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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
MRS. JULIUS YOUNG TALMADGE
President General N. S. D. A. R.
1944-1947
MY VERY DEAR FRIENDS:

ALPHA and Omega—the beginning and the end!

This May Message marks the end of my monthly talks with you, which have meant a great deal to me, giving an opportunity, as it has, to write of the small personal routine matters concerning our lives here at Headquarters, as well as to impart important information that I wished to share with you. It has meant much to me to feel that I was talking directly to each individual member. Having met personally so many thousands of members, I remember you as I write, and in that way you really seem very close to me.

Yes, this is the end for me—and next month’s Message will make the “beginning” of some other President General’s privileges and pleasures, not the least of which is the one of chatting with her members everywhere.

And, in between the “Alpha and Omega” will occur the “Great Home-coming” for which I have been praying and planning and anticipating with all of my heart. Arrangements go forward each day, and God willing, there will not be one slightest shadow to mar the brilliance of this interlude.

It is true that this is the year for the general election of officers, but let us keep it free from bitterness and rancor. Everyone has a right to vote for the candidates of her choice—that is the good old American way—but in the choosing, let it be a matter between yourself and God, with a prayer that your choice will be one to promote the high ideals, the tradition, the tried program and policy of our beloved and honored Society through the fifty-seven years of its existence.

And to the candidates themselves, I would say

“Lose as though you like it—
Win as though you are used to it.”

And at all times remember to

“Act well your part—there all the honor lies.”

Many of you have asked for a copy of a verse on “FAITH” which I have often quoted in my talks. I am giving this to you now, although I do not know the author of it.

“I have never seen the wind, but I have seen a rose
Burst into crimson rapture when the southwind blows—
I have never seen the wind, but when the air
Is filled with flying things like birds
I know the wind is there.
I have not seen God’s face, but I have seen a clod
Become a reaching soul, because it felt the breath of God.”

With faith like this in your hearts you will press forward toward splendid achievement, knowing that no matter how hard the roadway seems at times, it is only transient, and at the end, right will prevail.

Faithfully and lovingly,

May E. Talmadge

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

PEACE PARTY CHAPTER of Pittsfield, Mass., celebrated the 50th anniversary of its organization February 13th with a dinner party at the Sheraton Hotel which faces, across the Park, the County Court House where stood the house in which the famous peace party was held at the close of the Revolutionary War.

Seventy-four members, State Officers, and guests, to the strains of sweet music partook of a bountiful dinner at tables decorated with yellow jonquils and golden calendulas. Mrs. Alfred Williams of Pittsfield, State Chaplain, asked the blessing and led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. A birthday cake with fifty lighted candles was cut by Mrs. James R. Savery, Past Regent, assisted by Mrs. Joseph Peirson, a long time member.

Mrs. Weston Morrill, Regent, presided and introduced the speakers, the first being State Regent Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, who was presented a Colonial bouquet by a lilliputian George and Martha Washington—Gary Williams, grandson of Mrs. Alfred Williams, and Betty Jane Phillips, granddaughter of Vice Regent Mrs. L. L. Phillips, taking the parts.
In Memory of a Beloved Friend and National Officer

Grace Colglazier Marshall

On Monday, April 14, 1947, the National Society lost, by death, one of its most valued and beloved officers, Mrs. John Logan Marshall, better known to most of us as "Grace Marshall." The legion of friends who knew her, loved her for her gracious charm, her kindly tact, her brilliant mind, her high ideals. As ranking Cabinet Officer, her opinions were respected and the Executive Committee benefited by her wisdom and clear vision.

Her beautiful thoughts were often expressed in poetic terms, and her friends had planned to publish those exquisite poems of hers as a tribute to the outpouring beauty of a lofty soul. Her speaking voice was the loveliest I have ever heard and it will echo through the coming years in the hearts of those who knew and loved her.

Grace Marshall had every qualification necessary for leadership. There was nothing little or petty in her mind and she was endowed with an inner understanding of human nature. She was a student and scholar and as the wife of a member of the faculty of Clemson College, S. C., she endeared herself to the young people especially, in that college town. For many years she worked in the interest of the youth of America, and traveled the length and breadth of our land speaking for our Tamassee D. A. R. School, and the young people of the Southern mountainous regions who spent their lives there until after graduation, when they attained creditable positions elsewhere.

She literally gave her life for the National Society which she loved and served so devotedly. Thousands grieve for Grace Marshall, and I am one of them. Ours was a close and intimate friendship in addition to the companionship brought about through the duties of her office as First Vice President General.

She leaves, besides her husband, one son, John Logan Marshall, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. Paul Hass, Jr., and Mrs. Patrick H. Crowther and five grandchildren. She was born, reared and educated in Indiana, and ever since her marriage in 1912, lived in Clemson, S. C. She gave unstintingly of herself, and then at the hightide of her life, she, like Moses, glimpsed the "Promised Land" and was swept away on clouds of glory. Grace Marshall’s life will be an inspiration to those left behind, who will be fired with zeal to attain the goal she set.

Faithfully, to a beloved memory,

MAY E. TALMADGE,
President General,
N. S. D. A. R.
Daughters of the White House

By Vylla P. Wilson

Daughters of Presidents have woven golden threads of youth and beauty and graciousness into the rich tapestry of the history of the White House.

From early days of its establishment as the residence of the first family of the Nation to the present time, when golden-voiced, blue-eyed Margaret Truman holds the title of Daughter of the White House, the comings and goings of the daughters of Presidents have been of absorbing interest to all the Nation.

These daughters of Presidents have not only embellished the youthful theme in every chapter of the history of the White House but have also written their names brilliantly in the social chronicles of the old mansion. Many of them have acted as hostesses for long or short periods for an ill First Lady or a widowed President.

One of the brightest stars in the firmament of these daughters was Hester Maria, the youngest daughter of President and Mrs. James Monroe. She charmed all with her youth and beauty and became the first daughter of a President to be married in the White House. Her marriage to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur of New York in the East Room is high on the social accounts of the White House.

Altogether the petite slender Maria and her older sister, Mrs. George Hay, had a gay time during their father’s term of office, an important part socially because their mother was in frail health. In fact, Mrs. Hay caused quite a tempest in a teapot, as she felt the ladies of the diplomatic corps should pay their first calls on her.

During the time when James Monroe was Minister to France this eldest daughter was a pupil in the celebrated Madame Campan’s school, where Hortense Beauharnais, daughter of Josephine Bonaparte, was her close companion. The young American girl kept up her friendship with Hortense through the years, even at the time when she was Queen of Holland.

The wedding of Hester Maria Monroe was strictly a family affair but the young lady bride, who had been more or less overshadowed by the older married sister, came into her own a week after the wedding. On that day a reception was given at the White House, with Mrs. Gouverneur presiding in the place of her mother. She was formally introduced to all the guests present. President Monroe, accompanied by Mrs. Monroe, mingled with the guests but the duties of host and hostess were dispatched by the youthful Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur.

Although they were at the White House but on rare occasions to play hostesses for their widowed father, the two daughters of Thomas Jefferson, Martha (Mrs. Thomas Mann Randolph), and Marie or Polly (Mrs. John W. Eppes), added to the luster of the daughters of Presidents. They both had the advantage of continental life and the social life of the early capital cities of the new Nation, New York and Philadelphia.

Martha Jefferson had wanted to enter a convent in France but her father prevailed on her to abandon this idea. When he was a cabinet minister in New York and Philadelphia Martha was married to her cousin, who was her father’s ward, Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr., and frequently acted as hostess for the minister. When Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated in 1801, Martha, her husband and children were living near Jefferson’s home, Monticello, in Virginia, and Marie, Mrs. John W. Eppes, was living at Monticello. Both daughters planned to spend much time at the White House but Mrs. Eppes died before this plan could be carried out, so Martha, with her family, was accepted.

After Jefferson was inaugurated the second time Martha Randolph brought all her children to Washington and remained the entire season, endearing herself to her father’s friends and foes alike.

The bevy of fair Tyler sisters, daughters of President John Tyler and his first wife, Letitia Christian Tyler, were regarded as belles in Washington and their native Virginia. Letitia, the second daughter, presided gracefully as her father’s hostess on many occasions after the death of her
mother and until his marriage to Miss Julia Gardiner.

Then there was the White House bride, Elizabeth Tyler, who was married to William Waller of Williamsburg, Virginia, in the East Room of the White House when she was but nineteen. History relates that this bride of that long-ago January 31st of 1842 was a noted beauty. Mary, the oldest daughter, had married at an early age Henry Lightfoot Jones of Charles City, Virginia.

Alice, the youngest daughter, did not marry until after her mother's death, when she became the bride of Rev. Henry M. Denison of Wyoming, at that time Rector of historic old Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg, Virginia.

"Miss Betty," as the youngest daughter of President and Mrs. Zachary Taylor was affectionately called, had only been the wife of gallant Colonel Bliss for a short time when her father became President. The simple charm and sterling character of this twenty-two-year-old girl has given her a niche of her own in the Hall of Fame of Daughters of Presidents. Her mother turned over much of the social and domestic duties of the White House to this young daughter. "Miss Betty" made an ideal official hostess and won the praise of even the most critical. She was a prime favorite with her father and she grieved even more than most daughters when President Tyler died in the White House in July 1850.

Many of the social duties of those difficult days of the Andrew Johnson administration fell on the shoulders of his two daughters, Martha, who had married Judge David T. Patterson of Tennessee and Mary, the second daughter, who had married Daniel Stover of Carter County, Tennessee in April 1852. Mrs. Johnson was an invalid so at the first New Year's reception held by President Johnson in 1866 he was assisted by Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover. Everyone remarked their dignity and graciousness of manner. Mrs. Patterson, who took the role of official hostess of the White House because she was the older sister, made history in a number of ways. She was the first wife of a senator to preside in the executive mansion, this because she was also the daughter of the President. Mrs. John W. Eppes, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, was also the wife of a senator but she was never the official hostess in the White House. Mrs. Patterson was pale, with large luminous eyes and a conservative taste in manner of dressing. She is described in letters written by a guest at a White House reception as being not very tall and wearing a white lace shawl which enveloped her person and her hair was arranged simply with one curl down the back in the fashion of the day. She looked very young and pretty with her beautiful shoulders showing to advantage in her low-cut evening gown.

Mrs. Stover was a dignified, statuesque blonde who was more interested in her domestic duties and her three children than in social triumphs.

All the world loves romance and that of the daughter of President and Mrs. U. S. Grant and the Englishman, Algernon Sartoris, was the center of attraction. From the early days of the courtship, the announcement of the engagement and the brilliant seventh wedding to be held in the White House, public attention was focused on Nellie Grant. It has been thirty years since Miss Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President Tyler, had been married and this wedding of a daughter of a President on May 21st, 1874, was of burning and unusual interest. Miss Nellie was only nineteen, a pretty girl with a round smiling face and beautiful brown hair. The bridegroom was only twenty-three. The bride was popular in Washington and feted by official, diplomatic and resident society.

Nellie Arthur, daughter of President Chester Arthur, was eight years old when her father became President and only twelve when his administration ended. But this pretty, motherless lass had her place in the parade of Daughters of Presidents. She had a kindly heart and a simple enjoyment of the society of the children of her father's friends who were invited to the White House to play with her. Nellie Arthur had always been interested in the poor of Washington and did her childish bit to alleviate their woes. When she left Washington she left a memorial to herself for she had organized the Christmas Club, which in the first year collected more than twenty thousand gifts of toys and sweets and clothing for needy children. This club is still in existence.

It would never do to write about daughters of the White House without mentioning the trio of pretty and tiny daughters of President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Ruth,
Esther and Marian, who played so hard in the nursery and on the White House lawns to the delight of the adoring public.

The dignity and grace of Mrs. Robert McKee, daughter of President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and the mother of the Nation's pet, Baby McKee, has an important place in White House history as well as that of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For Mrs. McKee stood staunchly by the side of her mother, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who became the first President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution and thus lighted the torch which has rallied thousands of women descendants of the Revolutionary Patriots to membership and service in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The eldest daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt and his first wife, Alice Lee Roosevelt, now Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, has written her name high in the Hall of Fame as a White House debutante and belle. A White House bride, brilliant hostess as the wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the late Nicholas Longworth, and an authority on political matters, a writer, social leader and wit.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the younger daughter by the second wife of President Theodore Roosevelt, now Mrs. Richard Derby of New York, was also a White House debutante but did not marry until after her father retired from the office of President.

Miss Helen Taft, daughter of President and Mrs. William Howard Taft, now Mrs. Frederick Manning, was a White House debutante. She was more interested in her studies, however, and only came home from college to take her place in the social scheme of things because her mother needed her, she said. After her debutante year she returned to college, coming to the White House when it was necessary to take her place at her mother's side at large social events or sometimes to act as hostess for her.

The administration of President Wilson brought three daughters to the White House. Tall, slender, serious-minded Jessie Wilson became the thirteenth White House bride at a brilliant wedding in the East Room when Francis Bowes Sayre was the bridegroom. Gay Miss Eleanor Wilson was the fourteenth White House bride at a wedding in the Blue Room. Miss Margaret Wilson, the oldest daughter, acted as hostess for her father after the death of her mother and until his marriage to Mrs. Norman Galt.

Anna Eleanor, daughter of President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, before her father became President was married to Curtis Dall. Before her second marriage, to John Boettiger, she lived at the White House where she acted as hostess for her father during the absences of Mrs. Roosevelt. This slender, fair-haired daughter was a favorite of the late President. Before his death she accompanied him on trips and acted in a confidential capacity in his office. She was Woman's Page editor of a western newspaper and wrote children's books and for magazines.

Thus we come to Margaret Truman, the current White House Daughter, in whose singing career the whole nation is interested. Miss Truman and her parents are close and companionable. Her father usually addresses her as "Baby" and is quite properly inordinately proud of her accomplishments and takes a great interest not only in her career but in her pleasures.

Book Review

"American Sea Power Since 1775," edited by Allan Westcott. Published and sold by J. B. Lippincott & Co., School & College Text Books. For prices apply to publisher. "American Sea Power Since 1775" is the title of an interesting collection of articles written by members of the department of English, History and Government of the United States Naval Academy, edited by Allan Westcott, Senior Professor of the Academy and the publishers are J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers since 1792.

This book will be of particular value and interest to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution as the first twenty-five pages are given over to the naval history of the Revolution. Three chapters tell of the maritime action in the War of 1812.

American Sea Power from 1775 to the present day is authentically portrayed in an interesting manner which will appeal to all students of history.
Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, present Registrar General, is a native Hoosier with continuous membership since 1910, featured by service in important State and National offices more than half that time. She enjoys the distinction of being both the Organizing Regent and Honorary Chapter Regent of her present Twin Forks Chapter of Brookville, and Honorary State Regent of Indiana, with tenure in every chapter office, starting with that of Chapter Registrar.

For four years as State Recording Secretary she annually compiled, published and distributed the State Year Book within thirty days from adjournment of the State Conference; for four years as State Treasurer she introduced many improvements in investment, protection and application of funds; and for three years as State Regent she completed pledges for Constitution Hall, raised $2,000 for the Indiana Bell at Valley Forge, and provided three $1,000 scholarships for Approved Schools.

Her official activities nationally include three years as Vice President General, three years as National Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, member, Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. She is just concluding three years as Registrar General.

Mrs. O'Byrne and her husband, Judge Roscoe C. O'Byrne, have always been staunch members of the Methodist Church. In the county records of Brookville, Indiana, may be found information that 150 years ago, before there was a Methodist Church in the county, the members congregated for worship in the O'Byrne family homestead.
Treasures of Our Museum

"AND WITH MY NEEDLE I WROUGHT THE SAME" Part II

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER, Curator

THE dower chest, many years ago in England, was incomplete without one lovingly wrought article, small in compass but mighty in sentiment—the sampler scroll with its patterns for future needlework triumphs.

In the English tradition were the earliest American samplers, still relatively long and narrow. These gave place, ca. 1730, to our second sampler period (1730-1850), essentially American in development; in proportion, wider and shorter, suitable for wall decoration. 18th and 19th century exemplars, no longer for the dower chest, took the role of instruction pieces by which girls were taught many things, including cross, eyelet and satin stitches. The lettering sampler (see Part I) was called the Dame School sampler because often it was wrought by the scholars of these informal little schools where, from the horn-book, young children learned the alphabet and numbers. Sampler-making was also an important task in village and finishing schools, while in the more remote districts its designs and techniques undoubtedly were presided over by mothers and aunts.

Characteristically the sampler was of natural linen on which the design, marked out in pencil or ink, was wrought in silk, home dyed with indigo, cochineal, and native herbs. Occasionally other fabrics appear, such as wool tammy cloth and fine bolting gauze, and thread for stitchery might be cotton, linen or delightfully colorful crewels.

The general format of the 18th and 19th century samplers differed from earlier types, the rich and beautiful old English cross-borders being simplified to trivial separating bands. Surrounding borders first designed in conventionalized repeating motifs, in the 19th century became naturalistic and perhaps a dominant factor of the entire composition. Within the surrounding border pictorial designs received greater emphasis, sometimes as a scene below bands of letters and numerals, sometimes as the major area.

Sampler designs and texts portrayed vital phases of our American customs and thought: education, religion, art, architecture, genealogy, commemoration and patriotism.

Representative of education were lettering, multiplication and map samplers, while many wrought texts sing of the desirability of learning.

Unto the third and fourth generation, descendants of the men and women of faith who crossed an ocean to assert that faith, placed religion in the foreground of their thinking—hence of their sampler-making. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, Commandments in rhyme, and Adam and Eve took their place in samplerdom. Both poetical and prose exhortation were stitched in the words of Watts, Wigglesworth and many another master of moralizing.

An especially poignant sampler subject was the home of the little sampleteer, including perhaps the hillside setting, the pets and domestic animals, rendered as only members of the sampler kingdom might be. Civic architecture also claimed much attention.

Typically American was the "Family Register", a cross stitch register, sometimes severely plain in arrangement, architectural in its design framework, or with varying motifs and verses.

Memorial samplers honored family members and national heroes, joining the endless list of media to mourn for Washington, while patriotism spread eagle wings over samplerdom unfurling American flags, an "E Pluribus Unum" pennon, and the prayer: "May Liberty, Peace, and Prosperity ever prevail in America."

Thus from the A B Cs through the pages of serious Colonial and Federal history, through chapters of earnest living, loving and learning have samplers depicted the story of America.

Illustration note: Sampler wrought by Anna Lyford. Age 13. 1856. This is an interesting random scale naturalistic subject. The cross stitch background was a phase of early 19th century work.
First English Explorers Cross North Carolina Mountains

By Elizabeth M. Brown

Tied together with old tape, marked Bundle 48, a faded pack of letters lay in the British Museum for over two hundred years among the Shaftesbury papers. Lord Shaftesbury, the same as Anthony, Lord Ashley, his first title, was one of the Lords Proprietors of North Carolina, and at his death his state papers were placed in the British Museum.

At last two young historians, Clarence W. Alvord and Lee Bidgood, brought to light these letters and published them in 1912 under the title, “First Explorations of the Trans-Alleghany Region.”

No. 94 in Bundle 48 turned out to be a letter written by General Abraham Wood in which he relates the deeds of a man and a boy who were the first English explorers to cross the mountains of North Carolina. The object of the letter was to draw the attention of the Lords Proprietors to the possibility of trading in furs with the Cherokees in North Carolina. It was addressed by General Wood of Fort Henry to his friend, John Richards of London, treasurer and agent of the Lords Proprietors. Richards submitted the letter to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

It is interesting to note that John Locke, the philosopher, was Shaftesbury’s secretary who wrote across this letter, “Carolina Discoveries Cross the Mountains,” etc.

Now, a word about the explorers whose journeys are depicted. James Needham was a gentleman of landed estates in South Carolina, and was known for his dependability and courage in following wilderness trails.

Gabriel Arthur was a mere boy, but a brave lad, loyal and true to his own people. He proved to be alert, resourceful and intelligent, though unable to read and write.

As bundle 48, No. 94 discloses, on April 10th, 1673, Needham and Gabriel Arthur set forth from Fort Henry, now Petersburg, Virginia, but were driven back by unfriendly Indians.

About a month later, May 17th, 1673, they set forth again on horse with eight guides from their neighbors, the Appomattox Indians. They managed to get past the treacherous, hostile Occoneechis who had their stronghold on an island in the Roanoke River, where Clarksville is now situated.

Occoneechi, meaning “trading”, explains the situation, for this was the tribe which acted as middle-man in bartering for furs with other tribes and selling them to the English. No wonder they would have murdered any one who interfered with their monopoly.

On went the explorers in a southwesterly direction. At Sittee on the upper branches of the Yadkin the explorers turned due west and crossed the Blue Ridge. Here they noted that the flow of the rivers is northwest—a part of the New River system whose waters finally reach the Ohio River. Above the mountains they saw a fog which, they say, looked like smoke; this identifies the Great Smokies.

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At last they arrived at the home of the chief, the Cherokee village on the French Broad River or the Little Tennessee River, about thirty miles east of present-day Knoxville. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by this chief and his tribe. They were the first white men most of these Indians had seen, and a platform was built for them to stand on to keep the crowd of Redskins from pushing them. Even their horse, the only survivor of several which started out with them, was a strange beast.

After making treaties, Needham returned to Fort Henry with a pack of pelts, leaving Gabriel Arthur to learn the language. After resting at Fort Henry, Needham started off again, straight down the Occoneechi Trail through the land of the bad Indians.

In a few days a friendly Indian came to Fort Henry with the horrible story of the
murder of James Needham by Indian John of the Occoneechi Tribe at Sarrah (or Saura), a little west of what is now Winston-Salem.

Not satisfied with this, Indian John instigated other Indians to go to the Cherokee village and murder Gabriel Arthur. He was tied to the stake but was rescued in the nick of time by the chief who had suddenly returned. This was just the beginning of Gabriel Arthur's adventures.

The old chief promised to take Arthur home, but had other plans to carry out before he should go on such a long trail. He found Arthur good at many things, and sent him on many journeys. The Spaniards in the south were enemies of the Cherokees. Having fitted out a party of his warriors, the chief sent them against a Spanish town, with Arthur in the company. There was a wall around this town, and within it a church with a steeple and bell.

In true Indian fashion, the warriors lay in wait by the roadside, robbing and murdering the travelers, among whom was a Spanish gentleman who carried a sword and a pistol. The loot included two Spanish goldpieces and a small gold chain which fell to Arthur's share.

The chief next prepared his braves to go against Port Royal. While Arthur had no scruples at fighting the Spaniards who were the long time enemies of the English, yet he refused to go against Port Royal, saying they were Englishmen and he would not fight against his own nation, that he had rather be killed. At this the chief told him that they would do no harm to the English, as he had promised Needham, and that the object of the trip was to attack an Indian town near Port Royal. But Arthur said that some Englishmen might be in that village to trade. At this the chief swore that his warriors would do them no harm. So down the river toward Port Royal they paddled their canoes, they put on their war paint, attacked the Indian village near Port Royal, and returned home.

The white boy was quite a curiosity and the chief decided to take him with him on a visit to a friendly tribe, the Monetons on the Great Kanawha River. The going was good, but on the way back the chief got his fighting blood up and by-passed the usual trail to settle some old scores with an enemy tribe, the Shawnees.

In this battle Arthur was wounded by an arrow in his thigh and was captured. The Indians, sparing his life, scourged him with ashes to make sure he was white and made much of him.

The boy showed his ability to get along with his enemies. When he saw them singeing off the fur of a beaver in preparing to cook it, he explained that if they skinned the animal they could sell the pelt to the white men. After a palaver they set Arthur free to return to his people to start the trade.

Arthur found his way through the wilderness of what evidently is now Kentucky and Tennessee and finally arrived at the Cherokee village.

He found the chief ready to go hunting and fishing for the winter, so the trip home was postponed again. They went many miles down a long river, and returned with great supplies which they cured by salting and drying.

At last the chief was ready to take Arthur back to Fort Henry. With him in their midst the Cherokees set out for their long journey. They carried a pack of pelts to trade with the white men.

At Sarrah they ran into four Occoneechi warriors ready to kill Arthur, as Indian John incited them to do at the command of their chief. All was quiet until late in the night when the Occoneechi with wild warwhoops made an attack on the sleeping Cherokees. Arthur and an Indian boy hid in the undergrowth, and, though the enemy slashed at the bushes closer and closer, yet they did not find the boys. All the Cherokees took to their heels and made off due north to strike the trail leading to Totero Town—on the upper reaches of Roanoke River.

The next morning Arthur secured four guides from Sarrah to take him and the Indian boy to Aeno. From this point they followed the trail to the Roanoke River, and found themselves opposite Occoneechi Island, the stronghold of the bad Indians. They lay in hiding until night came and then waded and swam across to the island, crawled through the cane-brake to escape the Indian guards, crossed to the opposite bank of the river and ran for their lives.

On the 18th of June, 1674, Gabriel Arthur and his Indian friend reached Fort Henry, at which General Wood writes, "Praise be to God!"
A few days later the old chief and his band arrived at Fort Henry, having left Totero Town—near the present Roanoke, Virginia. He expressed great delight at seeing Arthur, for he had feared his capture and death.

So ends the story of Needham and Arthur as contained in Wood's letter. But Wood further explains why he wrote to the secretary of the Lords Proprietors of North Carolina. He had written to Governor Berkeley and the General Assembly of Virginia but his letters were not even answered, and, therefore, he appealed to Richards to secure patronage for him from the Carolina authorities to aid him in carrying on the fur trade. This trade did not immediately develop but the effects of these explorations were far reaching.

What historical significance was achieved by these discoveries? Two generations later the English and the French were rivals for all lands west of the Alleghany Mountains. Leaders of that day easily remembered or had access to the writings of those early explorers. They knew of the discoveries of tributaries of the Ohio—the New and Tennessee Rivers—by Needham and Arthur which were prior to the discoveries of the Mississippi by La Salle. They definitely used these facts in their arguments to establish claims to this region.

In "The Contest in America Between Great Britain and France", published in London in 1757, Dr. John Mitchell, historian as well as physician, wrote, "A large branch of the Ohio . . . rises in the mountains of South Carolina and runs through that province and all North Carolina."

etc.* The principle had been held since olden days that the nation discovering the head-waters of a river had claim to the land through which it flowed. Therefore, due to the first discoveries of rivers rising in western North Carolina, the English had claims to the lands watered by these rivers, the Tennessee and the New.

What was the influence of this boy who lived with the Indians? Dr. Mitchell held the view that the friendships made by white traders with Indians across the mountains exerted a great influence in winning these tribes to side with the English instead of the French.

Gabriel Arthur must have had admirable qualities which could win the goodwill of a strange chief, and later, an enemy tribe. He was resourceful and alert, staunch and true to his people. He was not lured by the Indian way of living but longed for English manners and customs. His strength of character, his intelligence and ingenuity and his fearlessness impressed itself on the Indians and in this way interpreted the Englishman to the Indians.

No doubt the next white traders found the tribes more friendly because of Arthur. It is stated in histories that traders traveled throughout the southwest before the French and Indian War and were settled near the Mississippi before the Revolutionary War. Needham and Arthur stand as typical of the courage and character of those early pioneers who helped to establish claims to the great Southwest.

Parade of Wedding Gowns

As special entertainment for members of the National Board at its Dutch Treat Dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on February 4, 1947, the District of Columbia Filing and Lending Committee presented a parade of wedding gowns loaned by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, all of which were family heirlooms, and modeled by younger members of the society. Over 35 gowns were displayed, covering over 100 years of history, dating from 1841 to 1946.

Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, who is an Honorary Vice-President General and who recently celebrated her eightieth birthday, loaned four dresses, among which were the wedding gowns of her mother and her grandmother. One of the oldest dresses on exhibit was a cream brocaded satin dress worn by Mrs. Hodgkins' grandmother in 1841 in Richmond, Ky. This dress has a tight-fitting bodice with puffed sleeves and a skirt trimmed at the bottom with three rows of tiny ruffles. Her mother's wedding dress, worn on January 26, 1865, is of cream corded silk. The tight-fitting bodice is laced in the back by silk cord and both the neck and the sleeves are trimmed with lovely old point lace.

Another old dress was loaned by Mrs. Charles E. McNabb and was modeled by her daughter, Gertrude McNabb. This bridal gown was worn by Adella Norvell of Nashville, Tenn., when she married Dr. Alexander Bryant of Petersburg, Va., in a ceremony at the Norvell home in 1846. The beautiful ivory satin material for this gown was purchased in New Orleans and made by hand by a fashionable French modiste in that city. The elaborate machine embroidery was made in France and is reputed to be among the earliest pieces of machine embroidery brought to America. The finger-tip veil is bordered with handmade Valenciennes lace. Both veil and Parisian gloves were part of the original bridal costume.

Another dress of about this same period was a beautiful gold brocaded silk worn in 1853 by Julia Flournoy when she was married to James Rivers on a Mississippi Plantation. Mr. and Mrs. James Rivers were the parents of Brig. Gen. Tyree Rivers, U. S. Army. This was an off-the-shoulder model, trimmed in gold lace and fringe and the material was imported from Paris. It was worn a second time by a daughter, Myra Rivers, when she married Col. Tieman Horne at her father's plantation near Pulaski, Tenn., in 1894.

Many brides in the middle of the 19th Century chose soft colors for their wedding dresses, as shown by the two dresses loaned by Mrs. Francis M. Curran. One of these dresses was a soft blue taffeta with a gold sheen to it and a tiny figure of deeper blue. This dress has a full skirt gathered to a tight bodice which hooks and buttons down the front. The long sleeves are full from below the shoulder and gathered in tightly at the wrist. Blue silk fringe trims the sleeves. A narrow old lace collar completes the trimming. The entire dress, as was apparently the style in that time, is lined with cambric. This dress was worn in a home wedding on Nov. 8, 1849.

The green taffeta dress worn by Mrs. Curran's mother in 1871 is the then popular two-piece style. The fullness in the skirt is all in the back, which gives a wide sweep to the slight train. There is a pleated ruffle about eight inches wide all around the bottom of the skirt. The bodice has three-quarter length bell-shaped sleeves trimmed with two rows of green fringe. It is buttoned down the front with buttons of the same material and has a slight peplum which is a little longer and fuller in the back.

Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy of Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, sent the complete outfits of three generations of brides. Her mother's ensemble, worn in 1859, consists of a heavy cream-colored Ottoman silk dress, skirt and bodice; satin shoes with little buckles; a petticoat; gloves with lace wrist; and a lace handkerchief. The dress in which Mrs. Joy was married in 1892 is of heavy white satin with beautifully beaded design on both the bodice and the skirt. With this she wore a lace petticoat; suede shoes with beading to match the dress; white open-work stockings; long white gloves; rose pointe lace and tulle veil; and rose pointe handkerchief. The third dress, worn by Mrs. Joy's daughter in 1917, is of white satin and tulle. The straight train of satin, trimmed with pearls.
to match the dress, fastens on to the dress at the neck. With this were worn white hose and satin slippers with rhinestone buckles.

A second set of three generations of wedding dresses was loaned by Mrs. Edwin P. Parker and her daughter, Mrs. David L. Wells. These three dresses are excellent examples of the variation in style. The dress worn by Mrs. Wells' grandmother in 1873 is a two piece style of cream colored mohair, satin and lace. The skirt has a bustle overdrape and the basque has a high neckline with narrow lace collar falling into a short ruffle at the yoke line. There are 18 buttons down the front of the bodice. The dress worn by Mrs. Parker, the mother of Mrs. Wells, in 1906, is of sheer white batiste made in princess style with a slight train. The detail features are fine tucks, lace and lace insertion and embroidery banding. With this was worn a handmade hat of lace. The dress worn by Mrs. Wells, in 1940, is of white rayon net with deep girdle of Chantilly lace. A fingertip length veil of sheer illusion held by an orange blossom tiara completed the costume. The fashion of the times is not only reflected in the way these dresses are made but also in the materials of which they were made.

One of the quaintest outfits in the program was that loaned by Mrs. Benjamin Catchings, Regent of the Mary Desha Chapter. This was worn by Mrs. Catchings at her wedding on Oct. 5, 1910, at Hope Haven, Gloucester Co., Virginia, the farm of her parents. It is a sheer white cotton batiste dress with a sunbonnet to match. The sunbonnet was filled with flowers and carried in place of the usual bridal bouquet. Mrs. Catchings claims it was a simple country wedding and that there was special significance in the sunbonnet since it had its place in catching the young New York attorney, Benjamin Catchings. It was modeled by their daughter, Suzanne Catchings Spear.

In addition to her mother’s wedding dress of white silk poplin loaned by Mrs. Harry C. Grove, Past State Regent, there was also a lovely black shawl. The bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morton Bryant, came to Washington to live immediately after their wedding in Pennsylvania in 1870. The black lace shawl was bought by Mr. Bryant in a shop on the then fashionable Pennsylvania Avenue after their arrival here and the bride wore it to church the first Sunday after their marriage.

One of the most interesting gowns on display was that of the President General. It is lovely soft ivory satin over a lining and petticoat of ivory taffeta. The yoke and high neckband of the dress are heavily shirred, as well as a panel down the front of the bodice. The sleeves are three-quarter length and puffed. The full skirt ends in a long, sweeping train. Old lace and seed pearls make up the trimming. This dress was worn by May Erwin when she became the bride of Julius Young Talmdge in a large church wedding in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1905. There were twelve attendants.

Some of the others whose wedding gowns were modeled were Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, a Vice-President General; Mrs. Roy C. Bowerker, Past State Regent; Mrs. Pearl M. Shaffer; Mrs. Lee Pennington, Jr.; Mrs. Frank R. Heller and Mrs. Jasper Beall.

An interesting sidelight on the preparation of the program is that some difficulty was encountered in finding models for the dresses up to the period of about 1915. Apparently, not many girls of today have small enough waists to wear the earlier period dresses. In several instances it was necessary to ask small junior high school girls to model the gowns, especially the soft blue taffeta one worn in 1849. Not only the waist in that dress but also the armholes are quite small.

While the stories and interesting facts about each of the dresses were narrated, Miss Mary Park Clements, a member of the Eleanor Wilson Chapter and a well-known violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Olive Pratt at the piano, furnished appropriate background music. Mrs. G. Chester Thom, State Chairman of the Filing and Lending Committee, was assisted in arranging the program by her Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. Delevan Floyd, Mrs. Alfred B. Garges and Mrs. Tonnis Holzberg.
Open House at a number of New Bern’s loveliest old Colonial Homes was kept from 4 to 6 o’clock, with tea at the local library and a high tea at the Woman’s clubhouse. A special Daughters of the American Revolution edition of the Sun-Journal was distributed.

The evening meeting was broadcast over the radio. Honorary Regents had parts on the program. An informal reception followed. Senator and Mrs. D. L. Ward entertained State and National officers afterwards at their home.

Three breakfasts were given Wednesday morning—for State Officers’ club members, Junior members and Chapter Radio chairmen.

District Directors and State Chairmen reported Wednesday. More than 40 of the 58 Good Citizens were present to receive pins from Mrs. Talmadge.

After the annual Memorial Service at noon, a bronze marker was dedicated on the tombstone of Mrs. Mary McKinley Daves Ellis Nash, First Appointed State Regent of North Carolina.

During a luncheon, Mrs. Talmadge was presented with a vast array of gifts, all North Carolina products.

Mrs. E. H. Steger of Charlotte was elected State Registrar; Mrs. O. L. Henry of Lumberton, Librarian; and Mrs. Z. L. Witsacker of Oak Ridge, Recording Secretary. A number of important resolutions were adopted.

About 600 persons witnessed an aerial exhibition during the late afternoon at the Marine Air Station at Cherry Point, where a memorial marker to Revolutionary and World War II Marines was dedicated. Gifts were taken to patients in the Naval Dispensary. A buffet supper followed at the Officers’ Club, with welcome by Brig. Gen. L. G. Merritt, response by Mrs. Louis C. Stephens and an address on Marine Aviation by Capt. H. L. Jacobi. The pages’ ball followed.

Chapter Regents reported Thursday morning. A luncheon followed for officers. A sightseeing trip to the Marine Barracks at Camp Lejeune took place during the afternoon. A marker to Revolutionary and World War II Marines was dedicated. Gifts
were taken to the Naval Hospital. An informal reception was held at the Officers' Club. After a buffet dinner, welcome was extended by Col. P. W. Sherman, with response by Mrs. W. B. Farr, Jr. and an address by Brig. Gen. David R. Nimmer.

Among the other national D. A. R. officers attending the Conference were the late Mrs. John Logan Marshall, First Vice President General; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Vice President General; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Treasurer General; and Mrs. Van-Court Carwithen, National Chairman of Approved Schools.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, State Regent.

NORTH DAKOTA

THE 31st Annual State Meeting of the North Dakota Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on February 24th and 25th, with the Badlands Chapter of Dickinson as hostess. The business meetings were held in the pleasant Episcopal Guild Hall and the memorial service in the Episcopal Church.

The Processional was led by a Boy Scout flagbearer, the State flag and Daughters of the American Revolution banner were carried by Pages who were young daughters of members of Badlands Chapter. The State Regent of South Dakota was a guest of honor and four past Regents and one past Vice President General were present.

Mrs. Guy Cook, State Regent, called the meeting to order at 9:00 o'clock and the Reverend C. Norman Middleton, minister of the church, gave a most inspiring invocation. Mrs. H. J. Wienbergen led the Conference in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the business meeting followed. Reports of State Officers and Chapter Regents were read, and an informal meeting of talks by the Press Relations Chairman, the Membership Chairman and the State Regent of South Dakota, Mrs. Charles Robinson. Mrs. Cook's message followed the theme of the Conference, BUILD AMERICA, and she urged the development of American Ideals, American Education, American Traditions and an appreciation of our matchless American heritage.

The hour of Remembrance for North Dakota Daughters who have died during the year was held in the Episcopal Church and was conducted by Miss Helen Allen, acting for the State Chaplain. The Meditation from Thais was played as a violin solo and short tributes to the women who have left us were given by chapter members, as they placed white flowers in the memory vase. The service closed with prayer.

Dickinson is in the picturesque Badlands section of our State and the Hostess Chapter used the beautiful native material for decorations. The banquet was held Tuesday evening in the dining room of the Villard Hotel in a most beautiful setting of Badlands coloring. Bowls of native bittersweet and masses of trailing juniper from the hills were used on the tables, with tall candles in the deep muted tones of the rock formations, in holders made of native cedar. Mrs. Cook presided at the banquet and presented the guests of honor, the Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Miss Lois Heinle and the speaker of the evening, the Honorable Theodore Kellogg, who gave a most inspiring and thought provoking address on "Problems in a World at Peace."

The luncheon on Wednesday was a sidelight of the Western theme and was served in a Roundup setting, with a campfire, a Chuck wagon and waitresses dressed in cowgirl outfits. The food was typical, too, barbecued beef, baked beans and Western apple pie. Every one enjoyed the informality of the occasion.

At the close of the business meeting the singing of Blest Be the Tie That Binds and the retiring of the colors concluded the Conference. An informal tea at the Dickinson State Teachers College Parlor, with Mrs. C. E. Scott, wife of the President of the college, Miss Leila Woods and Mrs. Agnes Filler, of the faculty, as hostesses, closed the day in a most delightful way.

CRYSTAL LISLE COOK, State Regent.

IOWA

THE 48th Annual State Conference of the Iowa Society Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, on March 12, 13, and 14, 1947.

After a delightful dinner as guests of the State Regent, Mrs. R. P. Ink, the Executive Board met on March 11, at the Hotel Fort
Des Moines. All State Officers were present.

On Wednesday morning, March 12, the Board of Management was called to order by the State Regent. After devotions by Mrs. George L. Owings, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, the report of the Executive Board meeting was read and approved for presentation to the Conference. Fifteen Regents responded to roll call.

Wednesday afternoon, at 1:15, March 12, the formal opening of the State Conference was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Fort Des Moines. At the assembly call of the bugler, Mrs. Charles E. Swanson played the processional march for the officers, who were escorted to the platform by the pages and color bearers. The 48th State Conference was formally opened by the State Regent, Mrs. R. P. Ink. Scripture and prayer was given by Mrs. George Owens. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Eugene Henely, National Vice Chairman, Correct use of the Flag. The National Anthem was sung by the assemblage, led by Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, Third Vice President General, after which the color bearers and pages retired. Mr. Arthur Brayton of the Des Moines Convention Bureau extended a cordial welcome to the Daughters. Mrs. Wilson H. Hamilton, Sigourney, Honorary State Regent, graciously responded to the welcome. The Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Runnels, read the report of the Board of Management Meeting and the recommendation of the Board. These were accepted. The distinguished guests were presented and brought greetings. They were Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Treasurer General, Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, Third Vice President General, and Mrs. H. E. Narey, Past Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution. After the reports of the State Regent, State Officers and State Chairmen were heard the meeting was recessed.

A beautiful memorial service was held at 4:00 p.m., the State Chaplain presiding, in memory of 86 beloved Daughters who had died during the past year. Special tributes were given to Mrs. Clyde Liek, Cedar Rapids, a past State Radio Chairman; Mrs. Laura Louman Hoopes, Fairfield, a granddaughter of the American Revolution and Mrs. Stephen Sunier, Iowa City, Herbert Hoover's first teacher.

Wednesday evening, the assemblage was delightfully entertained by Miss Betty Jo Burton, Soprano, Professor of Voice in the School of Fine Arts, Drake University, and by the artistry of Mr. Leroy Bauer, Violinist, Drake University. After a thought provoking address "Our Continuing American Revolution" by Mr. Robert Blakely, editorial writer for the Register and Tribune, the meeting was brought to a close.

Thursday morning, March 13, at 9:30, the Conference was duly opened with Devotions, Pledge of Allegiance and the National Anthem. Mr. Jack Shelly, News Editor for WHO Radio Station, gave an interesting talk, "America and Russia: Peace or War?". The remainder of the morning meeting was turned over to the Reports of the State Regents.

The highlight of the afternoon meeting was a CONSERVATION FORUM conducted by Mrs. Mildred Hunt, Director of Division of Child Welfare, Mr. Alfred W. Kahl, Commissioner of Department of Public Safety, Mr. John W. Strohm, State Fire Marshal, Mr. Clyde Spry, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Addison Parker, Member of State Conservation Commission.

Thursday the Annual Banquet was held honoring Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, Third Vice President General, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Treasurer General, and Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Honorary State Regent of Illinois and members of the Sons of the American Revolution. A group of songs were beautifully sung by Mrs. Haig, after which Mrs. Haig and Mrs. Richards were presented with an Iowa product—a handmade footstool of native walnut made at the Amana Colony, along with a book on the history of the Amana Colonies.

An address was given by the Reverend Walter M. Briggs, Pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, Des Moines, Iowa, followed by the presentation of the Good Citizenship Pilgrim. The evening closed with a Reception to Honored Guests and State Officers.

Adoption of resolutions, the election of Mrs. R. K. Stoddard, of Cedar Rapids, to the office of State Organizing Secretary, the creation of the office State Curator and Daughters of the American Revolution Round Table led by Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, highlighted the closing Friday morning meeting.
THE 46th Annual Meeting of the State Conference of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, was held in beloved Memorial Continental Hall, March 9-11, 1947.

Sunday afternoon tribute was paid to the memory of the 54 members who had died since March 1946. This service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Manley G. Miller and was beautiful in its simplicity of arrangement. The State Regent, Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, gave the Call to Remembrance and later the Tribute to the Deceased Daughters. The Invocation was offered by the Very Rev. John W. Suter, Dean of the Washington Cathedral, who also gave the benediction. As special tributes were given, candles in cross formation were lighted and as the names of members were read a white carnation was placed in the Memory Wreath. The wreath was placed on the grave of Mrs. Ella Chafee McIntosh, State Historian 1913-15, in Arlington Cemetery. Appropriate music was rendered preceding the opening service and throughout. The Pages Chorus sang the Lord's Prayer and one Page, Clara Mae Walther, sang a soprano solo. "Taps and Echo Taps" were sounded by Winfred Kemp, Principal Musician, and Robert R. DeHart, 2nd class Musician, respectively, both members of the U. S. Marine Band.

Assembly Call was sounded by Robert DeHart, Monday, March 10, and the entrance March was played by Miss Jane E. Magill, State Vice-Chairman, Advancement of American Music.

The procession was led by the Pages, carrying the U. S. Flag and the Daughters of the American Revolution Banner; distinguished guests, National and State Officers, the President General and State Regent followed in order.

The State Regent called the meeting to order and the devotions were led by the State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Michael J. Torlinski, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag; The American's Creed by Mrs. C. Edwards Channing, State Historian, and America was sung, being led by Mrs. Guy Withers, Past Regent of Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

At the close of the patriotic services, greetings were brought by Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, President General; Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Honorary President General; Mrs. Geoffrey R. Creyke, Vice-President General; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Honorary Vice-President General; Dr. Clifton P. Clark, Vice-President General, Mid-Atlantic District, S. A. R.; Mrs. B. Harrison Lingo, Vice-President Presiding, C. A. R.; Mr. W. Ridgley Chapline, President, D. C. S. R.; and Mrs. Ray E. Brown, St. President, D. C., C. A. R.

The distinguished guests were presented and gave greetings: Mrs. George C. Vetheer, Vice-President General, Maryland; Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, Recording Secretary General, and Mrs. Benjamin Williams, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

A group of songs were given by Dorothy Schulte, lyric soprano, and her accompanist Faye Marley.

The State Officers and Committee Chairmen gave excellent reports of their year's work.

The State Song, "Loyalty," was sung by the assemblage and led by Miss Phebe Stine, accompanied by Miss Magill.

Luncheon was given by the Regents' club in honor of the State Regent, the President General, National and State Officers and distinguished guests. Miss Mildred Sherman, President, presided. The theme could have been "The Easter Bonnet," as place cards were in bonnet shapes of all sizes and descriptions.

The afternoon meeting had two special features:

1. Presentation of the Good Citizenship awards by the President General to the 10 high school seniors. Miss Elsie Manny of the Theodore Roosevelt High School was the winner.

2. An address by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent, Public Schools of the District of Columbia.

The State Officers entertained informally at dinner in honor of the President General and other National Officers.

The Marine Band Orchestra gave a half-hour program before the opening of the evening meeting and played the entrance march for the processional.

Regents' night was colorful as always. Fifty-eight (58) chapter regents read their reports, showing exceptional achievement and many hours of service.
The Invocation was pronounced by Dr. John D. Hays of the Covenant-First Presbyterian Church. The Pledge of Allegiance, led by Mrs. Frank R. Heller, State Chairman of Junior Membership, and the National Anthem lead by Mrs. Charles F. Creighton, Regent, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, were given and sung by the assemblage.

Between each group of chapter reports, music was enjoyed. The artists giving graciously of their time and talents were:

1. The Chorus from the Associated Membership group of the Friday Morning Music Club; directed by Zetta McBride and accompanied by Gladys Vaile;
2. Marguerite Schondau, soprano, accompanied by Willa Semple;
3. Miss Marta Brokaw, Flute Soloist, accompanied by Mrs. T. V. Roberts;
4. Paul Gottwals, tenor, accompanied by Edith Gottwals.

Colors were retired at the close of the meeting.

The Tuesday morning meeting was called to order following the entrance of State and National Officers. The Assemblage was led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by Mrs. James M. Carter, State Vice-chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee and the American’s Creed by Mrs. R. Winston Holt, State Librarian.

Greetings were given by the past State Regents in attendance: Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mrs. William B. Hardy, Mrs. Harry C. Grove, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Mrs. Geoffrey R. Creyke, Mrs. Ray C. Bowker, and notes of greeting were read from those who were unable to be present: Mrs. John M. Beavers, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Mrs. George M. Grimes, Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, and Mrs. Clayton E. Emig, long an ardent worker in the C. A. R. and founder of the Governor Thomas Wells Society, reviewed the years of her association with C. A. R. and Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Pages’ Chorus, under direction of Mrs. Caroline S. Albert, sang several delightful numbers.

The speaker at this meeting was Mrs. Julian Goodhue, past Historian General, whose remarks were drawn from her experiences of many years in D. A. R. service.

Luncheon was served by the Junior Membership Committee under Mrs. Frank R. Heller.

Among resolutions passed at this State Conference were:

1. Endorsement of the Freedom Train which the Justice Department is sponsoring.
2. Endorsement of the Un-American Activities investigations as are being carried out by Congress.
3. Endorsement for strengthening of the U. S. American History and U. S. Constitution courses in the public schools of the nation; and that the teachers also be required to meet these qualifications.
4. Opposition to the increase tax on motion picture tickets in the District of Columbia.

With the singing of “Blest Be the Tie That Binds,” and the motion to adjourn, the session closed following the retiring of the Colors.

The State Conference Banquet was held at the Mayflower Hotel on Tuesday evening, March 11, 1947, with the President General as honor guest and some 500 members and guests present.

The U. S. Navy Band Orchestra, directed by Lt. Comdr. Charles Brender, played a program of dinner music preceding the dinner and during the evening. Mr. William T. Cameron, a member of the orchestra, gave a group of harp solos.

Greetings were given by the President General and other distinguished guests. Mrs. Cloyd H. Marvin, Regent of Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter, served as Mistress of Ceremonies and announced the program which was enjoyed. A skit, “Ripples of the Babbling Brook Chapter,” written by Miss Mildred Sherman, President of the Regents’ Club was enacted by her and 12 members of the club.

A group of popular numbers were sung by the Pages’ Chorus.

Mrs. Frank S. Ray, a member of the Livingston Manor Chapter, gave an “enlightening” monologue “Pa, Ma, and the D. A. R.”

The Banquet hall was darkened and emerging from the balcony came a host of Pages bedecked with luminous hair-bows and gloves and carrying trays upon which were heaped little cologne vials, the compliments of the Elizabeth Arden Company. Accordion selections were played by Miss Stella Werner, as these were distributed to all the guests. Her theme song was “Let Me Call You Sweetheart” and was dedicated to every lady present.
The climax of the evening came when Edbert Ruhl, tenor, star of the Metropolitan Opera and son of our State Vice-Regent, was introduced. He gave several solos and was most generous with his encores. His accompanist was Mr. Willard Sektberg.

The evening closed with the singing by all of "Thanks for the Evening," the words being written by Mrs. Geoffrey R. Creyke, and the retiring of the Colors.

RUTH ANN WELLS
(Mrs. David L. Wells),
State Recording Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The fifty-first State Conference of the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Florence, March 4-6, 1947, with the Samuel Bacot Chapter as Hostess.

Mrs. Henry Jackson Munnerlyn, State Regent, presided at the meeting.

Preceding the Conference a special meeting of Tamassee Board was held at the Florence Hotel Tuesday morning, followed by the State Executive Board meeting.

The Memorial Service, using the candle light service, was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Arch Smith, in the Central Methodist Church. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. Wright Spears, Pastor of the Central Methodist Church. Tributes were paid the deceased members and Mrs. H. C. McCain, State Chairman of American Music, sang the solo.

The Local Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy gave a tea at the home of Mrs. I. S. Rainwater on Tuesday afternoon honoring the members of the Society.

The Annual Banquet honoring our late First Vice President General, Mrs. John Logan Marshall, was held at the Masonic Temple on Tuesday evening. Music was furnished by Mrs. Albert Walsh, of Florence, on the accordion, throughout the evening.

The formal opening of the Conference was held in Central Methodist Church. After the opening ceremonies, an address of welcome was given by Mayor Pro Tem Gilbert, of Florence, and Mrs. G. R. Coney, Regent of Samuel Bacot Chapter. Mrs. Byron Wham, State Vice Regent, responded.

Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Manweimer, of Florence, and Mrs. Olin Covington of Bennettsville. The late Mrs. John Logan Marshall, our honored guest, made an inspiring address. Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, National Chairman of Approved Schools and the State Presidents of other patriotic organizations brought greetings. Miss Doris Miles, Good Citizenship Pilgrim for South Carolina, was introduced and she expressed appreciation for the trip that she will receive to Washington.

Tuesday evening following the opening meeting the State Regent entertained at a reception at the Florence Hotel honoring the late Mrs. John Logan Marshall.

On Wednesday morning the reports of State Officers were heard, followed by the Approved School Hour, with reports of the State Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Tamassee Board. An address was made by Mr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of the Tamassee Daughters of the American Revolution School. The Conference recessed and members attended the Tamassee luncheon held at the Florence Country Club. During the luncheon the guests were entertained by a little Tamassee boy and girl with original songs.

A gracious invitation in behalf of Cowpens and Kate Barry Chapters to hold the 1948 annual State Conference in Spartanburg was extended by Mrs. T. S. Sease.

A tea given by the Local Unit of the American Legion Auxiliary at the home of Mrs. Willis Gregory was enjoyed on Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday evening the Chapter Regents' Dinner was held at the Masonic Temple after which the Chapter Regents' reports were read and the final business of the Conference was completed.

A number of prizes for outstanding accomplishments were given as follows: Kings Mountain—the outstanding work in American Music; Sumter's Home, Swamp Fox, and Waxhaw—the greatest increase in membership; Rebecca Pickens and Hobkirk Hill—the largest number of Junior American Citizens Clubs; Ann Pamela Cunningham and Hobkirk Hill—the greatest number of inches of publicity. Mrs. George J. Cunningham, District Director of Group V, was presented the prize for greatest increase in membership by a District; and Mrs. George R. Coney, District Director Group VI, received honorable mention.
THE Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter celebrated its 25th anniversary on Feb. 3, 1947, with a dinner at the Park Hotel. The decorations were carried out in blue and silver and the Speaker's table was centered with a large two-tier birthday cake surrounded by small colonial bouquets which were presented to the seven charter members present.

A delightful program of music and the reading of the Chapter's history by the historian, who paid a special tribute to Miss Carrie L. Boyd, charter member and historian for 19 years, followed.

Our Regent, Mrs. Edward C. Steiner, presented the Chapter's gift of $25.00 for a Scholarship at Tamassee, in honor of the Charter members, to Mrs. H. E. Barrows, State Chairman of Approved Schools, a member of the Chapter.

The Chapter was organized in 1922 in the home of Miss Jennie Toll Sawyer, a great granddaughter of Nancy DeGraff Toll, a Real Daughter, for whom the Chapter is named.

The Chapter, now numbering 53, has subscribed to all national and state projects and has been active in local historical work. Its record for Red Cross activities and War Projects is outstanding. Generous contributions have been made to Ellis Island and the Approved Schools down through the years.

Among the projects of the Chapter was the erection of a seventy-five foot Flag Pole with a granite base and appropriate markers on the site of "Stockade Place" to commemorate the raising of the American Flag on Michigan soil in 1796.

The Chapter has lent its influence to the establishment of the Monroe County Historical Society and Museum and placed in it a case of pioneer relics, pictures and papers.

A very comprehensive collection of books and other material on the life and military career of Gen. George Armstrong Custer, Monroe's favorite son, has been gathered by Miss Mary Crowther, Librarian and Chapter member. This collection is housed in the Dorsch Memorial Public Library.

Sixty-three J. A. C. Clubs with a membership of 1730 have been organized in our city and county.

The Chapter has located the graves of seven Revolutionary soldiers and four Real Daughters buried in Monroe County. Six have been marked.

"Taps" were sounded again on June 23, 1946, for a Patriot of 1776 when the Chapter placed a marker on the grave of Samuel Adams in Hitchcock Cemetery, Temperance, Michigan, with appropriate ceremonies.

Samuel Adams was born in Boston, Mass., June 24, 1762. Served in the Revolution 1777-1778, and was wounded at the battle of Monmouth. In 1783 he married Julianna Stone and 13 children were born to them. His wife died in 1836 and he came to spend the last years of his life with his son Lucas in Michigan. Lucas Adams took up land from the Government in 1834 in Bedford Township, Monroe County, and it was here on the rolling lawn of this ancestral property with its wide spreading maples, that the fourth and fifth generations of the Adams family held a reception following the unveiling ceremonies. About 100 guests were present, including Mrs. Horace Z. Wilber, State Historian of Michigan, Mrs. Charles H. Mooney, Past Regent of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter of Detroit, members of the Chapter and several descendants of the Patriot, Mrs. George Corcan and son of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Hoag of Mt. Vernon, Wash.

In commemoration of its Silver Anniversary the Nancy DeGraff Toll Chapter has subscribed $25.00 in the section for Chapters in the Bell Tower at Valley Forge, as well as several names for the Honor Roll.

ZAIDA KOLB BECK, Historian.

### Master Sergeant Margaret Peasley

THE Juniors of Eschscholtzia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution point with pride to one of their members, Master Sergeant Margaret Peasley, who was awarded an Army Commendation ribbon, the non-combat equivalent of a bronze star.
Margaret returned from Germany in time to spend the holidays with her mother, Mrs. Helen V. Peasley, of Los Angeles and only very recently left for Washington where she has been assigned to the headquarters of the Chief of Staff of the Army. Her citation reads—

"Technician Fourth Grade Peasley as editorial assistant made an outstanding and invaluable contribution to the report of the Chaplain section of the General Board. Drawing upon her extensive prior experience in Chaplains’ offices, she displayed superior critical judgment, penetrating insight and extraordinary intelligence in recording interviews, and assembling the material of the report at every stage of its preparation. Her exceptional diligence, unusual zeal and unselfish devotion to the task at hand reflect the highest credit upon the Women’s Army Corps."

At the time of her citation Margaret was a S/Sergeant and was graduated from Stanford University with an A.B. degree in the Department of Political Science. She is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta Fraternity and following her graduation traveled extensively, having visited Europe, Mexico, Guatemala, the Canal Zone, South America, Alaska, Canada, Bermuda, Hawaii and nine of the South Seas Islands.

When the war broke out Margaret was a student at the Sorbonne and was in France for seven weeks after hostilities began there. Returning to the states she joined the WAC early in 1944. She went to Europe in July 1945 after having won competitive appointment among officers training in the district which included Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Delaware.

For three months she was secretary for the 7th Army Chaplain Corps in Heidelberg, where she managed to attend some university classes also. She was transferred to the 15th Army General Board, Bad Nauheim, made up of specialists who were to write a report on the war, analyzing and evaluating Army operations, equipment, technique and organization in ETO. There she was editorial assistant for the Chaplain Corps. The Colonel in charge was called to the states and returned just a week before the first draft of that section’s report was presented to the Board. In a personal letter the Colonel wrote, “to tell the entire, literal truth the report could not have been produced without Margaret Peasley’s unflagging energy and the vital personal interest which she displayed in the project. I feel that her abilities are unique and exceptional even among the very able associates with whom I have worked.” It was this work that brought her the Commendation ribbon.

When the 15th Army was deactivated, Margaret Peasley was transferred to the headquarters at Frankfort, where she was assistant administrator to the Chief of the Claims division, under the Judge Advocate General’s office.

Master Sergeant Peasley expects to greet Eschscholtzia delegates at Continental Congress, D. A. R. in Washington in May.

The Irvine-Welles Chapter

The Irvine-Welles Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, founded February 22, 1928, at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia, celebrated its 19th anniversary with a dinner at the Kenesaw Restaurant. Place cards were in gold with the insignia of our National Society and the dates 1928-1947 in blue. A tiered birthday cake decorated with the name of the chapter across the top centered the table. On either side were candlesticks with glowing red, white and blue candles.

Our Regent, Mrs. Griswold Robinson, graciously welcomed our guests. Among those attending were Mrs. R. H. V. Duncan, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. L. T. Day, Special National Vice-Chairman, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. John Axford, Historian, National Association of Patriotic Women; Mrs. O. Linwood Layton, a charter member whom we were glad to have with us again, and regents of several chapters.

A special feature of the dinner was a candle-lighting ceremony honoring our five living charter members. As the name of each honoree was announced a candle was lighted, an additional one being lighted in honor of the chapter’s birthday. The invocation by the Chaplain followed.

After the dinner the meeting was turned over to the Chairman of the Program, Mrs. L. B. Lewis, who was very lovely in a colonial costume of gold brocaded satin. A brief history of the Chapter, which was
named for Brigadier General William Irvine of the Pennsylvania line and Thomas Welles, fourth Governor of Connecticut, was given.

The highlight of the evening was an interesting and informative address by our guest speaker, Mrs. Helendeen Dodderidge, who served as informational advisor to both the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations at their recent conference at Lake Success, N. Y. She is a member of the Betty Washington Chapter from Kansas. The topic of her talk was on the food situation of the world from her personal observation as a representative of the Associated Farm Women of the World in London in 1946 and her visit to seven other countries in the war zones of Europe. Mrs. Dodderidge emphasized the importance of American women understanding the International Program of the United Nations if we are to give our sons an opportunity to carry on the traditions of their forefathers and to enjoy the benefits and privileges of our great democracy.

The program was concluded by the showing of colored slides “Landmarks of Colonial Virginia.”

The Chapter is very proud of its 15 Junior American Citizen Clubs; 14 of which have just been organized at Ft. Belvoir and vicinity.

FRANCES F. CROSSMAN.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter

THE Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary April 9, 1946, with color, dignity, and good fellowship. Official guests from many parts of the state were present.

Dr. L. N. Duncan, President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute was joint host for the occasion, which was featured with a morning coffee, a drive over the campus, a luncheon, and a memorial tree dedication.

Mrs. Hollifield Jones, Chapter Regent, presided at the program. The luncheon was prepared and served by students in Home Economics.

The Chapter was organized by Mrs. P. H. Mell, April 8, 1896, with 14 members, six of whom are yet living: Mrs. Fred Tulghmnn, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. C. C. Thach, New Orleans; Miss Elizabeth Lee Broun, Frederickburg, Virginia; Mrs. Groce Harrison, Winter Park, Florida; Mrs. A. F. McKissick, Greenville, S. C.; and Mrs. Robert Shipp, Miami, Florida.

At the conclusion of his address a copy of White Pillars was presented to him from the chapter in appreciation of his years of cooperation with the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. W. W. Hill relayed messages from those who were unable to be present. Among these were our President General, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, and two Hon. Presidents General, Mrs. Wm. A. Becker and Mrs. H. M. Robert, Jr., who are honorary Colonels in the Auburn (AP) R. O. T. C. Mrs. Mell belonged to Mrs. Talmadge's chapter in Athens, Georgia, in her later years.

Mrs. Cleburne Basóre gave a condensed history of the activities of the chapter during its long life.

Mrs. John Henry Hanson, presented Dr. George Petrie, distinguished historian, who read a paper on “Mrs. P. H. Mell and the early days of the D. A. R. in Auburn.”

The Birthday Cake had been prepared under the direction of Pribf, Dana Gatchell. It was crowned with golden bells and encircled with fifty golden roses. Golden flowers sent by Mrs. A. F. McKissick were on the luncheon table.

At the luncheon grace was said by Rev. William Byrd Lee, Rector, Church of the Holy Innocents, and welcome was extended by Miss Mary Martin, for the chapter.

Mrs. Glenn Stewart presented Dr. Duncan, who welcomed the members as the husband and father of two of the chapter members as well as the president of the college. Dr. Duncan spoke of his arrival on the campus as a student the same year the chapter was organized and of his interest in all the Daughters of American Revolution stands for.
After prayer by Dr. Zebulon Judd and presentation by Mrs. Jones, President Duncan accepted the trust with a pledge for future care of the tree. Lt. Col. John E. Pitts, who had participated in the planting of the Argonne Tree, spoke briefly, but with feeling, of the significance of the occasion.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Jones, dedicated the tree in verses she had written for the occasion.

MEMORIAL TREE
DEDICATION
To the Auburn Men who Gave Their Lives in World War II.

To those who died we give this tree,
Its youthful strength a prophecy;
Aspiring high, strong limbs will grow
And roots gain sustenance below
From forces limitless and free.

A living symbol this will be
Of the price they paid for victory;
It speaks the gratitude we owe
To those who died.

They gave their lives for us and we
Will prize the gift eternally;
Will teach Americans to know
The roots of war, to overthrow
Its gods,—pure loyal guarantee
To those who died.

MOLLIE HOLLIFIELD.
Auburn, Alabama,
April 9, 1946.


EDITH ROYSTER JUDD,
General Chairman.

William Henshaw Chapter

THE William Henshaw Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Martinsburg, West Virginia, had the honor of having the late Mrs. John Logan Marshall, First Vice-President General and Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, State Regent of the West Virginia Society, for luncheon in the Gold Room of the Shenandoah Hotel on February 24, 1947.

Mrs. Marshall, who was introduced by Mrs. Sisler, told of the American Revolution having prepared a creed. “Go put that creed into deeds.” Briefly, Mrs. Marshall’s thought was: That the Daughters of the American Revolution have taken for their motto “for home and country.” They have done a grand job for country, but not so good for homes, apparently.

Other introductions were made by Miss Mary Dean, Regent of the William Henshaw Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, presiding. These included members of the Bee Line Chapter, Charles Town; Shenandoah Valley Chapter, Martinsburg; and Ft. Loudoun Chapter, Winchester, Virginia.

When Mrs. A. Bruce Eagle, National Vice-Chairman of the Girl Home Makers’ Committee, was introduced she paid tribute to the William Henshaw Chapter for its very splendid Girl Home Makers’ work.

Miss Anne McKee, Martinsburg High School senior who is one of the Berkley County contestants for the Daughters of the American Revolution Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, sang three numbers. She was accompanied by Mrs. C. G. Power.

That evening Mrs. A. Bruce Eagle entertained ten of the ladies, including Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Sisler, with a four-course dinner at her home, “Eaglehurst.”

Irondequoit Chapter

IRONDEQUOIT CHAPTER, Rochester, New York, on February 15 observed its fifty-third organization day and also the one hundred-twenty-seventh birthday of its distinguished Life Member, Miss Susan B. Anthony. A bronze tablet in her memory was dedicated. Mrs. Stephen C. Fay, State Director, gave a tribute to Miss Meda A. Cox, who left a bequest for the tablet. Mrs. James A. Small, Regent, gave an appreciation of Miss Anthony. After the battle of Concord the minister at Cheshire, Mass., following his sermon, asked all men to rise who were willing to volunteer. Young Daniel Read, Miss Anthony’s grandfather, was the first man to step into the
aisle. He served with honor throughout the war. In recognition of Miss Anthony's New England ancestry, the tablet which had been covered with cloth in the suffrage color of yellow, was unveiled by Mrs. Edward Winslow Holmes, President of the Rochester Colony of New England Women. Mrs. James F. Bisgrove, chapter chaplain, gave the dedication prayer.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY
Life Member—Irondequoit Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
February 15, 1820—Adams, Massachusetts
March 13, 1906—Rochester, New York
A Brave Pioneer Crusader For The Advancement of Women
Gift of
Miss Meda A. Cox
Dedicated February 15, 1947

In the upper left-hand corner is the insignia of the Society and in the right is a bas relief of Miss Anthony. The tablet committee included Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Bert Van Wie, Mrs. Florence D. Alexander, and Mrs. George Howard, chairman. When Mrs. Talmadge visited the Chapter last June she placed a wreath on the grave of Miss Anthony in recognition of this great leader who had belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The brick house at 17 Madison Street, Rochester, where Miss Anthony lived for forty years, has been purchased by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., so it can become a national memorial. Irondequoit Chapter has sent for the house a framed photostat copy of Miss Anthony’s lineage papers made out in her own handwriting.

Preceding the tablet ceremony Mrs. Howard, as National Chairman of Radio, had a “Make Believe Broadcast” with a microphone loaned by radio station WHAM. There was an imaginary coast-to-coast broadcast, given supposedly by the President General, the Historian General and the Chairman of Approved Schools. Mrs. Small spoke as Mrs. Talmadge on Ideals of Service; Mrs. A. Irving Frankel as Mrs. Frank E. Lee on the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower; and Mrs. Clifton P. Rodenmayer as Mrs. Van Court Carwithen on the Educational Work of the Society.

MRS. GEORGE HOWARD,
Press Chairman.

Elizabeth Ellington Chapter

ELIZABETH ELLINGTON CHAPTER, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Bremerton, Washington, entertained and helped servicemen and their wives all during the war and recently entertained 32 convalescent patients from the navy hospital at Aldora, the country home of one of the members, Mrs. Al J. Saindon.

The patients arrived via Red Cross motor corps transportation.

The afternoon activities on the beautiful grounds surrounding the Saindon home included baseball, croquet, badminton, volleyball, boating and just lounging for those who were unable to be very active.

The highlight of the outing was the supper provided by the D. A. R. Hot dishes, grilled hamburger, steaming cups of coffee, home made cakes and ice cream disappeared rapidly as the hungry men swarmed around the laden serving tables near the beach.

Their appreciation was more than obvious when the time came for leaving and they all reluctantly drifted back to their transportation and vociferously called out “Thank you’s” for a wonderful afternoon.

MRS. L. N. HEIN,
State Historian.

Cuyahoga Portage Chapter Celebrates Golden Anniversary

ON January 25, 1897, with the thermometer reading fourteen below zero, nineteen intrepid women met at the home of Mrs. A. L. Conger in Akron and organized Cuyahoga Portage Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On January 25, 1947, forgetting the intervening years when sometimes the weather has seemed to conspire with nature itself to make the anniversary date something to be dreaded, Old Man Winter practically outdid himself with a balmy day and nearly
two hundred women met at the Women’s City Club on West Exchange Street in Akron in celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the Chapter.

Out of the nineteen charter members, only Miss Sara Hart remains an active participant in chapter affairs and, on this day of celebration, occupied a special place in the seating of honored guests.

The State Officers and State Chairmen present, all but two of whom were from out of the City, were our honored State Regent, Mrs. James B. Patton; Ex-Vice President General and Honorary State Regent Mrs. James F. Donahue; State Vice Regent Mrs. F. O. McMillen; Chaplain Mrs. Charles A. Dorn; State Treasurer Mrs. Earl B. Padgett; State Librarian Mrs. Loren E. Souers; Northeast District Director Mrs. Edwin H. Fuller; Southeast District Director Mrs. Fred H. Coulson and State Chairmen Miss Dwight C. Allison, Mrs. Z. C. Oseland, Mrs. Winifred Rader, Mrs. Ralph Miller, Mrs. W. Charles A. Longstreet, Mrs. Rex Bracy, Mrs. G. R. Grimsley and Miss Helene Fish.

The guests assembled at two o’clock in the Ballroom of the clubhouse and at two-thirty Mrs. J. R. Wallace, Jr. and Miss Lilian Ann Stoner, members of the Junior Committee acting as pages, advanced the Colors, placing the Flag of the United States of America and the chapter banner in their respective places at the front of the room.

The State officers, led by Mrs. John G. Ruhlin, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, and Miss Sara Hart, took their places on a dais at the side of the room and with the assemblage at attention, the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given.

In the first few rows of seats were all of the State Chairmen present and those ex-Regents of the Chapter who were able to be present, including Mrs. J. M. Allen, Mrs. S. A. Kepler, Mrs. H. B. Diefenbach, Mrs. O. W. Stoner, Mrs. L. W. Baker and Mrs. Z. C. Oseland. Also among the guests were Mrs. Carl Peterson, Regent of Cuyahoga Falls Chapter; Miss Olive Graves, Regent of Akron Chapter; and Mrs. N. A. Ulrich, Regent of Aaron Olmstead Chapter of Kent.

After the recital of the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, there was a forty-five minute period of music. Mrs. Lisle Buckingham, Mrs. Donald Scheu and Mrs. Ian Patterson, the well-known piano, cello and violin trio, played the opening number. This was followed by Priscilla Simmons Kinney, daughter of Mrs. Hezzleton Simmons, who is a member of the chapter, in a group of three contralto solos with Larry Weiss as her accompanist. Ronald Matthews, bass-baritone, sang a group of songs ending with a rollicking chantey, with Larry Weiss again at the piano. The final number by the trio was the old favorite “By the Bend of the River.”

A cordial welcome was then given to the guests by Mrs. John G. Ruhlin, Regent, who introduced the visiting State officers and chairmen to the chapter members and their friends. Mrs. Ruhlin sketched briefly the highlights of the Chapter’s existence and paid tribute to the women who had gone before her in office and to the work which they had done to make Cuyahoga Portage Chapter the integral part which it is in the community life of the City of Akron as well as a cog in the wheel of the State Society and the great National Organization.

In commemoration of the fifty years of the Chapter’s existence, gifts of fifty dollars each were made to the C. W. Seiberling Memorial Fund and to the Building Fund of the Women’s City Club. Acceptance of the first was made by Mrs. William Mettler, member of the Finance Committee contacting women’s groups, and of the second by Miss Helen Wolle, Honorary President of the Women’s City Club and Chairman of the Building Fund.

Across one end of the long Ballroom Mrs. Ruhlin, Miss Sara Hart, Mrs. James B. Patton, Mrs. James F. Donahue and the other officers in the order of State precedence, followed by the ex-Regents of the Chapter, formed a line to receive the members of the Chapter and their guests as they gathered to greet old friends and meet new ones. Members of the receiving line wore corsages of yellow carnations tied with ribbon of blue and gold.

Following the reception, pages guided the guests through the Club to the Terrace Room, where a long tea table was arranged. Heavy lace cloths, crystal candelabra with prisms reflecting every facet of light and elaborate arrangements of golden flowers added rich beauty to the dignity of the occasion. Pouring at either end of the table were members of the Board of Management of the Chapter, changing at half-hour intervals. On another table, backed by a mirrored wall which reflected the candlelight,
was a huge cake topped by the Wheel and Distaff emblem in blue and gold and the words “Daughters of the American Revolution.” Mrs. James B. Patton, State Regent and Miss Sara Hart, the charter member, cut the first slice of cake which officially celebrated the anniversary.

The finale of the Golden Anniversary Celebration was the social hour which followed the reception, with guests crowding the tea room adjoining the Terrace Room. Conversations overheard were intermingled, reminiscent of the past and filled with plans for the Chapter’s future. Cuyahoga Portage is indeed happy to have been able to be hostess to so many of the State official family and to its members and their guests.

ERMA H. OSELAND.

New Chapter in Illinois

THE 114th Chapter of the Illinois Organization, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sgt. Caleb Hopkins Chapter, was formally organized at a meeting on November 18, 1946, in Springfield, Illinois, following a beautifully appointed dinner at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Fifty-seven charter members were present, many of whom are young matrons and young business women.

The installing officer and guest speaker was Mrs. Frederick A. Sapp, State Regent, of Ottawa, who gave a most informative and inspiring address concerning the work of our National Society and our “Riband of Blue.” Mrs. James Abels, of Springfield, made presentation of a gavel to the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Pottorf.

Other State officers attending included Mrs. F. J. Friedli, State Vice-Regent, Belleville; Mrs. C. H. Woods, State Chaplain, Lincoln; Mrs. F. W. Disbrow, State Recording Secretary, Bloomington; Mrs. Thomas R. Hemmens, State Registrar, Chicago; and Mrs. Paul Allyn, State Historian, Waverly. Mrs. William Small, Fifth Division Director and a member of the State Committee for the Organization of Chapters, of Petersburg, and Mrs. A. O. Eberle, Regent of Springfield Chapter, were also guests.

Officers installed were: Mrs. J. K. Pottorf, Regent; Mrs. C. E. Bolin, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Stanley Funk, Chaplain; Mrs. Charles B. Stevens, Secretary; Mrs. James H. Fields, Treasurer; Mrs. R. A. Frederick, Registrar; and Mrs. George Schuppe, Historian.

The new Chapter gives promise of much activity along all lines, featuring especially, work with youth.

MRS. FRANK W. DISBROW,
State Recording Secretary.

Fort Simcoe

FORT SIMCOE is one of the largest and most interesting historic places in the northwest—and one of the least known. It is southwest of and thirty miles from Yakima on the Yakima Indian reservation. Near the foothills of Mount Adams and surrounded by a beautiful grove of oak trees the old houses have a lovely setting and have a most interesting history.

When it was officially decided to build a fort at that spot, the houses were all planned and made ready to assemble, in New York City, packed into ships and sent around the Horn up the Pacific ocean and up the Columbia River to the Dalles where they were loaded on horses and driven across the country to what later became Fort Simcoe. The houses were built or assembled and the blockhouse was probably there. This was a fort for defense against Indian warfare and the bullets are still in the old blockhouse. Generals quarters were located there in those days when the need arose. The houses are still interesting relics and the Fort is to be restored by the Colonial Dames of America.

My first glimpse of the Fort was many years ago when it had been converted into an Indian school and agency for supplies for the needy Indians. My father was appointed Indian Agent by Grover Cleveland and moved his young, large family from their native state of Georgia to what we believed was a most exciting, dangerous life among the Indians.

Our house was, of course, the central and largest one and was indeed most interesting too. Casement windows with diamond
panes, fireplaces in every room and a large kitchen with Dutch oven, which was not used by our very good Chinese cook. On each side of our house were the Cape Cod houses where the doctor, clerk, etc., lived. It was at that time a well organized agency and school. The teachers were good—civil service, and the dormitories were comfortable for the Indian students.

At the end of the school term in June they usually returned to their homes—such as they were. No doubt many of the homes were tepees or small shacks. But they came back in September and continued their work in this way until they graduated from eighth grade.

I learned during these few years spent among Indians that they usually would revert—coming back in one or two years wrapped in a blanket and feigning complete ignorance of the English language. “Halo Cumtux.” And that was that.

But there were some exceptions and I believe they were sent to Carlisle in the east. The Indians always showed much ability in such things as the mechanics of handwriting—often writing a beautiful script—and drawing, sewing (the girls of course) but mentally there was nothing outstanding.

As the Indians intermarried and became citizens the schools were abandoned. Fort Simcoe became a romantic old ruin but we may look forward with interest to the day when it will be restored.

JOSEPHINE LECKANBY.

Fort Greene Chapter, Brooklyn, Celebrates Its Fiftieth Anniversary

FORT GREENE CHAPTER, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, celebrated its Golden Anniversary on December 11, 1946 at the Brooklyn, N.Y. Woman’s Club. The Chapter was organized on December 3, 1896, by Mrs. Stephen Van Cullen White.

In the receiving line with Mrs. Arthur Thomas Clark, Regent, were:—Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, State Regent; Mrs. James Grant Park, State Vice-Regent; Miss Page Schwarzwieder, Ex-Treasurer General and Ex-Regents of the Chapter.

The program opened with the call to the Colors given by a Boy Scout Bugler. Richmond Gale played the processional; Miss Marion H. Tuthill and Mrs. S. H. Sutherland, Historian, were the color bearers.

Miss Mabel R. Swartz, Chaplain, gave the invocation and a tribute to the deceased members. The Lord’s Prayer was sung by Miss Louise Richardson. Miss Marion H. Tuthill, Custodian of Flags, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the assembly sang the “Star Spangled Banner”.

After the welcome by Mrs. Arthur Thomas Clark, Regent, a group of songs was presented by Miss Louise Richardson.

A “Word Pageant of the Years 1896-1946” was narrated by Miss Mary E. Tuthill, Chairman of Program and Second Vice-Regent. The Ex-Regents spoke briefly about the highlights of their administrations.

During the second World War alone in chapter and personal bond subscriptions over $1,000,000.00 was subscribed.

About 50 medals for historical and civic essays to public school graduates and about $291.00 in money. As long ago as 1897 the Chapter gave prizes of $25.00 each to the Boys’ and Girls’ High Schools for essays on the Prison Ship Martyrs.

The Chapter contributed more than $1,000.00 to the Martyrs’ Monument in Fort Greene Park and has been a contributor to the historic development in Brooklyn by Maintaining the Lefferts Homestead in Prospect Park.

The club house was decorated with sprays of golden flowers. The two tea tables were covered with handsome lace cloths lined with gold. The centerpieces were sprays of golden flowers flanked by candlesticks holding golden tapers. The members of the board served a delicious tea to the guests. The Ex-Regents presided at the tea and coffee urns. A huge birthday cake frosted with white and lettered in gold, 1896-1946, was cut by Mrs. William Paine, Chairman of Hospitality.

SARAH H. SUTHERLAND
(Mrs. S. H.),
Historian, Fort Greene Chapter.
GREETINGS, JUNIOR DAUGHTERS:

HOW I wish it were possible for every Junior to attend the National Junior Assembly in Washington. This is written in April, and here are the events as scheduled now, for Saturday, May 17th, Sunday, May 18th, and Monday the 19th. Edna (Mrs. H. A.) Alexander, our National Assembly Chairman, sent the following schedule:

Junior Daughters of the American Revolution Assembly Committee Meeting, 10:00 A.M., National Officers’ Club Room, Administration Building.

Roundtable of Junior Assembly Projects, 1:30-4:30 P.M., National Officers’ Club Room.

Order of Discussion

Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund . 1:30 P.M.  
Crippled Children’s Project . 2:00 P.M.  
Rehabilitation Program . 2:30 P.M.  
Bazaar . 3:00 P.M.  
Junior Articles, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine . 3:30 P.M.  
Junior Daughters of the American Revolution Assembly Committee Dutch Treat Dinner and Committee Meeting, 6:30 P.M., Willard Hotel, Cabinet Room; Chairman, Mrs. F. LoBianco, Washington, D. C.  
(State Chairmen are welcome to this dinner and the meeting that follows.)

Schedule for Sunday


Junior Daughters of the American Revolution Assembly, 10:15 A.M.-1:00 P.M. (This event follows the breakfast, in the same location.)

Monday, May 19th, Junior Daughters of the American Revolution State Chairmen Meeting, 10:30 A.M.  
Bazaar to be held in the Concessions Hall throughout Congress Week.

From Peg (Mrs. Frank R.) Heller, our Breakfast Chairman, came a more detailed outline of that interesting meeting. This is always a gala event, even though, as in other meetings, we must discuss business too. As all enter the breakfast room, decorated in spring flowers of pastel colors, violin music will greet us, played by Mrs. Leo F. Haines, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Hope Anderson. Mrs. Alexander will introduce Mrs. Heller, and then Miss Margaret Grumbine, of New Jersey, our National Chaplain, will give the invocation followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Roland Petscher, State Chairman of Junior Membership of Maryland, and the National Anthem will be sung by the Assemblage.

Mrs. Heller’s greeting will be “Welcoming the Girls Back to the National Capital,” followed by two solos by Mrs. Albert S. Milan of Dolly Madison Chapter, D. C., Daughters of the American Revolution. She will sing “Dawn” and “Mammy’s Little Baby Loves Short’nin’ Bread.”

The introduction of guests cannot this year include our President General, Mrs. Talmadge, as she regrets that on account of the Daughters of the American Revolution trip to Valley Forge, she will be unable to be present. Other guests bringing greetings will be, the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, and the National Chairman of Junior Membership, Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, our Treasurer General, our “Aunt Helen,” Mrs. William Pouch, Mrs. Schermerhorn, and Florence Harris will all be honor guests and will bring short messages to us.

As the grand finale, the Junior Chorus in the District of Columbia will sing several selections. One is a parody on welcoming the Juniors back to Washington, and was written by Mrs. Richard Green, Jr., of Judge Lynn Chapter, D.C., Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chairmen of committees for the Breakfast are: Chairman of Breakfast, Mrs. Frank Heller; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Richard Green, Jr.

Committee Chairmen: Miss Barbara
Hamblin, Program; Mrs. Robert A. Nixon, Flowers; Mrs. Thomas C. Washington, Jr., Hostess; Miss Elizabeth Wright, Tickets; Miss Harriett Buck, Registration Chairman.

Mrs. Alexander will give a beautiful door prize, one of the “Wedgewood Rosalie” plates.

More about the Assembly and Congress next month.

A letter has just arrived from the Joseph Habersham Juniors in Atlanta. They want us to know that they are interested in our articles and have sent proof by enclosing a check for their next year's subscription. It is indeed a joy to learn of the many Junior Committees who are subscribing to the DAR MAGAZINE so that they may read our articles at their meetings. And of course they become interested in the many other articles concerning DAR activities and ideals, too.

Cheerily,

VORA M. SMITH,
Chairman Junior Articles.

Motion Picture Committee

IN its ventures into the field of science, the Motion Picture has given us such films as THE STORY OF LOUIS PASTEUR, MADAME CURIE and YELLOW JACK and has made us acquainted not only with dynamic personalities but also with the beginnings of modern medicine. We have watched an absorbing story unfold, while at the same time—before our very eyes—science developed a means to prevent disease, a cure for human suffering.

THOMAS EDISON THE MAN and ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL brought new awareness of the inventors who created our communications systems and streamlined our lives.

Now, in this atomic age upon which mankind has embarked, the camera eye has a particularly vital function in interpreting the marvels of science. It was News Reels which brought the public its first awed realization of the gigantic power of the atom bomb; the death and destruction implicit in its use for war.

More recently, the MGM feature film THE BEGINNING OR THE END tells the dramatic story of the international race to build the bomb.

Made with the cooperation and approval of Major General Groves, Doctors Oppenheimer, Fermi, Busch and others associated with the work on atomic fission, the film brings us face to face with facts.

To be sure, two hours in a theatre cannot make physical science an open book to any audience. The secret of atomic energy is still locked in the minds of a few brilliant scientists. The foreword of the film, itself, states that “for dramatic license and security purposes” some rearrangement and fictionization were necessary.

But the picture does give us some insight into the research and resources expended on the unravelling of this basic mystery of the universe. We learn something of the men whose genius and devotion unleashed this overwhelming force. Most important of all, we come to grips with the terror and misgiving of the scientists, themselves; their speculation as to whether they have accomplished a service for mankind or presented it with a means by which it may destroy itself.

No greater sermon on the need for world unity and brotherhood can be imagined. Here is a challenge to every individual to work for Peace, so that atomic power may be a promise for the future and not a threat, a beginning and not the end.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY (Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery),
National Chairman Motion Picture Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Junior American Citizens Committee

AS this article must be written while the State reports are just coming in, of course there is no way of knowing how we have increased this year in numbers of clubs and members. However, the enthusiastic interest of States who never before have had an active committee, the revival of work in States that have let their J. A. C. clubs die and the Chairmen in States that have large numbers of clubs
striving to outdo their previous records, seem of more importance to me than mere numbers.

The National Vice Chairmen have been very busy contacting the States in their divisions and the State Chairmen have done marvelous work, so let me commend them for their efforts and congratulate them on the results.

The three years that it has been my privilege to serve this committee as Chairman have been very busy ones but intensely interesting and filled with the joy of working with others intent on shaping tomorrow by training the children of today.

The following are States, Chapters and Daughters, who, through their generous contributions have made possible the prizes that will reward work well done. The winners will be listed in the June Magazine. Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; The Dorothea Henry Chapter of Virginia; Lydia Cobb, Old Boston and Samuel Adams of Massachusetts; Mrs. Rupert Kuenzel, National Vice Chairman and the Irondequoit Chapter of New York; The Connecticut State Society; West Virginia State Society and Texas State Society; Michigan State Society honoring Mrs. Ormond Heavenrich; District of Columbia State Society; Colorado J. A. C. honoring Mr. and Mrs. Adams; Fort Snelling Chapter of Minnesota; Watch Tower Chapter of New Jersey; Pennsylvania State Society; the Philadelphia Chapter; Mrs. Howard Painter; Mrs. Charles Ristine; Mrs. Charles Blinn; Mrs. George C. Lewis and Miss Dorothy Martin, National Vice Chairman, all of the Philadelphia Chapter; The Jeptha Abbott Chapter and the Wm. Wallace Chapter of Pennsylvania and Mrs. William Campbell, the State Chairman of Pennsylvania; Peace Pipe Chapter (Juniors) of Colorado; Molly Varnum, Lydia Darrah, Colonel Timothy Bigelow, New Bedford, Captain John Joslin, Jr., Attleboro, Commodore Samuel Tucker, Old North, Menotomy, Betty Allen, Susannah Tufts, General Sylvanus Thayer, Mercy Warren, Faneuil Hall, Dolly Woodbridge, Lucy Jackson, Colonel Thomas Lothrop, Hannah Winthrop and Deane Winthrop Chapters of Massachusetts; Rosannah Waters Chapter of Mississippi; Colonel Joseph Stout, Eagle Rock, Abraham Clark, Ann Whitall, Basking Ridge, General David Forman (Juniors), General Lafayette, Haddonfield, Ompoge, Princeton and Watchung Chapters and Mrs. E. F. Randolph of New Jersey; Charlotte (Juniors) of North Carolina; Mary Tyler Chapter of Texas.

I hope every Daughter will avail herself of the privilege of helping this Committee to grow, to spread its influence until there are clubs in every school in America and all children have access to this training, for only through educating future citizens can we feel that our Country is secure.

MAYMIE DARNELL LAMMERS
(Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers),
National Chairman.
WHAT is meant by the phrase, "A sticker candidate" on the elective ballot? Answer. A sticker candidate is one who was not placed in nomination by the nominating committee; who was not nominated from the floor; whose name was not written in on the nominating ballot, (if that method of nominating was used), but her name was inserted on the elective ballot by members who did not wish to vote for another candidate and by so doing, it made her "a sticker candidate."

Quite frequently such a candidate polls the majority vote thus defeating candidates placed in nomination by the nominating committee or from the floor. While this practice is most unusual it is legal and any member in good standing who is nominated in this manner and receives the majority vote is the legally elected candidate.

Now the reason your parliamentarian is discussing this procedure with you is it has been brought to her attention that in a recent election the chairman of tellers and her entire committee refused to include the sticker candidate and the number of votes she received when submitting the tellers report. They listed her votes as "Illegal Ballots." Now the only illegal part of that report was, it was illegal not to report the name of the sticker candidate and the number of votes she received.

When tellers submit their report it must be an absolute tally with the number of votes cast, giving the name of each candidate and the number of ballots cast for her. There of course might be some illegal ballots cast, but even so they are counted in the total number of ballots cast and so reported. Sometimes tellers dislike to report that a candidate received only one vote, and refuse to bring that in on the report. But that is illegal as every vote cast must be accounted for, and the tellers have no choice in the matter.

The deplorable thing about an incorrect tellers report is that members seldom contest the legality of the report IN THE MEETING, even tho they realize the report did not include the name of their sticker candidate nor the votes she received, but will wait until the meeting is adjourned and then get together and discuss how wrong it was that the tellers did not give a legal report. Several other questions have arisen from this occurrence and one I feel is of particular interest to all of you.

Question. How soon after the tellers have reported may the ballots be destroyed? Answer. If the tellers report is a correct one, tallying in every detail with the number of ballots cast, a motion may be made before the meeting adjourns that the ballots be destroyed at the close of the meeting, but if the report is incorrect such a motion is out of order.

I personally feel the ballots should be turned over to the recording secretary to be held at least one month, then if any controversy arises it can be quickly settled by re-tabulating the votes each candidate received, but this must be done in the presence of the secretary for she is the legal custodian of the ballots and tally sheets and nobody has a right to remove them from her office. Please bear in mind if there is any doubt in any one's mind that the report is not correct a member would be in order to request the ballots be counted and listed in the presence of the Assembly, this is always the best time to contest the report as each member can hear the tally and know at once whether or not the report was legal.

I regret to say that in the election which has been called to my attention several members wrote in a name on their ballots but the tellers reported these ballots as ILLEGAL BALLOTS, which was a wrong statement on the part of the tellers for all ballots cast must be accounted for whether legal or illegal. There of course may be some illegal ballots cast in every election, yet they are counted in the total number of votes cast. A member made a motion that the ballots be burned, which was done, and those members who knew the ballots they cast were not reported could not do anything about it after the ballots were burned, as there were NO BALLOTS to be re-tabulated. Your parliamentarian does wish to impress upon all of you that when something seems to be wrong or illegal you must have the courage of your convictions and CONTEST THE MATTER.
THERE IN THE MEETING. Afterwards is generally too late.

Question. Who are deemed the charter members of a chapter?

Answer. Those members who were organizing members and any others who joined the chapter, either as newly admitted members or by transfer during the first year. While the National Society does not require chapters to have a charter it is the only way a chapter may receive a national number.

Question. Should chapters affiliate with other organizations?

Answer. NO. The National Society and its authorized chapters do not affiliate with other organizations. Were chapters to affiliate with other groups in a given locality it would mean subscribing to the tenets of their by-laws which might be contrary to the Constitution and By-Laws of our Society, also it would make chapters liable for dues of that body. Chapters may, however, cooperate with other organizations in promoting objectives in accordance with the purposes of our Society.

Question. Please explain what is meant by the expression “Abiding by the will of the majority?”

Answer. This means that anything the majority votes to do must be upheld by all the members. In all controversial questions that come before a chapter all in favor of the proposition have a right to speak for it, and those against it have the right to speak against it, but after the vote has been taken those who were “on the other side of the fence” should abide by the will of the majority.

Now the majority vote is sometimes those who were in favor of the proposition and sometimes the majority who were opposed to it, but in either case the members must abide by the will of the majority, so if your side lost be a good sport and cooperate.

Faithfully yours,

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING,
(Mrs. Hampton Fleming),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.
Minnesota Counties in which there are one or more Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters: Aitkin, Beltrami, Blue Earth, Clay, Crow Wing, Freeborn, Hennepin (12), Kandiyohi, Lyon, Meeker, Mower, Nicollet, Nobles, Olmstead, Otter Tail, Pipestone, Ramsey (6), Rice (2), St. Louis (5), Stearns (2), Steele, Stevens, Traverse, Wabasha, Watonwan, Winona.
The chronological record of the Minnesota Valley begins with the visits of Grosclaires and Radesson in 1659, and includes among many others the Jesuit missionary Menard in 1661; Duluth who in June 1680 was the first to travel in a canoe from Lake Superior by the way of the St. Croix river to the Mississippi.

All this and other explorations previous or following are contemporaneous with the settlements of the Dutch in New York, the Swedes in New Jersey, Quakers in Pennsylvania and other colonies on the Atlantic seaboard and their various Colonial wars.

Then followed the explorations of Perrot and Le Sueur in 1766, Lt. Z. M. Pike in 1805 who purchased the site since occupied by Ft. Snelling; the explorations of Maj. Stephen H. Long, and Col. Leavonworth; the early coming of Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and other Protestant missionaries; these events and the final organization of Minnesota as a territory in 1849, 200 years later, and its final admission as a State May 11, 1858, are typical of American progress and the ability of many nationalities, races and religions to live, work and prosper together, the records of which read almost like a fairy tale.

There was Daniel Greysolon Duluth, a native of France, who led a Fur trading expedition, whose name is immortalized by that great city on Lake Superior; the Jesuit and Franciscan Missionaries who with other explorers have left glowing accounts of their exploits.

One of these explorers was Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, born 1732, an Ensign during the French and Indian War and in 1757 was Captain under Colonel Williams at the Battle of Lake George. After peace was signed in 1763, Carver conceived the project of the exploration of the Northwest.

One interesting side light is the delay in the organization of Minnesota as a territory because of the selection of its name by Congress. Stephen A. Douglas, then Chairman of the Committee of Territories, reported favorably on the Act and suggested the name Itasca. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts proposed Chippewa as a substitute. Mr. J. Thompson of Mississippi disliked all Indian names and wanted it called Jackson. Mr. Houston of Delaware proposed Washington. After rejection of all names the bill was tabled. The final selection was Minnesota, named after the largest tributary of the Mississippi River within its limits and the organization of Minnesota territory occurred on March 3, 1849.

At this time the region was little more than a wilderness containing not more than 1,000 whites, but within four months thereafter the total was 4,680, of which 317 were connected with the army and a large percentage of the remainder were of mixed blood.

The difficulties of tracing families in this region in these days of exploration and settlement may be better understood from map studies of the "Historical Geography of U. S." by Jno. K. Wright, Librarian, published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., and the American Geographical Society, 1932, which volume by the way is of great assistance in genealogical work. These maps indicate the territories in succeeding periods. In 1820, if your family lived in what is now Minnesota, they were residents of Michigan territory, which included all land to the Missouri River on the west, with Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas and Oregon territories comprising the rest of the country to the Pacific. In 1830 Missouri state boundaries were defined, but the balance of this vast section was "Unorganized" territory. In 1840 Iowa territory included Minnesota. In 1850 Minnesota territory is outlined (1849-1850) reaching from the Mississippi River on the east to the Missouri River on the west with the vast sections now included in the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska,
Idaho, Montana, as unorganized territory. In 1860 we find Minnesota boundaries defined with a section of unorganized territory on the west while Nebraska territory reached from Kansas territory on the south to Utah and Washington territories on the west.

Does not all this make one wonder how rigid requirements of eligibility to membership can be met by applicants to our Society whose families pioneered in those settlement days? Yet these families, which lack of space prevents our mentioning, for the most part, represent descendants of those "Loyal to the Cause of American Independence.

Minnesota references in our Library Card Catalogue comprise about 200 volumes, among which are many county histories which contain biographies of early residents.

Publications of the Minnesota State Historical Society; History of Minnesota Valley by Neill, 1882 (from which much of the above sketch was taken); List of 59 old Minnesota cemeteries and names of those buried therein, by Mann & Faulkner; 7 volumes of Census microfilms 1860-1870; Federal Census of Minnesota Territory 1850, 3 volumes; Deeds & Land Patents 1856-1875; Bible Records, Wills, Mortality Records (1850-1860) by Minnesota Genealogical Records Committee; Minnesota Pioneers by Winchell; History of Swedish Americans by Strand, 3 volumes.

Supplemental Death Records of Nantucket, Rhode Island, June 25, 1821, to September 20, 1834, taken from an old book of Isaac Coffin of Nantucket, born 1764, died 1842, Selectman, State Senator, and Judge of Probate.

The book came from the Joseph Hatch Starbuck Collection of Nantucket and is now in possession of Dr. Amber A. Starbuck of Springfield, Massachusetts, a great-great-granddaughter of Isaac Coffin.

Records in the book were compared with the printed Vital Records of Nantucket and those not in print were copied and typed by Miss Ella May Lewis of Springfield, Massachusetts, and sent in by the Massachusetts Genealogical Records Committee, 1946. (Miss Lewis has done much splendid work along this line which is on file in our Library.)

Within the seventy-five pages of Death Records we find such items as:

- Samuel Adam of Machias, drowned off Nantucket March 22, 1829.
- Elizabeth Aldridge died October 28, 1821, aged 86 years 3 months.
- Polly, widow of Obed Aldridge, died in Baltimore, August 22, 1822, age 55 years 3 months.
- John Bailey, of Hanover, died January 23, 1823, aged 71 years 4 months. He was a member of the Quaker Society—a Preacher.
- Captain David Barnard, late of Nantucket, died near Lake Champlain in Vermont June 1827, aged 75 years 9 months. (A page and a half of Barnard deaths are listed; some died "in the South," one drowned round Cape Horn.)
- Peter Barnard, of Hudson, New York, formerly of Nantucket, died March 1830, aged 83 years 4 months.
- Reuben Barnard, formerly of Nantucket, died at DeRuyter, New York, May 11, 1825, aged 82 years 11 months, son of Francis, the Old Governor.
- Abigail Bunker, wife of Elijah, died in Hudson, New York, April 24, 1823, aged 56 years 4 months, formerly of Nantucket, daughter of Christopher Folger, Sr., deceased.
- Frederick Clasby, son of Joseph, deceased, died 1832, aged 40 years. Carried away with a whale line between New York and Cape Verde Islands.

There were three and a half pages of Coffin family deaths, among which was:

- Abigail Coffin, widow of Elias, died September 29, 1823, aged 60 years 9 months. She died in Boston where she lived with her daughter Peggy Cod, who was a daughter of Major Josiah Coffin, Esq.
- Hepsibah Coffin, wife of Zaphniah and daughter of Jonathan Bunker, died March 15, 1828, age 78 years 7 months, at Ghent, New York.
- Judith, wife of Captain David Coffin, died November 17, 1827, aged 50 years 2 months, in Gallipolis, Ohio.
- Obed Coffin, son of Samuel, died June 4, 1832, aged 75 years, at Martha's Vineyard.
- Uriah Coffin, died September 23, 1832, aged 72 years 6 months, at Hudson, New York. Formerly of Nantucket.
Thomas Dickinson, died May 1827, age 71 years 6 months, in North Carolina.

Margaret Gardner, wife of Timothy, Jr., and daughter of Captain Joshua Bunker, died in Baltimore November 1825, aged 64 years 2 months, formerly of Nantucket.

Commodore Samuel Evans, of the Constitution, died June 7, 1824, aged 54 years 7 months.

Abiel Pinkham, wife of Abisha, and daughter of the late Peleg Bunker of Nantucket, died June 29, 1822, aged 62 years, in Hudson, New York.

Elisha Smith, son of Daniel, Sr., died August 1823, aged 69 years 3 months, in North Carolina.

Samuel Jenks, the Town Crier, died January 20, 1832, aged 66 years 10 months.

Abigail Jenks, widow of the late Captain Samuel Jenks, died January 4, 1828, aged 84 years 3 months, at Medford, near Boston.

Additional evidence of “loyalty to the American Cause” is being discovered among old records which add to the eligibility to membership list in our Society. These should be so recognized.

Among recent discoveries is a list of Signers of Protest of Southboro, Massachusetts, the official statement of which appeared in this department in the April 1947 issue. The list was copied by Miss Ida M. Neary of Framingham Center, Massachusetts, and adds many new names from whom eligibility may be claimed.

Other such loyalty lists are welcomed and will be published. “Witness our Hands:—Isaac Johnson, Asahel Moore, William Collins, Solomon Newton, Jonas Ball, James Parker, Absolom Ward, James Bellows, Senior, Ephraim Ward, John Fay and John Bent.


Samuel Horne, Nathaniel Fay, John Richards, Nathaniel Graves, Gidion Newton, Junior, Jonah Johnson, William Williams, Paul Newton, Zachius Witherbee, Oliver Newton and Simeon Harry.”

“Southboro, January 2, 1775. The town being met according to adjournment and the meeting opened proceeded to act Viz: Voted to contribute to the Relief of the poor of Boston. Voted to chuse two men to Receive the Donations for Boston. Choose Captain Josiah Fay and John Angier for the purpose aforesaid. Voted that the aforesaid committee take all proper care to preserve and transmit the donations of this town to the committee in Boston appointed to Receive the Same for the use of the poor of Said Town.”


Compiled by Katharine Edith MacGeorge, Nassau Chapter D.A.R., Camden, N. J., at request of Memorials Committee Christ Church.

James Ash: An active patriot and soldier of the Revolution. Departed this life on the 24th of January A.D. 1830 in the 82nd year of his age.

Colonel Samuel Atlee: Grave unknown. Tablet in Christ Church to Colonel Samuel John Atlee.


Dr. Buchanon: Grave unknown. 34th Regiment.

Captain Thomas Bond: Grave unknown. Interred March 28, 1784.


John Claypole (Claypoole): Grave unknown.

John Cox: (Colonel from New Jersey). John Cox late of Bloomsbury in the State of New Jersey. He died the 28th of April 1793 aged 61 years. (Family vault of Horace Binney).

Captain Charles Collins: Also departed this life, Captain Charles Collins, November the 2nd 1791. Aged 30 years.

Captain Charlton: Grave unknown. Interred November 9, 1777.

Colonel Elliot: Grave unknown. Interred April 7, 1782. Is this Lt.-Colonel Elliot of South Carolina?


Colonel Benjamin Flower: Late of the American Army—26 lines of virtues. Upon the 28th day of April 1781. In the 33rd year of his age, he departed. (Lt. Colonel Pa. Militia Regiment Artillery-Heitman).

Major David Franks: Inscription obliterated. Interred Oct. 7, 1793. (David S. Franks was Aide-de-Camp to General Arnold July 1778 to Sept. 20, 1780).

Joseph Graisbury: In memory of Joseph Graisbury who departed this life October 9, 1796, in the 71st year of his age. Joseph Graisbury was from Newton township, Gloucester County, N. J., now Camden County, present site of Audubon, N. J., born a Friend, became a member of Christ church, uncle of James Graisbury, soldier of Revolution from New Jersey.

Colonel Francis Gurbrett: Grave unknown. Interred December 26, 1777.

George Gitron: Grave unknown. Interred December 26, 1777. 4th Regiment.

Lt. Robert Haddon: Grave unknown. Interred December 16, 1779. (Is this an officer from New Jersey?)

Michael Hilligass: First Treasurer U.S.A. Sacred to the memory of Michael Hilligass who departed this life September 29, 1804, in the 76th year of his age.

General James Irvine: Inscription obliterated. Interred April 19, 1819.

Major William Jackson: Sacred to the memory of Major William Jackson, born March 9, 1759. Departed this life August 5, 1858.

David Jones: In memory of Mr. David Jones who died the 18th of February, 1785. Aged forty-four years.


Captain Trevor: Grave unknown. Interred November 6, 1777. 55th Regiment.

Dr. Miles Whitworth: Grave unknown. (Navy, Vigilant Ship of War). Interred February 17, 1771.


Captain Siven Warner: In memory of Major Siven Warner who departed this life January 30, 1799. Aged 39 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Captain Jesse Roe: In memory of Jesse Roe who died February 27, 1814, aged 74 years. Captain Jesse Roe supervised the removal of the Bell of Christ Church with the Liberty Bell, to Allentown, Pa. He had a brother, Lt. Henry Roe, who is buried in Woodbury, N. J., whose Warming Pan was presented by Jane Riggins Bradway, for Lenni Lenape Society C.A.R. to Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria, Va.

Robert Morris: The family vault of William White & Robert Morris, the latter of whom was financier of the United States during the Revolution, died the 8th of May, 1806. Aged 73 years.


Francis Hopkinson: Signer from New Jersey is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground. He was Organist and Vestryman of Christ Church. The S. A. R. have placed a Bronze marker over his grave.

Two graves in Christ Church Burial Ground have been marked Francis Hopkinson and Colonel Bincomb by Daughters American Revolution.
In answer to requests for copies of "The Development of Early Emigrant Trails East of the Mississippi River" by the late Marcus W. Lewis, which was published by the National Genealogical Society, we are informed that the supply is exhausted but the large map which was included is still available at a very nominal price. Address: L. W. Felton, 1823 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington, D. C.

The trails on this map are numbered 1 to 54 inclusive, among which are (1) Bolivar & Memphis Trail, (2) Chickasaw Trail, (3) Lower Harpeth Trail, (4) Great South Trail, (5) Black Fox Trail, (7) the Cumberland and Ohio Falls Trail, (9) The Tennessee, Ohio and Great Lakes Trail, (10) The Warrior's Path of Kentucky, (42) The Chicago and Dubuque Highway, (50) The Michigan Road, (51) The "Old Trading Path" of Pennsylvania.

"There was far more travel among the Indians in their early undisturbed condition than is usually supposed. This was sometimes for barter-commerce, sometimes for visits of a social, friendly, or religious character, and sometimes for purposes of war or adventure."

There are well-authenticated cases of Indians having gone on visits to distant friendly tribes, covering from 1,000 to 2,000 miles. A friendly visitor with a new sacred or social dance was always welcome in any Indian village, and great pains were usually taken to learn it.

The Great Indian Warpath, sometimes referred to as the Warrior's Path, is the name which, together with its almost equally important branches, will always be associated with the early growth and development of a number of our colonies and states. This great trunk trail reaching from eastern Pennsylvania near Philadelphia, crossing the Susquehanna not far from the present city of Harrisburg, thence passing westerly and southwesterly between mountain ranges and along the valleys of the Shenandoah and the upper tributaries of the Tennessee River to Chattanooga, was taken by many of our early emigrants who, immediately following the Revolutionary War, began removing from New England, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia into the newly opened regions of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and also into the states lying to the south of North Carolina and Kentucky.

The distance from Philadelphia to the interior of Kentucky by way of this trail and its important branch or prong which passed through the Cumberland Gap was nearly 800 miles. The line of early travel passed through the present towns of Lancaster, York, Gettysburg, Hagerstown, and Winchester; thence up the Shenandoah Valley to Staunton, Va.; thence along the great trough between the principal ranges of the Appalachian system, over the divide into similar valleys of eastern Tennessee to Chattanooga.

Southwest Virginia and western North Carolina were settled by people largely from Pennsylvania and northern Virginia. In 1769, Daniel Boone, from the Yadkin, inspired by Dr. Walker of Virginia, found and passed through the Cumberland Gap and blazed out the "Wilderness Road." No less than 70,000 people moved through this gap and over this road in the fifteen years between 1774 and 1790, and these people became settlers, owners and directors of the life and policies of the great Mississippi Valley. A new civilization and an independent self-directing government was established beyond the mountain wall.

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.

E-47. (a) Parcell-Clark.—Who were the parents of James Parcell who married Polly Clark (Aug. 14, 1782). She was the daughter of Samuel Clark (1752-1822) and wife Jane (Howell-Osborne) Clark (1756-1791), of Essex and Morris Counties in New Jersey.

(b) James Parcell is believed to have served in New Jersey troops. He is listed as Prisoner-of-War at Daramouth Prison, England, during War of 1812. His daughter, Jane Parcell, married John K. Crawford of Indiana. John Crawford, 415 East 15th Street, Tulsa 5, Oklahoma.
E-'47. (a) Cleaver-Birdsall.—George Cleaver married —— Birdsall. During Revolution he was shot by a Tory, named Huddleston, who was hanged for the act. George and wife were parents of David and three other children. David ran away to Danbury, Connecticut, to be a coach maker. Wanted any service and data regarding George and David.

(b) Cleaver-Dakin.—David Cleaver, above, married Sarah Dakin, probably in New York. She is supposed to be related to Major General Wooster. Wanted data on Sarah, her parents and grandparents. Mrs. Ray S. Beauvais, #532, Lead, South Dakota.

E-'47. (a) Stout-Hale.—Wanted, parentage and ancestry of George O. Stout, b. Trenton, N. J. 1817; d. Greenwich, O., Apr. 28, 1885; and his wife, Philena Hale, b. 1825; d. Greenwich, O., Jan. 17, 1907.

(b) Arnold.—Wanted, parentage and ancestry of Sarah Arnold, b. R. I., 1820; d. Hillsdale Co., Mich., Aug. 1, 1853; m. Ira Hill. Her grandfather and great-grandfather was Benjamin Arnold, b. R. I. 1726, prob. Smithfield, 1719; m. Anne Dexter. Have Benjamin’s diary, but not generations between Benjamin and Sarah. Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore, 25 S. Broad Street, Hilldale, Michigan.

E-'47. (a) Mann-Watt.—Want parentage and ancestry of Ephriam Mann, born in Virginia, who married Chaneey Wyatt in Virginia and removed to Georgia around 1780 to 1800. Want ancestry of Chaneey Wyatt and proof of marriage to Ephriam Mann.

(b) Broach.—Want parentage and ancestry of Zillah Broach, born at Gloucester Co. Va. on 1715, married Jacob Pate in 1733, died at Gloucester Co. Va. or Newburn, N. C. on 1760. Mrs. Myron T. Nailling, 400 East Hale Avenue, Osceola, Arkansas.

E-'47. (a) Hewitt.—Want all possible information regarding wife and children and parentage of Moses Hewitt, born Worchester, Mass. in 1767, died at Athens, Ohio in 1814, trustee Ohio University at Athens.

(b) Anderson.—Want all possible information regarding wife and children and parentage of Jacob Anderson. His son John Anderson died at Urbana, Ohio in 1877 and married Nancy Lowery in Orange County, Va. in 1815. Jacob served in the Revolutionary War from Virginia. Mrs. Nancy G. Weikerk, 736 22nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

E-'47. (a) Lewis-Pollard.—Howell Lewis, b. ca. 1770, Va., m. 1795 Ellen Hackley Pollard b. ca. 1776, Va. She is supposed to have been granddaughter of Gen. George Washington. Who were her parents and grandparents, with data?

(b) Broonnaugh-Carter.—Irenemiah Bronaugh d. ca. 1749, Va. His son, Dr. John Bronaugh Mary Ann Carter. Wanted data about both of them also her parents and grandparents. Mrs. Jerry Batinovich, 316 Gwinn Avenue, Lead, South Dakota.

E-'47. (a) Greer-Hunt.—Wanted data and parentage on John Greer (Grier) born 19 January 1761 (South Carolina (?)). Married 14 February 1782 Edgefield District, South Carolina, Sarah Hunt, born 26 February 1765. He died 1843; she died in 1835; both in Georgia.

(b) Want data on James Greer, born about 1650, transplanted to Maryland 1675 by Samuel Gibbon. Married Ann Taylor, daughter of Arthur Taylor, Mrs. Ellen C. Rees, 1209 Logan Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E-'47. (a) Boatright.—Want parents names of Nancy Boatright, born 5-10-1818, Madison County, Arkansas—died 10-30-1892, Huntsville, Arkansas.

(b) Bollinger.—Want information about Frederick Bollinger, born about 1745 or 1750.—Died 1840 in War Eagle Township, Arkansas, near Witter, Ark. Mrs. Harry L. Kendall, 322 East 11th Street, Baxter Springs, Kansas.


E-'47. Smith.—Who were the parents and grandparents, with dates of births, deaths and marriages, of Edward Stroud, born in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1800 and died in Williamstown, Kentucky, in 1844, and his brothers, Thomas, William and Charles? Edward Stroud was married in Georgetown, Kentucky, to Miss Harriet Vallandingham, born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1809 and died in Williamstown, Kentucky, in 1865. Miss Laura Dickerson, 158 Falmouth St., Williamstown, Kentucky.

E-'47. Harris-Campbell.—Wanted data of Susan P. Harris—daughter of John Harris—Rev. War, supposedly Va. Susan married Catlett Campbell 1820. When born—when married? Susan died 1858 Ga. They lived Merriweather Co., Ga., 1840, 50, 60. Who were Susan’s parents and grandparents, birth and marriage dates? Who were Catlett Campbell’s parents, grandparents, their birth and marriage dates? Mrs. A. L. Talbot, 5410 Allan Rd., Friendship Sta., Washington 16, D. C.

E-'47. Hosmer.—Want data concerning General Zechariah Hosmer who fought in the Revolution. Miss Louise Darneal, 337 Camden Avenue, Richmond, Missouri.

E-'47. (a) Ayres-Walker.—Want dates of birth, death and parents of Mary Walker who married John Ayres (or Evers) Feb. 24, 1690. He was born at Newbury, Mass., Mar. 2, 1663, on Feb. 28, 1708 he was admitted to membership in Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, N. J., and she became a member Dec. 26 of the same year.

(b) Obadiah, the third child of John Ayres and Mary Walker, was born Jan. 16, 1695, at Woodbridge, N. J., died in Hardwick township, Sussex Co., N. J., Nov. 1780. He was twice married (1) Feb. 15, 1717 to Elizabeth (dau. of John Compton of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co.) and (2) to Deborah? Want data of Deborah’s birth, death and parents? Mrs. John Downham, 1514 Sixty-eighth Ave., Phila. 26, Pa.
DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

At the close of this administration it is a pleasure to say thanks to so many of you who have contributed to the success of the Magazine for the past three years. First of all, my thanks must go to the President General Mrs. Talmadge for her constant inspiration and interest in the Magazine, to members of the National Board and to Mrs. Frank L. Nason, national chairman and editorial adviser.

To our national general chairmen and state and chapter officials my thanks are also due for their reports and observance of our deadlines. Thanks should go to our publishers Judd and Detweiler, particularly to Mr. C. H. Cooke of their staff.

In this card of thanks I must not forget the Magazine Secretary, Miss Bessie Bright who has been a tower of strength to me, so willing and able.

Now may I say a few words to our new contributors the national chairmen, state and chapter officials who will come in with the new Administration. Please be sure to send your material to the Editor by the 10th of each month. Be concise, keep to the number of words allotted to each classification.

Newsprint paper is still scarce and promises to remain so during 1947. Brevity therefore still must be our keynote.

The space allotted for our regular contributors is as follows:

- National Conference Reports: 800 words
- National Chairman Reports: 600 words
- General Items: 400 words
- Chapter Reports: 300 words

Please do not send clippings and expect the Magazine to rewrite it as we do not have staff enough. All copy must be sent typewritten double space on one side of the paper only. Please do not send pictures or cuts with your contributions unless arrangement has been made previously with the Editor.

Thanking you in advance for your continuing interest in your Magazine.

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

This is my last message to you as Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee and I wish to thank all who have taken an interest in the Magazine these last three years, who have renewed their subscriptions promptly and who have written me, sometimes saying they liked particularly certain articles and sometimes with constructive criticisms.

The sole duty of the Chairman of this Committee is to sell the magazine and secure advertisements. In order to do the former she must confer with the Editor to make sure the content is that which will appeal to the members and interest them in becoming subscribers.

We sincerely hope you will continue to read the magazine and will enjoy it under the new Chairman.

As they need you so do you need the Magazine. No Chapter, State or National Officer, can do her best work without the Magazine with its genealogical material, its articles on Parliamentary Procedure dealing with Daughters of the American Revolution work, news of Chapter meetings and the work of the National Chairmen and above all the message from the President General. If the magazine doesn't reach you in time for your meeting read the message at the next one as they are all so fine and are adaptable to any occasion.

Give the Magazine to the High School and local libraries in order that all, old and young, may know of the work of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most cordially,

ISABELLE C. NASON,
Chairman.

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( Organized—October 11, 1890)

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