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# Contents

Frontispiece: Scene of 55th Continental Congress ............................................. 2

## EDITORIAL

The President General's Message ................................................................. 3

## ARTICLES

Early American Youth .............................. Vylla P. Wilson ........................................ 9

How Peace Came to the Pacific ...................... Lt. Herbert R. Dwyer ............................ 14

## REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Committee Reports .................................................. 18

News Items ......................................................... 28

Parliamentary Procedure .................................................. 35

Genealogical Department .................................................. 38

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The President General's Message

A HAPPY, HAPPY NEW YEAR TO EACH AND EVERY ONE OF YOU!

I am writing this message while on my first trip in the air, flying from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to El Paso, Texas. As the plane soars higher and higher to scale the lofty mountain peaks, and clouds drifting between us and the earth blot out, for the moment, all vestige of the world below, I am thinking in terms of my New Year’s Greeting to you—thinking how typical it all is of the approaching New Year. A curtain of cloud hides the record of the past year and ahead of us lies the unknown. Suddenly the sun sinks in a blaze of glory and we feel with the poet, that “God’s in His Heaven, all’s right with the world.” Let us keep this faith strong in our hearts, and go forward to meet the future calmly, steadfastly and fearlessly.

It has been an inspiring experience to visit so many of our chapters in states west of the Mississippi. I think at least three fourths, or more chapters have been contacted. I have found so much cooperation and loyalty, that my heart glows at the remembrance of it. Everywhere, I’ve been conscious of a real understanding of situations that confront our Society. More and more interest has been shown in establishing genealogical lines in order to become members, and there have been times when I have been thankful that these tests have come, for they have brought our membership closer together and have demonstrated the necessity of our unity and accord in fighting for the principles and ideals of our Revolutionary ancestors.

Of course, we understand that as long as there are subversive groups in our country, working to undermine the very principles of democracy for which our men fought in the war, we realize more fully the need to work together to combat those forces. Because our Society is actively engaged in work against those influences, they in turn will use every method to lessen our power. So let us redouble our efforts to keep our nation American, and let us stand together one and all. Let us proceed calmly and serenely along our way, adhering to our avowed purpose to stand by our principles to promote our American Way of Life.

Recently, a leader of the communist party in America confessed that communism directed from Moscow is Twentieth Century Americanism. We know there is no such separate thing as Twentieth Century Americanism. There is only one kind of Americanism—it is the Americanism of 1776 and 1789. It is the Americanism as defined by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and all true American patriots and statesmen, from the Founding Fathers to the present time. It is Americanism that declares that the unit of value in America is individual liberty. It is the Americanism that stands for fair competition, property rights, law and order, and civil and religious liberties as guaranteed by our own Bill of Rights.

So let us go forward to meet the New Year, determined to do our part toward preserving a democracy within our Republic, and remember that “Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.” This is the greatest test of our patriotism—the highest ambition we can have as 1946 dawns, with its promise and glory, and I wish you complete success in all of your efforts.

Faithfully,

May E. Falmadge

President General,
N. S. D. A. R.
October 15, 1945.

DEAR CHAPTER REGENT:

ENCLOSED are copies of the facts pertaining to the management of Constitution Hall, and the statement of the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management made on October 11, 1945.

Ruling re Use of Constitution Hall

The adoption of recommendation No. 3 of the Executive Committee: That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution reaffirm the policy of the rule as adopted March 23, 1932, governing the use of Constitution Hall. (Ruling of National Board of Management—Oct. 11, 1945.)

Please note: It is my wish that regardless of any press notices which may appear attacking the policy of our Society regarding the use of Constitution Hall that we refrain from replying to state and local newspapers even though we know their statements are false.

Please confine your interviews or press releases to the facts contained in the enclosed material.

This is the complete information concerning Constitution Hall, as it is operated according to customs in practice in the District of Columbia.

With affectionate greetings and all good wishes, I am

MAY ERWIN TALMADGE
(Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge),
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

MEMO FOR NATIONAL BOARD

October 11, 1945.

STATEMENT BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL BOARD

The Daughters of the American Revolution believe that the unit of value in America is individual liberty. They would not deprive any citizen of the United States his inalienable rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States of America.

Constitution Hall was built and entirely financed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is owned, controlled and managed by that Society. It is not a city auditorium. It is not a district auditorium. It is a privately owned building, built primarily as a meeting place for the Congresses and other gatherings of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington recognized its many advantages as an auditorium for cultural activities and performances by artists of the world.

Rules of Management for Constitution Hall were drawn up in accordance with the prevailing custom of the District of Columbia regarding schools, auditoriums, theaters, hotels, restaurants, clubs, canteens, playgrounds, etc. One such ruling concerning Constitution Hall contains these words:

"That the words 'white artists only' be added to the leases for the use of Constitution Hall."

This amendment was adopted on March 23, 1932, and continues in force.

The Executive Committee voted unanimously and the National Board of Management has voted to abide by this rule and to reaffirm the policy of the ruling of the National Society, D. A. R., as adopted March 23, 1932, governing the use of Constitution Hall.

(This action was taken by the Executive Committee and the National Board of Management on October 11, 1945.)

The Society recognizes the right of any citizen to request the use of Constitution Hall; and it also reserves its individual right to grant or deny a request for its use.

CHURCHES AND PUBLIC HALLS

While there exists no law, a regulation passed in pursuance of law, which would prohibit private owners of halls or auditoriums from permitting their use by persons of a different race, the prevailing custom in Washington is for the races to use their respective churches and halls for their own activities, independently, and separately.

This is the result of policy contained

“As to the District of Columbia, we must take judicial notice of the fact that separate schools are established for the white and colored races; separate churches are universal and are approved by both races; and that in the present local housing emergency, large amounts of public and, perhaps also, of private funds have been expended in the establishment of homes for the separate use of white and colored persons. And these accepted practices are not intended to and should not be considered to imply the inferiority of either race to the other.

“That the broad social problem, of which the question in the instant case is but one aspect, is both serious and acute, no thoughtful person will deny. That its right solution in the general public interest calls for the best in statesmanship and the highest in patriotism is equally true. But it is just as true that up to the present no law or public policy has been contrived or declared whereby to eradicate social or racial distinctions in the private affairs of individuals. And it should now be apparent that if ever the two races are to meet upon mutually satisfactory ground, it cannot be through legal coercion or through the intimidation of factions, or the violence of partisans, but must be the result of a mutual appreciation of each other’s problems, and a voluntary consent of individuals. And it is to this end that the wisest and best of each race should set their course.

Affirmed.”

Mrs. Beavers, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, presented a number of items for the Committee’s consideration. She spoke of the unpleasantness and confusion arising from the requests to use Constitution Hall for the appearance of colored artists. It seemed wise to restrict the use of the Hall and it was moved by Mrs. Van Orsdel, seconded by Miss Barnett: That the words “white artists only” be added to the leases for the use of Constitution Hall.

(Executive Committee Ruling—March 23, 1932.)

MARJORIE R. MANLOVE,
Recording Secretary General.

FACTS CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT OF CONSTITUTION HALL DATING FROM 1929 TO 1940

By the Manager, Fred E. Hand

The first concert given in Constitution Hall was held under the management of Mrs. Wilson-Greene on November 2, 1929. Prior to this time the Executive Committee on October 20-23, 1929, passed a ruling setting aside a small group of seats for negroes who wished to attend concerts. So far as I know, this is the first time that any theater or auditorium in Washington, catering to a white clientele, recognized that negroes should be permitted to hear world renowned artists.

In the summer of 1930 a blanket contract was entered into with Mrs. Wilson-Greene for a series of concerts wherein the artists were not named. By the terms of that contract Mrs. Wilson-Greene presented Roland Hayes, celebrated negro tenor, on January 31, 1931.

In December, 1930, The Metropolitan Musical Bureau of New York applied for use of the Hall for a concert to be given by Paul Robeson, negro baritone. On December 10, 1930, the Executive Committee refused this request.

In February, 1931, this Society entered into a contract with the T. Arthur Smith Concert Bureau for a concert to be given by the Hampton Institute Choir (colored) on March 21, 1931, the proceeds of which were to be used to erect a Negro War Memorial in the District of Columbia. By the terms of this contract sale of seats to negroes was restricted to two hundred in Sections H and O of the Tiers, the lessee agreeing to refund purchase price of tickets held by negroes in other parts of the auditorium. So much pressure was brought to bear upon the committee sponsoring this contract that the Daughters of the American Revolution waived its contractual rights in the matter and permitted the sale of tickets to negroes in any part of the auditorium.

A few days later an open letter in the New York Tribune severely criticized the D. A. R. for not cooperating with the negroes. All of the facts contained in this letter were untrue and based on the terms of the original contract rather than of the actual happenings. This letter was signed by an official of the National Association.
As a result of this criticism and the unwillingness of the original sponsors of the concert to restrict the sale of tickets as per their contract, an application made in April, 1931, for the use of the Hall by the Columbian Educational Association (colored) for a convention to be held in July, 1931, was refused by our Executive Committee on April 11, 1931.

From that time forward we had several applications for the use of the Hall by colored groups and for the presentation of colored artists, so that on March 23, 1932, the Executive Committee by ruling instructed the Manager of Constitution Hall to insert the words “White Artists Only” in all contracts for the use of Constitution Hall.

On April 5th, 1932, we received a letter from Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requesting the use of the Hall on Sunday, May 22nd, 1932, for a colored mass meeting at which time Mr. White was advised that the Hall was not available.

On January 14th, 1936, V. D. Johnston, Treasurer of Howard University, requested the use of the Hall for a recital by Marian Anderson, at which time I suggested that he address a communication to the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. So far as I know the application to the Board was never made and there was no further comment from Howard University on the subject.

About the middle of January, 1939, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Cohen, of Howard University, called on me to make oral application for the use of Constitution Hall on Sunday, April 9th. It was explained to them that the Hall would not be available on that date because of a contractual obligation with the National Symphony Orchestra. They then proposed to make an effort to change the date, at which time I advised them that it would be impossible for me to book Miss Anderson in the Hall because of the restriction placed upon me by the Executive ruling of March 23rd, 1932, and I suggested to them that if they sought a waiver of this ruling that they address a letter to the National Board of Management which would meet early in February.

About two days later in the Washington Herald an open letter signed by V. D. Johnston appeared, criticising the D. A. R. for its stand without an effort having been made to get the permission of our Board of Management.

On January 25th, I received a letter from Mr. S. Hurok, Miss Anderson’s Manager, telling me that he had been advised that the concert could not be held on April 9th because of our policy of not permitting the appearance of negro artists. I replied to Mr. Hurok’s letter on January 25th telling him, as I had told the original applicants, that the Hall was not available on April 9th and suggested that if he wished to request a waiver of policy that he address a communication to Mrs. Robert, our President General. This is the only communication that I have ever had from Mr. Hurok, despite his statement to the press to the contrary.

On February 9th, I received a Registered letter signed by Mr. Charles C. Cohen, requesting the use of the Hall on April 8th or 10th for Miss Anderson’s concert and in reply on February 10th, I advised him that the Hall would not be available on either date. Before any of these letters had been received by me, numerous open letters in the press had appeared.

I wish to call particular attention to the fact that a change of date was never actually suggested to me officially by any representative of Miss Anderson until after our Board of Management had taken official action in the matter and that up until the time of this official action the date was actually booked by a contract signed more than a year before.

Since this application was refused it is well known that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia refused a similar application for the use of one of the high school auditoriums. It is not known, however, and I am reliably informed that it is true, that applications were made to the Belasco Theater, the National Theater, the Rialto Theater and Loew’s Capitol Theater in Washington for this concert and that each of these applications was refused. I stress this merely because the attack has been made on Constitution Hall only.

I would also like to call to your attention that at 1215 U Street NW., Washington, the Lincoln Theater, catering to colored trade, has a seating capacity of 1,800,
which is approximately the same as our high school auditoriums or any of the theaters mentioned except the Capitol which is larger, hence, I am inclined to believe that this application for a concert in a white theater or auditorium was based more on the desire to hold it in such a theater rather than through the necessity for a larger seating capacity.

I might also call to your attention that our experience with negroes has been that they resent segregation, whereas at the Marian Anderson concert two years ago, given in the negro high school, Mrs. Hand, together with the other white members of the audience, were seated apart from the negro audience.

It might be well also for you to remember that Mr. Ickes, in charge of national parks, maintains a cafeteria in Department of the Interior, where negroes and whites are served alike and yet within a matter of two blocks of the Lincoln Memorial, which is under his supervision, he maintains separate golf courses for the two races.

Various artists have been quoted in the press as to their opinions, etc., and it might be worth your while to know that after this incident occurred Mr. Toscanini and his N. B. C. Orchestra held a concert in Constitution Hall on March 14th, 1939, the contract having been signed on February 24th.

Likewise, Mr. Tibbett had a contract to appear here on March 5th, 1940, and, of all things, Sol Hurok, Manager for Miss Marian Anderson, had contracted to present his Ballet Russe on March 12th and 13th, 1940.

It is only at commercially operated events where we have ever pressed any restrictions on the seating of negroes in Constitution Hall. At conventions, mass meetings, etc., negro delegates and participants in programs are given the same treatment as any white member of an audience and only recently a colored clergyman made a prayer from our stage at a religious mass meeting.

As for this incident hurting the use of the Hall, I can make the following statement: April 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1939, was the biggest year we have ever had and at the present time I have in hand signed contracts for 75% of that year’s business. Other negotiations now pending indicate that the current year will be just as big if not larger.

On April 15, 1939, at Columbia, Missouri, the University of Missouri was to hold a triangular athletic meet with the University of Wisconsin and of Notre Dame; the host, the University of Missouri, stipulating that negro athletes would not be permitted to compete, as a result of which the University of Wisconsin has withdrawn from the meet, due to the banning of Ed Smith, their star negro hurdler.

In 1943 Marian Anderson gave, by invitation of the Society, a war benefit concert in Constitution Hall for China Relief. This invitation was delivered with the distinct understanding that it was in no way to establish a precedent for the future operation of the rental of Constitution Hall.
THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a private organization of restricted membership, devoted to patriotic and educational works. It has never been accused of allegiance or subservience to any foreign political or national interest, but twice in recent years it has been the victim of savage propaganda, promoted by New Deal ideologists because the rules for the management of its privately owned concert hall in Washington, D.C., provide that it may be leased for performances by "white artists only."

On the first of these occasions, Marian Anderson, the Negro singer, came under the ban and Harold Ickes, in the Department of the Interior, took a leading part in agitation which made Miss Anderson famous whereas, up to that time, she had been comparatively obscure to the public in the United States, although celebrated among artists. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, by way of personal protest and personal political promotion, resigned her honorary membership in the D. A. R. By contrast with the course of conduct which she urged on American members of the American Newspaper Guild who resigned or thought of resigning in revolt against the domination of the guild by Communists.

Mrs. Roosevelt held in that case that the thing to do was not resign but fight for reform and control within the guild. ** **

RECENTLY another application on behalf of a colored woman performer for a date at the D. A. R.'s Constitution Hall in Washington was denied for the same reason that prevailed in the Anderson case.

The subject was Hazel Scott, who recently married a New York Negro Congressman named Powell. ** **

The situation now is such that any Negro jugband or musical saw virtuoso from any catfish joint or any troupe expressing the degenerate and altogether discreditable jitter and jive themes, given a nimble press agent and the cooperation of any Congressman, may make publicity at the expense of the D. A. R. and its honorable reputation as a patriotic group of American women.

The press, generally, has lent itself to these exploits, failing, almost without exception, to note that the D. A. R. did not originate this separation of the races in Washington or elsewhere but merely followed legal custom in Washington.

IN THIS connection, the D. A. R. has cited a decision of the court of appeals of the district of Washington which takes "judicial notice of the fact that these accepted practices are not intended to imply the inferiority of either race to the other."

The court observed their existence in public housing and public schools in Washington and that "separate churches are universal and are approved by both races."

In this propaganda, however, the fine patriotic principles of the Daughters are ignored or jeered by persons and groups whose own policies and associations have been responsible for riots, the teaching of dirty doctrines in the schools, in print and on the air and the penetration of unmistakable Communists into positions of dangerous power in the Government.

And many among the most active exploiters of these incidents are hypocrites whose personal devotion to the cause of opportunity for the dignified, loyal and ambitious Negro has never been able to induce them to hire Negroes for any but the most menial jobs.

THE impression cannot be escaped, therefore, that among those who have attacked the D. A. R. for its enforcement of a familiar Washington custom, the motive of some is not so much to protest against discrimination or "liberate" art as to discredit an institution which is more purely American than most others of our time because it is purely and serenely American and unashamed of its patriotism.

There are other halls to be had and the fact naturally comes to mind that if artistic freedom were the issue in these disputes those who thirst for such music and abhor discrimination could solve the problem in some edifice owned by any of the many offshoots of the Communist party.

To mention this possibility is to demolish it, however, because in that case there would be negligible publicity and mediocrity or worse, vulgarity and mere noise would be assessed at their true value.

NONE of the agitators of the D. A. R.'s difficulties has yet had the effrontery to propose that because, like Constitution Hall, certain religious buildings in Washington are tax exempt and the property of private groups, the congregations which own them should be compelled to lease them for political rallies to be addressed by Congressman Powell. Yet, consistently, that would follow.

For Constitution Hall and the churches are in the same category as to ownership and tax exemption, and the religious group owning a cathedral would deserve no less abuse than that which the D. A. R. has suffered over these years.

On the record the D. A. R. is incomparably more worthy of popular respect and support than most of those who have attacked it. And Americans who are not descended from Revolutionary soldiers, but patriots nevertheless, could encourage a fine organization by inquiring into their work in their home cities and towns and helping them in aims which call for no apology to the Political Action Committee, Mrs. Roosevelt, Henry Wallace or the Communist Party.
Early American Youth

BY VYLLA P. WILSON

YOUTH in early America faced problems of readjustment and had to endure burdens of contemporary conditions and gird themselves to take over the responsibilities of their country just as the youth of today are called upon to do.

There were doubtless youth problems of those days, too, for during the chaos and stress of war and the days before and after the Revolution they must have faced conditions not conducive always to easy living.

The youth of our young nation has always given us leaders.

The boys of the Revolutionary period picked up the scepter of liberty where their sires who fought for it had put it down and carried high the banner of freedom and justice, progress and vision.

The ideals planted by the Revolutionary heroes of long ago took flower into the greatest, most powerful and most influential nation on earth. Walking side by side and sometimes in advance of these youth of each generation that have made America great have been the girls, falling into line in the great march of progress of home and country, opportunity and human fellowship.

The fiery forge of the trials and tribulations endured by boys and girls of the Revolutionary period instilled an iron into their souls and placed them high in the niches of fame.

The children who lived in the Revolutionary period shared the rare privilege of having personal association with the founders of this republic.

The shining tales of great strife as told by the Revolutionary patriots themselves could not but inspire a burning sense of love of country in the hearts of many a youth who heard these tales at their fathers' and even their grandfathers' and great-grandfathers' knees.

The span of influence of those who founded this republic and who went forth in battle to make it possible was a wide one.

Many a boy of long ago starting out to make his fortune received the blessings of some grand sire who had fought in the Revolution, led a useful life in the formation of the new nation and saw in his youthful relatives fulfillment of a great nation.

As the years passed those who had met and walked with George Washington or had been in close personal touch with him cherished the blessings of leadership and high ideals for his country he left behind.

It might well be through the youth of the nation expounding the stories and precepts of Washington to each generation of youth succeeding them that Washington's fame increased in stature through the years as the outstanding soldier and citizen of all history. The writings, the precepts, the achievements and the way of life of George Washington became the lexicon on which is based the patriotic ideals and ambitions of the young people of each generation.

One would not think of writing a history of Washington and others of the Founding Fathers without going into their childhood environment and the type of people from whom they sprang.

Who would want to read about George Washington without including his early days in his birthplace at Wakefield and his boyhood on the farm on the Rappahannock, his dutiful consideration of his widowed mother and his days with his half brother Lawrence Washington and his neighbors at Mt. Vernon.

Even those who decry the authenticity of the stories of Washington's youth as penned by Parson Weems know that this Virginian lad of long ago who grew up to be such a great man had the qualities contained in these stories, truth telling, high spirits, and fairness and industry.

The kind of father who might well have made the famous remark that he would rather lose a thousand cherry trees than have his son tell one lie, is as we picture Washington's father.

Washington's affection for his family was his high characteristic developed no doubt when he played happily on the shores of the Rappahannock with his sister Betty, Samuel, John, and Charles. His other sister, Mildred, died in childhood.
It was not a large house, but children seldom notice these things.

Mary Ball Washington was a stern disciplinarian, according to historical gleanings, and carried a bundle of peach branches in her apron.

Eleven year old George missed his father after his death but had a staunch loyalty, respect and love for his mother.

He learned to curtail his youthful wants and desires early in life. George had to be the man of the family and was glad to set out to acquire an education. He was only six or seven years old when he started to the school kept by Mr. Hobby, sexton of a neighboring church, a very small boy wearing a plum colored coat, and bright buckles on his shoes.

He carried a horn book, the favorite implement in those days of imparting a knowledge of the Three R's to young Americans.

He mastered the rudiments of education and then moved on to another school kept by a Mr. Williams near his half brother Augustine's home at Ferry Farm.

Precept and maxim and rules of life generally were part of the means for education in those days, and this youth of old America found texts he used in learning the art of spelling, reading and writing of great value to him in after life.

Life was not a beaten easy path for this lad who became such a great man, but he weathered many storms imbued with that genius which is the habit of industry, to grow up to weld together a nation that makes the path of American youth so very smooth and rosy today in advantages, opportunity, life and liberty and happiness.

Washington’s association with his sister Betty, later the great Mrs. Fielding Lewis of Fredericksburg, has furnished one of the most appealing sagas of brother and sister affection in the history of our early days.

Boys and girls of today are still fascinated with the story of Benjamin Franklin, the youth who became the matchless Franklin, the first of the elder statesmen darting into a bake shop after his arrival in Philadelphia hungry and tired to purchase three large rolls. They picture him strolling down the street of that staid old town munching one of the rolls with the other two under his arm. He had his own type of independence even then and stared right back at the sober Quakers going to meeting who evidently thought this boy in the poor raiment eating his meal so informally was a queer sight indeed.

This boy of long ago, older than George Washington, born January 6, 1706, of whom it was often said “the fifteenth bud on the parent tree, brothers and sister to spare had he” has always represented to many a lad the pot of gold and wisdom at the end of the rainbow. Both his father and mother had to work hard.

They had given up their home in England and come to this country in search of religious freedom. The very spirit of freedom of all kinds was engraved on the character of young Franklin as he shared the family deprivations and hard work.

That fire that burns in the soul of some children was probably the reason that this son of an overworked candle and soap maker learned to read at an earlier age than most boys of his time.

In fact, he used to say that he could not remember when he could not read. He was a bright student at school at eight.

But young student as he was with an avid curiosity and yen for learning, he could only snatch time to follow this bent.

He must pick up chips, run many errands, watch the babies while his mother spun and wove, baked and washed. The story of the lesson he learned when a boy who induced him to give all the handful of coppers some one had given him for the whistle worth much less has been held up as a lesson in good business and bargaining for generations.

This boy who grew to such useful manhood in early America was sent to school because his father thought he would study for a minister. Certainly he would have made a brilliant one, for he was soon at the head of his class, promoted to another, and altogether was the star student. He could read and write very well at ten and knew some arithmetic, but the family was poor and could not keep him at school.

But reverses for such a lad as this early American can be character building, and that this is true of this lad is certain.

He put his foot first on the ladder of
fame when he became apprentice to his brother James who had a print shop. Had he been content to make soap we might have been deprived of the joys of Poor Richard's Almanac, the maxims quoted today and the councils of the early days of this nation deprived of much sage counselling, and leadership, and the fruits of his inventive genius.

The personality and influence of Benjamin Franklin still flavors the American press today. Not only did his environment imbue this boy of the early days of our history with character, but with political sagacity, business acumen and thrift.

Who would deny that a hero worshiping six year old boy got his inspiration to become one of the greatest American writers when he stood squeezed in among grown ups and more important people to watch George Washington being sworn in as president of the United States way back in 1789 on the balcony of Federal Hall in New York. He did not feel like just an ordinary child of six for he proudly bore the name of Washington himself. Young Washington Irving, even then a bright student at Mr. Romaine's School in Partition Street in New York, had heard his smiling mother tell him many times why she had named her eleventh child and her eighth boy after the great man who was "The Father of His Country."

It is not surprising that young Washington Irving watched his chance to run across the path of George Washington, the president of the United States. His cup filled to overflowing when they finally met face to face in a shop and it was pointed out to Washington that the small lad with the eager face and bright eyes was his namesake.

To his dying day Washington Irving cherished the memories of the kindly smile softening the solemn face and could still feel the great hand resting on his head.

An accolade which the boy met bravely and treasured all his life, as he did the low spoken words calling down the blessing of God on his tender head. Thus anointed it is no wonder that the facile pen of Washington Irving inscribed such tender understanding lines of Washington.

Perhaps it was not all imagination in the mind of the small boy who used to stand and watch Washington driving in his gorgeous equipage with Mrs. Washington and his step-grandchildren Nelly Custis, ten, and George Washington Parke Custis, eight, that he felt the grave eyes singling him out in the crowd for a special smile.

It is not to be wondered at that he viewed with interest that other lad also named after Washington who had the rare privilege of living with him and hearing at first hand the stories of his experience in the Revolution.

The story of young Washington Irving's studiousness and literary achievements is one worthy of a chapter by itself.

All of us like to think that his genius stemmed from his association with the men and events of early Little old New York.

No one knows the thoughts of pretty little ten year old Nelly Custis as she rode about in the grand carriage and shared the honors of the first president of the United States. But Nelly Custis, properly Eleanor Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's granddaughter and the ward of President and Mrs. Washington, was the apple of the Washington's eye. She lived to a very ripe old age. She practiced the concepts of righteous and patriotic living and love of country which she learned at Washington's knee.

Nelly Custis learned the domestic arts from her grandmother.

Washington used to delight to hear her play with real grace on the harpsichord he paid $1,000 for, especially his favorite tune, "Hail Columbia," written for his inauguration.

The contributions John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States, made to American diplomacy, statesmanship and to literary achievement in this country cannot but hold the imagination.

It is remembered that it was this same John Quincy Adams, a wise bright eyed small boy of seven, who climbed the high hill with his mother, Mrs. John Adams, the Abigail Adams who was the first mistress of the White House to catch the sound of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Over the water they could hear the distant boom of guns and discern the glow of flames across the harbor and seven miles away Charlestown was burning.

The lad stood staunchly by the side of Abigail Adams, history tells us, as she stood on the crest of Penn's Hill watching the drama which was to play such an important part in the history of her country, her
husband and her children. Patriotism flared in young John's heart.

He went through the manual of arms with the other boys.

He was struck with real grief when the older boys marched away and he could not go with them on account of his age.

He had a chance to do his bit when his father was away in protecting his mother and family to the best of his youthful ability.

It was a happy day when he was barely nine he was given the very important job as post rider between the Adams farm and the eleven-mile distant town.

He was eager and grave as he trotted his horse through the early New England countryside and was beaming with delight when he was able to bring his mother the very latest news from his father, John Adams, the camp and the Congress.

The diary habit which has been so very valuable to the archives of this nation was an early one with John Quincy Adams as it was to his father John Adams, second president of the United States. These chronicles give us an insight into the character of the men of affairs of those days and the great events of his long life and career.

The feminine touch in the early history of the nation is one treasured through the ages and without doubt inspired the early patriots to many great and brave deeds. It is interesting to study the childhood surroundings of the women and girls closely associated with the men of early America.

Shining brightly in the galaxy of early American womanhood is that of Mrs. James Madison, the beloved Dolly Madison of song and story.

In May 1768 before the guns of the Revolution began to echo through the land, John Payne and Mary Cole Payne, well-to-do Virginians, living in North Carolina, hung over the crib of their tiny daughter.

As soon as they could they returned to their home in Virginia and the small daughter was christened Dorothea after her cousin, Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge. The cousin, a pretty young girl, nine years afterwards became the wife of Patrick Henry. Dorothea Payne a roughish bright-eyed child with much personal beauty and magnetism even in her childhood, became Dolly to every one.

She played happily in the garden and fields and house of her parents in Hanover, Virginia, with her sisters all of whom grew up to be belles.

John Payne and his wife had embraced the Quaker faith and did not encourage vanity. Old chronicles relate that Mrs. Payne did sew on a mask to protect the rosy face of Dolly from the sun beams after the fashion of complexion preservation of that day pulled a huge sun bonnet down on her head and made her wear long gloves covering her arms and hands.

Relatives gave the pretty child little trinkets and she found much entertainment on the plantation and the neighborhood and acquired social graces early in her life. She was taught housewifery arts, watched her mother train the servants and helped in the care of the sick. She became a rare needlewoman and showed an avidity for study unusual in girls of that day.

When his country called, her father rode away to become a captain in the Continental Army. Dolly Payne was a small happy girl when James Madison of a distinguished Virginia family afterwards to be the president of the United States and her husband was just making his bow into public life. Dolly in keeping with other girls of the Revolution plied her little fingers industriously to aid in the work of making clothing for the continentals.

She probably was put to picking lint also used for dressing of wounds, in those days of lack of the medical knowledge we enjoy today.

The spirit of patriotism and love of country which was so evident in this gracious lady in any station of life she occupied must have been developed in those anxious days of her childhood in Virginia.

When after the war her father freed his slaves and the family moved to Philadelphia the demure and beautiful Quaker girl put her foot on the first rung of the ladder to fame, in her marriage to John Todd.

The flight of Dolly with her two young sons from the terrible pestilence of yellow fever and the death of her husband and son made an interlude of tragedy and grief that did much to mold the character of Mistress Dolly into that by which history knows her. For she belonged to the company of early American youth who faced life with stalwart bravery.

Theodosia Burr was born in 1783 in the days when the American nation was drift-
ing through the shoals of reconversion and reconstruction, financial problems and other problems that beset a new or an old nation after a war. Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron Burr has always captured the imagination of students of our history. The love of a daughter for a father and a father for a daughter glowed brightly through all the high adventures and tragedies of the life of Aaron Burr. This was given more emphasis by the untimely death of this daughter who gave to this man once so popular who can come under the ban of universal disapproval unswerving loyalty and love through the darkest hours of his career. For beautiful Theodosia Burr whose entire girlhood was spent in devoted service and efforts to comfort her father at thirty was lost at sea at the age of thirty when the ship in which she was bound from a southern port to New York was never heard of again.

She spent her early childhood in New York and must have secured much of her love of the arts from her mother as well as her father. For Mrs. Burr was one of the most cultivated women of her times besides being very beautiful and graceful.

Although young Theodosia was very precocious she was never what would be called a “blue stocking” for she loved the lighter side of life as well as her studies. Had she lived longer she might well have written her name high on the literature rolls of early America.

"Zeke! Zeke! you let that woodchuck go." Many of us have read this demand of his father when Daniel Webster a small boy advocate made such a stirring plea for the life of a woodchuck which his brother wanted to kill.

The part that Daniel Webster played in the early years of this nation is written in letter of gold in our history. His powers of oratory, his firm adherence to what he thought was right can be traced back to the boy who was born in 1782 in a New Hampshire farm house. He became an eager student at an early age although his rugged farm parents could furnish educational opportunities of only the most primitive type. He also loved the out of doors and excelled in hunting and fishing. His intellectual gifts were so apparent that his father made great sacrifice to send him to Phillips Exeter and then to Dartmouth College.

His passion for books and learning included the study of great poets, and other great writers and he learned the constitution of the United States from the text printed on a handkerchief when he was a very small child.

He used to recite it to the admiration of his family and their friends. Early in life he was inculcated with a burning championship of justice and fair play such as he exercised in defending the defenseless woodchuck in the family court set up the woods of his father’s farm. His stand on many national issues are still quoted and debated by statesmen and lawyers today.

The company of early American youth of all periods of the post revolutionary, pre-revolutionary period and the glorious revolutionary period itself is legion. Youth who have ever stood out in the history of the nation, taking up the battle where their parents and grand parents left off.

Encouragement and guidance, inspiration of great deeds of great men and women will inspire youth in the march of progress in this generation as it has in all generations of Americans.

Not all the boys and girls of Early America grew up to be presidents and first ladies and great statesmen, but hosts of them were the corner stones of the homes and communities of this nation.
How Peace Came to the Pacific

By Lt. Herbert R. Dwyer

It's a small island. Just one of innumerable little dots in the vast Pacific. Five miles long, three miles wide, located three miles off the northwest end of Okinawa. Peace rumors came over the radio Friday. They sounded good, sounded true. True enough so that some of the troops celebrated. Celebrated as Americans are prone to celebrate. With drinking. This time it's a deadly mixture. Innocent enough prunes, oatmeal, grapefruit juice and other kitchen condiments, and then for the spice, some alcohol. Good clean, deadly alcohol from the cooling system of airplane motors. Probably many drank it. But we have one sure count. The figure is 47. Fifteen of them are counted in the little white crossed cemetery near the sea. The other 32 are blind; will be for the rest of their lives. They will long remember the peace that came over the air that Friday night.

Then we waited on our little island. Rumors and more rumors; waits, messages from the White House to the palace, evasions, hesitations, then finally agreement. The war is over. Now for the peace. Envoys of Japan are to arrive on our island and then transship to American planes for the flight to Manila. They are to arrive on Thursday. Our island troops are notified. We may be present at the air strip and watch events, that make history, in their march into that history. Thursday comes and goes. No envoys. More rumors. Remember back. Who was at the White House on 7 December 1941? They were envoys too. Is this treachery again? More stern directives. This time from Manila. Japan replies. "Envoys will leave Japan August 19."

This is Sunday, August 19th, 1945. Our command says they will arrive shortly after ten AM. Ten AM, 10:30, eleven arrives, no envoys. Now comes new word. They will arrive at 1:30 PM. In white planes marked with green crosses and escorted by American P-38's. We go to dinner a little skeptical. Maybe the war is not over, maybe those fifteen men in the black ground are better off after all. Maybe nothing is true. Then come 12:30 PM and with it a roar of planes overhead, a muted shouting, a rising crescendo, its them, see; the white planes with the black crosses. It's them allright. Get your cameras, get your hats, grab for transportation up to the airstrip. This is a small island. It doesn't take long to get there. 40 thousand that magically appear at the airstrip. Have you ever seen the race track at the county fair on Saturday afternoon with the final heat coming up? The strip of track bordered by the sea of faces and packed humanity held in place by the fence. Here it is the same. Only the fence is small accordions of barbed wire, and it is the Jap race we've come to see. The Jap planes two of them, white, but the crosses look black instead of green, they are betty bombers, they roar across the field once then circle and come back. The planes settle down in for a landing, but pull up and go across the field for the second time. This mass of humanity must make the strip seem narrow to the Jap pilots. They hesitate but then on the third try, they come sliding and slipping in, dropping neatly to the coral runway. They taxi up to the further end and then turn and slowly come back to the South End. The glasslike cover of the cockpit opens and a Jap appears. He directs the pilot down the strip. There is a mumble, and undercurrent in the crowd. But it is not hostile, it's curious. It's an American crowd but a serious American crowd. Everyone is conscious that this is history. The planes are big, two motors, low single wing. The paint job is a hasty sloppy white, beneath the crosses can be seen the red ball insignia of Japan; they look similar to our planes, about as big as our medium bombers. They have the customary gunners, waist blisters and the tail gunners spot. As they wheel on the end of the runway the tail gunner of the lead ship comes into view. All guns have been removed. The plexiglass is gone and the gunner a small scared looking chap sits huddled, practically out in the open. A thought runs through the crowd. If they like suicide so much there's a guy that had a beautiful opportunity. The planes pull in beside two large shiny C-54 transports. They stop, a ladder is put to the door, the crowd tenses. A figure comes down the ladder.
A little man appears, sparse gray hair, no hat, khaki shirt and shorts, white stockings that come just below his knees. He's carrying a brief case, then come some officers in their green uniforms with gold braid and swords. Everyone in green has a sword, fancy ornate black scabbards trimmed with yellow filigree that looks like gold. There are a lot of them, fifteen at least. Then come crew members, they must have brought full crews. There seems to be about 20 of them. They are dressed in dark brown jumpers with what looks like cork life jackets on and highly polished boots coming about halfway up to the knees. They have on brown lined flying helmets. The lining is pure white and looks soft and downy. Everything about their clothes has a look of newness and shinyness. They are all of short stature. The American officers and MPs that are near them tower over them. All except one, he's another civilian, not the one that got off first, he's a good six feet, maybe more and he accentuates it by wearing a white pith helmet.

Everyone is out of the planes and walking on the strip. There is no sound from the crowd. Just a movement and a constant click of cameras. Everyone seems to have a camera from $1.00 box cameras to fancy movie cameras. Everyone wants a picture. This is history.

The American officials greet the Japs. It is a brief and serious meeting, no handshakes, no smiles, no salutes. Only one salute have I seen. That came when an American officer looked in on that scared tailgunner before the plane had actually stopped and the Jap saluted him and the officer without conscious thought returned it.

The Japs now go back to their planes and get their luggage. Each has one or more leather suitcase and brief cases. The ones in green take their luggage to the C-54s. No assistance is offered. The crew members under the direction of three of the officers in green are placed in three command cars and a jeep preparatory to going to where they will remain here on the island until the envoys return from Manila.

An American tractor backs up to one of the planes and hooks on a rope and slowly tows the plane away. The three command cars and jeep with a motorcycle escort goes across the strip. The MPs move a small section of the barbwire accordion, the crowd presses out a small lane, the vehicles wind through. It is a tense and close moment for violence. These Japs are the enemy. They are right in the hands of men who have left home, sweated, and suffered on this lonely island because of them. It would be so easy to reach out, grab one by the throat and put three years of army griping into your grip. But nothing happens. The crowd opens and then closes after them. The cameras still click.

There is a reason for this crowd silence and crowd behavior. It came in an official notice a few days before when we first learned the Japs were to land on our island. It said: “Any violence or outward demonstration might endanger the mission of these envoys and the peace be destroyed.” And what the GI and the officers and Red Cross workers want above all on this island is that peace. Nothing must harm or impair it. So when I say that 40 thousand American soldiers, sailors and marines gathered and watched in silence you can appreciate what peace means to them.

Only once did an ominous rumble go through the crowd. That came when one of the Japs in that rear jeep got into the front seat and gave a toothy smile at the MP driving. The rumble said clearly that this was no time for smiling or laughing from them. And he heard that rumble and understood because the grin disappeared. After the departure of the crew, eyes turned back to those Japs getting into the C-54. Finally they were loaded in, the motors turned over, caught, warmed up, then the planes turned on to the airstrip, taxied into the wind, gained speed along the strip, past the curious thousands of eyes and then gracefully took to the air, circled the field, the escorting P-38s roared over and the cavalcade headed for Manila.

This then was our hour. Our hour of history which will not be history because it will not be remembered. But there is one group that will remember. That group is those 40 thousand that witnessed it and prayed and hoped for peace and had indelibly imprinted in their minds and consciences the scenes of 19 August 1945 on “B” runway IE SHIMA from about 1230 hours to 1345 hours.
THE Annual Autumn State Meeting of the New Jersey D. A. R. was held on Friday, October twenty-sixth at the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark.

Immediately after the processional the meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, followed by Scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. William C. Hoffman, State Chaplain. Miss Margaret D. Grumbine, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee, led in the Pledge of Allegiance, and the American’s Creed. The audience joined in singing the National Anthem, Mrs. Caroline DePeyster Burger, State Chairman of American Music Committee, accompanist.

Mrs. Randolph welcomed guests and members most graciously, making us realize that it was a privilege to be able to meet together again, and enjoy a statewide fellowship.

Mrs. Randolph then presented our Guests of Honor. Interesting messages were given by Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Second Vice-President General, and by Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General, who reminded us of the need of renovation in our New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

The State Regent presented at this time Mrs. Howard G. Dubois, organizing Regent of the Red Mill Chapter, which is to be organized next month, also members of that chapter who were in attendance. Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Vice-President General and National Chairman of Junior American Citizens Clubs, was presented and she expressed her pleasure at being with us.

Guests from other organizations who brought us greetings were:

- Mrs. Charles A. Chaves, State President, Daughters of 1812.

Mrs. Randolph called to our attention that Mrs. Pryor, a New Jersey Daughter, compiled the first edition of this valuable D. A. R. publication, and had assisted with the revisions of the Handbook.

Mrs. Mathias Steelman, President of the State Officers Club, was presented, and she was followed by Mrs. George B. Gallien, President of the Ex-Regents Club, who cordially invited all ex-regents to become members of the Club, to continue the pleasant acquaintances made during their terms of office.

Greetings were brought from the New Jersey S. A. R. by the State President, Mr. Glenn K. Carver, who urged the Daughters to take their rightful place and to do all that they can to preserve unity.

The regent called on the State Officers to outline their work for the year, having each one stress the most important feature of her work.

Miss Mary Ledgerwood, accompanied by Mrs. Burger, gave us much pleasure by singing three stirring songs, the Theme Song from Finlandia, Deep River, and the Recessional.

Several State Chairmen then outlined their work, asking for continued help and interest. The morning meeting was brought to a close by the singing by the assemblage of that grand old hymn, “God of Our Fathers.”

At luncheon a custom was followed which was initiated at the Spring Group Meetings. Instead of having National and State Officers and Chairmen sit at a head table, each officer and chairman was hostess at a table seating eight. Members were free to choose at whose table they would sit. This has proved very popular, as it provides a chance for better acquaintance, and for getting help in solving troublesome questions.

The afternoon session was called to order by the State Regent, followed by singing by the audience of another fine old hymn, “Faith of Our Fathers.”

Mrs. Randolph then presented Mrs. W. Arthur Saltford, National Chairman, Ellis Island Committee, who gave a most interesting talk on our D. A. R. work at Ellis Island and at Angel Island. Mrs. Saltford stressed Ellis Island work, as the work there is best known by our New Jersey D. A. R. After her address Mrs. Saltford was formally presented with a gift from Princeton Chapter by the Regent, Mrs.
Richard T. Anderson. This gift was new office furniture and a new rug for our D. A. R. office at Ellis Island.

Mrs. Saltford said that the first time she sat in the new desk chair and gazed at the new furnishings she really felt like a National Chairman.

This enjoyable little ceremony was followed by an address on “Historic Trees and Sites in New Jersey” illustrated in color, by Mr. Alden T. Cottrell, Assistant State Forester.

This address gave us a better understanding of the care given by New Jersey to our historic trees and landmarks, in order to keep them for posterity. We feel that our State is striving to follow the Biblical injunction found in Proverbs 22.28, “Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set.”

Mrs. Lammers then addressed us on the work of the Junior American Citizens Clubs telling of the need for these clubs, and the good that they accomplish, illustrating her remarks with interesting stories about some of the clubs.

There were further reports of State Chairmen outlining the highlights of their year’s work, and asking help in its accomplishment.

At the close of these reports a meeting, memorable for its enthusiasm and good fellowship, was brought to a close by the singing of America and the Retiring of the Colors.

Marion Boynton McGinnis,
State Historian, New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution.

By invitation of the Melicent Porter Chapter, the Fifty-second State Meeting of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the First Congregational Church in Waterbury, on Friday, October 26, 1945.

Mrs. Arthur Beecher Iffland, the State Regent, presided at the morning meeting which opened with the formal entry of National and State Officers and guests.

The invocation was given by the pastor of the Church, Reverend Byron K. Anthony. Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, led by Mrs. Steddford Pitt, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, the audience joined in singing the “Star Spangled Banner.”

Addresses of welcome were given by the Regent of Melicent Porter Chapter, Mrs. Earl Winfield Pierson and the Honorable John S. Monagan, Mayor of the City of Waterbury, to which Mrs. Iffland very graciously responded.

Many original ideas were expressed in the greetings given by Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, National Chairman of the National Historical Magazine and Miss Emeline Street, Honorary State Regent.

A group of Contralto Solos was very beautifully given by Mrs. Robert Clark Fenn accompanied by Miss Fannie McCormack.

The address of the morning session was given by Reverend John Curry Walker, Pastor of the Second Congregational Church, Waterbury.

Mr. John K. Whittemore, headmaster of the Hillside School for Boys in Massachusetts, told of the work done with the fifty boys now in the school.

“America the Beautiful” was sung by the audience, and the meeting recessed for luncheon.

Mrs. Iffland again presiding, the afternoon meeting opened with the singing of the “Connecticut State Song” followed by greetings from Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, State Vice Regent; Miss Katharine Mathies, Corresponding Secretary General; Miss Mary C. Welch, Vice President General; Miss Edla Gibson, State Regent New York; Mrs. John T. Gardner, Vice President General, Rhode Island. Letters were read from the State Regents of Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts.

In the address of the afternoon given by Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, she spoke on “Some Phases of Education Today”, and told of the wonderful work done in all the D. A. R. schools but nearest her heart perhaps was American International College in Massachusetts.

The singing of America brought the meeting to a close after which a reception and tea was held by the Hostess Chapter for the National and State Officers.

Ida Irene Pooley,
State Recording Secretary.
ATTENTION, PLEASE!

MEMBERS who have been gathering seeds from their own gardens and mailing to Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore, Special Chairman for War Service Gardens, or sending their seeds direct to the veterans' hospitals, can now relax from the task of preparing such seeds. Home grown seeds have proved to be of questionable value, and so none of us will want to send seeds that will not reward the labor of hospitalized service men.

To quote Mrs. Gilmore, "I am sure they (D. A. R. Members) "can understand just how it is that these disabled veterans and heroes of ours, must have every chance for the success of their gardens, and disappointment for them would be most tragic". So let's turn our efforts to buying fresh, new commercially packaged flower and vegetable seeds, and send only sealed, unbroken seed packages.

If there are army or navy hospitals in your locality, members and friends who grow an abundance of flowers may bring much cheer to the wounded and sick veterans with gifts of fresh cut flowers. In that way, our gardens can best serve the veterans' hospitals. Also, we can present growing plants, shrubs, and bulbs to the hospitals, providing the consent of the hospital commander is obtained first.

Mrs. Gilmore's plan of "Flowers from home" can bring much cheer to the hopeless wrecks of the war, who feel that life has nothing left for them but weary years in hospital rooms. D. A. R. members can be depended upon to show appreciation to service men in this way.

The Eastern Division of D. A. R. is fortunate to have as its National Vice Chairman of Conservation, Mrs. R. Winston Holt of Washington, D. C. For years, Mrs. Holt has been demonstrating the practical value of Conservation, both through her outside activities and her home interests. We are indebted to the Washington Star for a brief but enlightening résumé of Mrs. Holt's variety of services to Washington, D. C. organizations. One can readily learn from this item why the states in the Eastern Division of D. A. R. (under her guidance), are active in the many projects for Conservation.

To quote Mrs. Holt, "As a nation we have been learning about better nutrition. But we need a great deal of national conscience, energy and old-fashioned Yankee ambition, to do better on the part of the state, county and community, if we are to avoid some of the mistakes of our immediate past, and to use the knowledge and weapons for health and safety that we have. In normal years, with crops so bountiful that we had to worry about surpluses, our level of national nutrition sagged so low, that four-fifths of our youngsters were shown to be suffering from secondary anemia, and almost half of our 4Fs evidenced scars left by poor diet as children."

Mrs. Holt's concrete interest in better nutrition and food supply, is shown by her own garden which has been a prize winner. She is also deeply concerned with youth problems and advocates co-operating with youth organizations to further the prevention of juvenile delinquency. It is very startling to learn that juvenile delinquency has increased fifty-eight percent during the war. It is the responsibility of each of us to take some part in aiding constructive recreation for youth guidance.

Please write to your National Chairman of Conservation your chapter's plan for participation in such needed work.

Florence H. Patterson
(Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson),
Chairman Conservation Committee.

Junior Membership

Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund

"I don't look after wealth for them... I have got heart and cravin' that my people should grow better."*

*One Man's Cravin'; Pine Mountain Settlement School; Thomas Todd, Printers.

WITH this burning desire for his grandchildren and for his community, "Uncle William" Creek gave the land and was instrumental in founding Pine Mountain Settlement School in 1913. It was
his vision to establish a rural center where his mountain people could learn to live. He believed in democracy, and he was convinced that it could be achieved “by raising children under the right rulings”. His desires and beliefs are those the D. A. R. Juniors hope to further through scholarships for children and youth in our D. A. R. Approved Schools.

For the year 1945-46 the Junior D. A. R. Assembly Committee has awarded seven scholarships: two at Tamasssee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools; and one each at Pine Mountain and Hindman Settlement Schools and American International College.

The scholarships at Kate Duncan Smith and Pine Mountain provide medical and dental care for the children. To date our money at Kate Duncan Smith has helped to pay for a tonsil and adenoid operation, the setting of a broken arm, several eye examinations, and medical treatment for the children. This care helps them gain good health which will enable them to take the best advantage of their educational opportunities. Whenever possible the parents are encouraged to share the expense of medical care to instill in them a feeling of responsibility for their children. Both schools are doing splendid work in preventive medicine.

At the other three schools our money provides scholarships for individual students. Our “scholarship children” at Tamasssee are Doris Nicholson and Eillene Rholette. Doris came to Tamasssee in the fall of 1941 and has held our scholarship since that time. She is an attractive girl of fifteen and in the ninth grade. The D. A. R. Juniors are justly proud of the fine work she is doing at Tamasssee. Eillene is a little girl in the second grade. She is from a large mountain family in South Carolina. Like her older brother and sister, she will do her best at Tamasssee.

Veda Marie Rodgers has been awarded our scholarship at American International College. President C. S. McGown writes that Veda is a good student, and a young woman of excellent character and attractive personality. She is from Madison, Wisconsin. Veda has been entirely on her own resources for several years and has shown both resourcefulness and stability.

While the name of our Hindman “scholarship child” is not available at this time, we know that she is profiting by the educational and industrial training the school offers. There, as in all the Approved Schools, the children perform certain tasks in exchange for their scholarships, thus developing industry and self-reliance.

It is difficult for those of us who have had every educational advantage to realize that, even today, there are children who live in mountainous districts too far from the nearest school to be able to attend regularly. Everything we can contribute as scholarships will open to some of these children the opportunities of a good education and a better “way of life” through education and citizenship training in the Approved Schools. It is your scholarship chairman’s fondest hope that each junior member of our society will help in providing these opportunities. It is our chance to invest in democracy and the American “way of life”. Let’s take advantage of this opportunity!

All contributions to the fund should be sent through your State Treasurer to the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, and should be marked for the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund.

MARY HELEN NORTH, Chairman.

**Ellis Island—Angel Island—Staten Island**

These are busy days under this committee, especially at Ellis Island. There is increased activity, giving Occupational Therapy to many patients as a result of the war, also the many chronic cases among the merchant seamen, lighthouse keepers, coast guard, etc.

Our large workshop at Ellis Island, which is right on the harbor’s edge, formerly was only open afternoons, except in special cases, but at present it is used nearly full time. Officers at the Island often ask to go there for instruction and to use our equipment, also groups of T. B. patients who cannot be allowed to socialize with the other patients go to the shop by themselves in the morning. This is a splendid thing for it does much for them.

Two of our therapists continue to work with patients on the wards in the morning.
and two in the large shop in the afternoon, one therapist being required in the large shop mornings and one in our small shop, off the locked wards, each afternoon from one to three o’clock. Being able to meet in groups of from 6 to 8 and to be kept busy doing work in which they are interested is doing much for these more severe mental cases. A few have improved to the extent that they have been able to work with others in the main shop and a few others have been able to leave the hospital. Recently these men were given a surprise party. The recording machine was taken there so they might enjoy some good music and they were treated to fruit and candy. They enjoyed this greatly and we shall plan to do this occasionally.

I especially wish to tell you of the cooperation of the hospital, for they help us in every way possible, showing their appreciation of what our Society is doing. This summer they painted our entire department and it all looks so clean and new. Last year they gave us an extra room for musical therapy. This room is used almost constantly with splendid results. In the first place this room is so attractive and comfortable and the men exclaim with approval when they enter it. They make good use of the piano and electric recording machine, with the many very fine records which have been given us.

Recently the hospital has given us the use of three more rooms on the second floor. One of these we are using for our wood working equipment, jig saw, etc. This relieves our shop of much noise and confusion. I wish you could see the wall panels which our therapists have made, each tool painted on it in green so that one knows just where to hang each tool.

Another room is being used for art as we have many patients interested in drawing and painting. The third is a utility room, with a sewing machine, electric iron, etc., and our exhibits which we send out to Chapters are stored here and wrapped, and patients come here to press their uniforms when they are being discharged.

All of these extra activities have been made possible without increasing our staff. They all work together so beautifully in the interest of the patients and our D. A. R.

The therapist at Staten Island is helping about 200 tubercular patients, and the service to the U. S. Marine Hospitals and with the Detainees under Deaconess Maurer continues on the West Coast. Chairmen in the Pacific Coast please note that boxes to Miss Maurer should be sent to Miss Katherine Maurer, U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, Appraisers Bldg., San Francisco 2, Calif.

With appreciation to each of you for your interest and gifts to this great humanitarian work of our Society, D. A. R.

BELLE WETHERBEE SALTFORD
(Mrs. W. Arthur Saltford),
National Chairman.

Junior American Citizens

BIRTHDAYS

7th—Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the U. S. (1800).
11th—Alexander Hamilton, 1st Secretary of the Treasury (1757).
17th—Benjamin Franklin, Patriot, Statesman, Inventor (1706).
18th—Daniel Webster, Orator, Statesman, Lawyer (1782).
21st—"Stonewall" Jackson, Soldier, Statesman (1824).
29th—William McKinley, 25th President of the U. S. (1843).
30th—Franklin Roosevelt, 32nd President of the U. S. (1882).

EVENTS

1st—Emancipation Proclamation (1863).
2nd—U. S. Flag first raised (1776).
3rd—George Washington, 1st President of the U. S. (1732).

State Chairmen!!! This is just an extra reminder as your January letter holds full details, but, please remember that, 1. Your reports and Questionnaires MUST reach me ON OR BEFORE March 10th 1946. Please allow for delay in-mails.

2. January 30th is the deadline for pictures of clubs in action for our Exhibit at Continental Congress, so send them at once to Mrs. L. T. Day, 2801 Larcom Lane, Arlington, Virginia. We are very anxious to have every State represented.
3. All National contest material, such as Songs, Poems, and Essays should be sent for judging to our Contest Chairman and National Adviser, Mrs. Asa F. Harshbarger, 1114 S. Sherbourne Drive, Los Angeles 35, California, ON or BEFORE February 15th, 1946. Both State and Chapter Chairmen may send in material to her.

I am looking forward to seeing many State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen at Continental Congress where I hope to feature them at our Breakfast at 7:30 on May 22 at the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel.

Please let me know as quickly as possible if you are coming. If State Chairmen come, ask your State Regents and delegates to come with you, if State Chairmen do not come, ask your State Regents to attend and bring their delegations.

Since we had no Congress last year this Breakfast should be a JUBILEE so come and help make it festive.

Maymie Darnell Lammers
(Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers),
National Chairman.

**National Defense**

As we turn the pages of the year’s calendar and meet 1946 we think of National Defense from within and from without.

A prayer of thanks is in our hearts that this year 1946 may be one of peace. To bring this into realization will need the sincere endeavors of every individual of this country as well as of the peoples of the earth. May we have a peace that will endure longer than a quarter of a century.

Ever since the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals were given to the public as a blueprint for the United Nations Conference at San Francisco, we have urged our Chapter members to become familiar with the program for world reorganization. To aid in this enlightenment material has been distributed by this Committee, including copies of the Charter of UNO, the National Chairman’s report of UNCIO, and other printed items. On October 24, 1945, announcement was made of the ratification of the Charter by the 29th nation, thus making it the law of the land. We have the machinery, and now to put it into operation is the challenge of the world.

This past fall each Chapter was asked to be on the beam in the field of legislation. This covered the subjects of universal military training, scientific research, atomic energy, immigration, naturalization, federal aid for education, socialized medicine, reorganization of the government, appropriation for UNRRA, and reconversion.

Resolutions were adopted on some of these measures by our National Board. We trust you are familiar with them and your Chapters have held discussions on them. We must be alert to what is happening in our national legislative body. Please continue the study of these important measures and watch our Committee’s publication, the National Defense NEWS, for correct numbers to use in writing letters to the members of Congress.

Please continue our program in educating for good citizenship and in participating in the observance of patriotic and national holidays.

Florence H. Becker
(Mrs. William A. Becker),
National Chairman.

**American Indians**

We look with pride upon the First Americans and their contribution in both World Wars. Their record is high both in the number giving voluntary service and in the excellent work done. These men fought for freedom and yet upon returning home they find that even yet the Red Man is far from free. In some states he can not vote; in one he can vote only if he can read and write to the satisfaction
of the election judge. Compare this with "H. R. 511 (Mason), a bill now before congress granting citizenship to many who can not meet the present educational requirements." Education is an effective means through which the Daughters of the American Revolution can help Indians to help themselves. In letters written home from Indians in the service a common request has been to urge their fathers to see to it that their younger sons and daughters learned without fail, to read and speak English. From Bacone College (Oklahoma) of more than 365 students who served in World War II, sixteen are now represented by Gold Stars. At this school at the present time there are nine students with no funds. The school authorities allow them to remain trusting that some means will be provided for defraying the actual cost of keeping them over and above what is credited to them for the labor they are able to perform. This committee is making a great effort to provide for such students as a tribute suitable to offer in memory of the Sixteen Gold Stars recorded on the Bacone Service Flag. An additional fund is to be set apart every year to keep this a perpetual scholarship, "Lest We Forget."

As incredible as it sounds is the fact that in America today in the state of Arizona are perhaps 14,000 or more Indian children who have never had any English education whatsoever. In the years ahead perhaps the government may provide the needed schools, but the present early teen age and younger children will be too old at that future date to benefit from the government educational probability. These children know only how to herd sheep—day in and, day out, day after day again and again they do the same things. Think this over and decide whether the pioneer days are over. If you want the thrill and satisfaction helping to give back to the Indian some of the blessings the White man took from him so many years ago, subscribe for an educational scholarship. The greatest Shepherd known to the Christian world was not satisfied when He had the 90 and 9 but He searched until He had found the lost ONE. He said, "In as much as you did it unto one of the least of these you have done it unto me."

LEDA REX
(Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex),
National Chairman.

Motion Pictures

THE primary functions of the motion picture are to provide entertainment; to disseminate information of global interest, and to facilitate education in class rooms, lecture halls, and other seats of learning, by visual illustration of oral theses.

The educational use of the motion picture began more than six years ago, and now practically all of the 15,000 schools which are equipped to show sound motion pictures are planning lessons around this latter-day asset. Happy indeed is to-day's child who absorbs through motion pictures, history and geography without tears.

When a short subject is seen in the theatres which seems to have valuable information content about peoples of other lands, about outstanding historical characters or events, or about some recent development in science or industry, it is safe to assume that ultimately this film will be shown in class rooms for the instruction of youth.

As an adjunct of this work there have been established in universities and colleges throughout the country, film libraries containing films covering approximately six hundred subjects, emphasizing Vocational Guidance, American History, Mathematics, and certain phases of Biological study. Some Universities are making films for use in the area of medical instruction, industrial engineering, and other scientific subjects, and these have been so carefully prepared that they have value beyond the immediate limits for which they were produced. This necessarily requires some revision in the teacher's training which is taken care of through incorporation in their curriculum of specific instructions in film materials and their utilization for the class room.

One of the important phases of the educational film is emphasized in governmental training of the Armed Forces. Army and Navy students who participated in the war were in large measure prepared for their duties through film training programs.
Thousands of subjects were prepared for their use, and continued diligent research points to hundreds of new subjects produced for the stimulated study of the American soldier and sailor.

Marion Lee Montgomery
(Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery),
Chairman National Preview Committee.

Conservation

Historic Trees of Yesterday and Today

Trees: The world's oldest living things; our most indispensable Natural Resource, the one contributing most to the existence of man, beast, and bird. Without trees the world would be a desert, and no one could live.

Old trees helped earn our title, "America, the Beautiful," and are treasured, today, as links with the past—only living "witnesses" of many far-off events. Sheltering great men; witnessing history-making battles, meetings, and other important, unusual events, their stories of Colonial, Revolutionary and other periods, make ones blood tingle with pride and interest. Primitive man worshiped trees, believing that protective spirits, living in them, were the cause of their tremendous growth, sheltering branches, etc.

D. A. R. Historic Tree work has many aims:—locating and marking these old veterans of other days; sending their pictures and stories to the writer for filing in our albums, perpetuating much hitherto unrecorded history. Giving these trees full, local publicity creates public awareness of their significance and importance, and the need for tree-care and propagation. D. A. R. cooperation constantly adds historic trees to Government and Forestry lists.

State chairmen have complete details regarding small Government booklets on Famous Trees, that, through the writer, are available for Chapter programs, as still another way of developing interest.

Historic Trees of Tomorrow

Our Society deals with past, present, future. Historic Tree work looks, also, to future vital needs. Yesterday's trees won't last forever. Years take their tolls, with unprecedented drains, during this war, when "10 trees per man or woman were necessary to equip and sustain each of the millions in all our Armed Services."

By doing our part, now, our trees march to war will not leave permanent scars!

A Forestry Congress, to formulate constructive post-war Forestry Programs will be called after American Forestry Association completes its survey of the effects of war drains and reconstruction needs.

Future tree-planting is vital as never before. Will D. A. R.s lead in repaying War's debt to Nature, for future generations? Don't wait for the Forestry Congress! Start now! See them!—"Tribute Trees of World War II":—Groves, Forests, Watersheds, Reclamation work, Roadsides,—planted or set aside on public or private properties, by schools, churches, industrial companies, communities, towns, counties, states—honoring all their men and women who "defended and preserved our way of life." Get American Forestry Association's "Memorial Forests" booklet. Consult State Forestry and Highway Commissions for advice and cooperation on local needs and State Nursery trees. (Cork trees ideal for southern States. Planting costs, only).

A new Jersey Garden Club has already started a 5-mile drive of dogwoods!

Special Community Memorials to those who made the Supreme Sacrifice could be Living Christmas Trees, with lights, for Town Squares—the lights from their lives going on through future years!

Forest Trees or Lighted Trees, the "Historic Trees of Tomorrow." Living Tributes and Memorials, larger, more beautiful, beloved, and valuable, through the years. Tomorrow's children proudly saying "They were planted for my grandfather, grandmother, etc."! What pictures to visualize! What inspiration to home-coming men and women! Better than costly, lifeless, useless monuments of bronze, stone, etc.

Will you lead your State or Community? Make it a D. A. R. project, or, better still, a community affair—other groups invited to cooperate; local papers supplying publicity; public subscription fund...
established, etc. Let everyone have chances to help. Make it a heart-warming project.

Maryland planted World I’s first D. A. R. Memorial Grove. What state will be first to plant D. A. R. World War II Tribute Trees?

Mrs. James H. Dorsey, Chairman of Historic Trees, Sub-Committee under Conservation.

NOTE—Your Chairman of Historic Trees offers 4 awards—1 to the first State D. A. R. Society, and 1 to the first Chapter sending to her details and proofs of completed arrangements for Tribute Tree Plantings; and the other 2 to the State and Chapter reporting the first Living Christmas Tree Memorials, complete with lights. (Actual plantings, of course, will have to be according to seasonal requirements of each State). These awards will be four of the prized “Historic Trees” it has been her pride and privilege to propagate and make available for public plantings—a soul-satisfying “hobby”!—Alice Paree Dorsey.

The Daughters are doing exactly what is being done in the public schools in the District of Columbia. Why do not some of you people who are attacking the D. A. R. rise on the floor and advocate taxing the schools of the District of Columbia because they separate the races?

Why do not you rise and advocate taxing every Masonic lodge and every other fraternal organization in Washington that draws the color line?

Why do not you advocate taxing every white church in Washington because they do not invite colored preachers, or pander to another race?

Why do not you add an additional tax on every hotel, every picture show, and every restaurant that draws the color line?

NO: You single out the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of the most patriotic organizations on earth, and attempt to browbeat them into submission because they propose to run their own building in their own way.

You people who are making these attacks are doing the Daughters of the American Revolution a grave injustice, and doing the negroes of this country infinitely more harm than good.

The Speaker: The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.
During the greater part of the months of September and October, 1945, an Exhibition was held at The Corcoran Gallery of Art entitled “Washington After the War.” It was sponsored by the National Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, in cooperation with the Architect of the Capitol, the Public Buildings Administration and the Public Works Administration, Federal Works Agency, the United States Engineer Office, the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, the Director of Highways and the Municipal Architect of the District of Columbia Government, the National Capital Housing Authority, and the Washingtoniana Division of the Public Library, District of Columbia. The Exhibition was highly appreciated by those who are particularly interested in the development of our National Capital and was visited by thousands of persons, including visitors from many States. The Exhibition stressed projects that are in a pending building program for the further development of the City of Washington, and thus quite a number of the designs exhibited were shown here for the first time.

Since our National Capital is developing according to a well-defined Plan, there were shown also at the Exhibition a group of historical maps and pictures, illustrating briefly the development of the city since the preparation of the L’Enfant Plan in 1791. It should be unnecessary to describe these historical exhibits to readers of this Magazine and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, since the subject has been covered in several articles during former years.*

It is our purpose in this article to dwell more particularly on the development of the City of Washington during the past ten years and to explain plans for the “Future Washington” that were shown at the Exhibition.

Needless to say, each War has had its repercussions on the City of Washington, and while World War I brought 80,000 people to this city in six months’ time, World War II far exceeded that number. From 1930 to 1940 the population of Washington increased 36.2 percent, when the population according to the official census was 663,091. This increased to 770,000 by November, 1941, and on September 1, 1942, it had 862,000. By the end of 1943 the population of the city had increased to nearly a million inhabitants and Metropolitan Washington to more than 1,250,000, becoming the fastest growing city in the country.

The expansion of the business of the Government created a need for office space, to say nothing of residential requirements. Fortunately the National Defense Program was begun before Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, when the Public Buildings Administration undertook to design temporary war buildings. Congress wanted them erected on land owned by the Government insofar as possible, and accordingly the Secretary of the Interior permitted their erection on park land, with the understanding that they will be dismantled one year after the close of the War (officially). So far, while hostilities have ended, the temporary war buildings are still in use, but unlike the ones of World War I these are not built so that they could last forever—at the most 10 years we believe.

Among the designs shown at the Exhibition were several of projects that were held in abeyance on account of the War. Notably, the General Accounting Office Building. This building was designated for the square at Fifth and G Streets, Northwest. An appropriation of about $10,000,000 had been made available by Congress and excavations were begun at the site. Now, after an interval of five years, it has been found necessary to provide twice as much space for the General Accounting Office and it is proposed to erect an additional building for it on an adjacent square.

An Administration Building for the United States Bureau of Standards is proposed to house the administrative offices of the Bureau, which are now scattered...
throughout the laboratory buildings. The Institution; 3.50 miles from the White House, has a number of buildings on its grounds that were constructed during the past 40 years, and as is well known it is the most outstanding institution of its kind in the country.

The West Central Heating Plant is to be built adjacent to the Rock Creek Parkway at K Street, Northwest. Congress had appropriated $7,000,000 for it, but construction was held in abeyance on account of the War. It is unique in its design, in that like the Main Central Heating Plant (designed by the late Dr. Paul P. Cret), which heats somewhat over 100 Government buildings, there are no ugly projecting smokestacks in that they are built into the building.

To the south of F Street, Northwest, in the area extending from Nineteenth Street westward to the Potomac River, it is proposed to complete the building begun for the War Department and to the west of it, along the Potomac River, a large Navy Department Building. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was much interested in this, and planned to have a historic ship basin constructed in connection with it, as well as a naval museum.

The National Capital Park and Planning Commission of which Major General U. S. Grant III is Chairman, formulated a large and comprehensive scheme for what has been termed the East Mall, that is the monumental development of East Capitol Street for a distance of two miles eastward from the Capitol to the Anacostia River. It is to be a part of the Central Area of the National Capital (the same as L'Enfant had intended in 1791), which from the Anacostia westward to the Potomac at the Lincoln Memorial would be five miles in length. With this plan carried out our National Capital would have one of the greatest compositions in city planning ever designed for a national capital. There is still necessary Congressional action for adoption of the scheme.

On the recommendation of the National Commission of Fine Arts, the beautiful Folger Shakespeare Library sets the standard for monumental buildings on East Capitol Street. Thus it has been decided to construct, as soon as Congress makes funds available, an Army Medical Library on the square next to the Folger Library, on the south side of East Capitol Street. The building was designed by Eggers & Higgins, Architects, of New York City. Back of these buildings, along Constitution Avenue and Independence Avenue (extended) it is proposed to have Government buildings in limestone.

The District of Columbia Government, through its Municipal Architect, Mr. Nathan C. Wyeth, submitted designs for the new District of Columbia Library at Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, and for the completion of the Municipal Center development in that locality. Numerous public schools, fire and police stations, are also in the "PostWar" program.

The District of Columbia Highway Department, in conjunction with the Public Roads Administration of the Federal Works Agency, exhibited plans for several bridges, notably new bridges at Fourteenth Street to cross the Potomac and South Capitol Street to cross the Anacostia River to the large suburb by that name. Legislation for the former is pending in Congress, while the latter, which was held in abeyance on account of the War, is proceeding in its construction.

The Office of National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, presented for the Exhibition several designs related to the park development of the National Capitol, as well as projects for the development of playgrounds and community buildings.

Closely related to playground development and community building is the plan of the National Capital Housing Authority to clear the city of slums. Congress had decreed that there should be no more alley dwellings by the end of 1944, but the War delayed the work on this project. However, every effort is being made to have all alley dwellings removed from the National Capital within a year or two. The housing shortage is most acute in Washington, and the construction of additional dwellings is slow because of the lack of building material.

A very significant work for "Washington After the War" is the Washington Waterfront Development of the United States Engineer Office. The design shown at the Exhibition illustrates the scheme of development proposed for the Washington Channel, extending along a shore line
fully two miles in length. In addition to a large Fish Market which is there now, it is proposed to build recreational piers, club houses, a steamboat office building, and the like.

A Public Buildings Bill, recently submitted to Congress by President Truman, has been introduced in the House of Representatives as Bill No. H. R. 4276, by the Honorable Fritz G. Lanham, of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Hearings on the Bill have been held. Most of the projects, pertaining to public buildings heretofore mentioned, are mentioned in the Bill and of course the final outcome is dependent upon Congressional action. It is a building program comparable to that which followed World War I, when the Public Buildings Act of 1926 provided for an expenditure of more than one hundred millions for needed public buildings at that time. The pending bill mentions buildings for the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Zoological Park, and several other establishments, and on the whole contemplates an expenditure of about $190,000,000 for new public buildings in the National Capital. Since the City of Washington has become a World Capital that amount is none too large. We have here now a large as well as a beautiful city, which will be an inspiration to the millions who will visit the city for all time.

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55th Continental Congress to Meet May 20-24

The 55th Continental Congress will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., with the Marlborough-Blenheim Hotel as headquarters.

The dates are as follows:

May 16—Executive Committee
17—National Officers’ Club morning meeting-luncheon
17—Afternoon—Registration
18—Board Meeting
19—National Chairmen’s breakfast
19—Memorial Service
19—State functions
20—National Defense Meeting
20—Formal opening of the Congress
21-22-23—Meetings, with adjournments and dinner on 23d.
24—Board Meeting.
News Items
Miss Janet Richards, Chapter Member, National Number 133 Guest of Honor

THE Local Board of the Mary Washington Chapter was entertained on Saturday, November tenth, at the Washington Club, by Mrs. Edward A. Keys, at a beautifully appointed luncheon. A guest of honor was Miss Janet E. Hosmer Richards, who has but recently returned to Washington after spending two months at her summer home in Maine.

A delicious four course luncheon was served. This was followed by the business session, after which Miss Richards talked informally. She recalled interesting and important events incident to the early days of our National Society, and in particular to its fifty-four Congresses. When it is considered that Miss Richards has been a part of every one of these historic assemblages, as delegate, alternate, or committee chairman, as well as in various other official capacities, one realizes how very rich is her store of D. A. R. lore.

Mary Washington Chapter is justly proud of their distinguished member, and the privilege of hearing Miss Richards talk was—as it always is to everyone—a pleasure and an inspiration to Mrs. Keys and her guests.

Katie-Prince W. Esker, Registrar.

Morristown Chapter

MORRISTOWN CHAPTER of the D. A. R. celebrated its Golden Anniversary on Thursday, November 1, 1945 at the Morristown National Historical Park Museum.

The Regent, Mrs. John W. Wehman, gave a timely address of welcome and then introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph and the National Guests and other Honored Guests. These women brought greetings from their organizations.

The feature of the afternoon was the Historical Pageant in spectacular settings with original and attractive costumes worn by the cast of characters including many well-known women of the D. A. R.

Morristown Chapter was organized November 12, 1895 with 12 charter members, including Mrs. Joseph W. Revere, organizing regent.

The chapter, the 11th in New Jersey, has marked and preserved many historic spots in and about Morristown. Markers were erected on the grave of Capt. Adam Bettin at Jockey Hollow, who was killed in the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line in 1781; on the site of the Presbyterian Church used as a smallpox hospital for the army in 1777, and on graves of Revolutionary soldiers in the Presbyterian burying ground and in Evergreen Cemetery. A sundial was placed on the grounds of Memorial Hospital marking the site of a grove where Washington took communion in 1778. The chapter also erected six stone tablets in a series marking the route taken by Washington when he retired to Morristown with the Continental Army after the Battle of Princeton. A boulder with bronze tablet was placed on the Morristown Green on the site of the Morris County Court House, a center of patriotic activity and scene of many famous trials during the Revolution.

During World War I Morristown Chapter supported a French war orphan, purchased Liberty Bonds and cooperated with the Red Cross.

In 1923 the chapter purchased Schuyler-Hamilton House, owned and occupied during the Revolution by Dr. Jabez Campbell, Senior Surgeon of the Hospital Department of the Continental Army. In 1779-80 Dr. John Cochran, Surgeon General of the Continental Army and later Director of Military Hospitals, was quartered in this house and it was there that the courtship of Alexander Hamilton and Elizabeth Schuyler, niece of Mrs. Cochran, took place. The house has been restored and furnished with authentic period furniture and is open to the public.

The chapter has sponsored the Children's
Museum of Morristown and has actively engaged in work in all branches of the Red Cross in World War II.

At the conclusion of the Pageant, an informal reception was held for the National and State Officers, Chairmen, Chapter Regents and Honored Guests.

The huge three-tier birthday cake in gold and blue was cut with a French sword, a museum piece, by the Regent, and shared by all, with other delicious refreshments.

A C. A. R., Miss Eunice Daily, beautifully rendered selections on her Harp throughout the afternoon.

Chapter members celebrated their Anniversary by giving a birthday gift to be used for Schuyler-Hamilton House.

RUTH RINKENBACH
(Mrs. Wm. H. Rinkenbach),
Historian.

D. A. R. Present Two Vehicles to Red Cross

MISS EDLA S. GIBSON of Buffalo, New York State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, formally presented two vehicles from the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the Staten Island Chapter, American Red Cross, during ceremonies held September 28 on the grounds of chapter headquarters, 66 Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton.

The vehicles, a mobile canteen and an oversized station wagon for 16 passengers, were accepted on behalf of the Red Cross by Miss Ethel Fowler, chapter chairman of volunteer special services. She then presented the keys of the vehicles to Miss M. Adelaide Irving, chairman of the motor corps.

Members of the local motor corps will drive the new equipment, while members of the canteen corps will staff the mobile unit which will be used to provide refreshments to servicemen debarking at Staten Island piers. The station wagon will be
used in motor corps work at the piers and in transporting disabled servicemen.

The island Red Cross now has five vehicles provided by the DAR. The gifts were made through the efforts of Mrs. Arnold C. Pouch of 2 Belmont terrace, St. George, who is DAR State chairman of Red Cross.

The Rev. Fred Sellars, pastor of Immanuel Union Church, Westerleigh, pronounced the benediction.

DAR officials accompanying Miss Gibson were Mrs. Ray Erb, regent of Mary Washington Colonial chapter; Mrs. Arthur Wright, regent of Women of ’76 chapter; Mrs. W. R. Donovan, regent of Ellen Hardin Walworth chapter; Mrs. Edward F. Madden, regent of Manhattan chapter; Mrs. Arthur Clark, regent of Fort Greene Chapter; Miss Katharine B. Dodds, past regent, and Mrs. Kenneth Martin, regent of Abigail Cole chapter; Mrs. Louis Kohler, regent of Staten Island chapter; Mrs. J. E. Stannard, regent of Battle Pass chapter; Mrs. W. W. Graham, regent of Washington Heights chapter; Mrs. W. P. Settemayer, regent of Golden Hill chapter; Mrs. Virgil Guernsey, regent of Elizabeth Annesley Lewis chapter; Mrs. W. F. Williams, regent of Rufus King chapter; and Mrs. Edwin Eskin, vice regent of John Jay chapter.

Following the ceremonies a buffet luncheon was served by members of the production group of the canteen corps to DAR guests, Red Cross executive committee members and canteen and motor corps officers. Mrs. Henry Trautman was in charge of the luncheon, assisted by Mrs. Robin Crowley, Mrs. E. B. Cobb, Mrs. Stephen Lukasik, Mrs. John Ford and Mrs. Eva Adams.

**Unusual War Record**

The family of Mrs. Lola Smith Hultz, a member of Elyria Chapter, has a war record unusual even in this era of “all out” participation in the war effort.

Mrs. Hultz’s husband, Major Roy E. Hultz, now stationed at Camp Reynolds, Pa., was a major of infantry with the 37th Division in France during World War I. Their two sons, T/Sgt. William S. and Pvt. Jack Hultz, are in service abroad, the former with Claims Division in France and the latter with the 97th Signal Battalion, APO 197.

**Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, D. A. R.**

The Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, D. A. R., was founded thirty-five years ago in Wollaston, Massachusetts; a part of historical Quincy, birthplace of John and John Quincy Adams, and home of Abigail Phillips, for whom the Chapter was named, and her husband, Josiah Quincy, Jr., “The Patriot,” so called because of his pre-Revolutionary activities in behalf of the colonies.

The Chapter observed its thirty-fifth anniversary on October 15th. Guests included State Officers, among them Mrs. Chester Melendy, State Treasurer and Chapter member, and two charter members, Mrs. William Hingston, and Mrs. Ida F. Waterhouse who, although ninety-two years old, is still keenly interested in the National Historical Magazine and was state vice chairman and chapter chairman of the magazine committee for many years.

In honor of its Regent, Mrs. Alfred M. Lightbody, and a Past Regent, Mrs. William Long, the Chapter recently gave to one of the veterans’ hospitals a Mobile Post Exchange Unit; in effect a miniature store which can be wheeled to the bedside of a patient.

During the year Chapter members have served one day each month at the War Service Rooms, a project of the National Defense Committee of which Mrs. William
Long is State Chairman. And the Chapter has served four times at a Bond Booth; sent twenty-five well-filled Buddy Bags to Ellis Island; given five hundred copies of the Constitution of the United States of America to the Boys’ Club of Boston; and, at the annual meeting of the Chapter had the pleasure of announcing the award of the Girl Homemaker’s State Scholarship of one hundred dollars to Miss Phyllis Lamer, the Chapter’s Good Citizen Pilgrim.

Plans for the year include a tea and entertainment for three hundred veterans at Cushing General Hospital, Mrs. Carl Bachelder, Red Cross Chairman in charge; a Bazaar and Bridge which will supply funds for Chapter projects including the completion of the Student Loan Fund in memory of the founder of the Chapter, Mrs. Mabel W. Jones; and the Chapter will continue to be active in the support of National, State and Community projects.

MARY GALE HANSON,
Rec. Sec., Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter, D. A. R.

Golden Jubilee of Bonny Kate Chapter

BONNY KATE CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R., of Knoxville, Tennessee, celebrated the 50th Anniversary of its organization at a beautifully appointed luncheon on October 7, 1943, at the Hotel Farragut with the Regent, Mrs. Albert Craig, Presiding. There was a large attendance of members and guests present. The speaker for the occasion was Dr. Robert Kincaid of Lincoln Memorial University who gave a splendid address. Mrs. Willard Steele of Chattanooga, Past Curator General, made a very interesting talk. Guest Regents from neighboring Chapters were introduced and spoke briefly.

A feature of the luncheon was the cutting of the large birthday cake by the Regent, disclosing two $25.00 War Bonds, a dollar for each of Bonny Kate’s years.

A “Golden Jubilee” project was the complete history of the Chapter from its organization by Miss Mary Boyce Temple at her home in 1893, compiled from the minutes, by the Vice-Regent, Mrs. Benjamin B. Cates, and dedicated to Miss Temple. Each member was presented with one of the booklets.

Another project was the presentation of a beautiful silk flag to Tyson House Chapel, in memory of Mrs. L. D. Tyson, second Regent of the Chapter. The Tyson home has been made a Student Center for the University of Tennessee, through the gift of Mrs. Kenneth Gilpin of Clark County, Virginia in which she memorialized her parents, Senator and Mrs. Tyson.

During the Third War Loan Drive Chapter members sold over $40,000.00 in Bonds. The Chapter was 100% in Red Cross work, and all war activities, both in World War I and II.

Naturalization of immigrants, patriotic education, marking of historic spots, four being on the Boone Trail, graves of Revolutionary soldiers, restoration of the Gov. William Blount Mansion, the first frame house built west of the Allegheny Mountains, completion of the Tennessee D. A. R. Hall at Lincoln Memorial University, and fulfilling all the National Society’s obligations, have placed Bonny Kate Chapter in the forefront of the National Society.

Such men as Admiral Dewey, Richmond Pearson Hobson, Admiral Schley and Commander Valentine Nelson of the Navy unveiled some of the markers, as guests of the Chapter, and five Presidents General have been entertained, and numbers of National officers.

The following twelve Regents have served the Chapter: Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Mrs. L. D. Tyson, Miss Ella Hunt and Mesdames Charles A. Perkins, Henry O. Milton, Jonathan Tipton, Joseph W. Sneed, Benjamin B. Cates, Samuel Arnell, E. L. Thomas, F. Edward Barkley and Albert L. Craig.

The seventeen chapter members were: Miss Temple, Mesdames L. D. Tyson, Lucy G. Finegan, Chalmers Dedeckier, Adrian Terry, R. M. Rhea, William Meek, Jonathan Tipton, Edward T. Sanford and Misses Mary Henderson, Clarissa Terry, Geraldine Anderson, Sara Webb, Pauline Woodruff, Anne Henderson, Harriet Terry, and Ella Young, most of whom have passed to the “Great Beyond.”

ALICE SMITH CATES
(Mrs. Benjamin B.),
Vice Regent Bonny Kate Chapter,
D. A. R., Knoxville, Tennessee.
Cornwall Dedicates Living Maple Tree

On a rainy Sunday afternoon in July, many people gathered at the Chapter House of Mary Baker Allen when a Vermont maple tree was dedicated as a living tribute to the men of World War II. Among those present were one Spanish War Veteran, several from World War I and four from World War II. Miss Beulah Sanford was chairman of the day and read a poem entitled, "He Who Plants a Tree." The Chapter regent, Miss S. Marguerite Lane, who dedicated the tree said in part, "On the walls of our chapter house are inscribed the names of 78 men from Cornwall who fought in the Revolutionary War; in the park we see a granite shaft dedicated to the 63 men who fought in the Civil War. This shaft bears the impressive inscription, 'Cornwall Remembers.' " There is also in the chapter house a list of 34 men and two women who served their country in World War I.

Now we have remembered the 44 men of World War II who have served from our fair town. To honor those of our citizens who have or are still serving, our chapter has dedicated a Vermont Maple tree. Long may it stand erect, not only a memorial of heroic deeds for liberty and justice and true republican government but as an inspiration to us and all who come after us.

Attorney John Conley accepted the tree in behalf of the servicemen, symbolic of the sturdy character of the men of Vermont. The chapter trio sang and Col. McLane, a resident of Cornwall, spoke for the fathers of servicemen.

The Servicemen's scrapbook, so neatly and carefully prepared by Mrs. Arthur Parkhill and Miss Marion Parkhill, was on display.

Prof. Prentice of Middlebury College gave many suggestions how one might help the returned veteran adjust himself to varying world conditions. Above all, he said, be patient, be understanding be proud of them and make them feel we need them in our task of building the America that is yet to be.

Mary Baker Allen Chapter

Thirty-one members of the Mary Baker Allen Chapter were luncheon guests Wednesday, September 12, of Mrs. Joseph Davies, a member of the chapter and wife of the ex-ambassador to Russia, at her palatial summer home, "Topridge" on Upper St. Regis Lake in the Adirondacks. The trip was made by bus from Middlebury to the lake where the party was met by motor boat and taken across the lake. They were met at the dock by Mrs. Davies' daughter, Eleanor, and Secretary, Miss Wells, and escorted to the Indian House where they were greeted by Mrs. Davies. Mrs. Runyan and Mrs. Houston, friends of Mrs. Davies, showed them a marvelous collection of relics. They were soon surprised to learn of the presence of and be introduced to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, and Mrs. Marshall, Hon. Joseph E. Davies, ex-ambassador to Russia and Actor Walter Houston, who portrayed Mr. Davies in "Mission to Moscow."

They were then escorted to the Russian House where there were many rare specimens of china, a Russian stove and works of art on display. A delicious luncheon was served at the Indian House dining room, after which the business session of the chapter was conducted by the regent, Miss S. Marguerite Lane. Devotionals were led by Mrs. Maurice Bingham and Mrs. Eleanor Post Close deBekessy was welcomed as a new member. Mrs. Estelle Witherell explained what is proposed to be done with the DAR property in Addison and Mrs. Maude Pratt told the guests about the dedication of the maple tree in honor of veterans of World War II of Cornwall. Miss Jessie Lane was chairman of the program and presented the chapter trio, Mrs. Maurice Bingham, Mrs. Harry Webster, and Miss Marion Parkhill, who sang "O Mighty Land" by Sibelius and "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes."

General G. C. Marshall then spoke on the reason for the slowness of demobilization of the army and stressed the point that the women of our land are the greatest contributing factor in the bringing of peace to the minds of the boys returning to civilian life. Hon. Davies told of what
our relation should be with Russia and paid tribute to his wife for what she has meant to the people of Europe. He likened General Marshall to General Washington and revealed a deep spiritual understanding. Actor Walter Houston spoke briefly and mentioned that he hoped he would be able to portray General Marshall as he had Mr. Davies. Members were reminded to display their flags on Constitution Day, September 17. The meeting adjourned, to meet again Oct. 12 at the Chapter House, Mrs. M. A. Mingham, hostess.

Before their departure, the gracious hostess, Mrs. Davies, accompanied her guests on the tour of the spacious grounds of her estate. Tea and cakes were served and Mrs. Runyan poured. The party started on their homeward journey, across the lake, by bus to Middlebury, filled with memories of a day of real pleasure and worthwhile adventure and inspiration.

MRS. HORACE M. PRATT, Historian.

Lexington Chapter, D.A.R., Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

THE Lexington Chapter, Lexington, Massachusetts, held two meetings with appropriate ceremonies on Thursday, September 27th, in Cary Memorial Hall, marking its Fiftieth Anniversary. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Albert G. Frothingham; the invocation was given by Mrs. Charles W. McIntosh. The afternoon meeting paid special tribute to Miss Susan Wood Muzzey, only living charter member, and the following ex-regents: Mrs. Everett J. Leavitt, Mrs. Charles M. Collins, Mrs. Edward L. Child, Mrs. Clarence Shannon, Mrs. Norman Ellard, and Mrs. Medora Crosby, one of its first regents.

Over seventy guests, including State Regent Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten; Librarian General Mrs. Frederick G. Smith; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Honorary State Regent and National Chairman of the National Historical Magazine Committee; also other state officers were: Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Chaplain; Mrs. Willard F. Richards, Recording Secretary; Miss Ruth Drowne, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. C. F. Melandy, Treasurer; Mrs. William A. Pierce, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, Registrar; Mrs. William P. Burnham, Librarian; Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Curator.

The charter of the Lexington Chapter is framed in timber taken from the original Old Belfry and may be seen on the walls of the Hancock Clark House. This chapter raised over nine hundred dollars toward the preservation of the Hancock Clark House. It also placed the boulder on the Battle Green, which marks the original site of the Old Belfry. The first regent was Sarah Bowman Van Ness.

The guests were entertained with a musical program by Miss Claire McDonough, Soprano; and Mrs. Harry N. Cohen, Accompanist, following the reading of the chapter's history by Mrs. Charles M. Collins, custodian. Miss Minnie C. Hood gave the message of Welcome, to which the State Regent responded.

Dr. Charles H. Tozier, Research Fellow in Visual Education of Harvard University, showed his pictures in natural color of the Restoration of Historic Williamsburg, Virginia; these were repeated in the evening which meeting was open to the general public.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Albion W. Shaw, Mrs. Roy D. Keene, Mrs. Henry L. Wadsorth; while Mrs. Robert J. Fawcett, assisted by Mrs. Edward Bernier, Mrs. Alden Burrell, Mrs. George E. Smith, served the refreshments. Mrs. George W. Sarano had charge of the decorations. Much success is due to the publicity given by our press relations chairman Miss Millicent Taylor, a new member of our chapter.

Narragansett Chapter

ON September 12th Narragansett Chapter, D.A.R. of Kingston, R. I., celebrated its fiftieth birthday at a meeting held at the Larchwood Inn in Wakefield.

Soon after Mrs. Hiram Hunt and her sister joined the National Society she began organizing a Chapter. In February 1895 at the first State Conference which she at-
tended she was asked how often the Chapter met. When she replied, "Three times a day," much surprise was expressed. When she explained that so far she and her sister were the only members and since they lived together they met at the family table, then her levity was forgiven. Others soon joined them and in Sept. 1895 the Chapter was organized with fourteen members. One of them, Miss Emily T. Lane, is living today, An open meeting was held when the Charter was presented with the State Regent, Miss Mary Ann Greene, as honored guest.

Narragansett Chapter has always been interested in the history of South County. In 1907 the Chapter placed a bronze tablet on the historic old Court House at Kingston which housed the State Assembly from 1776-1791. They erected two monuments, one of which marks the grave of Ebenezer Adams, Captain of Artillery in the Revolution; the other marks "God's Acre," an ancient burial lot at Tower Hill.

Two outstanding events of the fifty years are a Loan Exhibit of over a thousand articles of olden days and a Washington Birthday Celebration, in which members in costume presented tableaux to illustrate an account of events in the life of Washington presented by Mrs. William J. Mowbray.

Good Citizenship Awards have been given each year, two Student Loans established, flags have been presented to Girl Scout Troops and National Defense and Red Cross activities of World Wars I and II were enthusiastically supported.

We are happy and proud of our work of fifty years.

At the anniversary meeting a portion of the organizing Regent's 25th Anniversary report was read. The Secretary read the secretary's first report, also, an account of the presentation of the Charter was read. A most interesting paper, "Early Days at Kingston," was prepared and read by Mrs. Marshall H. Tyler. Refreshments were served by the Hostesses, Mrs. D. W. Hoxie and her daughter, Miss Emily Hoxie. Mrs. George E. Adams, the member present who had served the Chapter over the longest period of years, was given the honor of cutting a birthday cake beautifully decorated with confections of sweetpeas and rosettes.

So we carry on with courage and hope that in the years to come Narragansett Chapter may serve our community and our country with the same spirit of endeavor as in the past.

(Miss) Mary D. Whaly, Regent.

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A Letter from Mr. Pegler

Dear Mrs. Talmadge:

The response from the ladies of the D. A. R. to the story which I wrote recently concerning Hazel Scott has been so large that I have had to abandon my conscientious attempt to answer the letters individually.

I wonder, therefore, if you could find some way to express my appreciation to them in some national publication of yours.

Sincerely,

Westbrook Pegler.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, D. A. R. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.
Parliamentary Procedure

“No two Vice Presidents General shall be members of the Chapters of the same state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States.”

National Constitution, N. S. D. A. R.

Article IV Page 7

The above quotation from your National Constitution was a question during the last National Election and it is coming to the front at this present time as if it had never been asked before. During the campaign previous to the last election in 1944 this question was “kicked around” like a proverbial football, and no matter how it was answered any number of members felt that they had the right to present a candidate for Vice President General endorsed by the state notwithstanding the fact that it was well known that there was already a candidate, listed as a cabinet officer definitely named within their state.

It is true that we have no mandatory rule affecting the nomination of a candidate for the office of President General, and we have never had a ruling that candidates for cabinet office must be endorsed by their state either. It has always been conceded that a candidate for President General has the right to ask candidates to come on her ticket as officers those women with whom she may work to greater advantage and who will serve her loyally and with greater unity of thought and purpose.

However, I will say, it has always been conceded (though not a mandatory law) that it strengthens the position of a candidate to have the backing of her own state, and a candidate for any office would do well to have the endorsement of her state back of her. Now, as before, the question comes up as to whether there may be two candidates on the same ticket from the same state and whether there may be two candidates from the same state on different tickets. In both cases I would say “yes,” there may be two candidates from the same state on the same ticket and there may be two candidates from the same state on different tickets. Nearly always, as I said before, the latter situation will cause a “split” in the state organization, and that is to be regretted if things are carried to such a point.

If you are still using an old copy of your National By Laws, I must remind you that one of the amendments adopted at the Fifty-second Continental Congress is in Article IV, Section I on Page 7. The newly amended section now reads as follows: “No two Vice Presidents General shall be members of the Chapters of the same state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any other country geographically outside of the United States.”

There are eighteen Vice Presidents General endorsed for office by their respective State Conferences. The First Vice President General, the Second Vice President General, and the Third Vice President General are Cabinet Officers and do not have to be endorsed by their state. At the same time, we have the rule in Article IV, “No two Vice Presidents General shall be members of the Chapters of the same state or territory, etc.” Confusing as this is—this means that a Cabinet Officer and a Vice President General (who shall have been endorsed for office by her state respectively) may be candidates for office from the same state, carrying at the same time the proviso that no two Vice Presidents General may be candidates at the same time.

A state cannot ENDORSE a candidate for the office of Vice President General (one of the eighteen to be ENDORSED by her State Conference) and at the same time ENDORSE a First Vice President General, a Second Vice President General, and a Third Vice President General though they are classed officers.

The question came “Why couldn’t we have these candidates for Vice President General from the same state as they all may not be elected?” My answer would be given along the same line. If two candidates for Vice President General from the same state were elected, who would say which one would serve?

Another question asked is this: Could a candidate on the ticket of Mrs. A. be
elected if the candidate, Mrs. B., for the office of President General, and the rest of her ticket were elected with the exception of this one?” As I told you before, we elect by a majority vote and if Mrs. Jones, who is one of the candidates for a Cabinet Office on Mrs. A.'s ticket gets more votes, or the majority of votes for the Office of Recording Secretary, we will say, and Mrs. B. is elected with her entire ticket with the exception of the Office of Recording Secretary, Mrs. Jones having the required number of votes is elected on Mrs. B.'s ticket though she was a candidate on the ticket of Mrs. A. This Mrs. Jones may be a very popular woman and if she receives the majority of votes, she certainly would be elected on the other ticket. To the question, “May we split our tickets and vote for whom we please,” is answered by “Yes.”

I want to repeat over and over again that: “A majority of the votes of the Continental Congress shall elect” and that means that it shall require a majority of the votes for an office, not for all offices. Each office is considered separately in determining the majority necessary. For instance, if there are two thousand votes cast for the office of President General, it will require one thousand one to elect a President General. And, if, at the same time, there are eighteen hundred votes cast for the office of Vice President General, it will require nine hundred and one votes to elect a Vice President General. In other words, the majority for one office has nothing to do with a majority of another office.

Twice before I have written in my articles about “PLUMPING” and I will pass along a line of that same information again for I believe it will be appropriate right here.

The habit of “PLUMPING” was an old English one, and Webster’s new “International Dictionary” has this to say:

“English Elections—a vote or votes given to one candidate only, when the voter might vote for more than one for the same office, as for several candidates for the City Council, etc.”

It appears as though the old trick of “PLUMPING” is something you can’t do much about. Each one has a right to vote for whom she pleases. I have heard members say openly, “Well, I don’t know her so I’m going to vote for the ones I do know,” which meant that she voted for three or four instead of seven. Isn’t it a fact that it would be a very easy matter to find out something about the other three candidates for they may be just as worthy and just as deserving of the honor as those three or four women she decided to vote for because she knew them.

I have said over and over that there should be some way, and an organization such as ours should find THAT WAY—to see to it that this mode of procedure is made unpopular, for I am sure that you can see why it is unjust and unfair not to vote for the full number to be elected. (Of course, at this time I am referring to our list of candidates for the office of Vice President General.) We all know that there is no way to compel a voter to vote unless she chooses to do so. That is our inherent right in a Republic such as ours. Elections are and should always be free and any voter has the right to vote for whomever she may please for any office regardless of the fact that the candidate may be on one ticket or the other, or on no ticket at all.

When it comes to the member of an organization putting in a blank ballot or not voting at all, I will always contend that this is a matter of standards of citizenship and again I say an organization such as ours must learn to raise our standards higher and realize to a greater extent our responsibilities to our National Organization as a whole. The part played by our National Society in this great land of ours is one of recognized power and capacity for performing the duties of citizenship efficiently and effectively.

The question has been raised often as to why we do not limit the number of candidates for the office of our Vice President General, only allowing the number of candidates to announce, necessary to fill the respective vacancies. There is no limitation prescribed in your National By Laws at the present time. “There are certain restrictions and limitations as to who shall be eligible to office and to the same office for successive terms and to others who shall be eligible to any of the National offices, etc.

See Article II, Pages 9 and 10 of your National By Laws.

At our Fifty-third Continental Congress
in 1944 we elected six Vice Presidents General and besides we elected First, Second, and Third Vice Presidents General.

This past year (1945) has been one of drastic changes which we were forced to make by the Emergency War Acts which were orders direct from the Government through the Office of Defense Transportation. It was necessary to cancel the Congress of 1945 and to cancel the Annual State Conferences of all states in accordance with the request outlined by the Office of Defense Transportation.

May I say right here that it was only the fair thing to cancel the Annual State Conferences for all states for the simple reason that it would not have been the fair thing to discriminate against states holding State Conferences during the spring of the year and allowing the states who held their State Conferences in the fall of the year to go ahead with their elections and their endorsements for National Officers. What is fair for one is fair for all, and at the February Board Meeting, 1945, the motion was passed that: "Because many states cannot hold their conferences, this Board may vote that all states cancel their Annual State Conferences this year in order that the D. A. R. be one hundred per cent in voluntarily complying with the demands of the Office of Defense Transportation."

States may hold their Annual State Conferences in 1946 as early as they wish so as to line up their elections and endorsements in plenty of time for the Congress which will be held the week of May 19, 1946. May I ask you to look in any Webster's Dictionary and you will find that the word "cancel" does not mean "postpone," but it does mean to "omit, abrogate, expunge, abolish, erase, revoke."

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter

THE twenty-fifth birthday celebration of the Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter, and luncheon to the retiring Regent, Mrs. Ernest F. Dow, was held at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, May eighth. On the tables were colorful bouquets in silver containers, and the head table was also beautified by Mrs. Cooper's arrangement of Japanese apple blossoms.

Among the distinguished invited guests were the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten; Librarian General, Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith; Honorary State Regent and former Registrar General, Mrs. Frank L. Nason; and State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Harry Barlow, who were introduced by Mrs. Dow, and responded with brief remarks.

A letter was read from our Founder and Honorary Regent, Miss Annie Sanford Head, a great, great granddaughter of the Lydia for whom she named the Chapter. A shut-in for six years, she is not inactive, and is keenly interested in the Chapter. She has received a medal from the British War Relief for her record in knitting.

Mrs. McQuesten installed the newly elected officers and presented Mrs. Dow with an Ex-Regent's pin. She also complimented the Chapter upon its excellent record and expressed her good wishes to the new officers.

The birthday cake was cut by the Ex-Regent after a great, great granddaughter of Lydia Partridge Whiting had cut the first piece.

The Chapter now numbers eighty-four, twenty-eight comprising the Junior Group, which celebrates its tenth anniversary in November. These Juniors have rendered useful service in government positions and in other forms of patriotic work.

Under the gracious leadership of our new Regent and with the continued co-operation of the members, we expect in the future as in the past "to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

ANNE SANFORD THOMPSON,
A great, great granddaughter of Lydia Partridge Whiting.
IN response to inquiries about our National Archives and what it contains we will each month give excerpts from their Catalog of Exhibits, Circular 6, issued in October 1944.

The National Archives building is located at 8th & Pennsylvania Avenue. Is open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. except Sundays and holidays, closed at 6 p.m. on Saturdays.

Revolutionary Documents—Records in the National Archives for the Revolutionary period are not extensive because few of them came into the custody of agencies of the Federal Government. The orderly book shown contains Gen. George Washington's order of August 7, 1782, creating the award of the Purple Heart. Given to only three men during the Revolution, the award was revived in 1932 in honor of Washington. Today it is still a symbol that "the road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all," as Washington's order concludes. Statements of the accounts of the paymasters of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware are contained in another Revolutionary War document displayed. It was damaged by fire when the public buildings of Washington were destroyed during the War of 1812. Subsequently it fell into private hands and in 1883 was presented to the State Department where its condition was noted as "beyond restore." After its transfer to the National Archives, however, it was repaired by the process of lamination and bound.

* * *

PENSION RECORD
Squire Boone
widow Anna

Widow—File 8372. South Carolina Service.
Date of Application—October 28, 1839.
Her claim was allowed.
Widow—age—born June 23, 1765.
Residence at date of application—Todd County, Kentucky.
Soldier resided at date of enlistment—Camden District, South Carolina.

Enlisted June or July 1777—served three months as Sergeant under Captain John Cook, Colonel Robert Goodwin.
Enlisted June or July 1779—served three months as Sergeant under Captains John McChord and Robert McGowan, Colonel John Russell.
Soldier enlisted 1780 and served until 1783 as Sergeant in Captain William Hays Company.
Was frequently engaged against the Indians and was wounded in Battle of the Lower Blue Licks for which he was pensioned from September 9, 1809.
He also served under General Clarke in the expedition against the Pique towns.
Soldier was the son of Samuel Boone and nephews of Daniel Boone. He was born October 13, 1760, married September 1, 1784 in Fayette County, Kentucky, Anna Grubbs. He died June 28, 1817. There were fifteen children.
Original family record mostly in handwriting of Squire Boone the Revolutionary Soldier.
"Squire Boone was born October 13, 1760. Anna, his wife, was born June 23, 1761. Squire Boone and Anna Grubbs were married September 1, 1784.

CHILDREN
Thomas Boone born Dec. 24, 1785.
Susanna Boone born Jan. 28, 1787.
Lucy Boone born Oct. 13, 1792, died Oct. 18, 1823.
Cintha Ann born May 11, 1795.
Nancy born Dec. 24, 1811 or 12.
Polly born Jan. 27, 1814.
Samuel born Sept. 2, 1797, died May 29, 1835.
Squire J died July 26, 1836.
Ira born Dec. 17, 1799.
Isiaah born March 7, 1802, died Nov. 23, 1835.
Dardamia born Oct. 11, 1804, died August 1826.
Higginson Grubbs born Nov. 23, 1806.
Levi born Dec. 8, 1808.
There were 15 children in all.
Only 13 listed above.
From original pension application.

PENSION RECORD
JOSEPH LEE
WIDOW ELEANOR

F File No. 6345.
Certificate No. 19316. Issued August 26, 1833.
Act of June 7, 1732. At $46.66 per annum. From March 4, 1831. Indiana Agency.
Private—New Jersey and Pennsylvania Service.
Application for Pension—October 24, 1832.
Born April 22, 1762, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.
Residence at date of application—Decatur County, Indiana.

Residence at date of enlistment—Hunterdon County, New Jersey and Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

Enlisted June 1778 under Colonel Chambers, Captain Abram Conover. Joined General Washington’s army at Monmouth Court House and was in the battle at that place 1778 and the rest of the day was a guard for the baggage. Marched with main army to Brunswick and there dismissed until further orders.

Was kept as a Minute Man and frequently called out on alarms. Served under same Captain 1779-1780 and was stationed at Bound Brook and Brunswick. Served in New Jersey ten months.

In December 1780 removed to Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and in the following spring was drafted under Captain Fallowel a Major Joseph Heart, Colonels name not remembered, the Lieutenant was William Scout. Marched to Newton and remained there some time, then to Trenton, New Jersey. Served two months.

The following fall he joined the Company of Captain Andrew Buskirk and marched to Newtown, Pennsylvania, then to Germantown and was dismissed.

He married in Harrison County, Virginia, November 10 or 12, 1787 or ’8 Eleanor Davison (or Davidson). He died at Decatur County, Indiana, August 24, 1837, where he had then resided for the last fifteen years. Previously thereto he had resided in New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky.

List of his children—from Family Bible (copied 1846):

- Andrew Lee, born August 28, 1789, now dead.
- Ann, born May 20, 1790, living.
- Hannah, born September 2, 1793, dead.
- Elizabeth, born August 27, 1796, living.
- Rebecca, born September 6, 1798, living.
- May, born February 16, 1801, living.
- Joseph, born March 12, 1803, living.
- Davison, born June 8, 1805, living.
- Eleanor, born June 16, 1807, living.
- Martha, born December 10, 1810, living.
- Susannah, born August 4, 1813, living.
- Perry, born June 20, 1817, living.

* * *

PRESENTED BY

CAROLYN CORNWALL AUSTIN MILLER

Copied from “Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War in America”—By Alex Garden 1822, Page 165

Exiles to Saint Augustine

Edward Blake
Joseph Bee
Richard Beresford
#John Berwick
Robert Cochran
Benjamin Cadworth
Henry Crouch
John Splatt Cripps
Elijah Isaacs
Christian Peters
Griffith furtherford

David Ramsey
Edward Darvel
Daniel De Saussure
#Thomas Ferguson
George Flagg
#Christopher Gadsden
(Lient. Governor of S. Carolina)
William H. Gibbs

In 1822 but these survived #

Signers of the Declaration marked thus %

Edward Rutledge was another Signer not given in this list, taken prisoner brought to St. Augustine from Charleston to Imprison in Fort Marion, 1780.

* * *

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATION 1912, PAGE 152-3.

The practice of double dating between January 1 and March 26 through 1675/6 until the introduction of the New Stile in 1752, is retained to prevent confusion. Prior to 1752 the Civil Year began in March which is called the 1st month, April the 2nd month often expressed thus 25(2) that is the 25th day of the 2nd month. To render this old style into the new the 1st month must be counted as the 3rd month and ten days added to all dates between 1582 and 1700.

* * *

“Jacob Chapman, minister in Marshall, Clarke County, Illinois, for ten years, returned to Deerfield, New Hampshire, and then went to Kingston, where he died.

He evidently brought all his records with him as we now have several volumes at the Historical Society and I felt that these might be helpful to some descendants of those pioneers.” The above is quoted from a letter from Mrs. Evelyn P. Rowell, Registrar of Rumford Chapter,. D. A. R. of 55 Rumford Street, Concord, New Hampshire, and the following list, beautifully typed double space, is another manifestation of that “Good Member” policy of helpfulness.
MARSHALL, ILLINOIS

Baptisms by Rev. Jacob Chapman

1854, June 2—David Tower.
Benjamin Franklin, infant son of Isaac and Salome Irwin.

Elizabeth Jane, infant of William and Mary Dougan.
June 4—Susan Frances, infant of Nathan and Sarah Caldwell.

Dec. 3—Thomas Jefferson, infant of I. P. and Mary Cooper.

John Levi, infant of John W. and Mary Murphy.

1855, Mar. 3—Eleanor, infant of Robert and Catherine Huston.

Sarah Melissa, infant of Robert and Harriet Hawkins.

Willie, infant of S. F. and Elizabeth Andrews.
June—Cassius Fremont and Uri Dean, sons of Uri and Lavinia Manly.

Frances H., Jane Newman, of George and Dorcas Newman.

Fleming Rice Payne, son of Elsa and Jane Neal.
July 19, 1854.

Dec. 1—David Thomas, infant of John A. & Nancy Black.

1857, Feb. 28—Margaret Matilda Tutt, on Profession of Faith.

Anne, infant of S. F. & Elizabeth Andrews.


June 7—Henry Byron Kille.

Louisa Olive, infant of Robert and Harriet Hawkins.

Sept. 5—John Francis and Nathaniel, sons of James Moore.

Charles Andrews, son of Henry B. and Mary Ann Kille.

Mary, daughter of Nathan and Sarah Caldwell.

Dec. 6—Miss Mary Catherine Tutt, on Prof. of Faith.

1858, Mar 7—Horace Weatherwax and Mary Ann Hanks, on Prof. of Faith.

July 3.—Florence Louisa and Mary Cecelia, daughters of M. K. and Emily Lemon.

1859, Feb. 13—John Wesley Starks and Frances Snively.

May 7—Mrs. Charlotte L'Hote.

Sept. 18—Clayton, son of M. K. and Emily Lemon.

Dec.—Mary Howe, infant of S. F. & Elizabeth Andrews.

1860, Apr. 1—Adelaide R. Barber and Hannah Kimball Greenough, on Prof. of Faith.

May 5—Charles Summer, infant of M. K. & Emily Lemon.

May 6—Frances Margaret, wife of Mat. C. Linn.


Sept. 22 Mary Frances and George Lowry, children of Uri Manley.


1861, Sept. 29—Mary Cole.

Mary Eliza Bartlett.

Frances Ellen Greanough.

Henrietta Catherine Barbour.


1862, Sept. 13—William Byron, infant of Henry B. and Mary Ann Kille.

William Elza, infant of Jacob A. & Mary Ann Patton.

Huldah Loviza, infant of Gideon Noble and Mary Badger.

Dec. 28—Mrs. Martha Kille and Mrs. Luncretia Bradshaw were baptized.


Martha Jane, daughter of Uri and M. E. Manly.

Lucy Jane, daughter of F. R. & M. E. Payne.

DEATH RECORDS

Marshall, Clark County, Illinois

From the Record Book of Rev. Jacob Chapman, Minister there 1855-1865

1855, Apr. 4—Funeral of Bledge.

July 28—Archer (wife of Burns S.) buried.

June 2—James Lawrence, buried.

Ebenazer Payne.

Dec. 3—Mrs. Lucretia Biddlecomb, 67 (on Dec. 3) at the house of Stephen Doll her son-in-law. Disease Dropsy, death sudden-unexpected manifested no special interest in Church.

Dec. 8—Mrs. Mary, wife of M. G. Linn, aged 30, leaving 4 small children; the last an infant of a few weeks.

Dec. 11—Ica, infant of B. B. & w R. L. Fitz, nearly 1 year old, after a long illness—Consumption.

Dec. 11—Charles, son of Wm. and Miranda Whitlock, age about 4 years.

1856, Jan 8—Washington Lillie.

Feb. 17—Crane.

Feb. 19—Infant of Wm. Stiles.

Feb. 19—Maria Pease, aged daughter of

She is sd to've been one of the gayest of the gay, noted on the Floor of the Ball Room—exhibited no int. Eternity while in life.

Feb. 21—Mrs. Eleanor Summers d (at Paris) Age —. Leaving an infant of 4 days.

Mar. 28—Died (9 17 4 p. m.) Wm. Dougan (of Lung Fever) after 10 days sick. A consistant member of the Cong. Chh., he died in peace.

Aug. 7—d Mrs. Charity, wife of Nelson King, ae 27, after 10 days sick of fever. She was a member of this ch.; but unable to speak much after the first attack. Left 3 children.

Apr. 3—Attended Funeral of Francine Goub, an old m. on a visit to his son in town.

Aug. 17—Attended Funeral of F. Marks child.

Aug. 31—Died Mrs. Nancy A. Dickey, wife of b in Tenn. of pious parents, in 1825,
removed early to this Co., hoped in Christ a few years; since, not join any ch.; disease consumption. Left husband and one child, girl, 4 years old.

Sept. 4—Funeral of Mrs. Blodget’s child in the Co.

Sept. 11—Attended Funeral of infant son of Dr. Holmes of Livingston.

Sept. 16—Died Bird, infant daughter Cyrus A. Bradahaw and Lucretia his w.
Apr.—Infant son of Darius and Rebecca Legore.
May 9—Funeral of Florence, dau of Volney Hunt ae 4. At Livingston.
June 19—John Lockard, son of Mrs. S. & Late Jas. L.
June 15—Ogden Greenough killed in the Army, near Ga.
July 2—Mortimer Reed.
Oct.—J. Legore and wife Lizzie.
Mrs. Holmes.
Nov. 12—Uri Manly Esqr, b. in Mass.
Oct.—Joh John R. Frisbee at Onarga.
1865, Feb. 6—Funeral of Mrs. Miranda Carlile, wife of and daughter of Elyea (ae 27) leaving 4 small Ch.

These records were sent to me as N. H. State Chairman of Gen. Rcs. by Elizabeth K. Folsom of 129 High Street, Exeter, N. H. Typed by her on Jan. 11, 1941 from the original records.

* * *

MARRIAGE BONDS IN MASON CO. COURT, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis for Lime- stone Chapter, D. A. R.

(B-bondman; F-father; M-mother; W-witness.)

1810
Allen, James, and Mary Heizer, Mch. 20, 1810. Daniel Heizer, B.; Jacob Heizer, F.
Asbury, Landman, and Nancy Warringford (or Wallingford), Sept. 6, 1810. Nicholas Wallingford, B.
Baldwin, James, and Sally Harris, Dec. 11, 1810. Joshua Owens, B.; Edward Harris, F.
Browning, Wesley, and Sally Shepherd, Oct. 22, 1810. Fleming Rogers, B.; Geo. Shepherd, F. (Wesley Browning from Clarke Co.)
Burren, George (Burres), and Patsey Dye, Jan. 8, 1810. Kenneth Dye, B.
Cahill, John, and Ruth Cahill, Apr. 7, 1810. Oliver H. Cahill, B.
Clift, Newton, and Peggy Robinson, Nov. 12, 1810. Geo. Robertson, B.
Cog, Enoch, and Izabella Logan, Aug. 27, 1810. John Logan, B.
Cooper, Isaac, and Mary Valentine, May 21, 1810. John A. L. McQueen, B.; Henry Valentine, F.; Michael Watson, W.
Griffith, Wm., and Betsey M. Ward, Nov. 12, 1810. John Ward, B.
Croser, Moses (or Crosby), and Mary Evans, July 25, 1810. Moses Croserly, Sr. B.; Griffith Evans, F.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 2, 1810</td>
<td>James Patterson, Elizabeth Monohan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 12, 1810</td>
<td>Levi, James, and Mary Everfield (Overfield?)</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 9, 1810</td>
<td>John, and Clarissa Brooks</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 18, 1810</td>
<td>Wm. Johnson, and Mary Hiatt (Formerly May)</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 18, 1810</td>
<td>James, and Elizabeth Finch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, 1810</td>
<td>Samuel Frazee, B.；Jas. W. Moor, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, 1810</td>
<td>Robert Moore, B.；Jas. W. Moisin, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 10, 1810</td>
<td>Jesse Calvert, B.；Elizabeth Finch, B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 20, 1810</td>
<td>Jemima Fuller, B.；John Johnson, B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 1, 1810</td>
<td>John, and Sarah Tilton, B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 15, 1810</td>
<td>Reuben Cracraft, F.；Jas. W. Moor, B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dec. 26, 1810</td>
<td>Robert Lucas, B.；Jas. W. Moisin, B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 12, 1810</td>
<td>William, and Margaret Moss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 23, 1810</td>
<td>William, and Mary Whaley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 29, 1810</td>
<td>John, and Clarissa Brooks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1810</td>
<td>Samuel, and Elizabeth Finch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 2, 1810</td>
<td>John, and Clarissa Brooks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 14, 1810</td>
<td>Benjamin, and Elizabeth Finch</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 30, 1810</td>
<td>William, and Sarah Tilton, B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 2, 1810</td>
<td>John, and Clarissa Brooks</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 6, 1810</td>
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</tbody>
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**Queries**

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

**A**46. (a) Moore.—Want information on Robert Moor (e) and his ancestors. Robert Moore was given a land grant in Claiborne County, Mississippi, about 1800. Will dated 1817 lists heirs: wife Jemima; children: Sarah Ann (Sally) born 1816; Polly, Elizabeth, Nancy, Thomas, William, Allen, Calvin, John and James, born 1796 South Carolina. Family tradition says descendant of Governor James Moore of South Carolina.

(b) Butler.—Want ancestors of Jesse W. Butler, born in Georgia about 1814, emigrated to Mississippi about 1837-8, married Jemima Gus.
tavia. Brothers: Wiley John, Jim and Booker came with him. Children were named John, Eugenia, Cornelia, Sarah, Ophelia and Mary Frances. These Butlers were kin to Beasley family and ancestors were originally from Virginia. Mrs. John T. Watkins, P. O. Box 249, Hammond, Louisiana.

A-'46. (a) Orwan.—Wanted information on parents of Frederic William Orwan, born Feb. 15, 1815, died Aug. 14, 1864 while serving as a Colonel in the Northern Army at Port Smith, Arkansas, and buried there. He was probably born in Massachusetts.

(b) Ballard.—Would like information on ancestry of Catherine Ellen Ballard, born January 18, 1872. Is there Revolutionary ancestry in this family? Mary Orwan Rydesky, West Creek Road, Emporium, Pennsylvania.

A-'46. (a) Harper-French.—Want name of parents, of Turner Harper, and wife Mary French. Also brothers and sisters of Turner Harper. Turner and Mary French Harper were living in Madison County, Kentucky, 1825.

(b) Rittenhouse.—Want parents of Maria Christina Rittenhouse, born near Germantown, Pennsylvania, married Peter Stephens, Sr. near Germantown, about 1730, and went to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, with Jost Hite party. She died near Stephens City, Frederick County, Virginia, after December 1757. Maria Christina Rittenhouse was either daughter or sister of one Peter Rittenhouse of Germantown, Pennsylvania. Bertha Floyd Stephens, Bolckow, Missouri.

A-'46. (a) Blake.—Would like ancestry of John Blake and wife, of Neelytown, Orange County, New York. His daughter, Margaret Blake (born December 12, 1759 died July 16, 1826) married Thomas Eager (born August 13, 1764 died April 11, 1813) son of William Eager (born November 10, 1728) and Anne Bull (born November 4, 1740 died April 13, 1813). Wish any Revolutionary record.

(b) Low.—Would like ancestry of Jacob Low and his wife, Eve of Crawfordtown, Orange County, New York. Their daughter, Fannie Low (born July 22, 1797 died June 36, 1875) married Samuel Hevlin (— died 1814) who lived and died near New Comerstown, Ohio. Their son Benjamin married Margaret Douglas (possibly Heavlin). George and Nancy had issue: John, Margaret Hevlin, Diana Spiker, Nancy Wilson, Susannah Babb, Isaac and others. Could Samuel Hevlin been Nancy's (George's wife) father? Mrs. Ernest R. Morgan, 4524 Hickory Street, Omaha 6, Nebraska.

A-'46. Pickett-Washburn.—Nathaniel Pickett, 1776-1871, and his wife, Hannah Washburn, 1781-1859, lived in Connecticut, but died in Schoharie County, New York. Who were their parents and is there any Revolutionary ancestry there? Mrs. Mary Shafer, Worcester, New York.

A-'46. (a) Barclay.—Hugh Barclay of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Who was Mary, wife of Hugh Barclay (— died 1764)? Was she a McConnell? Lived Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Who was first wife of Hugh Barclay (1729-1806) from Pennsylvania to Rockbridge County, Virginia? Was she Kirkpatrick or Colbertson?


A-'46. (a) Yancey.—Want birthplace, dates, parents of Sterling Yancey who had a son Austin of Kentucky, born abt. 1777. Austin had a son Hiram John Yancey born Carey, Bell Co., Ky., 1804 md. Elizabeth Pratt.

(b) Pratt.—Wanted data and ancestry of Elizabeth Pratt of Ky., daughter of Ashael Pratt and Elizabeth Bull. Elizabeth md. Hiram John Yancey abt. 1824 as their first child Wm. Riley was born 1825 in Warren Co., Tenn., their second child (Adaline) was born in Marion, Williamson Co., Illinois, 1827. Bertha Y. Jensen, 2085 Fashion Avenue, Long Beach, California.

A-'46. Wallace.—Want names of parents and wife of John Wallace, whose will was probated in Rockbridge Co., Va., Oct. 2, 1782. Named are sons, James and Robert, and daughter, Rebecca Campbell (wife of Robert Campbell). Robert and Rebecca were the parents of Rev. John Poage Campbell, distinguished early-day Presbyterian
theologian in Ky.—J. W. Ethington, 1412 Summit Ave., Seattle, Wash.

A'46. (a) Collier.—Want all possible data of Isaac Collier—son of Isaac Collier (died 1771; m. Anne Vines dau. Thomas Vines; resided on York River, Va. and at Potobello in King Williams Co.). Grandson of Isaac Collier who came to York Co., Va., about 1650 from England; m. Sarah Lockley; d. 1688.

(b) Tabbb.—Want all possible data of father and mother of William Tabb (b. Jan. 16, 1766; d. Sept. 25, 1827; m. ca 1802, Martha McAllister Kirkpatrick of Scotland, in Martinsburg, Va., now West Va. William Tabb's father died in Gloucester (?) Co., Va., his mother, in Martinsburg. Also want proof of William Tabb's father's Revolutionary service. Mrs. C. C. de Gravelle, New Iberia, La.

A'46. (a) Ball.—Wanted parentage, and names, birth dates, and marriage records of descendants of Capt. Farling Ball of Loudon Co., Va., born, 1730, died 1796; married Mary — (?) Miss Bashe W. Kincaid, Alderson, West Virginia.

(b) Ball-Barr.—Did Capt. Farling Ball, born 1730, died 1796, who served in Revolutionary War, from Loudon Co., Va., have a son or grandson who married Rachel Barr in Randolph Co., West Virginia, Feb. 28, 1820? Miss Bashe W. Kincaid, Alderson, West Virginia.


A'46. (a) Young.—Want ancestry and records of Leonard Young, born (when and where?), died October 2, 1821, Fayette County, Kentucky, who married, first, Mary (Mollie) Higgins, in 1763 (where?). Lived in Caroline County, Virginia, and came to Fayette County in 1781. Want data on Young immigrant, and place of his settlement. Leonard Young married second, Elizabeth Dodge.

(b) Higgins.—Want information on Mollie Higgins (wife of Leonard Young). Was she sister of — Higgins who came to Fayette County about the time Leonard Young died? Would appreciate all data on, and ancestry of, this Mollie Higgins. Mrs. G. B Neel, Anchorage, Kentucky.

A'46. (a) Deniston.—Want information on ancestors of Thomas Deniston, born May 13, 1803, Preble County, Ohio. Parents said to come from Virginia, possibly Pennsylvania.

(b) Redding.—Want information on Sarah Redding, born November 29, 1803, in Virginia and married January 26, 1825, Thomas Deniston, in Preble County, Ohio. ("From Preble County Marriage Bonds.") Sarah was one of eleven children; Joseph, John, Matthias, James, Benjamin, Robert, William and others. Mrs. R. E. Ingersoll, Quarters One, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Calif.

A'46. (a) Deakins-Aiken.—Name of parents and any other data of Richard Deakins and his wife Ann Aiken, born in Maryland and moved to Belmont Co., Ohio, before 1827.


(b) Stearns.—Data asked on Esther Stearns, born October 24, 1791, died 1834, married about 1816 Benjamin Harvey, first wife. Their fifth child, Mathew, was born at Storm Lake, New York. Mrs. Marion A. Hunt, Tecumseh, Michigan.

H'45. (a) Jamison.—Want the names of parents of Isaac Webster Jamison, born April 15, 1788, Virginia, and his wife.

(b) Also names of parents of Polley Hughes Jamison, born December 15, 1798, of Virginia. Mrs. John O. Pahll, 688 1/4 South Catalina Street, Los Angeles 6, California.

H'45. Conklin.—Wish the name of father of Camiel Conklin, born 1800, died 1877. Date of birth, marriage, service and Revolutionary record, Long Island. Mrs. Albert W. Humm, 3550 169 Street, Flushing, New York.

H'45. (a) Dunlap.—Desire parentage of James Dunlap, M. D., who practiced medicine in the early history of Philadelphia. His marriage to Julianna Cummings is recorded in Old Christ Church, July 8, 1777, by Rev. Jacob Duché. Dr. Dunlap's death occurred April 1819. Burial in Old Christ Church Burial Ground, Philadelphia.

(b) Cummings.—Desire parentage and ancestry of Julianna Cummings, wife of Dr. James Dunlap of Philadelphia. She died March 29, 1841. Mrs. A. M. Palmer, 4922 Range View Avenue, Los Angeles 42, California.

H'45. (a) Steele.—Want birth announcement of Sarah Wisner Steele, born in Baltimore, December 22, 1800, or thereabouts. She was daughter of William and Sarah (Wisner) Steele.

(b) Wisner.—Want death date and data of mother, Sarah Wisner, wife of William Steele, who died a few days after her daughter was born. Date given in family records is December 31, 1800. Want place of burial and any data on William Steele's residence in Baltimore. He was living in New York City in 1805. Mrs. W. S. Telford, 3701 Bay Shore Drive, Sarasota, Florida.

H'45. (a) Morey.—Wish information concerning the Revolutionary ancestor of Joseph Morey, of Nantucket, Rhode Island, probably living there about 150 years ago.

(b) Wish data on Revolutionary ancestor of Mary Thorn Morey, of Flushing, New York, probably living there about 150 years ago. Mary Thorn of Flushing married Joseph Morey of Nantucket. Mrs. A. E. Dietrich, 22 Ocean Avenue, Bay Shore, New York.

H'45. (a) Floyd.—Want proof that Josiah Floyd, Brunswick County, Virginia, date of last will December 27, 1790, gave supplies to Revolutionary soldiers, or was a Revolutionary soldier. Wife's name? Sons: Zachariah and Charles. Daughter: Elizabeth Patillo, husband James.

(b) Bass-Hicks.—Bass, Benjamin, Brunswick County, Virginia. Wife — ? Hicks, born 1740. Children: John Hicks Bass, Nathan, Anna, Sarah, Mary. Wish record of military or other service during Revolution. Would like to correspond with descendants of Benjamin Hicks and wife, Phebe Titus. Mrs. J. E. Woods, 516 West Nugent, Temple, Texas.

H'45. (a) Howell.—Wish Revolutionary service, dates, names of parents of Frances Howell,


1'44. (a) Peake.—Desire assistance with the lineage of William Clarke Peake who lived in Andes, Delaware County, New York. Said to be a native of Delaware County. Died in New York State 1856. Married Dinah Ann Merwin, daughter of Asher Merwin and Susannah Knapp. Children, Ebenezer Steele, Fred, Charles, Giles, Josephine, Alvah Guion.

(b) Peach.—Wanted ancestry of John Peach, born August 12, 1812, died June 23, 1900. Married Mary Liscomb May 19, 1834. Lived in Eden, Maine. First child Nathaniel Addison. There were ten others. Mrs. Ruth E. Wittwer, Remer, Minnesota.

1'44. (a) Cooke.—Want date and place of birth and parents of Sarah Cooke, wife of the Revolutionary Jedediah Smith, Congregational Minister, who married in 1750 at Granville, Massachusetts.

(b) Sellby.—Want to know parents and Revolutionary War record, if any, of Seth Ehrdige Sellby who was born in Hyde County, North Carolina, in 1809. Had brothers, Talbot Henry, Jeremiah, John W. and James. Mrs. Janie Cook Selby, 204 4th Avenue, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.


(b) Faulkner.—Wanted Revolutionary record of father of Mary Knoeller (Knoeller) who married Joseph Hahn January 27, 1765, in the German Reformed Church in Philadelphia. Had daughter Catherine, son Joseph Jr., moved to Ruddles Mill, Kentucky. Had two other daughters, Polly and Margot. Have patriot record of Mary, Catharine and Joseph Jr. Mrs. F. F. Hughes, Clifton-on-the-Kentucky, Lawrenceburg, Kentucky.

1'45. (a) Stubs.—James Stubs, born 1746, married Mary Eliza Scott in 1770. Their son, Frank Stubs, born 1773, married in 1795 a Miss Booth. She must be a descendant of the emigrant, Thomas Booth, who married Mary Cooke, daughter of Mordecai Cooke.

(b) Booth.—Would like to know the name of “Miss Booth”, Frank Stubs’ wife, also her parents, brothers and sisters, with dates. What did Frank Stubs do in the war of 1812? Mrs. Charles Cook, 350 Orange Street, Macon, Georgia.

L'45. (a) Wright.—Wanted any information about descendants of Jacob Wright, born December 6, 1797, died September 1777. March 29, 1827, he married Mary Magill, born May 5, 1804, died 1886. In 1835 family left Chester County, Pennsylvania, and settled near Columbus, Ohio. Brother and sisters of Jacob Wright: Samuel, Thomas, John, Joseph, Eliza (Story) and Letty (Howard). Mrs. Morris Brown, 4701 Woodland Avenue, Western Springs, Illinois.

L'45. (a) Smith-Lofland.—Want parentage and ancestry of Cumfort Smith, who married Dorman Lofland (frequently spelled Loolland and 1774, later Rockingham County, Virginia. Dorman was the youngest of a large family of children, two sisters one is said to be the grandmother of President Polk.

(b) Brown-Clarke-Stubblefield.—Want parentage and ancestry of Ellen Stubblefield Brown, born April 22, 1764, daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth (Stubblefield) Brown, of Pennsylvania. Her husband Matthew Newton Clarke, soldier of Revolution, born November 16, 1762, also from Pennsylvania, later Frankfort, Kentucky, where they reared a large family and died. Jewell Lofland Crow, Fort Parker State Park, Mexia, Texas.

L'45. (a) Agnew.—Want names, dates, and places of birth of parents and additional details of ancestry of Mary Jane Agnew, born April 27, 1809, also her birthplace. She married Andrew Vance, December 30, 1830, lived in Martinsburg, Knox County, Ohio, died September 11, 1886. Mrs. William M. Rider (Grace Vance), 30 West Tioga Street, Tenn Blossom, Pennsylvania.

L'45. (a) Hendrickson-Hampton.—Ancestry desired of William Hendrickson born 1807 in Burke County, North Carolina, and his wife Sarah Hampton whom he married November 1827 in Blount County, Tennessee. Later settled in Faulkner County, Arkansas. He was a Primitive Baptist preacher. She is said to have been a cousin of General Wade Hampton.

(b) Cleaver-Dempsey.—Want birthplaces, dates and ancestry of William Cleaver of Kentucky, and his wife Caroline Dempsey, born in Alabama. Both born in early nineteenth century and married in Alabama. Had children James Madison, William Henry and others. Family later moved to Arkansas. Mrs. T. D. Hendrickson, Box 1843, College Station, Texas.

L'45. Breckinridge-Findley.—Was the Sarah Breckinridge who married —— Findley (Breckinridge Family, Burgess Soldiers of Virginia) the Sarah Finley who died in Augusta County, Virginia, 1818, wife of John Finley, died 1807? Would like any information about them. Mrs. C. H. Lorens, 2323 Hempstead Road, Toledo 6, Ohio.

L'45. Moore.—Who was the father of Colonel Bernard Moore of Virginia, whose wife was Anne Catherine Spottwood. His mother was Ann Terrell. Miss Ada M. Scott, Monmouth, Illinois.


(b) The first William Ragland Watkins had sister Martha who married Matthew Webber of Richmond, Virginia. Virginia Watkins, McComb, Mississippi.
The Old Rockingham Meeting House

BY FRANCES STOCKWELL LOVELL

On the broad macadam road leading from Boston to Canada, cars fly past with all the demon speed of the twentieth century. The road rounds a curve in the little village of Rockingham, Vermont, where an ancient tomb is set into a hillside where violets grow in spring. At the top of the hill there sits, four-square and white, an old meeting house, one of the two oldest in Vermont and the only one built in Colonial days that retains its original lines inside and out.

Once there were only foot paths where now the state road unwinds like a ribbon, three-cars wide and flat as your hand. The ancient church on the hill, as its name implies, was used both for religious gatherings and for all town meetings. It was built in 1787 by the inhabitants of this small village which was the original settlement of the town. Today it is only a handful of houses, mostly occupied by the descendants of those pioneers who took up their hard residence in this untried land. Forty years ago a fire razed most of the village proper, hotel, post-office and store, as well as some dwelling houses. These were never rebuilt and the hiatus was never filled. Later fires have decimated the village until only the meeting house and a few old square houses remain of the original colony who lived here and here built the church upon the hill above them.

In this era of magnificent churches, of all the trappings adornments which seem needed to worship the God of our fathers, this building, over one hundred and fifty years old, stands, serene and stern, dignified with the simple and strait-laced architecture of the early days, gathering to its many-paneled windows the last rays of the setting sun, dreaming of the days when those who now sleep beside it, went in and out its square white doors. Still stands the pulpit beneath the high window reached by a flight of narrow, twisting stairs which replaces the old staircase which reached to the pulpit when it was still higher. When it was lowered they also removed one of the three rows of straight pews in front of the body pews. In these official pews sat the deacons and the tithing men with their rabbit-foot wands to awaken errant sleepers or to remind tired children that they must not wiggle in the House of God!

From two ells at each end of the building stairs go up to the gallery which runs around three sides of the building and from which restless youngsters must once have yearned to drop spit balls on the somnolent heads below. Downstairs, each pew was designed to hold a large family for that was the thing to do in those days. We had a widowed ancestor with a family who married a gentleman with a family and between them they acquired eighteen children! They would have had to rent a whole row of pews! When the little spindled doors swung shut upon their hinges, children knew that they were caged for a long session with a sermon far over their weary heads and only a smuggled bit of sweet-flag root or hoarhound to tide them over the hours.

Later, they added box stoves at each end of the church but it was still impossible to heat the structures and we can imagine the women sitting with their cold feet on little foot stoves that had been filled with hot coals for the long ride in a low-hung pung. Many churches installed box stoves with long Russian pipes which cost about $50 per stove and were paid for by subscription by everyone in the church. Direct taxation got results in those days. They didn't have bond drives and nobody left it to your discretion if you wanted to or not—if you could afford to or not. You did, or the punishment was dire.

The Sabbath was a long day in the early 19th century. It began at sunset on Saturday night and ended at sunset on Sunday and nobody labored or partook of light amusement during that twenty four hours. A maid servant of Plymouth-town who smiled in church was once threatened with banishment as a vagabond. And how hard those right-angled wooden seats must have become for small backs and restless legs to say nothing of adults whose dignity must keep them upright and awake!

In the earliest days, singing was per-
formed by the minister who read a line of a hymn and gave the tune on a pitch pipe to the choir or congregation who sang it after him, line by line. They had only half a dozen tunes so that singing must have been monotonous. It was also the custom for wealthy or prominent citizens to choose the best pews which may have been nearer the minister or the stove or both and many were the hard feelings among the churchgoers which did not tend toward a sanctimonious atmosphere.

The first minister of Rockingham was Rev. Samuel Whiting who served his people for thirty-six years. Previous to his advent, there had been several itinerant pastors serving various communities before a church edifice was built. Rev. Andrew Gardner, the first actual preacher, was also the first and only doctor and surgeon which probably meant dentist too as the word "surgeon," like charity, covered a multitude of sins. Rev. Whiting's house is still in use, owned by a farmer, on its hill above the little village.

The early families who climbed the steep hill to church had each their own pew. Today the descendants of these families have marked their old pews with a plaque. Among them were John Lovell, Peter Evans and Samuel Taylor who were a committee to build the first meeting house; David Pulsipher near whose house the church was erected; Jonathan Burt and Oliver Lovell, trustees; William Simonds, clerk, who, with the Pulsiphers, Charles Richards and Nathaniel Davis, presented to the church the surrounding territory to be used as a grave yard. Nathaniel Davis was the progenitor of Calvin Coolidge and today the Davis pew, by the south door is marked with a name plaque. Nathaniel Davis was the progenitor of Calvin Coolidge and today the Davis pew, by the south door is marked with a name plaque. Near here the Williams River branches from the Conn. and here the Rev. Williams, captive from Deerfield, preached the first Christian sermon on Vermont soil, to his fellow refugees.

In 1803 the key of the meeting house was struck off to the highest bidder, one James Marsh, potential Lovell ancestor, acquiring it for two dollars and a half. He had the job of locking and unlocking the sacred edifice at any and all times. It cost him four cents every time he wasn't on the job! He also swept the building four times a year and when he failed in that, he was fined fifty cents! The janitor's job in those days possessed more honor than it does today. It was a dignified position to hold the key to the House of God and to sweep it out after the muddy boots of tired farmers had gone home to do chores again. He was bonded for this work which proves its worth in the eyes of the town.

In March, 1792, an article in the warrant was to the effect that the building should be used both for "publick worship & Town meetings." At the same time it was voted to let the Congregationalists and Baptists and Episcopalians use the building for their meetings but not the Universalists. Not until four years later did they let in that errant sect. In Medfield, Mass., in 1770, they had what they called the Anti-Pedobaptists and it took considerable voting to let them be exempted from ministerial taxes. Having ourselves been brought up in the rock-bound faith of John the Baptist, we have always been anxious to learn from what this branch of the service separated.

Although the building was started in 1787, it was not finished until about 1800. It is near the geographical center of the town where churches were usually built. It served, on its high hill, also as lookout for Indians and must have been a place of refuge many times as bands of marauding redskins went up and down this valley on their depredations from Massachusetts.

In 1803 the key of the meeting house was struck off to the highest bidder, one James Marsh, potential Lovell ancestor, acquiring it for two dollars and a half. He had the job of locking and unlocking the sacred edifice at any and all times. It cost him four cents every time he wasn't on the job! He also swept the building four times a year and when he failed in that, he was fined fifty cents! The janitor's job in those days possessed more honor than it does today. It was a dignified position to hold the key to the House of God and to sweep it out after the muddy boots of tired farmers had gone home to do chores again. He was bonded for this work which proves its worth in the eyes of the town.

Today, those who use the old church, do their own cleaning. Our own daughter was married from it last year, the church
of her fathers and there was no key-holder to sweep or dust. Instead, the neighbors turned out and raised a dust that had been years making although it is opened up each August for the annual pilgrimage.

We also cleaned up the daisies and hemlock afterward but brides do not go in and out that square front door very often.

We often wonder if the old keeper of the key “polished up the handle of the big front door,” used as it was to post all important notices of the town! James Marsh was really the key-man of the town, as it were, at least in the key position! Matrimonial bans and intentions of marriage were posted here and here was advertised the first free love marriage in the town when the minister refused to marry John Parks Finney and Lydia Archer because John was a minor and his father refused his permission. The young couple, however, declared that “they took and considered each other as husband and wife” and were as nearly excommunicated from the bosom of the church as was possible in those pre-Catholic days. Ministers also refused to baptize children whose parents were not church members.

The Rockingham meeting house was called the Old North Meeting House to distinguish it from the Old South Meeting House at Saxtons River, a few miles away over the hill. In 1804, there were only about 150 males in the town. Toward the end of the century there were many more people but many of them moved to Bellows Falls, five miles south where the business of the vicinity gradually grew up around the water power on the great falls of the Connecticut River. The usefulness of the old church on the hill began slowly to ebb until it was no longer used for anything and remained, alone and aloof, on its hill top in the sun, its children sleeping around its feet. The exterior was kept in good repair but the interior, open alike to vandals and souvenir hunters which are one and the same thing, became depleted of its hand-turned spindles, its iron hinges, its pew doors.

At the turn of the century, through certain interested citizens, a movement was started to renovate the old church. It necessitated almost entire new wood work but the old spindles and iron work were faithfully copied and today the old church is again open to the public—by the holder of the key! However, he does not receive a yearly stipend but may collect a fee for showing visitors around as it takes his time. If he knows some of the party, he simply hands over the key.

In the summer of 1906 it was finished and a grand pilgrimage was made for an all-day meeting and picnic. Buggies rolled up the dusty road and the train carried a record load of passengers. There were few cars to chug along in the dusty wake of each other but there was a huge gathering under the maples on the hill beside the church and many a one wandered through the burying ground where their fathers slept the deep sleep of the righteous under their slate stones embellished with cherubic faces with wings sprouting from their ears and ancient and humorous sentiments. One of the most common elegies, and seen in many an old cemetery, reads as follows:

“Kind stranger pause in passing by;
As you are now so once was I;
As I am now, so you will be
So prepare for death and follow me.”

Each year, on the first Sunday in August, a pilgrimage of the faithful sits once more in the hard wooden seats of their fathers to listen to a speaker and a clergyman. Reunions are again held under the same maples that their forebears planted. The windows, each with its 40 panes of glass, reflect the late afternoon sun as the old hymns rise to the white-washed ceiling; “Faith of our fathers, known of old,” the faith that led a sturdy people over weary miles to sit in icy pews and baptize their babies in the same kind of weather. Here the dead still come for their last rites and here brides occasionally go forth in a cloud of white, the brides and the dead, the children of those men and women who early kept the faith of their fathers through cold and famine and who always found time to worship in the old church each Sabbath Day. The Rockingham Meeting House, that has stood through 150 years of sun and rain and snow, is symbolical of that faith!
DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

MAY I wish each of you a Happy and blessed New Year.

Nineteen hundred and forty-six is filled with promise for all of us and, I believe, for the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE as well. There is every reason with the war time restrictions lifted or being lifted that the Magazine should attain greater excellence this year.

What we need from all of you is more and more interesting material. It is from what you send in that we are able to make the greater part of the Magazine which is more than ninety per cent concerned with the activities of the Society.

The newsprint situation is still serious but we hope to raise the number of our pages before long to the accustomed 64 pages. Of course, in the months in which we print the Board Minutes it will be even longer.

May I urge our National Chairmen to send in 500-word reports of the work of their Committees at least three or four times a year. You will find that publication of these reports in the Magazine will mean a greater interest throughout the Society in the National Committee activities. It will be a stimulus to your state chairmen as well.

We are also anxious for more chapter reports. Do not make these more than three hundred words long, however, and try to restrict them to the actual achievement of the meetings rather than information about music, flowers, decorations and other purely special angles of the meetings.

There will be more Fifty Year Anniversaries of chapters in 1946. We want to print stories about these Golden Anniversaries for any chapter that has been in continuous existence for half a century deserves a write up in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, the official publication of the N. S. D. A. R.

Because of our space limitations may I ask that these anniversary stories not be more than five hundred words in length, typewritten and double spaced, on one side of the paper only.

Please do not send pictures with these stories until you have consulted with the Editor on this matter. Each cut printed must be paid for by the chapter—at about six dollars for the average cut.

Watch the Magazine for special announcements about the 55th Continental Congress in May and the events that will take place there. If state delegations wish announcement of their state meetings and other gatherings we must receive this information not later than March 15. Keep announcements brief and give every necessary detail such as place, time and purpose of the meetings.

Again, with best wishes for a Happy New Year,

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.
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