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Makers of finest Memorial Tablets
# DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Vol. LXXI, No. 4   APRIL, 1937   WHOLE NUMBER 525

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Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Copyright, 1937, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
South Carolina State Flag
WE ARE the Daughters of those patriots who cherished liberty more than life and who fought a revolution, not of destruction, but of progress, that rights already won by Englishmen should live and grow and bear fruit.

Our Society is dedicated to the principles upon which this Republic is founded, and in recognition of the responsibility for perpetuating the record of events and keeping alive the flame.

LIBERTY cast off her shackles and a new day began. But eternal vigilance is the price of freedom. America still shows the way, but her citizens must awake to a sense of their great privilege and responsibility if they would retain their blessings. There is no turning back to yesterdays. They contributed their full share of glory toward America's greatness.

"Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?" asked the Master. Nor can we keep the torch of liberty a light to the world unless our children are trained in love of country and loyalty to the things that make it strong.

The food they eat, the air they breathe, the water they drink are insignificant in comparison to the ideals with which their souls are fed. Courage and patience and faith are needed, also works.

INTO the souls of twenty-seven million children need be implanted ideals that will inoculate against insidious attack, against false prophets coming to them in sheep's clothing. They must be the masters of their souls. By training alone will they be ready to take their places as future citizens under the banner of Liberty, to carry on in the name of humanity. Ours is the opportunity and ours the responsibility.

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER.
Revolutionary Monument

On grounds of the State Capitol; erected by the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution to the memory of Marion, Sumter and Pickens, and the South Carolina Soldiers of the American Revolution. The sculptor, Frederick W. Ruckstull, received $7,500.00 for it. Unveiled November 11, 1913, under direction of commission composed of: Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, State Regent; Mrs. H. L. McColl; Mrs. A. I. Robertson, Chairman; Mrs. Rebecca Pickens Bacon; Mrs. Clark Waring; Mrs. H. W. Richardson; Miss I. D. Martin and Miss Alice Earle
WHEN Charles Town was in possession of the British troops after their capture of the city, May 12, 1780, the records relating to the Revolution previous to that date were removed by them. Whether the records were destroyed or taken elsewhere has never been ascertained by South Carolina authorities, except in the case of the records of the navy of South Carolina. Under the terms of the treaty of peace all records of the respective States were to be returned thereto by the officers that had taken them away. The British naval officer who had taken the records of the South Carolina Navy from a clerk of the Commissioners of the Navy delivered them to authorities of the State of New York instead of to the authorities of South Carolina. In 1911, by Act of the Assembly of New York they were returned to South Carolina and two volumes of them have since been printed by the Historical Commission of South Carolina. A few fragments relating to the Continental and militia troops of the State during those first five years have been preserved and most of them have been printed by the South Carolina Historical Society, the Historical Commission of South Carolina and by numerous authors of books on South Carolina's part in the Revolution. Prior to the capture of Charles Town by the British, May 12, 1780, the State of South Carolina successfully financed its affairs, paid its troops and paid most of the adjusted claims against it. In addition, the State armed and equipped six full regiments of regular troops, which were taken upon the Continental Establishment in September, 1776, although the State had been assessed but three regiments. The State furnished most of the supplies for its Continentals until they were captured at the fall of Charles Town, and granted them bounties in lands and money at the close of the war. After the fall of Charles Town the organized militia forces of the State held together voluntarily in a manner almost beyond conception. They fought without pay and without orders or drafts; with only the desire for independence and the hope that they would some day recover the equivalent, at least, of what they were sacrificing for the cause thereof. This is attested by the care with which they saved and treasured thousands of little scraps of paper that
furnished the evidence that they had rendered service or furnished supplies for State or Continental use when they filed their claims.

Under Section V of an Act ratified March 12, 1783, the governor was authorized, "by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council," to appoint a commissioner, or auditor, for each of the seven judicial districts of the State "to receive and adjust all accounts against the public of this State, up to the first day of January last, and to arrange the same . . . in the most orderly manner, together with vouchers accompanying them, and return a schedule thereof, with such remarks on each account as may be thought necessary, into the auditor's office who shall adjust and finally settle the same, with the remarks on each account as hereinbefore directed."

At a meeting of the Privy Council on Wednesday, March 26, 1783, Governor Guerard "advised with the Council" as to the selection of an auditor for each of the six districts other than Charles Town District—for which the auditor of the State would serve—when the following were selected: Robert Anderson for Ninety Six District, William Tate for Camden District, Peter Horry for George Town District, William Hazzard Wigg for Beaufort District, William Arthur for Orangeburgh District, and Thomas Powe for Cheraws District.

On March 19, 1785, the General Assembly ratified an Ordinance providing that "five commissioners shall be appointed by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, . . . empowered finally to settle all accounts which have been or shall be brought into the auditor's office, and which have not been passed by the auditor, according to what shall appear to them . . . to be just and reasonable." All accounts rendered between February 4, 1785, and October 1, 1785, were to be delivered to the Commissioners of the Treasury who were required to pass them into treasury indents. These indents were interest bearing certificates of indebtedness. Many thousands of accounts were presented, audited and eventually paid. Most of them were paid by the State with lands and forfeited estates. Others were paid from funds received from the United States after the passage of the Assumption Act. These last funds, however, by no means reimbursed the State for all sums expended in winning the war; nor did they reimburse the State for the public lands given in exchange for indents. They went to the speculators who had discounted indents.

These records not only furnish the names of many thousands of the men who aided in winning the war, either with service or supplies, but throw sidelights on many other phases of the State’s Revolutionary history. They show that from August, 1780, to the end of 1782 the whole State of South Carolina was a battleground and that most of the fighting was done by the militia troops of the State. There were more than one hundred and forty actions fought in South Carolina during the war, and only about one sixth of them took place before the fall of Charles Town. Less than twenty-five of them were participated in by Continental troops. In several other actions the militia troops of South Carolina acted in conjunction with militia troops of Georgia or North Carolina. These records show that less than ten per cent of the bonifide male citizens of South Carolina were Tories. Our records are sustained by the British records, and by statements by General Greene and Henry Laurens.

A large number of the officers and men of South Carolina who participated in the war wrote of the war, or some phase of the war, after it was over and the only one of them who asserted that there had been any considerable number of Tories among the people of South Carolina was David Ramsay and he had to be wrong in that in order to be consistent, as he was wrong about almost everything else that he discussed. He even misrepresented his own position in the war. He makes it appear that the British authorities arbitrarily seized a number of prominent citizens, including himself, and sent them in exile to St. Augustine. He does not admit that they were paroled officers of the militia or the civil government. He was the Surgeon of the Charles Town Battalion of Artillery. He was captured at the siege of Charles Town and paroled. The British claimed that aid and comfort was being given to the Americans by people within their lines in Charles Town and that drastic measures had to be taken to stop it. Their claim was quite true. Those who furnished information from Charles Town to their friends on the outside were acting from patriotic motives and assumed dangerous
risks. Had the British known those who were guilty they would doubtless have meted out punishment only to those, but as they did not they picked the leaders among the paroled prisoners. Of course those who had not violated their paroles had a just complaint against such treatment, but it was not becoming in Ramsay to suppress the fact that he was so treated because he was a militia officer and not merely because he was a respected citizen of Charles Town.

The fiction of a large Tory population in South Carolina grew extensively with the bitterly partisan sectional struggles that began with the War of 1812. The Abolitionists were most bitterly vindictive in their partisanship and frequently charged that South Carolina had done nothing to win the Revolution. In a bitter speech in the Senate Charles Sumner declared that in the Revolution the people of South Carolina had been traitors in council and cowards on the field. Senator Andrew Pickens Butler, whose grandfather had been captured at the siege of Charles Town and had suffered the horrors of a prison ship for over a year and had, after his exchange, been, with a small detachment, surrounded by a superior force of the enemy and inhumanly butchered along with one of his sons and eight or ten others, and whose father had avenged that butchery, answered by reading a report of General Knox, the first Secretary of War, in which he stated that South Carolina had furnished more troops to the general cause in proportion to population than any State in the Union and more money to the general cause than any State in the Union regardless of population. The soft answer did not turn away Sumner's wrath. In Butler's absence he made a personal attack on him. Preston S. Brooks was a great-grandson of Capt. James Butler and a grand nephew of James Butler, Jr., who had been killed in action, as heretofore stated, and his grandfather Brooks had served with distinction in the war, and he very naturally resented the slanderous accusations against his State and his kinsman and expressed his resentment with three whacks over Sumner's head with a light rattan, which broke in pieces at the third whack, and thereby increased ten fold the partisan charges against South Carolina's Revolutionary record.

In striking contrast was the following declaration made by George Bancroft, in his History of the United States, published in 1854:

"Left mainly to her own resources, it was through the depths of wretchedness, that her sons were to bring her back to her place in the republic, after suffering more and achieving more than the men of any other State."

If all writers or speakers had been as well informed on American history as Bancroft was and had shown the same fairness in their treatment of other sections of a common country much of the bitterness, strife and suffering of the people of the United States would have been avoided. Neither Knox nor Bancroft was a South Carolinian; neither had any reason to be especially partial to South Carolina. They were both in position to know the truth as to South Carolina's contribution to the winning of the Revolution and fairminded persons should prefer their statements to the bitter rantings of partisan politicians, and writers who have imbibed their spirit and repeated their misrepresentations to the injury of South Carolina. For many years the writer has been publishing the records of South Carolina for the period of the Revolution. These records sustain Bancroft and Knox. Although but a small part of them has been made available through printed, indexed volumes, the writer feels that already the respect of the Daughters of the American Revolution for South Carolina's Revolutionary history has increased and that it will grow as the printing increases. It is with pleasure, therefore, that he submits to this organ of a great patriotic organization the foregoing comments on South Carolina's records of the Revolution.
"Nothing so free and gracious, so lovely and wistful, nothing so richly colored, yet so ghost-like, exists, planted by the sons of men. Beyond anything I have ever seen, it is other-worldly. To this day I have seen no garden so beautiful as Magnolia Gardens."

—JOHN GALSWORTHY.
Great tangled masses of wisteria give a touch of purple splendor

**MAGNOLIA GARDENS**, on the Ashley River twelve miles from Charleston, South Carolina, are owned by Mr. C. Norwood Hastie, a descendant of the Drayton family, in whose possession they have been since 1870. They were laid out early in the last century by the Rev. John Grimke Drayton, who brought the first Azalea Indica plants from the Orient and many other strange and delightful flowers and plants from various far places of the earth. It is to his exquisite taste and rare poetic feeling that this modern wonderland of flowers and color harmonies is due. For more than 80 years the Gardens have been the Mecca annually for thousands of enchanted travelers and tourists. In recent years as many as twelve thousand in one day have thrilled to the millions of azalea blooms of many hues; stately camellias, a single bush yielding blooms of many colors; white and bluish wisteria climbing to the very tops of mighty trees; roses; the *Magnolia grandiflora*; live oaks with their eerie draperies of gray moss; mirroring pools—acre after acre of rapturous beauty! The Gardens are treated by the throngs of visitors with cathedral-like reverence—rarely is a voice raised above a whisper, and never is a flower or shrub disturbed.
HOBART HALL AT TAMASSEE

Tamasesse

To the Cherokees, Tamasesse, "The Place of the Sunlight of God," was a little knoll, in the rolling foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains—and tradition says it was a shrine held in deepest reverence by them.

To The Daughters of The American Revolution, Tamasesse means a school, fostered, owned, and supported by the D. A. R. for the education and moral and spiritual uplift of mountain children.

To the children who come within its doors, Tamasesse means warmth; sufficient food; clean clothing; a well ordered home; a sympathetic training in citizenship, the rudiments, and the art of home-making; an education that ranks with that offered by any other accredited public school; and a distinctly Christian spiritual nurture.

The idea of this school was conceived prior to 1913; and the South Carolina Daughters, in State Conference assembled, in November, 1914, authorized its establishment and appointed a committee to choose a site. The site finally chosen is a part of the land granted to General Andrew Pickens as a gratuity for his distinguished services in the Revolutionary War.

It was General Pickens who waged the last fierce battle with the Cherokees and who made the final treaty with them. And they honored him thereafter as their trusted friend, bestowing upon him the name, "Wizard of Tamasesse".

So there, at the Indian shrine of Tamasesse, stands Tamasesse, the D. A. R. School for mountain children; and your geography locates it for you in Oconee County, South Carolina, eleven miles from Walhalla, near the point where North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia come together.

Now mountain school work occupies an important place in the interest of D. A. R. Chapters, all over the country; but South Carolina was the first D. A. R. organization to establish a school distinctly for these children of the hills.

That first unfinished building was completed, was enlarged, was again remodeled, so that its present dormitory capacity is 32 girls; besides which, it houses the large sewing room where fifteen sewing machines whirl for two hours every week day, turning out the bright D. A. R. blue uniforms which the girls make as beautifully as they wear them!

The infirmary (woefully inadequate) accommodating eight beds, is housed in this building also, as are the Dean's office and sleeping quarters and rooms for three additional teachers. And this is the building
the South Carolina Daughters built! It is builded of dreams and hopes—and into it went more of heart throbs, determination, hard work, and prayers than of actual money expended.

In the mean time, New York had caught the vision of what South Carolina Daughters were doing and dreaming. And New York Daughters joined hands with the Daughters of the Palmetto State; and, in 1923, presented to the South Carolina D. A. R. the beautiful Dutch Colonial Cottage, which they dedicated “to the use of those girls in the Southern Mountains who seek learning at Tamassee”.

By that time, the enrollment had grown so large that there was a crying need for another building—a building which would serve as Administration and Instruction Building, as well as a place for Community Gathering.

The Building went up with lightning rapidity. In November, 1924, it, too, was dedicated. Under its roof is housed our beautiful Library of 12,000 volumes—each volume a gift—gifts which arrived from every section of the United States!

Other States, notably Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan, helped the South Carolina Daughters erect this building—Illinois giving the Library Wing; Iowa and Michigan each giving a large class-room. The other classrooms, the offices and the auditorium were given by South Carolina Daughters.

The auditorium is the heart of Tamassee. It serves as a gathering place for the community. On Sunday, it is filled to overflowing with the pupils and neighboring families as they gather together for Sunday School and afternoon Worship Services. Visiting pastors of all denominations serve, in turn, as Ministers to this mountain flock. The gift of a moving picture projector and camera makes it possible to have moving pictures for the school and the community about once in two weeks.

So many States contributed to the next building project at Tamassee, that the new dormitory was called ALL STATES HALL. This is a very modern building, constructed of brick, and provides a home for sixty girls, as well as the number of teachers required to live in this unit. And in this building, is an attractive guest room. Won’t you come, some day, and rest awhile in it?

Perhaps the most beautiful building is the Dining Hall, known as Ohio-Hobart Hall, because the Daughters of Ohio gave a large percentage of its cost, in honor of the Ohio Daughter who was at that time President General of the National Society D. A. R. This dining room has a seating capacity of two hundred and its windows command a beautiful view of the encroaching mountains and of historic Tamassee Knob. The furniture in the Dining Room is durable and has a fine simplicity; it was the gift of the Daughters in New Jersey. The kitchen, which is under this roof, was
TYPICAL MOUNTAIN HOME. FIVE OF ITS CHILDREN ARE AT TAMASSEE

equipped by Pennsylvania Daughters, to the end that these girls, who do all the cooking, serving, and dish washing, are able to do the work in a minimum amount of time.

For the children of Tamassee do all the work. They prepare all the food eaten, they even help to grow this food, in the gardens, fields, and orchards. They care for the poultry, the pigs, and the cows; they do the milking; they make the butter; they butcher and cure the meat; they can the meats, fruits and vegetables, which are to be conserved for future use.

These girls also make all the uniforms worn at this school—the older girls making those for the smaller ones. They keep all buildings and grounds in the neatest possible way; and they do all this with so little noticeable effort that a visitor is scarcely aware of their intense activities. Every task is performed with the sweetest dignity and there is always time for them to be charming hostesses to their many visitors.

The quality most often commented on by those who come in contact with these children is their surprising poise in their own or in strange environment. But that, perhaps, can be explained in the ancient line from which they spring and in the sense of dignity that comes from doing the thing at hand in a commendable manner. At Tamassee, all labor is necessary for self respect and therefore dignifies the one who labors.

Tamassee children are taught that America owes its power and its glories of past and future to just such pioneers and patriots as were their forebears and ours. And Tamassee children believe that America needs good citizens, living in clean and modest homes, earning, each, an honorable livelihood, and esteemed by their neighbors as they themselves esteem their fellowman.

Little River, which flows through Tamassee property, has been harnessed to produce electricity and provide fire protection as well, to the school—this being the gift of Mrs. George Negley Reed, of Oil City, Pa. More than a hundred little children and interested Daughters everywhere can sleep in greater contentment because of this gift, the largest individual gift ever received at Tamassee.

There are now 129 children at Tamassee. Twelve of these are little boys who had begged for years to come along with their sisters. As one little fellow’s father put it: “’Pears lak Frank jes keeps a hankerin’ fer a mite o’ larnin’ like his sister”.

Any mountain child who has no communicable disease may be admitted to Tamassee. Those who can bring produce or a bit of money. It is no unusual sight when school opens, to see a girl ride up to the gate on a wiry mule, sitting behind her father or brother—or perhaps an obliging neighbor—her few belongings tied up in a flour sack, or “paper poke”, as they call it, and a pair of fluttering chickens in her hand. Or, perhaps, it is a bag of apples or cabbage. Or, if a wagon be the means
of transit, it may be a pig or a spring lamb.

Those who have anything to bring consider it their privilege to do so. Those who have nothing are just as welcome to come.

The school is run on faith, hope and charity and, so far, the faith and the hope have been rewarded with charity.

Tamassee is a patriotic project—it is also a missionary project. A prominent minister, who is well acquainted with the school said, a few months ago, that he knew of no missionary undertaking that surpasses Tamassee for purity of purpose and attainment of the end sought.

For each child at Tamassee there must be a corresponding scholarship given by Chapters or individuals. These scholarships come from Daughters in all parts of the United States, New York sending the greatest number.

As soon as a scholarship is received, another boy or girl is given a place at Tamassee—tho usually the child arrives before the scholarship does.

But never has a child been turned away from Tamassee if there were a bed for her to sleep on, tho many wait because there are none.

For six years there has been a long list of those who wait. They wait in WANT—WANT that is physical, mental, and spiritual. They need American ideals and the boasted American opportunities. Nor is that all—America needs these children of the Blue Ridge coves and hills as much as they need America.

Won't you drive up to the hills and see this Tamassee, this Place of the Sunlight of God?

It is still shining there—literally and figuratively. It is still touching lives that respond to its warmth and pass it on to those who were left behind.

State Flower of South Carolina

The Yellow Jessamine

"As fair as Southern chivalry
As pure as truth, and shaped like stars."

The Yellow Jessamine was officially adopted as the State Flower of South Carolina, February 1, 1934.
RUINS OF SHELDON PARISH CHURCH NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C.

ST. HELENA EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BEAUFORT, S. C., FOUND 1712

LAFAYETTE BUILDING
Beautiful Beaufort
Land of Ancient Shrines

MAUDE WADDELL

BEAUTIFUL BEAUFORT, land of lore and legend, issues this call,—“Come to Beaufort, South Carolina. Land of ancient shrines. Land, Venice-like, with great systems of deep inlets from the sea and of tidal marshes with their sea-life; and of queenly islands, tropical in their verdure in flowers, Palmetto palms and forests of Live Oak, Magnolia, Pine and their pendant moss. Land of a hundred big game preserves and sanctuaries. Land of the sea island Negro and of Spirituals and Praise-Houses; and of old-time indigo, rice, sea-island cotton and rock phosphate. Land of sunshine and mild climate and rich soil and the truckers’ paradise. Land of ancient spectacular history and the white man’s first real footsteps in North America. Land of the Spaniard-landings 1520 and 1525 and missions and forts 1566-1588. Land of our first pilgrims, the French Huguenots, 1562. Land of our martyrs for the Faith.”

With a golden mist of glory filtering down through the far reaches of time, and lending to Beaufort of the present a benediction from Beaufort of the past, and with the soft sounds of a sea-washed shore, under southern skies, where the fragrance of flowers prevails, one may find peace and rest and a gentle contentment. The cares of the world seem to have passed Beaufort by.

Jean Ribaut, of the noble army of martyrs, came in May in the year of Our Lord 1562 and cast anchor in ten fathoms of a “spacious bay which formed the entrance to a river” and called his findings Port Royal for royal indeed was the vista. Here on Parris Island he built Charlesfort where now, even amid its show of arms of the greatest of marine bases, the United States government bows in reverence to the French Huguenots and has erected to Ribaut a stone shaft, that memory may stand sentinel. Ribaut was eventually flayed alive and his body burned for he was one of those
who had heard the sound of the trumpet in his soul and Laudonniere, who was with Ribaut in the Huguenot landing on Parris Island, was sent from France to Florida in 1564 to establish a colony. This he did and for his pains Don Pedro Menendez de Alayon fell upon the “heretics” and slaughtered them. Three hundred Huguenots, possibly, could have saved their lives in subsequent persecutions had they not sought definitely to lay hold on eternal life.

The Lords Proprietors gave the sign, and for the wishes of English merchants, the town of Beaufort came into being in the year 1711. Here’s what the great historian McCrady says regarding the founding of Beaufort: “This was the foundation of a settlement which became the wealthiest, most aristocratic and cultivated town of its size in America, a town which though small in number of inhabitants, produced statesmen, scholars, soldiers, sailors and divines, whose name and whose fame are known throughout the country.” Beaufort was named after the Earl of Beaufort and at that time was in Granville county in St. Helena’s Parish. Prince William’s Parish was separated from St. Helena’s May 25th, 1745.

With Spanish forts, plantation days, Gullah Negroes, French indigo, slavery, tabby, high tides, royal history, famous islands, Gascon gentlemen, the first martyrs, early American history, what Ribaut saw, the Indians, where time dwells in the land of shells and tabby and forts, the plague of war, silk worm culture, the poor whites, the coast Negro, the culture of indigo, rice, a golden chain of islands, the old Sheldon church, Saint Helena church and church-yard, and a thousand other subjects, each an integral part of the city of Beaufort, one might write forever but art is long and time is fleeting and possibly the best index of a people is their spiritual life and certainly the living and that great host who have crossed over the river will agree that the history of Beaufort is the history of its churches.

St. Helena Church was founded in 1712. The Rev. Maynard Marshall, well beloved churchman, is the present rector. This church is one of four of the most important churches, historically, in America. Its churchyard covers an entire city square and is surrounded with ancient walls, in which are majestic portals. Here sleep the great of earth,—distinguished sons of the south-land. Forth from this stronghold of the established faith have gone 47 ministers, two bishops from the Elliott family, generals and statesmen. St. Helena Church has been in continuous religious activities 225 years.

The name Stephen Bull is one with which to work magic in the ancient Low Country and with the family name of this great soldier is interwoven the history of Sheldon Church. Sheldon Hall, named for the family seat of the Bulls in England which family furnished the Colonies with two Colonial Governors and a surveyor-general, stood in all of its architectural glory a few acres south of Sheldon Church and to this church and later to dinner at the Sheldon palace went the gentry of the countryside each Sunday. The Bull grants extended from the Savannah River to the Combahee and with their wealth went lavish donations to their church. Among the latter was silver plate now used in the Episcopal church of McPhersonville. Around the old church were glebe lands, ecclesiastical and non-taxable. The bricks and furniture were brought from England. One writer has said of the sacred shrine of Sheldon Church: “These old church ruins fit into nothing of today. To the visitor who comes suddenly upon it, its view is as strange as if there stood before him one of Saint John’s visions let down out of the skies.”

In a thousand words what can be said of the Beaufort of today? Only this that it blends beautifully the old and the new. Good schools, fine hostelries, said to be unexcelled in cuisine, beautiful drives as over such avenues as lead into Tomotley Plantation, where the exquisite live oaks form a living benediction from which descends festoons of silver moss, excellent facilities of business and society, great sea sports, fine sea products, quiet, rest and friendship and over all the calm of old and gentle culture.
“Old Ninety Six District”

“Old Ninety Six District” as it is generally called, belonging to the Upcountry of South Carolina, was one of seven Judicial Districts, created by the South Carolina Assembly in 1768, and embraced all the region now known as the Piedmont section. The name came from the Principal town in the District, and the seat of justice within the District, Ninety-Six. The town took its name from the fact that it was ninety-six miles from Fort Prince George, the outmost post for the protection of the upper part of the Province, the fort being located “within gun shot” of the principal Indian town of Keowee.

A total of thirty battles can be credited to the Old Ninety Six District area between 1775 and 1783 beside seven others within the area considered as Cherokee Indian lands, later to become most thriving Counties. As there were one hundred and thirty seven (137) battles, actions and engagements which took place in South Carolina during the Revolution, it will seem that slightly over one fourth of the total number can be located in Ninety Six District. Some of these, as were others in other parts of the State, were engagements of a minor nature, but they go down in the record of armed conflicts and were of far more importance then than they might be considered today.

The second battle of the Revolution of S. C. was fought at Ninety Six District in the immediate vicinity of the town. The first battle was the naval engagement in Charleston harbor Nov. 12, 1775, with no casualties. This second battle, fought at Ninety Six, was at a place known as “Savage’s Old Field,” on lands belonging to Col. John Savage, Nov. 19-21, 1775, and in this battle the FIRST BLOOD of the Revolution was shed in S. C. in the struggle for Liberty and Independence. One American was killed, and while the name of this person who made this first supreme sacrifice does not appear in the histories of this period yet the evidence is convincing that his name was John Birmingham.

This battle of “Savage’s Old Field” was one of great importance; the American forces numbered 562 under the command of Col. (afterwards Brigadier General) Andrew Williamson and the Junior Commander Col. James Mayson, while the Tories under Capt’s. Patrick Cunningham, McLauren, and Pearis had four times the number. While this battle may be considered favorable to the Americans the parties agreed to a “Surrender” of the swivels (small cannon used by the Americans in the improvised fort at Ninety Six) these to be returned within a few days. This was only a gesture to appease the followers of Maj. Robinson, who had besieged the Fort for two days. Both sides agreed to suspend hostilities pending developments at Charleston. This particular section was overrun by Tories (who aided the Indians in their attacks) and many encounters ensued. At the Great Cane Break, at Lyndleys Fort, and other points, numerous engagements occurred all taking their toll of these hardy Americans. In 1780 much fighting occurred, and Col. Brandon comes in to prominent notice. Two battles were fought at Cedar Spring, Spartansburg County, the first the Americans under Col. John Thomas, Jr., in the second the Americans were led by Shelby and Clarke while the British were under Dunlap and Ferguson. Other engagements took place at Gowen’s Old Fort, at McDowell’s Camp, the Americans under Edward Hampton, and at Thicketty Fort, where many Tories were captured.

The Battle of Musgrove’s Mill is of interest and importance and out of it is woven a romance of great beauty. Again here the Americans commanded by Clarke and Shelby won a decisive victory. At Blackstock the Americans under Sumter, and the British under Tarleton, another battle was fought, with success to the American Arms. Again a battle was fought at Long Cane, and in the same month Dec. 1780, the affairs at Hammond’s Store, and at Williams Plantation, engaged the forces of Col. Wm. Washington and the Tory leader, Cunningham. The Battle of the Cowpens followed quickly, Jan. 16, 1781, one of the most important of the entire war in the South, when Morgan defeated Tarleton.

In this section—the Old Ninety Six District, continued engagements occurred in an effort to break up the many Tory raids.
and with more or less success but we can only refer to them by name; Mud Lick Creek; Beattie’s Mill; Matthews Bluff; Horne’s Creek; Bush River; Beech Island; and Fort Galphin. These tell a story of bravery and courage, of fortitude and endurance not only of the men engaged in the conflicts, but of the women left at home to protect life and property and care for the old men and children. How often too they braved fear of capture to carry messages of impending danger or put up a “good fight” themselves.

The memorable siege of Star Fort at Ninety Six with 1000 Americans under Gen. Nathaniel Greene with half that number of men, mostly Tories, under Colonel Cruger was a prolonged one of more than one month. The celebrated Polish engineer Kosciuszko was in charge of engineering here, and Major Henry Lee (father of Gen. Robert E. Lee) was also under Greene.

The Siege was raised on June 19, 1781, on the news of the advance of Lord Rawdon to the relief of Col. Cruger. Gen. Greene lost 185 men in this conflict among them Capt. Armstrong, of the Maryland line, the enemy only 27. The American dead lie in unmarked trenches with nothing to tell of their brave stand in this noted siege. After this long siege there were continued attacks and horrible massacres at Hays Station and Cloud’s Creek by Bloody Bill Cunningham and his forces, and at Gowen’s Old Fort by bloody Bill Bates and his Tory followers, but the last engagement in old Ninety Six District was the final defeat of Bloody Bill Cunningham and his notorious band which had spread desolation and terror, by Col. Wm. Butler at Lorick’s and Bauknight Ferries. Though this terrible character escaped by swimming the Saluda River the “ring” was broken and at last peace was secured.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

National Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

February 19, 1937.

Mrs. William A. Becker,
President General
National Society
Daughters of American Revolution,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Becker:

It is difficult for me to find words to express the grateful appreciation of the American Red Cross for the generous contribution of one thousand dollars from the Daughters of the American Revolution to our Flood Relief Fund.

It is characteristic of your organization to be helping others, and the Red Cross, particularly, has known many times of your fine and generous support in times of need.

You will be reassured to know that great as the needs are, we believe that through the generosity of the American people the immediate situation is being met, and your gift is being put promptly to good use.

Again thanking you, I am

Gratefully and sincerely yours,

(Signed) Cary T. Grayson,
Chairman.
Carolina

The State Song

Call on thy children of the hill,
Wake swamp and rive, coast and rill,
Rouse all thy strength and all thy skill,
   Carolina!

Cite wealth and science, trade and art,
Touch with thy fire the cautious mart,
And pour thee through the people's heart,
   Carolina!

Hold up the glories of thy dead,
Say how thy elder children bled,
And point to Eutaw's battle-bed,
   Carolina!

Tell how the patriot's soul was tried,
And what his dauntless breast defied,
How Rutledge ruled and Laurens died,
   Carolina!

Cry! till thy summons, heard at last,
Shall fall like Marion's bugle-blast,
Re-echoed from the haunted past,
   Carolina!

Thy skirts indeed the foe may part,
Thy robe be pierced with sword and dart,
They shall not touch thy noble heart,
   Carolina!

Throw thy bold banner to the breeze,
Front with thy ranks the threatening seas,
Like thine own proud armorial trees,
   Carolina!

Girt with such wills to do and bear,
Assured in right, and mailed in prayer,
Thou wilt not bow thee to despair,
   Carolina!

—Henry Timrod.

Music—Anne Custis Burgess.
Adopted as the State Song, February 11, 1911, pursuant to a Memorial presented the General Assembly by the S. C. D. A. R.
On March 26, 1776, the Provincial Congress of South Carolina set up an independent government and elected John Rutledge president. On Tuesday, April 2, 1776, the General Assembly passed a resolution authorizing “the President and Commander in Chief by and with the Advice and Consent of the Privy Council . . . to design and cause to be made a Great Seal of South Carolina and until such a one can be made to fix upon a temporary Public Seal.”

For a temporary seal President Rutledge used his private seal bearing his family coat-of-arms.

After the Declaration of Independence a design for the arms of an official great seal was prepared by William Henry Drayton, a member of the Privy Council, and, after some slight amendments thereto, was accepted and, together with a design for the reverse, turned over to an engraver in Charles Town to be engraved as a great seal. Both the arms and reverse symbolized the battle which took place at the unfinished and unnamed fort on Sullivan’s Island (soon after named Moultrie), June 28, 1776.

ARMS: A Palmetto-tree growing on the sea-shore, erect; at its base, a torn up Oak-tree, its branches lopped off, prostrate; both proper. Just below the branches of the Palmetto, two shields, pendent; one of them on the dexter side is inscribed March 26—the other on the sinister side July 4. Twelve Spears, proper, are bound crosswise to the stem of the Palmetto, their points raised; the band uniting them together, bearing the inscription QUIS SEPARABIT. Under the prostrate Oak, is inscribed MELIOREM LAPSA LOCavit; below which, appears in large figures 1776. At the Summit of the Exergue, are the words SOUTH CAROLINA; and at the bottom of the same ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI. The explanation of the Arms is—The Palmetto-tree on the Sea-shore, represents the fort on Sullivan’s Island; the shields bearing March 26, and July 4, allude to the Constitution of South Carolina, which was ratified on the first of those days; and to the Declaration of Independence, which was made by the Continental Congress, on the last of them. The twelve Spears, represent the twelve States, which first acceded to the Union. The dead Oak-tree, alludes to the British fleet, as being constructed of oak timbers—and it is prostrate under the Palmetto-tree, because, the fort, constructed of that tree, defeated the British fleet; hence the description Meliorem Lapsa Locavit, is appropriately placed underneath it: under which, 1776 is in large figures—alluding to the year the Constitution for South Carolina was passed—to the battle fought at Sullivan’s Island—to the Declaration of Independence—and, to the year, when the Seal was ordered.

REVERSE: A Woman walking on the Sea-shore, over swords and daggers; she holds in her dexter hand, a laurel branch—and in her sinister, the folds of her robe: she looks towards the sun, just rising above the sea; all proper. On the upper part, is the sky, azure. At the summit of the Exergue, are the words DUM SPIRO SPERO: and within the field below the figure, is inscribed the word SPES. The Seal is in the form of a circle, four inches in diameter; and four-tenths of an inch thick.

The explanation of the Reverse of the arms, is said to have been designed by Arthur Middleton. The Woman walking along the Sea-shore strown swords and daggers, represents Hope overcoming dangers, which the Sun just rising, was about to disclose, in the occurrences of the 28th June, 1776; while the laurel she holds signifies the honours which Colonel Moultrie, his officers and men, gained on that auspicious day. The Sun rising in great brilliancy above the Sea, indicates that the 28th of June was a fine day; it also bespeaks good fortune.

This great seal is never used now, but having been originally adopted as the great seal of the State, should be and is the pattern for all other seals of this State.

Editor’s Note: The foregoing is taken from an article on “The Seal of the State of South Carolina” by A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina.
THE CITADEL, THE MILITARY COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The Citadel

Gen. Charles P. Summerall
President

It is most fitting that in the national magazine of that organization of women which, perhaps more than any other, stands for patriotic service, should appear a sketch of The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina. It is fitting, because The Citadel stands for the same high type of citizenship which the Daughters of the American Revolution strive to inculcate through their educational program.

Established in 1842 as a college under military discipline, its cadets took over the duties of a garrison of State troops who guarded military stores. Thus, from the outset, responsibility was placed upon its students. Its course, modeled generally after that of the United States Military Academy at West Point, was similar to the program of the Virginia Military Institute and of Norwich University; its major difference from West Point was in its objective—that of West Point was and is to produce professional soldiers, while The Citadel was designed to shape young men into citizens trained to take their full part in the life of the nation, in peace and in war.

It is toward this leadership in the essential roles of life that The Citadel shapes its cadets. With courses and methods that have been tried and found productive of the best results, the young men who come from many States to partake of its spirit and to learn best how to serve humanity, are given the kind of training that has stood the tests of time and experience. From its gates have gone forth men who have achieved success and distinction in many and varying fields of endeavor.

First quartered in a two-story building constructed as an armory, the institution expanded so much during the first twenty-two years of its history that a third story and two wings were added to the original building. In later years, a fourth story was provided and two large three-story extensions constructed, but its growth was such that an entirely new plant became necessary. In 1922 the first of the present group of buildings was occupied; other buildings followed in 1923, 1926, 1927, 1931, and 1936. With nearly nine hundred cadets enrolled at the opening of the present session and with every prospect of upwards of a thousand to enter next year, The Citadel is ever marching on, ever more completely filling its role of foster-mother to young men of whom their State and nation are justly proud.
ON the Daniel Morgan Monument in Spartanburg these lines appear:

"The Washington Light Infantry
To whose Custody
The Widow of Gen. Wm. Washington
Committed his crimson battle-flag
Projected this Memorial Column and
participated in its dedication, again unfurling
"The Glorious Standard which at Eutaw shone so bright
And as a dazzling meteor swept thro' the Cowpens deadly fight."

This flag, which Jane Elliot cut from her damask curtains and presented her fiancé, Col. Wm. Washington, was carried throughout the Revolution and is perhaps the only flag of that period now in possession of a military company. Kept in a bank vault, it is only taken out under guard, upon important occasions. It has appeared at Centennial, and Sesqui-Centennial occasions, and the S. C. D. A. R. were honored to have it, and the Washington Light Infantry, the Military company of which the Eutaw Flag is a part, participated in the exercises incident to the dedication of the Memorial to the South Carolina Signers of the Constitution in the State House, March 25, 1936.

This Military company erected a monument on the field of Cowpens in April, 1856, 75 years after the battle, a memorable event for that period, and 1932, it again took part in the exercises when the handsome Monument erected by the United States Government, on Cowpens Battle Field, at a cost of $30,000.00 was dedicated. On each of these occasions the Eutaw Flag was ever in evidence.
The College of Charleston

IN the spring of 1937 the College of Charleston will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its reorganization as a municipal institution. Founded in 1770, chartered in 1785, it was operated as a private institution until 1837. In that year, under the leadership of Mayor Robert Y. Hayne, the City Council of Charleston voted unanimously to assume the support of the institution, and the Board of Trustees transferred its property to the city. Thus the College of Charleston is the oldest Municipal College in the United States. In May, 1935, was celebrated the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the Chartering of the College; in May, 1937, the College will celebrate its Centennial Anniversary as a Municipal College.

The origins of the College lie deep in the past of colonial aspirations for higher education. The immediate beginnings are matters of record and may be traced with some precision. Those that are more remote go back to the twilight of the first English settlement of Carolina and to the intangible influence of the old-world universities, and are less easily discerned.

The College was the eleventh college to be founded in the United States and the fifteenth to receive a charter. Among its founders were men who hold places of first importance in the history of this nation: Arthur Middleton and Thomas Heyward, Jr., signers of the Declaration of Independence; Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, and John Rutledge, makers of the Federal Constitution; David Ramsay, the historian, and General William Moultrie, the patriot leader who subsequently became governor of the State. Its first president was the Reverend Robert Smith, a man of distinction and ability who was later made the first Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina. From the time of its foundation the College has adhered to the principal articles of faith set forth by these founders: a democratic spirit, great respect for intellectual honesty, and high regard for the fundamental value of a liberal education.

HARRISON RANDOLPH,
President.
The Sword of State
(South Carolina)

The Sword of State used for the inauguration of John Rutledge March 27, 1776, as President of South Carolina, is the same in use now. It hangs from the front of the Senate Rostrum during the daily sessions, and is carried by the Sergeant-at-Arms on all State occasions. May 5, 1704 is the earliest reference to the Sword of State of South Carolina.

The Mace
(South Carolina)

This is the emblem of authority of the House of Representatives. It is used on all State occasions and when the House officially attends in the Senate Chamber. The Mace was made in London in 1756, is of solid silver with gold burnishing, and was purchased by the “Commons House of Assembly of the Province of South Carolina” for 90 guineas. The panels contain the royal arms of Great Britain, the arms of the House of Hanover, and the arms of the province of South Carolina, and other insignia. It disappeared during the latter part of the Revolution, its whereabouts being known to only a few. “In 1819 Langdon Cheves of South Carolina on becoming president of the Bank of the United States, found it in a vault, and restored it to its rightful owners.”
Historical Reminders

GENERAL CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN
1724-1805


THIS BRIDGE HONORS MARY MUSGROVE, REVOLUTIONARY HEROINE, WHO RENDERED CONSPICUOUS SERVICES TO PATRIOTS DURING THAT PERIOD. BRIDGE SPANS ENOREE RIVER AT MUSGROVE MILL BATTLEGROUND. THIS BRIDGE ON AN IMPORTANT HIGHWAY IS THE FIRST IN SOUTH CAROLINA HONORING A WOMAN.
THE JACKSON VASE, PRESENTED TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON BY THE LADIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA SOON AFTER THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 8, 1815; AND BY HIS WILL RETURNED TO "SOUTH CAROLINA, MY NATIVE STATE." NOW KEPT IN THE ROOMS OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN THE WORLD WAR MEMORIAL, COLUMBIA

MEMORIAL TO THE FOUR SOUTH CAROLINA SIGNERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
Guardian Spirit

But for the glimmering pillars, he has veiled
The house from view. Tall, twilight-dim he stands,
The guardian of lustrous summer lands,
In glory of his emerald armor mailed.

As when a boy his stalwart bulk I see,
The proud and ancient patriarch! His form
Has gathered grace from sun and power from storm:
Lone in the dusk he looms tremendously.

At sight of him, my heart is filled with joys:
The monarch Oak is standing, massive, grand . . .
Ah, no mere oak is he. I understand
The meaning of that steadfast giant’s poise;

This vast glad strength; this purpose calm and deep;
This brow heroic that with stars confers;
This rooted hardihood; this light that stirs
The foliage in its bright aerial sleep.

Lo, he had waited my return so long!
A thousand dawns of disappointment came;
Vainly he saw a thousand sunsets flame;
Yet ever he was watchful and was strong.

While I in far forgetful paths would roam,
This Oak stood sure, devotion’s faith to prove;
Pledge of the proud eternity of Love,
Powerful warder at the gates of Home.

—ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE.
South Carolina’s Representatives in Statuary Hall

John C. Calhoun
Patriot, Statesman

At the funeral services of John C. Calhoun, held in the Capitol in Washington, April 2, 1850, the Chaplain of the Senate “preached a funeral sermon,” taking as his text the words “I have said ye are gods, and all of you are children of the Most High, but ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes,” and to South Carolina and the nation, in the death of Calhoun a Prince had fallen. A prince in intellect, in all of the fine characteristics of heart and mind; a prince in the dignity of his demeanor; and in a princely manner was he received as his body was borne along the route of that long journey through the cities of the several states from Washington to Charleston; and in almost royal pomp and ceremony his remains were assigned to their last resting place in historic St. Phillips church yard, where already many of the great of that State slept their last sleep.

Mr. Calhoun’s forbears were pioneer settlers of the Abbeville District, who had their terrible encounters with the Indians, suffering death at their hands, and he was literally a child of the American Revolution being born March 18, 1782. He was a pupil of the famous Dr. Moses Waddell, a pioneer educator who fitted Calhoun for the junior class in Yale where he graduated with distinction. He began the study, and then the practice of law, and in 1809 entered the Legislature of his State and his great political career.

As Member of Congress, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Vice President of the United States, which office he resigned to become United States Senator that he might the better serve his people, he was ever a leader, for his magnificent mind, his powers of logical speech and debate, at once placed him in the forefront of his colleagues, and for forty years he gave himself to the service of his State and Nation.

No finer tribute could be paid Calhoun than that expressed by Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. “He (Calhoun) was the greatest man South Carolina has given to the Nation. This in itself is no slight praise, for from the days of the Laurenses, the Pinckneys, the Rutledges, from the time of Moultrie, of Marion, Sumter and Pickens to the present day South Carolina has always been conspicuous in peace and in war, for the force, the ability and the character of the men who have served her, and given to her name its high distinction in our history. But Calhoun was much more even than that. He was one of the most remarkable men, one of the greatest minds that American public life can show.”

Of that great triumvirate whose voices were heard in the halls of the Senate Chamber, Calhoun takes his place as the Great Thinker, with Clay the Great Leader, and Webster the Great Orator. They were all of such heroic proportions that they stand out as representing almost a Golden Age of Congressional history.

South Carolina cherishes the memory of John Caldwell Calhoun and would emulate his virtues.

General Wade Hampton
Patriot, Soldier, Statesman

The name Wade Hampton has a charm in South Carolina that none other bears, and the record of services rendered by the Hampton family is one of self-sacrificing courage and heroism, and withal a reckless daring and love of adventure that challenges our admiration.

The Pioneer ancestors of Wade Hampton, Anthony Hampton and his wife and other members of his family were massacred by Indians, but five sons were left to avenge this terrible tragedy. Each of these brothers became prominent in the State’s history, taking their places in the many conflicts in...
which it has been engaged, noticeably in the American Revolution. We shall note the careers of the three who bore the name of Wade Hampton, father, son and grandson, whose span of life in the three generations covers one hundred and twenty-five crucial years.

Wade Hampton I attached himself to the cavalry of Col. Wm. Washington, and particularly distinguished himself at the Battle of Eutaw Springs. After the war he gave himself to the up-building of a State and was a member of the famous Jacksonborough Legislature. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was appointed Major General in the United States Army, commanding forces on the Canadian Frontier.

His son, Wade II, known as Colonel Wade served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Andrew Jackson, and was with him at the Battle of New Orleans, and was sent by Gen. Jackson with dispatches to President Madison in Washington, telling of the victory, the entire journey being made on horseback.

Of such lineage distinguished for public service, came Wade III, General Wade Hampton, South Carolina’s Representative in Statuary Hall.

He was a Charlestonian, perhaps by accident of birth, born 1818, his mother being a native of that city, but the greater part of his life was spent in Columbia, the Capital of the State. But nowhere was he more beloved than in “the City by the Sea” whose people never wavered in their allegiance to him. A graduate of the South Carolina College, now the University, he studied law, but the appeal of the fields was stronger, and he made agriculture his profession.

**EPITAPH FOR A POET**

Here lies a spendthrift who believed
That only those who spend may keep;
Who scattered seeds, yet never grieved
Because a stranger came to reap;

A failure who might well have risen;
Yet, ragged, sang exultantly
That all success is but a prison,
And only those who fail are free:

Who took what little Earth had given,
And watched it blaze, and watched it die;
Who could not see a distant Heaven
Because of dazzling nearer sky;

Who never flinched till Earth had taken
The most of him back home again,
And the last silences were shaken
With songs too lovely for his pen.

—DuBose Heyward.

South Carolina State Flag

A. S. Salley

The State flag of South Carolina was devised before the state government was established and before the Declaration of Independence. In June, 1775, the Provincial Congress of South Carolina organized three regiments of regular troops. The 2nd of these regiments was under Colonel William Moultrie, the Lieutenant Colonel being Isaac Motte.

At that time the principal defense of the harbor of Charles Town was Fort Johnson on James Island. It was soon apparent to the Council of Safety that Fort Johnson should be in the possession of the representatives of the people of South Carolina rather than the agencies of the oppressing British government. On September 15, 1775, before daylight, a detachment of the 2nd Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Motte, under orders of the Council of Safety, took possession of Fort Johnson and made prisoners of the garrison.

General William Moultrie, in his Memoirs of the American Revolution, says: "A little time after we were in possession of Fort Johnson, it was thought necessary to have a flag for the purpose of signals; (as there was no national or state flag at that time) I was desired by the Council of Safety to have one made, upon which, as the state troops were clothed in blue, and the fort was garrisoned by the first and second regiments, who wore a silver crescent on the front of their caps; I had a large blue flag made with a crescent in the dexter corner, to be in uniform with the troops. This was the first American flag displayed in South Carolina."

In December, 1775, the Council of Safety directed the building of a fort on Sullivan's Island opposite to Fort Johnson. By June, 1776, this new fort was almost completed when a British fleet, under Sir Peter Parker, appeared off the bar of Charles Town. The new fort proudly displaying the blue flag with its crescent was garrisoned by the 2nd Regiment, under Colonel Moultrie.

On the 28th of June the fleet sailed up the harbor and attacked the fort. After several hours of fighting the fleet was defeated and driven from the harbor. During the progress of the battle the flag was shot down and fell on the outside of the fort, whereupon Sergeant William Jasper, an enlisted man of the grenadier company of the 2nd Regiment, leaped over the wall of the fort and rescued it, and fastening it upon the sponge staff, replaced it over the works.

At the session of the General Assembly following the battle between the fort on Sullivan's Island and the British fleet, the fort was named in honor of its commander, Moultrie, and the flag which flew over the fort was adopted as the flag of the state, with the addition thereto of an upright palmetto tree in the centre. The palmetto tree was thus made a conspicuous device of the flag because Fort Moultrie had been constructed of palmetto logs built into pens filled with earth, a construction against which the British guns were ineffective.

Between the Revolution and the Secession of South Carolina the state flag served as a symbol of the state at numerous ceremonies, and waved from many public buildings on various occasions.

When South Carolina seceded from the Union on the 20th of December, 1860, it became necessary to adopt a national flag. Accordingly legislation was enacted whereby on January 28th, 1861, the old state flag unaltered was adopted as the national flag of South Carolina.
Lafayette in South Carolina

SARAH C. H. von KOLNITZ

WHEN that vivid Frenchman with the lengthy name, Marie Jean Paul Ives Roch Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, came to America in 1777 arriving at North Island near Georgetown, S. C., June 14, he seems to have created a glamour forming an historical halo, as it were, which later was accompanied by an outward visible reverence to an indefinable inward spirit.

There was not as great a disturbance in France as is generally supposed when the 19 year old member of a wealthy titled family, in company with Baron De Kalb, had signed in Paris an agreement with Silas Deane, Deputy of the American States General, to serve the American colonies in their armed struggle for independence without any pension or particular allowance, reserving to himself, however, the right of returning to Europe when his family or his King recalled him.

A number of volunteers and French officers wishing to join American Revolutionists left Bordeaux on that memorable trip of 56 days across the Atlantic, aiming to land at Charleston, but circumstances forced them to land at North Island where Lafayette and De Kalb were hospitably received at the summer home of Major Benjamin Huger. It was there that Lafayette met the four year old son, Francis Kinloch Huger, who was destined to play an undreamed of part in the later life of the Marquis.

After they were furnished with horses by Major Huger it took them three days to reach Charleston, from which place Lafayette wrote his wife "I am at present in a city where everything resembles English customs. Charleston is one of the best built, handsomest and most agreeable cities I have ever seen. The American women are very pretty and have great simplicity of character. My own reception has been particularly agreeable. I have just passed five hours at a large dinner given in my compliment by an individual of this town, General Howe and Moultrie and several officers of my suite were present."

A weary journey of ten days brought him to Philadelphia where he learned that the promised major-generalship was not awaiting him. Undaunted, he offered to serve as a volunteer. His magnanimous attitude was recognized by certain men in authority with the result that on July 31, 1777 he was commissioned Major-General in the Army of the United States.

Shortly after that he was introduced to Washington and invited by him to make the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief his home. "The bond of indissoluble friendship—the friendship of heroes—was sealed from the first hour of their meeting to last throughout their lives and to live in the memory of mankind." To follow Lafayette's career—brilliant, meteoric, desperate—has been the subject of many books by numerous writers. Viewing his life from the standpoint of his South Carolina interests touches too many incidents to be brought out in their entirety.

He was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine and an accidental meeting at that time was the beginning of a strong friendship with a South Carolinian. Hon. Henry Laurens returning from Congress took a route which brought him to the place where Lafayette had been taken for first aid treatment of his wound. In Laurens' carriage he was taken to Bethlehem, Penna., where he remained for two months in care of the Moravians.

When entirely recovered he returned to the army but the kindness of Henry Laurens was never forgotten, and when the illustrious Carolinian was imprisoned in London, Lafayette's wife wrote an appealing letter in his behalf to the Count de Vergennes, telling of the deeds of humanity and benevolence to the Marquis and begging aid of the French Count to obtain Laurens' release from prison.

The troublous times in France required Lafayette's return there for a while, but in 1780 he was again in the United States in time to take a vital part in the last campaigns of the Revolution.

In 1784 Lafayette returned to this country for a short visit, but he expressed his regret at being unable to visit the southern states at that time in a celebrated letter, in which he accepted, with his characteristic enthusiasm, the honor of having been elected an honorary member of the Charleston Library Society. His return to France was to find agonizing political changes where he soon became a central figure. A victim of ingratitude and treachery he was finally imprisoned near Vienna at Olmutz, to the great distress of his friends, especially Washington, who was severely censured for not arranging some means of national aid to Lafayette. This new born republic was too young to risk becoming embroiled in European strife, but individually and privately Washington arranged financial help for Lafayette and his family and in his American home was safeguarding his young namesake, George Washington Lafayette, from the horrors of the French Revolution.

While imprisoned in Olmutz, Fate appointed another South Carolinian to play a part in the life of Lafayette. Francis Kinloch Huger of South Carolina and Dr. Eric Bollman, who met by chance in a Vienna Coffee House, attempted the rescue of the famous prisoner of Olmutz. The story of it all with its lengthy details and the trial of Huger and Bollman is too well known to be repeated. The rescue was a failure—failures usually cause bitter recollections, but this one has passed into history with a never fading glamour of romance.

When liberated from prison, Lafayette his wife and daughters, who had shared part of the prison term, went to Hamburg and from there wrote to Francis Huger a letter most expressive of his gratitude and esteem—a letter which, with others, is owned by Mr. Alfred Huger of Charleston. Judging from the large number of Lafayette letters preserved in different parts of the United States, he never lost touch with his friends on this side of the Atlantic. As available reminders of the great man, one might be tempted to consider his pen almost mightier than his sword.

In 1824 he accepted the invitation of the United States Congress to visit this country, and came accompanied by his son, George, and his Secretary, Monsieur Le Vasseur, who, in his “Lafayette in America,” has admirably recorded that tour of triumph when “No way was left untried to show the Marquis every honor, every show of respect and admiration that a hero-worshiping country in a romantic age could show.”

During this American visit Congress presented Lafayette with $200,000 and a large estate in Florida in recognition of his services to America during the Revolution. Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina introduced the bill.

A full length portrait of Lafayette, considered by him the best and which had been painted by Amy Schaffer in France, was presented to the United States by the Marquis at a New Year’s banquet given by Congress in his honor in 1825. This portrait was reproduced in many engravings, one of which is in the possession of Rebecca Motte Chapter D. A. R. in Charleston. South Carolina in every way paid the highest honor to this patriot from abroad. While in Camden, where he laid the cornerstone of a monument to his friend, De Kalb, he presented his Masonic jewel to the Master of Kershaw Lodge and it is now owned by Friendship Lodge of Charleston.

In Columbia he was joined by Francis Kinloch Huger, who, at Lafayette’s request, accompanied him most of the time during his southern trip.

During his stay in Columbia he was entertained at a residence in front of which a marker has been placed by Ann Pamela Cunningham Chapter, D. A. R.

The citizens paid him homage fit for royalty, and many were the interesting incidents connected with that memorable time. A map of South Carolina was presented to Lafayette by Governor Manning. Contained in a silver box and suitably inscribed, on the lower part is to be found this sentiment:
"In tracing your route through our Territory every inhabited spot will recall to your memory the devotion and affection of a grateful people."

This silver box, like other gifts from Americans, was returned to this country after Lafayette's death and sold at auction. It is now in the Clearwater Collection, Metropolitan Museum, New York.

The description of his reception in Charleston where he stayed at St. Andrew's Hall on Broad Street, could fill quite a volume.

Charles Fraser, the artist, put a lasting accent on this remarkable occasion by painting for the distinguished guest a miniature of Francis Huger, and Lafayette sat for a miniature of himself by Fraser, which was presented to the city of Charleston and now carefully guarded in the City Hall.

The visit to Edisto at the Seabrook home was notable for the christening of a three weeks old baby named by Lafayette, Carolina Lafayette. Carolina's sister, Martha, married a relative of Lafayette and another relative of his married Charles Pinckney Lucas Horry, of South Carolina, a grandson of Eliza Lucas Pinckney.

A celebrated French politician during most troublous times in France, on seeing Lafayette calmly taking a ride in Paris exclaimed, "There goes Lafayette galloping down the centuries!" This thought seems to have been embodied somewhat in strong language by John Quincy Adams in an oration before Congress when he said, "The sentiment of gratitude and affection for Lafayette, far from declining with the lapse of time quickened in spirit as it advanced in years and seemed to multiply with the increasing numbers of the people. Till the hour when the trumpet of the Archangel shall sound to announce that time shall be no more, the name of Lafayette shall stand enrolled upon the annals of our race, high up on the list of the pure and disinterested benefactors of mankind."

Some Women of South Carolina in the Revolution

Mary Adair
Mary Alexander
Kate Barry
Mrs. John Beckham
Mary Booth
Martha Bratton
Behethland Butler
Cateeechee
Mrs. Dillard
Anna Elliot
Susannah Smith Elliot
Sabina Elliot
Esther Gaston
Emily Gelger
Sarah Reeve Gibbes
Mary Anna Gibbes
Mrs. Thomas Heyward
Mrs. John Jolly
Nancy Jackson
Dorcas Langston
Esther Marion
Elizabeth, Grace and Rachel
Mary McClure
Jane McJunkin
Rebecca Motte
Jane Morrow
Mary Musgrove
Mrs. Samuel Otterson
Sarah Overstreet
Rebecca Pickens
Eliza L. Pinckney
Dorcas Richardson
Joyce Callihan Scott
Isabella Sims
Jane Thomas
Jane Elliot Washington
Martha Watson
Jane White
Eliza Yonge Wilkinson
Isabella Wylie

The names of the foregoing women will be found in Mrs. Ellett's "Women of the American Revolution" and among the records in the office of the Secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission.
An epic of patriotism and courage. She
was born August 15, 1816, at Rosemonte
Plantation, Laurens County, South Caro-
lina. Her father was of a family of Loy-
alists; her mother a daughter and grand-
daughter of vestrymen with George Wash-
ington at Christ Church, Alexandria.

Ann Pamela early showed symptoms of
illness which was to beset her throughout
her life. She was, however, reared in the
day’s elegant mode and attended Barham-
vile School near Columbia. Her taste for
a “life of repose absorbed in mental pur-
suits,” and ill health made hers an un-
eventful existence. That is, until 1853.

At this time, Mount Vernon, inherited
through collateral lines, was owned by John
A. Washington, II. Unable to maintain the
estate properly, he proposed that the state
of Virginia or the United States buy it, but
negotiations fell through. He rejected of-
fers of speculators, but there was danger
that strangers might acquire the estate.

At this juncture, in 1853, Mrs. Cunin-
gham carried her daughter to Philadelphia
for treatment. As the ship passed Mount
Vernon, bells tolled as was the custom. To
Mrs. Cuningham they sounded like the
death knell of hope for saving this shrine.
From her despair arose the thought that
here was a task for American women.

When she presented this thought to her
daughter, her instant response was:
“I will do it!”

Revealing a revolutionary idea, she called
upon women to save Mount Vernon. Since
there was nothing sectional in honoring
George Washington, her first appeal to
Southern women was broadened to include
women elsewhere.

At the first meeting held February 22,
1854, at Rosemonte, $293.75 was raised.
In July, a meeting at Richmond formed an
organization to raise money for saving
Mount Vernon.

This “female philanthropy,” dared claim
the honor of buying 200 acres including the
mansion and tomb of the Washingtons, gar-
den, grounds and wharf. Authorization
to purchase was given March 17, 1856.

Meanwhile, “The Southern Matron,” as
Miss Cuningham signed herself, had
roused wide interest. In that Victorian
era woman’s place was in the home. Yet
here were women writing to congress and
holding meetings; led in a nation-wide en-
deavor by a “maiden lady.” Masculine
opinion rose against such a movement. But
as the Association spread to many states,
public opinion backed the enterprise; con-
tributions increased, and rare males joined
hands with the women.

Miss Cuningham now saw need to change
the plan. This property, she realized, must
be held by neither state nor federal gov-
ernment, but by the women in trust for
America. On March 19, 1858, the Virginia
legislature passed an act to incorporate the
Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association, under
which this association received and holds
title to Mount Vernon. Miss Cuningham,
its active head, was Regent.

John Washington’s refusal to agree to the
new plan was almost a death blow. Miss
Cuningham, on a couch and able to travel
only by boat, went to see him. He held to
his position. Miss Cuningham missed the
home-bound boat and spent the night at
Mount Vernon. That evening in the fam-
ily circle removed misunderstanding and
brought Mr. Washington to her view.

At last funds were in hand, legal diffi-
culties over. Only the signing of the deed
was needed. Poor Miss Cuningham, worn
with work and emotion, collapsed. But
with trembling fingers she wrote a few let-
ters at a time, finally completed her sig-
nature.

Transfer of the property to the Associa-
tion, February 22, 1859, did not end Miss
Cuningham’s labors. She planned needed
restoration. Her plans were interrupted by
the War between the States.

Still Regent, she husbanded the organiza-
tion’s resources through the war. Though
directing the plantation, she kept in touch
with Mount Vernon. Sometimes she slipped
a communication through the lines, rejoiced
at rare answers.

The campaign had made Mount Vernon
sacred to all America. Throughout the con-
flict there was no vandalism there, though both armies passed and repassed.

With peace, Miss Cuningham set about stirring American women again in behalf of the shrine. No act better exemplifies her devotion than her efforts to secure indemnity for the association’s boat seized by the government for transport. Lobbying was vulgar. Imagine, then, her selflessness when she “reclined on a sofa” in the hall of the capitol, “in such manner as not to attract attention,” while waiting to talk with senators. She secured the $7,000 payment for the boat.

Ann Pamela Cuningham’s activities were now almost over. She was practically a helpless invalid. She resigned the Regency in June, 1874.

Her farewell charge to the Association is a challenge to patriotic service by women today as it was then:

“Ladies, the home of Washington is in your charge; see to it that you keep it the home of Washington. Let no irreverent hand change it; no vandal hands desecrate it with the changes of progress. Those who go to the home in which he lived and died wish to see in what he lived and died. Let one spot in this grand country of ours be saved from change. Upon you rests this duty.”

She died May 1, 1875, at Rosemonte. By her request she was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia. A granite stone marks her resting place; but her true monument is Mount Vernon, preserved for the nation in the dignity, beauty and noble atmosphere of the days of George Washington.

King’s Mountain Battleground

Now King’s Mountain National Military Park

THE territory called the New Acquisition (now York County, S. C.) had been acquired from North Carolina by a trade made in 1772. So the Battle of King’s Mountain, October 7, 1780, was fought in York County, South Carolina.

The King’s Mountain Centennial Association, 1880, acquired the ownership of King’s Mountain Battleground, consisting of thirty-nine and one-half acres. Later, the Battleground being neglected and the monuments defaced by vandals, the surviving members of that Association, led by Judge I. D. Witherspoon and Colonel Asbury Coward, July, 1900, deeded the Battleground to King’s Mountain Chapter, D. A. R.

Regularly the Chapter visited the Battleground, exercising the care and supervision necessary to keep the grounds and monuments in good condition.

Throughout many years King’s Mountain Chapter asked Government recognition of the Battleground. The result was the erection by Congress of a handsome obelisk on King’s Mountain Battlefield. The Chapter was named by the Government the custodian of the Monument and the Battleground. This charge was regarded as a sacred trust.

The Chapter continued the agitation and insistence to make the Battleground into a National Military Park.

In 1930, the King’s Mountain Chapter inaugurated the movement to celebrate the Sesqui-Centennial of the Battle, at which President Hoover, October 7, 1930, delivered an address. He placed King’s Mountain “beside Lexington and Bunker Hill, Trenton and Yorktown”; Thomas Jefferson hailed King’s Mountain as “the turning point of the Revolution”; Fiske as “the pivotal battle at King’s Mountain.” March, 1931, Congress passed the bill to create the King’s Mountain National Military Park.

September 24, 1935, King’s Mountain Chapter, D. A. R., deeded to the Government the long treasured Battleground. The King’s Mountain National Military Park will include 4,000 acres, restored as it was in 1780, with native trees and shrubs replanted, with trails, guides, markers, a caretaker’s house and a museum for historic relics.
Robert Mills

The first American architect, Robert Mills, was one of South Carolina's most gifted sons. The products of his genius are many beautiful buildings scattered through our country, and they stand to perpetuate his name and to show his influence on American architecture.

Mills was born in Charleston, S. C., the closing year of the Revolutionary War, August 12, 1781, while the city was still in possession of the British. He lived through the years of the upbuilding of the independent states and died in Washington in 1855, just before the country was again ravaged by war. He left behind more than fifty pieces of great architectural work, and innumerable small ones. Standing today are houses, churches, colleges, prisons, courthouses, bridges, monuments and government buildings whose designer was Robert Mills.

His heritage was good. He was the son of a Scot, William Mills of Dundee, who came to America in 1770. His mother was Ann Taylor, a descendant of Landgrave Thomas Smith, provincial governor of South Carolina in 1690. His early life was spent in Charleston in an environment of wealth and culture, although little is known of these years, except that he received his education at Charleston College, where he became interested in architecture. He went to Washington when he was nineteen to enter the office of James Hoban, an architect born in Ireland and trained at the Dublin Society of Arts. Hoban had lived in Charleston and while there designed the first State House built at Columbia. Hoban went to Washington when the nation's capital was first laid out, and, after the White House was burned by the British, he designed and built a new one, about 1814. Mills learned construction from Hoban and the knowledge was most valuable to him in his future undertakings.

President Thomas Jefferson whom he met soon after his arrival in Washington, found in Mills a kindred spirit, being an architect himself. In fact, he took such a fancy to Mills that he invited him to be his guest at Monticello, where Mills remained for two years. It can be readily imagined how easy it would be to linger in the beautiful surroundings of Monticello with Jefferson the diplomat, statesman, social reformer, poet, scientist, collector of fine books, and amateur architect. Unquestionably the genius of this many-sided man had much to do with shaping and stimulating Mills' subsequent career.

Those were rich years for Robert Mills, studying the valuable books on architecture and art in Jefferson's library. It was probably during his stay at Monticello that he met Eliza Barnwell Smith of Virginia, whom he afterwards married.

In 1803 Jefferson appointed Latrobe, who was a surveyor of Public buildings, as architect of the Capitol to succeed Hoban, and recommended Mills as one of his three assistants. Latrobe was a student of Palladian, Roman and Greek styles, and made on Mills the deepest impression.

Just before this in 1801, Mills' plans for the first building of the South Carolina College had been accepted, and Rutledge Hall was completed for the opening of the institution January 10, 1805. He is supposed to have later designed also the beautiful library for the College, though he was not living in South Carolina at the time.

Mills said that no other profession offered so large a field as architecture, embracing all the sciences, mathematics, philosophy, chemistry, botany, geology, history and theology. He was a deep student and took his work very seriously. Largely through his study of the classic forms of simple dignity he created what might be called the American School of Architecture.

Mills worked with Latrobe in Philadelphia until 1810, when he began practicing for himself. He was about to be married and needed a larger income. At Jefferson's advice he opened an independent office in the Quaker City and one of his commissions at this time was the addition of two fire-proof wings to Independence Hall, then the Statehouse. This he accomplished without the slightest deviation from the architecture of the original style. He gained this contract one year after his professional
Debut, while he was still under twenty, and it brought him speedily into prominence.

From this success his commissions began to come in from all parts of the Country. The Bank of Philadelphia and several churches were done at this time. It was while living in Philadelphia that he designed the Washington Monument which stands in Baltimore. In 1811 he drew the plans for the Monumental Church in Richmond and in 1818 for the home of Jefferson Davis, also in Richmond.

In 1817 Thomas Jefferson founded the University of Virginia, and, no doubt Mills assisted him with the design, though there is no absolute proof of this. His gentle and retiring nature and the fact that he seldom signed his plans prevented him from receiving credit for many of the works which were undoubtedly his own.

Mills returned to South Carolina in 1820, to serve the Public Works Commission as architect and engineer in one of the most important periods of internal improvements in the history of the State. During the years spent in his native State his every hour must have been filled, for he left much to show for his labors. It was with a spirit of conquest that he attacked the difficult problems of building roads, of opening rivers to navigation and of making the Low Country prosperous and healthful. To realize the magnitude of these tasks we have only to peruse the famous “Mills Statistics” and “Mills Atlas.” In a volume of 900 pages he gave a complete natural history of South Carolina and an appendix of his Atlas. He wrote: “The nature of this work allows only a condensed view to be taken of the various subjects which it contains. A glorious destiny awaits South Carolina when she shall have consummated her system of internal improvements. No country offers the same advantages to the cultivation of the soil, with a government liberal and free, and a people hospitable and generous. No one can doubt the result, that South Carolina must increase rapidly in population, wealth, and political power.”

Many examples of Mills’ work are standing today in Columbia, Charleston and a number of smaller towns in the State, as a result of his residence in South Carolina. Notable among these works are churches, college buildings, courthouses and residences; also the original building of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Columbia, the third oldest hospital of the kind in the United States, and the fireproof office building for public records at Charleston.

Robert Mills returned to Washington in 1830 on the invitation of the President, Andrew Jackson, who was, as all South Carolinians agree, born on Palmetto soil. In the National capital, Mills in 1836, became architect of public buildings, remaining in this position until 1852, and at the age of 50 he retired from office. He is credited with the New York Sub-Treasury building, a Greek Doric temple with a portico, quite in keeping with his style. Other buildings probably designed by him during this period were custom houses in Middletown, Newburyport and New Bedford, Massachusetts, “plain and cheap, but solidly built and still fulfilling the uses for which they were erected.”

Mills’ work placed him in the front rank of the architects of the day. However, his fame must finally rest on the four Washington structures which prove his genius, the Patent Office, the Treasury Building, the old Postoffice, and the Washington monument. The Patent Office is the first strict example of the Greek revival in the Capital, the south portico being a faithful copy of the Parthenon. It is one of the most imposing and dignified structures in the nation.

In 1833 the Washington National Monument Society was formed to plan the erection of a suitable memorial to our first president. Mills’ design was accepted for an obelisk six hundred feet high, surrounded by a Pantheon of Greek Doric columns one hundred feet high and two hundred and fifty feet in diameter. Over the portico was to be a statue of Washington in a chariot, with six horses driven by Victory. However, the cornerstone was not laid until 1848, as funds were low. The plans and popular subscription failed even after such men as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster recommended the memorial to the “favor of our countrymen.” Work on Mills’ plan was not resumed until 1878, when Congress appropriated money for its completion, though modified in size and design, yet as Mr. F. W. Ruckstull says, “shedding luster on his native state of South
Carolina.” Mills’ design for the Bunker Hill monument also suffered from the omission of the parts which he considered essential to the beauty and utility of the structure.

Mills completed the work on the nation’s Capitol. He successfully corrected the acoustic defects of what is now Statuary Hall. He submitted plans for the wings and dome, but he was past seventy years of age, and so turned over his work to one of his competitors. His design for the dome is especially interesting.

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, architectural critic, says of Mills’ work for the Government, “His service to public architecture of the United States is very great, probably greater than that of any other architect. He was at any rate the most important and influential of the Greek revivalists.”

Robert Mills died in Washington, March 3, 1855, and was buried in the old Congressional Cemetery, where his grave remained unmarked for more than eighty years. Finally, however, interest in this great man and appreciation for his work revived, and, through the Allied Architects of America, a movement was started to place a fitting monument to his memory. By willing contributions from architects all over the country a fund was raised, and not least among the sponsors of this memorial was the South Carolina Chapter of the American Institute, which sent a substantial contribution for the tribute to the son of its state.

Philip Golden, Washington architect, made the design, and the monument was unveiled on Memorial Day, May 30, 1936, by Mrs. Robert Mills Evans, great-granddaughter of Mills. It was a beautiful spring day and impressive was the ceremony before a distinguished audience. Though President Roosevelt could not be present he wrote: “Of all the monuments in our National Capital the one outstanding in silent, solemn grandeur is that which Mills designed and which the Nation erected in memory of Washington. None but a very great genius could have evolved in his mind such a lofty conception of the greatness of a man and of a great Nation’s love for that man. I am truly glad that belated tribute is to be paid to Mills’ memory.”

The resting place of Robert Mills is marked at last and upon its clear white shaft appear the words:

Robert Mills, 1781-1855. First Federal Architect whose influence moulded our architecture and whose genius gave us the Washington Monument, the Treasury Building, the Old Patent Office, and the Old Postoffice.

Informal Talks on Parliamentary Law

by

Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Parliamentarian,

will be given during the 46th Continental Congress

on

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday mornings

at 8 o’clock

in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall.

All interested are invited to attend.
The Old South Carolina College

Chartered in 1801 as the South Carolina College, the University of South Carolina has had a chequered but not inglorious existence, its fortunes having been inextricably interwoven with those of the State. It has shared her prosperity and illustrated with glorious names her earlier history, and it has suffered under her reverses. The institution has undergone successive organizations and reorganizations, consequent upon changing political and economic conditions.

It has been the privilege of the University of South Carolina, here within the seclusion of its red old walls, to aid in a manner in preserving the spirit and traditions of the old South and its civilization where literature and learning were accorded something approximating their just due. A bit of the "lingering fragrance" has hovered about the gaunt, gray tenements; always at South Carolina College and its successor, the University of South Carolina, have students found an atmosphere reminiscent of old South Carolina. There is about the buildings of the institution a splendor that money lavishly spent nor hoarded gold richly poured out can never give. This is the splendor that comes with age, with the knowledge that in such and such a room some great leader of the State once lived and walked. It is a heritage that time only can enrich. It makes the University of South Carolina and its students of the present day participants in the glories of the golden age of the State; it furnishes an incentive to follow in the footsteps of these hallowed precursors.

The record of the University of South Carolina for the past several years has been one of consistent and steady improvement and growth in attendance, standards of entrance, equipment, teaching force, and the quality and variety of courses offered. For more than a century its graduates have been loyal servants of the commonwealth and have made valuable contributions to the wealth and welfare of the State. The roll of graduates since 1805 embraces a long list of highly distinguished statesmen, soldiers, scientists, clergy, educators, lawyers, doctors, farmers, and industrial leaders trained by the University for the State.
IN APPRECIATION OF THE SERVICES THEY
RENDERED THEIR COUNTRY AND THE CREDIT
THEY ACCRUED ON THEIR STATE DURING
THE WORLD WAR, WHEN EACH OF THEM IN
ACTION INVOLVING ACTUAL CONFLICT WITH
THE ENEMY DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF BY
CONSPICUOUSLY BY GALLANTRY AND
INTREPIDITY AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE
ABOVE AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY,
FOR WHICH HE WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL
OF HONOR BY THE CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES. THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA HAS ERECTED THIS TABLET TO

1ST LIEUTENANT JAMES C. DOZIER,
CO. G, ROCK HILL, S.C.

SERGEANT CARY EVANS FOSTER,
CO. F, INMAN, S.C.

SERGEANT THOMAS LEE HALL,
CO. G, PORT MILL, S.C.

SERGEANT RICHMOND H. HILTON,
CO. M, WESTVILLE, S.C.

CORPORAL JAMES D. HERIOT,
CO. L, PROVIDENCE, S.C.

CORP. JOHN CANTLEY-VILLEPQUE,
CO. M, CAMDEN, S.C.

18TH INFANTRY, 30TH DIVISION, A.E.F.

TABLET PLACED BY THE STATE TO MEDAL OF HONOR MEN
Old Exchange in Charleston

THE Old Exchange, in Charleston, the State Building of the S. C. D. A. R., is one of the most historic buildings in the country. It stands on the site of the place of arms or guard-post of the settlement of Charlestown, 1680, at the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper rivers, which spot has been closely identified with the history of America ever since.

Here were imprisoned Stede Bonnet and other pirates (1718). In 1767, when the needs of the colonists expanded, the erection of the present building was begun for an Exchange or Custom House. The materials were brought from England and the work was completed in 1771. Beneath the structure are vaulted dungeons whose groined arches have been the admiration of travelers of wide experience and of technical knowledge from all parts of the world.

Here taxed tea was stored and forcibly detained until taken by the citizens and thrown into the harbor. Charleston also had its Tea Party (1774) without recourse to Indian camouflage.

Here also was secreted 10,000 pounds of gun powder by Gen. William Moultrie and others when the British were attacking the town. It was so cleverly sealed in the walls that it escaped detection, but those who knew of its hiding place had many anxious hours when enemy shells were falling.

The Provincial Congress that assembled here in 1774 set up the first Independent Government in America and when Charleston was Capital of the State, all Governors were here inducted into office and made their inaugural speeches from the iron-railed balcony.

During the British occupation of the city, the dungeons were used as prisons and many patriotic men and women were thrown into the gloomy recesses in company with criminals. Among the prisoners was the martyr, Col. Isaac Hayne, who was led thence to a shameful and unjust execution, Aug. 4, 1781.

Ten years later these historic walls resounded to the acclaims of the populace when President George Washington was here sumptuously entertained by his grateful countrymen during his southern tour in 1791. He reviewed the parade in his honor from the balcony.

Later the building was used as a Post Office, until the erection of the present Post Office building after the earthquake of 1886. On March 4, 1913, Congress deeded the building to the S. C. D. A. R. with Rebecca
Motte Chapter as custodian, to be used by them as an historical memorial for patriotic purposes. Until a few years ago the Sixth Lighthouse District offices occupied the top floor but this department has moved to its permanent quarters elsewhere.

It has been used, by the Government, in connection with every war in which the U. S. has engaged and was headquarters for Gen. Leonard Wood in the World War. The beautifully proportioned rooms, with their high arched windows, contain many articles of historic value, all carefully catalogued. Here, in a specially prepared case is housed the magnificent Silver Service from the Battleship, "South Carolina," given, by act of Congress in 1922, to the S. C. D. A. R., when the "South Carolina" was de-commissioned. Several handsome pieces of furniture from the Battleship were also given as was the great bronze ship's bell which hangs from a massive frame in the lobby. This is rung annually at the Carolina Day celebration, commemorating the Battle of Sullivan's Island (referred to in history as the Battle of Fort Moultrie) June 28th, 1776, which was the first complete victory of the Revolution.

War, storm and earthquake have taken their toll. The original tower was wrecked and has never been replaced, and the ravages of time have left their imprints, but for beauty of line and quality of construction it has few equals. Some years ago the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution placed a bronze tablet on the front wall outlining its history.

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**Book Review**

**Katherine Allen**


We cannot do better than quote the following: "Here is one of the great figures of American history who achieved fame in three distinct fields: as a clergyman in both the Lutheran and Episcopal Churches: as a faithful and efficient General during the American Revolution: and as a Member of Congress and leader in political affairs." This is the only biography of Gen. Muhlenberg now in print. It reveals many details hitherto unpublished, and shows painstaking research. But most important of all it is written in such a virile manner that the shadowy figure of poems depicting a clergyman casting aside his robes in the pulpit to reveal his military uniform underneath becomes a living man every phase of whose life interests us. During his 61 years of life he knew intimately and worked in company with most of the great men of his time. His great heart was constantly demonstrated. Valley Forge belied the hot headed temper sometimes attributed to him. To all patriots in the army the Valley Forge season was a time of trial. Military men always sensitive in controversies about seniority of rank were especially so during this time of irritability. Yet Gen. Muhlenberg bowed to the Act of Congress when another man was appointed general over his head. And this when officers were resigning right and left mostly because they received such small pay their families were in need. His private business called for his attention but Gen. Washington asked him to stay at his post and he did. For a time he was the only Virginia General at Valley Forge. After the close of the Revolution General Muhlenberg moved to Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, the home of his parents. He bought a farm and prepared to settle down there in 1807, but in that same year both he and his wife died. Chosen as one of the two most outstanding citizens of Pennsylvania, his statue is in Statuary Hall, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C. This book is a worthy addition to important American Biography.
South Carolina's State Capitol

From the first settlement of South Carolina, begun in 1670, when Charles Town was established on its first site on the south bank of the Kiawah (Ashley) river, the seat of government was at Charles Town (Charleston, by an act of the general assembly, August 13, 1783) until 1790, when it was moved to Columbia.

June 22, 1751, the cornerstone of the State House in Charleston was laid. Several years passed before completion. In 1788, the building was destroyed by fire of accidental origin, but it was soon reconstructed with some changes, notwithstanding that there was being constructed another State House in Columbia.

After many repairs and some changes, it is still used as the courthouse of Charleston county. A picture of this first State House was procured from old currency, dated 1767, of the province of South Carolina.

In 1789, the public offices were moved from Charleston to the new State House in Columbia. The general assembly met therein for the first time, January 4, 1790.

According to a letter written by President Washington, Henry Laurens had informed the president that James Hoban, a young Irish architect, whom he had recommended to Washington, had designed the new State House in Columbia, begun 1786, and burned 1865. The president engaged Hoban as architect for the executive mansion; hence the similarity in these two buildings.

In 1850, the general assembly had recommended that a fireproof building for records be erected near the State House, but a joint committee decided for this fireproof structure to be a northern wing of a complete new State House. The cornerstone was laid December, 1851. The State House where the first legislature met in Columbia, January, 1790, continued to be used until burned by Sherman's troops, while occupying the city, February, 1865.

During 1854, the old State House was moved slightly southwest to make room for the new building. Governor John L. Manning engaged John R. Niernsee as consulting architect. After many disappointments there was serious doubt whether or not to continue the project.
The legislature decided to continue, with important changes suggested by Niernsee. The building faces north and south instead of east and west, as originally planned. It was completed largely according to Niernsee's plans, except for substitution by a later architect, of the dome for Niernsee's rectangular tower.

The chief period of uninterrupted work was from 1856 to 1861. Practically all granite came from quarry near Congaree river. A railroad slightly more than three miles long was constructed to the quarry in 1857. Over this road were hauled fifty-six blocks, approximately fifty-six tons. Almost all of quarry work was done by Negro slaves, the finished stone was done by white laborers.

Most of the work was suspended March 15, 1861, since bonds for financing it could not be sold. Slaves were still kept in quarries, and polishing and shaping of the finer stones continued.

When Sherman's army shelled Columbia, ten shells struck the unfinished State House. The old State House was burned in the city-wide conflagration, the heat from which caused a portion of the new one to crumble. This damage was insignificant, compared with destruction of materials on grounds, particularly finished granite, marble and wrought iron. Even the construction machinery and plans of architect were ruined.

The great monolithic columns, then on ground, escaped general destruction, and today adorn north and south porticoes.

In 1885, Niernsee was reengaged as architect and might have accomplished something, even without his plans, but death ended his work.

June 7, 1885, he was succeeded by his former assistant, J. Crawford Nielsen, of Baltimore, who was succeeded, October, 1888, by Frank Niernsee, son of John R. Niernsee. The younger deviated from plans of his father, doubtless realizing the general assembly would never provide sufficient funds for original plans. Had it done so, South Carolina's State House would be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world, an opinion voiced by artists and architects.

In 1889, $175,000 was appropriated upon assurance from a contracting architect, that he could complete the building for such amount. A contract was given. The porticoes, roof and dome were erected by this appropriation. The copper roof, put on in the eighties, was replaced by a sloping gravel roof. Both roof and dome began to leak. Girders of roof and dome were weakly constructed and competent architects pronounced them unsafe. In 1905, $40,000 was appropriated for this necessary work. Thus the State House is still, in many respects, incomplete.
Chapter Work Told Pictorially

MARKER ERECTED BY OLD NINETY-SIX DISTRICT CHAPTER, EDGEFIELD, S. C., HONORING THE NINE GOVERNORS AND THE SIX LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS WHICH EDGEFIELD COUNTY HAS PRODUCED

PINCKNEYVILLE MONUMENT, ERECTED BY FAIR FOREST CHAPTER, UNION, S. C. PINCKNEYVILLE, COUNTY SEAT OF UNION, S. C., THEN KNOWN AS NINETEEN SIX DISTRICT. THE COURT HOUSE WAS ERECTED IN 1791 AND PROMINENT JURISTS HELD COURT THERE. COUNTY SEAT REMOVED TO UNION IN 1800

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This marker, erected by Pee Dee Chapter, Bennettsville, S. C., marks the spot of camp repose in Marlboro County. Here General Greene was joined by Light horse Harry Lee before marching to Guilford Court House, N. C., where a decisive battle of the Revolution took place.
MARKER UNVEILED BY KANAWHA CHAPTER OF FORT MILL, S. C., MARKING THE FIRST SITE OF UNITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND OLD TRINITY CHURCHYARD WHICH CONTAINS THE GRAVES OF SEVEN REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

ANN PAMELA CUNINGHAM, FOUNDER AND FIRST REGENT OF THE MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION. THIS BEAUTIFUL MONUMENT MARKS HER GRAVE AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COLUMBIA, S. C.
THIS MARKER WAS ERECTED BY THE DAUGHTERS IN OCONEE AND PICKENS COUNTIES MARCH 17, 1932. IT MARKS THE PLACE WHERE ANDREW PICKENS DIED, AUGUST 11, 1817.

GATEWAY TO FORTUNE WOODS PARK. CAPTAIN JOHN BUCHANAN, A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION, GAVE THIS TRACT OF LAND TO HIS SLAVE, FORTUNE, WHEN HE GAVE HIM HIS FREEDOM. FORTUNE ACTED AS BODY-SERVANT TO LAFAYETTE WHEN THE LATTER WAS IN CAMP WITH CAPTAIN BUCHANAN AT GEORGETOWN DURING THE REVOLUTION. THE MARKER WAS ERECTED BY THOMAS WOODWARD CHAPTER, WINNSBORO, S. C.

HANSDOME MARKER ON HIGHWAY WITHIN SIGHT OF OLD GRENVILE CHURCH WHERE A NUMBER OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS ARE BURIED. ERECTED BY KOSCIUSZKO CHAPTER OF GREENWOOD, S. C. THIS FINE OLD CHURCH IN EXCELLENT CONDITION DATES BACK TO 1773

OLD HIBBEN HOUSE, MT. PLEASANT, S. C., NEAR CHARLESTON. HERE STAYED GEN. WILLIAM MOULTRIE, GENERAL PINCKNEY AND OTHER CONTINENTAL OFFICERS ON PAROLE WHEN THE BRITISH OCCUPIED CHARLESTON IN 1781. WASHINGTON VISITED HERE IN 1791. MARKED BY REBECCA MOTTE CHAPTER, CHARLESTON, S. C.
INTERESTING EXERCISES CHARACTERIZED
THE DEDICATION OF THIS MARKER AT
PEDEN FAMILY BURYING GROUND, WOOD-
RUFF, S. C., OCTOBER 7, 1936. IT WAS
LARGELY ATTENDED BY DESCENDANTS
FROM SEVERAL STATES, STATE AND CHAP-
TER MEMBERS OF THE D. A. R. MRS. E. C.
DOYLE, STATE HISTORIAN, ACCEPTED THE
MEMORIAL. THE INSCRIPTION READS:
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER, THOMAS PEDEN,
1744-1825. ERECTED BY MARY MUSGROVE
CHAPTER

SITE OF THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF SENECA. MARKED BY WIZARD OF TAMASSEE CHAPTER, SENECA, S. C.
TOWN DESTROYED BY THE AMERICANS UNDER COL. ANDREW WILLIAMSON, JULY 31, 1776
ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, USED AS A HOSPITAL BY CORNWALLIS WHILE AN EPIDEMIC OF SMALLPOX WAS IN PROGRESS. MANY DIED AND ARE BURIED IN THE CHURCHYARD WHERE SLEEP VETERANS OF EACH WAR IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN ENGAGED. RESTORED AND REPAIRED BY OLD CHERAWS CHAPTER, CHERAW, S. C. THIS CHURCH IS IN CONSTANT USE.

MARKER ERECTED BY EMILY GEIGER CHAPTER, JOHNSTON, S. C., TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN 1785
GOODMAN BETHEA, LIEUTENANT IN THE REVOLUTION, WAS THE SON OF WILLIAM AND SARAH GOODMAN BETHEA. BORN 1739, DIED 1796. MARRIED MARY COUNCIL OF MARLBORO COUNTY. LARGE OWNER OF SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND IN HARLIESVILLE TOWNSHIP. HIS GRAVE WAS MARKED BY THE REBECCA PICKENS CHAPTER IN 1931.

NEW YORK COTTAGE AT TAMASSEE, S. C., ERECTED AND FURNISHED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF NEW YORK STATE.
This marker erected by Margaret Gregg Gordon Chapter, Kingstree, S. C., marks the place where the original King's tree stood, from which the town of Kingstree received its name. Founded in 1732.

Marker erected to Andrew Jackson, Sr., father of the seventh President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, Jr., also a native South Carolinian, born near by. Erected by Catawba Chapter, Rock Hill, S. C.

Old sundial in the yard of Barnwell Court House where Barnwell Chapter erected a memorial to the revolutionary soldiers of Barnwell County.
CAYCE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING CONGAREE RIVER, NEAR WHERE "LIGHT HORSE HARRY" LEE AND HIS REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS CAPTURED FORT GRANBY FROM THE BRITISH MAY 15, 1781. BOULDER UNVEILED AT THIS SITE BY WILLIAM CAPERS CHAPTER, COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 15, 1925

THIS MARKER AND STONE WALL, SURROUNDING THE CEMETERY ON HIS FORMER PLANTATION ESTATE, WAS ERECTED BY CATEECHEE CHAPTER OF ANDERSON, S. C., IN MEMORY OF MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON OF THE REVOLUTION FOR WHOM THE COUNTY AND CITY OF ANDERSON ARE NAMED. HE WAS SPOKEN OF AS THE RIGHT ARM OF GENERAL PICKENS. ELABORATE EXERCISES WERE HELD IN WHICH THE CADETS OF CLEMSON COLLEGE PARTICIPATED.
Elaborate exercises characterized the dedication of this marker to Wm. Humphreys, Revolutionary soldier, by Daniel Morgan Chapter, Caffney, S. C., placed at family burial ground on his plantation. The color bearers are young members of the chapter and the American Legion. Mrs. W. S. Hall, chapter regent; Mrs. John Logan Marshall, state regent; and Mrs. T. J. Mauldin, vice-president general, participated in the ceremonies and many descendants were present.
WITH the scarlet-coated musicians of the United States Marine Band in the orchestra pit, and with distinguished representatives from official and diplomatic circles in attendance, our President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, will call to order the Forty-sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Constitution Hall, Monday, April 19, 1937, at 8.30 p.m.

It is a thrill that is ever new, when the trumpeter sounds the assembly call, to see the great star-spangled banner lowered from the ceiling as the President General and the National Officers march down the center aisle escorted by the Pages carrying flags of all the States, and foreign countries.

Our President General will sound the keynote of the Congress in her address. The chosen theme is "Youth," and among our speakers are prominent Government officials and representatives of various civic and educational institutions throughout the country, assuring us of valuable instruction and inspiration.

The President of the United States has been invited to be present at our formal opening on Monday evening, and it is our hope to be honored with an address by him on his splendid youth program.

A high light during the Monday evening exercises will be the presentation of the winners of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage and the awarding of medals.

On Monday evening besides high dignitaries of our own and foreign countries, other distinguished guests will be Presidents of patriotic societies, the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Bishop of Washington, and the Honorable William Tyler Page, author, who has recited the American's Creed for us at seventeen consecutive congresses.

The Army, Navy and Marine Bands have been ever generous in entertaining us with their fine music. We look forward with greatest pleasure to having them with us again.

Many of our members will remember that it was the Army Band which gave numerous concerts and was designated as the Official Band during the Sesquicentennial Celebration at Yorktown, Virginia. The Army Band has extended to our delegates an invitation to attend a broadcast to be given at the Army War College, Monday, April 19, from 6 to 6.30 p.m.

It is an odd coincidence that President Coolidge signed the Act of Congress making the United States Navy Band a permanent organization on the very day he was inaugurated President. The Navy Band during its existence has provided a wonderful program of music in over a thousand cities, hamlets and villages throughout our country.

The United States Marine Band dates from the fifes and drums of the Revolution. Every President, except George Washington, has heard its music. President Jefferson was its sponsor and greatest friend.

The Marine Band played at the first egg-rolling on the White House Grounds and for the first White House children's party in Andrew Jackson's administration. It has furnished the music for many notable weddings, including that of President Cleveland to Frances Folsom, when the noted bandmaster, John Philip Sousa, was director of that celebrated organization.

A half-hour concert by one of the Service Bands, or by an organist of note, precedes each session of the Congress. Delegates should be in their seats early so as to enjoy these musical treats.

Seats will be held for fifteen minutes after the opening of each session. Doors will then be thrown open to all who may be waiting.

In order to get the full benefit of the Congress and to accord our distinguished speakers the courtesy due them, the dele-
gates are expected to attend every session.
Many of the National Committees will hold meetings during Congress week. Notices of these meetings will be found on the Bulletin Board in the lobby of Constitution Hall, and on the "Special Announcements" sheet in the back of the official program. These meetings are invaluable in promoting the work of our special fields of activity.

A series of informal talks on Parliamentary Procedure will be conducted by our Parliamentarian, Mrs. John Trigg Moss. These talks will be given in the National Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings at 8.00 o'clock, and all members are invited to attend.

The State Regents Meeting will be held in the National Officers' Club Room on Friday, April 16, at 2.30 p.m.
The National Board will meet Saturdays, April 17th and 24th, at 9.30 a.m.

A tablet honoring Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook (President General, 1923-1926), which has been placed in the corridor of Constitution Hall, will be dedicated Saturday afternoon, April 17, immediately following the close of the meeting of the National Board of Management.

Trips from Washington to Newport News, Virginia, are being planned for Saturday and Sunday, April 17-18 and 24-25. Those desiring to go will leave Washington Saturday morning by bus. Points of interest will be Fredericksburg, Richmond, Williamsburg and Yorktown. The return trip will be by boat from Newport News, arriving in Washington early Monday morning. Reservations should be made through Mrs. Frank H. Towner, Memorial Continental Hall.

A Memorial Service, in honor of our members who have died during the year, will be conducted by the Chaplain General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, on Sunday, April 18th, at 2.00 p.m., in Memorial Continental Hall.

This service will be followed immediately by a pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, and to the tombs of George and Martha Washington at Mount Vernon.
The reports of the National Officers will be given Tuesday morning, April 20, as will an outline of the plans for the celebration of the Sesquicentennial of the adoption of the Constitution. It will also be our pleasure at this time to have greetings from our Honorary Presidents General.

At the close of the Tuesday morning session members are invited to meet at the D. A. R. Memorial where a short memorial service will be conducted.

Tuesday afternoon will be reserved for State Luncheons and Meetings, and for committee meetings.

On Tuesday evening a reception will be held at 9.00 o'clock in Constitution Hall, when the President General, the National Officers and the State Regents will welcome the delegates and members. Music for this delightful affair will be furnished by the U. S. Army Band and orchestra.

At ten o'clock the same evening the main hall room of the Mayflower Hotel will be the scene of the Pages' Ball.

On Wednesday morning, April 21, committee reports, a musical program and a celebrated speaker are scheduled.
The delegates will be received by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.
The evening session on Wednesday will be devoted to State Regents' reports of outstanding accomplishments. As in other years, there will be singing by the assemblage between groups of reports. Stephen Foster songs will be featured, accompanied by the United States Navy Band.

Nominations for Vice Presidents General and for Honorary Vice President General will be made Wednesday evening.

Thursday will be a full and important day. It is hoped that the delegates will remain for the entire Congress. They will find every session rich with interest and inspiration.

On Thursday morning in addition to reports of our National Committee Chairman, there will be a fine address on "Conservation," with a pleasant surprise!

"National Defense" will be the subject for Thursday afternoon.

Two prominent speakers and a famous male chorus will entertain us Thursday evening. The newly elected Vice Presidents General will be presented at this time.

Committee reports will continue on Friday morning to be followed by a well
known speaker and a representative from one of our Approved schools.

With music by the United States Navy Band Orchestra the Installation Ceremonies will be held Friday afternoon, bringing to a close the Forty-sixth Congress.

Friday evening at 7.30, the main ball room of the Mayflower Hotel will be the scene of the Annual Banquet.

The members of the Program Committee pay loving tribute to the memory of our beloved Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, who served as Vice Chairman for three years, and who left us a year ago. We miss her wise counsel, her rare judgment and her sweet presence. Her memory is a precious possession. Her spirit still lives.

The wish of the Program Committee can be no better expressed than in the following words of our President General:

“May unity of purpose and devotion in service make this an outstanding Congress. There is so much to do—work for everyone, and more, if we but learn to work with consecrated lives in which there is no place for self. God bless us in all we do!”

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Junior Assembly

You are cordially invited to attend a Junior Assembly, conducted by Junior Daughters of the American Revolution, to be held at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, April 20th, 1937, at 3 P. M.

R.S.V.P. before April 12th to the Director, Mrs. William H. Pouch, 135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.
Meetings During Congress Week

SATURDAY, APRIL 17TH.
Meeting of National Board.
Museum Committee Lunch, Mrs. Robert J. Reed. Banquet Hall 1 P.M. Dedication of Tablet in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook at close of Board meeting, Constitution Hall Corridor.

MONDAY, APRIL 19TH.
Approved Schools, Miss Katharine Matthies, Banquet Hall, 3 P.M.
Conservation, Mrs. Avery Turner, Texas Room, 3 P.M.
Genealogical Records, Dr. Jean Stephens, National Board Room 2 P.M.
Registrar General, Mrs. Lue R. Spencer, National Board Room 3:30 P.M.
National Defense through Patriotic Education, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Mayflower Hotel 2 P.M.
Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, National Officers Club Room, Administration Building 3 P.M.
Radio, Mrs. Harry K. Daugherty, National Officers Club Room 10 A.M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20TH.
Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, C. A. R. Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 2:30 P.M.
Historian General, Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, National Board Room 3 P.M.
Junior Assembly, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mayflower Hotel 3 P.M.

Motion Picture, Mrs. Leon McIntire, Mayflower Hotel 4 P.M.
Treasurer General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Memorial Continental Hall, Auditorium, 4 P.M.
Talk by Parliamentarian, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Board Room 8 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21ST.
Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Mrs. Raymond G. Kimbell, National Officers Club Room, 8:30 A.M.
Junior American Citizens, Mrs. Ralph E. Wisner, Breakfast, Mayflower Hotel, 7:45 A.M.
Magazine, Mrs. Edgar F. Pryor, Luncheon, Mayflower Hotel, 1:00 P.M.
Manual for Citizenship, Mrs. William J. Ward, New Jersey Room 9 A.M.
Press Relations, Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, Vermont Room 8:30 A.M.
Student Loan Fund, Mrs. Joseph C. Forney, C. A. R. Room, Memorial Continental Hall, 8:30 A.M.
Talk by Parliamentarian, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Board Room 8 A.M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND.
Americanism, Mrs. Horace M. Jones, Banquet Hall 8 A.M.
Ellis Island, Mrs. Smith H. Stebbins, Breakfast, Allies Inn, 8 A.M.
Girl Home Makers, Mrs. Lester S. Daniels, National Officers Club Room, 8:30 A.M.
Talk by Parliamentarian, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Board Room, 8 A.M.

State Meetings Announced to Date

WASHINGTON ADDRESS
OF STATE REGENT

ALABAMA .. Dinner, Tuesday 7 P.M., Mayflower Hotel. Mayflower Hotel
ARIZONA .. Willard Hotel
Contact State Regent

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<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Breakfast, Jefferson Room</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Tuesday, 8:30 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Meeting Sunday, Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>5 P.M., Supper 6 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Dinner, Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Tuesday, 7 P.M.</td>
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<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>Luncheon, Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Tuesday, 1:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Delaware Room, Tuesday, 1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Grafton Hotel</td>
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<td>Florida</td>
<td>Luncheon, Hay-Adams House</td>
<td>Hay-Adams House</td>
<td>Tuesday, 1 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Luncheon, Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Tuesday, 1:30 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>Dinner, Tuesday</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
<td>Northwest Territory Celebration</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>6 P.M.</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Dinner, Tuesday</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Tea, Monday, 3 to 5 P.M.,</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Congressional Club</td>
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<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Kansas Room, Tuesday, 2:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Luncheon, Mayflower, Tuesday, 12:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>Louisiana Room, Monday, 10:30 A.M.</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<td>Maine</td>
<td>Maine Room, Wednesday, 8:30 A.M.</td>
<td>Powhatan Hotel</td>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Lunch, Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday, 1:30 P.M.</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Supper, Sunday, Washington 6 P.M.</td>
<td>Washington Hotel Meeting</td>
<td>5 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Supper, Mayflower Hotel, Sunday</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>Dinner, Tuesday at 6 P.M.</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Northwest Territory Celebration</td>
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<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>Luncheon, Carlton Hotel</td>
<td>Carlton Hotel</td>
<td>Tuesday, 1 P.M.</td>
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<td>Missouri</td>
<td>Breakfast, Tuesday, 8 A.M.</td>
<td>Carlton Hotel</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
<td>No meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>Luncheon, Willard Hotel, Tuesday, 1 P.M.</td>
<td>Willard Hotel</td>
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<td>Nevada</td>
<td>No meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>Luncheon Willard Hotel</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Tuesday, 1:30 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Luncheon, Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Mayflower Hotel</td>
<td>Tuesday, 1 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Dinner, Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Luncheon, Mayflower Hotel, Wednesday 1 P.M.</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>Luncheon, Francis Scott Key Hotel, Wednesday 1:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Dinner, Mayflower Hotel, Tuesday</td>
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<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Luncheon, Hay-Adams House, Wednesday 1:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>Oregon</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Luncheon, Shoreham Hotel, Monday 1:30 P.M.</td>
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<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Washington Hotel, Monday 10 A.M., Dinner, Washington Hotel 6:30 P.M., Tuesday</td>
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<td>South Carolina</td>
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<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Meeting, office of Organizing Secretary General, Tuesday 2 P.M., Dinner, Mayflower Hotel at 7 P.M.</td>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Dinner, Willard Hotel, 6:30 P.M., Tuesday</td>
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<td>Texas</td>
<td>Texas Room, Tuesday 2:30 P.M., Dinner, Mayflower Hotel 6:30 P.M., Tuesday</td>
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<td>Utah</td>
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<td>Vermont</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Luncheon, Willard Hotel, Tuesday 2 P.M.</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Luncheon, Washington Hotel, Tuesday</td>
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<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>Luncheon, Washington Hotel, Tuesday</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Wisconsin Room, Monday 10:30 A.M., Dinner, Mayflower Hotel Northwest Territory Celebration Tuesday, 6 P.M.</td>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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Life in Colonial America

MARY ALLISON GOODHUE

II Jamestown

To John and Sebastian Cabot must be given the credit of infusing the idea of American settlement into the minds of English speaking people.

In the middle of the reign of "good Queen Bess" due to increased geographical knowledge with its consequent urge for exploration and desire to share in the wealth of the new world, England enthusiastically entered the scene. At this time Spain and Portugal controlled all of South America, Central America, Mexico, Florida and the West Indies. Moreover, England was stirred by a desire to find a northwest passage to India, that mecca of profitable trade.

At that time "Virginia," named for Queen Elizabeth, meant practically all the territory now known as the United States. The London Company of England, therefore, equipped three ships, the "Susan Constant," the "God Speed" (or "Good Speed") and the "Discovery," captained them with Christopher Newport, Bartholomew Gosnold and John Ratcliffe, respectively and a hundred and four men besides the crew and sent them out to claim and to colonize a part of the new land.

The voyagers reached Virginia on the 26th of April, 1607, landed briefly at Cape Henry then crossed the river to Old Point Comfort which they so named because of the kindness which they there received from the Indians. Proceeding up the river to which they gave the name of James, in honor of the king, they came, on May 13th to a peninsula of about 1400 acres. About 25 acres of this have since been inundated or washed away. At that time the water at one corner of the peninsula was so deep that a vessel could moor almost at the shore.

The settlement consisted of: ninety-two "gentlemen," forty-five laborers, fourteen tradesmen, seven tailors, four carpenters, three surgeons, two apothecaries, two goldsmiths, two refiners, two blacksheets, a jeweler, a perfumer, a gunsmith, a cooper, a sailor, a barber, a bricklayer, a mason, a drummer, a tobacco-pipe-maker, six boys, eight "Dutchmen and Poles," and some others not specified as to trade or type. "Gentlemen" in that day was used in a different sense than we now use it.

By the end of the first year, the settlement included two women, Mrs. Forrest and her maid, Ann Burras. It was not long until the first wedding of English people on American soil occurred, that of Ann Burras and John Laydon, a laborer. This was the first founding of an English family on this continent, to be followed the next autumn by the birth of the colony's first baby, Virginia Laydon.

Early after their arrival Capt. Smith and a scouting party had met the Indian chief, Powhatan, who presented them with a deer.

The President of the colony purchased beavers, deer and other flesh from the Indians occasionally, and these he always divided equally among the settlers as Jamestown was founded on the communal system, a fact which always greatly hampered its development.

We get something of the tragedy of the undertaking when we remember that a short time after their arrival, such had been the devastation from illness, that there were but six able bodied men among the sixty who had survived. Then began a desperate
struggle for proper food for the sick and for life itself.

As new supplies of men and necessities arrived from time to time, the newcomers were repeatedly ravaged by the swamp fever; thus the settlement constantly carried on a desperate fight for survival. Says Smith, "We were in constant danger of the savages. There remained neither tavern nor beer house but the common kettell" which allocated to each man a half pint of wheat and "as much barley boyled with water" for a day's fare. "Our drinke was water, our lodgings, castles in the ayre. God being angrie with us, plagued us with such famine and sickness that the living were scarce able to bury the dead."

Out of such a situation naturally came discord and terror, goaded as they were by weakness and deprivation. In addition to this, the London Company, back in England, harassed the colonists for returns from the investment. The Company demanded one of three proofs, a lump of gold, one of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colonists or the discovery of the South Sea.

The result of this was that the men who had struggled back to a small degree of health, began with desperation to look for gold, neglecting the upkeep and meager comfort of the settlement, the tilling of the land and such improvements as were essential to wellbeing.

With an ironic gesture of sentimentality, the London Company wished to acknowledge Powhatan as king of the region. This was urged, also, by the King of England. In consequence, a present of a basin and a ewer, a bedstead and a royal robe arrived in a supply ship with instructions for the crowning of the Indian Chief.

A group was sent to Powhatan to make the announcement and to invite him to Jamestown for the ceremony. The dignified chief refused to stir. Said he, "If your King have sent me presents, I also am a king and this is my land. Eight days I will stay to receive them. Your Father is to come to me, not I to him, nor yet to your Fort; neither will I bite at such a bait."

Such was his persistence that Capt. Newport was forced, at considerable trouble, to sail around Old Point Comfort to the village of Powhatan and in the latter's own domain, crown him "King of the Native Virginians."

The spirit of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, early played an important part in the settlement. Upon one occasion this ministering angel offered to forfeit her own life if harm came to these men, from her people. The story of her rescue of Capt. Smith from the hands of her tribe is too well known to repeat here.

In 1610 when Gates and Somers arrived in the "Patience" and the "Deliverance," so desperate was the condition of the colonists, that these men resolved to return immediately to England, taking with them the straggling remnant left after the famine.

God moves in mysterious ways. The homeward bound vessels were but one night out when they met three ships directed by Lord Delaware who comforted them with the knowledge that he had with him new men and abundant supplies of food and materials. The personnel included "divers gentlemen of sorts." So, all returned to Jamestown which, fortunately, had not been burned as suggested. This return assured the permanency of the colony, as history later proved.

On June 10, 1610, all went ashore where Parson Bucke preached a sermon after which Lord Delaware, the new governor, set every able bodied person to work with renewed heart. The houses, while very primitive, were given good chimneys. A church sixty by twenty-four feet with a chancel of cedar and a communion table of black walnut was built and two bells were placed in the steeple.

The administration of the new governor assured improvement but, not realizing the weakness of the settlers from their long and severe trials, he began to reproach them for a lack of energy. Eventually, he too, succumbed to the prevalent malaria and returned, thereupon, to England.

In 1611, Sir Thomas Gates with a fleet of six ships carrying three hundred persons, including twenty women, arrived. Dale was a severe disciplinarian but conditions improved. Three acres of ground were allotted to each man for his personal use. He continued, however, to farm that ground which was common to all. A steady immigration to Jamestown began, although the fight for existence and improvement
continued. A record reports, “There have been forty-four land patents granted to persons who have undertaken, each of them, to transport one hundred men at least.” In the next four years ten times more colonists arrived than had come in the entire previous time. Virginia colonization became more widely known in England and contributions to forward the “glorious work of pioneering” increased greatly.

At Christmas time, 1618, seventeen shiploads arrived. Thereupon the Virginia Council gave orders for the erection of a fort.

By 1619, the colony was about one thousand strong and, besides the one at Jamestown, there were ten settlements in Virginia. It was in this year that Governor Yeardley sent summons to the eleven plantations of the region directing them to elect two burgesses (representatives) each, who should assemble at Jamestown on July 30 to pass laws and to deliberate on the affairs of the colony. The First Assembly met on the day assigned and continued in session for five days. It was composed of twenty-two representatives whose names are a matter of record. This was the first assembly to speak for self-representation on this continent. The group sat in the choir of the church and each, upon taking his seat, subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the King.

In this convention tobacco was adopted as the currency of the colony and all persons were required to attend religious services. Throughout this meeting there was a significant indication of desire for partial independence.

In 1633 an Indian outpost was erected at Williamsburg, seven miles inland from the river. This, being farther removed from the fogs and thus affording a better climate, attracted more and more persons away from Jamestown until in 1699, the latter, cradle of colonization, was completely deserted and the citizens moved to Williamsburg.

The James River flows as of old past the hallowed spot. The island is now a quiet, peaceful shrine to English colonial courage and growing alone far out in the stream, is the lone pine, testimony to the former boundary of the island and to the endurance beyond the seemingly unendurable.

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National Defense Meeting

*will be held*

*in the*

BALLROOM OF THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1937
At 2 o’clock

Authoritative speakers and discussion

*Please give this notice publicity in your State*
Every member cordially invited

NATIONAL DEFENSE THROUGH PATRIOTIC EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MRS. VINTON EARL SISSON, Chairman.
American international college was founded as the French Protestant College in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1885, and moved to Springfield in 1888, where in 1894 it became the French-American College. It also admitted some Italians. In 1904 the name was changed to American International College and all nationalities were admitted.

There are now six buildings on five acres of campus. One of them is the Girls' Dormitory built by the Massachusetts D. A. R. where forty-six girls live and the President's office is located.

This year there is an enrollment of 564 young men and women representing twelve nationalities. With the limitation of immigration the greater majority of these students are Americans and those of foreign parentage. It is this second generation which particularly needs our help. They are in the dangerous transition period. Their foreign parents' beliefs and traditions are in conflict with American ideals and principles. At American International College they learn how to reconcile these two points of view and to keep their respect for their parents. At College they meet American students and other nationalities on an even footing and this interchange of ideas, manners and customs makes for a better understanding of each other.

We assume that our boys and girls of native stock are imbued with American traditions and principles and will naturally enter upon their duties as citizens but those of foreign extraction must acquire this knowledge in order to become responsible, useful citizens. Many of them go back into their alien settlements to teach the privileges of this country which have not been very well understood by their people.

American International College keeps the cost of education down to what it feels these young people can pay. The students do all the work, thus earning at least a part of their college expenses.

One graduate is an Americanization Director for the Pennsylvania Railroad; another is a New Jersey lawyer and Congressman; and a third is a nurse who has held important positions. These are just three typical examples of what becomes of American International College graduates.

American International College is a non-sectarian but Christian institution with regular Chapel services, Bible courses and various other religious activities.

A new four year course in Political Science has been introduced, which will train the students for responsible public offices and for positions in the diplomatic service. A prerequisite for this course is at least two years of American History.

American International College needs money for scholarships. It also needs a new classroom building, a men's dormitory and a Chapel.

In closing I want to quote the late Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, former Vice-President General and a trustee of American International College at the time of her death:

"Here in New England, especially in Massachusetts and Connecticut, we realize that the only way in which the ideals of government founded by the early patriots can be maintained is by teaching them to the newcomers from other lands. "The American International College is doing just this in the most practical way; teaching young men and women true Americanism, and these same young men and women go from this College to work and teach among their own race thus making an ever widening circle of influence. "If its income could be increased, the College would be able to extend its practical Americanization work in a way that would be a wonderful help in solving the problem of unifying our diverse population. Every dollar given to the American International College is a contribution to good citizenship."

Katharine Matthies, National Chairman.
Conservation

There is a grove of sugar pine trees adjoining Yosemite National Park, in California, that is doomed to destruction unless quick action is taken, for as soon as the snow melts in the spring they will be cut down for commercial purposes, as lumbering of the area was begun last summer.

This tract is called Carl Inn Grove and contains 9000 acres of these trees from 200 to 300 feet high, which have reached most perfect development, towering like cathedral spires in the kind sky. Never was mountain forest more lavishly furnished.

These forest primeval sugar pine trees are the closest rivals of the great sequoias and grow only in California and southern Oregon. They are the world's largest pines and are rapidly becoming extinct in their virgin state. It will take fifteen human generations to replace them if they are destroyed. Unless something is done and done quickly there will be no possibility of saving this magnificent forest.

The Emergency Conservation Committee is asking Congress at the earliest possible date for an appropriation to buy this great forest. Mrs. Richard Codman, Fair Oaks, California, State Chairman Indian Citizenship Committee, is pushing this project with great vigor, with the cooperation of Mrs. James S. Sweet, State Chairman of Conservation.

What is necessary is to get endorsements of approval from all members possible of our Society, as well as other organizations, to swell the list when the appropriation is requested of Congress. Address your letter to Hon. Harry L. Englebright of California, but send it to Mrs. Codman, who will forward them to him altogether. Only an enormous amount of endorsements will count. Also send a copy of that letter to Harold L. Ickes, Sec. of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

This is a national project and should be supported by citizens of the whole United States. It is your forest and mine. Our Society stands for the conservation of natural resources. Was there ever a greater need for quick action or a more important project to conserve? Write now and save these wonderful sugar pines!

Mrs. Avery Turner, National Chairman.

Correct Use of the Flag

The Correct Use of the Flag Committee must in the future interest itself increasingly in such national and state legislation as exists concerning the Flag. It is a part of Flag education, surely, to know exactly what legal statutes govern the Flag.

It is one of the astonishing facts in our country's development that almost no Federal laws exist governing the Flag. So far as I can discover, only two concern the Flag. One protects the Flag from desecration throughout the country, stating carefully that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, among other things, "The Flag, coat-of-arms, or other insignia of the United States or any simulation thereof" (33 Stat. L., P. 725, Feb. 20, 1905). There is also a specific law providing penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the Flag within the District of Columbia (39 Stat. L., P. 900, Feb. 8, 1917). A Supreme Court opinion rendered by Justice John Marshall Harlan declares that every state should enact adequate laws for the protection of the Flag (205 U. S. 34, March 4, 1907).

Some states have very adequate laws governing the Flag, but there exists no such thing as coordinated legislation on the matter. Every state is a rule to itself. The more careful legislation in various states provides for a widespread display of the Flag on Flag Day, that it be displayed on or near the main administration building of every public institution and in every polling place, that printing or lettering of any kind on the Flag be prohibited, and that the Flag may not be used for advertising purposes, etc. Not all states, however, have provided such detailed and careful legislation.

It is my point here that we should in our capacity as a national patriotic organization promote the passage in Congress of a national Flag bill which would be superimposed over the various uneven and somewhat ragged statutes now existing in the various states. We possess already in the form of National Flag Code (drafted and adopted by the National Flag Conference at Washington, June 14-15, 1923) an excellent core or basis of such a law. The Code which in 14 years has become almost a law
to us should in reality form the basis of a law. To be sure, it needs recasting and rewording in suitable diction and it needs extensive additions, but it embodies the main points necessary for federal legislation. The National Flag Code, as it stands, does not have the official sanction of the United States of America. It deserves that sanction.

Our state chairmen should by all means familiarize themselves with their states' laws concerning the Flag. Much could be gleaned from individual state laws that would prove of use in drafting a Federal measure, I feel sure.

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON.

FLAG LESSON No. 4

"The Stars and Stripes Itself"

1. We have seen in preceding lessons how very many interesting forerunners of Old Glory there were—early exploration flags, colonial flags, battle flags. We have preserved many of these in various museums. Most important of all these forerunners, we must not forget, was the Grand Union Flag, the first flag to be symbolic of all thirteen colonies.

2. The Stars and Stripes

a. On Saturday, June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress at Philadelphia entered in its records a resolution describing the present Stars and Stripes as the official flag. Do not forget the date.

b. There is no other reference to such a banner. Lacking solid historical information about the inception of the Flag, a wealth of legend has sprung up which we can neither credit nor discredit if we wished to do so. Since the legendary material is interesting and perhaps composed of some factual material, we accept it as it stands.

c. The star design was relatively new, the remaining portions very old.

d. Some of the legends are: (1) that the Flag design was copied from the coat of arms of General Washington's family; (2) that Betsy Ross, after a conference with General Washington and other gentlemen from the Continental Congress, made the first flag; (3) that Francis Hopkinson, literary man and professional designer, designed the Flag and that the Treasury Committee never paid his bill.

e. Other stories center about the matter of when and how the Flag made its first appearance. We cannot positively verify or deny these stories, some of which are: (1) that it was raised above Washington's headquarters at camp Middlebrook, New Jersey, immediately after it was adopted; (2) that it was displayed in Philadelphia on July 4; (3) that American troops at Hubbardton, Vermont, devised one when they heard the news on July 7, 1777.

f. During August and September of 1777 the Flag was flown in various places. Various of these very early banners are now carefully preserved in museums.

g. From scattered data we gather the impression that the new flag came into use slowly. John Paul Jones first flew it on the high seas in 1777; France saluted it in 1778; it also went into a sea battle with John Paul Jones in 1778; it was first carried around the world between 1787 and 1790.

VIVIAN LEWIS SIGMON,
National Chairman.

DAR Good Citizenship Pilgrimage

THE winners of the good citizenship pilgrimage will be registered on Friday, April 16th, at the Lee House, 15th and L Streets, in Washington. Directed sightseeing, combined with some attractive social events, will keep them very busy until Tuesday afternoon, when they will leave for their homes.

An open meeting will be held during Continental Congress, to discuss the work of this committee. Announcement of the time and place will be made in the program, and all who are interested are invited to attend.

MRS. RAYMOND G. KIMBELL,
Chairman.

Girl Home Makers

FROM Mrs. B. B. Davis, Regent of Omaha Chapter, Omaha, Neb., comes this interesting and enthusiastic letter: "Our Girl Home Makers Club has been one of my pet projects. It started four years ago from a conversation with the resident manager of Friendship House, a social settlement center. The problem was
what to do with the 8th grade girls to keep them off the streets and interest them in something besides cheap movies. We told her if we could have the use of the recreation hall and kitchen of Friendship House one afternoon a week we would organize a Girl Home Makers Club. Our Girl Home Makers committee is from our Junior membership, under the guidance of the regent, and meets every Friday afternoon.

"We have a membership of about twenty girls, 12 or 13 years old. We vary their activities to keep them interested. We have taught them simple knitting and crocheting. They make very pretty scarfs, berets and bags. One afternoon they bring the family stockings to mend and darn, with a prize for the best work. A story will be read or told while they work. We teach them the gospel of soap and water under the disguise of 'personality and charm.' We teach them how to prepare a simple tray for the sick; how to make the dollar for the weekly marketing buy the most nourishing foods. They cut out colored pictures of fruit, vegetables, etc., and spread them out on tables, have a storekeeper and go to market. If a month has five Fridays they have a party, serve cocoa and cookies from a real tea-table and so are taught 'social graces.' They elect their officers and conduct their meetings on strictly parliamentary rules:—opening with the salute to the flag, and American's Creed. At every meeting a sugar-coated lesson on Americanism and good citizenship is given. They reconstruct Christmas cards and make scrap-books for the children's hospital and orphanages. Sometimes we take a small group to the Crippled Children's Home and they entertain these hopeless cripplers; and once half a dozen were taken to the Old Peoples' Home where they sang little songs.

"These girls are from the very poor families in the packing-house district, girls who cannot avail themselves of Girl Scouts or 4-H clubs. To my mind, they need this organization so much more than more favored groups of girls from well-to-do families, who have also support from the Community Chest. The teachers in High School tell us there is such a difference in the girls who have had our training from the others; they are far superior. It seems to me there is a great field for this sort of work in the larger cities and in the small towns where there are not the opportunities for interest open to girls of pre-high school age; and girls do love clubs."

May we hope that some other regent or chairman will be inspired by this story to find a similar opportunity waiting for her right in her own community?

VESTELLA BURR DANIELS,
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

NOW as the time approaches for our Continental Congress, the plans for our Committee Breakfast are advancing under the able guidance of Miss Elizabeth M. Barnes, Chairman, and Miss Jean Warfield of the D. C. This get-together will be Wednesday, April 21st, 7:45 A. M., at the Mayflower, Main Dining Room, price $1.00 including tax and tip. Space is to be provided at a table in the corridor of the Administration Building on Monday and Tuesday of Congress week, where reservations may be made. It is this Chairman's hope and desire that every state possible will be represented. Plan to come, ask the delegates from your state to attend and especially urge the Junior membership to be there and hear what is being accomplished. We expect our President General, Mrs. Becker, to be present to give us a few words of greeting, and some of our National Officers and Honorary National Officers have also promised to come. Many State Regents have written that they will be there, as have several National Chairmen. A number of the National Vice-Chairmen for this Committee, also State and Chapter Chairmen, will be with us to tell of their work. Then we will have the privilege of greeting two members of our Junior American Citizens from one of our clubs sponsored by the Boudinot Chapter of Elizabeth, New Jersey. You will miss a very happy occasion if you do not come, and your National Chairman needs you there to encourage her, and in turn, if you come, she is sure that you will find enthusiasm and encouragement from those who have found this work so worth while.

As reports to this Chairman come in, she is thrilled at the wonderful response the Daughters are making to this work. There is beginning to be a greater awakening to the need of this kind of patriotic edu-
cation, and there truly should be, when we realize that thousands of our youth are being taught through the D. A. R. to love this fair land, to respect its laws and to honor its flag. In so doing, we are helping to combat those forces that never cease to tear down in the hearts of our youth all that we would hold sacred. To sum this up, let me quote from the State Chairman of Vermont—“Now that these clubs have been organized we ask your enthusiastic and unwearied support in actual participation. Young people are ready to take up new and desirable objectives if rightly presented, but their continuing interest must be kept up by our patriotic Daughters—
even to the point of sacrificing time and effort. There is no relaxation on the part of the radical leaders; they spare no pains to foster their ideals in the rising generation. Can we afford to let these people who are misleading their young followers to ends that are personally and naturally disastrous, to surpass us in devotion and sacrifice as patriotic leaders? Let not our initial efforts drift off into futility through the inertia of Chapter members.”

At a number of State Conferences this spring, Junior American Citizens programs, in different forms, were presented and at some there were exhibits of work our young people had done. A few states presented a cash prize to the chapter organizing the largest number of clubs. This is all splendid and helps to promote interest in the work.

The State Chairman of Minnesota writes—“Your children of today are your citizens of tomorrow. They should be taught to venerate their history, to love and obey their Constitution. The clubs, if rightly organized and carried on, do this without the youngsters realizing that it is anything that they are learning. The youth of our state should be a challenge to us.”

One Chairman in Pennsylvania is sponsoring a number of clubs in the schools and the Chapter Chairman meets once a month with the teachers who are the leaders of the clubs, when plans for the club work are made for the next month and reports from each club are given. After the meeting there is a social hour.

Several of the chapters in Florida now have clubs started and one Chapter Chairman wrote the following, which goes to show what often can be accomplished if the heads of schools are properly approached—“Our school Superintendent was very anxious for us to call on the principals of two of our schools, which we did and they both desire to form clubs in all rooms from 4th grade through Junior High School. This will give us about 30 clubs and a membership of over 900. I was thrilled at their reception of the idea and their cooperation.”

The State Regent of Iowa sends the following suggestion for this committee, which she feels could be worked out by each chapter. Will quote from her letter—“Let each chapter arrange for some lawyer to speak to the school children, say from the 4th grade up, in crime and the penalty therefor. I feel that very much could be done to educate children to the seriousness of crime. It would seem to me that this type of thing could well come under Junior American Citizens.”

The following story shows how the mothers watch the work. In St. Paul, Minnesota, there is a club of colored girls, and one of them told this to the Director. One day her mother asked her if she had had a piece of cake, and she said that she had not. Later her mother made further inquiry, and the girl said yes that she had cut just a tiny slice of it. The mother looked at her and said—“In the front of that citizenship book that you are making out, didn’t I see something about how, if you were going to be a good citizen you had to tell the truth and be honest? Well, it looks to me, like you better begin.” The girl in telling it said—“And she was right, she didn’t care if I had the cake, but she could see someone had cut off a piece. There wasn’t anything wrong about my taking it, but when I tried to sneak out of it, I made it wrong. I sure has to watch my step from now on, ’cause mother seems to know that front part of my book by heart.”

If you are coming to Continental Congress, your Junior American Citizens Chairman hopes to greet you at breakfast, and if you cannot be there, plan to see her and talk over this vital work.

Beatrice T. L. Wisner,
National Chairman.
National Membership

In reviewing the activities of the past year we wish to make grateful acknowledgment of the splendid cooperation received from State and Chapter Chairmen. Every suggestion has been enthusiastically followed, as proved by results.

This cooperation made possible the receipt of thousands of Consents to furnish by correspondence specific data from application papers filed in the office of Registrar General.

The work of marking the thousands of Revolutionary ancestor cards to indicate this spirit of helpfulness is progressing and will probably be completed during our term of office.

Many chapters have taken advantage of the special offer for the purchase of lineage books and are completing their files. These volumes will soon become rare editions since no reprint is contemplated.

The copies of the Revolutionary Ancestor Index from each volume will furnish data for the compilation of an index from Volume 150. The publication of intervening volumes since the last was printed (Volumes 41 to 80) has been postponed because of the expense involved.

Our genealogists report that the new application blanks which provide space to record the residence of the family in each generation is proving most helpful. This replaces the working sheet formerly requested, which is no longer sent with application papers. It will serve, however, as a valuable contribution to one’s personal genealogical files.

Chapter Registrars are requested to send in all applications as soon as possible, with all data submitted as proof of lineage and service, but are not expected to pass upon the eligibility of the applicant. That is the duty of the Registrar General, through the research provided by her genealogists. The Chapter Registrar must see that the application contains proper signatures of officers and endorsers, and is attested. In other words, the chapter is responsible for the acceptability of the applicant and the National Society is responsible for the eligibility of the applicant. All data submitted for verification of a paper becomes the property of the National Society.

The invitation to family associations to list in our Magazine the title, name and address of the secretary is being eagerly accepted. This will be mutually beneficial. Some have sent their association publications, family charts, etc., which are valuable additions to our unpublished records.

Because of the need for continued cooperation between the National Membership and the Genealogical Records Committees a joint meeting will be held in the National Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall at 2 P.M., Monday, April 19, and the State Registrars and Membership Committee Roundtable at 3:30 P.M. Chapter Registrars and all interested in this work are welcome. The exhibit prepared by Dr. Jean Stephenson, Chairman of the Genealogical Records Committee, will demonstrate the splendid work the chapters are doing to preserve for future generations the fast disappearing family records.

We again urge that all communications for different offices be written on separate sheets of paper, if sent in the same envelope, that all money for whatever purpose be made payable to the Treasurer General.

LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER.

Motion Picture

Many have no doubt attended unusual premieres but I am sure no one ever attended one under more unique circumstances than did your National Chairman of Motion Pictures on February 16th.

Through the courtesy of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., and the Secretary of the Navy, we were invited to board the U.S. Destroyer Tattall in New York Harbor. Admiral Harris Lanning, Commandant of the Third Naval District, Commander John McElduff and the Ship's Captain welcomed us on the Destroyer, on which we were served luncheon en route to Bedloe's Island.

Near the Island we were assisted from the Destroyer to the Cutter Calumet which landed us safely at the pier.

The Superintendent of Fort Wood met us and escorted us to the Old Guard Room of Revolutionary Days which forms a part of the foundation of the Statue of Liberty. After listening to an interesting description
of this Old Guard Room by the Superintendent, one could not think of a more fitting place to show the two reel film so appropriately titled SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE.

This excellent picture is the story of the circumstances which led up to the drafting and signing of the Constitution. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Company was prompted to make this picture because of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary this year of the adoption of the Constitution, and in part because the Short Subject Department has decided to make a series featuring great dramatic moments in our national life.

Every one and especially our youth should see and study this educational picture and I urge all our members to encourage the making and showing of pictures such as this.

HENRIETTA S. MCINTIRE, Chairman.

The following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment.

SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE (M-G-M)

This excellent two reel film shows the events and confusion following the Revolutionary War which made the people realize the necessity of preserving this hard won liberty. It depicts the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. After the many sessions which were guided by the wisdom and council of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin the Constitution was adopted. This timely and unbiased picture should be seen by every American and used in all our schools.

THE GOOD EARTH (M-G-M)

Luise Rainer, Paul Muni, Walter Connolly. Pearl Buck's well known novel brought to the screen in an outstanding production. It vividly pictures the life of a Chinese farmer from the time of his marriage to a slave girl from the Big House, their life, their prosperity, their struggle with famine and pestilence back to affluence; and through it all the loyalty of O-Lan the devoted wife. There are many unusual scenes, among them the conquest by the farmers of the swarms of locusts. Luise Rainer gives a marvelous realistic character portrayal of O-Lan. One of the greatest achievements of the screen in which the living, pulsating heart of China and its people is well shown. A. Y.

SEA DEVILS (R-K-O)

Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster, Ida Lupino.

A sailor’s love for the daughter of his superior officer in the Coast Guard forms the romance of this picture. Exciting life saving shots and some fine marine photography. Excessive use of liquor makes this an adult picture. A.

CLARENCE (Paramount)

Roscoe Karns, Eleanore Whitney, Eugene Pallett.

Booth Tarkington’s story is good entertainment for the family. Roscoe Karns as the hero succeeds in bringing peace to the disorganized household. Many plausible situations well brought out. Family.

BORDERLAND (Paramount)

William Boyd, Jimmy Ellison, George Hayes.

A rather different fast moving drama with expertly photographed desert back ground. The picture deals with a mysterious Mexican bandit, his raids on the borderland and finally his capture by Hopalong Cassidy, a member of the Texas Rangers. A. Y.

TWO WISE MAIDS (Republic)

Alison Skipworth, Polly Moran, Donald Cook.

A picture full of entertainment, it glorifies the American School Marm. Teacher Agatha Stanton is accused of having beaten a pupil. Things look bad for her until a parade of oldtime pupils come back to attest her character. The pupil is forced to admit that he lied when he accused Agatha and she is restored to her position. A. Y.

READY WILLING AND ABLE (Warner)

Ruby Keeler, Ross Alexander, Lee Dixon.

A musical comedy-drama. It deals with the problems of putting on a Broadway show. It has plenty of spectacle with glamorous girls and production effects. Barring a few poor lines the tone is very good. A. Y.

THE BOLD CABALLERO (Republic)

Robert Livingston, Heather Angel.

A fine picture in Technicolor with Robert Livingston in the leading role of Zarro, a savior of the common people, everburdened with taxes. Good entertainment with picturesque and romantic settings of early California. Family.
Shorts

ANNIE LAURIE (M-G-M)
Lovely color pictures showing the background for the song. Interesting entertainment for the family.

COLORFUL ISLAND (M-G-M)
Gorgeous scenery in Technicolor of the islands of Madagascar and Seychelles. Family and Junior Matinee.

ORIENTAL PARADISE (M-G-M)
An excellent Fitzpatrick Travel Talk in color showing Japanese cherry blossoms, azaleas, and wisteria, and lovely scenes of Fujiama. Very artistic. Family and Junior Matinee.

LAND OF THE GENGHIS KAHN (20th Century-Fox)
Exceptionally interesting scenes of Mongolia: its Buddhist Temples, historic frontier, camel caravans and religious festivals. Timely and instructive comments by Lowell Thomas. Family.

SPOOKY HOOKY (M-G-M)
An Our Gang comedy in which the youngsters go on a night expedition to recover a note written to their teacher. Family.

EVERYBODY SING (Universal)
Oswald Rabbit and a bird chorus defend their town from the marauding crows. Amusing. Family and Junior Matinee.

LITTLE CHEESER (M-G-M)
A little mouse wavering between doing good or evil, but the cat convinces him that it pays to obey. Good. Family.

YELLOWSTONE PARK (M-G-M)
The geysers, terraces, peaks and canyon of the Yellowstone are shown in brilliant colors in a Fitzpatrick travelogue. Excellent. Family and Junior Matinee.

THE PANELESS WINDOW WASHER (Paramount)
Popeye defeats his rival for Olive Oyl in a terrible struggle on the edge of a window sill. Good. Family.

OLD PARIS AND BERNE (Columbia)
Showing streets of old Paris rarely seen by the traveller; interesting side notes of famous people, and who lived where and when. Good. Family.

HENRIETTA S. McINTIRE,
Chairman.

Junior Membership

The Special National Committee designated Junior Group Membership, was considered to the extent of collecting and discussing ways and means of launching, previous to the naming of this new branch of work by the President General early in 1935.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the appointment of Mrs. William H. Pouch as Director, word was passed among the State Regents of the aim and potential benefits of correcting the false impression that there is no desirable place for young women in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This argument if accepted will retard progress of the society and dim the pioneer spirit of achievement as exemplified by the founders of the society and carried on as a heritage by succeeding generations.

As the milestones of progress of the society have resulted from vision and foresight so the desire to perpetuate not alone the ideals and principles of the founders but a forward looking membership equipped with trained routine workers, fully acquainted with and propelled by love for the society has called into reality the Junior Group Membership Committee.

The recommendations from the President General and the manner of interpretation in the organization of Junior Groups within Chapters became largely an individual chapter arrangement as was intended by the originators of the movement designed to challenge the interest of youthful members and prospective members.

There are Chapter Chairmen, State Chairmen and Associate Directors all serving the National Society and the individual members through carrying forward this 1937 pioneer spirit of progress.

The details may be learned through reading the Director’s report in the proceedings of Continental Congress 1936, and in the newspapers all around may be found accounts of accomplishments of the Junior Members D. A. R.

There are over 104 Junior Groups at the present time and many more in process of formation. Plan to attend the Junior Assembly conducted by Junior Daughters of the American Revolution to be held at the
Mayflower Hotel on Tuesday, April 20, 1937, at 3 P. M. At this meeting awards will be made to winners of the Poster and Membership Contests.

A splendid beginning has been made to face the realization of danger to the society. Again vision and foresight has aroused to meet the situation and offer life, gaiety, young companionship, worth while occupations in the activities of the Chapter; to create a desirable even coveted place for young women.

The Junior Groups already formed and functioning have accepted the challenge extended by the President General through the National Director to create and stimulate interest in the society while instilling the desire to join now.

The recorded and unrecorded work of our members has been recognized in all ways, but no organization can continue without new activities planned to strengthen the organization. As individual members, as chapters, what will you contribute in constructive ideas, interest, loyalty and desire to make perpetuation of the society a certainty for succeeding generations of pioneers in the continuous upbuilding of a society of women consecrated to the support of constituted government, the defense of home and country and God?

MARIE TUNSTALL LINGO.

North Carolina Radio Broadcast

A national hook-up has been arranged for over the Columbia Broadcasting System, through W.B.T., Charlotte Station, at 2:15 P. M., Tuesday, March 30, during the North Carolina State Conference.
ON FEBRUARY 22nd, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were the “guests” of the United States Army Band, the occasion being a special George Washington broadcast which was dedicated to the Society. In addition to the music of the Revolutionary period which was featured, members of the Society were privileged to hear the voice of Mrs. Harry Dougherty, National Radio Chairman, who spoke from Pittsburgh. Delegates to the 1937 Annual Congress will have an opportunity to meet their genial host in person, as Captain Robb S. MacKie, Commanding Officer of the United States Army Band, who made all arrangements for that most successful “Radio Party,” is planning another concert—this time one which may be attended in person—in order that those interested may see, as well as hear this outstanding musical organization. To this end, a special program will be played on the regular “Family Hour of Music,” Monday, April 19th, at 6:00 P. M., to which the Delegates are invited. Unfortunately the capacity of the Army Band’s Broadcasting Studio at the Army War College limits the number of guests to three hundred, and cards of admission to that number have been placed in the President General’s office for distribution.
THE requests for genealogical assistance received in all offices at headquarters have become so numerous and burdensome that the National Board on February 3, 1937, authorized the establishment of the Genealogical Extension Service, through which questions of this nature will be answered by the Reference Consultant in Genealogy, upon payment of a small fee, as explained in the D. A. R. Magazine of March, 1937, page 221. That this new research department, which is designed to give genealogical information from our Library and other sources in Washington, is received with enthusiasm is already evident. Many letters of inquiry and many orders for assistance have already been received. Replies are being forwarded as soon as the necessary investigations can be made. The following are samples of the services requested and fulfilled:

Query: Wanted—the marriage date of Humphrey Collins and Elizabeth Bell (Beal) of Frederick County, Maryland (detailed requests followed).
Answer: Maryland Records by Brumbaugh, 1928, page 506, Frederick County, Maryland, Marriage Records, Humphrey Collings and Sarah (not Elizabeth) Bell (Hunt County) February 15, 1785, Evangelical Reformed Church, Frederick, Maryland, by Reverend John Conrad Steiner.

Query: Request for the Revolutionary War service of Jacob Heaston, Shenandoah County, Virginia.
Answer: Revolutionary Records of Virginia by Brumbaugh, 1936, page 602, list of Michael Reader’s Company, Shenandoah County, Virginia, Jacob Heaston (this supplied the necessary data for the immediate completion of a D. A. R. application).

In answer to a query extensive service has been given on the John Stagg (Jan Stegg) and Sarah Turner (Terneur) family of Rockland County, New York, with a copy of his will from Haverstraw, New York, records.

We had an offer of five dollars cash for the Revolutionary service of George Trumbo, born 1750, died 1830, who came from Rockingham County, Virginia, to South Fork in 1777, owned a large estate below Fort Seybert, which he divided among his eight sons, four of whom "went west." He lived in Pendleton County, Virginia, married (supposedly) Margaret Rockafellor Oates, a widow. Their children, according to Morton's History, were Ephraim of Hanging Rock, Ohio; George, went to Ohio; Abraham, born 1786, died 1865, married Esther Dyer; Jacob; Michael, married Rebecca Williams; Andrew, married Mary ——, born 1777, died 1851; Lavina, married George Kessner; Polly, married Henry Pringle, lived in Muskingum County, Ohio; William, born June 5, 1797, died April 27, 1853, married Susan L. Dyer.

All orders must be accompanied by fees, as listed in the March, 1937, D. A. R. Magazine, the amount to be governed by the extent of research requested.

We have under preparation a list of accredited genealogists and record searchers (item five in March Magazine. This will be sent upon request when the research involves more time than can be allotted to it through this department. The object of this list is to standardize genealogical work and prices as far as possible. Complaints reach us regarding incomplete or unreliable information, delayed reports of work accomplished, statements made without verification, references, etc. Those desiring to be placed upon this list may file requests through this department and blank applications will be sent. While the National Society will not assume responsibility for the work of the accredited genealogists this list will enable the public to communicate with persons who are considered reliable. All letters should be addressed to the National Society Genealogical Extension Service, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with all fees made payable in advance to the Treasurer General. We will make an effort to make this department mutually helpful.
QUERIES

(b) DALE-READ.—James Dale (1740-1795) of Dela.-Md. mar. Feb. 6, 1784, Margaret Read (d. 1764). Pvt. Capt. Thomas Dales militia co. from Snow Hill. Adam son of Thomas, pvt. same co.; was James related? Listed in 1790 Census as James Deal, Worcester Co., Md. Bible entries of his line (vague) read “James Dale, John P. Dale, George Truett, Martha Dale, Sept. 1774-1776, Jacob Dale Oct. 30, 1774, Charlotte Truett, — Dale daughter William McGregor”—Jacob mar. Charlotte 1800; what of others? Memo of bill of sale states “In 1796 Joshua Dale of Davidson Co., Tenn. conveys to William McGregor of Worcester Co., Md. and declares he is the oldest son of James Dale of Worc. Co. deceased 1795”. Joshua appears in the 1790 Census of Maury Co., Tenn. for 1820 and next on list is David Russell who had mar. Mary dau. of Joshua. Name erroneously spelled Dail. Four other dau's. of Joshua and his wife were Margaret, Martha, Elizabeth and Leah who probably come before the youngest child John Henry who census says “born Tenn. 1809-10” which also states “his father born Dela. and mother born Md.”. Joshua Dale and (or) his unknown wife were related to Harney and Polk fams. of Tenn. Wanted parents and earlier ances. of James Dale also of Margaret Read his wife and such necessary data inc. Rev. War activity.—Mrs. Charles G. Kibbe, 3520 5th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

15857. RICHARDSON.—Wanted parentage of Zibiah (Abiah) Richardson of Westford (?), Mass., who married Stephen Wright, Jr., March-10, 1810, and who died in Uniontown, Ala., at the age of 71.

(a) ROGERS.—Wanted all information concerning Josiah Rogers, sol. in Rev. War from Colchester, Conn. His dau. Fanny Rogers mar. John Bogue.


15858. GEIGER.—Wanted information of John Geiger of N. Y. state, who died previous to 1826. His father, Jacob Geiger, of Robeson twp., Berks Co. Pa., in his will of 1826 speaks of son John’s widow to occupy plantation in N. Y. state until her son Jacob became of age. There was a son George and a daughter not mentioned. The widow of John was named Mary. This plantation was said to be near Dansville, N. Y.—Mrs. Annie Retnew Hunter, 316 N. 6th St., Reading, Pa.

15859. LUCAS.—Wanted ancestry and all information possible of Miles Lucas, born August 9, 1766, N. J., son of Charles and Margret (?), mar. Eleanor Holman (or Holeman) born Apr. 18, 1766. Was Charles Lucas in Rev. War?

(a) HOLMAN (or HOHEMAN).—Wanted ancestry of Eleanor, dau. of William and Uphamy Holman, of N. J., born Apr. 18, 1766, md. Miles Lucas. Was William Holman in Rev. War?


(c) TALLMAN.—Wanted ancestry of Elizabeth Tallman, born July 10, 1762,


—Mrs. George W. Manson, 62 Peters Place, Red Bank, N. J.


(a) HALL.—Wanted name & dates of — Hall of Wallingford, Conn., said to have mar. Anna Phelps. Their son, Samuel, b. Apr. 1771.—Miss Lulie Trowbridge Hall, 311 San Juan Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.

15861. SMITH.—Wanted, name of wife, parentage, ancestry and Rev. record of Oliver Smith, father of Ursula Smith Crown Alvord. One family record states that he was a Rev. soldier—no state mentioned—another says from Conn. Several, of the same name, from various states, served. Ursula Smith was b. in Conn., 1794, mar. 1811, Jas. Crowl, who died in the war of 1812. In 1813, she mar. Samuel Alvord, of Lockport, N. Y. Would like to correspond with any one of this line who has information.—Miss Mabel L. Day, 1020 W. Main St., Smethport, Pa.

15862. HEAD-COON.—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of Solomon Head, born abt. 1793, probably in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and his wife, Sarah Coon, born abt. 1798, probably in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their sons were Samuel C., Charles R., and Henry Alexander.—Mrs. John C. Cochran, 723 2d Ave., South, St. Cloud, Minn.

15863. DAVIS.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Davis, b. 1748, and her husband, John Webb. Lived probably in Washington Co., Md., in 1770.—Mrs. Lola Gormley Cochran, St. Cloud, Minn.


15865. PARSONS.—Wanted, parentage and all infor. possible of Aaron Parsons and family of Pittsford, Vt. They moved there in 1773 & he represented Pittsford at the Dorset Convention as well as served in the Vt. militia during the Rev. Land records call him Capt. He was (presumably) father of Aaron Parsons, Jr., and Irene Parsons, who mar. Samuel Ellsworth of Pittsford abt. 1789. Especially desirous of date of birth of Irene & ancestry of Aaron and his wife. The family came probably from the Conn. Valley. In 1790 he is recorded in Bennington, Vt.—Miss Dorothy K. Cleaveland, State Teachers College, California, Pa.


15868. BOWEN.—Wanted parentage of Eliza Holcomb (Holcombe) Bowen, born Apr. 13, 1773, died Sept. 6, 1817 (she is supposed to have come to S. C. with her mother from Va.); her mother mar. 2d
Bartlett Brown, Sr. (originally of Albemarle Cty., Va., settled at Matthews Bluff, S. C., prior to 1768). Eliza Holcomb Bowen mar. in 1795 James Overstreet, Jr., b. 1773, d. May 24, 1822; James Overstreet, Jr., was the son of James Overstreet, Sr. (killed in the Rev.) and his wife Sarah Booth Overstreet, b. Dec. 10, 1756, d. Dec. 24, 1818; she furnished supplies to the Rev. Army, and was the dau. of John Booth (killed in Rev.) and wife Mary Booth.

(a) ODOM. — Wanted parentage of Martha Ann Odom, b. Nov. 1, 1779, d. Sept. 10, 1843, mar. Rev. Darling Peeples, b. Nov. 4, 1774, d. Jan. 3, 1853; above birth and death record on their tombstones. The above Darling Peeples was the son of Henry Peeples (& his wife Sarah Lee Peeples (Peoples) (Peebles) ) who served in the Rev. from S. C.

(b) ROBINSON.—Wanted parentage of Ann Robinson, b. Jan. 26, 1774, d. Oct. 28, 1826, mar. July 5, 1794, Rev. Benjamin Tarrant, Jr., b. Mar. 8, 1767, d. June 13, 1820; who was the son of Benjamin Tarrant, Sr., and his wife Martha Dalton. Benjamin Tarrant, Sr., will on file in Greenville Co., S. C. He was the son of Leonard Tarrant, who d. abt. 1790 in Greenville Co., S. C.; and his wife Mary ——— (tradition says Brooke; and that they came from Essex Co., Va.). Wanted the date of his birth, marriage & death; also that of his wife. Wanted the same infor. as to Benjamin Tarrant, Sr., & his wife Martha Dalton; also her parentage.—Mrs. Robert King, 1009 Marion St., Columbia, S. C.

15869. ANDREWS-WOODSON.—Garnett Andrews (6-11-1764; 10-5-1807), Mark (2); John (3); James (4) married 1-1-1787 to Jane or Ginny Woodson (b. 3-26-1767). Known children: William; Susannah Wesley, who married Chesley Arnold in 1808 in Oglethorpe Co., Ga.; Betsy Wyatt; Thomas; Jacob Woodson; Thomas Garnett; Nancy; & Ava Pollard. (a) Tradition says Garnett Andrews served as a young boy with his older brother in the Rev. Is there proof? (b) Who were the parents of Jane or Ginny Woodson? (c) When and where did she die?

(a) ARNOLD-ANDREWS. — Wanted maiden name of mother of Chesley Arnold (8-4-1779; 5-22-1853), who mar. Susannah Wesley Andrews (dau. of Garnett & Jane Woodson Andrews), was son of Moses Arnold (will proved in Cumberland Co., Va., in 1811). Children of Chesley and Susannah Wesley Andrews Arnold: Miranda; Garnett; Moses; William; Washington; Elizabeth Jane; Nancy Andrews; Susannah Ava, who mar. James Oliver Chandler in 1845; & Chesley T. Can the Rev. service of Moses Arnold be proved? Who were the parents of Moses Arnold? The children named in the will of Moses Arnold were: John; Moses; Watt; Chesley; Rebecca; Ann Lee; Gilly Smith; Tabitha Lee; and Patsy Arnold.

(b) ANDREWS-JOHNSON. — Wanted parentage of William F. Johnson (10-12-1800; 11-23-1885), mar. 1-7-1828 in Oglethorpe Co., Ga., Henrietta Andrews (4-10-1805; 10-10-1873). Their children were: John D.; Nicholas B.; Chesley Garnett; William W.; Woodson Hubbard; Robert Leroy; Miles Willis; George Washington; Milton Gilmer; Lucy; and Mary. William's father came to Ga. but returned to Va., where he died, according to tradition. Wanted also parentage of Henrietta Andrews.

(c) WINN-FARMER. — David Henchy Winn (3-28-1817; 6-13-1892) mar. 10-28-1838 in Oglethorpe Co., Ga., Caroline Susan Farmer (10-6-1819; 5-14-1912), dau. of Henry Farmer (died in Coweta Co., Ga., will 1882-1883) and his 1st wife Elizabeth Carter. David Henchy Winn's father, Henry or Hinchy Winn, lived in Clarke Co., Ga., in 1818, according to the Tax Books of that year. When and where was the first Hinchy Winn born and when did he die? What was the name of David Henchy Winn's mother? When and where were they married? Known children of this marriage (Hinchy Winn of Clarke Co., Ga., in 1818) were: Aleck; Jeanette; David Hench; Maria Elizabeth; Charles; & Frances, who married her first cousin, Asa Winn. Who were the parents of Hinchy Winn of Clarke Co., Ga., in 1818?
The organization of Family Associations is a most effective means of collection and compilation of family records. We invite your cooperation. Send name and address of the Secretary of your Association to Registrar General to add to this list.

THOMAS ANGELL FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Miss Lila F. Hauser, Secretary, 1080 South Broadway, East Providence, Rhode Island.

STEPHEN BENSON ASSOCIATION, Miss Louise M. Benson, Secretary, 41 Maple Street, Oakland, Maine.

BRIGHAM FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Cora A. Martin, Secretary, Heath Street Extension, Westborough, Massachusetts.

CHAPMAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Mrs. H. A. Godby, College Park, Georgia.

DUNCOMBES IN AMERICA FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Mrs. John Butler Wilkinson, Secretary, 4521 North Ardmore Avenue, Shorewood, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

FAIRBANKS FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Ethel Fairbanks Howe, Secretary, 63 Atlantic Street, Atlantic, Massachusetts.

FRITTS-FRITZ ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Charles W. Geist, Silvertorne Road, High Bridge, New Jersey.

THE GORDON CLAN, Miss Anna Gordon Meighan, Secretary, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

THE HAMMOND FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, Mrs. Marion H. P. Peck, Secretary, 82 Maple Street, Malden, Massachusetts.

HANSON FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Miss Martha N. Hanson, Secretary, Rochester, New Hampshire.

THE JOHN PETER HOFFMAN ASSOCIATION, Mr. William H. G. Hoffman, 1625 Chestnut Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

THE HOLTON FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Elsie F. Packer, Secretary, 200 B Sigourney Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

HUNTINGTON FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Mr. Robert W. Huntington, Secretary, 55 Elm Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

THE IRVINE SOCIETY OF AMERICA, Miss Frances Houston Irwin, Secretary, The Larchmont, 47th and Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JOHNSTON FAMILIES ASSOCIATION, Harry F. Johnston, Secretary, 112 Franklin Street, Buffalo, New York.

THE JUDSON ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Theodore G. Ward, Secretary, 36 Fairview Avenue, Tarrytown, New York.

THE LAY AND MOREHOUSE FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Mrs. Charles S. Lay, Secretary, R. F. D., Seneca Falls, New York.

THE LUTHER FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Mr. Leslie L. Luther, Secretary, Pulaski, New York.

THE PHILLIPS FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Miss Waive B. Ripple, Secretary, East Main Street, West Lafayette, Ohio.

THE SANDERS FAMILY ASSOCIATION, Mrs. J. W. Hooks, Gordon, Georgia.

THE WHITON FAMILY ASSOCIATION, INC., Mrs. Mary F. W. Shipman, Secretary, 160 Hempstead Street, New London, Connecticut.

THE CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE FAMILY ASSOCIATION, George Olin Zabriskie, Secretary, 16 5th Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

Lucy Mathilde Henderson was born January 14, 1851, at Meadow Brook in Williamson County, Tennessee. U. S. A. She is the daughter of Samuel Henderson, born October 8, 1804, in Knox County, Tennessee, near Knoxville, on Holston River, on a military land grant to his father for Revolutionary War service. He died December 5, 1884, in Franklin, Tennessee. His wife was Rachel Jane Hughes, born 1818 in Patrick County, Virginia. She died in June 1858 at “Meadow Brook” in Williamson County, Tennessee. They were married March 14, 1844. Samuel Henderson (1804-1884) was the son of Samuel Henderson, born 1759, in Granville County, North Carolina, and his wife, Lucy Ryckman, born November 15, 1765, in Cumberland County, Virginia. She was of Dutch descent from the pioneer Ryckman family of New York, a branch of which came to make their home in Virginia. (Odum, in his “An American Epoch,” says that “In a space of five years two hundred families from New York settled in a single Virginia County.”) She married March 14, 1785, and died July 14, 1843. She and her husband lie buried near Bethesda in Williamson County, Tennessee, on land granted to his kinsman, Governor Alexander Martin of North Carolina.

Samuel Henderson (1759-1828) was son of Nathaniel Henderson, born December 1, 1736, in Hanover County, Virginia, and his wife was a widow, Mrs. Morgan. Nathaniel is buried in Hawkins County, Tennessee, on a land grant to his kinsman, Governor Alexander Martin of North Carolina. The said Nathaniel Henderson was son of Samuel Henderson, born 1700, in Hanover County, Virginia. He died in Granville County, N. C., in 1783. United States Government furnished a stone to mark his grave (1759-1828) as Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Elizabeth Williams. They were married in 1732. The said Samuel Henderson (1700-1783) was son of Richard Henderson of Hanover County, Virginia, and his wife, Polly Washer, daughter of Ensign Washer, who was Burgess of Virginia in 1619. The said Richard Henderson was son of Thomas Henderson, born circa 1585, who came from Fifeshire, Scotland, to Virginia in 1607 and settled at Blue or Yellow Springs. The said Thomas Henderson was son of James Henderson of Fordell Manor in Fifeshire, Scotland, who married Jean, daughter of William Murray, Baron of Tilleborden. He was son of George Henderson of Fordell, who had grants of land from Mary, Queen of Scots. His wife was one of her maids of honor. He was son of James Henderson of Fordell, born 1450, and he died on Flodden Field September 9, 1513. He was son of Robert Henryson, well known poet of Scotland, who was schoolmaster of Dunfernline, Fifeshire, Scotland. He was son of Henry, the seventh son of George Gunn, the crowner. Following Scandinavian custom, Henry’s son became known as Hendrickson, Henryson, Henderson. George Gunn died in 1453.

Pedigree of the First Gunn to Henry Gunn,
From Whom the Hendersons of Fordell Manor Descend

To Henry Gunn and his sons, according to Thomas Sinclair, the line runs thus:
(1) Snaekoll Gunnison (the first Gunn).
(2) The son of Snaekoll, name unknown.
(3) James de Gunn, grandson of Snaekoll Gunnison.
(4) Ingram de Gunn.
(5) Sir Donald Gunn.
(6) Sir James Gunn of Ulbster.
(7) George Gunn, the Crowner, died 1453.

The sons of George Gunn were James, Robert, John, Alexander, William, Torquel, Henry.

The children of Henry were known as Henryson, Hendrickson, gradually becoming Henderson. From him the Hendersons of Fordell Manor in Fifeshire, Scotland, descend.

Burke tells us in 1834 that “the surname of Henderson is of considerable antiquity in Scotland, the Hendersons having settled in the county of Fife about four centuries ago at time of disintegrating and scattering of the Clan Gunn in Caithness when certain Celtic clans endeavored to bring about their extinction.”

Some of the Clan Gunn who settled in Fifeshire were Henderson progenitors.
"The Gunns unquestionably descended from the Norse Vikings who subdued and settled portions of Great Britain at an early date. The Gunns were descendants of Rognvold, Earl of Moria, who was alive in 870. Two or three of the sons of Rognvold, Earl of Morea, were among the Vikings who led forays into England and the Orkneys, among them Turf Einer, fifth son of the Earl."

I will copy the genealogical table given by Dr. Anderson in his introduction to "Orkneying, a Saga," published in 1873, showing the pedigree of Rognvold, the Mighty, Earl of Moeria, to Henry Gunn, ancestor of the Hendersons of Fordell Manor:

- Rognvold, the Mighty, Earl of Moeria, died 890. Turf Einer, Earl of Orkney, his sixth son, died in 910. Thorfinn (third son) Earl of Orkney, died circa 963. His mother was Grelanga, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Dunkansby. Holdver (fifth son) Earl of Orkney, died circa 980.
- "Sigurd the Stout" slain at Clontarf in 1014. His mother was a daughter of King Malcolm of Scotland.
- Thorfinn (his fifth son) Earl of Orkney, died in 1064. His mother was Ingebiorg, daughter of Eriend, Earl of Orkney, died 1098. His mother was Thora, daughter of Sumarlidi Oepakson.
- Gunhold, mother Kol (Kalison). Rognvold, mother of Letef Skalli and Gunnie Anderson.

Snaekoll Gunnison, who lived in 1232, having fled then to Kilben Hougas Castle on the Island of Vigr (Wier) after slaying Earl Johnson, of Harald Maddason, the last of the Norwegian Earls of Orkney.

From the same source William the Conqueror is descended, his ancestor being Horlf, Conqueror of Normandy, and son of "Rognvold the Mighty," Earl of Moria, who died in 890.

Charlemagne drove the Saxons from Central Europe up to the fjords of Norway. They found the shores swampy and inhospitable and were driven to the ocean for a livelihood.

- Turf Einar was the sixth son of "Rognvold the Mighty." Turf Einar, Earl of Orkney, who died 910, first taught the Orkney Islanders and neighboring islanders the mystery of burning peat for fuel. His name records the discovery—"Turf," given him by a grateful people. Walter Scott speaks of "Turf Einar" on page 20 of the "Pirate." Some noted members of a patriotic order to which I, Lucy Henderson Horton, belong—"The Transylvanians"—had ancestors closely related to Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Bingham, America's Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and Miss Susie Starling Towles, of Henderson, Kentucky, are related to Sir Walter Scott.

Sigurd, Earl of Orkney, found in Henderson line of descent, held a great part both in war and in diplomacy. He was killed in the great battle of Clonfarf in Ireland. This battle was fought in 1014, and stands in the Irish histories as the crisis that saw the destruction of the Norse power in Ireland and the restoration of purely Celtic rule.

The Earl was asked to join the confederacy of the Norse against Brian Boroomk, the leader of the Celtic party, but he stipulated as a condition that if the party he joined were victorious he should be king of Ireland, and have for wife the renowned Gormflaith, the Messalina of her day, who, divorced from Brian, her third husband, was the inspiring spirit of the confederation against him and we are told that in promise both conditions were conceded.

Sigurd's wife, the daughter of King Malcolm of Scotland, was dead. "Though Sigurd was reputed to bear a charmed life invulnerable to weapons, and bore in a magic raran banner an additional guarantee for immunity, he was killed in the contest."

He left several sons, but one of them, my ancestor (ancestor of Lucy Henderson Horton), Thorfin, inherited Caithness, most northern part of Scotland, and other districts of the mainland, because of the fact that his mother was a daughter of King Malcolm of Scots.

Despite the fact that he had so liberal a share of estate he fought with his brothers for a share in the Earldom of the islands (see page 320-321, History of Scotland, by J. H. Burton).

Snaedell Gunneson, who lived in 1232, slew Earl Johnson, the last of the Norwegian Earls of Orkney.

Colonel C. B. Bryan of Martinsville, Virginia, an authority in such matters, once
declared that thousands of Americans descend from European royalty. "Discourse of the Old Company" in 1625 assures us on this point.

**Kings of Scotland**

Ancestors of Mrs. Lucy Henderson Horton; also of Judge Richard Henderson (1735-1785) President of Transylvania Company, and of his brothers, Nathaniel Henderson and Samuel Henderson:

"Sigurd the Stout," slain at Clontarf in 1014, was a son of daughter of King Malcolm of Scotland (see genealogical table given by Dr. Anderson in his introduction to "Orkneying, a Saga," published in 1873). *Acheus* ruled over Scots (796). He was an ally of Charlemagne (768-814). Acheus was an eminent patron of letters.

*Kenneth*, grandson of Acheus, ruled over Picts and Scots in 843.

*Constantine*, son of Kenneth, reigned later. He was killed by Norse invaders near Firth of Forth. He became an Abbot among the followers of St. Columba. *Donald IV*, his son, reigned. *Kenneth III* became king in 970. His son, *Malcolm II*, became king in 1003. He held rank as a legislator in virtue of a Code "Legis Malcolm." Malcolm II died in 1033. He was succeeded by his grandson, *Duncan*, who was slain by Macbeth near Elgin. This was near, if not actually in, the territory, ruled by Macbeth and Duncan was here with aggressive design. Macbeth became a great benefactor of the Church. *Malcolm*, son of Duncan, became king in 1056.

Forty-eight Scottish kings are buried on the Island of Iona of the Hebrides. Duncan was the last of the Scottish kings to be buried here. Iona was the Westminster of Scotland.

Margaret, wife of King Malcolm of Scotland, was daughter of King Henry III of England, and Henry III was son of King John who signed Magna Charta. King John's grandmother was Matilda, wife of Henry V, Holy Roman Empire of Germany. King John, who signed Magna Charta, was son of King Henry II (1132-1189), and he was brother of Richard Coeur de Lion, whom he succeeded. The Hendersons of Fordell Manor and the Thomas Hendersons who came to Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607, descend from King John of England.

We will give something of the ancestry of "Rognvold the Mighty": The Gunns descend from "Rognvold the Mighty," Earl of Moeria, who died in 890. Dr. Anderson, in his introduction to "Orkneying, a Saga," published in 1873, gives a genealogical table of the Norwegian Earls of Orkney. Two or three of Rognvold's sons were among the Vikings who led forays into England and the Orkneys.

"Rognvold the Mighty," who died in 890, was son of *Eistain Glumra*, Earl of More, who was son of *Iror Jare* of Uplanders of Norway, descending from *King Halfden*, and from *Olop, King of Vermeland* and from *Ilgrald, King of Sweden*, and from *Taucvar, King of Sweden*, and from *Eystley, King of Sweden*, and from *Adelis the Great, King of Sweden*.


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