aughters of the American evolution
MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 1947
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**Issued Monthly By**

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Washington's Grand Entry into New York—November 25, 1783
(From the original drawing by Alphonse Bigot and lithographed by Sinclair.)
The President General's Message

That Reminds Me

TODAY I want to talk to you about the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. It is such a credit to our Society and it is peculiarly appropriate for me to speak of it in November. So much of energy and production of so many noble women have been poured into it and so much has been accomplished. But without in anywise detracting from the marvels of the past, it is a simple truth that we have but scratched the surface. And in the month of November, that embraces Thanksgiving Day, we Daughters of the American Revolution should be eternally grateful for the opportunities that come to us each month with our own Magazine.

Pulling aside the curtains just slightly, I am sure I will have the Editor's consent to tell you that she is even now embarked in her successful search for important and informative articles by contributors of competence to improve the already high standard of the publication. Our new Editor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, has generously thrown all of her accustomed and well known vigor, energy and vitality into her service and the Society will receive rich dividends as issue follows issue.

The Chairman of our Magazine Committee, Mrs. Lafayette LeVan Porter, will shortly be announcing plans for the activities of her Committee and with every State Regent, by virtue of her office, Vice Chairman for her own State on this Committee, an admirable personnel is ready to spring into production, as soon as plans are formulated and adopted. Every support of your President General is being placed firmly and squarely behind this product of all Daughters. This is one spot where every member can do her part.

After a comparison of the subscription list and the membership rolls, it seems a goal wholly within the realm of attainment, that by the time the Fifty-Seventh Continental Congress convenes on April 19th next, the number of subscribers will have been tripled. Not only is this increase as it should be upon the merits but we can secure more comprehensive advertising, with its increase in revenues, as our subscribers add on their thousands. And with increased revenues both from additional advertising and new subscriptions we open the possibility of added funds for worth while activities of our Society. And ours is the only publication from the group comparable in its size and quality which has not increased its subscription cost, as memory serves me.

No mention has been made and none can be adequately made, of the values within its covers. The genealogical pages, the section on the activities of the various chapters, (a section which should be enlarged), the transcript of the minutes of the National Board of Management, the reports of our far-flung Committees—these are but some of the information which every Daughter wants and with which she can be a better Daughter. May this publication of the Daughters, by the Daughters and for the Daughters, not bypass the golden opportunities ahead!

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

[ 527 ]
Our Responsibility to Youth
The Dual Role of the Motion Picture

BY ERIC JOHNSTON
President of the Motion Picture Association of America

Our who are concerned about the shape of the world today are even more concerned about the world of tomorrow... the world of our children whose characters and personalities are being formed today. We owe them the best that we have to offer.

To the extent that we wisely plan the education of our children, we determine the likelihood of what the world of tomorrow will look like. It will be their world, to mould and shape as they see fit, but it is we who must assume the responsibility for what goes into their characters and their personalities as well as into their minds.

The effectiveness of the teaching tools we use is as important as the subject matter we teach. And in the motion-picture we have the newest—and one of the most vivid and forceful—educational media yet devised.

What are we doing with this powerful medium? How are we using it to turn out better citizens than we are, better informed, better adjusted, better equipped to deal with their fellow-men?

In the theaters and in the schoolrooms—two great areas—we now recognize the educational force of the film.

Intentionally, I have put the theaters—that is, the entertainment films—first. I do so because millions of children, 12 million to be exact, attend the motion picture theaters every week. They live vicariously and intensely through the screen. Perhaps, in two close-packed hours they are Robin Hoods... or Buffalo Bills... or Little Women. Each of these experiences becomes a part of each child to a greater or lesser degree.

When I became President of the Motion Picture Association, I determined to improve the quality of the experiences that our children enjoyed at the theaters.

You know the answer. The Children's Film Library was formed. You know, through your own participation, the splendid, unique cooperation that has resulted. The industry and the community have joined together in a common cause: concern for the welfare of the children.

You know, too, of the extreme care that goes into the threefold process of selecting the films: the devoted work of the CFL committee whose members, representing all faiths, major national organizations and community groups, pass on the moral and ethical values of prospective additions to the Library; the Wiggle Test whereby the children, themselves, show unmistakably whether or not they enjoy the film; finally, the advice of authorities from the standpoint of Child Psychology and Mental Hygiene regarding the acceptability of films.

Moreover, when I tell you that 40 pictures were rejected since January in order to add 15 films to the Library, and that difficult and expensive deletions were made in 5 others, you will understand why we are "making haste slowly." It is important
that we should. We are building for the future and we must build well.

But the Children’s Film Library is only part of the story. How many of you know that your own DAR Motion Picture Reports feature the symbols CPA and CPR after current films which are suitable for children? And how many know that CPA means “Acceptable for Children’s Programs” . . . that CPR stands for films highly “Recommended for Children’s Programs”? From the CPR’s of today, we shall draw the Library of tomorrow.

And now let us turn to the workaday world of the schoolroom. The entertainment films are recognized there, too, by educators as vivid and effective teaching tools. Short subjects and excerpts from theatrical films illumine the social studies class, illustrating the lessons in geography and history. Condensed versions of such films as CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS or DAVID COPPERFIELD stimulate reading and discussion in English classes. These films are distributed to thousands of schools each year through the TEACHING FILMS CUSTODIANS Department of the MPA.

So effective did the classroom use of films prove that direct instruction in school subjects was the next step. What subjects could best be taught with the aid of films? What film teaching techniques achieved the best results? And how much gain in teaching effectiveness resulted from the procedures that were developed?

The Motion Picture Industry recognized its responsibility and, through its Association, sponsored two important educational projects. In 1945 the promotion of visual education became one of the major points on my own program, and two more projects were added.

At present, therefore, the MPA is actively supporting the following educational activities and researches:

(1) TEACHING FILMS CUSTODIANS, INC.: A non-profit organization for making available to schools non-current theatrical films which, in the opinion of educators, have educational value. Director: Dr. Mark A. May, Institute of Human Relations, Yale University.

(2) COMMISSION ON MOTION PICTURES, The American Council on Education: Organized to study the needs of schools for motion pictures which would help meet the postwar challenge to education, and to prepare educational specifications and treatments for such films. Director: Gardner Hart, Yale University.

(3) MOTION PICTURE RESEARCH PROJECT: A program to discover, through controlled experimental studies, methods of improving the teaching effectiveness of educational films. Director: Dr. Mark A. May, Yale University.

(4) PILOT FILM PROJECT: Organized to produce several experimental films to gain additional information on procedures, processes, and costs of producing effective teaching films. Director: Arthur L. Mayer, New York City.

In all of this good work we need your help as one of the most influential women’s organizations in this country. We need your help as individuals in patronizing and thus creating a demand for the outstanding motion pictures so rated by your national committee. We need your help as chapters in local communities to sponsor and support children’s matinee programs and to spread the word concerning visual aids to boards of education. And, lastly, we need your help on the national level in erecting a lasting heritage of fine films for the children of today and tomorrow.
The Road to Survival Leads to the Right

By Hon. George A. Dondero

U. S. Representative from Michigan

In the Capital City of Washington resides an old lady who is well beyond her ninetieth birthday. Her mind and memory remain unimpaired and a rich luster still kindles her aging eyes.

More than 85 years ago, she stood on the balcony of a hotel in Washington, with her father and the sixteenth President of the United States. They were his guests. The occasion was a review of young manhood marching off to war.

As the boys went by, the tall sad-faced man in black placed his hand on that little girl's head and said, “My child, what a world we live in today.”

More than fourscore years later, in the present decade in which we now live, death and destruction rained down without mercy. Long-established principles of justice and equity have been swept away. Powers, heretofore unknown, have been discovered and developed, which now threaten civilization itself. Brute force rules the world.

Hatred and passion run deep and an ideology which challenges Christianity, denies God, and feeds on misery has risen to plague a distressed and distraught world. As memory brings back recollections of 1861 to this gracious old lady in 1947, we can echo the sentiment expressed to her by Lincoln: “What a world we live in today.”

We are living in an anxious world and a troubled world; a world gone mad; a world that has been in the process of destroying itself and seemingly forgotten God. Sound and tested principles, on which mankind has traveled far along the road of history, are cast aside in our modern conception of living. We are prone to destroy old landmarks and tear down the truths of centuries. What we once thought of as permanent is now challenged. Yet Scripture reminds us, “Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set” (Proverbs 22: 28).

It may seem trite to recall the admonition, “Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty,” but it is my opinion that not since the founding of our Republic has liberty been so seriously threatened as it is today by the forces of darkness. The lights of freedom are going out all over the world and our own lamp is burning low.

For the first time in history an issue has been raised, which is world-wide. That issue is whether Christian civilization, as we have always known it, is to survive, or whether a foreign ideology known as communism, founded on violence, terror, and force, shall rule this earth. Our Nation has been moving to the left and it presents a challenge to every patriotic American. There can be no compromise with communism; there is no middle ground. Communism and freedom cannot exist side by side. One or the other must die.

Nearly 20 years ago Russia gave notice, and I quote: “The world-wide nature of our program is not mere talk, but an all-embracing and blood soaked reality. Our ultimate aim is world-wide communism.”

It is the thesis that the state is god and master; that the rights and privileges of the individual must be surrendered to the state. It is another way of saying that the common man must be kept common. If that theory is embraced, we are on the road to destruction of individual liberty, and the very foundation of the greatness of our country.

Under communism no one can own a foot of land, a news stand, or a barber shop, nor employ anyone. There is but one employer, the state. You work for it or starve. There is but one political party, one ticket, no choice. You hear, read, and see what the state permits—and no more. You cannot invite anyone to your home or apartment, for you do not own any. One room is standard for a family in Russia and has been so since the Communists took over. You cannot absent yourself from work; labor cannot strike; one cannot travel without a permit or be friendly with a foreigner. There is no freedom of assembly; no freedom of speech, or religion, or of the press. In short, there is no freedom behind the iron curtain.

There is no such thing as a trial of justice and equity as we know it in America.
There is no jury trial. To steal in Russia may not be a serious crime, but to utter an opinion against the government means a slave labor camp or the firing squad.

About 1 Russian in every 13 is in a slave labor camp. In all, there are more than 15,000,000 in such camps. No one seized by their secret police, whether guilty or innocent has any right to protest; and only about 5 percent are ever released. They die a slow death.

Their whole government is founded on fear and terror, and its two instruments of administration are the secret police and the firing squad.

Communism calls itself “democracy,” but it denies the basic principles of democracy; namely, government by the consent of the governed. Yet this insidious menace is on the march. One country after another is crushed by fear and force. Its immediate plans for the future in Europe bode ill to America.

Within a short time we may expect Russia to announce the formation of a Balkan confederation, then a central European confederation and the invasion of Greece and Turkey. She plans to divide Italy from east to west, to control the rich northern industrial and agricultural sections, thereby starving into submission the southern or poorer section of that country. It is reported that France has already been sufficiently infiltrated with Communists to be taken over by a telephone call.

Its heel has been planted on our shores. Communism is here among us. It is in our Government, schools, labor unions, churches, business, politics, clubs, veterans’ organizations, and nearly every other activity of American life.

Every device known is used to bore from within. It stops at nothing. Deception, fraud, concealment, falsehood, subtlety, and slander are all used to obtain its objective, namely, the overthrow of our Government. It feeds on misery, unemployment, hunger, and discord. Strikes and confusion are but part of its program.

Two things actuate the motives of all of us—fear of punishment and the hope of reward. Under communism hope dies and fear is increased.

To combat communism our people must be informed how it operates, for it is a menace which threatens our very existence.

If our people who enjoy the highest living standard on earth could know more about living standards under communism; if those who have seen the free-enterprise system followed for 160 years as the greatest instrument for human advancement could know more about industry and management in the Soviet Union;

If the farmers could know what the Soviet system of agriculture is like; if American labor had better working knowledge of the status of labor in Russia, especially the system of forced labor which is so common; if people who believe in God, the Christian Faith, and who value a free conscience, could know how religion fares behind the iron curtain;

If those in this land who have been flirting with the idea of bringing about a change in our free representative government had a clear perception of the methods and government under communism, with its planned existence and central control of education;

It would halt the march of communism as nothing else could.

Labor is forbidden to strike. There is no legislation, but the unwritten Soviet law prohibits striking against the Government. The standard of living, wages, and output per man are much lower than in the United States. Millions toil by force and under police discipline. They receive a miserable keep for their work.

In every phase of education in the Soviet Union, the doctrines of communism are the only ones which can be presented to the students. There is no such thing as free study of other forms of government. If they controlled education in the United States, that would also be our fate.

The Russian Government says that religion is the opiate of the people. There were 46,000 churches in Russia in 1917; only 4,200 were left in 1941. These figures speak louder than anything I can say. Communist Russia no longer permits legal marriages in the churches of Poland. The ceremony in a church is allowed, but it must be legalized before a communist civil officer. Former Ambassador Harriman informed me but a few weeks ago that where Moscow formerly had about 1,000 churches—less than 40 now remain.

These are some of the things that touch everyday life. We would not like them in the United States; therefore it behooves all of us to be vigilant and aggressive against
this insidious menace, if we desire to preserve undiminished our heritage of American freedom.

One day in September, 1787, when he signed the new Constitution of the United States, Benjamin Franklin was asked: "What kind of a government have you given us?" "A Republic, if we can keep it," was his prompt reply.

Seventy-six years later, the same question was asked at Gettysburg in different language: "Can a nation conceived in liberty long endure?"

Now, more than four-score years later, we are asking the same question. It is the great issue before the world today. We are engaged in a life and death struggle for the preservation of principles among men.

This Nation cannot endure half American and half Communist, and ours is the decision to make. There is no North, South, East nor West, on that question. We survive or perish together and the only road to survival leads to the right.

We must return and restore the time tested principles on which this Nation was founded, if we hope to remain free and to progress as a great Nation. Three times since the tragic War Between the States we have demonstrated to the world that we are a united people, whenever freedom and our beloved land were threatened by a foreign foe.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are not granted by man. They come down to us from Heaven. We inherit them at birth. They have been woven into the fabric of our Government.

The flower of American manhood has died in all parts of the world that those principles might live. Upon us, the living, falls the sacred trust to preserve them.

Liberty has always provided the urge and the initiative for men and women to go forward to create benefactions for themselves, their country, and the world. It is the reason why millions in all ages have died for that precious thing, freedom. It is a moral thing and it will be defended only when every heart and hearthstone is stirred to a deeper appreciation of its value.

The rise of the United States to a degree of achievement unequalled in history resulted from the freedom, independence, and protection which our Constitution gives to each citizen. This protection released the energies of men, making it possible for them to accumulate capital, create inventions, and provide better tools than the world had ever known before. The result has been a higher standard of living, better housing, more food, and a larger portion of the material and good things of life than any people in history have ever had.

We represent about 6% of the world’s population and occupy 7% of the earth’s surface. In 160 years, under our American way of life, that small percentage of people, occupying that small area of the earth’s surface, we have produced and possess 30% of the wealth of the world and 35% of its income. We have 80% of the automobiles, 60% of the telephones, 35% of the railroads, a vast majority of the radios of the world, and spend more on education than the rest of the earth combined.

We produce 60% of the world’s goods. We have 67% of the world’s fighting ships, 60% of the battle planes, 70% of the merchant ships, 75% of the transport planes, and we produce more than one-half of the world’s horsepower.

Each of 34 States has more automobiles than all of Russia. California alone has more automobiles than Great Britain, France and Italy combined.

We have five times as many trucks as Russia and 50% more than the entire world; and enough paved roads (about 1,400,000 miles) to encircle the globe 41 times, on which to operate them.

In spite of that enviable record, not surpassed nor even equalled by any other nation on earth, we have some folks in this favored land who are insane enough to believe that we should scrap or abandon our way of life, our competitive system of free enterprise, our government of freedom, and import this foreign ideology of communism. They believe that through some mysterious manner we would be a happier people, raise our standards of living, and somehow we would dwell in some kind of a Russian utopia.

It is the sheerest kind of nonsense, and it would be humorous if it were not so tragic. If we as a people would survive and preserve the freedom we have, we must revive the fundamental principles upon which the Government was founded. To do so, we must take the road that leads to the right.
In my article in the September issue, I touched upon the matter of chapter reports, but with the long winter season now before us, I would like to amplify a bit upon that important subject and even to reiterate some points.

That department of the Magazine has always been especially featured and it always will be because the chapters constitute the National Society and their activities are of vital interest.

But there are a few simple rules to which all must adhere, the most stringent, perhaps, having been laid down by our publishers. One is that Magazine copy must be in their hands practically six weeks before the date of issuance.

To be sure, there is a certain amount of flexibility, but that is determined by them and not by us and our job is to get copy to them on time if we expect them to live up to their agreement to mail the Magazine out to subscribers by the end of the month.

The time element is a very important factor in the success of any publication and that applies equally to the contributors and to the printers.

It is clear, therefore, that if a chapter holds a special meeting or a celebration in January, the one delegated to write the report for the Magazine should not wait until March to send it to our office, for that often throws its insertion so many months beyond the date line that it is apt to lose its timeliness.

Each section is classified as to allowable space or number of pages. Chapter reports are supposed to be kept within three hundred words and while that allotment seems meagre, it is remarkable how many highlights of the event can be encompassed if the writer sticks to them and omits small details.

While we would like to be generous with space and print names of all chapter officers, members of special committees, etc., we cannot, in fairness to others, include all that are sometimes submitted. Naturally the requirements of space for the reports of very large city chapters are greater and that is where flexibility must apply.

As has been stated before, typewritten reports are always preferable, but where that is not possible special care is urged in the clear writing of names and places in order that the typist in the office may be sure of the correct spelling. Nothing is more irritating to the average woman than to have an "i" or an "e" misplaced in her name, as we have learned by sad experience.

You are earnestly requested not to send us newspaper articles descriptive of events. Even if we had the staff to do the rewriting —which we have not—no one in the office really has the time to pick out the essential items and incorporate them into a report. Furthermore, individual expression is far more interesting and lends variety to the combined chapter reports in any one issue of the Magazine.

Another edict of the printer's is that newspaper cuts cannot be used on our type of paper. Pictures and photographs are always an added attraction, so if you will send our glossies we shall appreciate them and will have cuts made in Washington if you cannot do that for us.

And please answer our letters of inquiry promptly. In some instances delay has caused the deadline to slip by and the publication of the article thus deferred for another month.

These suggestions are offered more for the benefit of new chapter officers in the hope that they will be helpful and informative. Learning by experience may be the better route to success, but if one can avoid a few pitfalls on the way, the road is not quite so hard.

The President General is desirous of having the National Chairmen reminded that they, too, are expected to send in reports of their plans and their work during the year.

The success of the Magazine does not rest upon a few but upon the combined efforts of all concerned. I can think of nothing more applicable to our problems than the following verses, written by J. Mason Knox and entitled "Co-operation."

"It ain't the guns nor armament,
Nor funds that they can pay,
But the close cooperation
That makes them win the day.

"It ain't the individual
Nor the Army as a whole
But the everlastin' teamwork
Of every bloomin' soul."

Grace L. H. Brosseau.
The First Thanksgiving Proclamation

"By the President of the United States of America.

A proclamation.

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and,

WHEREAS both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness:

Now, therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficient author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be, that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal and manifold mercies and favorable interpositions of His Providence, which we experienced in the course and confusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquillity, union and plenty, which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one now lately instituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which He hath been pleased to confer upon us.

And, also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the Great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions, to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually, to render our National Government a blessing to all the people by constantly being a government of wise, just and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed, to protect and guide all sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shown kindness to us) and to bless them with good government, peace and concord. To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us, and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as He alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of Our Lord 1789.

"G. Washington."

WANTED

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

—JOSHUA GILBERT HOLLAND.
By the President of the United States of America
a Proclamation

WANTED, it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor—and whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God especially by affording them an opportunity peacefully to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.

Now therefore, I recommend to all our People a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by solemn acts of devotion, both public and private. We may then unite in most humble offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech him to pardons our national and other Transgressions—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several andrelative duties properly and punctually—to render our national government a blessing to all the People by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shown kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord—to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue and the encouragement of Science among them and us—and generally to grant unto all Nations such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

Given under my hand at the City of New York, the Third day of October in the year of our Lord 1789.

[Signature]

A REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION
BY GEORGE WASHINGTON
Bicentennial Observance of the Birth of John Paul Jones by District Daughters

MRS. WILFRED J. CLEARMAN

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1947, marked the two-hundredth birthday of John Paul Jones, pioneer of the American Navy. In honor of this historic day, the District Daughters, upon invitation from the local chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars, joined with that Society at one o'clock in the afternoon and placed a wreath upon the Jones Monument at the foot of 17th Street, NW, near the Tidal Basin and within a stone's throw of Memorial Continental Hall.

The wreath, presented by both societies and bearing the colors of each, was laid in position by the respective leaders—Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State Regent, and Vice Admiral Earle W. Mills, USN, District Commander.

The ceremony was necessarily brief as the main celebration was to follow later in the afternoon at Fredericksburg, Virginia, the home of Jones before the Revolution.

Yet it gave those attending an opportunity to study the statue before them and meditate upon the superlative qualities of the man portrayed.

Wrought in bronze in 1912, by Charles Henry Niehaus, this shrine is considered one of the finest of its kind in the National Capital, a city of monuments and memorials. The unyielding lines of the rather stocky figure—the rugged features, the clenched fist, the braced feet—seem to express the famous words: "Sir, I have not yet begun to fight."

These words, undoubtedly uttered in rich Scotch accent, have been a message of courage to each succeeding generation of Americans. And in this Bicentennial year, with world conditions as they are, we need them, perhaps, as never before.

In response to the "Bicentennial Observance" resolution passed at the 56th Continental Congress, the District Historians' Committee plan for the current year a series of programs such as book reviews, biographies, character sketches and other studies bearing on the life of this intrepid fighter of the sea. In June of this year, this Committee made a pilgrimage to his last resting place in the crypt of the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

Following Mrs. Clearman's interesting article on the part that the District Daughters took in this Bicentennial Observance, is one contributed by Col. Edwin S. Bettelheim, Jr., Adjutant General and Treasurer General of the Military Order of the World Wars.

It was through the courtesy of the Officers of that splendid organization that the Daughters were invited to participate in this important and colorful ceremony.

Although the large public demonstration attended by many hundred thousands in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Paul Jones, father of the American Navy, was held on July 4th and participated in by so many, flags carried by chapter representatives, the actual birthday, July 6th, was singly recognized by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia and the D. C. Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars.

Mrs. W. J. Clearman, State Regent of the District and Vice Admiral Earle W. Mills, M. O. W. W. Commander, jointly placed an immense wreath at the base of John Paul Jones Monument with impressiveness at noon on Sunday, July 6th.

Later in the day delegations from both organizations drove down to Fredericksburg, Virginia, the home of John Paul Jones, to be distinguished guests at ceremonies there.

Fleet Admiral Chester Nimitz, as Chief of Naval Operations, presented to Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, war-time head of the Navy, the Congressional Medal honoring John Paul Jones.
Admiral King, as head of the John Paul Jones Memorial Group, will deposit the medal on the sarcophagus of the father of the American Navy in the Chapel at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. The principal speaker of the occasion was Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey. The United States Navy Band rendered the music.

After the ceremonies a formal reception was held in the historic "Kenmore Mansion."
Johannes Gunther, author of "Inside Europe," "Inside Asia," and "Inside Latin America," has added a companion volume to his remarkable set of books entitled "Inside U. S. A."

This recent work is a study of democracy in action, as the author found it. Mr. Gunther planned his outline in 1936 and then did serious research work from 1940 until the time the manuscript was ready to turn over to the publishers.

During his extensive travels, he found many citizens so ignorant regarding this country that he decided to go thoroughly into the facts of the founding of the Republic, its Government, its high objectives, just what it has accomplished and where it is going. Primarily, Mr. Gunther had a keen desire to know for himself just what had made the United States the greatest and the richest country in the world.

The result is a tremendously interesting book, invaluable to those who do not know but who really want to understand our way of life, our customs and our achievements and is a vivid pen picture of the U. S. A. marching on.

In order to obtain accurate information, Mr. Gunther wrote to forty-eight Governors and heard from forty-seven. He contacted the late President Roosevelt and his successor, President Truman. He interviewed Cabinet members, political leaders, heads of labor unions, industrialists and agriculturalists.

After he had amassed all this data, he started on a countrywide trip with the view to visiting each state in the Union, starting with California. While there he decided that if Communism or Fascism ever hit the country at that particular spot, either or both would make tremendous strides across the continent.

Of each state visited, he has related its own particular story and given its background. He obtained such a wealth of material that he was forced to by-pass the District of Columbia but is saving that for a separate book which will deal with Congress and outstanding personalities such as President Truman, Secretary of State George Marshall, General Eisenhowem, John L. Lewis and others.

In the current book Mr. Gunther deals with the race question as he saw it in the South. He interprets the labor problems of New England, where the foreign element dominates in the large cities.

Biographically he has touched upon the lives of Governors Warren and Dewey and Ex-Governor Stassen; also Senators Vandenberg, Taft and Saltonstall and many other leaders who figure prominently in the official and political life of the country.

"Inside U. S. A." contains 960 pages and holds one's interest to the final page. Deftly has the author portrayed the ideals, responsibilities, opportunities and even the failures of the greatest country in the world as he sees them. In a brief review it is impossible to go into details as to history, biography and descriptive matter but the reader will enjoy to the utmost Mr. Gunther's clear analysis of the reasons why the United States of America functions as a stalwart Republic.

Devotion to home and country, honor for the Flag, respect for law and order—these great qualities are bound together by bands of faith, courage and sacrifice in three books entitled "Children of the U. S. A."

To each of our forty-eight states and the principal territories one chapter has been devoted and it contains a complete story of the distinctive history of that locale.

The prime objective of the series is to have the boys and girls of each state become better acquainted and to show them how the children in other parts of the country think and work and live. The idea is both original and unique and has been presented in a masterly way.

The characters are normal Americans living in this great country and making history for the future, while well-known figures of the past watch intently to see how the hardships and sacrifices of their period have influenced the Republic of the present.

These stories are well selected and are
constructive as well as instructive. The child who reads them will absorb the essentials of geography and history and also will acquire a reverence for religion and a zest for clean living and right thinking.

The three books are divided sectionally. One contains tales of the East and North; the second those of the South; and the third deals with the West.

These stories were selected and compiled by Marion Beldon Cook. Illustrations were done by three different artists—George Avison for the book on the East and North, Millard McGee for the South, and Robert Smith for the West. This series, “Children of the U. S. A.” is published by Silver, Burdett Company, well-known textbook publishers.

France in the fifteenth century, during the reign of Charles the Seventh, is the subject of Thomas Costain’s latest book, “THE MONEYMAN.”

It is an historical novel of a great love and a greater sacrifice. The story centers around Jacques Coeur, known as Mr. Moneyman, a commoner by birth and a furrier by trade.

He became the world’s first great merchant prince and with his ships built up an extensive trade between France and the Levant, so his wealth and possessions were the largest ever amassed by a private citizen.

His dream was to replace the horrors of war by the glamours of world trade but in case of the inevitability of war, his desire was to see that the real fighting men were given credit and an opportunity to share in the spoils of victory.

The King grew to depend upon Moneyman and later elevated him to the rank of Knight Jacques Coeur. France was in a devastated condition, due to the Hundred Years’ War but Jacques advised continuing the struggle until the British were driven out of France.

The war-weary Knights protested but the King was won over by the offer of the entire wealth of Moneyman and the influence of one Agnes Sorel. Cannon were used, Moneyman directed the fight and the British were thrown back.

The romance of the book deals with Agnes Sorel, the King’s beautiful mistress but when, due to her failing health, a successor had to be found, Knight Jacques Coeur—Moneyman—produced the sixteen-year-old Valerie.

Her parentage was unknown but she bore so striking a resemblance to Agnes Sorel that the girl was trained to assume the latter’s important role.

Dramatically described is the death of Agnes and the arrest of Moneyman, charged with murder. The courtroom scenes are thrillingly portrayed, even to the touch of pathos when Moneyman is convicted and sentenced to die.

“The Moneyman” is colorful and interesting to the end. It is exceedingly well written and again Costain demonstrates his ability and artistry in painting word pictures.

For her third saga of the Maine coast, Elizabeth Ogilvie has written a descriptive novel of the Bennett family called “THE EBBING TIDE” and as a setting she has selected a picturesque little island on the outer rim of Penobscot Bay.

It is named Bennett Island and was bought from the State of Maine by the family several generations ago. They reared their children carefully and instilled in them love of the early traditions of that rugged coast.

Elizabeth Ogilvie shares that love and she knows her Maine thoroughly. She possesses the art of making her readers feel and live with her as she draws pen pictures of the Island, standing as it does four-square against the pounding seas.

It is surrounded by rugged rocks and high cliffs upon which stately spruce trees stand in majestic outline against the blue of the sky. The ocean spray leaves a salty tang on the lips and the air is filled with the life-giving scent of the pines.

The story opens when Joanna Bennett has to say farewell to Nils Sorenson, her coast-guard husband who is leaving for active duty in the Pacific. It is not an easy task for her to return to the empty home and carry on the duties of mother, housekeeper and neighbor but Joanna never shirks.

She welcomes the new lobster fisherman to the Island and lends him a helping hand, aided by a young navy doctor who has just returned home suffering from battle fatigue.

Now meet the Island gossips and trouble-makers! There is the housekeeper, whose
own life was not above reproach and the brother who felt disgraced because of having been rejected for service in the armed forces. Meet also the boy who so sorely missed his wonderful daddy, his hero and constant playmate.

These characters are all woven together into a tapestry of sturdy American life.

After making a survey of all four occupation zones in Germany during the past year, Mr. James P. Warburg, international banker and wartime Director of Propaganda for the OWI, has written a book on the results of his findings, "GERMANY, BRIDGE OR BATTLEGROUND."

He has decided that the Potsdam agreement was a fiasco and believes that it is the duty of the State Department to re-examine and re-define the United States policy. His contention is that the Stalin line violates the Atlantic Charter and its promise of no territorial aggrandizement.

Mr. Warburg believes that there should be a re-division of territory so far as Poland is concerned by a sort of half and half process.

Then he would like to see all four armies of occupation quit Germany and be replaced by highly mobile ground forces and a small air force concentrated at strategic points. That control would last only until the Big Four and their associates have had proven to them by the German people that they are eligible for admission into the United Nations on terms of full equality.

The book is published by Harcourt-Brace.

Grace Thompson Seton, world wide traveller, explorer and the author of many outstanding books over a period of years, has recently turned to poetry as a medium of expression and has published a volume of verse, entitled "THE SINGING TRAVELLER", which is indicative of many moods and a knowledge of varied subjects.

The poems show a rich appreciation of the Oriental as well as Occidental culture and the wide range of the author’s experiences is reflected in the all-embracing subject matter of the poems.

Mrs. Seton has always had a personal leaning toward the mystic and the unexplored and has been described as a dreamer who dared follow her dreams "beyond the uttermost purple rim." Her poems are typical of her and of the years she has devoted to research and the cultural aspects of life.

This latest work is published by the Christopher Publishing House of Boston.

**National Education Week**

If a nationwide poll were taken, it is doubtful if the results would show the month of November as being a particularly popular one.

Concerning its advent, the mind registers an approach to winter with shortening daylight hours, gray skies, flurries of snow and biting winds, though occasionally it does enfold beautiful autumnal days.

Yet, by the decree of man, the eleventh month contains some of the most important dates on the calendar which point the way to celebrations and to political activities.

November 9th to 15th has been set aside as NATIONAL EDUCATION WEEK and the opportunity should be seized upon by the Daughters of the American Revolution to help spread its own gospel of education.

Long before Congress and organized groups began to agitate the matter of Federal Aid to Education, this Society was wholly supporting two schools and making generous annual contributions to others which it had placed on its approved list. It might be argued that they come under the head of private institutions but the D. A. R. took them over when the states were poorer and the schools were isolated.

However that may be, it is in a position to contend that the welfare of youth and its education lies not in the hands of Government but that it is the right and duty of the community and of the state to provide all necessary funds for public schools.

Upon the citizens within the confines of the state naturally falls the responsibility of seeing to it that excellent school facilities obtain everywhere and that salaries are placed at a figure which will attract only the best of teachers.

Yes, November is an important month and the week of November 9th to 15th should be a very busy one for the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Parliamentary Procedure

SOME weeks ago a letter came from a young woman who is the regent of a new chapter in one of our Government’s atomic energy centers asking many questions about a chapter set up for officers and their term of service. As I read her very interesting letter about their struggle to maintain a chapter in this community I decided then to pass it along to you, hoping that you might catch some of their enthusiasm.

They have only sixteen members but they are doing the usual chapter work and having such a good time while doing it, for each one seems to realize as her husband is subject to transfer she must put as much as she can of her time and her talents into her chapter while she is there. It was refreshing to learn that nothing seemed too difficult for them to attempt even tho’ they were confronted with so many obstacles. As the varied questions have come to your parliamentarian from some of our chapters that have been organized for many, many years, I have wished that I might discuss them with this wonderful little group of young women and get their reaction but as that is not possible I am putting my answers in this article and hoping they will write me about what they would do under similar circumstances.

This question has come again to your parliamentarian: Should the regent refrain from voting except to break a tie? Now I was beginning to hope that you remembered this went out with hoop skirts but every now and then it bobs up, so here’s the answer.

A member, by virtue of being elected to the office of regent does not give up her right to vote at all times. BUT a presiding officer very seldom exercises this privilege except when the vote is being taken by ballot, for an astute regent never wishes to let any one know how she votes. And as for being forced to break a tie, that is just inconceivable in these enlightened times. Were our presiding officers paid for their services to their chapters then we might be subject to the rule of not voting except to break a tie. But our services are voluntary and without remuneration, therefore a regent should not be forced to do this. In using this rule we surely date ourselves.

Here is another question about the duties of a regent. Should the regent fill vacancies occurring in office between annual meetings? NO. Vacancies should be filled by the Executive Board. Now state in your by-laws, if you are one of those chapters who have members clamoring for office, that the Board fills the vacancy for the unexpired term but if your chapter has trouble getting members to serve in office, state that the Board fills vacancies until the next annual meeting, when the chapter shall fill the vacancy. If you carry these two above items in your by-laws under the duties of the regent: That she can not vote except to break a tie, and that she shall have power to fill vacancies, please amend your by-laws and delete them.

Question. When should officers take office?

Answer. At the close of the meeting at which they were elected. This question came from a chapter that carries in its by-laws that officers are elected in May and assume office in September. What a handicap for this chapter, as the retiring officers feel they should not exercise much authority and the newly elected officers know that under the rule in the by-laws they are not allowed to assume office until September, so the poor long-suffering chapter is serving two masters. If you do not want your officers to assume office until they have been properly installed, let this take place at the next month’s meeting, so there will not be any lost motion in the chapter’s work.

Question. When a member is transferred to another chapter does the registrar give her the original application papers which were passed upon by the National Society when she became a member? NO. The original papers stay forever and a day in the chapter files where she first became a member. She may secure a copy of her papers but that is all. This, too, has been brought to my attention. One chapter wrote that when a member died her papers were turned over to her family. That is also wrong, for each chapter should have as a matter for the record, the original papers of every person who became a member of that chapter. Give the family a copy but not the original papers.

This question is vital to every chapter
and state organization. **Question.** Should a state regent be a vice regent of a chapter? **NO.** A state regent holding first, second, or third vice regency of a chapter may some day find herself in a very embarrassing position, as well as humiliating her chapter, as at a state meeting the regent and vice regents of this chapter, except the state regent who is also a vice regent of the chapter, might be absent and there would not be anybody to represent the chapter as regent. The state regent can not have two votes and must take the vote of the state, which would leave the chapter in a bad spot. Now don't take but one office at the time, for in so doing you run the risk of violating a law of the N. S. in the By-Laws, Article X, as well as embarrassing your chapter.

This is from a very fine chapter, yet one that feels it must make the persons who are endorsed for membership in the chapter have quite a hard time being elected. This chapter requires the names of applicants to first be passed upon by a membership committee, then if approved by the committee the name goes to the executive committee for vote, this carrying a rule that two negative votes of the committee shall bar a person from membership. But if the applicant passes the executive committee then her name is presented to the chapter for election, by only a majority vote. But this is not all; if the poor dear does get elected by the chapter and her application papers are sent to the N. S. and approved, her chapter of course being notified of her election, the corresponding secretary then extends her an invitation to become a member. What a roundabout way to become a member of our grand society.

Of course your parliamentarian recommended to that chapter that the membership committee be deleted from the by-laws and that the election take place in the executive committee, with the vote by ballot and only a majority vote necessary to elect.

Faithfully yours,

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

**DIAMONDS**

Diamonds are only chunks of coal  
That stuck to their jobs, you see.  
If they'd petered out, as most of us do,  
Where would the diamond be?  

It isn't the fact of making a start,  
It's the sticking that counts, I'll say;  
It's the fellow that knows not the meaning of fail,  
But hammers and hammers away.  

Whenever you think you've come to the end,  
And you're beaten as bad as can be,  
Remember the diamonds are chunks of coal,  
That stuck to their jobs, you see.  

**Anonymous.**
COME with me and look into your family tree. You will find that this can be a satisfying habit as it is a pastime that will take research into interesting fields. It satisfies the detecting instincts which can be quite as intriguing as collecting.

Some one may ask, “Why is it that I know nothing about my ancestors?” Then, being interested enough to find an answer he asks further, “How can I find out about my ancestors?” And then if he acts on the answer to this last question he will say, “Now what am I going to do with them? Of what value are ancestors anyway?”

There are two reasons why we know nothing about our ancestors. These are prejudice and indifference on the part of our immediate forefathers themselves. The prejudice was a direct influence of the French Revolution. This Revolution and Europe’s political and religious hatreds sent many emigrants to the shores of America. These people fleeing persecution in Europe, rebelled against and hated anything valued by their persecutors who were, for the most part, the ruling classes, the aristocracy and nobility. One of the things these ruling classes held important and sacred was the preservation of their lineages. Because they did this, the bourgeoisie and peasant classes accused them of trying to keep the aristocracy as aristocracy; but they were in truth trying to preserve a good blood stream in so far as they knew at that time. Present-day owners of thoroughbreds have exactly the same reason in preserving records in the animal world.

So, the prejudice against lineages was reflected in this new world, in America. Prejudice was augmented by religious revolutions. They condemned the practice of family pride as a kind of snobbery. They held that “a man’s a man for a’ that.” Then too, political refugees concealed their family connections to safeguard their children.

The reactions brought to America from the old Revolutions in Europe were the foundations of our Democracy. But, in their dislike of things European, early citizens sometimes leaned over backwards in trying to keep clear of old world idealism and customs. This matter of family pride was one of them. Many pioneers, if questioned about their ancestors, spat contemptuously and proclaimed that, “they did not know who their grandparents were and were glad and proud of it.”

After several generations, this attitude changed to indifference. Today there is mounting interest in family lineages—through government demands in various departments, pensions, naturalizations, settlements of estates and other legal procedures. Science and genetics is probably more influential in this new interest. There is an adage that says—“to train a child we should begin with the grandparents or one-hundred years before the child is born.”

A famous poet once said—
“What is bred in the bone will tell. Between the inbreds and the cross breeds the argument goes on. You can breed them up as easy as you can breed them down.”

And our attention is drawn to the fact that the present generation wants to know where they came from. Then we ask the second question, “How can we find out about our ancestors?”

Professional genealogists are skilled in this kind of research but the hobbyist as an individual can reap much enjoyment from a personal search himself. While following his search he absorbs much history and a knowledge of geography, court procedure and knowledge in other fields. If he wishes he can classify his efforts into five different fields of research.

First are the local court records where both quit claim and warranty deeds yield much about those persons of the past who have owned property and land. As all court records are open to the public, a search of the index of wills, administration of estates, guardianships, tax lists and court dockets are a fine source of information. In state and county vital statistics, one can search birth and death records on which
data of the individual are recorded as well as his antecedents and the birthplaces.

The Census of 1850 and 1880 is most valuable as the system used at that time gives the names of the heads of families, names of the wife, ages and birthplaces and birth dates of the parents as well as a full record of all children in the family with names and ages.

The War Department in Washington, D.C., has on file the application of every soldier who ever drew a pension in any war, including the Revolution. It has applications from many soldiers who never were granted pensions. In these applications the servicemen filed all personal data about themselves including their services, marriage, birth dates, places of residence and other details.

Family and Cemetery records and Bible records yield much information. Church records have baptism and burial and marriage records. Then, if one wishes to pursue the search beyond these five local means of information, it is possible to search in the state Archives. These give granting of citizenship, lawsuits, steamship passage, or logs, marriage records, church records, schools and institutions, tax lists, land grants, land divisions, newspaper files; and all are indexed in series.

Most all State Libraries have their states' Archives. Most of them have the Archives of each of the other states.

After we have found these ancestors—we ask, “Of what importance are they anyway?” In our research we have learned many things to build our knowledge of affairs. In our study of our ancestors we have learned their ambitions, their accomplishments and perhaps their weaknesses.

A wag suggested that we might be able to use their weaknesses as alibis for our own sins. But, if we are the right sort, these weaknesses will be a challenge to us, to lift high the torch they have laid down or let fall. Neither will we bask in reflected glory but will strive to equal them; they will be our inspiration.

So, our ancestors are important to us insofar as they are an incentive to better things, an incentive to better citizenship and to the building of better character and civilization.

The space allotted for our regular contributors is as follows:

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All reports should be typed, double space, and signed by an officer. Please DO NOT send newspaper clippings.

Copy should be in the office by the 10th of the second month prior to the month in which it is to appear. (November 10th for the January issue.)
Committee Reports

Junior Membership Committee

THE Junior Membership Committee is pleased to announce a membership contest for this year, ending March 1, 1948. In order that each state will have an equal opportunity to receive recognition, the three prizes will be awarded for proportionate increase in junior membership, basing this upon the state membership at the close of the year. Each new member between the ages of 18 and 35 will be counted.

Each community has a number of eligible young women who would make fine members of our society. Many are daughters, nieces, or cousins of our members; others may need to establish their lines. It is the responsibility of each of you—as Regent, junior membership chairman, or member—to acquaint these young women with our society—its ideals and worthwhile work. Help them feel that there is a place for them in your chapter and they will bring to it new enthusiasm and interest.

I hope this year will show an unprecedented gain in junior membership. Let’s have every chapter working toward this end.

MARY HELEN NORTH,
National Chairman.

War Service Gardens Committee

MRS. ROSCOE C. O’BRYNE, President General states: "The War Service Gardens will be continued as long as requests are made for flower and vegetable seeds. The work of collecting seeds which will be used next spring in the hospital gardens already has begun. This idea which began as a war project, is even of more value as a peace-time project of our Society."

One of the unusual things about the work of this committee was the rapidity in the development of its work. It started in a personal way with a shipment of ten packages of seeds in a candy box via air mail, to an unknown destination, which proved to be St. Lucia, B. W. I., where the Medical Corps in which we were interested, was stationed. In a few weeks we were sending by mail the regulation size packages, dimensions that of an ordinary shoe box. Later, as we wished to ship cartons containing from three to seven hundred packages of seeds at a time, special arrangements were made by the Quarter Master General through the Post Office for Special Military Address and P. O. Dept. Order, which enabled us to make these shipments, preceding the African Invasion, when so many of our troops were stationed in the Caribbean Area and thereabouts.

Another interesting item is the different classifications of the Army from which acknowledgment has been received. Space will permit the names of only a few of the earlier ones: United Service Organization, U. S. Naval Construction Maintenance Unit No. 559, Headquarters General Depot, Col. of Infantry, Trinidad Sector and Base Command Port-of-Spain office of Chief of Staff, Coast Artillery Corps and others.

A source of continued inspiration to this committee was the constant desire of Daughters to do everything possible to further the work, especially continued contributions of seeds for overseas. This was sustained by the constant interest of many other organizations, civic, religious, patriotic and cultural; also girls' and boys' clubs, high schools and the interest, assistance and advice of established seed houses. All this information is contained in our files. All contributions were acknowledged when made. Many packages were sent to Army Hospitals in the States, Walter Reed and others. Insistent letters from D.A.R. members who had loved ones serving in the Pacific Area, that we make more of a concerted effort there, resulted in receiving through the proper military channels, a list of six addresses, covering the entire Pacific Area where our seeds were most needed and would be welcomed. These packages are sent directly to Chief Surgeons for the use of and by our men in Army Hospitals. Special directions have been given us as to how and what to send. The call is for COMMERCIALLY PACKAGED FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, accent on VEGETABLE seeds.
As a special Easter Gift, large boxes containing a total of 1978 packages of especially fine seeds, were sent to the six addresses in the Pacific Area. From the beginning of this activity, all boxes have been lined with the most beautiful and appropriate gift paper obtainable, with appropriate greeting card from the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, which represents every member. This interested personal touch was appreciated at all times as indicated in the letters of acknowledgment.

"Headquarters Eighth Army, United States Army, Office of the Surgeon. 10 April 1947—Your recent shipment of two boxes of vegetable and flower seeds was received here on 4 April 1947, two days before Easter Sunday, together with your very appropriate Easter Greeting Cards. Please accept my sincere appreciation and thanks once again for this generous gesture on the part of your organization which contributes so much to the morale of the American personnel in Japan. Sincerely yours, Philip L. Cook, Colonel MC, Surgeon."

"Headquarters 22d Station Hospital, Detachment 2, 4 April 1947. Recently this station was in receipt of a parcel of seeds from your Society, addressed to the Surgeon, Western Pacific Base Command. Since that office had moved, we made inquiry as to the proper disposition of the package and were instructed to make use of them in this area. We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge receipt of the seeds and to express our deep appreciation of this very kind and thoughtful gift. The seeds will be distributed among the organizations in this area. I am sure that the results therefrom will be most pleasing to the individuals concerned. Very sincerely yours, James W. Howard, Lt. Col. MC Surgeon, Army Garrison Force."

"Headquarters Army Ground Forces, Pacific, 27 Feb. 1947. Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore, Chairman War Service Gardens. My dear Mrs. Gilmore, It is with a great deal of pleasure and appreciation that I acknowledge receipt of the very fine box of garden seeds transmitted to me under the auspices of your committee of The Daughters of the American Revolution. This gift was received this date and is now being distributed to medical organization commanders within this area. I can tell you without reservation that the men who will receive these seeds and who will derive the benefits from them upon maturity will be most appreciative of the fact that they have not been forgotten even though the hostilities have ceased. On behalf of these men, I extend to you our sincere appreciation and fondest Aloha. Sincerely yours, H. D. Offutt, Colonel, Medical Corps, Surgeon."

Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore, Chairman,
War Service Gardens N.S.D.A.R.

Junior American Citizens Committee

Remember this resolution? During the fifty-third Continental Congress the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the increase of juvenile delinquency is a cause for alarm and serious thought; and whereas, the future of the country rests upon the youth of today, and its proper spiritual, mental and physical development; and whereas, the Junior American Citizens Committee, one of the Committees of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, aims to promote the right kind of youthful citizenship;

Resolved, that the National Society, D. A. R. in Congress Assembled, pledges itself to help sustain and encourage this Committee of the Junior American Citizens in its splendid efforts.

Resolved, that the Chapters and individual members cooperate in their respective Communities with all responsible civic groups and character-building agencies who are working for the proper development of youth."

It is such an important resolution, that every Regent should read it and act accordingly.

There are a lot of new Regents and members who do not know of this resolution and Regents who do not know the Junior American Citizens Committee exists. Yet it is one of D. A. R.'s most important branches of work. It is one of the newer committees and can be the means of our Society reaching every child of every nationality and creed and pass on some of our good old-fashioned Americanism. It helps mold the characters and patriotic ideals of our children. Our boys and girls need
proper direction. The need for these Clubs has never been more acute than right now. We can’t thrust this responsibility aside until some future time. We have to act NOW. I can’t emphasize it strongly enough, that if we do not, we won’t continue our American Way of Life.

D. A. R.’s main objective has been to promote better citizenship as evidenced by our Approved Schools—D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage—Student Loan Fund—Girl Home Makers and Junior American Citizens Committee. Our 7,337 clubs and 241,335 members is a record to be proud of, but not nearly good enough for an organization as large as ours. Every Chapter should have this Committee. Why, with these Clubs, our goal is limitless for passing on our heritage. A Free American Way of Life and the one our forefathers fought for.

We have a “job” to do. An important one. START J. A. C. CLUBS. By this accomplishment we will serve our country and our children. It is up to YOU. No Regent has fulfilled her obligation to her organization or her Society if she does not.

MABEL HOFFMAN
(Mrs. Charles B.),
National Chairman.

Motion Picture Committee

HOLLYWOOD IN A QUANDARY. On the 8th of August, 1947, Hollywood suddenly felt the impact of the world economic situation in the unexpected blow dealt by the British tax on American films. So staggering was the confiscatory nature of the tax that the Hollywood and New York film world reeled in confusion. Top executives summoned in concave countered with the cessation of all new American films to Britain and then retired to assess the implications of the situation.

On the surface the outlook was grim. Under the Dalton Tax Plan, out of every $1000 of net film earnings in Great Britain, the British would get $750, the U. S. Treasury would get $95 in taxes, and the American film companies only $155. The catch in this statement is the use of the phrase “net earnings” which does not mean “net profit.” Therefore, from the $155 accruing to American companies must be deducted the costs of production and distribution.

The importance of this move to our film industry was two-fold. Because the revenue from the domestic market only serves to cover initial costs of production and distribution, film companies rely upon the revenues from the export of films to foreign countries for their profits. Of these countries, Great Britain constituted the most important market for American productions.

On the other side of the picture, production costs, skyrocketing during the last ten years, had reached such a high peak that many studios were reported to welcome the chance to cut their heavy expenses. Production schedules were reviewed. Production estimates for future films were rapidly revised downward.

Strangely enough in the face of so difficult a situation, there was almost a feeling of relief in some quarters in the idea of curtailing the lush extravagance to which we have become accustomed. Here at last was an industry-wide necessity for economy—an inescapable justification for a return to simplicity. Regardless of the outcome of the British situation, therefore (and compromise is definitely in the air), we may see fewer or simpler Hollywood productions in the future. This would seem to indicate a welcome new impetus in the direction of realism in our entertainment films. We can expect more scenes shot on actual location, more careful directing to eliminate re-takes, and probably wit and ingenuity to offset lavish display.

Personally, I have faith in the talents centered in Hollywood. I believe the emphasis in future films will stress the simplicity that attends any great art. Ironically, the British, themselves, have shown us what a small budget plus brilliant writing, directing and acting can do in such films as THIS HAPPY BREED, THE SEVENTH VEIL, and BRIEF ENCOUNTER. I believe that Hollywood will meet the challenge and that we, the motion picture patrons, will reap the benefit in terms of even finer and better pictures.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
(Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery),
Chairman.
State Meetings

DELAWARE

MRS. ERNEST R. CARO, STATE CHAIRMAN, CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG COMMITTEE, PRESENTS A FLAG AND FLAGPOLE TO CAMP OTONKA IN BEHALF OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF DELAWARE.

THE presentation of a United States Flag to Camp Otonka, a Y. W. C. A. camp, by Mrs. Ernest R. Caro, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, was the main feature of the Delaware State Conference June 28th. This camp is located on Indian River in the southern part of the state.

Chapter members from Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, and from Cooch’s Bridge Chapter, Newark, visited Dover, the State Capital, on their way down to the camp. Here they were received by Mrs. W. W. Mack, Regent of Colonel Haslet Chapter. They observed the Village Green, where the first fourth of July celebration was held in the United States on July 5, 1776, then visited the Old Presbyterian Church where the State Constitution was drafted in 1792. Mrs. Marc Way, former State Historian, placed flags on the graves of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots buried in the adjoining cemetery.

Mrs. Glenn S. Skinner presided at the business session held at the camp. A State Officers’ Club is to be organized with Mrs. I. Irving Dayett, Past State Regent, as president. Chapters will undertake the sale of Memorial Plates to earn extra money for special purposes. It was also decided to interest the Postal Department in producing a commemorative stamp honoring Caesar Rodney and Oliver Evans. Mrs. Harry Clark Boden will act as chairman.

A short memorial service was held honoring our beloved Past State Regent, Mrs. Walter Morris, who died May 12, 1947.
MAINE

THE Maine Society Daughters of the American Revolution on July 25th held its annual Field Day at Rockland and Thomaston. The members motored to the Tolman cemetery in Rockland where on Lake avenue hillside overlooking Chiackwaukie Pond, on an acre plot deeded to the town of Rockland—which at that time was a part of Thomaston—by Isiah Tolman, a dedication service was held. That spot is marked by a granite boulder which bears a bronze plaque and it is in the cemetery that twenty-one Revolutionary Soldiers are buried.

Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, State Regent, opened the ceremonies and an assembly call was given on the trumpet by John Stevens of Rockland. Mrs. Thaxter W. Small, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, led the saluting exercises. Mrs. George St. Clair, Regent of Lady Knox Chapter, gave the welcome and Mrs. James B. Perkins, State Vice Regent, gave the response. A very special guest, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General, brought greetings from the President General, Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne. Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, Vice President General, also brought greetings. The dedication ritual was read by Mrs. Roy Heywood and Mrs. Howard Houston followed with an historical address by Mrs. Ernest I. Spence, State Historian and the unveiling by Mrs. St. Clair and Mrs. Howard Proctor, both direct descendants of Capt. John Ulmer, leader of the group buried there.

Jesse Bradstreet, chairman of the Rockland City Council, accepted the monument on behalf of the city as a memorial to the Revolutionary heroes. Miss Marion Weidman, Chaplain of Lady Knox Chapter, gave the benediction. Following the marking a luncheon was served in Thomaston. In the afternoon the pilgrimage to Montpelier, at the top of Creek Hill, was begun. After an inspection of Montpelier—a replica of the home of General Knox—by the members and guests a meeting was held with Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, State Regent, presiding. The highlight of the day was the presence of Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General, N.S.D.A.R. Her gracious manner and charming personality won her many new friends.

Dudley Holman, President of the Knox Memorial Association, told how the association was seeking to establish the edifice as a National Shrine through an endowment of $750,000. He said General Knox was not only one of the decisive figures in the Revolution but was the first to suggest the aggregation of the thirteen colonies under one head.

Members of Lady Knox Chapter of Rockland and General Knox Chapter of Thomaston were dressed in colonial costumes in keeping with the period of the time of General Knox and added a very charming touch to the beautiful old mansion and furniture. This writer spent a pleasant day amid beautiful and picturesque scenery and congenial friends and is certain everyone present must have had the same enjoyable experience.

MRS. ERNEST I. SPENCE, State Historian.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE 53rd State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 27th and 28th in the Copley-Plaza, Boston, with Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten, State Regent, presiding. Out-of-state guests included Mrs. John T. Gardner, National Chairman, D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee; Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, State Regent, Rhode Island; Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, State Regent, Maine; and Mrs. Arthur B. Iffland, State Regent, Connecticut.

The invocation was pronounced by the Reverend H. Robert Smith, D. D., Associate Rector, Emmanuel Church, Boston. The assemblage was led in singing the national anthem by Mme. Rose Zulalian, soprano, who has led many large national conventions in so doing.

The outstanding speaker of the morning was His Excellency, Robert Fiske Bradford, Governor of the Commonwealth, who later received at the State House, the Good Citizens in attendance.

The city of Boston was represented by George J. Curley, son of His Honor, the Mayor and the State Department of Educa-
tion, by John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education.

Mrs. George C. Proctor, State Chairman of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, reported 199 Good Citizens selected by their respective high schools with 162 Good Citizens present at the Conference.

The privilege of addressing the Good Citizens was awarded Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, through whose efforts the project was adopted by the National Society in 1934. Greetings were also brought by Mrs. John T. Gardner, National Chairman.

With bated breath the assemblage watched the drawing of the winner's name by Miss Eleanor Flaherty, 1946 Massachusetts Pilgrim, now attending Trinity College, Washington, D. C. Miss Flaherty came by plane in order to participate.

First honor went to Miss Gwendolyn Gaylord, South Hadley High School, sponsored by Dolly Woodbridge Chapter. Her two alternates proved to be Miss Margaret Leach, sponsored by Margery Morton Chapter, Athol, and Miss Barbara Ann Johnson, sponsored by Committee of Safety Chapter, Winchester.

Nominations of candidates for office were then in order. Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten, State Regent, was nominated and later duly endorsed as the State's candidate for the office of Vice President General. The following members were nominated and later duly elected to state office,—Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Regent; Mrs. Alfred Williams, Vice Regent; Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, Chaplain; Mrs. Alfred N. Graham, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Terry Shuman, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Frank S. Larkin, Treasurer; Mrs. Seth Sprague, Asst. State Treasurer; Mrs. Max Lederer, Registrar; Mrs. John H. Hill, Historian; Mrs. George C. Proctor, Librarian, and Mrs. William H. Long, Curator.

Reports by State Officers and State Chairmen were given during the afternoon. The outstanding report proved to be the report of a net gain in membership for the third successive year with a total membership on February 5 of 5,995 members, there having been no net gain in membership in any one year previously, since 1930.

Speakers included Philip K. Allen, Senator, 4th Essex District, who spoke on “America's Challenge, 1947” and Mrs. James B. Campbell, who presented “Plans for the Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston”, a subject of state and national interest.

Under business the Conference adopted a recommendation to authorize the State Regent to officially communicate with His Excellency, the Governor, both branches of the legislature and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, calling their attention to the fact that the publication of the records of the Massachusetts soldiers and sailors who participated in the American Revolution on file in the Archives as authorized by the General Court in 1891, has never been completed, there remaining unpublished some 30,000 records and to respectfully request that they take action to remedy the situation.

“Massachusetts' Official Family,—Past, Present and Future” was introduced at the banquet. A film entitled “Fighting for Peace” loaned by the U. S. Army was then shown with explanatory remarks by Mr. Arthur L. Williston, Massachusetts Committee for Universal Military Training.

The morning speaker was Mrs. William H. Keller, Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen. Her subject was “The Shrine of Valley Forge.”

By unanimous vote, the retiring State Regent was elected an Honorary State Regent and a resolution to sponsor the “Save the Red Woods” project as a part of the Massachusetts Conservation Program was adopted.

The final report of the Committee on Credentials revealed there had been a total registration of eight-hundred and thirty-nine. The colors were retired and the 53rd State Conference was adjourned.

LENORA WHITE MCQUESTEN, (Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten), State Regent.
Chapter Activities

LOUISA CHAPTER (Louisa, Ky.). With the organization of Louisa Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution in 1943 came not only a revived interest in Revolutionary ancestry but a growing community interest in the early pioneering of the most picturesque section of Kentucky—The Big Sandy Valley.

Virginia. This tract of land historically and geographically involved itself with the first survey and the first land grant in Kentucky which was made in 1772 by John Murray, Earl of Dunmore and Royal Governor of his Britannic Majesty's Dominion and Colony of Virginia to John Fry, an influential American gentleman and loyal subject of the Crown. The land so deeded "in fee and common soccage" was situated at the forks of the "Big or Lower Sandy Creek" at and about the present site of Louisa, Ky. and Ft. Gay, West Virginia. This George Washington—John Fry grant and survey at Louisa, Kentucky adjoined and overlapped the Vancouver grant.

Charles Vancouver, in order to establish

claim to his grant, employed several men to go with him to the forks of Big Sandy river in February, 1789 and there clear land and establish a fort. Their fort consisted of three small cabins connected by two stockades and was destroyed by the Indians in the early part of the year 1790. This fort was located on the tongue of land between the Levisa and Tug forks of the Big Sandy river and is now called the Point. The fort was reestablished by Vancouver in 1792 and the settlement a few years later was designated on the early maps of the state as "Balchutha." The location as it relates to the present site of Louisa, Lawrence County, Kentucky, is proved by the deposition of John Flanks, one of the men employed by Vancouver to clear the land and build the fort. The deposition of John Hanks (91 years old at the time he gave deposition) is recorded in Deed Book D, Page 272, Lawrence County, Kentucky, as evidence in an action of ejectment pending in the Lawrence County Court in which John and Charles Vaughn and others were lessors of the plaintiff and Joseph Peck the Defendant. Deposition was taken on the 23rd day of April, 1838, at the house of James Willoughby on Spicer Creek, in Montgomery County, now West Virginia.

More than 800 people came from near and far to the dedication of the Vancouver Marker. Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, a native son of Louisa, delivered the dedicatory address from the porch of the home where he was born and which, incidentally, stands just across the street from the site of the marker. The Chief Justice said in his address that his ancestors came to this part of our country in 1800, just eleven years after the building of the Vancouver Fort which was destroyed by the Indians. He asserted "Our forefathers had courage then, and as now it does not pay to be afraid. We want nothing others have, but we are not going to permit our rights and liberties to be impinged upon by others. This nation can ride through storms as long as the American people are awake and as long as there is no fear."

Dr. Winona Jones, State Regent, came from Lexington, Ky., with a number of her official family and brought greetings and best wishes. Mrs. Iley Baker Browning, National vice-chairman of the Committee on Conservation, headed a large delegation from Poage Chapter, Ashland, Ky. The Gen. Andrew Lewis Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of which the Chief Justice is a member, was well represented.

Mayor C. T. Britton accepted the marker for the City to its safe and careful keeping.

Mrs. John W. McNabb, regent and presiding officer, expressed appreciation to Mrs. C. T. Britton and her committee for their long and patient endeavors in erecting the monument which, she declared in her closing remarks of appreciation, stands as an imposing memorial to our pioneers, a courageous people, and that from bugle call to taps its dedication would be a glad memory to all.

MRS. EFFIE FRALEY McGUIRE, Organizing Regent and Chapter Historian.

BARON STEUBEN CHAPTER (Bath, N. Y.). On Saturday, January 18th, 1947, Baron Steuben Chapter celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its organization as a chapter with a luncheon, preceded by a reception, at the Hotel Wagner, Bath, New York.

Included among the one hundred seventeen members and guests were Regents and Daughters from nearby chapters. In addition were Mrs. William H. Clapp, former New York State Regent; Mrs. Leo F. Phillips, State Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Ralph T. Norris, State and National Vice Chairman of Student Loan Fund; Mrs. Walter Henricks, National Vice Chairman of American Indians; and Mrs. Sheldon Clark, State Vice Chairman of Press Relations.

Directly after the celebrants had found their seats at the tables, the color bearers, Mrs. James Frawley and Mrs. Grattan Brundage, carried in Baron Steuben Chapter's large, silken U. S. A. and D. A. R. flags, and placed them in their standards at the right and left of the presiding Regent. Following the Chaplain's invocation, the assemblage joined the Flag Chairman, Mrs. Arthur Kennedy, in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The audience remained standing while the Music Chairman, Mrs. Sydney Heath, led them in singing "The National Anthem."

Golden daffodils decorated the tables
while yellow snap dragons and other flowers, appropriate to the occasion, were used in profusion throughout the dining room. A beautifully ornamented birthday cake stood in the center of the speakers’ table and at each place was a small, one-candle cake resting on a golden doily.

Before the dessert, the impressive birthday ceremonies were continued by lighting the candles and cutting and serving the three-tiered cake during which everyone sang, “Happy Birthday.”

At the conclusion of the luncheon, the Chaplain, Mrs. Willson R. Campbell, offered “A Prayer for Founders.” Mrs. W. Harvey Hoag, Regent, welcomed the members and guests, introduced visiting Regents, State Officers and Chairmen, and presided during the ensuing program.

Delightful violin selections by Miss Caroline Woods, accompanied by Mrs. Wallace Woods, were next in order.

“A Kindling Flame,” a one-act historical play, which tells the story of the founding in 1890, at Washington, of the N. S. D. A. R. was ably directed and presented by Mrs. Ernest E. Cole. The cast of characters, in costumes of the nineties, comprised Mrs. J. Robie Griswold as Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison; Miss Florence L. Hotchkis; Mrs. Joseph Ormsby; Mrs. Henry O. Elkins; Mrs. Kenneth Marlatt; Mrs. S. Zeno Selleck; Mrs. Herbert Shannon; Mrs. Sheldon Clark and Mrs. Edwin F. Smith.

At this juncture, Miss Delores Dickson, accompanied by Mrs. William Garrison, rendered a group of songs, suitable to the anniversary.

Before launching into the Chapter’s local history, the Regent, Mrs. Hoag, refreshed the listeners’ memories with the significance of Baron Steuben Chapter’s name, and set forth the reasons for its adoption by the Bath Daughters.

Mrs. McCarter Brown, a niece of Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley, the Chapter’s Organizing Regent, related amusing and interesting incidents in connection with her aunt’s long regency.

Three of the Chapter’s fifteen charter members survive; two attended the anniversary. The only one of the three who is still a member of Baron Steuben Chapter, Mrs. Bert G. Barber, gave entertaining reminiscences of the organization meeting which was held on January 16th, 1897 at Mrs. Kingsley’s home.

Mrs. Rebecca Brooker, Chapter Historian, outlined briefly the outstanding events of the Chapter’s fifty years of achievements after which Miss Ella G. Stewart, Secretary, called the roll of Ex-Regents, five of whom were present personally to bring greetings.

The chronicle was brought to conclusion by an appropriate poem “Chapter History in Rhyme,” written for the occasion and read by its author, Miss Florence L. Hotchkis.

With the singing of “America” and the retiring of the Colors, Baron Steuben Chapter’s Golden Jubilee meeting came to a close.

MARY H. HOAG
(Mrs. W. Harvey Hoag),
Regent 1946-1947.

MAJOR ISAAC SADLER CHAPTER
(Omaha, Neb.). The project to ascertain the date and place of the signing of our first State Constitution and to commemorate these was undertaken by Major Isaac Sadler Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Omaha, through their Chapter Historian.

LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. JAMES C. SUTTIE, STATE REGENT, MRS. E. L. RODWELL, CHAPTER REGENT.

Following some research and a long delay in obtaining a marker, this work was brought to a close April 22, 1947, when a bronze plaque was unveiled and dedicated at Omaha Central High School, as a part of this building was the capitol when the Constitution was signed. Music was furnished by Central High School band, a Navy chaplain gave the invocation and re-
marks were made by the Commander of American Legion Post Number One and by other prominent citizens. A brief historical sketch of the framing of the first State Constitution was given by the Chapter Historian, followed by an address of interesting events in the early history of the state by Mrs. James C. Suttle, State Regent. Mrs. Edwin L. Rodwell, our Regent, assisted by two members of our junior group, unveiled the plaque which bears this inscription:

To commemorate the signing of the first State Constitution of Nebraska, February 8, 1866, in the territorial capitol then located at Twenty-first Street and Capitol Avenue, Omaha, this tablet is erected by Major Isaac Sadler Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

1946
ANNA M. PRESTON,
Chapter Historian.

JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON
CHAPTER (Jefferson City, Mo.). The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter brings to
The organizing regent, the late Mrs. Thomas Oliver Towles (Florence Ewing) was a sister of the state organizing regent, Mrs. Francis Marion Cockrell (Anna Ewing) both women, descendants of Gen. Robert Ewing, had played an important part in the founding of the National Society during their residence in Washington, D. C., when Senator Cockrell served the state in the United States Senate, beginning his term in 1881.

They are recorded as being present at the second and third meetings of the founding group. It has always been a matter of great pride that this chapter was so closely allied with the organization of the National Society.

The name of the chapter was chosen for two reasons: First in honor of Thomas Jefferson for whom our capitol city is named and secondly because one of the charter members, Miss Margaret Julia Eppes, was a direct descendant of this great man. As his name had been previously chosen by another chapter, the name of his mother, Jane Randolph Jefferson, was adopted.

The theme of the year’s programs has been “Missouri,” with such subjects as “Missouri’s Part in the Revolution Fort San Carlos,” “St. Genevieve Early 18th

a close its Golden Jubilee Celebration, 1897—1947. This chapter, one of the oldest in the Middle West, has had an interesting history.
Century Town,” “Old Trails and Taverns,” “Missouri Artists, Music and Musicians.”

The largest affair of the season was the colonial reception given on February 22nd when the chapter received more than 300 invited guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Whitecotton. Emphasis was given to the theme of gold in the decorations throughout the spacious old house. The tea table was a thing of beauty with an elaborate arrangement of golden flowers, candles, mints and cakes.

Receiving with the regent, Mrs. Wm. J. Schulten was Missouri’s first lady, Mrs. Phillip M. Donnelly, wife of the Governor. Also in line were chapter officers and many state officers.

During the past fifty years many members have served in state and national offices; two state regents have belonged to this chapter. At present we have one state officer, Mrs. Walter Steiningerm serving as state librarian and one state chairman of a national committee, Mrs. Harold Hollaway.

The following poem was written by a member, Marie Nettleton Carroll, and dedicated to the chapter. It appeared in the year book and has been widely copied. The first letter from each line spells the title, Missouri.

My state is like the hawthorn tree
In strength to stand adversity
Slow in its growth as if to store
Sounder the hardwood at its core.

Old thorns to guard thru storm and stress
Unlimited white loveliness,
Roots striking deep into her past
In hope upheld, in faith steadfast.

MYRENE HOUCHIN HOBBS
(Mrs. John Wilbourn),
Regent.

AMSTERDAM CHAPTER (Amsterdam, N. Y.). The Amsterdam Chapter opened the year 1946-1947 with a dessert-bridge held at the Manor with thirty tables in play. A delightful time was enjoyed and a substantial sum was added to the Home Fund.

At the September meeting our new Regent, Mrs. George A. Buchanan presided for the first time. During the year there have been nine other meetings with interesting and instructive programs. Miss Allie M. Van Heusen gave a most interesting talk on “Fads and Fancies of the People who Make up America, Past and Present.” The Very Reverend Father Grassman, rector of Tekakwitha Friary, Fonda, presented a “Panorama of Primitive Days in this Locality” which was both interesting and entertaining.

Our chapter has long been interested in our schools in the southern mountains and especially in Tamassee. Mrs. Bessie D. Miller, Regent of the Johnstown Chapter, who had recently spent some time at Tamassee, gave a talk to the Daughters describing the splendid buildings, attractive campus, and the educational advantages provided for these mountain children.

Chapter Day was a delightful occasion at which time an interesting topic, “The Story of American Architecture from the Log Cabin to the Skyscraper” was given by Mrs. Schuyler G. Voorhees. She illustrated her talk with slides.

The Chapter was privileged to entertain many outstanding guests at the April meeting including Miss Edla S. Gibson, then State Regent of New York, Mrs. George McDuffie, Past State Regent and several regents from neighboring chapters. Miss Gibson addressed the chapter informally, expressing appreciation for the cooperation accorded her and reviewing the work accomplished during her term of office.

During the year the chapter has fulfilled all National and state obligations for educational and Americanization projects. Special days have been honored and the usual prizes for historical projects have been awarded.

With the backward glance over past achievements the Amsterdam Chapter looks to the future, determined to do all in its power to further the cause for a lasting peace.

HELEN B. HARRIS,
Historian.

BURKHALTER CHAPTER (Warrenton, Ga.) and COUNCIL OF SAFETY CHAPTER (Americus, Ga.). The unusual ceremony of a double marking of the graves of a Revolutionary Soldier and his wife took place Sunday afternoon, July 6th, 1947, when the Burkhalter Chapter D. A. R. Warrenton, Ga., and the Council of Safety Chapter, Americus, Ga., unveiled markers for Captain Joseph McMath and his wife Elizabeth (Wilshire) McMath,
in the family cemetery, Warren Co., Ga., located on the home place of this pioneer couple they purchased from Michael Burkhalter 1783.

An impressive ceremony was used.
Prayer—Rev. J. W. Brinsfield.

Introduction of Program Chairman—Mrs. William T. McMath—Americus, Ga. (Chairman of Marking Revolutionary Soldiers’ Graves.)

Song—“America”—Burkhalter Chapter.
History of Warren County descendants—Mrs. C. W. Mathews—Program Chairman.

Dedication of Markers—Regent Mrs. W. Parker Johnson and Chaplain Mrs. R. H. Fowler.

Unveiling of Marker to Captain McMath—Clifford D. White—7th generation descendant.

Unveiling Marker to Elizabeth (Wilshire) McMath—Margie Cartwright—8th generation descendant.

Placing Wreaths—Mrs. T. N. Ray—Past Regent.

Benediction.

The Burkhalter Chapter attended in a body with the Vice Regent Mrs. John C. Evans.

Representatives from several other D. A. R. Chapters in Georgia, together with a large number of friends and relatives attended.

JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER (Louisville, Ky.). The Business Group of the John Marshall Chapter was organized in January 1943. This group has twelve meetings each year on the third Thursday night each month. During the war the members did outstanding work with the different units of the Red Cross and U.S.O. in town and at the camps, made scrapbooks, for which the group received a citation. Each year the members have soap showers for Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. schools. They contribute to the American Indian Committee and the Ellis Island Fund and are interested in all phases of conservation work. At each meeting a special program is given and this year tours were made to historical old homes or spots on each Sunday following the regular meeting. Our chapter regent, Mrs. W. C. Roehr, and three or four members of the chapter board and committee chairmen bring the work and program sponsored by the chapter to the Business Group.

GEORGIA B. KILVINGTON, Chairman Business Group.

ELIJAH CLARKE CHAPTER (Athens, Ga.). Aside from individual gifts of two scholarships to Tamassee, Elijah Clarke Chapter, Athens, Georgia, gave one hundred dollars for the Gymnasium-Auditorium, also thirty dollars to other Approved Schools and boxes of new and used clothing totalling one hundred dollars.

Sixteen Girl Home Makers prepared and served luncheon to the Junior Committee, which has forty-seven members, clearing
seventeen dollars. Hand-made articles were sold at Chapter meeting, broken toys were mended, dainty bon-bon baskets made, one girl receiving honorable mention for dress entered in Cotton Dress Contest.

Sixteen Patriotic Anniversaries were observed, ten radio programs given, three being playlets written by Chapter members.

Filing and Lending Chairman sent in thirty-six Historical papers. The Chapter has thirty-five subscriptions to the D. A. R. Magazine, five copies and ten copies of National Defense News being placed in public Libraries and schools.

Chapter members honored their patriots by sending to Valley Forge Bell Tower $290.00, and $36.00 to the Tribune Grove Memorial.

Historian located twelve graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, ordering markers for three, also fourteen graves of daughters of Revolutionary Soldiers. Complete data and findings of Genealogical Chairman are on file in Athens Regional Library. Fort Lamar has been marked and dedicated.

Records collected by the Genealogical Chairman were seventy-four Bible; twenty-five Cemetery; four Family; four Church; five Wills and six Miscellaneous Articles. Bound copies, over one-hundred pages each, Church Minutes and Bible Records were given to N. S. D. A. R. Library.

A Cancer Clinic has been established in Athens through leadership of Chapter members.

At the State Conference, Elijah Clarke Chapter received the Trophy for “General Excellence”; Trophy for greatest number of certified Bible records; Trophy for best publicity sent to Atlanta Constitution; also six awards in cash, Approved Schools; D. A. R. Magazine subscriptions on a per-capita basis; Genealogical Records; Cemetery Records; Filing and Lending; Scrap Book, second place.

Elijah Clarke Chapter felt keenly the honor of giving to our National Society a President General of such outstanding ability as Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge possessed. With inspiration received from this honor, all Chairmen united in making this an outstanding year for the Chapter.

EMILY WOOLF BAILEY
(Mrs. James Weeks),

The Magazine Office wishes to thank those who returned their June and July magazines. They have filled a great need. Our supply is now quite sufficient, however, and no more copies need be returned.

Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. Therefore, governments rather depend on men than men upon governments.—WILLIAM PENN.
In Memoriam

MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON

The National Society records with sorrow the death on August 24, 1947 of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison (Mina Miller Edison). Mrs. Edison served the National Society as Chaplain General in 1923 and 1924.

MRS. CHARLES H. CARROLL

One of our beloved and loyal Daughters, Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, passed away September 10, 1947 at her home in Concord, New Hampshire. Mrs. Carroll served the State of New Hampshire as State Vice Regent 1926-1928 and State Regent 1928-1930. She served the National Society as Vice President General 1930-1933 and was elected Honorary Vice President General in 1943. The National Society records her death with sorrow.

MRS. MARIE WILKINSON HODGKINS

One of the best loved and most honored Charter Members—National Number 113—Mrs. Marie Wilkinson Hodgkins, passed from this life on September 19, 1947. She belonged to Our Flag Chapter of the District of Columbia which was founded by her mother, Mrs. L. B. Wilkinson.

She served as State Vice Regent, 1906-1907 and State Regent, 1907-1909. She held the office of Recording Secretary General from 1911 to 1912 and became Vice President General in 1921, serving three years. In 1935 she was elected Honorary Vice President General. She was founder of the State Officers’ Club of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Hodgkins was an untiring and constant attendant at all meetings of the National and State Societies and of her own chapter.

MISS ELISABETH ELICOTT POE

It is with deep and sincere regret that we record the passing of Miss Elisabeth Ellicott Poe on September 29th last.

For four years she held the post of Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine but she was also one of Washington’s leading newspaper women, a writer of short stories, an artist of national repute and a musician.

She was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and while her many other interests kept her from being active, the Society was always dear to her heart and she was ever alert to its welfare and progress. A friend has gone.
THE art of glass making is as old as civilization, and the romance of the development of this art rises and falls with the history of empires.

As in early times, the need for glass bottles, drinking vessels, and window panes, gave impetus to the glass makers' art, so in our first settlements in America, these needs brought the importing of glass blowers from England and the Continent, and the establishment of glass houses. Jamestown had such an industry for making beads for barter with the Indians. Salem, Massachusetts, established a glass house in 1639, New York in 1645, and Philadelphia in 1683, but these ventures did not last long.

CASPAR WISTAR, an enterprising young German, came to Philadelphia in 1717, and started in the button making business. I like to imagine that he probably met some of the South Jersey farmers at the Blue Anchor Inn on Dock Creek, and there learned much about South Jersey, its woods, its sandy soil, and its easy access to Philadelphia by water. He probably was familiar with the glass making industry in Germany, which made him realize that South Jersey was the ideal location for such a venture.

By 1739 he had purchased two thousand acres of land on Alloway Creek, in Salem County, and built a glass house, homes for the glass blowers, whom he brought from the Continent, and here began the making of window panes and bottles, calling the village Wistarburg. This factory continued in business until 1780, conducted by Caspar Wistar, and later, his son Richard.

It was the custom that the blower was entitled to the last of the batch of the day's run, so what would be more natural than that they should fashion pieces for use on their own tables, according to their own fancy. These pieces were known as "off hand" or free blown pieces, and it is these rare pieces which are known as South Jersey glass. Except for an occasional pattern molded piece, South Jersey glass was free-blown from pale aquamarine to green and amber bottle glass shaped and ornamented by manipulation according to the blower's fancy.

The pieces illustrated are in the South Jersey tradition. The aquamarine pitcher is the lily pad pattern, an original South Jersey type, with the Wistarburg factory, later carried to other States by migrating blowers. The sparking lamp is also aquamarine glass with pewter top and solid applied handle. The rolling pin blown at the Batsto Glass Works, one of the many established by descendants of workers from Wistarburg. The blown tumbler of deep green, is pattern molded, the panels standing out on the inside of the glass, as they were blown, in the mold, a characteristic of blown molded glass.

Illustration Note: Black transfer, Aquamarine pitcher, Sparking lamp, Rolling pin, and Blown tumbler.
Patriotic societies often impose membership requirements that at first blush seem undemocratic. Exclusion for lack of direct descent from a Revolutionary soldier, a Dutch colonizer, or a Mayflower immigrant smacks of snobbery, of a Pharisaical "not-as-other-men." Perhaps something is to be said in favor of a congenial association based on common traditions and a common background. If snobbery were the cornerstone, a society would die of dry rot; if fellowship were the sole excuse, "patriotic" would be unjustifiable. Yet these societies have both tenacity and justification.

Usually genealogical research turns up ancestors whose roles were obscure. A private soldier who left his farm to starve at Valley Forge, an ensign who chased King Philip's savages from his doorstep, or a smith who exchanged his Old World forge for one in the New, was no greater man than the next-door boy who sweated at Leyte. Biological mathematics couples adventurous ancestors with the timid and the greedy who never went a-soldiering or a-sailing. Biological mathematics proves that of necessity the ineligible bootblack must descend from brave and great men if he could or would retrace his line.

There is no explanation here for the prideful stirring of the blood on admission to the hereditary society. There must be something more.

It is consciousness of ties to a society where lived and thought and acted fellow-men of our own forebears, men they knew and talked with, who won the great battles in the long war of humanity. These warriors are our spiritual ancestors. We may rightly be proud of belonging to the milieu that produced Liberty.

Our easygoing generation gives lip service, for instance, to Freedom of Religion. Those old ancestors gave it no mere lip service. They died ghastly deaths for inches of progress. We seldom consciously think that only a short span back the flames of Smithfield licked away the flesh of artisans and students and farmers whose spiritual gains we enjoy on a Sunday. These men died for the right to read an English Testament and went to the stake rather than abjure. We can be proud that they and we are kin.

We hedge Freedom of Speech and of the Press with the restriction that the speech we hear must not be too distasteful to our ears, that the words we read must not too harshly bruise our complacency. But we spring from men who suffered the stocks and the gallows because neither popular disfavor nor tyranny could silence them.

Access to our lawmakers, privacy for our persons and our houses and papers and effects, public trial by an impartial jury, protection of life, liberty and property by due process of law—all were bought in blood. We honor their purchasers from whom we have inherited, if and only if we recognize in our associations together the worth of the heirloom—if we resolve not to let it tarnish.

We must have Freedom of Worship, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press and Assembly. These are the dynamic forward-looking legacies. Freedom from want and hunger and fear guaranteed by the State are not glorious. We must be Free, not just secure.

The justification for our societies is the commemoration of great men, great times, not by eulogies but by standing on guard.

It has been my opinion that he who receives an estate from his ancestors is under some kind of obligation to transmit the same to their posterity.—Benjamin Franklin.
MASSACHUSETTS REVOLUTIONARY
RECORDS, THIRD PART, VOL. 271—
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(1) War Office, 28 July 1779. Deliver to Capt. Waite 303 feet of Cordage—By order Board of War. (Signed) Seth Loring. To Capt. Hopkins. (Capt. Stephen Waite)

(2) War Office, 28 July 1779. Deliver to Capt. Joseph Noyes, Commander, Sea Coast Men at Falmouth. rice, flour, etc. By Order of Board. S. Loring.


(11) War Office. 2d August 1779. Sir: Deliver Col. Nath’l Freeman for Towns of Falmouth & Sandwich forty eight & ½ D. Leaden Balls—By order of Board. S. Loring. To Mr. Benjamin Thompson.

(12) War Office. 8 Augt. 1779. Sir: please to deliver Colo. Burbeek 10 hundred Weight muskit Balls—Eleazer Johnson pr order To Mr. Benj. Thompson


(16) War Office. 12 Augt. 1779. Sir: please to deliver Capt. Lana for the Brigt. “Rising Empire”—Bread, Beef, etc . . Eleazer Johnson pr order. (Capt. Samuel Lana)

(17) War Office. 12 Augt. 1779. Sir: Deliver Mr. Breck . . candles for the office—By order of Board. S. Loring. To Commissary Gen’l.

(18) War Office. 12 Augt. 1779. Please to deliver Capt. Smith Woodward for Sloop “Polly” a Transport on the Penobscott Expedition—Bread, Beef, etc . . By order of the Board. S. Loring.


(20) War Office. 13th Augt. 1779. Sir: deliver Mr. Woodward for his boat going into the Bay after provisions the following —Bread, Pork, etc . . . Eleazer Johnson pr order.

(21) War Office 13th Augt. 1779. Sir:
please to deliver to Mr. Thos. Knox for use of men going in the State Yacht after provisions Bread, Pork, etc. . . Eleazer Johnson pr order.

(22) War Office. 14 Augt. 1779. Sir please to deliver Mr. Solo. Hewes, for use of the “Freemason” going to Penobscott the following articles—Bread, Pork, etc. . . Eleazer Johnson pr order. Mr. Commissary Devens. (Solomon Hewes)


To Mr. Benj. Thompson. Rec’d ye above into Laboratory. J. Bentley, Clerk. (Col. William Burbeck)


(25) 14 Augt. 1779. to John Lucas, Esq. for Penobscot Expedition, 100 bbls Bread, etc. . . Eleazer Johnson pr order.

(26) 15 Augt. 1779. . . To Mr. Solo. Hewes for use of Schooner “Freemason” going to Penobscott . . Butter, Beef, etc. . . Eleazer Johnson pr order. (Solomon Hewes)


(28) 19 Augt. 1779. . . deliver Commissary Devens. . Flour, Rice, Pork, etc., etc. . . By order. Seth Loring. To James Richardson, Esq.


(31) Augt. 24, 1779. . . deliver the Commissary Gen’l 6 lbs Nails for repairing boat belonging to the State—Eleazer Johnson pr order. To Capt. Hopkins.

(32) Augt. 24th 1779. . . please deliver Capt. Bartlett for use of Riggens going to Newburyport to Ship “Protector” . . Pork, Bread, etc. . . Eleazer Johnson pr order. (Capt. Roger Bartlett)

(33) Augt. 26th 1779. deliver Colo. Burbeck for use of Laboratory 28 bbl Flour . . Eleazer Johnson. (William Burbeck)

(34) 26 Augt. 1779. Rec’d of the bearer 8 Barrels Flour from W. Park. E Johnson pr order (William Park)

(35) 26 Augt. 1779. Send to Mr. Benj. Thompson, 1 muskit for a sample, for the Ball to be cast—Eleazer Johnson pr order. To Capt. Hopkins.

(36) 27 Augt. 1779. . . deliver Mr. Blanchard to go on board Sloop “Polly” to be delivered Chas. Cushing Esq. of the county of Lincoln—200 weight Buck Shott. Eleazer Johnson pr order. To Mr. Benj. Thompson.

(37) 28 Augt. 1779. . please to receive from Capt. Stephan Sweet, master of the Schooner “Hannah” all provision he may deliver you, giving him a receipt for the Same . . Eleazer Johnson pr order. To Commissary Gen’l.

(38) 3 Septr. 1779. Gentlemen: please deliver Mr. Saml: Whittemore for Sea Coast men at Gloucester. . Rice, Beef, etc. Eleazer Johnson, pr order.

(39) 9 Septr 1779 . . deliver Capt. Nathl: Carver for the Garrison at the Gwinet. . Rice, Butter, etc. . Eleazer Johnson pr order.

(40) 13 Septr 1779 . . deliver Mr. Nat Hitchborn 5 Gallons Rum for the men building Flat Bottom Boats. . Eleazer Johnson pr order. To Capt. Hopkins.

(To be concluded in December.)

WILLS, APPRAISEMENTS AND SETTLEMENTS

WILL BOOK I, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

Contributed by Katherine M. Hunter for Ye Towne of Bath Chapter, Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

(Continued from October Magazine.)


STONEBAW, JACOB, Dec’d, page 186. Estate sold at public auction on the 6th day of June 1829 by John Shirley Admin.

CULP, JOHN, Dec’d, page 187, of Morgan


ENCE, CHRISTIAN. Dec'd, page 204. Estate account in account and settlement. Exct. Cromwell Orrick. Legatees: John Hendricks, Dec'd, Maria, Toby, and Harrison. Anne Easter (widow of Angus) her dower, Harry, Rachael, Ann and Abraham, also a female named Maria, her share of Archibald's Dec'd. Mrs. Anne Gale, another distributor, her part of Archibald's. "To Mrs Anne Gale, one of the children of the Dec'd.' Nelly, Phobe, Lemuel, and Harrison." To Angus McDonald Jr., William, Fanny, Lucy and her child. Court appoints Angus Jr. to care for an old infirm slave named Phebe. Settlement April 13-1830. Signed Gasaway Cross, Cromwell Orrick, and Aaron Harlan.

MCDONALD, ANGUS. Dec'd, page 221 to 222. Division of slaves. The share of Archibald McDonald, Dec'd, Maria, Toby, and Harrison. Anne Easter (widow of Angus) her dower, Harry, Rachael, Ann and Abraham, also a female named Maria, her share of Archibald's Dec'd. Mrs. Anne Gale, another distributor, her part of Archibald's. "To Mrs Anne Gale, one of the children of the Dec'd.' Nelly, Phobe, Lemuel, and Harrison." To Angus McDonald Jr., William, Fanny, Lucy and her child. Court appoints Angus Jr. to care for an old infirm slave named Phebe. Settlement April 13-1830. Signed Gasaway Cross, Cromwell Orrick, and Aaron Harlan.


Harmeson, James, Dec'd page 275, Acct. of sales of the estate made July 6, 1831, by Samuel Johnston, depy. for Wm. Neely, S. M. C. Admin.


MCBEE, THOMAS. Dec’d, page 316- Of Morgan Co., Va. Wife Mary Duckwall, eldest son Co.,m.  A. Duckwall. Two sons David and Frederick Duckwall, two plantations that George Widmyer now lives on, adjoining lands of Isaac Caw, John Culp and others. Two youngest sons, Sampson and Isaac Duckwall, a plantation on which I now live adjoining lands of Wm. Smith, John Fleece and others, when they become of age.

My three daughters, Mary Jane, Maria and Sarah Duckwall, the plantation that Sam. Wisner now lives on, adjoining lands of Joshua Clark and Matthias Swaim, to be equally divided between them when they become of age. Made Feb. 21- 1835. Wits: Elias Smith, John Culp, George Widmyer and Samuel Wisner. Proven May 23- 1835.

FOOTZ, STEPHEN. Dec’d, page 319- Of Allegany Co., Md. “Last will and testament of Stephen Footz, agreeable to his will for George Footz to be his only heir, a tract of land whereon John Hartley now lives and has in his possession”. Five dollars to be paid to Charity Hall the wife of Samuel Hall. Made June 11- 1834.


(To be concluded in December.)

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF NORTH CAROLINA
(Continued from last month. For explanatory note see September Magazine.)

KENNEDY, Thomas. Col. Charles McDowell’s Regt. (Samuel Lusk- w. Elizabeth, W. 8,092) Elizabeth Lusk declared her husband served under Capt. Thomas Kennedy, 1782.

KING, Michael. Duplin County Militia. (John Register- w. Edith, W. 4318) Applicant entered under Capt. Michael King, fall or winter of 1780.


McAlister, Joseph. N. C. or S. C. (Robert Anderson- w. Nancy, W. 2,579) Joseph McAlister, aged 79, testified in Pulaski Co., Ky., 1833, that he served with applicant under Capt. Gilmore; were in Battles of Cowpens and Guilford Courthouse together.


McKirkle, Francis. Col. McDowell's Regt. (Jacob Lawler (Loller), R. 6,190) Applicant volunteered in Burke Co. under Capt. Francis McKirkle.


McNeas, John. (Thomas Bateman, R. 606) Applicant served in 1781 from Edgecombe Co.; declared that John McNeas was a regular captain.


Martin, Sallathiel. Surry Co. Militia. (Jacob Carter, R. 1,746) Applicant volunteered under Capt. Sallathiel Martin, was elected 1st Lieut. of said company and his election confirmed by county court.

Mathews, James. Civil Officer. (William Wood- w. Sarah, W. 4,868) Isham Mathews testified that the pensioner was married in 1783 by his father, James Matthews, who was then Justice of Peace in Halifax Co.

Mathews, John. Militia. (Ezekiel Hawes, R. 4,760) Applicant enlisted in Duplin Co.; John Mathews was lieutenant in company.


Miller, Richard. Militia. (Job Holden, R. 5,125) Applicant declared that he hired Richard Miller as substitute to serve for him outside of North Carolina.

Monk, Jacob. Prob. N. C. Cont'l Line. (James Anderson- w. Dicey, W. 9,232) Applicant testifies in 1838 that he applied under Act of 1818 and filed deposition of Jacob Monk, "late of Sampson County and since deceased," to prove his service in Revolutionary War.


MOORE, Elisha (or Elijah). 2nd Regt., Col. Lytle. (David Adams, S. 34,622) Entered company commanded by Capt. Elisha or Elijah Moore directly after Battle of Ramsour’s Mills.


MOSELEY, Henry. Prob. Guilford Co. Militia. (Thomas Cook, S. 31,618) William Moseley testified, Spalding Co., Ga., 1852, that he heard his uncle, Henry Moseley who served in regt. of mounted men, say that Thomas Cook was his captain.


PHILLIPS, Exum. (Thomas Bateman, R. 606) Applicant served in 1781 under Capt. Exum Phillips.

PHILLIPS, Thomas. State Troops. (Robert Williams, S. 7,922) Thomas Phillips deposed in Lenoir Co., 1833, that he served in 1779 and that Dr. Williams was the surgeon.


PORTERFIELD, Dennis. (Isaac Carter, S. 8,147) Applicant enlisted from Cumber-land Co., about July 1, 1781; marched to S. C. under Capt. Dennis Porterfield.

Deponent entered in May or June 1780 from Bertie Co., under Capt. Francis Pugh. Pulium, Barnet. Militia, Hillsborough Dist. (William Knight, R. 6,031) Deponent entered about Oct. 1, 1778 as lieutenant—the ensign was Barnet Pulium.


Reese, James. Prob. Mecklenburg Co. Militia. (James Bradford, S. 6,716) Applicant entered in 1780 as substitute; his captain was James Reese; Col. Phifer’s regt.

Reeves, Zachariah. Prob. N. C. Cont’l Line. (James Anderson—w. Dicey, W. 9,232) Applicant testifies in 1838 that he applied under Act of 1818, and filed deposition of Zachariah Reeves “later burned in lawyer’s office, which with two other other depositions made full proof of service.”


Richards, Morris. N. C. or Va. (John Howel, R. 5,296) Morris Richards testified, 1844, in Surry Co., N. C. that he was in Battle of Guilford Courthouse with John Howel, who was then a resident of Henry Co., Va.


Robard, William. Gen. Rutherford’s Troops. (James Holt, S. 3,585) Deponent declares he was again drafted in 1781—in company was Lieut. William Robard.


Robeson, George. Militia from Onslow, Duplin and Bladen Counties. (Ezekiel Hawes, R. 4,760) Applicant was company of which George Robeson was lieutenant.


A comprehensive handbook on genealogy for professional and avocational workers, with discussions on qualifications of a good genealogist, methods of proving ancestry, published and original sources, compilation of genealogies; also mechanical aids with plates showing charts, record books, etc. Detailed instructions are given for searching in the different states, with some information on Canada, England and the Continent. Outlines of state maps, showing counties, give the searcher ready reference to boundaries and locations. Among the many helpful lists are those of counties for each state.

The book is reproduced by the “offset” method of printing, with reasonably good results. While maps and charts could have been improved by using a larger format, this is perhaps more than balanced by the advantage of a book small enough to carry in briefcase—for it is truly a manual which the genealogist will do well to have right at hand at all times.

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.

K-47. Curtis-Hicks. —Samuel Curtis, b. 9 Feb. 1759; d. 24 Jan. 1846; m. Sarah Hicks, b. 14 Nov. 1757; d. 12 Sept. 1810. Samuel Curtis lived on Eastern Shore of Maryland and was Revolutionary soldier. Wanted proof of his service and any other data. Mrs. Ernest S. Campbell, 508 Selma Avenue, Selma, Alabama.
K-47. (a) Coats-Pratt.—Wanted name of wife, marriage record, birth and death of William, son of Phillip and Ruth (Pratt) Coats of Lynn, Massachusetts. Did he move to Orwell, Vermont, and was he father of William Coats who m. Eunice, dau. of John Barber? Also wish marriage date, children, birth and death dates of William and his wife.

(b) Barber.—Wish all possible data—wife, children, dates, etc. for John Barber, whose dau., Eunice, m. William Coates in Orwell or Benson, Vermont, and had son, Robert Barber Coats, b. 1819. Was this John Barber son of Robert Barber who served in Revolutionary War and m., Worcester, Massachusetts, 26 Dec. 1794, Rebecca Johnson? Mrs. Guy F. Wood, Wells, Vermont.

K-47. (a) Jeffries-Darnall.—Harrison Jeffries m. (1) Margaret Darnall in Virginia. She d., Rockingham Co., Va. abt. 1837, and he m. (2) Harrisonburg, Va., 1839, Lucy Keyser and later moved to Georgia where he d. 1854. Wanted parents, birth, death and marriages dates of Margaret (Darnall) Jeffries. Also wish to procure copy of Mauzy-Kisling Family by Richard Mauzy.

(b) Worthington.—Samuel Worthington m. in New Jersey or Virginia abt. 1760, Margaret (b) Worthington. Gertrude W. Jeffries, Strawberry Hill Plantation, Boligee, Alabama.

K-47. (a) Floyd-Cochran.—Dr. Samuel Floyd, b. Pennsylvania, 18 Jan. 1818; d. Los Angeles, Calif., 1895; m. Mahaska Co., Iowa, 1847, "at home of Widow Cochran," Hester A. Cochran; b. Kentucky, 1794; whose children were, according to Census 1850, Keokuk Co., Iowa, born in Ohio—Mary, b. 1826; Elizabeth, b. 1829; Phoebe, b. 1832; Milton Ross, b. 1833? Were Esther Bare and John Cochran, both of Tyrone Church, m. 13 Apr. by Rev. Guthrie of Dunbar Twp., Fayette Co., Pennsylvania? Wanted place of birth and all data for Dr. Samuel Floyd, particularly any Revolutionary ancestor.

(b) Cochran-Bare.—Who was widow, Hester A. Cochran, b. Kentucky, 1794; whose children were, according to Census 1850, Keokuk Co., Iowa, born in Ohio—Mary, b. 1826; Elizabeth, b. 1829; Phoebe, b. 1832; Milton Ross, b. 1833? Were Esther Bare and John Cochran, both of Tyrone Church, m. 13 Apr. by Rev. Guthrie of Dunbar Twp., Fayette Co., Pennsylvania? Wanted her parents, dates and any Revolutionary service in line. Mrs. F. W. Floyd, Apto. 1249, Caracas, Venezuela, South America.

K-47. Rankin-McElwee-Dickey.—Want data on and contact with descendants of dau. of John Rankin and his wife (Margaret) Jane McElwee, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Molly m. James White; Martha m. John Waugh; Elizabeth m. — Nicholson; Ann m. John McClure of So. Carolina; Margaret m. James (?) Crockett; Catherine m. — Hill; Rebecca m. — McIntire; Agnes (Nancy) m. — Stewart. Also want data on descendants of John, son of Richard Rankin, who was b. ca. 1720; d. 1788, of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Whom did he marry? Also data on descendants of Thomas Rankin of Virginia and Kentucky, who m. Margaret, dau. of John Dickey of Augusta Co., Virginia. He was son of James and gr.son of Richard Rankin of Augusta Co. Miss Flossie Cloyd, Bird Lawn, Madison, Tennessee.

K-47. Collier-Taylor-Butcher-Lytte.—John Taylor m. Elinor Smith in either Belle Haven, Maryland, or d. without wife. Wanted name of John Collier, who with seven sons served in War of 1812. Want his Revolutionary record. A dau. of John & Grizzetta (Taylor) Collier m. in Kentucky, Lewis Butcher, and their son m. Martha McKee Lytte. Wish all possible dates and information on these Lytte, Butcher and Collier lines. Vonna Owings Webb, 320 E. Camino de Mar, Laguna Beach, California.

K-47. (a) Mulford-Smith.—Joseph Mulford m. Cape May, N. J., 27 Apr. 1802, Judith Rhoda Smith, b. 25 Apr. 1787; d. Lebanon, Columbiana Co., Ohio, 27 Apr. 1843, where she moved in 1806. They had 12 children, including a dau., Elizabeth. Judith Rhoda Smith's father said to have served in Revolutionary War. Wish his name, service and other data.

(b) Shaler-Allbright.—Nathan Tyler Shaler, Methodist minister and teacher at Shavnee Mission near Kansas City, was b. in New England, possibly Conn., 1806; d. Cas Co., Missouri, 1879; m. Freeman, Missouri, 10 Nov. 1843, Sarah Ann Allbright (2nd or 3rd wife), who was b. Upper Sandusky, Ohio, 1820; d. Cas Co., Missouri, 1911. Want parents, ancestry and other data on Nathan Tyler Shaler. Mrs. Louise Ackerman, 6518 Baldwin Ave., Lincoln 5, Nebraska.

K-47. (a) Tribby-Yost.—Samuel Tribby who came to Harrisville, Harrison Co., Ohio, with bro. Joseph and their mother, m. there 21 June 1818, Frances Yost, and d. Guernsey Co., Ohio, 1834. His mother said to have been a widow from Pennsylvania or Virginia. Would like all data on her and her husband.

(b) Barnes.—Who was the wife of David Barnes, who settled near Baltimore Co., Maryland, 1748 and m. 1756 later. His name were: William, Abel, James, David, Robert. In 1795 they were Friends in Frederick Co., Maryland. Also wish name of wife of Abel Barnes; their children were: Peter, b. 1785; Henry; Abel, b. 1795. Mrs. W. E. Collins, 733 Tennessee St., Gary, Indiana.


(b) Johnson.—Wish data on family of Richard Mentor Johnson. Did a member of his family, marry into Dulaney or Graves family; what was his connection with Dulaney family of Orange Co., Virginia? Also, wish record of any Revolutionary service in Johnson family of interest to Dulaney descendants. Mrs. Mary Dulaney Peteet, 206 McLeomore St., Greenwood, Mississippi.

K-47. (a) Young-Crawford.—Col. William Crawford, Revolutionary soldier, and wife Alice Kennedy had dau. Catharine, b. ca. 1774 in Pennsylvania (prob. Green Co.), m. Hugh Young.
Children: Minerva; Robert; Alice and William Crawford. Wanted: parents, ancestry, dates and any information on Hugh Young.

(b) Head-Pike-Chase.—Wanted: parents and ancestry of Joanna ——, who m. (1) Henry Head, prob. of Newbury, Massachusetts; (2) Joseph Pike. Their dau., Joanna Pike m. (1) John Cheney; (2) 30 Dec. 1740, Nathan Chase of Newbury, Massachusetts, whose 1st wife had been Judith Sawyer. Mrs. Else Welch, R. F. D. #1, Rutland, Ohio.

K-'47. More-Decker.—Conrad More (or Moore) b. Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., 1733; d. 20 June 1807; m. Maria Decker; had son, Jacob, bapt. in Brick Church, Montgomery, N. Y., 12 Oct. 1771, who m. Sally ——. Want all data concerning Maria Decker. Who was her father? Did he have Revolutionary service? Mrs. Lewis R. Walker, 703 W. Sibley St., Howell, Michigan.

K-'47. (a) Markland.—Wanted to know parents, name of wife and children, with data, for Jesse Markland, b. prob. abt. 1800 and possibly in Illinois.

(b) Collins-Back-Baker.—Want parents, birthplace and other data of John Collins, b. ca. 1796, in Pennsylvania; m. (a) Kentucky or Virginia; m. (b) Ruth Back of Kentucky; m. (c) Sarah Baker. Children: (1) Rachel ——; (2) (name of wife unknown)—6 children; m. (3) Rebecca ——. His oldest child, James Yergin Collins m., Wayne Co., Kentucky, 15 Oct. 1846. M. (or Mrs.) Jane, dau. of Thomas & Elizabeth (Nichols) Baker. Mrs. Forrest Markland, 1039 North Lincoln St., Casper, Wyoming.

K-'47. Ruthban-Pierce.—Want parent of Ben Ruthban (or Rathbun), b. 1799, and his wife, Subrina (or Sabrina) Pierce, b. 1803—both prob. in New York State (where?) He d. Waterville, Ohio, 1854; his widow d. Tama, Iowa, 1887. Want date and place of marriage. Their children were: Daniel, Sedgewick, Harriet (b. New York State (where?); Frances, Laura, Benjamin F.; b. Lucas Co., Ohio. Mrs. Vina Onydecke, 1830-17th St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

K-'47. Bean-Coleman-Sinkler.—James, son of John & Margaret (——) Bean of Exeter and Salisbury, N. H., was b. 1672; m. —— Coleman. Wish given name and data on her. Their son, John, m. Sarah (may have been Sinkler or Sinclair) and had son, Sinkler, who m. Shuah Fifield. Nathaniel, youngest son of Sinkler & Shuah (Field) Bean, b. Salisbury, N. H., 21 Nov. 1761, served in Revolutionary War; m. Mary ——; later moved to Batavia, or Elba, New York, with their three children. Their son, Nathaniel, m. his cousin, Abigail Bean. Wish information about the lives of James, 2nd Gen., and John, 3rd Gen.; also parents of Nathaniel’s wife, Mary, and Abigail Bean, wife of Nathaniel, Jr. Mrs. W. S. Lindsay, 4370 Brooks Avenue, Minneapolis 10, Minnesota.

K-'47. Meyer-Meyers.—Has anyone compiled history of the Meyers family of Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania? Among spellings are Mayers, Maiers, Moeyers, Moiers, etc. Rebecca Meyers m. ca. 1800, Jacob Wohlfart. Was she dau. of Vincent or Christian Meyers, or either? Anna E. Zimmerman, 728 Second Ave., Gallipolis, Ohio.

K-'47. (a) Debusk-Issa.—Debusk, m. Isaac; Debusk, b. 5 July 1813, and sister, Elizabeth, left orphans in Washington Co., Virginia, shortly after their father returned from War of 1812; raised by grandparents. Want names and data on parents and grandparents. Isaac m. Feb. 1833, Ann Tomlinson, and ca. 1838 moved to Indiana. Elizabeth m. and moved to Tennessee. Wish names and addresses of her descendants.

(b) Webber-Hodgkins.—Edmond Webber, b. 21 Aug. 1777; m. Plymouth, New Hampshire, 4 Mar. 1799, Betsy Hodgkins; lived at Boscawen, New Hampshire. Children: Amos, b. 11 Nov. 1800; Elmer, b. 29 Sept. 1802; d. 1865; Eliza, b. 28 Aug. 1806, d. 9 Sept. 1807; Eliza Kimball, b. 28 Feb. 1808, d. 2 Apr. 1871 in Ohio. Want parents of Edmond Webber and his wife, Betsy Hodgkins; also descendants of their son, Amos. Mrs. W. H. DeBusk, 311 Hawthorn Street, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

K-'47. (a) Clements-Knapp.—Samuel Clements m. Elizabeth Knapp; had son, Samuel, b. Northbridge, Mass., 1 Jan. 1772. Family moved to Croyden, N. H., 1775. Samuel, Jr. grew up in Connecticut; m. Ruth Hibbard; later settling in Pomney Hill, N. Y. Want ancestry of Samuel Clements, Sr. and Elizabeth Knapp; also places and dates of death for each.

(b) Hidder-Cronkhite.—Jonathan Hibbard, b. 1709; had sons, David, Revolutionary soldier, who m. 1768, Leah Cronkhite, b. Danbury, Connecticut, 1751. Wanted name and ancestry of Jonathan Hibbard; ancestry of Leah Cronkhite. Mrs. Frank Farwell, 17½ Hull Street, Coldwater, Michigan.


K-'47. (a) Thomas & Elizabeth (Meriwether) Johnson had son, Francis, b. Louisa Co., Virginia, 30 Nov. 1770, d. 1841; m. 1793, Barbara Mitchell. Names of their children desired; do they include William F., b. 1800; Lee, John, Polly and Vicie (or Vinnie)? If not, who were parents of William F. Johnson?

(b) Woodson-Andrews.—Jane (Jimmy or Ginny) Woodson, b. 26 Mar. 1767; m. 1787, Garrett Andrews; they lived in Prince Edward Co., Virginia until 1803. Children included a son, Jacob Woodson Andrews. Wanted parentage of Jane (Ginny) Woodson. Was her father Jacob Woodson? Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, Holman Hotel, Athens, Georgia.

K-'47. Hosmer.—Want data on Gen. Zachariah Hosmer who fought in Revolutionary War. Mrs. Louise Darneal, 337 Camden Ave., Richmond, Missouri.

K-'47. (a) Woman's birth and death dates, with additional Revolutionary service for John McClure, b. Ireland, settled in Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania; m. ——— Scott. Later to Kishacoquillas, Mifflin Co., Pennsylvania, where dau., Elizabeth was b. 1768. She m. 1790, Robert Alexander. John McClure served in 6th Regt., Penna. Militia, 1776, 1779.
(b) Aston-Phipps.—Want Revolutionary record of George Aston (Ashton or Austin) of Chester Co., Pennsylvania, who m. 5 Nov. 1673, Hannah Phipps. Also wish birth and death dates of both, with names of children. Mrs. N. A. Staples, 1 East Locust St., Clearfield, Pennsylvania.

K-'47. Rape-Treen.—Want parents and birthplace of Christopher Rape, b. 1744; d. Mays Landing, N. J., 25 June 1820; captain in Rev. War. His dau., Margaretta, m. Benjamin Treen, Jr. and had son, John Merritt Treen, b. Tuckahoe, N. J., 22 May 1813; d. Pensacoga, N. J. 26 Aug. 1869; m. Mary ———. Who were her parents; did her father serve in Rev. War? Mrs. Halleck Finley, 1150 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.

K-'47. Buchanan-Russell.—Would like complete data on dau. of John & Jane (Russell) Buchanan, who were grandparents of President Buchanan. O. U. Conwell, Box 412, San Diego, California.

K-'47. (a) Ashton.—Desire data on ancestry of Joseph Ashton of Fulton Co., N. Y., who d. 8 Sept. 1834 in his 50th year, and that of his wife, Mary, who d. 21 June 1885, aged 93 yrs., 2 mos. and 17 days; both buried in Gifford Valley Cemetery, Fulton Co.

(b) Howard-Tackels.—Alexander Tackels, b. Palmer, Massachusetts, Revolutionary soldier; m. Whittingham, Vermont, 16 Apr. 1788, Phileena Howard, b. 26 Nov. 1764; both d. in Wyoming Co., N. Y. Where was Phileena born and who were her parents? Mrs. C. B. Springer, 141 Woodlaw Avenue, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

K-'47. (a) Babbitt-Parkhurst.—Want birth, marriage and death dates of Sarah Parkhurst, wife of Job Babbitt. He was b. Menham, New Jersey, lived there, 1771; in Greene Co., Pennsylvania in 1790 Census; later in Pequannock, N. J., and Union Village, Ohio. Children: David, Aaron, Jacob, John, Luther, Calvin, Samuel, Daniel. Also, wish date of death and burial place of Job Babbitt.

(b) Babbitt-Carmichael.—Daniel Babbitt, Mendham, Morris Co., New Jersey, or in Greene Co., Pennsylvania, 20 July 1782; m. Elizabeth Carmichael (1786-1863), and settled in Illinois in 1828; they are buried in Babbitt Cemetery near St. Augustine, Illinois. Children: George, Cynthia, Bethina, Jacob, William, Christian, Daniel, Silas. Wish ancestry of Elizabeth Carmichael. Mrs. John Bartholomew, 1301 Times St., Keokuk, Iowa.

K-'47. Shipp-Gresham-King.—Richard Shipp, b. Lunenburg Co., Virginia, 1760, served in Rev. War from Stokes Co., North Carolina, after war to Franklin Co., Georgia, then to Hickman Co., Tennessee, and before 1840 to Holmes Co., Mississippi, where he d. btwm 1840 and 1850; son John M., b. abt. 1800. Was Thomas Shipp of Holmes Co., wife Maria (possibly Hannah Maria) also a son? Their children: John Martin, b. ca. 1823; Eliza, b. 1 Feb. 1828, m. William A. King; William, b. ca. 1834; Amanda, b. ca. 1837; Daniel, b. 1839; Araminta, b. 1841; Augustus, b. 1845—perhaps one or two others. Also wish parents and data concerning Selena Shipp, b. 1834 (cousin of Eliza Shipp) living in 1850 with Thomas A. Shipp, age 28 (possibly a brother) in Holmes Co. She m. (2) Rufus R., son of William Fletcher Gresham of Yazoo Co., Mississippi. Wish proof of both Eliza and Selena back to Richard Shipp, who was quite probably grandfather of both. Mrs. Harrell Wilson, 912 Wayne St., Arlington, Virginia.

K-'47. Weir-Wire.—Who was the father of Samuel Weir (or Wire) of Old Milford, Connecticut? He was a dragoon in Revolutionary War.

K-'47. Baker-Daggart.—Want data on parents of Rodman Baker, b. ca. 1800; lived in New York State. Also wish parents of Angie Matilda Daggart, b. Indiana, 10 Apr. 1846; m. William Baker. Mrs. Euphie Baker, 604 East H St., Casper, Wyoming.

K-'47. Green-Durham.—W. H. Green, b. Blacksburg, York Dist., So. Carolina, or Rutherford Co., No. Carolina, 1804; m. 25 Dec. 1832, Unity (or Eunice), dau. of Charles Durham; witnesses were Charles Durham and Drury Dobbins, Clerk of Rutherford Co., N. C. Children: Nancy P., who m. ———; John C.; Jennie E., who m. ———; Oliver; Sarah A., who m. ———; Keys; a granddau. was Willie Kindrick. Family moved to Texas from large plantation near Blacksburg, S. C. Wish full data on ancestry, also dates and place of death for both W. H. Green and Unity Durham. Mrs. John P. Harrison, 703 E. Suttle St., Shelby, North Carolina.

K-'47. Tarbox-Tyler.—Cornelius Tarbox, b. 16 Apr. 1788, Philena Howard, b. 26 Nov. 1764; both d. in Wyoming Co., N. Y. Where was Philena born and who were her parents? Mrs. C. B. Springer, 141 Woodlaw Avenue, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

K-'47. (a) Babbitt-Carmichael.—Daniel Babbitt, Mendham, Morris Co., New Jersey, or in Greene Co., Pennsylvania, 20 July 1782; m. Elizabeth Carmichael (1786-1863), and settled in Illinois in 1828; they are buried in Babbitt Cemetery near St. Augustine, Illinois. Children: George, Cynthia, Bethina, Jacob, William, Christian, Daniel, Silas. Wish ancestry of Elizabeth Carmichael. Mrs. John Bartholomew, 1301 Times St., Keokuk, Iowa.

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(b) Rollington.—Who were parents of Elizabeth (Rollington) Porter and her sisters of Frederick, Md.? Mary md. Thomas Morgan in 1816; Rosanna md. Wm. Smallwood in 1823; Sophia md. Charles Nagle in 1826 and moved, 1839, to Vicksberg, Tenn. (is this intended for Vicksburg, Miss.?) ; Ellen md. Mecheal Bromett in 1823; Wm. md. Ellen Davis in 1825. Were they descended from William Rollington of England, who m. in Philadelphia ——— Ernest? Mrs. Chester H. Kerr, 131 So. Scott Street, Sheridan, Wyoming.
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