawing, he never shirked his share of the farm work; and in addition had a love of horses and out-door life. His self-portrait, of which a pen-drawing is reproduced herewith, shows him to have been of very pleasing appearance; he was tall, slender and well-proportioned, with features somewhat Irish in cast, dark hair, gray-blue eyes and ruddy complexion.

The boys learned their alphabets sitting beside their mother as she knit or turned the spinning wheel. All their elementary education was received from their parents, for there were at the end of the eighteenth century no schools in the vicinity. Captain Jack earnestly desired academic training for his sons; but as they grew to manhood he realized he could afford such training for but one of them. His innate sense of justice would not permit him to show apparent preference; so gathering them together one day he said:

“Well, now, fellows, I’m going to make a gentleman of one of your crowd. Who shall it be?”

“Matt,” as his brothers called him, was their choice. So on a momentous day in 1804, he and his father set out on horseback for Transylvania University in Lexington, Ky., a distance of about 34 miles. “Matt” was happy and proud to have been singled out for this high honor; but at the same time he had had to repress his natural inclinations toward art; his father simply could not comprehend such a vocation for a man. He hoped and dreamed that some day his boy would become a lawyer and politician! Eager to succeed for his father’s sake, “Matt” applied himself to his studies with such diligence that he graduated cum laude at the end of four years. He then studied law under Chief Justice George M. Bibb, of the Court of Appeals in Frankfort.

Let us consider for a moment a few of those with whom Matthew Jouett came in contact during his years of college and post-graduate work; he subsequently painted portraits of them which are reproduced herewith.

At the time he entered Transylvania, Dr. James Blythe had just become acting president, which office he held until 1816. He was a Presbyterian minister, born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1765; graduated at Hampden-Sidney, 1785; D. D. at Princeton, 1805. After giving up his duties as president of Transylvania, he remained on the faculty as professor of chemistry in the medical school until 1832, when he resigned...
to become president of Hanover College, Indiana. He died in 1842.

Col. James Morrison, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, was one of Lexington’s most influential and wealthiest citizens (president of a bank). Born in Cumberland County, Pa., 1755, he served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He moved to Lexington in 1792, and thenceforward identified himself with Kentucky, serving successfully as Land Commissioner, Member of the Legislature and Supervisor of Revenue. He was Quartermaster-General of the Army in the War of 1812.

Transylvania University was one of his special interests. He endowed the Morrison Professorship and in his will bequeathed funds for the erection of Morrison College, a splendid Doric edifice, which is today the main academic building of Transylvania. He has been described as “a man of commanding appearance, a typical Celt, stern but courteous, of great decision of character, native talent, wide experience and considerable reading. He acquired immense wealth which he dispensed with elegant hospitality and the promotion of letters, the type of man who made Kentucky famous.”

Henry Clay’s brilliant career as a statesman and orator is well known to everyone. His eventful public life in Kentucky and in the Nation’s Capital has overshadowed his local activities in Lexington, to which, however, he continued to be devoted until he passed away. He was a professor in the Law College of Transylvania, 1805-1807 (Jouett’s sophomore and junior years there), and served as a trustee until his death in 1852. Clay’s birthday (April 12) is observed annually at Transylvania with a public program in the college chapel.

Although he painted several portraits of Henry Clay, Jouett was never satisfied with any of them. Clay had an extraordinarily mobile face; his expression changed momentarily in such manner as to rather confound an artist endeavoring to depict a characteristic appearance. In the portrait reproduced, Jouett has “softened” the curious bone construction of Clay’s face, making him better looking than he really was. The great orator had much personal charm, however, which would enhance his physical appearance to his friends, much as Jouett portrayed him.

The Hon. George Mortier Bibb, under whom Jouett studied law in Frankfort, was another of Kentucky’s foremost citizens. Born in Virginia, October 30, 1776, son of the Rev. Richard Bibb, an Episcopal minister, George Bibb spent his early youth in that State; he graduated from Hampden-Sidney and William and Mary Colleges. He moved to Kentucky in 1798 and rapidly attained eminence in the legal profession. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals in Frankfort by Governor Greenup in 1808, and the following year, Chief Justice, by Governor Scott. In 1810 he resigned to succeed Henry Clay in the United States Senate from
1811 to 1814. He was again appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals by Governor Desha, 1827, and again resigned to become a United States Senator, 1829-35. For the next nine years he was Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court. In 1844 he became Secretary of the Treasury in President Tyler's Cabinet; at the close of this administration, he remained in the District of Columbia, engaged in the practice of law until his death, April 14, 1859. Among the interesting bits of information about him is the fact that he was the last U. S. Representative to wear knee breeches at the Capitol!

The Hon. George M. Bibb was twice married; the portrait of his first wife is reproduced herewith. She was Martha Scott, daughter of Charles Scott, general in the War of the Revolution, and fifth Governor of Kentucky. Of their twelve children, only two left descendants: Atticus through his son George (in Texas), and Frances Anne Bibb Burnley, through her daughter, Harriet Burnley Crittenden, one of whose sons, Harry Todd Crittenden, of Frankfort, owns the three Bibb portraits illustrated. That of George M. Bibb (No. 128 in Menefee's catalog of Jouett's paintings) was exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and all three were shown in the Jouett Memorial exhibition at the Speed Museum, Louisville, Ky., 1928.

But to Matthew Jouett, the most momentous of all contacts made during his college years, occurred on an afternoon when he rode his horse into the wooded pasture belonging to one William Allen, a wealthy farmer of Fayette County, Ky. There he saw a young girl riding bareback on an Indian pony with such speed that her sunbonnet had fallen off, and her long dark hair streamed free, revealing a lovely face. The young artist did not introduce himself on the spot, but rode away unperceived. He lost no time, however, in securing an introduction to the beautiful girl, who proved to be Margaret Allen; and a few years later, after a romantic courtship, they were married (1812).

Later, Matthew Jouett painted a number of portraits of his wife; none is lovelier, in the writer's opinion, than that reproduced herewith, which is owned by the Cincinnati Museum. Incidentally, to resurrect the comparison with Rubens once more, the manner in which the two painters portrayed their wives illustrates almost perfectly the difference between them. Everyone is familiar with Rubens' luscious delineations of Helene Fourment, his second wife. What a contrast is presented by the exquisitely sensitive and refined characterization Jouett has given of his wife, Margaret Allen.

(To be concluded)
Tennessee's Most Historic Spot

GENERAL JACKSON'S "HERMITAGE"

The Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, is situated on the Lebanon Pike near Nashville, Tennessee.

The present site was selected in 1819 and the house was built of brick made on the place. In 1834 the home was burned, but it was rebuilt in 1835 according to the original plans and so it remains today, complete in every detail—one of the most outstanding historic shrines in America. Here at the Hermitage General Jackson’s wife died just after he was elected President and on the eve of his departure for Washington.

Every reader of history knows of the great commander, Andrew Jackson, who in the Creek war of 1813 and 1814, with the Tennessee volunteers and militia, brought that formidable tribe of Indians to submission. Later these same pioneers, by their bravery and loyalty, helped their great leader to defeat England’s picked troops in the Battle of New Orleans—one of the signal victories of history.

During his whole presidential career Jackson had pitted against him that great triumvirate—Clay, Calhoun and Webster; but he was the victor in every political battle. His famous declaration, “Our Federal Union—it must be preserved,” has had a most far-reaching effect upon the American people and the destiny of our nation. With Jackson’s force behind that utterance, nullification was ended and the commanding position of the Federal Union was established for all time.

However, nothing gives one so true an estimate of a man as seeing his home. You realize the truth of this statement when you visit the Hermitage. From the moment you drive into the long avenue of ancient cedars he is ever present with you. His spacious home, with the dignified furnishings, is indica-

THE HERMITAGE

Home of Andrew Jackson, Seventh President of the United States
tive of his good taste and strong personality.

On entering the hall, you note at first glance the beautiful stairway and the pictorial wall paper representing the story of Telemachus searching for his father Ulysses. To the right of the hall are the drawing rooms, called in Jackson’s day, the double parlors, with their rich furnishings. The dining room of ample proportions indicates the gracious hospitality of the period. The refinement and taste of the owner are all the more expressed when you reach the library, with its choice collection of books, his state and personal papers, and even the methodically kept accounts of the daily expenses of his twenty thousand acre plantation.

On the second floor are four bedrooms, one of which was occupied by the artist Earle, who made one of the best of the many portraits of Jackson. Another room is the one used by the great Lafayette during his visit to the Hermitage. All are furnished in the style of the period—tester beds, etc.

On returning to the first floor you will come at last to the master’s bedroom, kept just as it was left nearly a century ago—even to his dressing-gown laid across a chair. Here in his Hermitage that he loved so well, and almost in sight of the classic tomb which he erected in the garden to his beloved Rachel, Death came to the great President, Andrew Jackson, warrior, statesman and home-maker.

(Mrs. James E.) MAY WINSTON CALDWELL
National Chairman for the Preservation of Historic Spots.

Where Our Presidents Are Buried

William Howard Taft was the first President of the United States to be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia.

The last resting places of the other Chief Executives of the Nation are: George Washington, at Mount Vernon, Va.; John Adams at Quincy, Mass.; Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, Va.; James Madison at Montpelier, Va.; James Monroe at Richmond, Va.; John Quincy Adams at Quincy, Mass.; Andrew Jackson at Nashville, Tenn.; Martin Van Buren at Kinderhook, N. Y.; William Henry Harrison at North Bend, Ohio; John Tyler at Richmond, Va.; James Knox Polk at Nashville, Tenn.; Zachary Taylor at Springfield, Ky.; Millard Fillmore at Buffalo, N. Y.; Franklin Pierce, at Concord, N. H.; James Buchanan at Lancaster, Pa.; Abraham Lincoln, at Springfield, Ill.; Andrew Johnson at Greenville, Tenn.; Ulysses S. Grant at New York City; Rutherford B. Hayes at Fremont, Ohio; James A. Garfield at Cleveland, Ohio; Chester A. Arthur at Albany, N. Y.; Benjamin Harrison at Indianapolis, Ind.; William McKinley at Canton, Ohio; Grover Cleveland at Princeton, N. J.; Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Warren G. Harding at Marion, Ohio; and Woodrow Wilson in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul on Mount St. Alban, Washington, D. C.

—The Associated Press.
MICHIGAN

Michigan's twenty-ninth annual State Conference was held with Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, at Kalamazoo, Oct. 8, 9, 10, 1929. On October 6, the State Executive Board assembled, and were entertained at an informal supper in the Kleinstück Log Cabin, by Mrs. H. Clair Jackson, Regent of the hostess chapter, and Mrs. Carl Blankenburg, General Chairman of conference.

Mrs. Hobart's absence, owing to severe illness in her family, was a great disappointment to the 275 guests assembled at dinner on Monday evening.

On Tuesday morning, in the new Congregational Church, the State Regent and State Officers met their respective chapter officers at a round-table conference. At 2 o'clock the State Conference was called to order by our State Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick, and opened with Scripture and prayer, led by our State Chaplain, Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields; and the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. James H. McDonald, our State Vice-Regent. We were honored by the presence of four guests from other States, but, again, we regretted the absence of our President-General.

During the recess for luncheon we were agreeably surprised by a visit from our Real Daughter, Mrs. Helen Barrett, 98 years old, who had arrived from Richland, 12 miles away, attended by her two sons, 74 and 81 years old.

The reports of State Officers were taken up at the afternoon session, followed by interesting descriptions of the Boy Scout Jamboree, in England, by two delegates,
Albert Otis and Robert Harrington. At 8 p.m. we reconvened to hear the addresses of welcome from the city of Kalamazoo and from Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter. Mrs. Harold Shields Dickerson gave greetings from the chapter in China, Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy from the National Society, Mrs. Martin Sigmon from the State of Arkansas, and Mrs. Eli Dixson from Illinois.

The address on the "Origin of the U.S. Constitution," by Prof. Smith Burnham, head of the History Department in the Western State Teachers' College, was outstanding.

On Wednesday morning, the meeting opened, as usual, with prayer, the singing of "America," and the Secretary's report, followed by a report of the resolutions committee. Continued reports from Chapter Regents and State Chairmen were given, and the closing hour was occupied by the Memorial Service to our departed Daughters, doubly solemn, as including our memorial to the organizer of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Michigan, Mrs. William Fitz-Hugh Edwards, chapter member No. 753 of the National Society; Organizing Regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter in 1893; State Regent of Michigan for six years, 1895-1901; Honorary State Regent for life, and organizer of the first thirteen chapters in Michigan. Mrs. Edwards died October 14, 1928.

Honorary President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, had arrived during the morning session, greeting us with her unfailing charm, and later giving a talk on Constitution Hall.

Wednesday brought the awarding of the Publicity Prizes to Fort Pontchartrain and Genesee Chapters.

The Wednesday evening meeting was a musical event presented by the Teachers' College Choir, assisted by Mr. Henderson, organist, Mrs. Frieda Snow Wall, pianist, and Mrs. Esther Dean Rasmussen, violinist. A delightful surprise was the arrival of Mrs. Eugene Chubbuck, Vice President General, from Illinois, whose presence gave us added pleasure. Mrs. Brosseau contributed a spirited description of current events in Washington. Rev. L. Rocca closed the program with an address.

Thursday morning saw the close of our Conference with the annual election of officers announced and the final report of the resolutions committee.

Among the resolutions recommended for adoption were some very important ones; viz. Resolution No. 1: That 10 per cent for our State Forest be included in our budget. No. 6: That the time of holding State Conference be changed to March. No. 7: That a committee be appointed to plan for Michigan bell at Valley Forge Memorial Chapel. No. 8: That a committee be appointed to prepare and present to Michigan State Legislature a Teachers' Oath of allegiance to the Government, the Flag and the Constitution. No. 9: That all Michigan chapters be asked to contribute a total of 75 cents per capita to Constitution Hall.

The State Officers—with the exception of Mrs. S. L. Wing, Director, resigned, and Miss Sue I. Silliman, Librarian, whose term expired—were elected, as follows: State Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. James H. McDonald; State Chaplain, Mrs. Irene Pomeroy Shields; State Rec. Sec'y., Mrs. Gordon Bennett Paxton; State Cor. Sec'y., Mrs. Walter H. Whittier; State Treasurer, Miss Emma E. Brooks; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. Edward V. Howlett; State Historian, Mrs. Sidney W. Clarkson; State Librarian, Mrs. John P. Everett; State Director, Mrs. G. V. Lloyd Cady; State Director, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn.

Following the adjournment of the Conference Mrs. Brosseau was the guest of the University of Michigan and the Michigan League at the new League Building in Ann Arbor. Here a dinner was given by the President of the University and Mrs. Ruthven on Thursday evening in her honor. The Regents and officers of the University and their wives were guests. Also the officers of the Michigan Women's League, the honored guests of State Conference and the State Executive Boards of Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution were present.

MRS. SIDNEY W. CLARKSON,
State Historian.
NEW MEXICO
The New Mexico Daughters of the American Revolution held their Eleventh State Conference in Silver City on October 14 and 15, 1929. All meetings were held in the Masonic Hall.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, the bugle call was given by Mr. Shelley, followed by the strains of the processional, played by Mrs. R. D. Haven, pianist. The C. A. R. Color Guard, Arnold Harris, carrying the United States Flag and Melvin Porterfield, bearing the State Flag, entered the room. They were followed by the State Regent, the Honorary State Regents, and the State Officers, escorted by the pages Misses Mary Boulware, Helen Smith, Betty Lusk, Charlotte Black. Miss Arneille White, daughter of the Regent of Jacob Bennett Chapter, acted as personal page to the State Regent.

After the call to order by the State Regent, the Chaplain read from the Scriptures and offered prayer, the salute to the Flag was led by Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, Honorable State Regent, and the assemblage joined in singing “Star Spangled Banner.” Hon. R. P. Noble, President of the Grant County Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates for the city, and Mrs. Alvin N. White, Regent, for the hostess Chapter. The response was given by Mrs. Brownlee, Regent of Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter.

The address of the State Regent Mrs. Frank Elery Andrews on “Defense of Home and Country” pointed out the need for everyday Americanism and the necessity of insuring our homes against the abolition of religion and patriotism just as we insure them against fire and theft.

Greetings were read from the President General Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart. Greetings were given by the Honorary State Regents present, Mrs. S. M. Ashenfelter, Mrs. J. F. Hinkle, Mrs. F. C. Wilson, also messages were read from Mrs. George K. Angle and Mrs. R. P. Barnes, both of whom were ill and unable to attend the conference. Mrs. Janet Ord brought greetings from the C. A. R. Mrs. H. A. Dickson, from the American Legion Auxiliary; Dr. Browne, Veterans Bureau, Fort Bayard; and Mr. John Amy, for the Boy Scouts.

Mrs. Ruoff, President, brought greetings from the New Mexico Federation of Women’s Clubs, then in session.

The Tuesday morning and afternoon sessions were devoted to reports of officers, chapter regents, state chairmen, regular business and election of officers, Mrs. David L. Geyer was elected State Regent and Mrs. Alvin N. White State Vice-Regent.

The report of Mrs. Ward, State Treasurer, and Mrs. Hodges, State Chairman, showed how many world-war veterans had been helped by the aid of the Tubercular Soldiers’ Aid Fund.

The two National Vice-Chairmen were introduced to the conference. Mrs. Genevieve Trouvillon Chavez presented an old Colonial clock which had been in the Harrison family for over 200 years.

Carlsbad was chosen as the place of meeting for the next State Conference which will be held in October, 1930.

Mrs. Andrews, retiring State Regent, because of her splendid work, was elected Honorary State Regent.

Tuesday morning Mrs. White gave a breakfast to the present and past state officers, after which, the New Mexico State Officers Club was organized. Mrs. Andrews was elected President; Mrs. Ashenfelter, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Wilson, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. White, Secretary-Treasurer.

Tuesday noon, Mrs. White and Mrs. Andrews were guests of the Rotary Club, when the State Regent told of the work done in New Mexico by the D. A. R. and reviewed briefly the work of the National Society, especially in Americanism. Over 1,700 “Manuals for Immigrants” were distributed last year in this State, the majority of which were in Spanish, although 17 languages were represented.

At 1 o’clock the delegates were entertained by Mrs. J. B. Gilchrist at luncheon in her spacious home. Following the afternoon session, they were taken to “Roads End,” the home of Mrs. Chapman, for tea, where many Revolutionary relics were displayed. Tuesday evening, Mrs. Newell served a Spanish dinner, when the D. A. R.’s were given an opportunity to enjoy the enchilados and other Spanish dishes.
At 8 o'clock the Jacob Bennett Chapter gave a reception at the hall, to which the public were invited. The State Regent, Honorary State Regents, State Officers, were in the receiving line.

Wednesday morning, a special assembly was held at Teachers' College in honor of the delegates. The State Regent spoke on the work done in schools endorsed by the D. A. R. and told of the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund.

Nan Tandy Brownlee,
State Corresponding Secretary.

TEXAS

The thirtieth annual State Conference of Texas D. A. R. met with the Colonel George Moffett Chapter in Beaumont, October 28-31, 1929. Beaumont is situated a few miles from the Gulf but its canal gives it an outlet for ocean transportation. It is a city of beautiful homes and hospitable people.

On Monday night the local Regent, Mrs. W. P. H. McFaddin, entertained the National and State officers at a formal dinner. On Tuesday members of the conference were guests at luncheon with the Chamber of Commerce, and on Wednesday with the Rotary Club. Other social functions included two lovely teas and a beautiful colonial reception, honoring national and State officers.

The sessions formally opened Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the First Methodist Church, with a processional of National and State officers and guests escorted to their seats by the pages and color bearers. After the reading of Scripture and prayer, the Salute to the Flag was given, and the American's Creed recited. Following the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," addresses of welcome were given by the hostess Regent, Honorary Regent, Mayor, President of Chamber of Commerce, President Colonial Dames in Texas, President Daughters of the Confederacy, President Daughters of 1812, Adjutant of American Legion, President Y. W. C. A., President S. A. R. of Texas, President Woman's Club, State Director of C. A. R. Responses were given by Mrs. Chas. B. Jones, Vice-President General and Mrs. Harold Robinson, Regent George Washington Chapter of Galveston. Musical numbers were furnished by the choir of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. The evening program which included the address of the State Regent, Mrs. James T. Rountree, was broadcasted through the efforts of the State Publicity Chairman, Mrs. J. Tom Padgitt.

Tuesday morning's program included the reading of the minutes of the State meeting at the National Congress in Washington, and a report of our National Chairman Sons and Daughters of the Republic, Mrs. I. B. McFarland.

A most interesting report was given by our Vice-President General, Mrs. C. B. Jones, showing how ably she had worked for the interests of her Texas daughters. Mrs. Avery Turner, State Regent Wakefield Memorial, made a plea for Wakefield and more than $600 was pledged to this fund.

Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday were given over to reports of State officers and State chairman. The State Regent's report showed conscientious and untiring work on her part. During the year she visited 29 chapters, traveling 7,500 miles in D. A. R. work. She reported four new chapters organized and six others in the process of organization.

The State Treasurer, Mrs. E. S. Lammers, reported $26,893.40 as the amount of money that had passed through her hands during the year. The State Historian reported the compilation and publication of the "State History of the Texas D. A. R.," which covered a period of 35 years; 350 copies of the history were printed and most of these had been purchased by Texas Daughters. Another book, "Pioneer Women of Texas," compiled and edited by Mrs. Annie Doom Pickrell, ex-State Historian, is now off the press. To Constitution Hall the State Chairman, Mrs. A. W. Dunham, reported chapters had paid this year $2,500. In addition to this, $1,500 for a pair of bronze doors was pledged at the conference. The State Registrar, Mrs.
W. A. Rowan, reported 184 new members, making a total of 3,441.

On resolution of the State Librarian, Mrs. W. S. Gibbs, conference voted a sum of $50 to place requested D. A. R. literature in the Texas State Library at Austin. The report of the Chairman of the Student Loan Fund, Mrs. Garlington, stated that Texas has two paid-up scholarships of $5,000 each, and has raised about $1,200 on a third. This past year sixty students were aided—26 being in one State college. Mrs. George A. Pearce, State Chairman of Manual for Immigrants reported 1,150 manuals distributed and that Texas was 100 per cent in her quota for the manual.

Tuesday evening, at the Woman’s Club, was held the historical program, with Mrs. Sadie Bettis, the local Chapter Historian presiding. Music was furnished by the Magnolia Symphony Orchestra. The addresses of the evening were: “What History Means to Us,” by the State Historian; and “Federal Invasion of State and Private Rights,” by Judge Leon Sonfield. A most delightful one-act play, “To the End of the Trail,” was presented by the Beaumont Little Theatre to conclude the program.

On the last afternoon came the dedication of our State D. A. R. Forest, made possible through the efforts of the State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, Mrs. W. P. H. McFaddin, encouraged by the National Chairman, Mrs. M. C. Turner, and our State Regent, Mrs. J. T. Rountree. During the conference held in Galveston in 1928, announcement was made of a gift of 100 acres of pine land by Mr. W. H. McFaddin, of Beaumont, to the Texas D. A. R. with the provision that it be properly and constantly cared for by them. Later the State Society purchased fifty acres adjacent to this tract located north of Buna in Jasper County on State Highway No. 8. On the afternoon of October 31 occurred the formal dedication of this forest. Presentation of the forest was made by Mrs. McFaddin. The dedicatory address was made by the State Regent and greetings were brought by Mrs. M. C. Turner. The forest has been entirely fenced and marked by Mrs. McFaddin.

It was voted to accept the invitation of the Henry Downs Chapter, of Waco, to be their guests for the State conference in November, 1930.

HELEN DOW BAKER,  
State Historian.
WINDOW DISPLAY OF PUNXSUTAWNEY CHAPTER

ELIZABETH SNYDER CHAPTER DECORATED THIS WINDOW
American History Depicted in Shop Windows

A novel idea was presented to the D. A. R. Chapters by the Historian General, Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, in her letter of October 21, 1929, asking, as National Chairman of the Historical Research Committee, that the state and chapter committees cooperate in an attempt to have American history depicted in the show windows of shops throughout the United States. While this was a new venture, it took like wild-fire—to quote a New Jersey historian.

"A great many shops were decorated. It was like a flock of sheep, when one started all the others followed. . . ."

Unfortunately lack of space prevents the reproduction of many photographs of shop windows, but these from widely separated States may inspire other sections of the country to undertake similar displays. A brief description is given.

Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, sponsored a number of shop windows during American History Week, February 3–8, 1930. The one shown is of a group of five dolls loaned to the D. A. R. by Mrs. John Rockwell of Stockbridge, Michigan. The dolls and their furniture originally belonged to her great-grandmother, and were given to her by her great-uncle, Thomas Riggs of Connecticut.

A number of chapters selected the birth of the American flag for their window pictures, and among them was the above mentioned chapter in Ann Arbor. The flag used by them has an interesting history, having been a gift from the women of China to Sarah Caswell Angell during her official residence in Pekin while her husband, President James B. Angell, of the University of Michigan, was
U. S. Minister to China. After Mrs. Angell's death, the Flag was presented by him to the Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter.

This "Betsy Ross Making the American Flag" was the window display of Goodspeed and Company. Elizabeth Snyder Chapter, North Plainfield, N. J., designed a patriotic show window display for the week including Washington's Birthday. Mrs. Roy W. Gates, Regent, assisted by Mr. Charles Palmer the owner of Thorp's Antique Shoppe, planned and carried out the idea.

The window represented an American living-room with open fireplace and a cheery wood fire burning, fire-irons, and warming pan. Two figures, dressed in costumes of the Revolutionary period, depicted George and Martha Washington at Mount Vernon.

This window attracted much attention, and was kept lighted until late each evening.

Betsy Ross making the American Flag (in a room with Colonial setting) was the subject chosen for the historical window sponsored by Pocahontas Chapter at Caldwell, Idaho. Betsy's attire was faultlessly correct, even to her antique breastpins, and she sewed diligently for four days in the show window of the C. C. Anderson Store, unmove by the gaze of the crowds which pressed against the panes. The window was arranged by four girls from the Historical Research Club of the high school.

Lincoln's birthday was fittingly observed in Colorado Springs, Colorado, by the Kinnikinnik and the Zebulon Pike Chapters in decorating a show window, through the courtesy of T. C. Kirkwood, Incorporated. Members of the two chapters generously loaned their ancestral treasures to make possible a lovely picture.
The scene was modeled from a painting by Duncan—showing Mrs. Lincoln dressed for her first public reception at the White House.

She made a striking picture as she stood in the middle of a room furnished with beautiful pieces of by-gone days. On the floor was a carpet of tapestry velvet of a design of scroll and roses. Lying on a tapestry covered walnut sofa was a tall silk hat, and also a gold headed cane such as Lincoln always carried.

To one side and in the foreground was a copy of the New York Herald announcing the death of Lincoln.

From Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania, comes another photograph of an interesting window display, which can be best described by quoting from a letter written by Fannie Williams Irwin, Acting Regent of the Punxsutawney Chapter:

"So we gathered the heirlooms and arranged them in the show windows of Mr. E. A. Murray, the husband of one of our members. The effect was wonderful, and the colors gorgeous. We expected to use the windows two days, instead we were obliged to keep them for almost a week. Never in the history of the old town did a store window display arouse such interest and enthusiasm."
To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be type-written. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—Editor.

Francis Wallis Chapter (Cherrydale, Va.) has rounded out nine years of patriotic endeavor, having been organized February 15, 1921, by Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, who is still its leader and Regent. Its chief work has been along educational lines, one of its first projects being the establishment of a student loan fund, by setting aside each year the chapter's part of the annual dues for this purpose and bringing it up to $50. Last summer this fund reached a total of $300 and was placed at the College of William and Mary. Since that time another $50 has been added. Three young women are being helped this year. It is known as the "Francis Wallis Student Loan Fund."

Dr. Chandler, Mrs. Wallis, Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Andrews will administer the fund. The chapter expects to add $50 yearly to this fund.

Locally, each of the schools in Arlington County was given a valuable history, "The Yorktown Campaign, 1781," to aid in the study of the Revolutionary period. This book was republished by the Comte de Grasse Chapter of Yorktown. Medals were offered in the schools for the best essays on this subject, and later for excellence in history. Flag codes, American Creed cards and "Immigrants' Manuals" have been distributed in the schools. A handsome silk flag was given to the Washington and Lee High School and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence. Washington's prayer was framed and given to the Cherrydale School, as well as flags.

Tree planting was early sponsored by the chapter, and several memorial trees have been planted on the spacious grounds around the Regent's Colonial home; and another tree on the school grounds, honoring boys of Cherrydale who gave their lives during the World War. The D. A. R. and C. A. R. Societies both took part in the ceremonies. In 1925 a plan was made by this chapter to erect a handsome marker on the school grounds in honor of these "boys" and...
to allow any neighbors or friends who wished to contribute to help honor them. The marker, dedicated April 25, 1926, is of cast bronze, made by Caldwell & Co., and riveted to a solid monolith of pink Fairfax granite, the gift of W. S. Hoge, Jr., and contains these words:

**ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE BOYS OF CHERRYDALE, VIRGINIA, WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR.**

LIEUT. JOHN LYON, U. S. A.
LIEUT. IRVING T. C. NEWMAN, AVIATION CORPS.
FREDERICK WALLIS SCHUTT, U. S. N.
ARCHIBALD WALTERS WILLIAMS, U. S. N.
PVT. HARRY E. VERMILLION, U. S. A.

**BY THE FRANCIS WALLIS CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1925**

The chapter contributed largely to Kenmore and the Yorktown Custom House; and paid $50 for a chair in Constitution Hall; gave $25 for the Virginia box; $20 for potential donors, and $5 for Nevada box; and recently $20 for the Virginia bronze doors. It has aided the Caroline Scott Harrison Fund, and contributed to Martha Berry School, the International College at Springfield, and other schools recommended by the D. A. R.

While the chapter membership has remained below fifty, it has been fortunate in having some very talented members, one of which, an artist of high standing, has generously given to the Virginia D. A. R. a highly prized portrait of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett. This portrait, painted by Mrs. Eugenie De Land Saugstad, was presented at the State Conference at Winchester, in a handsome carved frame, the work of her artist husband, Mr. Olaf Saugstad; it was received by the State Regent and the conference with tremendous enthusiasm. It was sent from there to the Kate Waller Barrett Memorial Hall at William and Mary College, where it now hangs.

**ELLEN SCHUTT WALLIS, Founder and Regent.**

Abigail Hartman Rice Chapter (Washington, D. C.). Eight members of the chapter were represented at the
marking of the graves in Emanuel Reformed Church, Saville, Perry County, Pa., of five women, their ancestors, who were daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. The names of these women and their descendants who unveiled the markers follow: Susan Loy Ickes by Mary Junkin and Kathryn Ickes Lane; Elizabeth John Hench by Edith Martin and Laura Martin Noel; Phoebe Ann Hartman Shull by Gladys Emig Doing; Elizabeth Foose Rice by Lelia Emig Endicott; Mary Magdalena Ickes Rice by Evelyn Emig Mellon.

Margaret Noel, Jane Martin and Rosemary Endicott, members of the C. A. R., placed the markers and flags. Five generations, the third to the eighth in descent from Abigail Hartman Rice, who served as a nurse at Yellow (now Chester) Springs Hospital in Chester County, Pennsylvania, are represented in the picture.

Standing at the grave of George Rice II and his wife Mary Magdalena Ickes, are George Rice III, Willis B. Shull, Mrs. Lelia Dromgold Emig, Mrs. Lelia Emig Endicott, and Rosemary Endicott.

LELIA D. EMIG, Founder of Chapter.

Bernard Romans Chapter (Columbus, Miss.) under the able and enthusiastic leadership of the Regent, Mrs. J. W. Slaughter, has erected a monument to mark one of the most historic spots in the State. With the splendid assistance of the entire chapter, the work progressed rapidly; and on May 29, 1929, a beautiful granite boulder with a bronze tablet was placed upon the site of the oldest free school in Mississippi. Franklin Academy was chartered in 1821, 24 years before any other public school in the State. It was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin and established as a sixteenth section school according to an act of Congress providing for “the sale of lands south of Tennessee except for section 16 which shall be preserved in each township for the support of schools within the same.”

FRANKLIN ACADEMY
Oldest Free School in Mississippi, has tablet placed by Bernard Romans Chapter
HOTEL IN BLUE EARTH, MINNESOTA, MARKED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLAND CHAPTER

HAVANA CHAPTER (CUBA) UNVEILS BRONZE TABLET ON TOMB OF PIERRE CLAUDE, MARQUIS DU QUESNE
This school has had continuous sessions from that day to this, even during the War Between the States and during the stormy period of military rule when Federal officers were camped on the grounds. A small frame building housed the first pupils. Later two brick buildings were erected, one for males and one for females. They were separated by a high fence. The building now in use does not meet the demands of this generation, and a more modern one is hoped for by the patrons.

Mrs. Slaughter presided at the unveiling ceremony; and Dr. J. C. Fant, President of the Mississippi State College for Women, gave a most interesting and instructive address. Two little girls, Josie Howell Slaughter and Bessie Alston Cox, unveiled the marker; and Mrs. Sale, principal of the school, accepted the gift in a beautifully worded speech. The band played "America," after which Mrs. A. P. Miller sang "Auld Lang Syne." Dudley Hutchinson was the Color Bearer.

QUEENIE M. MCCASKILL, Registrar.

George Washington Holland Chapter (Blue Earth, Minn.) was organized May 31, 1927, and now has 32 members. It has given a framed picture of Old Ironsides to the library of the high school and contributed to various other interests.

On October 16, we unveiled a bronze tablet which had been placed on the Constans Hotel to commemorate the lives and services in the early days of southern Minnesota, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Philip Constans, the founders and keepers of this hospitable inn for many years. Besides a tribute, the tablet bears a facsimile of the old log cabin hotel, built on this site in 1856, which also served as a fort during the Indian troubles of 1862. Mr. Constans was the first sheriff of Faribault County.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Emma F. Holland, Regent, to whom much credit is due. She spoke fittingly of the character and hospitality of these loved people whose memory was being honored. Two solos were rendered by Vincent Murphy; and the invocation by Rev. Paul E. Shannon. The chief speakers of the day were Senator F. E. Putnam and W. E. C. Ross, the latter acting as master of ceremonies. The program opened with music by the Blue Earth Band and closed with the singing of "America" by the entire gathering, which included several from neighboring towns. The community is grateful for this beautiful service, made possible through the faithful efforts of the Program Committee of which Mrs. C. A. Noonan was chairman, assisted by Mrs. Clara Boedeker and Miss Marion Drake.

Preceding the unveiling, Mrs. Holland gave a breakfast party to the chapter, at which Miss Punderson, State Regent, and Mrs. Jamison, a past State Regent, were honor guests.

The flag at the right of the accompanying group is a gift to the chapter from the Regent, Mrs. Holland. It is of heavy, grosgrain silk with hand-embroidered stars in the field of blue, and is trimmed with gold-colored silk fringe, cord and tassels. Mrs. Holland has also given a chair to Constitution Hall in the name of our chapter, Chair No. 1742.

CLARA H. DAVIS, Historian.

Havana Chapter (Havana, Cuba) on May 30, 1929, unveiled a bronze tablet it had placed on the tomb of Pierre Claude, Marquis Du Quesne, holder of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Knight Commander of St. Luis, Knight of the Order of Santa Hermenegilda, member of the Order of Cincinnati, Rear Admiral of the Royal French Navy, Captain of the Royal Spanish Navy and holder of the honorary title of Rear Admiral of United States Navy.

Over 100 persons attended this ceremony, there being present Col. Julio Morales Cuello and many prominent Cubans; representatives of the French Government, one being the French Minister, M. Rais; members of the American Legion; the Spanish War Veterans; members of the D. A. R., including Mrs. R. Gelton, of Philadelphia, and leading members of the North Ameri-
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. HOBART, AND DISTINGUISHED D. A. R. OFFICIALS
At the Residence of Mrs. William McPherson, Elizabeth, N. J., just before the reception given by Boudinot Chapter

STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER’S FLOAT IN THE FLAG DAY PARADE AT STATEN ISLAND N. Y.
can colony in Havana and several lineal descendants of Admiral Du Quesne.

The tomb of the Admiral was beautifully decorated with floral pieces and the flags belonging to the Havana Chapter. A record of his life is to be found on his tomb. Surrounding his armorial shield are six flags and below are finely marked replicas of the orders; the Grand Crosses of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honor and between these two the Order of Cincinnati. The apparently favored position of the American Order tends to prove his deep affection for the United States. Pierre Claude's diploma of membership in the Order of Cincinnati is signed by George Washington.

Col. Julio Morales Cuello, of the Cuban Navy, represented President Machado of Cuba, and made an eloquent address in which he told of the heroic deeds of Du Quesne, who fought under three flags and who now lies buried beneath the enfolding protection of a fourth flag.

Mrs. Rolando Martinez, Regent of the chapter, made a short address as the tablet was unveiled. In behalf of the family, Pedro Claudio Du Quesne, lineal descendant of the Marquis, accepted the tablet which marks the grave of his distinguished ancestor.

Mrs. Paul Vecher sang the "Star Spangled Banner," accompanied by the Marine Band, whose white and gold uniforms shone resplendent under the bright sun of that beautiful Cuban morning. The program closed with a prayer and benediction by Rev. Father Moymahan, which was followed by the stirring rendition of "The Marseillaise," "The Star Spangled Banner" and the Cuban hymn, "La Bayamesa."

IONE A. VAN GORDER,
Vice-Regent.

Old York Chapter (York Village, Maine). Impressive services were held at the Old Colonial Cemetery, October 17, 1929, when a memorial to Lieutenant William Frost, of Revolutionary fame, was unveiled and dedicated by our chapter. Miss Katherine E. Marshall arranged the program, which follows: Assembly Call; prayer, Mrs. Hattie B. Moore, Chaplain; letter of greeting, Mrs. Victor L. Warren, State Regent; greeting and remarks, Mrs. William Smith Shaw, Vice-President General from Maine; unveiling, Dorothy Elaine Libby, 10th generation from William Frost; placing of flag; placing of rose to memory of unknown soldier of 1776; presentation of wreath, Mrs. Fannie S. Weare, Vice-Regent; original poem, Mrs. Frank E. Loomis of Amherst; address, Hon. Charles G. Moulton; Salute to Flag, led by Mrs. W. F. Sanderson, and Taps.

The boulder, a massive field stone, taken from the Frost farm at York, is suitably inscribed. It also carries a
THE HOUSE IN BRUNSWICK, MAINE, IN WHICH HARRIET BEECHER STOWE LIVED AND WHERE SHE WROTE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN"

A bronze plate in memory of Mrs. William Frost; and near by is a flag holder, erected by Old York Chapter. Embedded in the cement at the front of the memorial is a stone on which are cut the words: "Valley Forge"; and on either side are smaller stones brought from Louisburg, where William Frost's grandfather won many honors. This memorial was made possible by the generosity and loyalty of Mrs. Frank E. Loomis, an active...
member of Mary Mattoun Chapter, Amherst, Mass., also an associate member of Old York, and her brother, Charles G. Moulton.

William Frost, who served with distinction in the cause of the Colonies, later held important civil offices, being for 30 years register of probate in the days when York was the shire town for the county, and York County embraced what is now the entire State of Maine. He also served as county treasurer for a period of 25 years.

KATHERINE E. MARSHALL, Regent.

The Huguenots

Oh Huguenots! Brave martyred sons of France
Who sought a refuge on this great domain,
And sailed, with dauntless faith and shining lance,
Across the Atlantic's great unfathomed main.

On acres broad where Red Men used to roam,
You built the old-world fortresses sublime;
And brought a glory to your new-found home
Whose heritage goes on through endless time.

Your settlements grew greater with the years,
You brought a Gallic pride and fine esprit—
You helped to build a world of new ideas,
A land where men are happy and are free.

—Betty Chiles Jenkins.
Until the time of the Eastern Divisional Meeting, held in Annapolis, Maryland, on February 3 and 4, 1930, there was some doubt in the minds of the Daughters of that Division as to the value of such a conference for the States in close proximity to Washington. Many Daughters residing in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, which comprise the Division, are thoroughly familiar with the annual D. A. R. Congresses. In consequence, the committee of arrangements, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Daniel M. Garrison, Vice-President General from Maryland, concluded that a meeting of simple informality would be of greatest value. There were no elaborate entertainments. At each meal national officers and State regents were seated with a different group in order to give an opportunity for informal discussion.

Annapolis is a city of fascinating historical interest, and the committee hoped that the visitors might have an opportunity to enjoy its atmosphere and its traditions. Guests were taken on a tour of the United States Naval Academy. Inclement weather prevented the sightseeing trip throughout the city, but a number of members were able to visit the Hammond-Harwood Colonial Museum of St. John's College.

Although roads, piled with the heaviest snow in several seasons, prevented a number of motor parties from coming, the registered attendance was almost exactly the same as that of the two previous divisional meetings. There were many guests from a distance, members having registered from twelve States outside of the Eastern Division. Many of these had attended the Women's Patriotic Conference in Washington during the previous week. Among those registered were eleven national officers, eleven State regents, fourteen national chairmen, and fifteen national vice-chairmen.

The headquarters of the meeting was the Carvel Hall Hotel, an ideal setting for any gathering of Daughters, because a part of the building was the colonial mansion of William Paca, one of Maryland's four Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Upon their arrival on Sunday afternoon, the guests were welcomed in the drawing room of the home in which Governor Paca resided from 1763 to 1780. Mr. Barse, owner of Carvel Hall, was host at a tea in the late afternoon. The delightful informality of this occasion was greatly enjoyed. On Sunday night, an informal talk upon the history of Annapolis was given by a member of the local chapter of the D. A. R. Reference to the Liberty Tree (a 600-year-old tulip poplar under which the Colonists secured grants of land from the Indians in 1632), to the homes of the Maryland Signers, to the visits of Washington and Lafayette, to the early theater and newspaper, and to the present-day restoration and preservation of colonial buildings by St. John's College, convinced the guests of the great historical importance of Annapolis.

The opening meeting of the conference was held on Monday morning in the Old Senate Chamber of the Maryland State House. In this room, General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies on December 23, 1783. Promptly at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock, a bugler sounded "Assembly," and an orchestra, composed of members of the United States Naval Academy Band, played a grand march. The pages entered, escorting national officers, State regents, distinguished guests, the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, and Hon. Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland. The President
General called the meeting to order. Governor Ritchie extended greetings to the visitors, and expressed his pleasure in welcoming them in the historical setting provided by the Old Senate Chamber.

Rev. James M. Magruder, Governor of the Society of the Ark and the Dove, which is composed of descendants of the original founders of the Colony of Maryland, offered the invocation. Following the Salute to the Flag and the American’s Creed, Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, State Regent of Maryland, welcomed the visitors to the city and to the State. In her response, the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, of New Jersey, expressed appreciation for the cordial welcome. The President General, Mrs. Hobart, gave a comprehensive address upon current achievements and the work of the National Society. Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General and Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee, spoke upon the Hall and the new Library. The effectiveness of Mrs. Magna’s appeal is proved by the fact that about $4,000 was subscribed toward the building and its furnishings. A brief greeting from each national officer closed the session.

All meetings after Monday morning were held in the ballroom of Carvel Hall. Reports of National Vice-Chairmen of the Eastern Division were given. The national chairmen who were present added greatly to the interest and advantage of the meeting through their helpful suggestions and through their careful response to all questions put to them.

The meeting on Tuesday night was open to the public. A large number of interested citizens, and members of the American Legion and other patriotic societies were present. Music was furnished by the Naval Academy orchestra. Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Vice-President General and Chairman of the National Defense Committee, gave an address upon “What Price Peace.” Rear Admiral S. S. Robison, U. S. N., Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, spoke upon our naval policy. Admiral Robison traced the changes in the naval policy of the United States, which have been made both through treaty agreements and through congressional action. His explanation of little known facts led many hearers to wish that this information might be made more easily accessible. Following the program, an informal reception was held, at which the national officers and State regents received with Mrs. Hobart.

The clearness of the reports, the opportunity for asking questions, the helpfulness of the discussions, and the definite suggestions for solving various problems, convinced the Daughters in attendance that divisional meetings are well worth while. Mindful of these advantages, and also of the delightful opportunity for closer acquaintance with national officers and members of neighboring States, the Eastern Division voted to accept the invitation of New Jersey to hold the next meeting at Atlantic City.

Massachusetts Tercentenarian

From June first to October thirty-first the entire State will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The Commonwealth bids you welcome!
In "Reflections on the Revolution in France," by William Burke (Vol. III, p. 344), appears comment which is adaptable at the present time. Some might think that criticism of the firm stand of the Daughters of the American Revolution for national unity and sound Americanism is more prevalent than approval. The following quotation from William Burke points out a definite difference. He says:

"Because a half dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, while thousands of great cattle, repose beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that of course they are many in number; or that, after all, they are other than the little, shriveled, meager, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour."

Publications in every part of the country have expressed friendly opinions of our National Society. Out of an abundance of such expressions a few excerpts follow:

From the press of the Nation’s Capital we select only two, namely—National Republic and The Washington Post. The National Republic states:

"A national women’s organization of substantial national influence and usefulness is the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is a significant fact that, because this organization stands firmly against socialistic internationalism and pacifism, it is the constant target of attack by individuals and organizations standing for the policy of rendering the Nation helpless against invasion or insurrection, and which would subordinate American to European interests and make the security and prosperity of this country dependent upon the ability of the rest of the world to reach the American standard of peace and social welfare.

"It is fortunate that this country has this great national organization of patriotic women who have not yielded to the tremendous force of European propaganda which has misled so many American women to spurn sound nationalism in favor of a sacrificial and perilous internationalism. Despite the fact that advocacy of adequate national preparedness against war, and of friendly and cooperative national independence, is assailed by visionaries as a war-breeding policy, the truth is that it is the one policy which can give assurance of American peace and security.

"It is very natural that the Daughters of the American Revolution should base their attitude on peace and preparedness upon the prescription contained in Washington’s Farewell Address—a message of the Father of his Country to posterity as well as to his own generation. George Washington pointed out the danger of yielding ‘to the insidious wiles of foreign influence’ and to the absolute necessity of maintaining the nation ‘in a reasonable posture of defense.’ He warned against the implication of the United States in the European political system as a menace to American peace. It is true that our political modernists claim that the wisdom of Washington is obsolete, but the policies recommended in Washington’s Farewell Message were specifically endorsed by all our Presidents for a century and a quarter, and during all that time this country was able to remain aloof from European wars.

"It is gratifying to note that while a few women connected with other organizations inclined to put what they call world-allegiance above national allegiance, have withdrawn from the Daughters of the American Revolution with widely published statements evidently intended to harm the organization, the patriotic policies of the D. A. R. were unanimously endorsed at the last national Congress of the organization. The handful of internationalistic ‘intelligentsia’ who regard Washington’s doctrines as out of date have been replaced during the past six months by more than seven thousand recruits holding to the old-fashioned idea that the security and prosperity of America should be the first thought of Americans. Those who would disarm and denature the United States and place its future in the hands of the European hegemony
are innocently or designedly trying to undo the work of the American Revolution. As Lowell said:

"'Turn the prow of the Mayflower backward
To Europe, entering her blood-red eclipse.'"

The Washington Post:

"The National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution is to be congratulated upon its sturdy Americanism, which has aroused the antagonism of a few pacifists and caused them to pour out a flood of vulgarity and falsehood. These foul birds, who seek notoriety by maligning their own government and American institutions, are now taking another logical step by insulting American womanhood. The D. A. R. must be truly patriotic when it is subjected to attack from such sources!"

Boston Evening Transcript:

"There is nothing more harmful than unfavorable publicity and in the past two years the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been the victim of severe criticism, much of which has been extremely unfair. . . . D. A. R. progress has been due largely to a number of committees working quietly and accomplishing much. The majority of these committees are never heard of other than at D. A. R. meetings. It seems that it is about time for the D. A. R. to educate the general public as to just what it does and how it accomplishes many worth-while objectives.

"Americanism is a huge task when the vast numbers of foreign-born residents of this country are taken into consideration. A committee under this name works constantly at Ellis Island in New York, Angel Island in San Francisco, California, and at the Seattle, Washington, immigration stations.

"A committee on conservation and thrift co-operates with the Government in the prevention of waste—of national natural resources—reforestation, encouragement of the preservation of wild animal life, extension of forest reserves, the national parks and keeping the natural beauty in out-door life.

"Correct use of the flag is something that many of our well-educated citizens may well heed. The improper display of our national colors is unnecessary; but, unless there are ways of knowing the proper manner to hang our colors, there are excuses for mistakes. This branch of the D. A. R. work takes care of this problem and prevents abuse of the flag, as for advertising purposes and disrespect. Too, it teaches the proper reverence for the 'Stars and Stripes.'

"Through the Daughters of the American Revolution, more than one thousand students have been assisted, $51 in 1929, with an expenditure of $153,456.07, an increase of $20,822.30 over 1928, as the result of the efforts of the D. A. R. Student Loan Committee.

"When an immigrant arrives at these shores he is given a D. A. R. Manual, or a better classification, an American handbook of citizenship. This is printed in the immigrant's language and correctly informs him as to the meaning of American liberty and patriotism. Three hundred thousand of these, in seventeen languages, have been distributed within the past year by the members of the D. A. R. which cost the organization nearly twenty thousand dollars.

"Many towns and cities have been given valuable information regarding their own histories through the efforts of the historical research committee and to the motorist the markers of the National Old Trails Committee are familiar, as the historic trails of the Colonial days have been properly marked from coast to coast.

"National defense, the storm center in the D. A. R. program, means the open combat between the D. A. R. and all communistic cults in colleges, schools, industrial centers or wherever unrest can be fomented. This committee encourages the Boy and Girl Scout movements, the Reserve Officers' Training Camps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps. Too, it works for the same furtherance of peace.

"Every D. A. R. chapter in the country has aided the work of the Patriotic Education Committee, which assists local, State and national authorities in observing patriotic holidays, arranging programs for every sort of patriotic occasion and the furthering of study courses in American history and similar subjects. In the past three years nearly four hundred thousand dollars has been spent in this work.

"Many of us visit birthplaces of patriots and seldom think that perhaps the Committee on the Preservation of Historic Spots is responsible for the pleasure of that visit. Also, the marking of patriots' graves and historic sites is part of this committee's program.

"The official publication of the D. A. R. is the D. A. R. MAGAZINE. It is well-known as an excellent American genealogical authority and as a means of patriotic propaganda has produced favorable results for the organization it represents.

"There are many other committees but when the work of those mentioned here is taken into consideration there can be but one mental reaction—that the Daughters of the American Revolution are alive to the needs of today and are not dreaming of the heroic deeds of the past. They should be encouraged."

Out of the Northwest the Daily Dispatch, of Brainerd, Minnesota, comments upon this statement of the Boston Evening Transcript thus:

"It is proper that Boston, nestling in the area of the early Revolution striking scenes and redolent of American history, should come to the gallant defense of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Not only from the Nation's Capital and from the area of the early Revolution and from the Northwest do plaudits come. From the South, from the far West, from the Atlantic Seaboard, from the Middle West appear equally numerous editorials praising Americanism and upholding the D. A. R.
Continuing the excerpts we include:

The Chicago Tribune:

"The D. A. R. is a patriotic organization with a pride in the national past and regard for the national future. It arrays these women against the pacifist sisterhood. It irritates the internationalists to find a representation of American homes insisting upon nationalism as a virtue instead of vice. . . . "

"The Daughters of the American Revolution represent a high level of American citizenship and, we think, speak for a good many more American women—and men—than the pacifist and internationalist organizations which are always to the fore at Washington resisting measures of national defense and urging experiments in international altruism. The political influence at Washington of these organizations sometimes seems to be in inverse proportion to their membership or actual representativeness, and it is well that we have at least one outstanding organization of American women who will speak for the unorganized woman citizenship which cherishes the American heritage of American independence and regards American interests as deserving of consideration in American policy and of defense by American government."

Editorial from a St. Paul business publication Bulletin No. 414, E. H. D.:

"The Daughters of the American Revolution have a rather intimate knowledge of what is going on in Washington and have done some splendid work since and during the war in resisting radical movements. "

"The Daughters aren't the only organization, by any means, that are objecting to these people clothed in respectability, but doing everything possible to injure our country. If the Daughters are being criticized by those whose toes are stepped on; more power to them—they have at least the right to be patriotic, which, of course, is a high crime and misdemeanor from the standpoint of the internationalists these days."

Editorial from Cincinnati Enquirer entitled: "They Are Above Reproach."

A Boston clergyman criticizes the Daughters of the American Revolution. He affects to find in this organization, which has stood as a pillar of the Republic through all the years of national progress, a menace to the peace of the world. He intimates that it is the child of ignorance and perverted patriotism, declares it to be taboo 'with educated liberals who believe in internationalism.'

"This clerical critic is fellow with those foreign visitors who come here and charge us from a dollar and a half up for a seat that we may listen to their 'wisdom. But he is whistling down the wind when he attacks the Daughters of the American Revolution—the fine, clean, patriotic organization which is bent upon keeping alive the storied traditions of a great day and compelling the adequate defense of the land their forbears won from the tyranny of misrule. So long as this organization endures in America, patriotism can never be made odious. So long as it endures, the 'intellectual' and sentimental emotionalists so presently abundant in American pulpits will make little headway in their labor of damning America and extolling the virtues of comradship with peoples who would like no better task than the cutting of all Christian throats.

"These American internationalists are in fact rank enemies of democracy, of the institutions and ideals of the land which shelters them; they are engaged in influencing certain types of men in the public service with their blatant emotionalism, which holds no element of rational thought. They do not represent American life.

"The D. A. R. believes in nationalism as a virtue, takes a proper pride in the Nation's past and is firm for the security of the Nation's future. "

"Cincinnati takes pride that one of its citizens is the official head of this great American order, and that her competency well has been authenticated. In this reply to the New York critic, Mrs. Hobart enunciates fundamentals of Americanism. The order she represents has absolutely no sympathy with the emotional dreams of those Americans—mostly professional apostles of reform—who prefer the advancement of world citizenry to that of American citizenry. This order stands, unreservedly, against pacifism, and for adequate national defense. It fixes its attention on American principles to the exclusion of internationalism. It stands like a rock for America first. It is not the foe, but the friend, of true pacifism. It is one of the stanchest bulwarks of the Republic."

The Lima (Ohio) Star:

"These Daughters stand by this Government of ours through thick and thin. When all others fail, they'll be found in their accustomed places, fighting for and demanding constitutional liberty and all the rights America proclaimed to the world as belonging to her long years ago.

"Lima is proud of her own Daughters of the American Revolution. Here in Lima we are close enough to observe them in action. We know the high type of citizenship represented by them. We know what true loyalty means as exemplified by them. We know that these good women act as the proper balance wheel. We know them as wonderful women. No slurs of radicals or pinks can ever cast doubt upon their patriotism, their loyalty.

"All chapters of the D. A. R. are alike. Lima is no different. You will find these Daughters always on the side of good government which, in the ultimate analysis, is home and fireside and church and schools.

"Long live the D. A. R.! Scat for would-be traducers, who are mere peewees in moral stature alongside of them."

Editorial from Portland (Maine) Press Herald:

"A Boston clergyman recently said he considered the Daughters of the American Revolution a menace to the country. He severely criticized the
efforts which this organization is making and has been making for many years to promote the spirit of patriotism and because it has taken the leadership of many societies which have been endeavoring to counteract the insidious attacks which are being made on American institutions by adherents of communism and radicalism.

"As every one knows the Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization composed of the direct descendants of the patriots who were associated with George Washington and his contemporaries in accomplishing the independence of the American Colonies. Its membership is representative of many of the oldest and most distinguished families in the United States. It has used its influence, which is not inconsiderable, to promote among Americans love for our flag, respect for our institutions and loyalty to our Government.

In accomplishing its mission it has repeatedly pointed out the fallacy of the propaganda which has been used by alien interests to promote internationalism; to weaken our means of national defense and to incite the American people to aid in the destruction of all that the intelligent citizens of our country hold dear.

The D. A. R. has incurred the enmity of some of the pacifist organizations because it has sought to counteract the influence they have gained in Congress. It has stood for the maintenance of an adequate navy and has been bitterly attacked because of its efforts in this direction. It has endeavored to point out to the indifferent citizenship of the United States the danger which threatens our country because of the activities of these pacifists. This, on more than one occasion, has brought down upon its head the denunciations of the leaders of the pacifist movement.

There are other associations and societies in the United States which have been engaged in doing exactly the same thing that the D. A. R. has been trying to do. Among them is the American Legion, composed of men who were called upon to serve their country in the World War. The Spanish-American War veterans; the G. A. R., now dwindling in numbers and its affiliated organizations; many fraternal societies which are built upon the cardinal principles of patriotism, all of these have been working along exactly the same lines as has the D. A. R. It is probable that the great mass of the American people, leaving out of consideration the small though active minority which is working in harmony with communists and other groups which are inspired by alien doctrines, would declare themselves to be in sympathy with the D. A. R. and kindred organizations if the question were to be put up to them to vote upon. But the Daughters of the American Revolution suffers attacks, similar to the one recently made by a Boston clergyman, because it has all along been most energetic and active in its patriotic efforts.

"It was the claim of the Boston clergyman that the D. A. R. is a distinct menace to the country because it has not swallowed, hook, line and sinker, the doctrines of the extreme pacifists who are preaching the elimination of the Army and the Navy. Such an attack is a distinct compliment to the D. A. R. Its members should be proud of the fact that it has been singled out for such abuse and misrepresentation. It goes to prove how necessary it is that the work the D. A. R. and other patriotic societies have undertaken should be energetically carried on. It also shows how essential such efforts as the D. A. R. has been making are and how important it is that more citizens of the Republic should align themselves with those who are now endeavoring to counteract the influence which the pacifist organizations have attained during the last few years; if they desire to protect our Government and our institutions from alien attacks."

The Summit (New Jersey) Herald:

"The magnitude of the national public service that is being performed by the Daughters of the American Revolution may be estimated in part from the fact of their "Manual of the United States for Immigrants and Foreigners"—a veritable handbook of American citizenship—three million copies have been published, in seventeen different languages. During the last year, 1920, nearly 40,000 copies in Italian were distributed, 13,000 in Polish, 12,500 in Armenian, 11,000 in French and 11,000 in Spanish, chiefly for Mexicans. About 37,500 copies a month are being issued from D. A. R. National Headquarters. It would be interesting to know which if any of that society's hostile critics is doing a comparable work for good citizenship."

The Providence (Rhode Island) News-Tribune:

"For several years it has been popular with certain persons, most of them pacifists, to attack the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This organization of descendants of the men who fought and worked for independence is accused of being a militarist society, lending itself to a program for excessive armaments and encouraging the thought and the ideal of war...

"But after all, the D. A. R. in demanding adequate national defense, insists on no more comprehensive a program than the Senate of the United States, or the experts whose business it is to know what we need for real security. And, when all is said, the percentage of mothers in the ranks of the D. A. R. is probably as high as in that of any other women's organization. No mother wants to see her son go off to war. But no sensible mother would blink the fact that, since the millennium has not dawned, there still is the possibility of war, and that national defense is imperative if we are to avoid more than our share of wars.

"The Daughters of the American Revolution have performed many valuable services to the Nation in the past, but none is more important to future peace than the undeviating support they have given to necessary preparedness. And if, in the face of the calumny that has been heaped on their heads, either by well meaning but misguided persons or by those whose motives are less honorable, they have stood ready to face the traducers of their motives, theirs is the honor and the greater glory."
The Greenfield (Massachusetts) Gazette and Courier:

"The stand taken by the D. A. R. on the radical movement is focusing attention upon what the menace from the 'reds' really is. . . . The danger that does exist is through a gradual but insistent sapping away of support of our Government and our form of social order. That this underground attack is going on to a degree that is astonishing is vouched for by those persons who are in a position best to know the facts.

"Communism does not come from frontal attack but by a boring from within, and . . . there are thousands of the parlor type of social revolutionists who are continually seeking to cast doubt upon constitutional government, religion, home life and general structure of society. These borers are not all of the same type. Some are in the schools and colleges, others are in the churches, many are in prominent positions in public life, where they exert considerable influence through sneering at new forms of religion and modes of conduct. This sort of procedure has become popular with a certain type of intellect who think that it is smart and a mark of intelligence to criticize the existing patriotism, ridiculing history, and through advocacy of new forms of religion and modes of conduct. The worst trouble with the whole movement is that the great mass of Americans are apathetic and take no particular notice of these insidious attacks upon our institutions. That there should be no criticism of existing things no one desires but 'boring' which is calculated to destroy our whole political and social structure is entirely another matter."

The Litchfield (Connecticut) Enquirer:

"As a matter of fact the Daughters of the American Revolution are today engaged in a patriotic work of great value. They realize fully the hold which radicalism have already gained in our colleges, particularly with the younger body of college instructors. Linked up with this radicalism are also pacifist ideas and atheism. The three go hand in hand, radicals, pacifists and atheists, and in fighting this situation the Daughters of the American Revolution deserve much credit.

"We believe that the college professors who have objected to the ideas of sufficient naval equipment and the pacifists and socialists and communists who have had so much to say against preparedness would really make very poor leaders in time of national crisis. As the richest country in the world it becomes absolutely necessary that we should have the best navy and the best army in the world. That is simply common sense. . . . All honor to the patriotic influence of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The Savannah (Georgia) Morning News:

"The Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion joins with the D. A. R. each year in holding a National Defense Conference in Washington, and twenty or thirty other patriotic women's societies join in these meetings. They have been the cornerstone of opposition, among women, to the pacifist movements which have such an exceptionally strong appeal to women. The women of the patriotic groups have aimed to dispel the idea that all women are pacifists, and to show that it is unwomanly or un-Christian to stand for an adequate Army and Navy for the Nation's defense. They have accomplished a good deal in putting the brakes on pacifist movements which had gained much headway through the churches."

The Topeka (Kansas) Daily Capital:

"Organizations, such as the D. A. R., Rotarians, American Legion, etc., have the undoubted right to choose their own speakers and to exclude all others from their platform. It is absurd for those who do not believe in, or support, the organization's principles to obstruct their views upon such meetings. Thus the D. A. R. had the right to exclude certain speakers and did not, as critics said, violate freedom of speech. It was not an attempt to suppress 'free speech' but a simple consistent act of self-respect."—Colonel J. S. Dean.

The Seattle (Washington) Times:

"A correspondent asks our definition of 'a decent sense of patriotism.' Let him turn to his dictionary. There he will find that decent means fitting or suitable, and that patriotism means devotion to the welfare of one's country. It is this fitting or suitable devotion that members of the D. A. R. and a few million other Americans find to be notably lacking in those who see nothing but fault and error in the spirit and workings of our Government."

The Chicago Evening Post:

There has been a lot of criticism throughout the country about the activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Well, the Daughters stand for country, and a lot of the other organizations of women, and of men, too, stand against the country. The Daughters are unafraid. They don't like the yellow color any more than their ancestors in the Revolution liked it. They can stand the fire of criticism and abuse just as well as the men of their stock can stand other kinds of fire.

The women of the organization are more militant than the men who belong to other patriotic organizations formed for the same purpose. The Daughters act while a good many of the well-intentioned men's societies only talk.

There are some men in Congress who are alert to the endeavors of certain classes of American citizens to undermine the fabric of manhood of the country.

There a great many former service men in the lower house and a considerable number of them in the upper house. They are as strong for peace as any pacifist, but they don't want peace with shame. They can be depended upon to help Uncle Sam when some of his disloyal nephews and nieces undertake to sap his strength and to make his land defenseless.
GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
   All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS


HICKS, SAMUEL.—Oxford, Granville County, North Carolina. Will dated 17 March 1770, probated November 1772. Mentions wife Diana. Mentions also (no relationship mentioned) Jacob Woodal and wife Agnes; James Woodal; Nathaniel Whetlow & wife Diana; Nanny Hix Whitlow, daughter of Nathaniel Whitlow; David Hix, son of Sam Hix, Jr.; Bushep Hix son of Abolom Hix; Solomon Whetlow, son of Nathaniel; Execs: Samuel and Henry Hix. Wits: Robert Allison & John Allison.


QUERIES

13433. TAYLOR.—Wanted ances of Rebecca Twylor who mar John Forman, Rev Sol. of Freehold, N. J. 21 March 1749.

(a) HARBERT.—Wanted ances of Margaret Harbert who mar 6 May 1779 Jonathan Forman, Rev. sol of Freehold, N. J.

(b) TALLMAN. — Wanted ances of Joseph Tallman who mar Rebekah—&
had dau Elizabeth b 10 July 1762 d 24 Oct 1838.

(c) REID.—Wanted ances of Aaron Reid of Freehold N. J. who mar Catherine b 22 May 1783 d 1851, daughter of Jonathan Forman.

(d) LUCAS-HOLEMAN.—Wanted ances of Charles Lucas who mar Margaret & had son Miles b 9 Aug 1766 who mar Eleanor b 18 April 1766, dau. of Wm. & Uphamy Holeman. Wanted also Holeman gen.—E. R. M.


(a) SHEPHERD.—Wanted ances of Joseph Clark Shephard b abt 1800 lived in Butler Co., Ohio & later in Darke Co., O.—A. C. V.

13435. DAYTON - DEIGHTON - DATON.—Wanted parentage, dates of b & mar & name of wife of Abraham Dayton of Brookhaven, L. I. who bequeathed his son Caleb to Mr. Wm. & mrs. Jane Rawlinson of Stratford, Conn. in 1696. They had him Bapt 18 Nov 1698. Ref: Orcutt’s History of Old Town of Stratford & City of Bridgeport, Conn. part 2 p 1189.

(a) DAY-BURCH.—Wanted the date of birth & dates of parentage of parents of Hannah, daughter of David & Bathsheba Burch Day. Hannah was 2nd wife of Col Benjamin Bonney of Chesterfield, Mass, mar prob in 1765.—C. K. D.

13436. FREEMAN.—Wanted parentage, also names of bros & their wives, of John Freeman, Rev. sol serving in the Carolinas & Ga. Mar Catharine Carlton. Their dau. Rebecca mar 1803 Asa Hillyer.

(a) GIBSON.—Wanted parentage & names of bros & sis of John Gibson, Rev. sol (1759-188-) who mar 1779 Frances Flewellyn & lived in Warren Co. Ga. He was a sol in 1st S. Car. Reg’t under Col. Pinckney, enlisted 1775. Rec’d Land Grant in Coweta Co. Ga. 1828.—M. G. J.

13437. WYATT.—Wanted parentage of Helena Wyatt who mar Dr. Henry Marshall in South Kortwright, N. Y., or Kingston, Hobart, or New Paltz N. Y. He d 1846 Wanted all infor possible of this fam.—G. W. McI.

13438. TEEPLE.—The Recs of the Adj. Gen’s Office of N. J. show three or four Rev. sols by the name of John Teeple. Which of these settled at or nr Steuben-ville, Ohio aft the War?—E. Z. T.

13439. HANNA-EAKIN.—Wanted ances & place of birth of Alexander Hanna b 21 Oct 1773 in Pa.; mar 8 Apr 1800 in Pa. He mar Margaret Eakin b 11 May 1773 & removed from Pa. to Wayne Co. O. 1800. Their chil. (copied from Family Bible) were Thomas b 13 Jan 1801; John b 16 July 1804 died in Cain, Ill; son b 6 Nov 1806 died same day; Nancy b 28 Aug 1809 mar Jacob Miller of De Witt Mich.; dau b 6 June 1811 died same day; Lucinda b 4 Dec 1812 mar Wm. Steinborger of Columbus, Ohio; James b 1 Dec 1814 mar Phoebe Miller, dau of Tobias & Catherine Ham Miller; Margaret Ann b 23 July 1817; William b 26 Oct 1820 mar twice. Wanted also Rev rec of gen of Margaret Eakin.

(a) LEE-LOTHROP.—Wanted parentage & ances of each, of Levi Lee of Sherbourn (?) N. Y. who mar Polly Lathrop dau of Ezra, (of Meltiah, of Hope, of Joseph, of Rev. John Lothrop). The chil of Levi & Polly were Jason Lewis Lee b 1821 d 1897 mar Mary Ann Tillotson Moseley in 1848; Horace D. 1838-1909 mar Lavinia Brown; and Charles, George & Sarah all unmar.

(b) MILLER-HAM.—Wanted ances of Tobias Miller b 1775 d 1847 & also of his wife Catherine Ham 1783-1866, of N. Y. They removed to Medina Co. O. 1830-40 Their chil were Tobias b 23 Jan 1803; Catherine b 26 Aug 1804; Jeremiah b 4 Aug 1810; Eleanor b 5 April 1814 mar Bartlett Reynolds; Phoebe b 15 May 1824 mar 1845-6 James Hanna. Tobias had bros & sis Benj., Peter, Nicholas, Jacob, John, Cornelius, James, Eleanor, Mary & two other daughters.—A. W. H. L.
13440. PORTER.—Wanted parentage &
other infor of Benj. Porter & of his wife
Mary Bridges who removed from N.
Car. to Tenn. abt 1780.
(a) STARK.—Wanted parentage of
Wm. Stark b 20 May 1768 & removed
from Edgecomb Co. N. C. to Robertson
Co. Tenn. Wanted also parentage of his
wife Martha Morgan.
(b) COCHRAN.—Thomas Cochran b 8
July 1746 d 15 April 1818 of Marlboro
District, S. Car. “was a Vermonter &
rann away from his parents when a mere
youth.” Wanted his parentage & all
infor possible of this fam. The names of
Robert, James, Samuel, Wm. & Thos.
rann through the family. Would like to
corres with anyone interested in the
above named families.—C. V. E.

13441. STEVENS.—Wanted parentage
of Charles Stevens b 1773 d 21 Aug 1845
in Sampson Co., N. Car. His 1st wife is
thought to have been Elizabeth Ingrém
of Johnston Co., N. C. His 2nd wife
was Catherine Henry b 10 Oct 1790 d 20
June 1878 mar 1820. Catherine was the
dau of James Henry of New Hanover
Co. N. Car.
(a) GREEN.—Wanted parentage & in-
for of Mary Croom Green b 20 Feb 1800
d 24 Feb 1880 mar 4 Feb 1817 to John G.
Gulley of Johnston Co., N. C.
(b) BROWN.—Wanted parentage of
Ann Brown b 1762 d aft 1855 mar 26
Dec 1779 John Gulley, Rev sol of
Johnston Co., N. C.—S. K. G. P.

13442. WATERS.—Wanted parentage &
place of birth of Edward Waters who
was b in Maryland 1809 & removed to
S. Car. abt 1815.
(a) THOMPSON.—Wanted ances of
Capt. William Thompson of Cumberland
Co., Va. during Rev. war.—A. W. H.

13443. HORN.—Wanted parentage of
Rhoda Horn of N. Car. who mar Messer
Ward. Their 1st child was Wiley b
1786. What relation was she to Major
Henry Horn & Nathan Horn of N. Car?
(a) FERREBAUGH-FERRIBO.—Wanted
Rev rec of Jacob Ferrebaugh of Md. or
Pa. who removed to N. Car. Wife’s
name was Abizella. Would like to
corres with members of this family.
(b) EZELL.—Wanted parentage of
Elizabeth Ezell who mar Wiley Ward.
Her mother was prob a Parham & lived
nr Dover, Tenn. abt 1800.—B. A. E.

13444. MORAN - MAURON. — Peter
Moran or Mauron was a Rev sol in
Illinois Reg’t & the western army under
Gen. George Rogers Clark. Wanted
names of his chil.
(a) REX.—Lorent Rex was soldier in
Capt. Conrad Reder’s Co. 6th Bat.
Northampton Co., Pa. militia, on the
Frontier 1780. Wanted names of his
children.
(b) MERRIFIELD.—Wanted Rev rec of
Samuel Merrifield who was born in
Pickett’s Fort in northwestern Virginia
during the Indian Wars.—E. B. F.

13445. VAIL.—Wanted given name of
father of Martin Vail who was b 14 Sept
1793 in Danby, Vt. & d 11 May 1861 in
Orion, Mich. Mar 4 April 1815 Phoebe
Bromley. All their chil were b in Riga,
Monroe Co., N. Y.—F. L. L.

13446. IRVIN.—Wanted parentage &
all infor possible of Henry Irvin, soldier
Albany Co. Militia (Land Bounty Rights)
Tenth Reg’t & of Andrew Irvin, Adjutant
2nd Reg’t, Tryon Co. Militia.—B. Z. B.

13447. JERNIGAN.—Wanted ances of
Needham Jernigan b in Hertford Co.
N. C. of the Bertie Co Fam. died 1804
Hancock Co., Ga. Was Lieut. in Rev.
Had son Hardy b 1776. What relation
was he to Col Needham Bryan who names
in his Will dated 23 Sept 1767, Bertie
Co. N. C. grandson Joseph Jernigan &
Jacob Gernigan?
(a) COLBERT.—Wanted parentage of
John Colbert, Rev sol from S. Car. who
set in Wilkes & died in Hancock Co. Ga.
aft 1818.
(b) WOOD.—Wanted parentage of
Abraham & Misaels Wood, Rev. soldiers
from Halifax Co. N. C. b in St. Mary’s
Co., Maryland.—J. R. W.

13448. HARRIS.—Wanted given name
& Rev rec of — Harris who lived in
Va. & Had chil Jesse b 14 Feb 1788
mar 1809 in Hardy Co., W. Va. Sarah
Davis; John, Samuel, Eliza, William &
a dau who mar —— Parker.—H. C. L. R.

13449. BEALL-MCGHEE. — Wanted
ances of John Simmons Beall b 1809
Sumpter S. Car mar Sara C. McGhee b
1819 at Madison Tenn. Wanted her
gen also.—M. M. B.

(a) VALENTINE-CANNIFF. — Wanted gen of Nancy Valentine b 25 Aug 1791 in Hoosick Twp Rensselaer Co., N. Y. D in Detroit Mich 17 Jan 1837 mar 23 April 1812 in Pittstown, N. Y. Abram Canniff b 25 Aug 1791 in Pittstown. Wanted his ances also; also record of Rev rec in either line.—A. C. T.


(a) BACON. — Wanted parentage of Lucy Bacon b in Conn died in Brighton, Ohio 29 Oct 1852 aged 62. Married Avery Hall of Meriden in 1805.

(b) BULKELEY.—Wanted Rev rec of James Bulkeley, 1729-1809, son of Peter & Hannah Ward Bulkeley, who mar Elizabeth Whitehead.

(c) THORNTON.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Asa Thornton who lived in Columbia, nr Cleveland or Vermillion. His chil were Delia, Martha Ann, Harriet & Mary. His wife was Dorothy Walworth or Walwrath.—A. V. E.

13452. CHURCHILL. — Wanted parentage of Sarah Churchill who mar as his 2nd wife in 1768 Henry Gaines, 1781-1811. Children mentioned in his will probated in Madison Co., Va. are George, William, Thomas, Augustine, Gabriel, Churchhill, Mary who mar John Clark; Elizabeth who mar—George & Fannie who mar — Bowler.—F. M. B.

13453. THOMAS.—Wanted parentage of Lucy Thomas who d 10 June 1837 at Middleboro, Mass. the wife of Job Sherman b 24 June 1760 d 24 July 1838.

(a) BLAKESLEE.—Wanted parentage of Beda Blakeslee b 1763 d 9 July 1819 at Randolph, Ohio who mar Ebenezer Goss, Rev sol. & lived at Plymouth, Conn until they removed to Randolph O. in 1804.

(b) LARRABEE.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Larrabee who mar 18 Feb 1779 Joseph Huleth, Rev. sol. at Amherst, Mass & lived later in Chester, Vt.—A. M. G.

MARRIAGE BONDS


A Tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution

Hail, Daughters of the Revolution, hail!
Within your veins flows life that does not fail;
You bless mankind as did your sires of old—
They fought injustice and oppression bold;
And so do you—that justice, truth, and right,
May banish wrong from mind and soul and sight;
That love may rule and hate forever cease,
And all be blessed with righteousness and peace.

You love the truth and battle for the right,
As did the Pilgrims when they took their flight.
In freedom's land of liberty, you see
Wrong must be banished if we would be free;
Right must prevail and wrong forever cease
For all to have the blessed boon of peace.
For this you'll labor with mind, heart, and soul,
Till love, and truth, and justice have control.

—L. G. Foster.
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>MRS. WATT THOMAS BROWN</td>
<td>1905 S. 14th Ave., Birmingham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. VAL TAYLOR</td>
<td>Water St., Unitontown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>MRS. BYRON L. MOFFITT</td>
<td>R. R. No. 1, Box 275, Tucson.</td>
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<td>MRS. FRED E. WINSHP</td>
<td>701 W. Letham St., Phoenix.</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>Box 312, Fairbanks.</td>
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<td>MRS. VAL TAYLOR</td>
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<td>MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON</td>
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<td>MRS. WALTER COLE HUDSON</td>
<td>1802 Main St., Pine Bluff.</td>
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<td>California</td>
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<td>MRS. EMMET H. WILSON</td>
<td>743 S. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
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<td>825 E. 10th Ave., Denver.</td>
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<td>MRS. EMILY M. RANDALL</td>
<td>307 N. 9th Street, Rocky Ford.</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL,</td>
<td>3442 Mt. Pleasant St.</td>
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<td>MRS. HELEN HARMAN</td>
<td>1717 Varnum St. N. W.</td>
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<td>2767 Kahawai St., Honolulu.</td>
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<td>MRS. JOSEPH E. BIRD</td>
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<td>MRS. S. E. McKENNY</td>
<td>1121 E. 6th St., Alton.</td>
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<td>MRS. JAMES B. CRANKSHAW</td>
<td>1328 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne.</td>
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<td>MRS. JAMES MILO WAUGE</td>
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<td>MRS. EDWARD HARTLEY HALL</td>
<td>122 Hillcrest Ave., Davenport.</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
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<td>MRS. SANFORD V. DIXON</td>
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<td>MRS. GUERRIC GASPARD DE COLIGNY</td>
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<td>MRS. NANCY H. HARRIS</td>
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<td>MRS. W. S. LINDSLEY</td>
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<td>MRS. DAVID L. GEYER</td>
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MRS. FRANK H. PARCELLS, 409 Park Place, Brooklyn.
MRS. ROBERT HAMILTON GIBBES, Route 27, Schenectady.

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MRS. THOMAS J. MAULDIN.
MRS. JOHN CARROLL COULTER.

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MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORRISON SMITH, 1911.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHEL, 1914.
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Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Secretary
3809 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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1222 North Sweetzer Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

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1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.

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