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The President General's Message

That Reminds Me

OCTOBER does more for us than usher in the thousand and one myriad hues of foliage and scenic grandeur that characterize the fall season of the year. October brings its Discovery Day and every Daughter, as she looks at the calendar, can let her mind travel backward some four hundred fifty-five years until she reaches the year 1492 and sees the redoubtable and courageous Christopher Columbus, on October 12th of that year, first sighting on the distant horizon the land which proved to be the Western Hemisphere. And while that seems—and is—quite a long time ago, as civilizations and nations go, it is but a brief spell and we practically gasp with wonder as we contemplate what that Western Hemisphere of ours has written into world history in the few brief centuries of its existence. We of this generation have in our temporary custody the accumulated treasures of those five and one-half centuries of accomplishment on this side of the great water, together with such as we have appropriated of the substantially more centuries of the East and Far East. May our accounting of our own stewardship be at least creditable and of fair accomplishment!

But while historically inclined, no Daughter should be unmindful of the importance to our organization of October 11th. On this date in 1890, The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was formally organized at the Strathmore Arms, the home of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, with eighteen women and several gentlemen. Following in logical sequence, adjourned organization meetings were held on October 18th and November 11th, both 1890 and the blue and white of Washington's staff was chosen for the Society's colors and the seal proposed which was later adopted. A resolution proposed by Mrs. Lockwood that the Society consider building a fireproof building was also adopted and such resolution was eventually carried out by the erection of our own beloved Memorial Continental Hall. And consequently each Daughter, while sharing with every other citizen her appreciation and recognition of Discovery Day, has a peculiar basis for her according special attention and significance to October. How appropriate it would be for every Chapter throughout our land to observe in some appropriate way, be it great or small, the eleventh day of October this year!

But the month of October has wider significance than the deserved attention to Discovery Day and to what might be termed the national birthday anniversary of our organization. When you reach October, you are definitely past all that savors of playtime and vacation. The schools and colleges of our country have begun the curriculum of the regular education year. Vacations have become pleasant memories and the serious portion of the twelve months is upon us. It is my hope—it is my confidence—that each chapter will enter the planned performance of a year of real improvement and accomplishment. They will not wait until the year is nearing its completion and the 57th Continental Congress is upon us. They will realize THE TIME IS NOW.

Estella A. O'Byrne
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

MEMORIAL TO OUR FOUNDERS, ON THE GROUNDS OF OUR HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
IN OUR complex society there are probably as many causes for juvenile delinquency as there are juveniles. To determine the secret motivations which propel youngsters toward crime would require a specialized study of individual cases. In the large number of juvenile cases which I have examined I have noticed that in practically every one there is some unique situation. On the other hand, I have also observed a fundamental pattern which recurs endlessly, a causative factor which appears with insistent regularity: the failure of the American home.

What kind of failure? Take the case of Edwin, an 11-year-old boy arrested for stealing toys. His father was a drunkard, his mother a semiliterate neurotic who provided for her worthless husband and five children by doing housework. She coached Edwin in thievery, actually sending him into department stores on missions to steal specific toys which she wanted him or her other children to have.

Ruby, a 12-year-old girl, was also trained in crime by her mother. Ruby’s father was in a state prison serving a life term for murder. Her mother was a prostitute. The child herself, under the supervision of her mother, became a prostitute when she was eleven. She was first arrested at the age of 12 after having infected several servicemen with a social disease. She had known for some time that she had the disease but was afraid to mention it or “to stop work” because her mother would have beaten her for not earning money.

Such sordid and pathetic cases represent failures in the home. They engage my sympathy for the children victimized; but in a consideration of the over-all juvenile delinquency problem, they do not arouse my concern nearly as much as the failures I have observed in homes generally regarded as normal.

Fifteen-year-old George, for example, was from an “average” home. His father was a successful merchant in a small Northwestern city. There were no apparent abnormalities in his home or in his personality. Yet, George murdered his 13-year-old playmate by strangling her with a piano wire. He did it for a thrill. He was re-enacting an adventure which he had read in the comic books. Although this boy had never been in serious trouble before, investigation revealed that he was completely undisciplined and untrained in his home. His parents made a fetish of not frustrating or repressing him. He was allowed to grow wild like a weed so that his natural traits could bloom and develop freely. He was allowed to follow his every impulse. All his whims and caprices were indulged; and whenever he ran afoul of any authority outside the home, both his parents defended him fiercely. He had no religious instruction and had developed no sense of social responsibility. Even after his trial and conviction for murder he showed no signs of remorse or of a feeling of guilt.

Directly opposite to this are the cases of children—from prosperous and apparently normal homes—who are driven into delinquency by the tyranny of selfish or perfectionist parents.

Such failures in the homes of well-meaning people were contributing factors in the delinquency of a very large percentage of the 108 thousand youngsters who were arrested and fingerprinted for committing serious crimes in the United States last year. It would be easy enough to correct the situation by telling all parents to rear their children properly if there were any absolute standards of adequacy for parents. Unfortunately, there are none. Everyone who thinks about the problem develops his own set of recommendations. The suggestions which I have to offer arise from an objective study of thousands of juvenile cases. The things which I would have parents do are things which I have
noticed that parents of delinquent children generally fail to do.

The parents should maintain in the home enough discipline to teach their children the fundamentals of good manners, obedience, and social responsibility, because the child who is not disciplined by his parents will be disciplined by society, frequently in tragic manner. A hundred trips to the woodshed are better than one trip to jail.

At the same time, parents should demonstrate the tenderness and sympathy which will win the confidence of their children and give them a feeling of security. A child must have companionship and guidance from adults. If he does not find these at home, we will seek them elsewhere.

Parents should know their children well enough to help them develop some special proficiency. A youngster taught to excel in something—ping pong, baseball, music, painting, anything—will develop poise and self-confidence.

A child's reading habits should be watched and directed. A surprisingly large number of youngsters today appear to do no leisure-time reading at all. Many seem to read nothing but comic books possessing no wit or meaning or beauty of language but dealing exclusively with the themes of violence, crime, and carnality.

Children should be given religious training. I know of no national statistics which would indicate what percentage of juvenile delinquents have had religious training, but I know of a juvenile judge in one of the Southern states who kept statistics on cases coming before him. In five years he heard cases on 4,000 juvenile offenders. Of that 4,000, only 17 had ever been to Sunday School or church. And those 17, incidentally, were first offenders in court for minor offenses. Statistics on the juvenile cases with which I am familiar would indicate a comparable situation.

A child should be given means and encouragement to engage in constructive, leisure-time activities. Many parents seem totally indifferent about the activities of their children as long as they are not creating a disturbance around the home. The youngsters are allowed to spend their after-school hours in dives and cheap places of amusement, associating with undesirable companions of all ages.

Parents should have an active interest in the affairs of all community agencies and organizations available to protect, guide and develop youth. Are there enough properly supervised recreational facilities in the community? Do the law enforcement agencies have adequate, well trained personnel? Are the public schools properly equipped and the teachers satisfactorily paid? Are the recreational and educational facilities of the schools being used to their fullest extent or are they closed and idle during the important after-school hours of late afternoon and early evening? Are there centers of criminal infection and breeding places of crime in the community, and if so, what is being done about them?

If every parent would take such questions to heart and exert his best efforts to see them properly answered, I believe that the juvenile delinquency problem would practically disappear.
Just before the adjournment of Congress by almost unanimous vote the House passed an act requiring Government employees to submit to a test to determine their loyalty to the government they serve. This aroused certain elements in America to white heat indignation claiming such inquiry is a blow to the rights of citizens to free speech and that sufficient safeguards were not made for the suspect because by the bill they would not be confronted by the witnesses opposed to them. Of course these are fundamental rights of Americans and we must be careful to protect them as far as possible.

The right of free speech, however, does not permit a citizen to cry fire in a theatre when there is no fire, any more than the right of freedom of worship permits a religious sect to make night hideous for neighbors by incantations. A citizen’s right to freedom of action only exists until that right comes in conflict with the right of another, when it must cease for the common good. A motorist has a right to proceed along a public highway but he must obey a traffic light installed for the protection of the general public.

The Constitution protects any citizen from being obliged to follow any particular vocation but if he undertakes a vocation which involves the public safety, such as firemen or policemen, or engages in some quasi public function, such as delivery of milk or coal, he should not be permitted to wantonly abandon his duties causing suffering to his fellow citizens.

Every employee of our government before assuming his office is required to take an oath to protect and defend the Constitution.

It seems strange and almost pathetic to one like myself who has a passionate devotion to our form of government that there should be elements in the departments of our government pledged to or in sympathy to its overthrow. Yet the fact remains that there are such elements as is shown by the late report of the Civil Service Commission that within a nine-month period 811 Federal Employees have been found disloyal and ousted from their jobs. The recent reports of the Royal Canadian Commission and the President’s Committee on Loyalty have furnished us with a startling picture of infiltration of disloyalty in government service. With what dismay we read of theft by government employees of atom secrets and disclosure to foreign governments of secret documents or maneuvers.

National safety demands action.

An overwhelming percentage of government employees are unquestionably loyal and needless to say it is necessary to protect them as well as we can from unfounded accusations of disloyalty. It is also more necessary to afford a maximum protection to the U. S. against infiltration of disloyalty into their ranks. With proper safeguards I can conceive of none in public office opposed to the loyalty test except the Left Wing elements themselves.

We live in America under a form of government adopted one-hundred and fifty-eight years ago. It is the oldest existing form of government and has stood the test all these years. Every other nation has experimented with Kings and Czars, Kaisers and Emperors, Fuehrers and Duces, Socialists and Communists. None of these governments are now the same. What have they gained? We discarded all their ideologies when we adopted the Constitution. Under our Government we have built up a nation unsurpassed in the world and it is the guarantees of freedom which have made us great. We have gone on serene, minding our own business, happy and content. As conditions changed we passed amendments to our Constitution and they became law. Whatever the people wanted they got by their vote. The people wanted prohibition. They got it. They didn’t like prohibition so they repealed it. The women wanted to vote so we chivalrously granted it to them. The people didn’t want slavery, the
slaves were freed. The government wanted money, we passed the income tax amendment and so on. The Constitution always survived. It will always survive if we protect and guard it. Its greatest danger comes from militant minorities who with nothing to lose would impress upon us ideologies of foreigners which have no place in our land. These propagandists are not satisfied with the Constitutional method of change which has stood us in such good stead all these years. They know the great majority of our citizens want none of their slavery complexes and so they seek by subversion to accomplish their ends. Should we sit smugly by and allow the vicious propaganda of Communism to be infiltrated into our government? We are confronted with the choice of our own ideology of freedom or the ideology of Communism with its slavery.

From our faint glimpse of what goes on behind the iron curtain in Europe can anyone imagine a placid contemplation by Stalin of infiltration of our ideology of liberty into the affairs of Russia.

As a champion of the Bill of Rights I am pledged to see that every citizen receives the protection of his rights guaranteed by the Constitution. I believe a law can be enacted which will protect loyal employees on these fundamental rights and still afford no loophole for the guilty to escape.

As to being confronted by witnesses, while I cannot conceive of a Gestapo in America we must admit it is necessary by means of an agency such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation to penetrate into Communist organizations and one can readily see the quick end of an investigator's usefulness if he were held up to public view.

It is important that there is at present machinery to investigate suspicious employees and applicants. The War, Navy, and State Departments and now the Atomic Energy Commission, are doing it, although not to the satisfaction of some members of Congress. The discharges these departments and agency have made prove two things: that there are disloyal persons who should be separated from government service and that the executive departments have started and can probably do the job. Proving disloyalty is not always an easy thing but by the departments demonstrating a sincere determination to clean house, they may make unnecessary the passage of the pending loyalty bill when Congress reconvenes.

No right of office is involved. No person has a vested right to government employment, rather is it a high privilege and the Courts have consistently held they will not interfere with the administrative actions of departments and agencies resulting in the removal of its employees.

The adjournment of Congress will afford the executive departments an opportunity to do this necessary house cleaning without either the police agency type of inquiry proposed by the House Loyalty Bill or the expensive Truman type of inquiry.

Should the departments not take advantage of their opportunity I agree that some drastic legislation must be passed to rid these red vermin which have crawled into the government service. It must be drastic because it is the practice for Communists to lie to conceal their affiliations and achieve their ends.

I note in the debates on the Loyalty Bill an effort was made to include legislative officers, doubtless directed at such legislators as a certain representative in Congress from New York City whose voting record must be pleasant to read in Moscow. Not a bad idea.

“Life is no brief candle to me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for the moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations.”

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.
The Problem of Publicity

GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU

The entrance of golden October through the portals of time means the renewal of many activities which have been more or less dormant during the long, leisurely summer days.

The Daughters of the American Revolution swing into action by way of State Conferences and chapter meetings, plans for which have long been laid by thoughtful leaders.

But trailing these plans like Peter Schlemiel's shadow, come responsibilities and problems which have to be met and of the latter, that of publicity is probably one of the most important and perplexing of all.

That factor has long been a thorn in the flesh of the organization and we may as well face the fact that it always will be as long as we are powerful, economically independent and maintain as one of our strongest policies that of National Defense in all of its ramifications.

Well do I remember my first experience in the matter of publicity, which was in the year 1905. I had come on from Michigan as a delegate to attend my first Continental Congress and like all novices, my eyes and ears were set to not miss a single trick.

It was Mrs. Charles Fairbanks' last year as President General and as the final afternoon session was drawing to a close, one delegate arose and said she hoped that when the Daughters next greeted her, it would be as the wife of the President of the United States.

Mrs. Fairbanks smiled graciously; the members applauded politely but scatteringly and there the matter ended. Upon reaching home the next day I found to my utter astonishment the following A. P.'d statement in one of the Chicago newspapers:

* * * “Whereupon the Daughters arose in a body and pledged themselves to support the Hon. Charles Fairbanks as candidate for President of the United States in 1906.”

Nothing could have been further from the truth but that sort of thing has obtained consistently throughout the passing years. Methods by which the proper kind of publicity could be gained by the Society have been proposed and discussed endlessly by states and chapters and many of them have been excellent but carrying them out is quite another story.

The employment of a full-time publicity man has been seriously agitated and that might prove to be the solution were it not for the fact that the big word IF obtrudes itself.

Not long ago I discussed the matter with the president of a large advertising agency in New York City. As I know him personally, he talked in a friendly spirit and also with candor.

He stated that the salary of an exclusive publicity man would doubtless range from forty to fifty thousand dollars a year; that he would probably want office space in our building, with a clerk and in addition an extra expense account.

When I asked him if he thought we could get such an individual to work for us even if we paid the price, he hesitated and then replied:

“That is extremely doubtful for big business snaps up all such and while a woman's organization like the D. A. R. is outstanding (his wife is a member) it is not glamorous enough to claim the attention of an all-time man. Furthermore, no one of that craft is influential enough to force the newspapers to take material that they do not want to publish. They are out for news in a big way and not the run-of-the-mill articles unless the space used is paid for, which I judge your Society cannot afford to do.”

Those opinions were later verified in a conversation with an experienced publicity man.

So the problem seems to resolve itself into state and chapter responsibility, with the aid of our own established press relations' service in Washington.

That means winning the approval of and close contact with the local papers. They are not entirely oblivious to the power and influence of the women in their communities for they depend upon subscriptions and advertising in order to keep going.

If a criticism in the columns means a prompt comeback from some member of
the D. A. R., with the many sources of information at her command, the average local editor will hesitate before making a second attempt. That has been done effectively in some cases, as I happen to know.

When a newspaper launches an attack upon some independent stand or when a cartoonist caricatures us as a group of fat, elderly women with spectacles and apparently no sense, both know full well in their hearts that the venom thus expended means only a flash in the pan and that as a solid unit they can never break us. No dog has ever gotten any place by baying at the moon. In the end, that is perhaps not a bad sort of publicity.

For eight years discussion has raged over our management of Constitution Hall and three of our Presidents General have had to take the lampooning. That this has been most disquieting, no one will deny.

Some of the most vicious attacks have come from those who lived in and around Washington. They were fully aware of the existing rulings to which we were trying to conform and were merely using the D. A. R. as a whipping-boy to exploit themselves in one way or another.

It would have been a gallant gesture if, in the very beginning, other renters and officials of certain classified groups had banded together and come forward with a frank defense. Just one brief statement from such a source would have settled the issue then and there.

Was their silence due to fear or politics or was it because we were “just women”? At any rate, they allowed us to stand alone and unaided, but we stood, as we have always done on any issue whenever we felt we were right. Therein lies our strength.

In taking an account of stock, let us first eliminate an inferiority complex or fear of public opinion. We have only to recall the fact—and with exceeding pride—that when any national venture is launched in some department of the Government or a large association of civilians needs help, it is to the Daughters of the American Revolution that appeals are made.

We are swamped with resolutions during Congress, some good and others not so good but whenever we choose to help sponsor a worthy cause via that route, our resolutions are hailed with joy and are made use of to the fullest extent.

Some elements in the country may condemn us bitterly but that never stops those who want our friendship and influence from beating a pathway to our doors again and again.

If that isn’t “good publicity,” what is it?

Think of the difficulties which beset our Founding Fathers! But they had two objectives in mind—freedom for their new land and the establishment of individual rights of citizens. Freedom is just as precious now as it was then—only it is harder to keep.

Daisy Peck Blodgett
(Mrs. Delos A.)
Washington, D. C.
Died August 1, 1947

MEMBER of Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Corresponding Secretary General 1916-1917.
Up until a year ago when her health began to fail, Mrs. Blodgett’s hospitable home was always open to members of the Daughters of the American Revolution—the one Society which she dearly loved.
In the days when Continental Congress met regularly in Washington, she always entertained the Michigan delegation and any and all friends whom they chose to bring to her delightful teas.
A very vital, efficient woman, she was always active in national and civic work and in her social contacts she was gracious, kindly and utterly selfless.
Among her intimate friends she was known as “Sunshine” and no more affectionate title could be better deserved nor remain longer in the hearts of those who loved and appreciated Daisy Peck Blodgett.
LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. FUELL ROBERT BURNS, STATE REGENT OF INDIANA; MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE, PRESIDENT GENERAL; MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT GENERAL. AT THE RECEPTION FOR MRS. O'BYRNE GIVEN BY INDIANA DAUGHTERS AT THE COLUMBIA CLUB IN INDIANAPOLIS ON JULY 13, 1947.
President General Honored

Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was honored at a reception in the ballroom of the Columbia Club in Indianapolis Sunday afternoon, July 13, when more than 800 Indiana Daughters filed past to congratulate personally the former Indiana State Regent and Registrar General who is the third Hoosier to attain the premier office in the Society. Caroline Scott Harrison was first President General and Cornelia Cole Fairbanks the fifth President General. Two of the five chapters in their home city of Indianapolis now bear their names.

Mrs. Furel Robert Burns, of North Manchester, State Regent of Indiana, headed the receiving line. To the left of Mrs. O'Byrne, who was next in line, was Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, of Athens, Ga., immediate Past President General.

Also in the receiving line were Miss Katharine Matthies, of Seymour, Conn., Third Vice President General; Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, of Martinsville, Ind., Vice President General and Honorary State Regent; Miss Helen McMackin, of Salem, Ill., Librarian General, and Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, of Lexington, Kentucky, State Regent.

In addition to Mrs. Grimes, three other Honorary State Regents of Indiana were in the receiving line: Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, of Fort Wayne, Honorary Vice President General; Miss Bonnie Farwell, of Terre Haute, Past Vice President General, and Mrs. William H. Schlosser, of Franklin, Past Recording Secretary General.

State officers in the receiving line were: Mrs. Wayne B. Cory, of Veedersburg, Vice Regent; Mrs. Max Barney, of Indianapolis, Chaplain; Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, of Indianapolis, Recording Secretary; Mrs. James William Dye, of Hammond, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. C. R. Gilman, of Fort Wayne, Treasurer; Mrs. H. S. McKee, of Greensburg, Registrar; Mrs. Howard W. Miller, of Attica, Historian; Mrs. Howard L. Hancock, of Rockville, Librarian; Mrs. W. G. McClelland, of Kokomo, Northern District Director; Mrs. Paul K. Thiery, of Indianapolis, Central District Director, and Mrs. Robert D. Shrader, of New Albany, Southern District Director.

Members of Twin Forks Chapter at Brookville acted as hostesses. Twin Forks Chapter was organized by Mrs. O’Byrne April 19, 1921, and she is now a member of that Chapter.

Dolores B. Hill
(Mrs. Herbert R. Hill),
Indiana State Recording Secretary.
The visitor to Philadelphia usually makes certain of seeing the city's well-known shrines—Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell, Carpenter's Hall, Christ Church and Old Swede's Church, Benjamin Franklin's grave, Penn Treaty Park, Bartram's Gardens, Valley Forge—the list is long. His sightseeing also embraces the city's modern points of interest—the educational institutions, the museums and art galleries, Fairmount Park, the fashionable shops along Chestnut and Walnut streets. These are all located on well-beaten paths which the tourist has no difficulty in following.

But often overlooked by the hurried visitor is an as-yet little publicized, but incredibly fascinating, little spot of our yesterdays—Elfreth's Alley. Possibly half of the city's residents couldn't direct you to it; the writer worked for five years within three blocks of it without knowing of its existence. For this quaint little byway is tucked away in the middle of the city's busy wholesale district, a dirty, squalid section which most Philadelphians try to avoid. A neglected step-child among the nation's landmarks, Elfreth's Alley for years went more or less unnoticed amidst the disreputable buildings which had mushroomed around it and the equally disreputable characters who prowled the neighborhood.

But you mustn't judge a street by the company it keeps today—not a proud, little thoroughfare like Elfreth's Alley. In length it runs but a single block; in time it stretches back more than two and a half centuries. Its 33 brick houses look like toys, dwarfed as they are by the factories, warehouses and loft buildings which now tower over them on all sides. The best documented records indicate that the first of these houses was built in 1694 and it is reputed to be the only street on the North American continent that is lined with homes which have been continuously occupied since Colonial times. Like an aristocratic old lady who has seen better days, Elfreth's Alley can be pardoned if today it looks with haughty disdain upon its noisy, plebian neighbors.

There were many such alleys and courts in the "fair, green towne" laid out by William Penn. There were, for instance, Franklin's Court, Letitia's Court (named for Penn's daughter), Church Alley, Pewterplatter Alley, Faires' Court, Coates' Alley, Brooks' Court, Jones' Alley, Plynlimmon Court, Drinker's Alley. Books could be written—and have been written—on these quaint little streets of Philadelphia's past. But most of these ancient byways have long since been swallowed up by the growing city; even most of the old names have disappeared from the city map; they exist today only in old letters and musty documents that occasionally reward the researcher. Elfreth's Alley and adjoining Bladen's Court are about all that's left standing of the old town where on July 4, 1776, the Liberty Bell rang out the glad tidings and a new nation took its first faltering steps.
Stephen Girard, Colonial banker, is said to have lived for a time at 111 Elfreth’s Alley and also Talleyrand after his flight from the French Revolution. Dolly Payne, who was to become Dolly Madison, certainly trod the cobblestones of the alley on her way to visit her friends, the Drinker girls, in nearby Drinker’s Alley, now known by the more prosaic name of Quarry Street and Betsy Griscom, later to become Betsy Ross, must have passed that way many a time on her almost daily trips to study under Schoolmistress Rebecca Jones in Bladen’s Court.

George Washington never slept there—at least no one has advanced such a claim—but he must have been well acquainted with the little byway and its people, for Christ Church, where he had his pew, was—and is—only a block or so down Second Street. Other frequent visitors must have included William Penn himself, who was proud of every acre of the little settlement he had founded, Robert Morris, the “Treasurer of the Revolution,” Thomas Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence in a house at what is now 7th and Market streets (a hot dog stand today stands on the corner and not even a plaque marks the site) and William Cobbett, the famous controversialist and political pamphleteer, who wrote under the pseudonym of Peter Porcupine and whose printshop was nearby. It is even possible that Benjamin Franklin’s kite flew above these little houses on Elfreth’s Alley.

Yes, the great and the near great of Colonial days, in their daily comings and goings, undoubtedly knew the street well. Second Street, which runs past the alley’s western end, was the main thoroughfare between North and South and the stagecoaches with their famous passengers, travelled those deep ruts at regular intervals. But the actual residents were for the most part “just plain folks”, of whom Lincoln once said that God must have loved them because He made so many. Here lived Edward Brennan, a porter; here Lewis Cress, shallopman; there Adam Rees, cordwainer. Daniel Trotter at 114 was a cabinetmaker and some of the chairs, which he made for Stephen Girard, may still be seen at Girard College. Mary Gray was a schoolmistress, William Atkinson a shipwright, Thomas Tracy a sea captain, Isaac Donaldson a hatter, John Broomstone a pewterer. These names are all listed as residents of the alley in the city directory of 1793, the oldest one still in existence. Many of them were not there the following year, for tragedy struck; old records tell us that a yellow fever epidemic took a toll of 23 of the good people of Elfreth’s Alley.

Originally the street was known as Gilbert’s Alley. But when Henry Elfreth—nephew of Jeremiah Elfreth who had come to Philadelphia about 1690—married Sarah Gilbert, eldest daughter of the wealthy merchant, John Gilbert, he gained possession of property in Gilbert’s Alley and in time the street took on the name of Elfreth. But Gilbert’s Alley or Elfreth’s Alley, its residents were “just plain folks” and kindly, friendly folks, too. Benjamin Franklin’s paper, The Pennsylvania Gazette, throws a little light on this in its issue of August 29, 1792:

“A female infant was found in a cellar window of Mr. Sparkhawk’s home at Second and Elfreth’s Alley—nothing was found with the child but an old, red flannel nightshirt. It exceeds most newborn children in beauty and has been taken into the protection of the home of Isaac Donaldson. The humane people of the Alley wish not to let the foundling be sent to a public hospital and are desirous to hire a nurse and have it reared under their guardianship.”

But the doings of plain folks rarely make the pages of history and the long neglect of the little street is directly traceable to the fact that its residents were not famous. A Washington or a Franklin or a Jefferson had but to pass this way or that and the very ground his feet touched soon became hallowed. It was renowned Williamsburg, not little Elfreth’s Alley, that attracted a Rockefeller. The city fathers were not interested; state and federal authorities were scarcely aware of its existence; historical societies were too busy with what they considered more important restoration projects. It seemed inevitable that this alley would meet the same fate that had met all the other alleys and courts of old Philadelphia.

Thus it was in April, 1933, when Mrs. Dolly Ottey rented a little house at 115 Cherry Street—even the name of Elfreth’s Alley had disappeared by that time—and opened a tea room known as The Hearthstone. Mrs. Ottey had only a casual interest in old landmarks; she had little time...
and even less money to devote to such things. The country then was in the midst of the depression and her only object in starting this business venture was to bolster the dwindling family fortunes.

But no one could live amidst these surroundings for long and remain indifferent to the treasures on every hand. Already a few houses at both ends of the street had been torn down, leaving ugly scars. And a nearby manufacturing company soon announced that it was planning to raze several properties in the middle of the block to make way for another warehouse. A few more years—maybe only months—and this alley would vanish as had all its contemporaries, elbowed into oblivion by a thing people called progress.

But this was not to happen. Saving the alley now became a fetish with Mrs. Ottey. She forgot her personal troubles in her determination to preserve these priceless landmarks for an America that would one day appreciate them. She appealed to the president of the manufacturing company to stay the demolisher's ax; she carried her plea to City Hall; she contacted historical and civic groups. All listened to her politely; some were sincere in their desire to help; a few were plainly indifferent. But everywhere the answer was the same; it was progress, there were no funds, there were so many other things to do.

Then on March 28, 1934, Mrs. Ottey as a last resort called the residents of the alley to a meeting at The Hearthstone and the Elfreth's Alley Association was born. It is true that there had once been a similar organization but it had been loosely held together and it had died a natural death. But now, even though few in number, even though they lacked wealth and influence, these people, working together, were able to accomplish what none of them as individuals could do; the warehouse project was finally blocked.

But this wasn't enough; there would be other such projects in the future and the job was much too big for the few people who could be rounded up from the 33 little houses in the alley. So Mrs. Ottey set out to expand the membership, to find volunteers among Philadelphians in all walks of life, people who had never done anything like this before but who were willing to take off their coats, roll up their sleeves and go to work on the task of transforming a long-forgotten alley into the shrine it deserved to be. It wasn't easy; Mrs. Ottey had to take a lot of time from her own business; she had to call on persuasive powers she never knew she possessed; she met with many rebuffs. But somehow the people were found. The association now has 500 active members and today these members can look back upon their achievements with justifiable pride.

Today you'll see the “Elfreth's Alley” markers on the poles at the Front Street and Second Street corners; it's no longer known as Cherry Street. That represents one of the association's first victories and not an insignificant victory, either. It's not always easy to persuade practical politicians to yield to sentiment—with no votes as an inducement.

In its broader program, the association has bought and restored several of the old houses, encouraged outsiders to restore others as individual projects, leased a few to prevent their threatened demolition. And a beautiful old-fashioned garden on Bladen's Court has been landscaped as a memorial to the late William Kurz, who succeeded Mrs. Ottey as president after the association's incorporation.

In short, the alley has been saved through the unselfish efforts of a few hundred citizens; not only are no more houses being razed but those left are being put back into their original condition. Of course, much remains to be done. Further restorations, the installation of Colonial street lamps, improved approaches, a headquarters building, removal of surrounding fire hazards, possibly an adjoining park area—yes, much still remains to be done.

But all this takes money, and the association is not rich. The annual dues of one dollar provide a very limited income. Benefit card parties and donations help to some extent. Probably most important of all from the financial standpoint is the Elfreth's Alley Day Fete, which has become an annual fixture on the first Saturday in June. On this day members of the association appear in colorful Colonial costumes—hoop skirts and leg-o'-mutton sleeves and knee breeches and powdered wigs. There's a Town Crier who makes his periodic rounds, just as he did two centuries ago. There are wandering musicians, artists, a wishing well, folk songs, square dances and exhibitions of old documents and relics and
curios. It’s like turning back the pages of history and each year more thousands are being drawn to the alley.

Today, thanks to the Elfreth’s Alley Association, one can be transported from the 20th century to the 18th century, merely by leaving the noisy confusion of Philadelphia’s Front Street or Second Street and turning the corner. Standing there on the rough cobblestones, one can forget atomic bombs and strange ideologies and all of the problems that face a troubled world and re-live the days when the tiny settlement stretched for only a few blocks along the Delaware River, when it was surrounded by great virgin forests and bisected by swift-moving streams, with here and there a swamp or duck pond. Mink roamed along the river, where a few people still lived in caves dug in the steep banks and occasionally the cries of the wolf and the fox broke the stillness of the night. Deer and wild turkeys inhabited the dense woodland which today is the site of Wanamaker’s store and City Hall and beyond that were the Indians and the more savage beasts of the interior. No wonder that people huddled close together in narrow byways; it was good to have neighbors in those days.

Yes, there’s much to be seen and enjoyed in this still little known alley—if you’re interested in early American architecture and rich historic lore; each house in the alley has its own story to tell—if your ears are attuned to it. You’ll walk on some of the original paves and cobbles; you’ll see the old bricks, some of which were probably made nearby, some of which undoubtedly were brought over in ships as ballast. Then there are the attractive Colonial doorways and doors with their H-hinges and their brass knobs and knockers, the quaint, small-paned windows with their shutters and turnbuckles, the narrow dormers, the ancient shoe-scrappers, the marble steps worn hollow by generations of plain American folks to whom Elfreth’s Alley was home.

Richard Rowan, the present occupant of No. 137, will be glad to show you the beautiful butterfly shelves in the fire-place cupboard. John Duross has restored the old coach house at No. 135, curious since an 18th century coach could scarcely have negotiated the sharp turn into the arched opening. Allen Beecroft is proud of the tremendous kitchen fire-place, with its great oak lintel and pot crane, at No. 122. Helen Yearsley, known as “the artist of Elfreth’s Alley”, will have some of her lovely, hand-painted china on view at No. 136.

No. 129 has a rare old fire marker on its front wall, as do six other houses in the alley. This is a metal plaque, originally placed there by one of the early insurance companies to indicate that the building was insured and that the volunteer fire brigade, extinguishing a fire therein, would be suitably rewarded. Frequently these gaily-costumed brigades refused to fight fires in houses that were not insured; such improvident owners were often left to their own devices in such an emergency.

And finally there’s the exquisite spinning balcony which extends across the second-story front of one of the houses on Bladen’s Court. Yes, there’s much to be seen in the old alley and it’s to be seen only because a small group of citizens took it on their shoulders to preserve and restore this colorful byway of yesteryear, because they acted when no one else would.

Who are these citizens? Hait, Bloch, Nyce, Diller. They represent a cross-section of the city’s population, fully half of them women. Burns, Jefferson, Jenks, Roggers. Some of them come from old American families, others haven’t been over long. Barnett, Warner, Hoffman, Van Note. Some of them are successful business and professional leaders, some have never figured prominently in the city’s life. Jerol, Fitzgerald, Baugh, Ottey. Some are wealthy, some come from rather humble surroundings. But I think they’d all prefer to be known as “just plain folks”, the same highly respectable and solidly substantial stock that always lived in the alley. It is fitting that it should be so.

Yes, it’s all part of a goodly heritage. And it’s well sometimes for us to visit such places and to pause and meditate and reminisce. In this ever-changing world of ours, it’s well to have a few spots which never change; Elfreth’s Alley is such a place, for us today and for others who will follow us tomorrow. In the words of Rudyard Kipling, who discovered the alley for himself and who mentioned it in two of his stories:

The cats sleep on and the children play,  
The pigeons strut in the narrow way,  
Ever the same as yesterday,  
Ever the same—tomorrow.
THE potter’s art flourished in many cities and towns in England during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

Liverpool pottery became better known in 1752, through an invention by Sadler and Green, which saved much time and labor in the work of transferring black-printed designs to cream-coloured pottery. This was the beginning of the “Liverpool” we know today.

After the American Revolution, wares were made to interest the American trade, bearing portraits of Washington and other heroes, as well as patriotic and historical scenes. This trade commenced in 1785, continuing until 1825.

Delicious sweet cider was often served in Liverpool pitchers while mugs and bowls of decorated pottery were equally useful and ornamental in the Colonial homes. Careful usage and tender handling have preserved many of these objects until today, the descendants of patriots are proud to possess them and historic museums hope for more “Liverpool” in their collections.

The Washington Map Pitcher, shown in this issue, is the largest of the Liverpool Pitchers in our Museum, being twelve inches high and holds a gallon. The date, ca. 1796. In the center of the large Medallion is a map of the United States, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River, from the “Gulf” of Mexico and Louisiana to Nova Scotia and Canada. Standing on the left side of the map is the figure of General Washington in full uniform, with Liberty beside him, pointing to the map, which they are inspecting.

On the right of the map are Wisdom and Justice dictating to Benjamin Franklin, who is seated, holding an open book, in which are the words: “4 July, 1776. American Independence.” Fame, blowing a trumpet, holds a wreath with the name “Washington.” An early American flag has the U. S. Seal, surrounded by fifteen stars. The Great Seal of the United States is also shown under the lip of the pitcher.

On the reverse side is a large cargo schooner in full sail, with an American flag flying from its stern, having fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. (It was a flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, flying over Fort McHenry on the morning of September 14, 1814, which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the “Star Spangled Banner.”) The colors red, white and blue are plainly visible in the flag, while the sea is green, showing that colors were used in black-printed designs on Liverpool pottery before 1800. The ship’s name was “Thomas and Ann,” owned by its “Master,” Thomas Moore. It was built in 1794, at Baltimore, according to the ship’s register.

This Liverpool Pitcher was the gift of Mrs. Hazel Anderson Chadsey, through Fort McHenry Chapter, District of Columbia, D. A. R.
PROUD are the descendants and all Medford of the name of Sarah Bradlee Fulton for the highly valuable service rendered by her during the birth pangs of our nation.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton was a member of the old and prominent Bradlee family of Boston. In 1762 she married John Fulton and ten years later moved to Medford and settled on Main Street near Medford Square.

Sarah's brother, Nathaniel Bradlee, lived in Boston at the corner of Tremont and Hollis Streets. Today it is a hotel and theater mart. His home was the headquarters of Boston patriots. From his doors a band of "handmade" Mohawks left to "pour" at the Boston Tea Party. Sarah Bradlee helped in disguising her brother and his co-patriots for that now most famous of all Teas.

It was a year and one-half later that Sarah Bradlee Fulton heard the galloping hoofs of Paul Revere's horse as he rode by on that April 19, 1775, with that far-flung cry, "The British are coming; sound the alarm!"

All Medford heard that cry and this quiet little town on the Mystic slept no more in peace for many a weary year.

All the world knows of the "Minute Men" who went forth that day and fired the shot heard round the world.

On June 17, the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Medford, only four miles away, watched, waited and prayed as Medford shed its blood that day.

As the sun was setting, the wounded were brought back to Medford. A field hospital was set up as best it could be. Sarah Bradlee Fulton, because of her resourcefulness, was a leader of the work. She nursed the wounded and even removed a bullet from the cheek of a youth who returned years later to thank her.

Shortly after this, Major Brooks, later our many times Governor, was given dispatches by General Washington to be delivered within the enemy lines. Late one night he came to John Fulton, knowing his loyalty and knowledge of Boston and asked him to undertake the dangerous mission. John was ill at the time but his wife, without a moment's hesitation, offered to go in his stead.

In the blackness of the night, alone, this fearless woman started out on her perilous journey down over the Mystic Marshes, a feat one wouldn't care to attempt even today. After a hard trip she reached the river bank. Now came the test to her stout soul—how to cross that river! In the eerie windswept darkness she walked along the bank looking for a boat. Maybe there would be one anchored by a fisherman. Providence must have guided her, for there in the dark night shadows she saw the outline of a boat. She freed it, got in and rowed across. With a lift of spirit and fresh courage she mounted the hill and completed a long walk. She delivered the precious papers she carried. When that was accomplished she returned as she had come. When the sun rose over the Mystic Marshes she stepped over her own doorstep, weary but unharmed.

General Washington heard of her great service and when in Boston made a special trip to Medford to call upon her and personally commended her. It was a great day for the Fulton family and all Medford. Sarah Bradlee served General Washington

THE STONE OVER SARAH BRADLEE FULTON IS THE SAME STONE SHE CROSSED AT HER DOORSTEP ON THAT FATEFUL NIGHT.
some of her famous brew from her silver punch bowl. This was the proudest day of their lives and the punch bowl ladle and the chair in which our great Washington sat are cherished possessions of the Fulton descendants.

Years later, General Lafayette was also her guest.

After the Revolutionary War, the Fultons made their home on what is now Fulton Street and the many-acred hill which they owned is now called Fulton Heights in their honor.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton spent her last days in the love of her family who lived to call her blessed.

In November, 1835, a month before her ninety-fifth birthday, she lay down to sleep, awaking on the other shore. The crossing was peaceful for her. She was laid to rest in the Old Salem Street Burying Ground, surrounded by Revolutionary dead.

Each April nineteenth, Medford conducts exercises at the sacred spot. Members of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution place a wreath on her stone, while Boy and Girl Scouts place thirteen-star flags on the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried there. This is a beautiful ceremony and all Medford attends. Thus the children of Medford learn how their city served in the making of America.

Later on in the same morning, a modern Paul Revere gallops through on his way to Lexington and Concord. The streets are crowded and everyone feels the thrill of the moment and every police officer breathes a sigh of relief when galloping hoofs cross over the town line to complete the last leg of their journey. Then Medford settles down and goes home to await the next April nineteenth.

(Authority—Miss Helen Wild. Story in Medford Historical Register and Medford History of the Revolution.)

(Miss Maria Wait and Mrs. Ellen Tisdale, direct descendants of the Fultons, are members of our chapter.)

National Bible Week

NATIONAL BIBLE WEEK will be observed during the week of October 20-26, 1947, under the auspices of the Laymen’s National Committee, of which Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap is the Chairman.

The announcement and the appeal, contained in a colorful brochure, state the principles in part as follows:

“Today, all over the world, irreligion marches shoulder to shoulder with violence and unrest. Totalitarian Revolution, imbued with Godless ideologies, sweeps the globe in arrogant, unholy triumph.

“Today, more than ever, America needs to reaffirm its faith in God if we are successfully to defend and preserve all we hold most dear.

“Belief in God as the Supreme Authority in human relationships is the rock upon which our society is built.

“These and many other reasons are the underlying motives that established in America eight years ago a National Bible Week.

“For his own sake, his family, community, State and the Nation, National Bible Week merits the support of every American who, irrespective of class, creed or color, loves liberty and would do his full part under God.”
Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

Mr. Messmore Kendall, Past President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, lawyer, industrialist, theatrical producer, world traveler and a career man in every sense of the word, has recently published a most delightful book entitled, NEVER LET WEATHER INTERFERE.

As a raconteur Mr. Kendall is a past master and one has the feeling as one peruses the book that he is sitting right there in the same room and telling these tales of a colorful life in one of his well known genial, laughing moods.

And there is a very serious side, too, for he is a reliable historian and an intense patriot who never at any time loses sight of the best interests of his beloved country.

The title of Mr. Kendall's book is a bit intriguing until one learns that he chose it because of his mother's lifelong motto: "Never let weather interfere with anything you want to do."

It is to this mother, to whom he was devotedly attached and also to whom he attributes his success in life, that this book is in spirit dedicated. She was a most remarkable woman. Her son has written a remarkable book.

Do you still believe in witches? If so, you will love MRS. PIGGLE WIGGLE by Betty MacDonald, author of that best seller of last year, "The Egg and I."

Mrs. Piggie Wiggle is a little old witch who lives in a tiny cottage which she keeps spotlessly clean. Her husband is a pirate and she loves children to the extent of always having wanted twelve of her own.

She has great understanding and knows why children are sometimes naughty or miserably unhappy. Her ice box is kept filled with goodies, to which the little folk are always welcome.

When one little girl ran away because she hated to wash dishes every day, Mrs. Piggie Wiggle taught her how to make a game of the task and also that of making beds.

Her medicine chest was filled with all sorts of cures. There was one for the won't-pick-up-his-toys child; one for selfishness and another for self-pity. Her treatment for going to bed early proved to be just plain fun.

The don't-touch-that-because-it-is-mine boy soon learned the pleasure of sharing with others and never once did the children hear that familiar saying of "don't do that."

Parents came to depend upon Mrs. Piggle Wiggle and sent their children to her cottage to take the cures and often she went into their homes to take over difficult cases.

The book is a charming collection of stories whose lessons are fair play, honesty and loyalty. Yes, we do believe in witches of Mrs. Piggle Wiggle's sort and as adults, as well as children, cannot help loving this book about her, it makes a fine gift for any age.

The quaint charm of Wellshaven on Cape Cod is humorously portrayed in YANKEES WERE LIKE THIS, by Edith Austin Holton.

Starting with the late eighties and early nineties, she tells the story of that period as seen through the eyes of a growing New England girl and it is an amusing and happy book filled with descriptions of the droll characters on Cape Cod.

It recalls memories of the tales our fathers and grandfathers used to tell, such as the exciting three-day town meetings which women could never attend but had to furnish the food.

There was the political torchlight parade on the eve of election day which always ended at the flag-draped Town Hall where sometimes a young speaker, named Henry Cabot Lodge, gave an address.

The reader feels the keen disappointment of the townspeople when Ben Harrison is defeated by the Hunker, Grover Cleveland—"Hunker" being the term applied to all Democrats in that Republican region.

It seems strange in this day and age to read of brides wearing white gloves to bed because of their extreme modesty!
One will laugh over the “maiden lady” who felt that her chances of marriage were over until a two-time widower came along and saved her and elevated her to the important stage of Mrs. She had to live in his home and use the bedroom of his other wives. It was so small that she had to enter through the door from the front of the house while he used a door from the back. In the morning she made her side of the bed, then went to the back entrance to make his side.

Wishing to earn pin money, the women of Wellshaven strung tags which were collected once a week by a city concern.

Most entertaining is the daily procession down Main Street and that of the Bentley girls who sat up all night to make mustard plasters for their faithful, rheumatic old horse.

“Yankees Were Like This” is a gem of a book, filled with pictures and famous old recipes which make the reader long for more and best of all, it leaves a clean taste in the mouth.

I CHOSE FREEDOM, by Victor Kravchenko, is a startlingly graphic description of life inside the Soviet Union.

This book is in great demand, due to the fact that its author has recently testified before the Un-American Activities Committee and has risked his life in order that Americans might know first hand conditions existing in Russia behind the Iron Curtain.

It is an amazing and terrifying story, in which Kravchenko lays bare his experiences as a member of the Communist Party and gives his reasons for finally walking out. He relates what such a break has meant to him.

Kravchenko was born in 1905 and grew up during that period of revolt against Tsardom. He knew want, hunger and suffering and saw constant fighting between the white and red Russians.

Finally he was won over to the latter element, was admitted to the Communist Party and became a skilled technologist and career man. However, during the days of horror of collectivization and the resulting famine, he began to have serious doubts regarding his party.

During World War II he became a Captain of Engineers in the Red Army and finally was sent to America with the Soviet Purchasing Commission.

When he severed his connection with communism his action became front page news in all the papers and from then on he lived in constant danger—and still does.

I CHOSE FREEDOM is the first life story of a Soviet official ever to be published and is a detailed account, dramatically told, of the life one leads under Red control. Heavy reading but interesting and instructive.

“The rays from this beacon, lighting this gateway to the continent, will welcome the poor and the persecuted with the hope and promise of homes and citizenship. It will teach them that there is room and brotherhood for all who will support our institutions and aid in our development; but that those who come here to disturb our peace and dethrone our laws are aliens and enemies forever.”

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,
At the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty on October 28, 1886.
Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens Committee

This is a very critical time for our young people and it is more important than ever before that we keep them conscious of our American way of life. We who are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution know what democracy and patriotism are but we get so bound up within our own order of older people we forget to pass on our knowledge to the children—our future citizens. No other organization is better qualified to teach patriotism than ours. We know how subversive groups are trying to undermine our form of government. At our Continental Congress, General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Cedric Foster, Commentator, warned us of this danger threatening us and how we as an organization must wake up and stop this menace. We have it “right in the palm of our hands” to do our country a great service through our JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS clubs, yet we sit back and let opportunity slip through our fingers. Is there any better way than training our children from kindergarten up? Do we want to lose our right to a free life? We certainly do not. So let’s wake up and start by each chapter appointing a J.A.C. chairman if you are not doing this important work. To those chapters already active, no urging is necessary as they have seen the results of their efforts and feel well repaid by the enthusiasm of the children contacted.

There are unlimited places in which to start clubs: Orphans’ Homes, Community Centers, Reform Schools, Public Schools, and Crippled Children’s wards in hospitals. They are eager to have you come. It is especially desirable for children who haven’t the means to join Campfire or Boy Scout groups as it is FREE. It is a grand way to curb juvenile delinquency by offering wholesome as well as educational entertainment.

If no one in your chapter is interested, get someone outside of the D.A.R. and furnish them the materials. It takes only a few hours a month of your time which could not be better spent. And remember—a well informed child makes a good citizen.

Mabel Hoffman
(Mrs. Charles B.),
National Chairman.

Junior Membership Committee

Every organization must have young members to insure its future strength and vitality. Our society has placed much of the responsibility for its growth in its Junior Membership Committee. Through their enthusiasm for the work and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution, our own junior members can best bring other young women into their chapters. I sincerely hope that each Chapter Regent will appoint a Chairman of Junior Membership, who will work with her Membership Committee and will help young members find their places in the chapter work.

During recent months much has been said concerning junior groups that hold meetings in addition to the regular chapter meetings. I will not attempt to discuss these for I believe that each junior membership committee should be organized in the way that will best benefit the chapter—that will increase membership and teach more about the work of our society.

Especially in larger cities, night meetings of the juniors enable the members who work or have small children to meet regularly to learn about our work and ideals before their interest has been allowed to lag. In large chapters this plan enables young members to become better acquainted than they might through chapter meetings.

In planning this year’s work we have set as our goal “a better informed Junior Membership” and have suggested that each group devote a part of each program to the work of one of our national committees. Our Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, too, helps the juniors become better acquainted with the work in our Approved Schools and this year is contributing $2200 toward the education and health of children and youth in the schools.
Many small chapters with junior membership chairmen have been very successful in helping their young members become active in chapter work without the aid of separate committee meetings. However, these small committees can have a money-making project to earn a few dollars to help with the work of our Scholarship Fund. I believe this work brings them closer to the juniors of other chapters, who are doing this work, too.

Whatever plan we may follow, we must remember that our Junior Membership Committees are a means toward an end: that they must better prepare our young members for more active participation in the work of our society, especially in the home chapters. They must succeed in this for we are all "first and always" members of our chapter and juniors only while we come within the prescribed age limit.

Every member can help us build a greater, better informed Junior Membership. It will mean much to our society now and in future years. Your National Chairman and seven regional Vice-Chairmen will be happy to help the states and chapters in planning their junior work.

MARY HELEN NORTH,
Chairman, Junior Membership Committee.

SINGING HEART

Glows a flame of joy and love
In secret depths of me,
Spreads unto the outer world,
Makes my living free
Light that fills the cosmic All,
Love that is our God,
Wipe away all sense of loss
As the path is trod.

Father-Mother glorious,
Sing within my heart.
Let my joy in Thée transfuse
All this earthly part.

By Grace Thompson Seton
From "The Singing Traveller."

Member of Putnam Hill Chapter, Greenwich, Conn.
Cincinnati Chapter has requested that this quite unique and interesting article of Mrs. Dale's be printed in the Magazine in lieu of a regular chapter report. This we are happy to do. (EDITOR'S NOTE.)

MADAM REGENT AND MEMBERS OF CINCINNATI CHAPTER:

THE office of Custodian-Librarian is interesting and varied. It is a pleasure to receive gifts for the Chapter and a satisfaction to feel that, in a small way, one is sometimes helpful. Above all, it is comfortable to know that we have a little place we can call our own.

Do you know the Chapter-room?

Why not come in sometime and see how quickly you will feel at home there. The room is always open on the first two Mondays of each month and at any time thereafter by appointment. It is Room No. 112, Hotel Gibson, on the first floor above the Mezzanine. A small room, but cozy and comfortable both in summer and winter.

We have housed here all our belongings and we feel an agreeable sense of proprietorship when we gaze upon our nine book-cases containing 774 books, 18 scrap-books, 3 large albums, 200 and more pamphlets, hundreds of leaflets, and more than 1000 newspaper clippings, awaiting willing hands to paste into other scrap-books. When that little task is finished we shall invite you to sit in one of our comfortable rocking-chairs and look at 2000 post-cards, if you wish.

We have some lovely old china and pewter, as well as a hamper full of more modern china and glass, and the Chapter possesses several pieces of excellent silverware for use on festive occasions.

A peep into our heirloom cabinet will reveal many interesting articles—old land-grants, deeds bearing the name of John Cleves Symmes, and other valuable documents. We have maps and charts and photographs; several fine old silver spoons, also medals and trinkets; old fire-arms and a note-worthy sword; a drinking-glass which once belonged to Andrew Jackson, and a tiny spinning-wheel more than two hundred years old—all mementoes of beloved members who have long since passed away.

Our framed pictures, too, are interesting. We possess once more our original Charter, unearthed from its mysterious hiding-place after long years through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Allen Collier. We own a beautiful copy of the famous Stuart's Washington, the gift of Mrs. Edward H. Dolle and an old painting of Wakefield, presented by Miss Ethel Kroner's mother. We do not know the artist's name but he has ingeniously painted a likeness of himself sitting by the road-side painting the house. The picture was an antique when Mrs. Kroner obtained it years ago and the reproduction of the house may be more nearly like the original Wakefield than the handsome and elaborately land-scaped restoration now to be seen in Fredericksburg. We have lovely photographs of all our Ex-Regents and can many Chapters in Ohio boast of four Ex-State Regents?

The Chapter owns four handsome American flags, besides the two regularly used at Chapter meetings. A fine large one, the gift of Mrs. James Riley Murdoch; a copy of the original Colonial flag, with its thirteen stars, presented by Mrs. William Thorpe; and a beautiful soft silken flag, the gift of Mrs. Charles A. Pauly, to be used as a Memorial Flag for deceased members. The last time it was so used it covered the casket of our faithful and beloved member, Mrs. D. Z. Boring.

Our book-cases, handsome and substantial, were, with the exception of two, gifts of Chapter members. A fine old hand-carved mahogany marble-top table came to us from the estate of Miss Caroline Gaither.

And do you know our little Statuette? She is just as much a part of that room as the books and papers. She, and the hand-carved pedestal upon which she stands were given to the Chapter years ago by one of our Founders and the second Regent of Cincinnati Chapter, Mrs. Henry D. Morehead. Mrs. Morehead carved the pedestal more than sixty years ago and the little statue (barring the need of a good bath) is in an excellent state of preservation. We do not know the name of the sculptor nor the name and nationality of the girl represented but she is a typical D. A. R., with her little hand perpetually
extended begging for money. So, we lovingly dub her “Gimme” and forgive her importunities. And, her plea does not always go unheeded. Upon one or two occasions some guest who has occupied the room over night during the hotel’s rush-season has shown his big-heartedness by leaving a penny on her palm. Come in some time and make her acquaintance.

During the past two years the Chapter has been the grateful beneficiary from the estates of Mrs. James R. Murdoch, Miss Alice Laws and Mrs. Anne Simmons Friedlein. In all, fifteen books have come to us through the generosity of the Misses Laws, Mrs. A. E. Kowalk, Miss Florence Murdoch, Mrs. Albert Lacy Russel, and the Historic Sites Committee. We have also received a group of historical wood-cuts of early Cincinnati, arranged in an antique frame by Miss Kroner and our latest gift is the topping of a handsome quilt, originally designed, pieced and made ready for quilting, the parting gift of our dear and almost indispensable member, Miss Ethel Kroner.

We are deeply, reverently grateful to these friends who have remembered us so generously and trust they will accept our hearty appreciation and deepest gratitude.

I thank you.

ADDIELLE DALE
(Mrs. John W.),
Custodian-Librarian.

By Way of Correction

In preparing for the printers the report of the organization meeting of Edmund Randolph Chapter, Richmond, Calif., on May 19, 1947, the name of the organizing regent, Mrs. Milton G. Selleck, was inadvertently omitted. She had worked long and faithfully to accomplish her purpose and was installed as the first Regent of the chapter, together with the following officers:

Vice Regent, Mrs. Robert F. Johnson; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Fred Findeisen; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Anderson; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Criss; Registrar, Mrs. Palmer O. Tollefson; Historian, Mrs. James McVittie; Librarian, Mrs. Isabella Robertson; Chaplain, Mrs. Vera S. Stroud.
Chapter Activities

COMFORT TYLER CHAPTER (Syracuse, N. Y.). A silver birthday cake plus favors of tiny white candles mounted on silver leaves featured the happy family luncheon which celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Comfort Tyler Chapter of the D. A. R. Red tulips emphasized in the organizing functions were joined with other flowers to give beauty and color to the occasion at which charter members were honored guests. Eleven of these honorees are still active members and two others returned for the luncheon.

Timely greetings extended by the Regent, Mrs. W. Scott Tompkins, were followed by reminiscent remarks from four past Regents—Mrs. Leon E. Bushnell, Mrs. Elmer Price, Mrs. Lewis Sheridan, and Mrs. Frederick Keppel. A beautiful and impressive candle lighting ceremony paying tribute to members who had joined the "Chapter Eternal," was conducted by the chaplain, Mrs. Elmer Price.

An informal narrative arranged by Mrs. George Stillwell and Mrs. Ralph Brown, with Mrs. Stillwell as narrator and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Lape, Mrs. Gruman and Mrs. Howland as participants, re-lived the highlights of pleasure and achievement. Miss Ada Knock, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. George Knock, rendered several beautiful and appropriate solos. All agreed that the theme "I Remember" had been a fitting one and that the day's journey into the past had proved a heart-warming experience.

AGNES B. WEIGEL,
Recording Secretary.

EVE LEAR CHAPTER (New Haven, Conn.). Mrs. James L. McConaughy, wife of the Governor of Connecticut, and Mrs. William C. Celentano, wife of the Mayor of New Haven, Conn., were the ranking guests at a tea given by the General Douglas MacArthur Club, grade 5 of the Ivy Street School, in the school auditorium at the close of the school year for the parents. This club is one of the thirty-three Junior American Citizens Clubs sponsored by Eve Lear Chapter of New Haven and has received a letter of recognition from General MacArthur.

Mrs. Charles W. MacBurney, state and chapter chairman of J. A. C. clubs, addressed the children, bringing a message from the J. A. C. meeting at the Continental Congress and also told them of seeing General Eisenhower and repeating some of his remarks.

Delegates from the club presented Mrs. McConaughy and Mrs. Celentano with corsages of gardenias and pleased the ladies to the utmost by exhibiting their acceptances to the tea beautifully framed.

Eve Lear Chapter was represented by Mrs. MacBurney, Mrs. Robert J. Hodge, Regent, and Miss Grace O. Holbrook, Chairman of Press Relations. Other honor guests included the Superintendent of Schools and his two assistants with their wives and several special teachers.

GRACE O. HOLBROOK.

EL REDONDO CHAPTER (Redondo Beach, Calif.). On May 19, 1947, the D. A. R. of the State of California was happy to announce the birth of twins, Chapters "El Redondo" of Redondo Beach and "Edmond Randolph" of Richmond.

The organization of the "El Redondo" Chapter of N. S. D. A. R. of Redondo Beach, California was completed at a dinner in "Iron's Cottage by the Sea," with twenty members. Mrs. Bernice Venable, a long time resident of Redondo Beach, gave some interesting facts concerning the "Cottage by the Sea." It is located on the picturesque Esplanade and its large dining room windows furnish an ideal and unobstructed view of the blue Pacific. Its spacious grounds bear a variety of trees brought from all over the world and planted here and in the adjoining City Park by Captain Ainsworth, whose home it was for many years. Captain Ainsworth was one of the men who laid out the town of Redondo Beach according to a plan which follows the contour of the land and the ocean. This house remained in the Ainsworth family till about 1932.

Honored guests at the organizing dinner were Mrs. Hiel G. Rider, State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Alfred A. Tilley, State Chaplain and Mrs. A. M. Dunn,
State Registrar. Mrs. Tilley installed the Chapter Officers. Mrs. Rider conveyed greetings also from Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Organizing Secretary General and Mrs. Charles A. Christin, California State Regent.

The Organizing Members from Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan Beach and Palos Verdes Estates chose the name “El Redondo” for their D. A. R. Chapter from the history of the region. This territory was a part of the Dominguez Rancho, a Spanish grant from the King of Spain around 1750. The part in which these beach towns are now located was called “El Redondo” because it faced a semicircular bay and in Spanish means circle or round.

MRS. MARGARET MCCONNELL MAVITY, Organizing Regent.

EXETER CHAPTER (Exeter, N. H.) Celebrates its 50th Anniversary. The golden anniversary meeting of Exeter Chapter was held at the Exeter Inn on May 5, 1947. Guests of honor included the retiring State Officers, Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, regent, Mrs. David W. Anderson, vice regent and Mrs. Lawrence E. Wadleigh, historian and the regents of five neighboring chapters. A luncheon was served amid beautiful golden decorations, the highlight of this being the cutting of the birthday cake by 88-year-old Mrs. Mary E. Pray, the oldest member present. A program in charge of Miss Edith Green and Mrs. Laura G. Wadleigh was presented. A delightful musical was given by a string trio and soloist which was followed by a carefully prepared and most interesting paper “Echoes of Fifty Years” by Mrs. Lena S. Day, past regent. Mrs. Elizabeth K. Folsom, who compiled the New Hampshire D. A. R. History and who has been chapter registrar continuously for over 35 years, spoke most entertainingly of her historical and genealogical work over this period and also recalled the many interesting outings to historic spots which she had planned for the chapter.

Greetings were read from the past regents who were unable to attend and the regent gave to those present a yellow rosebud.

Exeter Chapter was organized April 13, 1897, and chartered May 6, 1898.

EDITH GREEN, 
Chapter Historian.

ONEONTA CHAPTER (Oneonta, N. Y.) observed its fiftieth birthday June 7, 1947. Commemorating this Golden Jubilee Mrs. James Grant Park, New York State Regent, installed the incoming officers at the Oneonta Country Club, Mrs. William G. Wright assuming the regent’s gavel. State officers attending were Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, Miss Thelma LeBar Brown, Vice Regent, Mrs. Laura Finehout, Mrs. Leo Phillips, Mrs. Frederic G. Schifferdecker, Mrs. Charles Worden, Mrs. William H. Golding, Mrs. Frank Love and Mrs. Bertus C. Lauren. There were twenty-two visiting regents from nearby chapters.

The program, presented in five sections, “Five Flourishing Decades,” was written and directed by a former regent, Mrs. Charles W. Collins.

MRS. FLORA V. BEAMS, Historian.

CONTENTMENT CHAPTER (Dedham, Mass.) Over one hundred people witnessed the organization of Contentment Chapter, at the parish house of First Church Unitarian.

Mrs. Ernest H. Chute, the chaplain, read the Scripture and led prayer. After the salute to the Flag and recitation of the American’s Creed, the Star Spangled Banner was sung. Mrs. Florence Flanders was at the piano.

At this time the name of the new chapter was declared and its history given, as is customary. Many chapters choose their names from the old or former names of their communities. The founders voted to name this chapter Contentment, which was the old name for Dedham.

The officers of the chapter were then administered the oath of office by the State Regent, Mrs. Warren S. Currier, of Newburyport, after which the 38 founders swore to uphold the patriotic precepts of the Society.

Mrs. Flanders delighted her audience with several musical selections including Percy Grainger’s “Country Gardens,” which, as she explained, is a favorite of the new chapter’s regent, Mrs. Hilyer G. Senning.

The regent thereupon introduced the guests—Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, vice president general, Miss Ethel
Lane Hersey, honorary state regent and the state officers, councillors and visiting regents and one organizing regent.

Mrs. Herman Robinson, former state registrar, was then introduced by Mrs. Senning and presented with a corsage and a pair of candlesticks by Miss Lois Haraden in behalf of a group in the chapter in appreciation of the time and effort Mrs. Robinson has given them.

The regent also introduced Mrs. John C. Clapp, regent of Old Blake House Chapter, of which Contentment Chapter is an offshoot. Mrs. Clapp presented Mrs. Senning with a bond and with the gavel which had belonged to Old Blake House. Mrs. Clapp then introduced Mrs. Cornelius Van Schagen, who in turn presented the Old Blake House flag to the new chapter. It was the flag she had given to Old Blake House 19 years before. Mrs. Senning accepted the gifts on behalf of the new chapter.

A corsage and a pen and pencil set were then presented to Mrs. Clapp by Mrs. Rodney C. Larcom in behalf of a group in the chapter in appreciation of the time and effort given them by Mrs. Clapp.

Thereupon the regent introduced Mrs. Walter Otis, chaplain of Old North Chapter, who presented a Jerusalem Bible to Mrs. Chute. Dr. Arthur M. Worthington, president of the Dedham Historical Society, then gave an interesting talk about Dedham's part in the American Revolution.

Describing the events in a charmingly entertaining and instructive manner, Mrs. Currier, the state regent, told about the Continental Congress recently held in Washington.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "America" followed by the Mizpah Benediction. The guests were invited to adjourn to the dining room where a reception was held for the visiting and chapter officers. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Henry W. Kirwin and her daughter Evelyn.

MABELLE S. SENNING, Regent.

LADY WASHINGTON CHAPTER (Houston, Texas) desires to impress upon the youth of the country the importance of the Constitution of the United States of America.

Some members compiled an article entitled "Our Constitution" and submitted it to the editor of Teen, a clean, wholesome Houston magazine published monthly for the youth of the city. Filled with pictures and news of the schools and students, their social activities and scholastic achievements, it draws its readers like a magnet. The article was enthusiastically received and published.

The writers secured material from the National Defense Committee, Washington, D. C., and stressed in the article "The Origin of the Four Freedoms", "Know Your Nation's Constitution" and "What the Constitution Means to You." Also excerpts were used from a speech on the Bill of Rights by James P. Alexander, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and a fitting quotation of Abraham Lincoln.

These members next submitted their article to the Superintendent of Houston Public Schools who not only approved its use in the city schools but commended the writers in their undertaking. The teachers of English and Civics in the seven public high schools received letters from the Board of Education asking their cooperation in using the article in their classes. Complimentary copies of Teen were furnished each of these teachers and additional copies were placed in all school libraries.

In connection with the article Lady Washington Chapter sponsored an Essay Contest
—subject, "Our Constitution" and offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the winner to be awarded May 30th.

All essays submitted were written during class periods. Only those papers the teachers believed to be outstanding were turned in to Lady Washington Chapter. A committee selected the three best papers and sent them ungraded to Teen Magazine where another committee graded the essays. By coincidence, they selected the same winner as did the D.A.R. committee.

Inasmuch as school had closed we could not make the award there, so as a special treat we went on the air! The winner and the two students tying for second place were invited to station KTHT May 30th at four P.M. Daily at that hour a program for teens is arranged so consequently the listeners were the very group we wished to reach. Our chairman of National Defense, Mrs. C. B. Ray, and two boys and a girl took part in a radio skit and Mrs. Ray presented the prize of twenty-five dollars to Edwin Black. A photographer took pictures of the winner with our chapter representative at the microphone. This picture and the winning essay are to be published in the September issue of Teen, thus observing Constitution Week.

Lady Washington Chapter feels that the results of their project cannot be estimated but certainly through two publications, usage in school and a broadcast a great many young people were reached and the importance of our Constitution was impressed upon them.

Cecile L. Stuebing, Past Regent.

OLDE REDDING CHAPTER (Reading, Mass.). The organizing meeting of the Olde Redding Chapter was held Friday 2:30 P. M., June 20, 1947 in the Parish Rooms of the Church of the Good Shepherd, which church generously and cordially permitted us the use of their facilities, including their silver tea service.

The meeting was called to order by the presiding officer and organizing regent, Mrs. Harland Bruce Estabrook, a former member of Kate Aylesford Chapter of Hammonton, N. J., of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter of Worcester, Mass. and of Captain John Joslin, Jr. Chapter of Leominster, Mass.

Mrs. Estabrook gave a word of welcome and stated the objects of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The organizing regent then declared the name of the new chapter as being the Olde Redding Chapter, after the original spelling of the ancient town of Reading and gave a brief history of the founding and incorporation of Reading, which was first settled in 1639 by people from Lynn and was incorporated May 29 (old style) 1644. The land was purchased from the Saugus Tribe of Indians for £10. 16s but the deed was not posted until 1669.

Many of the names of those original settlers still live on in their descendants in Reading today and we are proud to count them among our organizing members.

Mrs. Currier, State Regent, administered the oath of office to the officers of the new chapter and the oath of membership to the members and welcomed them into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, State Chaplain, read a prayer asking for largeness of mind and heart.

Mrs. Estabrook addressed the new chapter members upon the honor and responsibility of being Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Leroy Shattuck, Regent of the Captain John Joslin, Jr. Chapter of Leominster, Mass. most graciously presented Mrs. Estabrook and the Olde Redding Chapter with a gavel which Mr. Shattuck made at her request especially for the occasion.

The Olde Redding Chapter is an offshoot of the Captain John Joslin, Jr. Chapter as Mrs. Estabrook resigned in order to organize the new chapter.

After the presentation of the gavel Mrs. Estabrook introduced the distinguished and out-of-town guests, among whom were National and State Officers, present and past, regents of neighboring chapters and contemporary organizing regents, officers and members of nearby chapters and friends.

Mrs. Richard K. Hallock, pianist for the Reading Symphony Orchestra, enriched the programme with two piano selections and was encored most heartily.

Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Massachusetts State Regent, speaker of the afternoon, gave us a delightfully thrilling description of the sessions of Continental Congress held in Washington last May.
Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten, former Massachusetts State Regent and recently elected Vice President General was the guest of honor. The meeting closed by singing "America" and the Mizpah Benediction.

After adjournment tea was served with Mrs. Currier and Mrs. McQuesten presiding at the table.

Mrs. Vernon Schurman arranged the decorations which were very lovely and received most enthusiastic admiration. All the flowers were from our own gardens and Mrs. Schurman made most tasteful and artistic use of her material. After the meeting the flowers were sent to the sick and shut-ins.

RUTH ESTABROOK, Regent.

BEDFORD CHAPTER (Bedford, Pa.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the famous Bedford Springs Hotel on June 11th, 1947, with 165 members and guests in attendance.

A delicious luncheon was served, with the regent, Mrs. William Lysinger, presiding. The tables were beautifully decorated with spring flowers and white tapers in silver holders. The speakers' table had an artistic arrangement of white iris and silver ribbons supporting a silver "25". On the wall back of the table was suspended a large D. A. R. emblem in blue and silver, made by Miss Mary Bain, a member of the chapter and niece of the regent.

Mrs. Guy Askey, chairman of the music committee, announced a French horn solo by John Hull, accompanied by Miss Peggy Chambers and two vocal solos by John Elliott, with Miss Winona Garbrick as accompanist.

Mrs. Howard Cessna, past regent, genealogist and historian of the chapter, presented in her usual pleasing manner reminiscences of the twenty-five years' activities.

The honor guests were then introduced by the regent, which included the State Regent, Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, the State Vice Regent, Mrs. T. H. Lee, Miss Josephine Haggerty, State Corresponding Secretary and the Past State Regent, Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams.

When Mrs. Williams spoke, she said that while twenty-five years are not many in the life of an organization, those just passed have covered an eventful period. "Do not set aside your ideals," said Mrs. Williams, "for you are young and you will stay young."

Mrs. Lee followed with these words in part: "Some one has said, 'There are four important things in the world—flowers, music, children and God.' We have had music and flowers and surely no one knowing the Daughters, could ever doubt their love of children and God."

The address of Mrs. Kirkpatrick, State Regent, concerned the activities of the D. A. R. She explained the definite purposes of the organization, thanked the members for her election as their leader and said she appreciated the honor and the responsibility that caring for 12,000 entailed.

"Let nothing anti-American creep into the work," said Mrs. Kirkpatrick. "We have only room in America for one ISM—Americanism. Take care of the war brides in your communities. Don't just pass them a Manual but make them feel at home."

The program closed with the reciting of the American's Creed and all expressed themselves as having had a profitable and delightful time helping to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Bedford Chapter.

LIZZIE BAIN LYSINGER, Regent.

JUDITH ROBINSON CHAPTER (McComb, Miss.) is proud of having two members, Bertha Jackson Quin (Mrs. S. R.) and Elsie Jackson Quin (Mrs. H. A.) whose grandfather, Thomas Jackson, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving in South Carolina under General Francis Marion.

Thomas Jackson, born May 9, 1757, in Buckhannon, (W.) Virginia, was a son of John and Elizabeth Cummins Jackson, settlers in Virginia from Duddington, England. He died November 20, 1844, at his plantation home near Clinton, Louisiana, where he and his wife, Frances Richardson Jackson of Sumpter District, South Carolina, settled in 1806. A marble slab marking his grave bears, besides dates of birth and death, the inscription "One of Marion's band of faithful soldiers."

While Thomas, three brothers and father were away with Revolutionary forces his mother defended Fort Jackson. One brother, Edward, was grandfather of the famous Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson.
Thomas and Frances Richardson Jackson had seven children. One son, Elsaphan (Elzy), born August 1, 1795, father of the “Two Granddaughters”, served in the War of 1812; married first, Mary Stokes; Second, Martha Causey of Liberty, Mississippi, granddaughter of Captain William Causey, Revolutionary soldier. Elsaphan died in 1874 near Summit, Mississippi, where five of his and Martha’s children were reared. Bertha and Elsie were educated in public school and Lea Female College of Summit.

Bertha married in 1901 Sherrod R. Quin, a widower, whose son, Hillery A. Quin married Elsie in 1902. The Quins descended from Revolutionary ancestors—pioneer settlers of Pike County, Mississippi. Both “Granddaughters” belong not only to the Daughters of the American Revolution but are officers in the U. S. Daughters of 1812 and Bertha holds membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy through the services of her late husband in the Confederate Army. Both are active in church and civic affairs.

Florence Butler Jackson,
Press Relations Chairman.

Presque Isle Chapter (Erie, Pa.). A colorful and historic occasion was the celebration, on June 9th, of Presque Isle’s fiftieth birthday, with luncheon and program at the Kahkwa Club for over one hundred members and guests.

A large birthday cake, white frosted and lettered in gold, held a place of honor and was served with dessert. Red, white and blue candles and many-hued flowers decorated the tables, blue and gold predominating. Mrs. C. D. Higby, Past State Vice Regent, was Chairman of the event and Mrs. Everett Zurn, Regent, presided.

Honored guests were Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, Vice President General, Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, State Regent, the State Officers and Directors, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Past State Regent, and Judge J. Orin Waite, President Erie Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Many guests were present from chapters in surrounding towns, some of which Presque Isle helped to organize.

Short talks were given by Mrs. Tompkins, Mrs. Kirkpatrick and Judge Waite. Delightful violin solos were rendered during the program.
Mrs. P. Burnham Hubbard reviewed the earliest history of Presque Isle. Mrs. J. B. Arrowsmith, a past regent, continued it and each succeeding regent told the outstanding events of her regime.

Thirteen Daughters met on June 8th, 1897, to organize the chapter, which now numbers one hundred sixty members. Mrs. Missouri Bliss Morrison was the first regent, serving for nine years and Miss Sarah A. Reed was third, giving sixteen years of loyal, faithful service. The other ten regents were: Mrs. J. F. Downing, Mrs. J. B. Arrowsmith, Mrs. James R. Burke, Mrs. George O. Moore, Mrs. J. R. Doig, Mrs. W. E. Kuhn, Mrs. R. A. Hutchins, Mrs. J. C. McElhaney, Mrs. Dana E. Jones and Mrs. Everett Zurn, the present regent.

Many patriotic projects have been carried through, of which we are justly proud. Our C. A. R. group, formed in 1924, rose to a membership of forty-eight. A Junior group was formed later, the members of which, as they become old enough, graduate into the Presque Isle Chapter. We also assisted in forming the Erie Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.

Sixteen Girl Scout Troops, as established, were given large flags with standards; also a large flag was presented to the Girl Scout Camp.

Graves of Revolutionary soldiers, to the number of 106, were located and permanently marked. A book containing data about them, was published by our former registrar, Mrs. Wilson R. Durham.

To our Public Library, we have contributed all Lineage Books so far published and other historical works. Paintings of Lincoln, Commodore Perry and General Anthony Wayne have been placed on its walls and a huge boulder with a bronze tablet was erected in East Park.

A County Conference, to meet every Flag Day, was started in 1934, with our own and four other County chapters.

Much war work was done by our members with enthusiasm and an Honor Roll was kept of all of our boys and our two WACS.

As one regent concluded in her report, “We look back with pride and pleasure on our work. As the office of regent goes into the hands of one capable woman after another, we regard our chapter with the same interest and see the same opportunity for service with which one regards one’s child.

“In all our work we are commemorating the deeds of valor and patriotic service of our Revolutionary ancestors, as is the duty and pleasure of the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

What we give to our Society is more priceless than what we get out of it. Let the good work go on!

Mrs. M. W. Eismann,
Historian.

SANTA MONICA CHAPTER (Santa Monica, Calif.). Members and friends of the Santa Monica Chapter enjoyed a highly successful benefit bridge and silent auction Tuesday, July 29th, in the home and gardens of the regent, Mrs. George W. McCoy, 580 Chautauqua Boulevard.

All proceeds from the affair were channeled to the building fund for the new Daughters of the American Revolution Neighborhood Center to be built on Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, on two lots recently purchased and paid for by the Daughters of the American Revolution. The primary purpose of this Center is to allay juvenile delinquency by interesting children in patriotic issues. Over 150 guests attended and $275.00 was raised.

Helen Hull,
Press Chairman.
Parliamentary Procedure

STANDING RULES FOR CHAPTERS

What is a rule? A rule is a standard or guide for an organization to observe in the conduct of its business.

Now that our chapters will soon be resuming activity your parliamentarian is suggesting that special attention be given not only to the by-laws but to the standing rules. There is a great difference between by-laws and standing rules. Your by-laws become, when adopted, the laws under which your chapter operates. Your standing rules are those rules you make to assist the chapters in carrying out the by-laws. These rules are not as important nor as drastic as those rules in the by-laws, therefore are not to be included in that instrument.

All by-laws contain a very decided rule for amending: “These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided the proposed amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.” But standing rules are more easily amended: “These standing rules may be amended by a majority vote, if notice of the proposed amendment was given at a previous regular meeting; or these rules may be amended without notice by a two-thirds vote.” Thus you observe the great difference required to amend these two sets of rules.

As we have discussed so frequently during the past year what should be contained in the by-laws, this article will be given over almost entirely to the discussion of what should be placed in the standing rules.

The most important rule is the one which governs debate; namely, this, how long and how often a member may speak to a question. The following is a good rule and one which, if obeyed, will protect the timid member from that obstreperous member who always tries to debate at length every question before the meeting: “No member shall speak in debate more than twice on the same question, or longer than two minutes.” Of course a member could not have her entire four minutes at one time unless it was voted to give her this privilege. But it is the courteous thing to do when debating a question to abide by the rule the chapter has adopted governing debate. Then, after that member’s two minutes have been used up, someone on the opposition side should be assigned the floor and that side of the question be heard. Probably some of you may feel that two minutes is not as long a time as should be allowed, so of course make your rule according to the needs of your members and if you may wish more than three times to talk, those things are your privilege to decide, although I think the shorter allotment better.

There should be a rule governing the routine reports of the officers and chairmen that do not contain any recommendations for action, so there might be this rule to expedite the business. “Reports, after being read, will be filed with the recording secretary and no motion offered for their acceptance.” This rule saves a lot of time in a meeting, especially when a chapter holds only an hour session.

Quite a few of you have written to ask about presenting a retiring regent with a past regent’s pin and should such a rule be in the by-laws. No, I do not feel it necessary to incorporate it in the by-laws but let it be one of your standing rules: “A past regent’s pin shall be presented to each regent upon the completion of her term of office.” Now suppose we give a little thought to what a chapter should do for a vice regent who was elected to fill the unexpired term of the regent, should she be awarded the past regent’s pin? YES, for the chapter, in electing her a vice regent knew that the possibility existed of her becoming regent before her term as vice regent was concluded, so it would not seem fair to withhold giving her the pin, thus penalizing her just because she was, so to speak, a victim of circumstances over which she had no control.

Only a majority vote is necessary to adopt standing rules; to break them requires a two-thirds vote. When adopting them, of course, full debate is allowed but to break the rules, there is no debate. For example, suppose a member desired to extend debate beyond the number of minutes or the number of times given for debate and made such a motion, that motion is not debatable and requires a two-thirds vote to carry it. A
motion like that and other similar motions which take away, more or less, the rights of members, always require a two-thirds vote and do not permit debate. This is the common law of deliberative societies in the United States but should not be confused with the high privileges that the Congress gives to their rules of debate, nor should any of our groups attempt to govern their assemblies by the rules of the U. S. Congress.

Who should make the standing rules? In chapters of 100 members or more, it is best for the executive board to make up the standing rules and present them to the chapter for adoption. This should be stated in the article in the by-laws defining the duties of the executive board.

Of course, each chapter has already adopted An Order of Business for its meetings as this is the most necessary and helpful rule of all, for no organization can observe the great principles of parliamentary law unless it operates under An Order of Business. What are these principles: “Justice to All; Courtesy to All; One Thing at the Time; The Rule of the Majority; and The Rights of the Minority.” Your parliamentary likes to think of these principles as the “Beatitudes” of Parliamentary Law, for unless these are observed, there will be utter confusion in a meeting.

Faithfully yours,

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING
(Mrs. Hampton Fleming),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

EACH IN HIS OWN TONGUE

A fire-mist and a planet
   A crystal and a cell,
A jelly-fish and a saurian
   And caves where the cave-men dwell;
Then a sense of law and beauty
   And a face turned from the clod,—
Some call it Evolution,
   And others call it God.

A haze on the far horizon,
   The infinite, tender sky
The rich, ripe tint of the cornfields,
   And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
   The charm of the golden-rod,—
Some of us call it Autumn,
   And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach,
   When the moon is new and thin,
Into our hearts high yearnings
   Come welling and surging in:
Come from the mystic ocean
   Whose rim no foot has trod,—
Some of us call it Longing,
   And others call it God.

A picket frozen on duty
   A mother starved for her brood,
Socrates drinking the hemlock,
   And Jesus on the rood;
And millions who, humble and nameless,
   The straight, hard pathway plod,—
Some call it Consecration,
   And others call it God.

—WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH.
EARLY LAND RECORDS OF ERIE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
Contributed by Mrs. Harry C. Grove

THESE land records of Judah Colt were found in the attic of Mr. James R. Hill, North East, Pennsylvania, where they had lain for many years. Mr. Hill's father and grandfather were among the early surveyors of Erie County. The title and the names of land owners were copied exactly as they appeared in original record.

LAND BOOK of JUDAH COLT

| Allison, William | Jane Humphrey |
| Allen, Charles | King, Robert & Earl |
| Ashley, Thomas | Lee, David |
| Allen, Abraham | Lee, J. E. |
| Bos, Negro | Lee, Zelotus |
| Burget, Henry | Love, James |
| Burdick, Enoch | Lee, Stephen |
| Brown, Samuel | Morris, John |
| Blain, A. T. | McLaughlin, Hugh |
| Brown, Hesekiah | Miller, Thomas P. |
| Bird, Benjamin | Miller, Israel |
| Burras, Susan | Miller, Elisha |
| Baldwin, Mark | Moore, John |
| Brown, Nathaniel | McNair, David |
| Brown, Jeremiah | McClaskey, Alexander |
| Barker, Theodor | Marvin, Enoch |
| Burr, Agar | Metcalf, Jonathan |
| Campbell, Jane | Munger, Stephen |
| Chambers, E & B | Mapes, John |
| Collins, Thomas | Nagle, David |
| Culberson, William | Newton, Rosswell |
| Colton, Benjamin | Newton, Wyram |
| Celley, Samuel | Neeley, Henry |
| Crawford & Childs | Prince, Peter |
| Culvers, George | Parker, Jonas |
| Crocker, Samuel | Parker, William |
| Clark, E. J. | Parker, Edward |
| Crawford, S & William | Parks, Mathew |
| Dunn, William | Phillips, Amariah |
| Denton, Kelly | Rockwell, Eli, now Eli |
| Downer, Seneca | Webster, Eli |
| Dunlap, Nancy | Rockwell, S. B. |
| Dunlap, John | Richards, Benjamin |
| Evelet, A. | Robison, Dumars |
| Foat, W & C | Robison, Alexander |
| Flowers, James | Robison, Cyrus |
| Greer, James | Robison, John |
| Granor, Peter | Robison, H & C |
| Grubb, John | Rees, Thomas |
| Graham, John | Smith, Ralph |
| | Stone & Anderson |

Galloway, Isaac
Griffin, James
Glass, Philetus
Graham, Moses
Hughs, Thomas
Hull, Abigail
Hurst, George
Hurst, Henry
Hall, William
Hasslet, Jacob
Hull, Lucius
Hill, Samuel
Johnston, James
Johnston, John
Johnston, Joseph

Sterlin, John
Tuttle, Timothy
Tuttle, Jared
Tuttle, Albert
Talmadge, James
Talmage, Eliasha
Town, Bestor
Volkin, Joseph
Way, John
Way, Lyman T.
Warren, William H.
Worden, James S.
Wright, William
Webster, Eli
Young, Thomas

MASSACHUSETTS REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS, MARITIME MSS., PART 2—NATIONAL ARCHIVES
(Continued from September Magazine)

(50) Deliv'd to Joseph Noyes, Commissary at Falmouth . . . supplies . . . (No date).
(51) Agreement btwn John Harris, Master of schooner "Glover" and company, Mar. 31 to June 28, 1777. Names appearing on agreement: (illegible), Benj. Jenfry, Alison Dickason, James Clark.

MEN'S NAMES STATION TIME OF SHIPPING

| John Harris | Master | Octo 9 |
| Sam'l Boden | Seaman | 24 |
| Chrs Goodwin | do | 25 |
| Chr. Grant | do | 25 |
| Robt Mathews | do | 25 |
| Robt Barnes | do | 25 |
| Rich. Weten | do | 25 |
| Joseph Homan | do | 25 |
| John Laskey | do | 25 |
| Peter Grant | do | 25 |
| Joseph Sweetch | Cook | 29 |

Boston Octo 29, 1777 Pr. John Harris
Invoice, sundrys shipt by Godfrey Hutchinson on board sloop "Republic"—John Carey, Master, for acct. Board of War. Boston, Nov. 24, 1777.

Rec'd at Salem, decr. 4th 1777 from George Williams out of Brig. "King George" for State of Massachusetts . . . pease, wine, hams, butter, etc. . . . Above goods I promise to deliver to Board of War. (Signed) Richard Masury.

George Williams, Esq. makes oath at Salem, Suffolk county, Jan. 19, 1778 that Schooner "Hannah" built 1769, is now owned by State of Massachusetts and no subject of the King of Great Britain has any share therein. Wit: John Avery, Nat. Barber, Naval Officer.

Rec'd the Schooner & Appurtenances as above. Inventory of the "Hannah". (Signed) Bartlett Holmes. Marblehead, 10th Jany 1778.

Agreed btwn Master, Seamen & Mariners of Sloop "Repubick" bound for West Indies and back to Boston . . . June 1777.

TIME OF ENTRY NAMES STATION
Dead June 9 Joseph Holm Mate
June 9 Jeremiah Holmes Mate
June 20 John Jellens Hand
July 2 Ebenezer Luce Hand
Drowned 5 I Gray—his mark Hand
8 Joseph Barnes Cooper—Samuel Wy—Seaman
21 Isaac Morton
20 John simson
25 John Williams*
29 Peter Penet
August 11 Humphrey Aubens*
Dec 1st Robert (faded) —
James Smith do
Joe Palmer do
Jack Spaniard do
Richd Swa—Boy

*Names crossed out.


No. Carolina, Port of Roanoke. Bartlett Holmes, Master of schooner "Hannah" now lying in this port; bound to Boston . . . deliv'd to Naval Officer of this Port 200 bbls corn, 300 bbls Naval Stores. Michael Payne, Naval Officer acknowledged above at Edenton, 23 March 1778.


Shipped by Messrs. John S. Cripps & Mey for Board of War, Boston to Nantes, France in "Adams" now at anchor in Charlestown, S. C. Luther Fowler, Master.

Invoice of stores of "Swift" captured by the "Tyronicide," Jonathan Haraden, captain. Sold to Massachusetts Board of War; appraised 26 June 1778 by Job Prince & William Fleet.

Shipped from Kingston, Jamaica by Thomas Collard in "Sally"—ginger, sugar, etc. to John Collard, Esq., merchant, Bristol, Mass. June 19, 1778. James Wilson, Master.


War Office. 5 August 1778. To Capt. Allen Hallett, Commander of "Tyronicide" in service of Massachusetts—Instructions from Board of War.

War Office, Boston, August 12th 1778—I the subscriber . . . acknowledge to have under my care in Kennebec River 42 Masts, 17 Bowsprits, etc. . . . Promised to deliver same to Board of War of this State. Attest: James Warren, Junr.

Agreement btwn Master, Seamen and Mariners, Brig "Nantes" bound for Nantes in France . . . Boston, Jany ye 17th 1778:

TIME OF ENTRY NAMES STATION
January 17th Joseph Chapman Master
Wm. Williams Mate
Spn. Robinson Boatswain
Ben Spooner
John Carter
John Robinson*
Thomas Solsbery**
Andrew Gardner
William Harris

April 21
Thomas Pearson
May 21
Lou—French Cook

*Drowned March 24th.
**Deserted May 17th.

(73) Invoice of rice consigned to Capt. Samuel Gray. Order to "sell as well as you can." (Signed) James Otis, Junr.

(74) Pork delivered to the brig. "Hazard"—Simeon Samson, Esq., Commander, per order of Board of War. 1778 Sept. 10th. (Signed) Caleb Davis.

(75) To Honorable Council of Mass. from Simeon Sampson, Commander of Brig. "Hazard" which captured English brig. "Elizabeth," in 1778. Recommending that Capt. George Forten, advanced in age and because of his conduct toward his captors be released and allowed to return to his wife and family in Lancaster.

(76) Boston, November 3d 1778. To all whom these may Concern: Capt. James Thompson, of Ship "Penet" is now bound on voyage to Fredericksburg in Virginia . . . it may Fortune that he is obliged to put in at any other porte . . . Give unto said James Thompson these my Letter of Credit . . . to draw money from any person, etc. (Signed) Peter Penet. True copy. Attested: Ezekiel Price, Not'y Public.

(77) Boston, Novem'r 14th 1778. Jacob Cole of lawful age, late master of ship "General Lincoln" makes deposition concerning an offer to buy the ship in France. Deposition made at request of Eleazer Johnson before Joseph Greenleaf & John Avery J. P's.

(78) Bill of Lading for goods shipped by Andrew Buchanan & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, in ship "Lilly", at anchor Clyde; Alexander Keith, master, to port of St. Augustine, Jan. 3, 1779.

(79) Boston, Jan. 27, 1779. Order signed by Benjamin White for bread to be delivered to Capt. McCluer for prisoners aboard guard ship "Penet."

(79) Bill of Lading. Shipped by Board of War, Massachusetts Bay, in ship "Republican" . . . at anchor Boston; Caleb Dyer, Master, to St. Pierres in Island of Martinica . . . salmon, rosin, etc . . . Jan. 17, 1779.

(80) Boston, Feb. 9, 1779. Caleb Davis and John Preston for Board of War on one part and Mr. Samuel Dyer, other part to determine how much Board will allow said Dyer for a gondola they hired for use of French fleet under Count d'Estang, and which was lost.

(81) Invoice of Barrels of Flour Laying in Mr. Cumberland Dugan's Store in Baltimore. Feb. 23, 1779. Accts. with Ship "Hannah."


(Conclusion of abstracts made from this collection of photostats of original records.)

WILLS, APPRAISEMENTS AND SETTLEMENTS, WILL BOOK I, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

(Continued from September Magazine)


Dawson, Henry, Dec'd. p. 71. Settlement of Est. Mary Dawson, Admin. Deduct widow's share. The amt. due legatees: To John Dawson, per share . . . To Thomas Dawson per share . . . To Catherine Dawson per share . . . To Henry Dawson per share . . . To Mary Dawson per share . . . To Elizabeth Dawson . . . To Nancy Dawson per share . . . To Mahala Dawson per share . . . To Nathan Dawson per share . . . 7th Feb. 1825. Mathias Rizor, John Unger, Samuel Wales.


Boyles, William, Senr., Dec'd. p. 122. 5 Dec. 1825, Sheriff made report as Administrator.


(Through the courtesy of Miss Katherine Hunter, Town of Bath Chapter, Berkeley, West Virginia, these abstracts will be continued through December.)

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(Continued from last month. For explanatory note see September Magazine.)


FALL, Gilly. Militia. (Dan Alexander, S. 2,905). Deponent marched to Ramsour’s Mill in company of Capt. Gilly Fall, who is killed.


Gibson, Charles. Prob. N. C. (John Mallory, R. 6,846). Letter from Rogersville, Tenn., 1839, re claim of Charles Gibson, who said his name was on roll of N. C.

Giddings, Reuben. Militia. (David Hogan, R. 5,101). Applicant names Reuben Giddings as a soldier who served with him.


Goldsbury, William. Patriot. (David Hogan, R. 5,101). Applicant entered abt. Apr. he thinks 1779, as substitute for William Goldsbury, who was drafted in Burke Co.


Green, William. (Henry Person, S. 30,641). Applicant testifies that he rec’d. pay as a Sergeant from William Green, Paymaster, Franklin Co., N. C.

Greer, Robert. 7th Regt., Col. Hogan, Gen. Francis Nash. (Isaac Carter, S. 8,147). Applicant enlisted Feb. 1777; the Lieut. was Robert Greer.

Gregory, Abraham. (Nathan Fletcher—w. Mary, W. 7,236). Abraham Gregory deposed that he was in Revolutionary War, enlisting in Caswell Co. under Capt. Robert Moore.


Hall, David. (Samuel Hall—w. Letitia, R. 4,477). David Hall testified, Anderson Co., Tenn., that he served 15 mos. from Wilkes Co., N. S., with his twin brother, Samuel Hall.


Hartgrove, Howell. N. C. or possibly Va. (John Howel, R.5,292). In 1846 Howell Hartgrove, a pensioner, testified for applicant in Stokes Co., N. C.


Hay, Charles. Militia. (Ezekiel Hawes, R.4,760). Testified, 1832, Columbus Co., that he and applicant were called into service together.

Hewitt, Ebenezer. Prob. N. C. (James Holden, R.5,122). Applicant who served from Brunswick Co., refers to Ebenezer Hewitt, “a Revolutionary soldier, acquainted with me, etc. . . .”


Houston, James. Mecklenburg Co. Militia. (Stephen Alexander—w. Martha, W.20,583). Stephen and Mary Alexander, children of Stephen Alexander, Revolutionary soldier, testified 6-11-1853 that they heard their father say his service was mostly in company raised in Cabarrus and Mecklenburg Counties. James Houston, Captain of Mecklenburg Company.


Johnson, Moses. (John Mallary, R. 6,846). Letter from Hawkins Co., Tenn., 1839, re claim of Nancy, widow of Moses Johnson who served in N. C.


(To be continued in November issue.)

* * *

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.

J-47. (a) Harrison-Smith.—Nathaniel Harrison and Rebecca Smith were married in Presbyterian Church, Huntington, L. I., in 1751-52, by Rev. Mr. Prime. Where was he born; where did he die; was he the son of Gideon Harrison and grandson of Isaiah Harrison of Oyster Bay?

(b) Sands-Dusenbury.—Want data on parents of Mary Sands, who m. Ulster Co., N. Y., 1756-57, Sylvanus Dusenbury, whose will was witnessed by Mary’s brother, Samuel Sands. Want also her dates of birth, death, marriage. Mrs. David G. Miller, 2232 Elandon Drive, Cleveland Heights 6, Ohio.


(b) Van Note-Errickson.—Who were the parents of James Van Note, b. 1771; d. 1860; m. Susannah Errickson; both buried in Old Tennent Churchyard, Freehold, N. J. Their children were—Lydia E., John, Cornelius, Jacob and Robert Van Note; Elizabeth Stillwell, Lois Stillwell, Jedidah Stillwell. Mrs. M. R. Cappers, 910 Augusta Avenue, Elgin, Illinois.

J-47. (a) Houghton.—Israel, son of Israel & Martha (Wheelock) Houghton, was born at Lancaster, Mass., 26 Feb. 1741/2 and bapt. March 14. Can anyone prove his marriage and descendants?

(b) Also, Israel Houghton born at Lancaster, 13 Dec. 1723 and bap. 11 Dec. 1726; son of Israel & Martha (Wheelock) Houghton. Can anyone prove his marriage and descendants, or tell what became of him? Mrs. Woodson Coffee, 1603 Madison Street, Amarillo, Texas.

J-47. (a) Hancock-West.—William Hancock, b. Virginia; m. in Tennessee, Anelia (Neely) West, who was b. in Delaware and d. in Missouri about 1832. Desire dates for each with names of counties and town where they were born, died and married.
(b) Desire names of signers of Cumberland County (Virginia) Committee of Safety, April 23, 1776. Etta Stephens Stokes, 581 E Street, Chula Vista, California.

J-47. (a) Hays-Cross-Watson-Lennon.—Bythel Haynes m. Pensy, dau. of Averitt & Polly (Lewis) Nichols, gr.dau. of Wm. & Mourning (Van Pelt) Lewis; their son, Calvin Haynes m. 1842, Virginia Ann Watson. She was dau. of Scarisbrook "Booky" Watson and 2nd wife, Sarah Cross; she m. 2nd, More Lennon, who had m. 1st a sister of Bythel Haynes, above, and had son, Haynes Lennon. Wish statistical data on all of above.

(b) Wish proof that either of the James McCormicks with Virginia Revolutionary service was the one who m. in 1782, Jemima Violet, or the one who m. Mercy, widow of Joshua Haynes and dau. of Joseph (Twinning) Lupton. Who were the parents of Mercy Twinning? Wish complete data on son of Brook Watson of London who came to America. (Miss) Edna Haynes McCormick, 915 West Highland Street, Denton, Texas.

J-47. (a) Martin.—Want parents and place of birth of Richard Francis Martin b. 1776; from N. C. in 1790, where he was captain of his own sailing vessel and lost at sea. Widow took Prudence; parents of Uriah's w. Clarissa Presnell. #1124 for bounty land issue 5 Oct. 1791 to John Brannon, a private in Virginia Line, Revolutionary War. Wish further military record. Mrs. Maude K. Hicks, 1301 No. Meridian Street, Brazil, Indiana

J-47. (a) Aaron-Kempell.—Peter Aaron, b. 1806; m. Christiana Kempell; lived in Bedford County, Penna. Wanted names, dates and any information on their parents and ancestors. Did Peter Aaron's father have Revolutionary service?

(b) Aaron-Moser.—Catharine Moser, b. 1831, m. William Aaron, b. 1830. She is supposed to have been dau. of Philip Moser, son of Michael, who was son of Burkhart Moser. Can anyone give ancestry of Moser family who settled in Bedford Co., Penna.? Margaret C. Aaron, Loysburg, Bedford Co., Penna.


J-47. (a) Kerr-Hyde.—James Kerr, b. ca. 1714, North Ireland; m. (Stoever records) at Lebanon, Penna., Mary Hyde, perhaps a widow. Their children were: Susan, who m. — Lamb; Mary, who m. — Cummings; James. Who was Mary Hyde? Wanted any Colonial service for James Kerr, Sr.

(b) Rev. James Kerr, son of James Kerr, Sr. and Mary Hyde, b. Penna. 1749; m. Patience Wells in 1775 in Penna.; in 1780 to Mercer Co., Ky. Did they marry in Washington Co., Penna.? Is there Revolutionary service for this James Kerr? Mrs. F. W. Floyd, Aptd. 1249, Caracas, Venezuela, S. A.

J-47. (a) Eaton-Enos.—Who was Elizabeth Eaton, where born? She m. 1st, 1807, George Enos; 2nd, 1831, New Castle Co., Dela., a widower, Thomas Hamilton. Did either have Revolutionary service? Her Enos children were: Eliza Jane who m. Isaac Roswell; John; Maria, m. John B. Rock. Was his grandmother Lucy Coleman? Mrs. David I. Garrett, 708 Jackson Street, Monroe, La.

(b) Morton-Sinnex.—Wish Revolutionary service of Thomas Morton, Sr., of New Castle Co., Dela. He was b. ca. 1730; d. after 1782; m. 4 Oct. 1753, Sarah Sinnex. Children: Matthias, Thomas; A. C. who m. Liet. Josephus Enos; Sarah. Mrs. F. W. Floyd, Aptd. 1249, Caracas, Venezuela, S. A.

J-47. (a) Hicks-West.—Solomon Hicks m. Prudence West, living in Swansborough, Onslow Co., N. C. in 1790, where he was captain of his own sailing vessel and lost at sea. Widow took age, also son Peter who served under Col. Quick. Their children were: Matthias, Thomas; A. C. who m. Liet. Josephus Enos; Sarah. Mrs. F. W. Floyd, Aptd. 1249, Caracas, Venezuela, S. A.

(b) Hays-West.—Solomon Hicks m. Prudence West, living in Swansborough, Onslow Co., N. C. in 1790, where he was captain of his own sailing vessel and lost at sea. Widow took place of birth; also names of the parents of Zacheus Reynolds of Hopkinton, R. I. Benjamin, Sr. (1719-1799), Somerset Co., N. J. He d. in Mercer Co., Ky.; had son Lawrence of military age, also son Peter who served under Col. Quick. Other issue—Dorothy, Sarah, Dirck, Martha, Deborah, Abraham, Johannes, Mary. Want Mary's birth place and date; also names of the parents of her mother, who was Dorothea Vanderbeek.

(b) Wanted name of wife of James Rippey of N. C., who d. Sumner Co., Tenn. His children were Polly, m. Wm. Dorris; a dau. who m. Elias
Dorris; Malinda, m. W. G. Durham; a dau. who m. Buck Durham; John; William Pasley; Thomas. Also wish Revolutionary service of this James Rippy or his father, with all possible data on both. Mrs. E. H. Kipp, 3137 Austin Street, Corpus Christi, Texas.

J-47. (a) **Kyle-Hearne.**—Wanted names of parents of Nancy Kyle, b. North Carolina, 1787; d. Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1859; m. Jesse Hearne, who was b. in N. C. and d. in Ohio. Her bro. and sisters were John, Elizabeth Cady Anthony, Nelly Cox and Annabel Sisco who lived in Madison, Indiana. The Kyle and Hearne families made trip from N. C. to Ohio in four-horse wagon about 1800.

(b) **Caspar-Miller.**—Wanted names of parents of Catherine Casper, b. Rowan Co., N. C., 1762; m. Daniel Miller, b. 1759, Revolutionary soldier. They moved to Hamilton Co., Ohio about 1800, with children—John, Daniel, Jacob, George, Frederick, Henry, widow, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, Susanna. Were Adam, Henry, John and Daniel Casper of Rowan County 1790 Census brothers of Catherine? Mrs. W. H. Brown, Rockport, Indiana.

J-47. **Neel-Dekle.**—Elijah Neel, b. 1802; d. 1879; m. 1823, Sallie Dekle; probably lived in Jefferson Co., Florida or Thomas Co., Georgia. Where was he born, where did he die? Wanted names and information on his parents and grandparents. Mrs. George H. Connell, 4241 Club Drive, N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.


J-47. (a) **Perry-Watson-McKnight.**—Samuel Perry married Anna Watson in Ireland; came to Penna. abt. 1740; killed by Indians near Mercersburg, 1756. Was he the Samuel Perry, captain of company recruited in Eastern Penna. in 1746 to join Canadian Expedition? Was he one of the Perrys of Alloway, N. J.? Was his sister Rebecca McKnight?

(b) **Perry-Stewart.**—William, son of Samuel Perry, of Mercersburg, Penna., was born 1745; died 1793; md. 20 Sept. 1767, Mary Stewart, who was born 24 Aug. 1749; died 17 Sept. 1790. Who were her parents? William Perry lived in Franklin Co. and moved to Westmoreland Co., Penna. abt. 1774. Children: Sarah, James, Hannah, Samuel, Rachel, William N. Mrs. Nellie Killgore Kline, Preston, Idaho.

J-47. (a) **Nelms.**—Want information on Ebenezer Nelms (Capt. Ebbin Nelms) of "Traveler's Rest," Northumberland Co., Virginia; md. Catherine (Downing) Blackwell (wid. of Capt. Wm. Blackwell); their children were: Eliza, Edwin, Andradon; Kate (md. Robert Blundin of "Fair Field," Northumberland Co.). Who was father of "Capt. Ebbin"—Charles Nelms, Jr., born 27 June 1694, or Presley Nelms, Sr., born 5 Oct. 1730?

(b) **Haile-Billingsby.**—Want information on George Haile who lived in Blount Co., Ala.; md. Mary Billingsby; had two children: Decatur, born 1824; Samuel Chester, born 5 May 1826 in that county. They moved to Texas, 1837—Mary dying enroute. Mrs. Aubrey E. Orr, 1499 Emma Street, Beaumont, Texas.


(b) **Clark-Burley-Bullock.**—Ann L. Bullock md. (1) John H. Clark in 1812, and (2) Bowling Green, Ky., 1825, Eli Bullock. Ann was born in 1792. Request information on her family. Mrs. Sarah Barclay Bogel, 1204 West Levee, Brownsville, Texas.

Ed. Note.—Susan of this query was bef. her marriage Woods, widow of Robert Cowan when she md. Samuel Handley, who had served in Rev. War from Wythe Co., Va., and died, 1840, Franklin Co., Tenn. She was probably the dau. Susannah Cowan named in will of Michael Woods, dated 5-29-1776; recorded 3-11-1777, Botetourt Co., Va.

J-47. (a) **Washington.**—Want military service of Capt. John Washington, born 1730, of N. C. or possibly Va.; also name of his wife, with place and dates of marriage and deaths. He was grandson of Richard & Elizabeth (Jordan) Washington of Surry Co., Va.


J-47. **Pursifull-Percival-Selser.**—Henry, Mathias and Peter Selser were Revolutionary soldiers. Margaret, dau. of either Henry or Mathias, md. 5-12-1777, by Rev. John Alderson, Linville Bapt. church, Augusta or Frederick Co., Va., Peter Pursifull. Want proof of her father. Also want parents of Rebecca (prob. Jones) who md. in Claybourne Co., Tenn. abt. 1805 or 1806, Joseph Pursifull. Children; Esau, Jacob, Nancy, Isaac, Mount, Job & Lavisa. Mrs. G. G. White, Route 1, Box 1, Mt. Angel, Oregon.

J-47. (a) **Bas-Pattison.**—Lawrence Bass, born Baltimore, Md., 11-17-1780; d. 4-27-1856; md. Nashville, Tenn., Nancy Patton; moved, with his bro. Peter, to Boone Co., Mo. In 1818; two of his sons, Augustus & John S. Bass to California. Desire names of Lawrence's parents, his bro. and sisters and Rev. service of his father.

(b) **Bell-Hamilton.**—James Bell, born Ohio Co., Va. (Now W. Va.) 1776; md. Mary Hamilton who was born in Ireland; in 1810 to Guernsey Co., Ohio. Two known sons, Andrew & Hamilton Bell. Want James Bell's parents, bros. and sister and Rev. service of his father. Mrs. Gertrude A. Bell Steger, Bella Vista, Calif.

J-47. **Agnew-Denio.**—Emily Agnew lived as a girl in Lafayette Co., Wis.; abt. 1849 md. Aaron Denio; children—Robert, Lavina, James. Aaron Denio was in mining and flat-boating in southwestern Wisc.; in 1857 moved to Granby, Mo. Emily died June 1860 while they were crossing the plains. Wish all data possible on her and Agnew family. Mrs. Florence Lowry, 120 West 3rd Street, Winnemucca, Nevada.
CONSTITUTION HALL
SEASON 1947-48

1947

SEPTEMBER
14—Washington Hebrew Congregation
15—Washington Hebrew Congregation
23—Washington Hebrew Congregation
24—Washington Hebrew Congregation
26—Dr. Appleman Evangelistic Campaign

OCTOBER
5—Lutheran Action Council
6—Federation of Churches
12—Christian Science Lecture
15—National Symphony Orchestra
16—Rise Stevens
19—National Symphony Orchestra
21—Philadelphia Orchestra
23—Miklos Gafni
24—Harvest of Harmony
26—Francescatti
29—National Symphony Orchestra
31—Radio Ranch Billies

NOVEMBER
2—National Symphony Orchestra
4—Washington Choral Society
6—James Melton
7—Sylvia Zaremba
10—Russian Ballet
11—Russian Ballet
12—Claudio Arrau
14—National Geographic Society
16—Jussi Björling
17—Chinese Theatre
19—National Symphony Orchestra
20—Earl Wild
21—National Geographic Society
23—National Symphony Orchestra
25—Philadelphia Orchestra
28—National Geographic Society
30—Third Church Christ Scientist

DECEMBER
1—Affiliated Westminster Choirs
2—Jan Peerce
3—William Kapell
5—National Geographic Society
7—Eleanor Steber
9—Tagliavini
11—Washington Choral Society
12—National Geographic Society
14—National Symphony Orchestra
15—National Lutheran Choir
17—National Symphony Orchestra
19—National Geographic Society
21—National Symphony Orchestra
25—National Symphony Orchestra
26—Licia Albanese
28—National Symphony Orchestra
30—Vladimir Horowitz

1948

JANUARY
4—Don Cossack Male Chorus
7—National Symphony Orchestra
8—Italo Tajo
9—National Geographic Society

FEBRUARY
1—National Symphony Orchestra
2—Artur Rubenstein
3—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
4—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
5—Monte Carlo Ballet Russe
6—National Geographic Society
9—St. Olaf's Choir
11—Joseph Szegiti
12—Christopher Lynch
13—National Geographic Society
15—Vronsky & Babin
17—Lotte Lehmann
18—Ojorgi Sandor
19—Markova & Dolin
20—National Geographic Society
22—National Symphony Orchestra
25—National Symphony Orchestra
26—Licia Albanese
27—National Geographic Society
29—Patrice Munsel

MARCH
2—Philadelphia Orchestra
3—Alexander Brailowsky
4—Tosyy Spivakovsky
5—National Geographic Society
7—Robert Casadesus
10—National Symphony Orchestra
11—Lubotschits & Nemenoff
12—National Geographic Society
14—National Symphony Orchestra
16—John Charles Thomas
18—Platoff's Cossacks
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21—Enio Pina
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26—National Geographic Society
29—National Symphony Orchestra
30—Third Church Christ Scientist

APRIL
1—Piatagorsky
2—National Geographic Society
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