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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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* * *

MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

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That Reminds Me

FEBRUARY is the month in the twelve for each individual Daughter to think a little more clearly, for each one to be a trifle more alert, for each one to translate obligation into action. To emphasize why this is so inevitably true, I must of necessity resort to statistics, in spite of my realization that ordinarily nothing is more uninteresting than cold statistics.

The real accomplishments of our Society take place in the individual chapters scattered throughout the length and breadth of our fair land. The collective summation of these accomplishments can alone come from the merging of individual reports on a national scale. Hence we operate, so to speak, from a rather rigid time-table. During this all-important month of February Chapter chairmen prepare their written statements of deeds accomplished and have them in the hands of the appropriate State Chairmen not later than February 28th. Reports of the various State Chairmen are in turn constructed so that appropriate National Chairmen and in the case of the Treasurer General, Historian General and Librarian General, appropriate National Officers, may have them in their hands on March 15th. This leaves a final month for the preparation of records of the Society on a National scale, so that all may be made ready for the 57th Continental Congress which convenes April 19th, 1948.

Just as a chain is never stronger than its weakest link, the National summation depends upon the loyal performance of its duties by each individual Chapter. Second only in significance to the doing of a task assigned, is the faithful reporting of such doing. In the interest of completeness when our next Congress convenes, I solicit with all my heart the genuine support of all Chapter Chairmen in the conscientious discharge of their work which falls in February. I know that to ask is to receive but likewise to remind is to avoid forgetting.

February gave to us George Washington and Abraham Lincoln but no Daughter with the ancestry that she needs must have for membership requires the direction of her attention to the twelfth and twenty-second days of this great month of February. Let me simply assure each of you that I constantly rejoice that ours is the privilege to serve our and THEIR country and to bring into constantly flowering fruition THEIR ideals.

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine reports 910 new subscriptions for November but only a gain of 200 after the expirations were subtracted. This marks continuance of a decidedly healthy trend, but considering the percentage of members who are subscribers, the surface has yet to be scratched.

Estella A. O'Brien
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
The Freedom Train

BY HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER
Formerly Member of Congress from Kentucky

In the press, thru the radio, and from the silver screen we have been recently told a great deal about the Freedom Train; and in the months to follow the church, the school, the various civic organizations, and other social and patriotic agencies of our country will continue to carry the messages and information involved in this unique undertaking—the first of its kind in history.

Some Questions and Answers

What is the Freedom Train? Physically speaking, it is a railway unit made up, primarily, of three rebuilt steel coaches, thoroughly fire-proofed, with every possible protective device installed; and the whole operated under the most carefully planned schedules of safety. Pullman and other coaches, specially arranged for the needs to be met, constitute parts of the seven-coach unit; these for the accommodation of those in charge of the Train. The three first-named coaches are carrying more than one hundred of the most precious texts and documents of history, beginning with the letter written by Columbus regarding his discovery of America in 1492, and coming on down thru the centuries to Magna Carta, the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, our Federal Constitution and its Bill of Rights, and the Gettysburg Address, to the Charter of the United Nations, and including various other items bearing on the story of the evolution, establishment, and maintenance of free institutions, and essential facts as to World Wars I and II. In many cases originals have been procured and utilized; and in other instances authenticated texts and copies. All have been appropriately framed and protected for the inspection of our citizens. In addition, six historic flags are included on the train, making a total of something like 130 exhibits. The Train, and its contents, are under guard of United States Marines; and the railroad schedules are all so planned as to assure the fullest measure of security of operation.

What was the genesis; and what are the motives involved? The Freedom Train project was suggested by the Attorney General of the United States, Hon. Tom C. Clark; and it has been sponsored by him and the Department of Justice. Under this sponsorship the survey for determination of the documents to be assembled and displayed began, as well as the actual work of setting, for the required use, the exhibit coaches. It was apparent that large expenditures would be incurred—if the enterprise was to be carried thru in an effective way—and no Federal funds being available for the purpose, and the opportunities for good appearing to be so great,—private influences, of voluntary character, immediately became effective and concrete, and undertook to handle the situation. A private non-profit corporation was created and organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, and designated as the American Heritage Foundation. The following named were selected as officers and trustees of the Foundation: Thomas D'A. Brophy, President; Louis A. Novins, Vice President and Secretary; James G. Blaine, Treasurer; and Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, composed of forty-two members, and charged with the duty of administering the undertaking. The Foundation's Historical Consultant is Dr. Frank Monaghan; while William A. Coblenz has acted as Liaison Officer for the Attorney General. Supervising the Train's operations are three men who were engaged in the work of the Victory Train, carrying historic exhibits during World War II, namely, J. Edward Shugrue, formerly Director of Motion Pictures and Special Events for the War Finance Division of the Treasury Department, and his associate, Alfred E. Rowe; and Walter H. S. O'Brien, formerly Executive Officer of the Railroad Unit of the Treasury's War Finance Division, in charge of train operations. The designing and installation work as regards the exhibits has been done by Edward H. Burdick, of Edward H. Burdick Associates, Inc., and a staff of experts.

Upon its organization, the American Heritage Foundation took over, and has handled the enterprise, the Department of
Justice, the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and other Federal agencies, meanwhile, cooperating. The completion of the exhibit coaches, the procurement of other needed equipment for the Train, the selection, approval, and assembling of the required exhibits, and their protective treatment and installation, the arrangement of the Train's extensive itinerary, with programs interlocking with those of local character; these features, plus many more, imposed a tremendous task on the Foundation staff; but everything has been met, with the aid of various assisting agencies.

The three exhibit coaches have been furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; the three Pullmans have been provided by the Pullman Company; and the baggage coach by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. The Train is drawn by a 2000-horse-power Diesel engine, coming from the American Locomotive Company. The exterior of the Train is white, with a red and blue stripe, and a gold American eagle in the center; while on the end doors appear the great seal of the United States and that of the American Heritage Foundation. Experienced persons are in charge of the exhibits, and high-class, efficient railroad men operate the Train.

The necessary funds for all this have been procured from private sources. It is expected that the direct cost will be something like one million dollars. In addition, large sums—running into many millions more—are being raised and expended for the execution of local patriotic programs throughout the country, the same to be climaxed with the Train's arrival in the respective cities where stops are to be made. The exhibition of the precious instruments and flags will constitute a fitting feature in the local effort. The community radio, screen, church, school, club, and other like agencies are being effectively enlisted in this work.

The avowed purposes of this great venture may be said—in their major imports—to be of several-fold character. One is to bring home to the American people the vital story of the age-old fight for free institutions and the free exercise of the democratic process in government; or, in the words of the Foundation, "to re-create awareness of our heritage." The great landmarks in the forward march of freedom—beginning so many centuries ago, and moving onward to Plymouth Rock, New England, Virginia, and the other points of American settlement and colonization, and thence on to the Revolution and the birth and maintenance of the Republic—will thus be most effectively dramatized for the benefit of all. Another primary objective sought is the combating of the many subversive and dangerous activities and influences now current in our midst so antagonistic to our form of government, our freedoms, and our manner of life. In the further language of the Foundation, a purpose involved is "to arouse interest in safeguarding and improving the elements of American democracy." By the exhibition of these great trophies of liberty and constitutional government, it is hoped that there will be, in large measure, a re-rededication, a reconsecration, by the general body of our citizens, to the cause and principles underlying our democratic-republican form of government, and which is ours today by reason of the sacrifices of our Nation's founders and preservers, and by virtue of the long and weary struggles through the centuries for freedom as achieved and represented by these sacred texts. Through the local agencies of exposition in all the urban communities visited there will be given the fullest notice and information concerning the community celebrations and the Train. To quote the Foundation, its program deals only with "our heritage of political and democratic ideals, institutions, and forms. It has nothing to do with our economic system."

This may be sufficient to indicate what is projected and hoped for in this extraordinary and most praiseworthy enterprise. The implications as to all of this may be surmised.

**Itinerary**

Now, as to the itinerary of the Freedom Train. It began on the 17th day of September, 1947, in Philadelphia, the birthplace of the nation and American independence, and on the 160th anniversary of the signing of our Federal Constitution in that city. Thence, the journey moved eastward through New Jersey, New York, and the New England States; whence it turned southward and reached Washington at midnight on Wednesday, November 26th, for a stay of two days—Thanksgiving Day and November 28. During the winter months
the Train has been traveling through the Southern States, including Texas, from which State—during the month of February—it will proceed to Arizona, California, and the West Coast. The Train will continue to pass through, and to make stops in, other States of the West, and will face eastward to complete, through the remaining Commonwealths of the Union, the long, long journey involved.

The Train is scheduled to make stops at more than 300 of the more important cities and centers of the country, scattered throughout the 48 States; and the entire distance to be covered is estimated to be more than 33,000 miles. One year’s operation is projected, but it is hoped that this period will be substantially extended, as the present stops of the Train are wholly insufficient to accommodate the great number of persons who strive to visit the Train.

The Exhibits

This brings us to the very pertinent inquiry, “What exhibits are on the Freedom Train?” The included items have been carefully selected by a committee headed by John Foster Dulles, and are cataloged by the Foundation. There follows a list of the documents, texts, and flags so carried, as thus furnished; the same being grouped under the headings as hereinafter shown. The limits of this article will not permit the inclusion of explanatory texts accompanying the listing of the exhibits as published by the Foundation; but the listings speak for themselves. The various eras and movements covered are shown by the headings hereinafter set forth, and the sources from which the exhibits have been procured —on loan—appear in parentheses following the enumerations.

The Beginnings

1. Letter by Christopher Columbus on the Discovery of America, 1493. (Mrs. Marshall Ludington Brown and the Princeton University Library.)
2. Thirteenth Century Manuscript of Magna Carta. (John H. Scheide Library.)

Stirrings of Freedom in Colonial America

3. The Mayflower Compact. (Library of Congress.)

The Struggle for Independence

5. Declaration of the Nine Colonies, 1765. (Library of Congress.)
7. Declaration of the People Against Governor Berkeley. (Colonial Williamsburg and the Institute of Early American History and Culture.)
8. Letter of Caesar Rodney dated July 4, 1776, describing the Voting of Independence. (Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.)
11. Original Letter of Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane transmitting Certified Copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation to the King of Prussia, Feb. 14, 1777. (Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach.)
12. Contemporary Manuscript Copy of the Declaration of Independence Attested and Signed by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane. (Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach.)
13. A Contemporary Manuscript Copy of the Articles of Confederation Attested and Signed by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane. (Mr. Philip H. Rosenbach.)

Fight for Freedom

15. Thomas Paine’s The Crisis, 1776. (Colonel Richard Gimbel.)
16. Paul Revere’s Commission as Official Messenger. (Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.)
17. Original Orders of the Continental Congress Increasing the Powers of General Washington. (Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.)
18. Letter of George Washington to Gouverneur Morris Describing Conditions at Winter Headquarters in 1780. (Dr. Frank Monaghan.)
19. First Account of the Battle of Lexington. (John H. Schneide Library.)
20. “Glorious News” from Yorktown. (Mrs. Frank Monaghan.)
21. The Treaty of Paris, 1783. (National Archives.)

Religious Freedom

22. President Washington’s “To Bigotry No Sanction” Letter. (Mr. Howard L. Milkman.)
25. The Bay Psalm Book: The First Book Printed in the North American Colonies. (Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.)

The Achievement of the Constitution

26. The Federalist, 1788. (Mr. Henry Bradley Martin.)
27. John Jay’s Original Corrected Manuscript Draft of Federalist Paper No. 5. (Mr. William Jay Iselin.)
29. Washington’s Own Copy of the Constitution, 1787. (National Archives.)
30. Journal of the Constitutional Convention Showing Entry for August 20, 1787, when the Habeas Corpus Clause was Suggested for Inclusion in the Constitution. (Library of Congress.)
32. Pennsylvania's Ratification of the Federal Constitution, 1789. (National Archives.)

The Bill of Rights—A Charter of Liberties
33. The Bill of Rights, 1789. (National Archives.)
34. George Mason's Draft of the Declaration of Rights to be Proposed by the Virginia Convention as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, June 1788. (Library of Congress.)
35. Official Manuscript List of Proposed Amendments Protecting Civil Liberties Submitted by Virginia with Her Ratification of the Constitution, 1789. (National Archives.)
36. Congress' Working Drafts of the First Amendments to the Constitution—the Bill of Rights, 1789. (National Archives.)
37. Congressional Resolution that the President submit First Proposed Amendments to States, 1789. (National Archives.)
38. Virginia's Ratification of the Bill of Rights, 1791. (National Archives.)

Alexander Hamilton
41. Alexander Hamilton's Original Manuscript Outline of Subjects of Part of The Federalist, 1788. (Library of Congress.)
42. Alexander Hamilton's Original Manuscript Draft of His Report on the Public Credit, 1790. (Library of Congress.)

The Flag
44. William Colbreath's Manuscript Account of the First Known Military Raising of the American Flag, August 3, 1777. (Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.)
45. Original Manuscript of "The Star Spangled Banner," (Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore.)

Washington's Leadership
46. Washington's Revolutionary War Account Book Written in His Own Hand, 1775-83. (Treasury Department.)
47. President Washington's Farewell Address, 1796. (New York State Library, Albany.)

Emancipation and Reconciliation
48. Abraham Lincoln's Draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, July 14, 1862. (Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.)
49. The Emancipation Proclamation. (National Archives.)
50. Senate Version of Joint Resolution Proposing Amendments to Abolish Slavery, 1864. (National Archives.)
51. Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863. (Library of Congress.)
52. Letter of Henry Laurens of South Carolina Attacking Slavery, August 14, 1776. (Mr. Frederick R. Kirkland.)
53. General Robert E. Lee's Letter accepting the Presidency of Washington College, August 24, 1865. (Washington and Lee University.)
54. Abraham Lincoln's Baltimore Address, April 18, 1864. (Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.)

Women's Rights
55. Petition of the National Women's Suffrage Association to Congress, 1873. (National Archives.)
56. Petition of Matilda Hindman Asking Congress not to Disenfranchise Utah Women, 1874. (National Archives.)
57. The Nineteenth Amendment—The Joint Resolution of Congress Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution Extending the Right of Suffrage to Women, 1919. (National Archives.)

Freedom Follows the Flag
58. The Northwest Ordinance, 1787. (National Archives.)
59. Original Letter from President McKinley to William Howard Taft, President of the Philippine Commission, 1900. (National Archives.)
60. Proclamation of the Independence of the Philippines, signed by President Harry S. Truman, 1946. (National Archives.)
61. Original Letter of President Theodore Roosevelt to Secretary of War William Howard Taft in regard to Keeping our Promise to Get Out of Cuba, 1907. (National Archives.)
62. Proclamation of Richard P. Leary, Naval Governor of the Isle of Guam, Abolishing Slavery and Peonage, 1900. (National Archives.)

Inspiration of American Freedom to Other Peoples
63. Original Letter of the Marquis de Lafayette to General Washington, 1788. (Lafayette College Library—Collection of the American Friends of Lafayette.)
64. Original Letter of Thaddeus Kosciuszko to General Nathanael Greene, 1786. (Museum of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, Chicago.)
66. Miranda, the Father of South American Freedom, Appeals to President John Adams for Aid from the United States, 1798. (The New York Historical Society.)
67. Original Letter of Louis Kossuth to President Fillmore, 1852. (National Archives.)
American Memorabilia

68. Deborah Gannett's Deposition in Her Claim for a Pension for Revolutionary War Service, 1818. (National Archives.)

69. Patrick Henry's Instructions to George Rogers Clark on Defense of the Northwest Territory. (National Archives.)

70. Letter from John Paul Jones to Gouverneur Morris. (U. S. Naval Academy Museum.)

71. Claim for Pension for Service on Submarine in the American Revolution. (National Archives.)

72. American-Canadian Friendship. (National Archives.)

73. Benjamin Franklin's Own Epitaph in His Own Hand. (Col. Richard Gimbel.)

74. The Tribute of France to the Memory of Dr. Franklin. (Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University.)

75. The Thanks of the Congress of the United States to the French Nation, March 2, 1791. (Mr. Frederick R. Kirkland.)

76. Jefferson's Letter of June 17, 1785, from Paris to James Monroe Praising America. (Mr. Laurence Gouverneur Hoes.)

77. Letter of John Jay to John Trumbull in Which is Cointed the Word "Americanize," October, 1779. (Mr. William Jay Iselin.)

78. Original Letter in Siamese from King Mongkut of Siam Offering to Send a Gift of Elephants to the President of the United States, 1861. (National Archives.)

79. Andrew Jackson's Letter to the Secretary of War Describing the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. (National Archives.)

80. Longbook of the U. S. Frigate 'Constitution," 1815. (National Archives.)

81. Eleven Treasury Bonds Dating from 1779 through 1847, Each Symbolizing the Financial Support of the American People for the Extension and the Preservation of Freedom. (Treasury Department.)

82. Letter of December 28, 1908, from Secretary of State Elihu Root to President Theodore Roosevelt and the President's Message to Congress on January 4, 1909, Regarding the Remission of Boxer Indemnity Funds. (National Archives.)

83. Land Scrip Issued to New York for the Establishment of a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, 1862. (National Archives.)

Freedom of the Press


96. John Peter Zenger's New York Weekly Journal No. 93, August 18, 1735. (Library of Congress.)


98. The North Briton, No. 45, April 23, 1763. (Library of Congress.)


100. An Essay on the Liberty of the Press by George Hay, 1799. (Library of Congress.)


103. Letter from Thomas Jefferson to Edward Carrington, January 16, 1787. (Library of Congress.)

The Nations United

104. Declaration by the United Nations, 1942. (Department of State.)

105. The United Nations Charter, 1945. (Department of State.)

Fight for Freedom—World War II

106. Proclamation of an Unlimited National Emergency, May 27, 1941. (National Archives.)

107. The Selection of General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander of the Allied Invasion of Western Europe. (General Dwight D. Eisenhower.)

108. Agreement for the Invasion of Western Europe. (Franklin D. Roosevelt Library.)

109. Congratulations from the Secretary of War to the Supreme Commander. (War Department.)

110. Last Message from Corregidor. (War Department.)

111. "Merry Christmas" from Bastogne. (War Department.)

112. Admiral Spruance Reports on Operations at Iwo Jima. (Navy Department.)

113. Admiral Halsey's Report on Naval Action in Philippine Waters. (Navy Department.)

114. Admiral Nimitz's Battle Report of Midway. (Navy Department.)

115. Secretary of the Navy Knox Praises the United States Marine Corps. (United States Marine Corps.)


117. President Roosevelt's Tribute to Captain Colm Kelly. (National Archives.)

Freedom Triumphs

118. General Clark's Victory Message. (General Mark W. Clark.)

119. Instrument of Surrender of Japanese Forces in the Philippine Islands. (National Archives.)

120. Surrender of Japanese Forces on Truk. (National Archives.)

121. Germany Surrenders Unconditionally. (National Archives.)

122. Surrender of Japanese Forces on Wake Island. (National Archives.)

123. Surrender of Japanese Forces in the Ryukyus. (National Archives.)

124. Log of the USS "Missouri"—Japanese Surrender. (Navy Department.)

125. General Eisenhower's Personal Flag. (General Dwight D. Eisenhower.)

126. Commodore Matthew C. Perry's Flag, Flown on his Flagship at time of Opening up of Japan, and Displayed on USS "Missouri"
Mayflower Compact

From the foregoing list of exhibits it will be noted that the first American document included is the Mayflower Compact, the simple but all-embracing agreement drafted and signed by the Pilgrims on the "Mayflower," in Cape Cod Bay, on November 11, O. S. (November 21, N. S.), 1620; the same being a copy of the famous document as published in John Mourt's "Relation," published in 1622, and carrying the first printed account, in English, of the voyage of the Pilgrims to the New World. (In passing, it may be observed that the Compact also is to be found in the famous "Bradford Manuscript," a history of the earlier years of the Plymouth Colony, written by William Bradford, long-time Governor of the Colony. This book or manuscript, in his own handwriting, is in perpetual custody of a public library in Boston, and was not available for purposes of the Freedom Train.) The Mayflower Compact was, indeed, the first instrument formally adopted in all the Western Hemisphere providing for the establishment of free government; and, in its essential features, it contained all of the provisions required for such a government: that is to say, agreement by all concerned for the enactment and maintenance of laws, and the selection of officials, for the government of all, under full equality and freedom, with the pledge of complete obedience and loyalty on the part of all. Under this grass-roots instrument the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, were wisely governed for many years, and until their colony was blended with other Massachusetts colonies. In truth, it may be said that our Federal Constitution (the Nation's gyroscope) was an elaboration of the simple principles and provisions of the Compact; and by eminent historians has been so declared.

The Freedom Pledge

In connection with the operation of the Freedom Train and the execution of the local programs involved, a Freedom Pledge has been formulated, which is signed by visitors of the Train, and voiced by patriotic citizens. The text of the Pledge follows:

I am an American. A free American.
Free to speak—without fear;
Free to worship God in my own way;
Free to stand for what I think right;
Free to oppose what I believe wrong;
Free to choose those who govern my country.
This heritage of Freedom I pledge to uphold
For myself and all mankind.

Some Observations

It has developed that the time allocated to various points where the Freedom Train stops is not sufficient to permit large numbers who strive to visit the Train, to do so. This is most disappointing to those thus frustrated; and the situation should be remedied. The writer has ventured to suggest to the Foundation the wisdom of increasing the time period of the itinerary adequately to permit longer stays at the various points of contact—thus assuring opportunity to greater numbers to visit the Train and see the exhibits carried. Instead of the limitation of one year for the time planned for the Train's journey, it might be well to extend the period to two years—or more, if needed—so that a much larger total of our people could be accommodated. An extension of time, of course, must chiefly depend on the amount of funds which may be raised for the Train's operation; and as the project is being financed from private sources, the generosity, which has thus far been evinced, may have its limitations. Possibly a Federal appropriation might be authorized by Congress for the additional expense required.

No true American can view these epoch-making documents without experiencing a quickened and revitalized love for, and loyalty to, the institutions of his country; or without renewed determination to do all within his power to merit, protect, preserve, and pass on to the future, the heritage of
freedom—which in the slow processes of time and struggle—has come to him and his fellow-citizens.

A study of the documents and texts carried will reveal—in most vivid manner—the grim and age-old struggle for liberty and the rights of the individual man that began, in concrete way, with Magna Carta in 1512 A.D., and culminated in the American Declaration of Independence and our Federal Constitution and its Bill of Rights, nearly three centuries later. The efforts thus put forth were always for a government of law rather than a government of men. Only in our Constitution and its amendments, providing for the rights and privileges of our people, and thru the admirable system of checks and balances thus set up in organic and enduring form, has there ever been established, anywhere, an adequate government of law—the nearest approach on Earth to a government of, by, and for the people. Any lapses or failures we may know or experience arise from lacks of administration rather than in any inadequacies of the Constitution itself. The trouble with the World today; the trouble which brought about the waging of the two globe-embracing wars of the generation now ending; indeed, the trouble which has plagued mankind through the past—has been due, primarily, to the fact that there were governments by men, rather than governments by law. Not alone have economic needs and rivalries been the cause of war, though oftentimes they are such cause, and at other times they have been exploited as the cause. The ambitions of powerful captains and rulers, all too often, have been the mainsprings of conquest and tyranny. Arbitrary or despotic power has always brought the disregard of the rights of others—both at home and abroad. Governments by men and totalitarian rule have always spelled dictatorships and tyrannies; and such governments—from times immemorial—have waged cruel and relentless war, and brought death, destruction, desolation, and sorrow to the human race. Hence, so long as there shall exist, anywhere, dictatorships and totalitarian forms of government, there will be wars; and not until there are everywhere removed these causes of war, may we expect bloody strifes to cease. While it is the duty of free nations to do everything possible—with the best tools available—to bring about the conditions of permanent peace and security throughout the globe, such nations must not permit themselves to be lulled, by false hopes, into fatal neglect and insecurity. Until causes, rather than symptoms, are adequately treated, there can be no hope for universal freedom and worldwide and enduring peace. In their efforts to achieve peace, all those who sincerely desire it, should be governed by a wise realism, as well as by a strong desire to deal with justice for all.

Twice within the memory of those who live today, our America—as we are pleased to call our country—under the free institutions, incentives, and systems obtaining under our manner of life and mode of government, became strong and powerful, beyond all precedent, and constituted the greatest single factor in saving the World from being conquered and enslaved by dictators and despotic might. It is but natural, therefore, that we, of America, who believe in its laws, institutions, and way of living, are of the deep and abiding conviction that the safety of the future lies in the knowledge and effective application, in all other lands, of the essential principles underlying these laws and institutions. In the very nature of the case we cannot undertake to impose on others the establishment of governments embodying these principles; but must trust, under our system of freedom, that the light which oppressed nations and peoples may receive from our uplifted torch shall enable them to find their way. The brightness and enduring quality of this beacon depend on the strength and patriotism of our citizens; and, beyond question, this strength and this patriotism are increased by everything that yields to us a wider knowledge and keener appreciation of our history, heritage, and institutions. In the effort to revitalize the story of the struggle for freedom and the birth, maintenance, and preservation of our nation, and in the endeavor to bring about a new consecration to the purposes, ideals, and destiny of the Republic—the Freedom Train is privileged to play an important part. The thanks of all our people are certainly due to those who, by their time, thought, money, and labors have made the Freedom Train possible.
Conclusion

Finally, it may be said that the idea and purpose of this patriotic enterprise are of the most outstanding character; indeed, without precedent in all history. The Freedom Train—carrying, as it does—so many sacred texts of liberty and free institutions—may be said to be an Itinerant Shrine, a Holy of Holies, a veritable American Ark of the Covenant. Certainly, in this era of world confusion and perplexity, with the questions of permanent peace and security unsolved—the truths and lessons embodied in the memorials and items carried on the Freedom Train should be brought home to the American people in the most effective way possible; and to this end the privilege of visiting the Train and viewing the exhibits should be freely accorded and fully availed of. In the spirit of these documents—as well as in their letter—the American nation was founded, and has grown to unprecedented and enduring greatness. Yet there are those who would destroy all this by the substitution of alien forms of government, with the inevitable loss of all the precious freedoms which Americans know.

Of a truth, the “Freedom Train” is a great undertaking; and the American people should do everything within their power to make it a great success.

The first official book on the subject of the priceless documents borne by the Freedom Train on its long journey and its visits to three hundred American cities which has come to our attention, is HERITAGE OF FREEDOM by Frank Monaghan. It is published by the Princeton University Press in cooperation with the American Heritage Foundation.

It is fortunate that this important compilation has been made by Mr. Monaghan for it will constitute a record of this remarkable journey which is now affording Americans the opportunity of viewing and studying documents pertaining to the history of our country which otherwise might never be made available to them. HERITAGE OF FREEDOM is beautifully illustrated and ranks as an historical work that all owners will be proud to possess and to preserve.

VALENTINE

A Valentine is a lovely thing
Lace wrought.
Countless destinies within its web
Are caught.
Invisible is its cord, fiercely strong
Its knot.

FRANCES B. HASKELL,
Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter,
Medford, Massachusetts.
Oldest Statue of George Washington

BY THOMAS CLEMONS

OLDEST STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN EXISTENCE. THE FIGURE WAS ONCE USED TO ADVERTISE A CIGAR STORE!

Noble and serene he stands, gazing straight ahead, as if he sees in the distance an America proud and great.

Oldest statue of George Washington in existence and hewn from native woods, the gigantic figure stands 9 feet 5 inches tall and weighs 800 pounds. But let’s go back to the beginning, and see how the statue came into being.

In 1770, American patriots began to feel it high time something be done to honor William Pitt, British statesman who was fighting to help the Colonists win political and economic freedom. Pitt’s ringing speeches in Parliament were fanning the flame of independence and arousing the embittered settlers to action against English tyrants who taxed and robbed the colonies, right and left.

The American patriots decided to erect a statue of Pitt. But immediately many Colonials, fearing royal wrath, suggested a statue of King George III also be erected, as a diplomatic gesture. After wrangling for a time, the Colonists raised 1500 pounds, 1000 of which were to be used for the likeness of George III and the remainder for the statue of Pitt. Colonial leaders believed no American sculptor was skillful enough to make the two statues and so the money was turned over to Joseph Wilson, of the London Academy of Royal Arts, who made the figures, casting them in metal. The statues were shipped to America and King George III, astride his favorite horse, was placed in Battery Park, New York City, Pitt’s likeness was placed elsewhere in the city.

But the statue of King George was destined to remain in Battery Park only seven years. On July 9, 1776, only five days after the Declaration of Independence was signed, a surging crowd of Colonial patriots pulled down the statue, carted it away and melted it into bullets to be used in the fight for American freedom. General Washington, hearing of the incident, said, “Although I doubt not that these people felt they were acting in the best interests of the State... Soldiers might better leave such actions to the proper authorities.” Immediately afterward, a group of Tory sympathizers tore down and demolished the statue of Pitt.

Now that George III was melted into bullets, leaving behind a perfectly good pedestal, what could be more fitting than the erection of a statue of General Washington—placed on the pedestal formerly occupied by the English monarch?

William Sullivan has sometimes been called a better patriot than sculptor. Be that as it may, it was he who carved from wood a likeness of General Washington and placed it on the old base in Battery Park, 1792. The General was depicted wearing the Continental Army uniform, with blue coat, buff breeches, riding boots and a cocked hat. He wore fringed epaulets and had a small watch-fob hanging from his right-hand front pocket. He had ruffles on his shirt front and lace on his cuffs.

The wooden statue must have been wonderfully oiled and waxed, for it withstood outdoor climatic rigors a half-century—51 years to be exact. Then, in 1843, Battery
Park had a face-lifting. No longer was the big wooden figure considered stylish enough for promenaders. Something more modern was desired and so the statue was removed.

A short time later, the massive work was sold at auction, being bought by M. Jacques, a curio dealer, who in turn sold it to a Mr. Schiff. He sold the statue to Theodore Bold, from whom it was purchased by Joseph Liebman, in 1892.

During this period of changing ownership, the statue had a brief hour of glory, when it was placed on display at the Triumphal Arch in Washington Square. The occasion was the Centennial of 1889.

During the next two decades, the statue was to be used in ways never intended by its sculptor. For a time, it lay buried in the basement of a barber shop. Then it appeared before a second barber shop, where it was used to advertise haircuts and shaves. Finally the figure was mounted on the sidewalk before a cigar store, the owner no doubt thinking Washington better than a wooden Indian, for advertising tobacco!

It was here that Senator T. Coleman DuPont, of Wilmington, Delaware, saw the figure and determined to restore it to a place of dignity. He bought the statue, shipped it to Wilmington and in October, 1912, presented it to the Historical Society of Delaware, located in the Old Town Hall on Market Street. After a local artist had spent several weeks restoring the faded colors and patching accumulated nicks and scratches, the statue was placed on exhibition in the Historical Society Museum, where it has ever since occupied a place of honor.

Hundreds of visitors come to the Museum each year, to view the wealth of historical objects on display. Every item has a special significance, linking present and past and many are priceless heirlooms handed down through nearly three centuries. But no other exhibit appeals to visitors so much as does the statue of General Washington. Everybody stops before the sculpture and stands as if hypnotized by it. Awe-struck visitors, when leaving, nearly always take a final look at the General, as if expecting him to say farewell.

A Friendly Editorial

T

HE following appeared in the Trenton (New Jersey) Times-Advertiser under date of Sunday, November 16, 1947. It shows that good local publicity can be obtained if the chapter members are alert and persuasive:

"International Night, a venture in neighborly understanding, will be staged for a second year in the War Memorial Building tomorrow evening. Trenton and Pennington Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution again will sponsor the event, from which last year's audience of more than 800 persons derived a great deal of cultural enjoyment and educational benefit.

"The idea of International Night is to provide sympathetic appreciation of the various racial and national strains of which community life in Trenton and vicinity is composed. Folk dancing, traditional songs and other colorful features will be presented by groups representing Greek, Chinese, Italian, Polish, Hungarian, Scotch, Negro, Russian and French segments of our common heritage.

"It is hard to conceive a more effective way of emphasizing the diversified origins from which American civilization itself has sprung. Our local D. A. R. Chapters are performing an extremely useful function in thus stressing the interpretative background of America's time-honored motto, 'E Pluribus Unum'—out of many, one. Were it to spread from community to community, that friendly concept might easily be the stepping-stone to lasting peace."
Ideals are Jewels!
BY MARGUERITE SCHONDAU

THE postman arrives at the home of a new member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He delivers a small package, wrapped with care and a certain protected precision. The package is opened with eager fingers! The display of the insignia pin of recognition of the Daughters of the American Revolution seems to immediately crystallize an ideal into being, for this is the connecting jewelled link between the wearer and this great organization of American women.

Insignia proclaims recognition. True it is that a significant emblem establishes an attainment. So it is with the organization and its influence likewise—made so through daily deeds of accomplishment by American women—all of which has a telling effect upon the warp and woof of activity for womanhood throughout the land.

The small package, received with such anticipation, has come from the firm of J. E. Caldwell and Company of Philadelphia, the Society's official jewelers and stationers since 1916. (Early orders show dates as far back as 1891.)

The Daughters of the American Revolution are not only supplied with recognition pins for members (each engraved with national number) but ancestral bars may be had as well, each engraved with ancestor's name. National, State and Chapter recognition emblems are furnished. Interesting among these is the jewelled badge of insignia worn by the President General—a work of art—designed by the official jewelers. The workmanship is both artistic and beautiful, set with 44 diamonds and 20 sapphires. When in office, the President General wears this full-sized exquisitely jewelled insignia upon occasions but it is the property of the National Society and is worn by each incumbent. In recent years the Society has presented to its outgoing President General a miniature of this beautiful pin—a gem of a gift—well earned by those who have served the Society faithfully and well as President General for the three-year
term. The National Officers' emblems have been distinctively designed to convey the duties of official position. Pride of ownership and trusteeship go hand in hand, it is needless to state, when these significant emblems are worn by those so elected, for these badges are symbols of a labor of love and service and they represent reward, for no monetary payment nor the privilege of an expense account is granted to any member of the President General's cabinet.

The official blue and white ribbon, also emblematic of office and the President General's stationery, which carries communications into the homes of thousands of members, are furnished through our jewelers.

Oftentimes it is of interest to glance about and observe, at first hand, the intermediaries who produce these symbols. Founded by a man who made ideals of jewels, J. E. Caldwell of Poughkeepsie, New York, a watchmaker by trade, with a vision for the beautiful, established in the year of 1839, in Philadelphia, the firm that now boasts "A Century on Chestnut Street."

A visit to this establishment is gratifying to a Daughter of the American Revolution. One becomes instantly cognizant of that superior type of integrity of purpose, which exemplifies an ideal. This store stands as a living, vital enterprise and gives to the world objects of beauty in a way that will endure.

The salesrooms are designed in the elegance of French Regence style and the quiet artistry of display provides an atmosphere of harmony and beauty. It is not beauty alone which furnishes the ideal, in this respect, to the spectator but somehow one gathers a feeling of faith and strength in the America which has borne this record of perpetuation through substantial methods, for, four generations of the family have preserved and expanded the fine traditions of the founder.

To glimpse "behind the lines" proves interesting. It is here that an expert and carefully chosen staff of 275 artisans, executives and clerical personnel operate with skill, each in his own profession. Again it is that ideals of purpose have been considered as is represented by this selective group of men and women.

Activities seem to become more unified when one is shown the completely equipped photographic studio, the intricacies of the plaster cast system of molding rare jewelry designs and the fully-staffed and equipped post office within the establishment to handle all business with the outside world.

The tug of the "tie that binds" is felt when one sees engravers busily working on ancestral bars for the Daughters of the American Revolution and upon realization that it is from this post office that thousands of packages are wrapped, each with the mysterious quality of perfection, conveying to members from coast to coast the power of an ideal!
Time Turns Back at Stony Brook

BY LORINE LETCHER BUTLER

As one leaves a smooth motor road along the North Shore of Long Island and enters the village of Stony Brook, one drives straight back into the Eighteenth Century. For this 300-year-old place of 1000 inhabitants has recently been recreated as an ideal village of the colonial era.

Facing the village green where century-old trees wave their branches in approval and looking out towards Long Island Sound, the shopping center curves about Half Hill Road on its becoming eminence; and beginning with the firehouse, a two-story structure of brick and hand-hewn shingles—complete with iron balcony and shuttered windows—and ending with the Community Service Station at the other end of the semi-circle, the public buildings and shops conform to the colonial type of architecture. There is no suggestion of monotony, however, as each structure has its own individuality of outline and material. Brick fronts are interspersed among gleaming white shingled walls—but all conform to the general plan of early American design.

The filling station is an architectural triumph, as this garish adjunct of modern life merges into the colonial picture as a white-shingled cottage with a row of low stone wells in front—the gasoline pumps in proper disguise. Utility again happily defers to architectural plan with the laying underground of electric light wires, so no unsightly poles mar the view. Street lamps are of appropriate lantern design. Service entrance to all shops and buildings are on a back street and the exit to the firehouse is also at the rear, giving the engines unobstructed access to the street in either direction.

Dominating the street scene is the post office that rises in pillared dignity among the low buildings. There is the traditional cupola and the gold eagle that spreads across its facade is a significant adornment. Photo murals cover the walls of the interior, and the horse-and-buggy scenes of Stony Brook are decorative reminders of another day.

Shade trees line the sidewalk and a bench beneath them in front of a shop invites the villagers to rest a while or stop for a bit of gossip. It is all quiet and leisurely and so complete is the atmosphere of colonial America, that one almost expects to meet ladies in bouffant skirts and caps bustling out of the shops or see gentlemen in knee breeches sitting on the bench under the trees discussing over their pipes the new tax on tea.

The rejuvenation of Stony Brook is the result of a dream of two of its beloved citizens, the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Melville. Inspired by the restoration of Williamsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Melville envisioned the re-creation of Stony Brook as a colonial village. It remained, however, for their son, Ward Melville, to make the dream come true. He financed the reconstruction after having obtained the approval of his fellow citizens. The work began in 1941. It is now a community project, Mr. Melville having presented the deeds to the properties to the Stony Brook Community Fund, which was created to administer the affairs of the center. And economically the plan has flourished.

In the 300 years of its existence Stony Brook had become a run-down, nondescript village. Buildings were of various architectural periods, or no period at all. Sturdy shingled old houses of typical Long Island construction were interesting relics of the early days and among them rose Victorian mansions of elaborate ornamentation. One such mansion was demolished to make way for the colonial village.

Business went on as usual during Stony Brook’s reconstruction, as the shopping center was built anew. A hill was partially excavated and houses were moved or demolished during the process. One ancient house was cut half in two, each section being moved to another location and restored as a charming colonial dwelling. And when the work on the shopping center was completed the merchants moved into their new places and the old stores were torn away.

The Suffolk Museum is one of the high points of interest in the colonial picture. The main part of the museum was originally the firehouse. An old house of native stone
was moved and joined to it and the front of the firehouse was faced with similar stone. The museum is not only a place of historic relics but a sort of community center for present day activities. An important exhibition of the paintings of William Sidney Mount, famed Long Island artist of the last century, is followed by an exhibition by contemporary artists. Classes in art are conducted here both for adults and children and there are courses in natural history held on the second floor, where a large collection of mounted birds and animals affords ready illustration. There is also a library in a proper setting of colonial furniture and background, with lithographs of Mount paintings on the walls.

Among the cherished relics of the museum is a map of Long Island dated 1790, with excerpts from the diary of George Washington, who toured the Island during that year. Near the entrance the visitor sees the wheels of the famous portable studio of W. S. Mount, who was born in nearby Setauket but lived most of his life in Stony Brook. It was scenes about Stony Brook that were most often depicted by this first American genre painter, whose works are now treasured in the Metropolitan Museum, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the Corcoran Gallery and other museums of the country. A notable collection of Mount paintings is possessed by Mr. and Mrs. Ward Melville.

While Mount painted many renowned portraits he is best known for his homely subjects of life in his time. “Dancing on the Barn Floor,” “Bargaining for a Horse,” “Raffling the Goose,” “Farmers Nooning,” and “Eel-Spearing at Setauket,” are typical works. The Mount house in Stony Brook is proudly pointed out not only as the home of Stony Brook's most famous citizen but also as the home of Micah Hawkins, who wrote the first American opera. There is a tradition that the Hawkins-Mount house was built with pirate gold, the first Hawkins ancestor having found a chest of pirate's treasure in the harbor and with it he bought 3000 acres of land from the
Indians and in 1757 erected the long shingled house with its many tiny-paned windows.

Dating back to Stony Brook’s beginnings, yet keeping step with time, are the Three Village Inn and the old grist mill. The mill, built in 1699, is the oldest water mill on Long Island which has remained in continuous operation. Its corn meal and flour are as much in demand today as when Adam Smith, its first miller, supplied his Long Island neighbors.

It was another Smith—Jonas, “Rich Jonas,” a shipbuilder—who lived in the old house that is now the popular Three Village Inn. Built in 1730, the house was handy to Jonas’ store and warehouses and to the docks where his boats landed with their cargoes of rum and molasses. As a modern tearoom famed for its cuisine, the Three Village Inn retains its Eighteenth Century atmosphere. Its name is derived from the three adjoining villages, Stony Brook, Setauket and Old Field, who pool their interests and charm; and it was first established as a clubroom for the Three Village Garden Club which was organized some years ago among the residents of the three villages by Mrs. Frank Melville, who was noted for her interest in gardening and for furthering such work.

Mrs. Melville purchased Jonas Smith’s old house and restored it as a tearoom and Women’s Exchange for the Garden Club. The Three Village Inn retains the Women’s Exchange, where antiques, gifts, homemade breads, cakes and jellies, are sold. And frequently special exhibits and sales of handcraft are held by the members.

It is at Setauket that the old Caroline Church stands, the Episcopal church that was sponsored in 1729 by Queen Caroline, wife of George II and who presented it in 1730 with a silver communion set. During the occupation by the British troops in the Revolutionary War the Presbyterian Church was converted into a fort, with cannon mounted at the upper windows and horses stabled below. But Caroline Church was spared, the British officers and men attending services there on Sundays. It is related by Kate W. Strong, Long Island historian, that the minister, James Lyon, was not daunted by the presence of the enemy in his congregation and on one occasion he stopped his sermon to rebuke the British Colonel Hewlett when he saw through the windows British soldiers stealing his potatoes.

Caroline Church still shows the bullet marks of the battle of Setauket Green, when a band of 150 Long Islanders returned from Connecticut, where they had fled at the advance of the British, to do battle with the invaders. The party, arriving in boats, took their position behind a rock on the village green. Colonel Hewlett demanded their surrender—which was refused. Firing from both sides began and things were going well for the Long Islanders until rumors of reinforcements arriving for the British struck consternation in their midst and Colonel Parsons, their leader, withdrew from the fray. The Long Islanders departed for Connecticut in the boats that had brought them. They took with them, however, as prizes of war some of the British officers’ horses and forage.

An interesting feature of Caroline Church is its square tower that has always leaned a bit sideways. Nevertheless, it is soundly constructed and has withstood the vicissitudes of time as well as Stony Brook’s famed white oak tree, which is not the least of the three-village treasures.

The world’s largest white oak tree, it is called. And well might it be, as it towers 84 feet above the earth and with its amazing waist measure of 21 feet. The great limbs, as large as average oak trees, spread to a width of 118 feet and when the sun is low their shadow is cast across acres of land.

Stony Brook and its oak have weathered the centuries together and appropriately enough the ancient tree stands just outside the Eighteenth Century village. When the oak was young, Indians roamed beneath it and now the school children—descendants of the early settlers, and the future citizens of America—gather in reverence about it. The old oak has witnessed the making of America.

The merchants, the town officials and the trustees of the Stony Brook Community Fund, are members of the old families of Stony Brook. Villagers tell you that among its families there is only one newcomer—a family that has lived there only two generations. No other has been there for less than three generations.

The re-creation of Stony Brook as an early American village is well in keeping with its background and traditions. Time has indeed turned back at Stony Brook.
The Health Program at Kate Duncan Smith School

By E. Fredericka Beal, R. N.

Health activities on Gunter Mountain are centered at Kate Duncan Smith School, as the program is primarily school health. In each elementary grade, morning inspection for cleanliness, contagious disease, infection and injury is made by the teacher, assisted by her pupils. When necessary, the teachers send their pupils to the nurse’s office for care or isolation.

The high school pupils assigned to the nurse’s office assist with all the activities there: First Aid, simple dressings, bandaging, weighing and measuring, vision testing, immunizing, record keeping and hair cutting and styling. This experience is practical and gives the teen-age pupils good training in team work. It also shows them the problems of health work in school and how we attempt to correct them.

Weighing elementary school pupils four times during the school year and measuring them twice gives the parents the means for watching growth. Growth reports of all elementary pupils are attached to the final report card.

Nutrition is the major problem at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. Vitamin capsules, as a supplement to the regular food, are offered at school at cost price. Twenty-five pupils are given free vitamins. This has helped correct many skin and eye conditions. As many free lunches as can be provided are given in the lunch room. That is still a major problem.

Immunizations for smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria are given every year. We have not reached the 100% yet but are increasing the number given yearly. Tests for intestinal parasites are given whenever indicated and are followed with treatment if necessary.

Tests for tuberculosis are given regularly to all children of known contacts under twelve years of age. The teen-age pupils are given X-rays yearly. Thirteen pupils were referred to the chest clinic last year.

Corrections of vision and nose and throat conditions are carried, through as we are able to assist the parents. Dental corrections are needed. At the present time we are not able to secure professional help. All pupils have been supplied with tooth brushes.

The Crippled Children’s Service is very active here. There is also an active interest on the part of the parents in following up the corrections. We have excellent cooperation.

Classroom control of the common cold is achieved by the wearing of gauze masks while at school.

A pre-school clinic is held at the school every spring.

Home visits by the nurse and the teachers link the school activities and the home. They are valuable in keeping interest and bringing about the desired improvements.

This brief summary of the school health program will show something of its scope. Each year there is a definite improvement in the pupils. The morning inspection and the stressing of cleanliness by the teachers have made the student-body conscious of personal appearances. The improvements are slow but the trend is upward.

The death of Fannie Smith Tobey (Mrs. Walter Lawrence Tobey) of the John Reily Chapter of Ohio on November 4, 1947 is recorded with deep sorrow. Mrs. Tobey served as State Vice Regent of Ohio 1926-1929 and as State Regent 1929-1932. She served the National Society as Vice President General 1932-1935.
WITH the beginning of the New Year, activities at DAR National Headquarters are being directed toward the Fifty-seventh Continental Congress which will open in Constitution Hall, Monday evening, April 19.

For the first time since 1941 the annual Congress will be held in Constitution Hall during the dates specified in the By-Laws of the National Society. Last year the Congress was held in Constitution Hall but due to hotel limitations it was necessary to meet in May instead of April. The vast amount of preparation necessary to provide for a smooth running Continental Congress is already in motion and will soon reach maximum speed.

Some important departures from established program arrangements are under discussion, with a view to improving the program for the Congress. It is believed that delegates and alternates, and others who will attend the meetings, will welcome them with enthusiasm.

PROGRAM FORECAST

Sunday—April 18
2:00 P. M.—Memorial Service in Hall.
Pilgrimage to Arlington and Mount Vernon.

Monday—April 19
8:30 P. M.—Formal opening of the Congress.

Tuesday—April 20
9:30 A. M.—Reports of National Officers.
Afternoon free for state and committee meetings.
8:30 P. M.—President General’s Reception.
Pages’ Dance—Mayflower Hotel.

Wednesday—April 21
9:30 A. M.—Business meeting.
2:00 P. M.—National Defense program.
7:30 P. M.—Reports of State Regents.
Nominations.

Thursday—April 22
Voting—Business meetings morning and afternoon.
8:30 P. M.—Program and report of the Tellers.

Friday—April 23
9:30 A. M.—Business meeting and adjournment of Congress.
7:30 P. M.—Banquet—Mayflower Hotel.

Anne Tuohy,
Chairman of Program.
Illinois Goes A-Caravaning

BY ARMINDA WOOD JEFFREYS

It has long been the custom in Illinois for the State Officers and Chairmen of the Daughters of the American Revolution to visit each autumn the seven divisions of the State organization. The object of these visits is to instruct chapter officers and chairmen as to the manner in which the National program of the society is to be carried out in Illinois.

Although in the earlier history of Illinois D. A. R., a few visits were scattered in what was then ten divisions, it was not until in 1927 that an organized plan was scheduled. Mrs. William J. Sweeney, the State Regent at that time, commissioned her Vice Regent, Mrs. Riggs, to plan these meetings. They traveled to Paris, Charleston, DuQuoin, Greenville, Ottawa, Geneseo, Rochelle, Kan-kakee, Carthage, Jacksonville and Streator that year. Since then the planning of similar meetings has been the Vice Regent’s duty. In March 1932 the divisions were reduced to seven.

Because of the difficulty of travel by train or motor this plan was curtailed in the war years but this year the caravan, renewed last year, was again in full swing.

Mrs. William E. Maury, State Regent, who was installed in that office at our Congress last year, presided with efficient and charming poise as she presented her troupe of workers. All of the State Officers and almost every chairman attended; all of them made at least some of the meetings. The caravan had an added bit of glamour for its meetings by the visit at each session of Illinois’ National Officer, Miss Helen McMackin, Librarian General. She put a good plug in for the State Librarian, asking for a librarian in every chapter.

Two tours were made. The first meeting was held in Bloomington, September 23rd; then the caravan went to Sycamore, Second Division and ended in Chicago for the Fourth Division. The following Tuesday the Seventh Division meeting was held at Harrisburg. The next day the caravan visited Centralia in the Sixth Division; then to Petersburg, the Fifth Division and to Macomb, the First Division.

This crisscrossing the State was only possible via automobile, each carrying a group of instructors. The car in which I rode traveled about 1300 miles. Some of the audience at the Fifth Division meeting traveled 125 miles. In this way every chapter had an opportunity. The total attendance was 982. Out of 113 chapters 92 were represented.

This contact at the beginning of the working year gave the regents and chairmen an opportunity to start off right to carry out successfully the work of our organization.

The caravan is a big opportunity for the State to organize the work properly and to gain enthusiasm from the chapters to carry on the work. I can testify, as State Chairman of Press Relations, to its merits. When I sent out my brochure letter I invited each one of my chapter chairmen to meet me at a Press Relations Round Table at luncheon at her division meeting. The result was that I accumulated fifty-three Press Chairmen at these luncheons. They represented the chairmen in places where newspaper publicity was released monthly by me. This gave me the chance to explain fully my plans for these releases and what I expected of them. They not only came but they brought members of their press. Each time we got into a huddle and the result has been co-operation.

You see, when releases go to a newspaper, unless there is local interest, they are liable to be consigned to a circular archives at the side of the desk. Now I furnish the release and the chapter chairmen furnish the hook-up of the local angle. This is possible because of an organized plan, whereby my state committee notified each press chairman in time of the release date.

This testament is but a picture each caravan chairman could draw concerning her particular work.

The caravan did not benefit the audience alone. It gave those who were traveling in it an uplift; it also brought all of them together each day for almost two weeks. They, too, came from all over the state. They laughed together and played together, as well as worked together. It gave them a closer fellowship. It bound their D. A. R. affections into one beautiful unit.
Greetings from the
Children of the American Revolution

THANK you for giving me the honor of telling you in your magazine just what being in the Children of the American Revolution Society means to me. C. A. R. has meant many different things to me during the years I have been in the organization. Fun, entertainment, honor, responsibility and a patriotic education are some of the more important meanings.

Being a C. A. R. teaches us the fundamentals of good citizenship. This is the practical patriotic work that the D. A. R. does for its own children. The Junior American Citizens clubs in our public schools is another D. A. R. sponsored youth group teaching good citizenship. I am proud to have been a club president of a J. A. C. club when I was in the fifth grade.

I was very young when I went to my first C. A. R. meeting, too little to take part in the program but all of the activities were interesting. I did learn the C. A. R. creed and how to salute the flag. As I grew older I learned how to take an active part in the meetings.

When I was made an officer I was very proud of the honor. Right then I wanted to be President of our O-Wash-Ta-Nong Society. This was finally achieved when I was a high school student. Then I discovered that being President was not only honor but also responsibility. I shared a part of the planning with the Senior President. For the first time I knew that the society activities cost more money than our dues provided. Our Senior President and D.A.R. sponsors spent time and money to plan and put on programs and other entertainment—things that made my earlier years such pleasant memories.

When I was made Junior State C. A. R. President of Michigan I had a better opportunity to see all of the work that our D. A. R. sponsors were doing to keep our societies in the state going, as well as increasing membership and starting new groups. It was then I found out how much work was needed to maintain our organization. If the D. A. R. leadership fails for even a short time the local societies die for the lack of new members.

Now as Junior National C. A. R. President I have a still broader view of this picture. One side shows the C. A. R. dependent upon the D. A. R. and the other side shows the D. A. R. dependent upon us. The continued existence of each organization is bound up with the success of the other. Our society is a feeder group of young people who have been trained in your ideas and ways and in the years to come they will be the ones who will step into your shoes and be your leaders.

Our members range from the ages of one minute to twenty-one years. In the oldest group we have members who have graduated from college and are still very active and interested in staying in C. A. R. as long as possible. Many of your officers—local and state—are former C. A. R. members. Our National Senior President, Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, was a C. A. R. member as a girl and is now giving of her time and experience to help train future D. A. R. members and leaders through the C. A. R. societies.

The official magazine of the C. A. R. keeps our members, all over the country, in touch with one another. Our Information Edition printed in September contains the answers to questions relating to the organization and duties of officers and chairmen. We wish all D. A. R. members would read this and find out just what C. A. R. is and what it does for our young people.

It is our ultimate aim that for every D. A. R. member there will be a boy or girl in our organization. The slogan of Ohio's societies is "A C. A. R. For Every D. A. R." This could well be a national motto. Every D. A. R. should bring in at least one member to our society. Put in your son or daughter and how about that grandchild that you think the world of and for whom you would like to do something? Support your young people and see that they become members of our society, The Children of the American Revolution.

PATRICIA EDWARDS,
Junior National President,
Children of the American Revolution.

[ 90 ]
Recollections of a House Committee Chairman

or

The Ups and Downs of a Woman in Charge

BY MARY HETZEL GARGES

Ever since the D. A. R. became large enough to have an annual Congress, there has been a Chairman of the House Committee, though a Vice chairman was not appointed until several years later.

Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith was the first chairman and the meetings were held in the Church of Our Father, at 13th and L Streets, N. W.

Later, the sessions were held in the Grand Opera House at 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Then the momentous year 1904 rolled around—at least most important to the Daughters, as the laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall occurred and I, as a young woman, was present and ever since have been interested in the D. A. R.

During that year the first vice chairman was appointed and now thirty-seven years after, we have six vice chairmen to attend to the needs of the women and to the running of the sessions.

It is an honor to have a President General appoint one to the position of General Chairman but believe me it is also work. Let no one be fooled on that score; a lazy woman has no business thinking of accepting; she would better fold her wings and quietly steal away.

When Mrs. Brosseau asked me to be her House Chairman, I was thrilled, for I love to work and also felt flattered, of course. I had no idle dreams about it but a very fair idea of the amount of work entailed, having been vice chairman in charge of seating for six years. I had pinched-hit for the House Chairman one year when she was also Chairman of Tellers and her one vice chairman played out and had to go home and to bed. Being something of an old war horse, that smells powder from afar when there is a battle, when the spring rolls around each year, I sniff the air and start for Constitution Hall.

These recollections are not going to be all sweetness and light. I aim to tell the good and the bad, though most of it is amusing, at least to me.

My time as chairman takes in quite a number of years, having served at different periods. First under Mrs. Brosseau; then after a lapse of nearly twenty years, under Mrs. Talmadge and now under Mrs. O'Byrne. Do you wonder that I will have to go over in my mind the many things that have happened and try to select only those that are not personal and yet belong entirely to us as an Organization? Battling through the years with the problems of Continental Congresses, getting everything in running order and pacifying numerous numbers is quite a job and it seems at times that millions of letters must be answered. Of course that is an exaggeration but so it seems. The joy of meeting old friends year after year, making new ones seeing new clothes—especially the hats—hearing new programs, etc., compensates for all the work of the months that have gone before and the week of Congress itself. Besides the fact that one is doing it all for a loved Society and a beloved President General is all the reward one needs.

A number of years ago, before all women (or most all) painted, peroxided their hair and did many of the things that are freely done today, in the name of “Beauty,” a member of our Society was always put on the House Committee, as she demanded it from her Regents and they evidently did not have the strength to combat her. I know what that meant as I had to go to the mat with her myself later than this story I am telling. She was fearfully and wonderfully made up always. The little chairman of this story was a very proper and prissy person who stood for no foolishness. As a result, she put the painted one in a very obscure position. The woman objected but
that did no good. The next year the same thing happened. The third year, the woman said: "Now I want an explanation as to why I am always put in this corner." The Chairman drew herself up to her full height of about five feet four inches and replied: "Well, you have asked for it, so I will tell you. You look what you ain't." That problem was settled for that year.

During the Administration of Mrs. Brosseau, we went after the Communists in earnest, in really a big way and one dramatic incident which might have been tragic turned out to be merely funny. During the 1926 or '27 Congress we had as a speaker on National Defense Day a very prominent man who had just returned from Russia and was keen on the subject of Communism. We congratulated ourselves on the fact that we would get first-hand information. On the morning of the day on which he was to speak, one of the House Committee members guarding the Outside Doors (we were meeting in the old Washington Auditorium at 19th and E Streets, N. W.) came to me shortly before the address was to be given and said: "There is a poorly dressed man at the door who says he is a Russian priest and wants to hear the speaker this morning. He speaks such broken English that I can scarcely understand him but I think that is what he wants." I immediately went with her and found as she had reported a poorly dressed, most inoffensive looking little man. I decided I had better put the question up to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, who was our Chairman of National Defense. After introducing him to Mrs. Walker and he had stated what he wanted, I decided I had better put the question up to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, who was our Chairman of National Defense. After introducing him to Mrs. Walker and he had stated what he wanted, I decided I had better put the question up to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, who was our Chairman of National Defense. After introducing him to Mrs. Walker and he had stated what he wanted, I decided I had better put the question up to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, who was our Chairman of National Defense. After introducing him to Mrs. Walker and he had stated what he wanted, I decided I had better put the question up to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, who was our Chairman of National Defense. After introducing him to Mrs. Walker and he had stated what he wanted, I decided I had better put the question up to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, who was our Chairman of National Defense. After introducing him to Mrs. Walker and he had stated what he wanted, I decided I had better put the question up to Mrs. William Sherman Walker, who was our Chairman of National Defense.

Then there was a much be-jewelled lady who always arrived late and demanded admittance. The women at the doors finally spoke to me about it and I watched for her. She insisted that the doors be opened for her at any time and most haughtily looked me over from head to toe and announced in a loud voice, "You evidently do not know WHO I AM." I retorted, "Madam, if you were Saint Peter himself, I would have to keep these doors closed. Those are the orders of the President General. So please close your trap!" I had to answer her in her own language or she could not possibly have understood. It worked. She was never again late.

I must not forget to tell you about the dear old ladies who come and purchase membership badges and after about an hour decide they do not need them and return to the badge committee and ask for their money. In previous years the badges sold for five cents; now they cost ten. In spite of the look of wealth from gorgeous furs and diamonds to smart hats and shoes, they are a thrifty bunch and perhaps that is the way they have accumulated their wealth. Anyway they have always gotten their money back and the smiles of the Badge Committee when they returned to them the "filthy lucre."

There has been complaint always about the Information Desk. We have two tables, one in the Administration Hallway and the other in the Corridor in Constitution Hall and do the best we can. If the women...
would only read the Information Sheets which are handed to them when they register, the complaints would be far fewer. But it is easier to ask, I suppose, than to read, though all of the points of which one can think are answered on that sheet. However, if one cannot find out the thing one wants at the Information Desk, please ask at the House Committee Desk and it will be attended to and every woman will be satisfied—if that is possible.

It is not all work, but many faithful members work through the long hours which would not be so long if every woman who claims her badge Monday morning would be faithful to her trust and do her share. But as one woman said to me, "Why do we have to work? I thought it was just an honor and a badge!" I wonder why we have a House Committee?

I have tried through the last three years to break up a custom which has grown with the years, that of taking up a collection to buy the House Committee Chairman a present at the close of each Congress. It was embarrassing to me the first time it happened and when I was asked to serve the second time, I made up my mind that I would ask my committee as a favor to me to stop it. We are all working for our Society and for a President General of whom we are proud and just because one happens to stand a little higher as far as titles go, that does not mean that she works the least bit harder than the newest member if said member does her duty. For women coming to Congress for the first time to have to dig down into their pocketbooks and give a strange woman a gift, seems just a little too much to me. I have great satisfaction knowing that my committee did as I asked and feel that I have a much better committee eager to please and be helpful in every way.

Many lovely flowers and gifts from personal friends, enough to let me feel happy and cared for, deserved personal thanks which I have not been able to give.

One instance I remember vividly. It was one of my first experiences in watching the parade of women as they passed down the receiving line at the reception which the President General and her cabinet always give. One tall grande dame (by her carriage and haughty look) stumbled up the steps at Continental Hall. That was when the receptions were always held there. By her disdainful glare, as she gazed over those who were concerned as to her having hurt herself, she wished to convey to those assembled that she "was perfectly all right." But that stumble called the attention of many to her and upon closer inspection we saw that she was fearfully and wonderfully gotten up. Her black satin skirt was escaping the ground and a high collared "Gibson girl" shirt waist with starched cuffs covered the upper part of her figure. But the stiff man's shaped sailor hat on top of her tightly drawn back jet black hair simply added the touch of fashion which she evidently desired. HOWEVER! The crowning touch was not the hat but the fact that the lady had a choker necklace, large ear-rings and a long chain for her lorgnette completely covered with diamonds that gleamed and shone with every movement. Those were the days!

These are the little things that I remember so well, when the mighty questions of the day, as each Congress rolled around should be remembered by me; but the thought that "these too will pass" must cling to my subconscious mind as it seems that I can only recall the little insignificant things that made up each working day of the many Congresses of which I have been a small part.

What this coming year will bring when we meet next April, we can not even guess but we know we are ready and when the Monday morning of the week of the 19th of April rolls around, we shall be echoing the old song somewhat paraphrased: Onward, Onward, marching as to War, with the Daughters all ready to tackle another problem and the House Committee to applaud.

Ed's Note: Mrs. Garges was asked to write some of the highlights of the duties of the House Committee which serves during Continental Congress. Necessarily she had to brief it and she did not choose to tell the part she has played—large and small—in each and every one. But she has always been there, doing her work efficiently and cheerfully, viewing the proceedings with seriousness as well as with the saving grace of a sense of humor.
Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens Committee for New Jersey

NOT far from the scene of the decisive Battle of Princeton and not many miles from the spot where Washington crossed the Delaware, lies the little town of Hopewell, New Jersey.

Rich in tradition of its own in the American Revolution, it is entirely understandable that its young citizens are thrilled by these stories and enthusiastic about becoming Junior American Citizens because they are carrying onward the ideals of American democracy.

On Tuesday, November 18, 1947, the three J. A. C. Clubs of Hopewell Elementary School, comprising seventy-five pupils and Colonel Joseph Stout Chapter, D. A. R., entertained mothers of club members at tea. The John Hart Club of the seventh grade (named for Hopewell's signer of the Declaration of Independence), planned the program. The Charles Lindbergh Club (sixth grade) planned and made the stage decorations for the auditorium of the Hopewell Elementary School, where the tea was held. They also initiated, and presented J. A. C. pins, to the newly formed fifth grade club, The Junior Citizens of Hopewell.

The delightful program follows:
1. Singing, “America.”
2. Talks by D. A. R. members on J. A. C. ideals.
4. Initiation of new club.
5. Sound movies, “The Declaration of Independence” and “The Story of the Flag.”
7. Social hour.

NETTA V. SPINE
(Mrs. Louis A.),
New Jersey State J. A. C. Chairman.

Exit the Gangsters

IT IS no wonder that your Chairman suffers from acute frustration in the course of her duties. Here it is early December and an event of such importance has occurred in the motion picture industry that all of us should know about it at once. Yet it will be February before this article appears, deadlines being what they are.

In the bringing about of this significant development, perhaps we Daughters can claim a certain amount of credit. For our recommendations do reach the producers and our voice does have weight.

The drastic action of the board of directors of the Motion Picture Association on December 4, 1947, shows real concern for the public welfare and involves considerable financial sacrifice to the industry. Briefly, the Production and Advertising Codes have been amended in order “to prevent the glorification of crime and criminals on the screen and to guard against the presentation of other subject material that might be regarded as offensive to good taste.”

The amendments mean, for one thing, that there will be no film dramatizing the life of Al Capone. They mean that salacious or objectionable stories and plays will no longer be bought by the movies and released under the original titles with all their unsavory implications, even though the motion picture, itself, has had all objectionable material removed during the course of production.

Any movie-goer has long known that pictures made from novels and plays are frequently changed to conform to the rigid moral requirements of the Production Code, the self-regulatory instrument whereby the industry, itself, excludes undesirable subject matter from the screen. The non-movie-going public, however, often is unaware of this practice. In consequence, when they see up in lights on the movie marquee the title of a book much-touted for its risqué character, they wrongly suppose that the picture is equally undesirable. Now, by its own action, the industry has barred the use of titles “associated in the
This action, as Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Picture Association, has said, "is further evidence of the determination of our members to utilize our self-regulatory machinery to the fullest to assure decency and good taste in motion pictures, titles and advertising."

The industry is to be congratulated on its growing sense of responsibility to the public which it serves.

Marion Lee Montgomery
(Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery),
National Chairman, Previewing Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

Junior Membership Committee

The Junior Membership Committee, through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, contributes toward the health programs at Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama and at Pine Mountain Settlement School in Kentucky. This year five hundred dollars has been given for this work at Kate Duncan Smith and one hundred dollars at Pine Mountain. In most cases this money has been used to provide glasses or to help with corrective treatment and minor surgery for the children. In order that all Daughters may learn of our schools' health program, we have asked Miss E. Fredericka Beal, the nurse at Kate Duncan Smith, to write briefly of the health activities on Gunter Mountain. This is the second of a series of articles telling of the work of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

Mary Helen North,
National Chairman.

1948 Spring State Conferences to be Attended by President General

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The State Fall Meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution was held on October twenty-third and twenty-fourth at the Hotel Traym outreach Atlantic City. Cloudless skies, October sunshine and the efficient planning of the General Chairman, Mrs. William C. Hoffman and Mrs. John B. Baratta, Regent of General Lafayette Chapter of Atlantic City, combined to make this Fall meeting a never-to-be-forgotten occasion.

Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, State Regent, presided at all sessions and the Hostess Chapters were: General Lafayette of Atlantic City, Ann Whittall of Woodbury, Cape May Patriots of Cape May, Greenwich Tea Burning of Bridgeton, Kate Aylesford of Hammonton, Millville Chapter of Millville, Oak Tree of Salem and Sarah Stillwell of Ocean City.

Thursday afternoon was given to a presentation of the work of the coming year by the State Regent, her officers and chairmen. The program was enlivened by two delightfully rendered piano solos, "Scherzo" by Chopin and "Claire de lune" by Debussy, played by Mrs. Stephen A. Beers, State Registrar. At the close of the meeting, the officers and chairmen met the committee heads of various chapters for discussion and questions.

Thursday evening featured an informal "Get Together" with group singing and a D.A.R. Quiz, causing much merriment.

The morning session on Friday began at ten o'clock with a processional of Pages with Chapter banners, State officers, honored guests, the State Regent and the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, who honored New Jersey on her first tour since election.

Following the call to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Palmer M. Way, the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frederick M. Rosseland, led in scripture and prayer.

Miss Edna Hazelton, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, led in the Pledge of Allegiance and the American’s Creed and all joined in the National Anthem.

Mrs. John B. Baratta, Regent of General Lafayette Chapter of Atlantic City, welcomed the assemblage and Mrs. Palmer M. Way, State Regent, gracefully responded.

Mrs. Douglas S. Terhune, New Jersey’s talented young chairman of the Advancement of American Music, entertained with piano solos, “Arioso” by Bach and “Selections from Carnival Suite” by Schumann, both beautifully rendered.

The guests of honor then presented were Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow and Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, all Honorary State Regents of New Jersey; Mrs. Harry A. Marshall, Honorary State Chaplain; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, National Chairman of Ellis Island-Angel Island; Mrs. Irving M. Plant, National Vice Chairman of Americanism and the Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Ralph D. Bradway.

Mrs. Jesse G. Haydock, Past State Chairman of the D.A.R. Museum Committee, presented to the State Society the Blue Ribbon Award of the National Museum Chairman, given to New Jersey for having sent the largest number of gifts that were found acceptable for the Museum. Following the singing of "Faith of Our Fathers" the meeting adjourned for luncheon, served in the American Room of the Traymore.

The afternoon session was called at twenty-five. Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, President General, was the speaker of the day and gave a most interesting talk on the work of the various National Committees. Mrs. O’Byrne stressed the fact that following every major conflict the accent is on youth. The needs of youth are served by the Daughters of the American Revolution through the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, the Approved Schools, the Girl Home Makers and the Junior American Citizen Clubs, of which we now have 7,337 with 241,335 children enrolled. Mrs. O’Byrne urged all not to neglect the National Defense Committee because to be defense-minded makes for security and not for aggression. She pointed out that one cannot find any nation that has offered or given more to its citizens than our own beloved country. Mrs. O’Byrne closed her address by saying, "Your country will be the better because
you have joined and served the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Mrs. James Brooke Vaughn, Vice President General and Advisor of St. Mary's School for Indian Girls in South Dakota, gave a most interesting talk on the work of the school and the American Indian Committee.

Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General, told us that our future is tied in with the past and we cannot escape our obligations to keep alive the American Way of Life.

The afternoon closed with the presentation to Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent, of a sterling silver platter with inscription and a wrist watch, gifts of affection and gratitude from her New Jersey Daughters, whom she has served so faithfully and so well for the past three years.

Following Mrs. Randolph's gracious response, the Fall Meeting closed with the singing of "America" and the Benediction.

MARY EGE FISHER
(Mrs. Theodore),
State Historian.

FLORIDA

TWENTY-TWO voting board members assembled on the Columbus Mezzanine, Miami, Fla., promptly at 9:30 Tuesday morning, Oct. 28, 1947, when State Regent Mrs. James F. Byers of St. Petersburg, called the fall meeting to order. Also in attendance were 10 state chairmen of national and special committees.

Highlights of the October National Board were given in a colorful and interest-packed report by the state regent, who went into some detail on the reports of National Officers and Chairmen.

Cordial welcome to visitors was extended by Mrs. Edward G. Longman, regent of Everglades chapter, Miami, hostess to state board. Mrs. David Wright, first vice regent of Florida Society, D.A.R., gave her usual witty response. Important state business was transacted at the morning session following interesting reports by state officers and chapter regents. State chairmen were invited to present their plans for work during the afternoon session when they gave pithy reports and made numerous requests of state board for cooperation of members in carrying on national and local D.A.R. projects.

State registrar's report showed 2770 Florida Daughters. Essay contest, "Florida Under Six Flags," was announced by state historian, Mrs. Edmund Martin of Ocala. Revision of chapter by-laws and writing of standing rules was urged by state parliamentarian, Miss Sally Abernathy of Winter Haven.

New chapter to be formed at Titusville, the Indian River Chapter, was announced by Mrs. Wright.

Approximately 100 Daughters attended the beautifully appointed luncheon in the Biscayne Room on the 17th floor of the Columbus Hotel and heard a splendid talk on the work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation given by Mr. C. H. Carson of the Miami office.

Board meeting was adjourned at 3:15 P.M. A trip to Cuba was on the program for some of the out-of-town visitors.

EMILY M. VANCE, State Press Relations Chairman.

TEXAS

A REGIONAL MEETING of Division 4, Texas Society D. A. R. was held in Bryan, Texas, with over 100 Daughters in attendance from the towns of Brenham, Cameron, College Station, Huntsville, Navasota, Waco, and Bryan. All of the officers of the Texas Society, with the exception of the State Registrar, were present.

The visiting State and National officers were entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, November 5, and the state regent, Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow, appeared on a radio program before the Regional Meeting on Thursday, November 6. The National Officers in attendance were Mrs. Frederick Brewster Ingram, Vice-President General from Texas, Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Recording Secretary General and Mrs. M. C. Turner, National Chairman Correct Use of the Flag.

One of the outstanding features of the convention was the appearance of the Allen Military Academy Color Guard. The grandmother of the present head of the Academy was a charter member of the
William Scott Chapter D.A.R., hostess Chapter of the occasion. Mrs. Dona Coulter Carnes is regent and arrangements were made by Mrs. Emmette Wallace, general chairman for the meeting.

At the luncheon following the morning’s meeting the visiting National Officers and Mrs. Barrow pinned on Honorary Regents’ pins, presented by the William Scott Chapter to three of its Honorary Regents, Mrs. A. M. Waldrop, Mrs. G. S. Fraps and Mrs. H. C. Fulgham.

NEW YORK

The Fifty-first Annual Conference of New York State Organization, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, October 8, 9 and 10, 1947. The Hostess Chapters, all from Long Island, were Anne Carey, Colonel Aaron Ogden, Colonel Josiah Smith, Darling Whitney, Ketewamoke, Lord Stirling, North Riding, Oyster Bay, Ruth Floyd Woodfull, Saggtekoo, Seawanhaka, Southampton Colony, Suffolk and William Dawes. General Chairman was Mrs. L. Victor Seydel of Garden City.

The guests of honor included Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice-President General; Mrs. William H. Pouch and Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary Presidents General; Mrs. George Duffy and Mrs. L. Victor Seydel, former Vice-Presidents General; Mrs. Stanley Thorpe Manlove, former Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Dixie Cotton Herrin, former Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, former Organizing Secretary General; Miss Page Schwarzwalder, former Treasurer General; Past State Regents of New York, Mesdames Charles White Nash and William H. Clapp and Miss Edla S. Gibson; Madame Tryphosa Bates-Bacheller, State Regent of France; Mrs. Arthur W. Arnold, Past State Vice-Regent; Mrs. George A. Kuhner, National Chairman of Ellis Island; Mrs. Frank C. Love, National Chairman of Girl Home Makers; Mrs. John Bayley O’Brien, National Chairman of Transportation; Hon. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, Honorary Vice-Chairman, D.A.R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; Mrs. Albert D. Gilmore, Chairman War Service Gardens; Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, National Advisor Radio; Mrs. John L. Eckel, National Vice-Chairman Advancement of American Music; Mrs. Walter A. Henricks, National Vice-Chairman American Indians; Mrs. William H. Clouse, National Vice-Chairman in charge of Staten Island Hospital Work and Ellis Island; Mrs. Rupert W. Keunzel, National Vice-Chairman Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Harry D. McKeige, National Vice-Chairman Motion Pictures; Mrs. W. B. Reid, National Vice-Chairman National Defense; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Robbins S. Rutherford, State President, N.S.C.A.R., Miss Gladys V. Clark, President Washington Headquarters Association; Mr. John W. Finger, President Empire State Society; Mr. Gardner Osborn, President New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; Colonel William M. Chadbourne, President, Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York; Dr. John Cranford Adams, President, Hofstra College; Honorable William O'Dwyer, Mayor of the City of New York and Brig. Gen. Donald B. Adams, Past President Officers Reserve Association.

At 9:15 Wednesday morning the State Regent, National and State Officers and Hostess Chapter Regents entered the ballroom, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages. Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, called the conference to order. The invocation was given by Mrs. Herbert L. Jackson, State Chaplain. The Pledge of Allegiance led by Mrs. Samuel J. Holt, State Chairman Correct Use of the Flag, was followed by
the National Anthem, led by Mrs. Leslie F. Smith, State Chairman, Advancement of American Music. The welcome for the Hostess Chapters was given by Mrs. Elmer J. B. Sawyer, Chairman Nassau-Suffolk Counties Regents Round Table and for the City of New York by Hon. John J. Camella, representing Mayor O'Dwyer. The State Regent responded in her gracious manner, then introduced the honor guests. A telegram was read from Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, expressing her regrets at being unable to attend the Conference, because of illness.

The reports of State Officers were given, after which Mrs. George Duffy, Chairman of the Nominating Committee gave her report, for three Directors, each to serve a term of three years. Nominations for the Nominating Committee for the coming year were then made. The speaker of the morning was Mr. William A. Irwin, a member of the American Bankers Association, whose talk, “An Immigrant Looks at America,” was most delightful and inspiring. He pointed out our blessings and reminded us of our obligations.

Wednesday afternoon was given over to Round Table Discussions. The National Defense meeting from 2:30 to 3:30 was under the direction of Mrs. Ernest H. Perkins, State Chairman. Brig. Gen. Donald B. Adams, the speaker, emphasized a strong National Defense Program, also urged each member to “follow activities of Congress and write our representatives there to support important bills.”

The banquet that evening, given in honor of Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice-President General and Mrs. James Grant Park, New York State Regent, was a beautiful affair. Greetings were given by Past State Regents Mesdames Charles White Nash, William H. Clapp, George Duffy, Stanley Thorpe Manlove and Miss Edla S. Gibson. Also speaking were Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Col. Chadbourne and Mr. Finger. The highlight of the occasion was the address by Mrs. Patton. She reviewed the progress of the D.A.R. in its 57 years, stressing particularly the work with youth groups, and the history taught in our schools. She, too, pointed out the need for a good National Defense Program and our part as individuals in seeing it is carried out.

Thursday morning the report of Mrs. Robbins S. Rutherford State President, C.A.R., was given. Her escorts were Nancy Boyd and Allen Whelchel Finger. Reports of State Chairmen followed, carrying over into the afternoon session. Mr. Victor Seydel, Radio Director, spoke, telling many interesting phases of that work. At 4:30 a most impressive memorial service was held, conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Jackson.

The speaker for Thursday evening was Dr. John Cranford Adams, President of Hofstra College, who stressed education and the avoidance of religious and racial discrimination.

The music during the Conference was rendered by Mrs. Elsa K. Manson, accompanied by Mrs. Leslie F. Smith, and Mr. Stuart Gracey, accompanied by his young daughter, Miss Honor Gracey.

(1) Resolutions were adopted Friday morning expressing our appreciation of the offer of the National War Memorial Committee in Washington to the D.A.R. to inscribe the names of its servicemen and women in the Patriots Transept of the Cathedral and (2) that the New York State Organization N.S.D.A.R. endorse the candidacy of Miss Edla S. Gibson for the office of Vice-President General to be voted upon at Congress in April, 1948.

The following were recommended by the State Board of Management and unanimously carried:

1. that interest on Student Loans be reduced from 4% to 2%.
2. that State Quotas remain the same as last year with the addition of 2 cents per capita for the continuance of the EMPIRE STATE NEWS.

The tellers, Mrs. George O. Vosburgh, Chairman, reported the following elected:

As Directors for three years each, Mrs. Edward Burke of Hobart, Mrs. B. Clifford Martin of Hudson and Mrs. Charles D. Vedder of Fultonville.

As members of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. W. Harvey Hoag, Mrs. Roscoe Hatch, Mrs. Gilbert L. Van Auken, Mrs. Roy Bonne and Mrs. Schuyler.

Following the introduction by the State Regent of the newly elected Directors, the group sang “Onward Christian Soldiers,” the colors were retired and the Fifty-first Conference adjourned.

Gertrude L. Lewis,
State Historian.
LEXINGTON CHAPTER (Lexington, Ky.). Miss Mary Desha, one of the four organizers of the National Society, returned to Lexington, her home town, in 1891 and together with her cousin, Miss Issa Desha, organized Oct., 1891, the Lexington Chapter, the first chapter in Kentucky. The members of the chapter were charming, cultured, aristocratic women from the outstanding families of the state. Immediately, they caught the spirit of the new organization and plunged into plans for improving their community.

They took an active part in all civic improvement, instituting themselves many projects for the development of the city. As early as 1896 they were presenting Good Citizenship Medals in the schools, were placing flags on all schools and public buildings and were creating a spirit of citizenship in the community even though they were not citizens themselves.

They also led the way in marking historical spots. In 1896 the Lexington Chapter placed a wall around Bryan Station Spring, a spot hallowed by several pioneer women who, in 1783 when the fort was besieged and surrounded by the Indians and the water supply exhausted, marched valiantly out to the Spring for water and thus saved the small number of men, who were at that time in the fort. The great battle of Blue Licks, the last battle of the Revolution, was fought soon after.

In the celebrations attending the marking a long line of carriages, including that of the Governor of Kentucky and of many other notables, drove past gates decorated with the Stars and Stripes out to the Spring six miles in the country, where appropriate
ceremonies were held. It was an occasion of great pride not only to the D.A.R. but to all of Central Kentucky.

In 1896 Mrs. James Mulligan, who was an intimate friend of the Robert Louis Stevensons and often visited them in Samoa, proposed Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter, Mrs. Isabella Strong, as members of the Lexington Chapter and they were unanimously elected. Some years later, their dues not having been paid for that year, the chapter voted to pay those of Mrs. Stevenson and her daughter and to make them honorary members.

The Lexington Chapter has always had an important part in the wars in which our country engaged. In 1898 the chapter entertained the Kentucky Regiment and contributed articles for their comfort. The chapter sent five boxes of delicacies to the Leiter Hospital at Chickamauga Park. In World War II, the chapter contributed $1500.00 for blood plasma, gave thousands of hours in war service and bought $250,000.00 worth of bonds.

In 1811, when the body of Miss Mary Desha was brought back to Lexington, the Lexington Chapter served as an honor escort through the streets to the Presbyterian Church where the services were held. In 1939 the Lexington Chapter placed on the front of Duncan Tavern—Kentucky D. A. R. Headquarters at Paris, Ky.—a handsome bronze plaque in honor of Miss Mary Desha.

The chapter continues to exercise a wise, sane influence on the state and the community through the services of Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, the recently elected State Regent of Kentucky. Dr. Jones has been first, second, third Vice Regent of her chapter as well as Regent and chairman of several committees. As State Chairman of National Defense in the war years, she was largely responsible for the outstanding work of the Kentucky Society in that period. Dr. Jones has been President of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, the American Association of University Women and other organizations. She is at present a member of the Executive Board of Kentucky Children, Inc., an organization devoted to the amelioration of the condition of underprivileged children in the state. Dr. Jones is also a member of the National Society Colonial Dames in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, of Magna Carta Dames and of the Descendants of the Knights of the Garter.

DOROTHY WALTON CHAPTER (Dawson, Ga.) celebrated its thirty-sixth birthday anniversary Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mathew Williams. Low bowls of red roses and large arrangements of yellow chrysanthemums were used in the living and dining rooms. Co-hostesses with Mrs. Williams were Mrs. Ed Stevens and Mrs. Charles Cruikshank.

Mrs. Walter Smith presided in the absence of Mrs. R. L. Saville, Regent, and read greetings from Mrs. Grace Brosseau, former President General, and Mrs. Howard McCall, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. Clyde Wall, Jr., presented a musical program which told of the origins of famous old pieces and of the lives of the composers. Mrs. Emmett Leddon gave the history of the “Boston March” and Mrs. T. D. Wall, pianist, presented the old piece; Mrs. Gussie G. Raines told of “Yankee Doodle” which was later played by the Flute Club of the Dawson Elementary school, Kay Crittenden, Bennie Culbertson, Kay Engram, Patsy Haines, Marvin Giles and Rufus Jennings.


The flute club presented “America,” “Beautiful Dreamer” and “Whispering Hope.” Mrs. Rufus Jennings gave the history of Ethelbert Nevin followed by “The Rosary” by Mrs. Wall. Miss Caroline Williams presented “The Swallows” and “Happy Little Clock” at the piano. Mrs. Clyde Wall sang “What the Daughters Do,” the State D. A. R. song by Lucille Moore Johnston of Thomaston.

MRS. EMMETT LEDDON.

DOLLY TODD MADISON CHAPTER (Tiffin, Ohio). On December 20, 1897, fifteen Tiffin women, who had proved themselves eligible, met at the home of
Mrs. G. P. Williard, to organize the 374th chapter of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The parent organization was then only seven years old and comprised but twenty thousand members.

On December 2, 1947, Dolly Todd Madison Chapter observed its 50th anniversary at the home of Mrs. Wm. H. Hopple, with Mrs. Delene Fry Watson, as program chairman and State Regent Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, Akron, Ohio, as guest speaker.

Four of the charter members are still living: Mrs. Nancy Moore Sneath, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Mabel Chandler Tillotson, Tipp City, Ohio; Mrs. Ethel Snowden Jackson, Watertown, Mass.; and Miss Lillian Kaup, Washington, D.C.

The chapter has been served by 33 regents, the first being Mrs. G. P. Williard, the last Miss Marian Lee.

Today the chapter roll numbers 68 resident members and 16 non-resident, with 54 deceased and one associate member. We have nine officers, three board members and 18 chapter chairmen for state work.

Modesty describes chapter members best. We have in our chapter descendants of particularly illustrious ancestors for whom the chapter could have been named. However, the founders chose the name of Dolly Todd Madison, as she was active at the time Tiffin’s history began.

The chapter aims to keep in contact with and support all state work through the local chapter chairmen, with especial emphasis placed on Ellis Island and Approved Schools work.

Local patriotic work has been carried on through distribution of the Citizenship Manual, the presentation of the U. S. flags to various schools, motion picture supervising, lessons on correct use of the flag and cooperating and supporting the public schools in the teaching of American ideals to the foreign born.

A perusal of the minutes of the chapter revealed a careful effort to support the National Society’s program at all times. During the earlier years the social aspect formed a delightful part of the meetings in the form of fancy colonial dress and patriotic pageants. The programs took a more serious tinge during and following World Wars I and II. During World War I, financial aid was given to French war orphans and toward the restoration of the French village, Tillaloy. Purchase and sale of War Bonds was urged by the chapter in both world wars. Accurate records of same and hours given to war work by chapter members, in Red Cross, hospital aid, and civilian defense were kept and reported. Possibly the most satisfying war work members engaged in was for the boys in service at Camp Sherman during World War I.

The first meeting after organizing in December 20, 1897, was held January 17, 1899, at which time one of the requests was for contributions toward making Mrs. Wm. McKinley, a life member of Mary Washington Memorial Association. Mrs. R. D. Sneath (Nancy Moore), was elected a delegate to Continental Congress in Washington. From that time, the chapter has always been represented at district and state conference meetings and very frequently at the Continental Congress.

A decision to contribute to the fund for the erection of Continental Hall, for many years a major project of the chapter, was made at the March 1900 meeting.

The Spanish-American War came in for consideration at the January 1901 meeting, when the question, “What can the chapter do to assist the Manila Memorial Library committee in establishing an Ohio alcove?” was discussed. Forty-seven books and one hundred twenty-seven magazines were sent.

The support of a movement to set aside Valley Forge as a National Park was the principal concern of the February 1901 meeting.

The first effort to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, in Seneca county, since carried on diligently by the chapter, was made at the November 1901 meeting. Up to this writing, twenty-two graves have been located and appropriately marked, also the grave of one granddaughter.

The first lineage books containing names of twenty thousand Revolutionary soldiers were secured and presented to the chapter by the late Mrs. James A. Norton, then a resident of Washington, in March 1903. These books have since been purchased regularly and presented to the Tiffin Public Library for reference.

One of the chapter’s proudest accomplishments was the publishing of Ohio State and Local History in 1915. The contents were compiled by chapter members under the supervision of the regent, Mrs. John L. Lott.
This book contains much information of early days, gleaned by the writers from children of the pioneers all of which would have been lost to posterity if it had not been secured at that time. It is a valuable reference book and is used very frequently in our public and parochial schools.

Three other events worthy of especial note were: 1. 1906 Marking the 100 year-old sycamore tree on the site of old Fort Ball with a bronze tablet and a protecting iron fence. 2. 1913 Placing a boulder monument at Fort Seneca on its centennial. 3. Presentation of The Record of Marriages from 1841-1865, in Seneca County, to the Probate Court. The county records to 1841 were destroyed when the first court house burned.

Faithful attention has been given to compiling genealogical records and to the exact recording of same by the local registrars.

Washington and Lincoln birthdays are commemorated each year, the former with the chapter worshiping as a group at one of the Protestant churches; the latter with a special luncheon and program befitting the occasion. Flag day is also observed annually as guest day with an appropriate program.

MRS. HOLMES E. MANCHESTER.

WHITE PLAINS CHAPTER (White Plains, N. Y.). On September 26th, 1947, in a simple ceremony at the New York Central Railroad station in the City of White Plains, N. Y., the Regent of White Plains Chapter, Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, presented to the City through its Mayor, Mr. Silas S. Clark, a map of the Battle of White Plains (October 28th, 1776) superimposed on a map of the modern City and showing the American regiments, commanders and lines designated in blue, the British in red.

Mr. Robert D. Work, of White Plains, an authority on the Battle, did the research work, and the result now hangs as a permanent exhibit in the White Plains Railroad Station. This map, faithful in every detail, has been called by an eminent historian one of the finest of its kind.

ADELAIDE L. CUFF,
Regent.

POAGE CHAPTER (Ashland, Ky.) held a meeting on November 18, 1947, at the home of Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Honorary State Regent of Kentucky. In keeping with the annual custom of the Chapter, this, the November meeting, was in charge of the National Defense Committee.

Mrs. Davis M. Howerton, Regent of Poage Chapter, presided. Mrs. Paul C. Snyder served as secretary. Devotionals were given by Mrs. J. T. Norris. Mrs. Norris also spoke on plans for visits to Ashland of the Freedom Train and of the Friendship Train.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Chairman of National Defense for Poage Chapter, presented Lt. Col. Ralph J. Hornaday, Professor of Science and Military Tactics of the Junior Department of the Senior High School R. O. T. C. Lt. Col. Hornaday introduced Lt. Col. Robert A. Matheny, the guest speaker. Lt. Col. Matheny is a United States Army Chaplain with present headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky. In discussing his subject he said that the United States government, in setting up an adequate National Defense Program, recognizes the value of taking care of the spiritual needs of the enlisted men. He explained the comprehensive program of religion in the army—how it recognizes the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Faiths and how it works with welfare programs, particularly with the Red Cross. In his address, Lt. Col. Matheny described in detailed manner the plan which the United States Government has in operation for the return to native soil of our beloved heroes who fell on foreign soil in World War II.

Miss Jean Pogue Gartrell, a member of Poage Chapter, who will soon go to Tokyo,
Japan, for a two year missionary assignment, also spoke to the assembled group. Miss Gartrell will be associated with an inter-denominational group in the religious training of children.

A large number of members and guests were present. Mrs. Edward Holley, former Regent of Beverly Manor Chapter at Staunton, Virginia and Membership Chairman of the Virginia State Society, brought cordial greetings from the state of Virginia.

Miss Dorothy Adele Patton, Corresponding Secretary of Poage Chapter, presided at the tea table. This was a pre-nuptial courtesy to Miss Patton whose wedding to Mr. Walter Lawrence occurred on November 27.

Olive Jones Burchett
(Mrs. Thomas),
Chairman of National Defense for Poage Chapter.

Martha Pettigrew Chapter
(Marion, N. C.) On October 29th, 1947, the Martha Pettigrew Chapter celebrated its first anniversary and the fifty-seventh anniversary of the National Society, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. John Franklin Jonas, who was also Organizing Regent. Beautiful arrangements of chrysanthemums in colors of gold and bronze, decorated the living, dining and sun rooms.

The Pledge to the Flag was led by Mrs. Robert J. Noyes and the American’s Creed by Mrs. R. I. Corbett. Mrs. B. F. Pollard led the Ritual and Prayer.

During the program, which was in charge of Mrs. J. Grayson Neal, an interesting article by the Chapter Historian, Mrs. A. C. Hewitt and also an article by Miss Elwyn Hill on the History of the National Society and the Presidents General of the Society were read.

A highlight of the meeting was the distribution of the first Chapter Year Book, containing photographs of the Organizing Regent and the other Charter Members, a History of Martha Pettigrew, for whom the Chapter is named and an outline of the programs for the current year.

Mrs. Carl W. McMurray, Vice-Regent and Chapter Chairman of American Music, led in the singing of the D.A.R. Hymn, the musical score of which is a composition of Mrs. J. Kenneth Pfohl, State Chairman of American Music and the words by Mrs. Pfohl and Miss Gertrude Carraway, State Regent.

The guests were then invited into the dining room, where a pretty ceremony was observed when Mrs. William Weaver Neal, at the request of the Regent, cut and served the immense white and gold birthday cake from the table which was spread with a lovely cut work banquet cloth. Others assisting in the dining room were Mrs. McMurray and Misses Doris and Bonnie Hill.

The Martha Pettigrew Chapter was organized August 30th, 1946, in the home of Mrs. William Weaver Neal, whose husband is a descendant of Martha Pettigrew.

Doris Hill.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter
(New Haven, Conn.). The regular December meeting this year was a delightful blending of Christmas and History. On one side of the raised platform in the front of the room was a beautifully decorated Christmas tree with its lights glowing and on the other an old shawl draped over an antique chair beside a small table on which a taper was burning. Christmas and History before our eyes!

The program started with the reading of a few Christmas traditions which showed where the customs were first used and how we got our first Christmas tree in 1847. Then Mrs. Frances Waterman Stockwell, a soprano soloist, presented a group of cards. She told the history of each as far as is recorded before singing them. Her first selection was Angels We Have Heard on High, a carol so old the composer is unknown and the last was Oh, Holy Night by Adams, a very popular carol of today.

This was followed by the presentation of an original sketch on Dolly Madison, in costume, by Miss Gertrude Beattys, a character artist. This displayed vividly the life and attitudes of mind of the early nineteenth century as well as the remarkable character of Dolly Madison herself in her associations with the leaders of the day.

The meeting closed with all singing Holy Night led by Mrs. Stockwell and we adjourned to the next room for a Christmas Tea.

Mabel Shaw Sinnott
(Mrs. E. W.),
Historian.
COLUMBIA CHAPTER (Washington, D. C.) is proud to have as a member Mrs. Sarah Walden Holbrook. She joined the Chapter through the service of her grandfather, Capt. John Walden, Jr., who served two enlistments in Connecticut, the first as a private in the 4th Regiment, beginning July 14, 1779, and discharged Oct. 1, 1780, from Capt. Durkee's Co., the second beginning April 17, 1782, and his discharge April 27, 1783, as a Captain.

Capt. Walden was born in Windham, Conn., Aug. 24, 1754, and died there April 21, 1824. He was married to Lydia Palmer in May 1783. Their son, David Palmer Walden, born Sept. 25, 1805, was the father of Sarah Walden Holbrook. Her mother was his second wife, Sarah Zulina Remington, to whom he was married Dec. 22, 1847. She was born in 1815 and died March 15, 1857.

Sarah Walden was born Jan. 6, 1855, in Windsor Locks, Conn. Soon after her mother's death she was taken to live with a half sister in Hartford, Conn., where she received her education. During her young womanhood she was visiting in Massachusetts where she met Walter S. Holbrook, from Wisconsin, who was visiting an uncle. The next year he came back to marry her and take her to his farm in Markesan, Wis. Here she found that many New England people were among the pioneers, so she readily made friends and became interested in the civic life of the town. She was one of the founders of the first library there and a member of the Columbian Club, a literary club for women.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, David A. and Janey M. (now Mrs. H. A. Scott). When Janey was ready to enter the State Teachers' College they moved to Oshkosh, Wis., and after her graduation they lived in Minneapolis for three years before coming to Washington, D. C., in 1918.

People have always liked Mrs. Holbrook and have gone to her with their troubles and found sympathy and understanding. She has been a great power for good.

She is blessed with two granddaughters and her only grandsons served in the second World War, Sergt. William M. Holbrook with the 10th Mountain Division in Italy won a Bronze star and Richard D. Holbrook was with the Signal Corps overseas.

MAUD HOLLY WATERMAN.

GENERAL RICHARDSON CHAPTER (Pontiac, Mich.). The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine committee was in charge of the program at the November meeting of General Richardson Chapter in Pontiac, Michigan.

Thirty-nine members and guests met November 6, 1947, at the Sylvan Lake home of Mrs. E. V. Howlett. A "Food Conservation" dessert was served followed by the business meeting at which the regent Mrs. Robert H. Wilson presided.

Mrs. Homer Osmun, chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine committee, presented the program.

Mrs. Howlett, who has for several years done extensive genealogical research work for the chapter, such as copying county tombstone inscriptions, old vital statistics and family bible records, talked about the very helpful genealogical department.

Mrs. Harry F. Going told of the articles about the treasures in the museum, the helpful parliamentary articles, committee and chapter reports, minutes of the National board meetings and our President General's messages.

Miss Blanche Avery had clipped from the magazine many interesting articles of historical interest. These had been bound separately in simple folders which could be easily filed for reference. Some of the articles she told of were, "The First Thanksgiving Proclamation," "The Story of an Alley," "Early Biographers of George Washington," "Daughters of the White House" and "John Paul Jones" which were found in this year's issues.

As a result of the interesting way in which this program was presented six new subscriptions and two renewals were received by the chairman that day. She reports that other subscriptions will be received, she believes, since the chapter has become really conscious of our excellent magazine.

This year's programs have been planned around the National Committees and we feel that our members will not only be entertained but will learn what our organization is doing. We received our inspiration from Mrs. O'Byrne's message about program planning in the August issue.

BEULAH W. CLARK,
Chapter Publicity Chairman.
GOVERNOR TREUTLEN CHAPTER (Fort Valley, Ga.). A lovely affair marked the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Governor Treutlen Chapter, D. A. R., when Mrs. W. O. Garrett, Regent, entertained at the October meeting.

Guests for the afternoon were Mrs. Ober Warthen, Vice-President General; Mrs. Mark A. Smith, State Regent of Georgia; Mrs. P. L. Hay, State Corresponding Secretary and members of the Fort Valley Chapter.

Mrs. Hay extended her congratulations to the organization, followed by Mrs. John A. Houser, Historian, who gave a most interesting paper on old memories, including a resume of activities of the Chapter since its founding 40 years ago.

Mrs. Garrett presented Mrs. Warthen who spoke briefly, emphasizing the task that lies ahead for all Americans, especially in view of the many recent threats to democracy and read the familiar poem “Opportunity” by Edgar A. Guest.

In inspiring words, Mrs. Mark A. Smith, State Regent, outlined the objectives and aims of the D. A. R. She then brought out the fact that we as a nation are confronted not only with the many problems within but also with the problems of the whole world. She reminded us that in order to preserve the peace which we have won, we must “remember the heritage of the past, live in the present with its many problems and dream and plan for the future”.

During the social hour Mrs. Warthen was the first to cut the birthday cake. She was followed by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hay and the two charter members, Mrs. J. E. Bledsoe and Miss Allie Houser.

MRS. EDWARD J. GOWEN,
Press Chairman.

GOVERNOR GEORGE M. TROUP CHAPTER (Hogansville, Ga.). The Governor George M. Troup Chapter was organized with 20 members at Hogansville, Georgia, with Mrs. Thomas Jackson Lowe, Organizing Regent, presiding. Mrs. John Faver, State Chaplain, gave the devotional followed by prayer. Mrs. Edward Nall, Treasurer of Arthur Fort Chapter, Grantville, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Following the American’s Creed, T. Jackson Lowe played a group of patriotic songs.

Mrs. R. A. Malone, State President, C.A.R., brought greetings from the C.A.R. Mrs. Arthur Mallory, Regent, La Grange Chapter, and Mrs. V. G. Williams, Ex Regent, Arthur Fort Chapter, brought greetings from their Chapters, Mrs. Lowe, Organizing Regent, had served as Regent of Arthur Fort Chapter for the past two years, until she moved to Hogansville.

Mrs. Neil Glass, State Program Chairman, gave the objects of the D.A.R., and Mrs. Robert Lee Trimble gave a resume of the life of the man for whom the chapter is named. George Michael Troup, for whom Troup County is named, was the son of John Troup and Catherine McIntosh, and was born on the Tombigbee River, then in the territory of Georgia, on September 8, 1780. His maternal uncle, William McIntosh, married the daughter of an Indian chief, and their eldest son was William McIntosh, the president of the Creek Nation. George M. Troup was graduated from Princeton in 1797. He was a Georgia congressman from 1807 to 1815, and in 1816 was elected as United States senator, but resigned in 1818. He was governor of Georgia from 1823 to 1827, and in 1829 was again elected as United States senator.

It was during his administration as governor that the treaty with the Creek Nation was negotiated by the United States for the cession of the territory, of which Hogansville, Troup County, forms a part, as it was dated Feb. 12, 1825.

His monument bears this inscription:

“George Michael Troup
Born September 8, 1780
Died April 26, 1856
No epitaph can tell his worth
The History of Georgia must perpetuate
His virtues and commemorate
His Patriotism
There he teaches us
the argument being exhausted
To Stand by our Arms.”

The State Regent, Mrs. Mark Smith, conducted the ceremony and administered the oath of office to the following: Mrs. Lowe, Regent; Mrs. Robert Ware, Vice Regent; Mrs. George Daniel, Secretary; Mrs. J. M. Almand, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert Lee Trimble, Historian, and Mrs. J. F. Broome, Registrar. Mrs. Whitley Barrett is Chaplain.

Mrs. Smith addressed the group, telling of the various works of the N.S.D.A.R. The
newly appointed Chairman of Approved Schools, Mrs. Whitley Barrett, announced that a box valued at $200 has been sent to Kate Duncan Smith School, and one valued at $65 has been sent to Tamassee.

The Regent announced that the Chapter had charge of the Kiwanis meeting that evening, and the State Regent would be the main speaker, telling of the work of the D.A.R. Manuals of Citizenship and Flag Codes were to be presented to each of the men.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. J. F. Broome, Mrs. Whitley Barrett, Mrs. George Daniel, and Mrs. Truitt Sims.

Due to the death on October 19th of the Organizing Regent’s mother, the former Mrs. Rosa Montgomery Walker Mayne, all planned social activities including the luncheon and tea in honor of the State Regent were called off.

Mrs. Mayne, long active in various patriotic groups had already requested her transfer to the new D.A.R. Chapter, in which she was deeply interested. She endorsed every set of papers sent in to the Registrar General for membership in the new chapter.

MRS. T. JACKSON LOWE,
Regent.

ROBERT GRIERSON CHAPTER
(Headland, Ala.). The organizing meeting of the Robert Grierson Chapter was held at 3:00 P. M. Wednesday, November 12, 1947, in the home of Mrs. Marvin Scott.

Mrs. Scott, a former member of Emassee Chapter, Dothan, Alabama, was the presiding officer and organizing Regent. She rendered the devotional, Pledge of Allegiance, The American’s Creed and gave the welcome address. The objects, as slated by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, were explained. The name given the chapter was Robert Grierson, who had the distinction of being the only man from the Mississippi Territory, now the State of Alabama, who fought on the side of the Colonists.

Officers elected were: Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. G. Hawkins; Secretary, Mrs. James H. Cowan; Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Holley; Chaplain, Mrs. C. A. Stringer; Historian, Mrs. R. E. Solomon; Registrar, Mrs. A. D. Walden. The oath of office was administered by the presiding officer followed by the declaration of the members to encourage and assist these officers in the discharge of their duties.

The elected Chaplain led in prayer. The presiding officer then gave a short talk on the sacred responsibility of preserving a priceless heritage and the personal dedication to those things—liberty, freedom, justice which were won for us through the labor, the courage and the sacrifice of the men and women of the Revolution.

Following the program refreshments were served. Organizing members: Agnes Scott Owens, Mrs. T. W. Elkin, Jr., Mrs. Sudie K. Sporman, Mrs. E. J. McManus, Mrs. Marvin Scott, Mrs. J. O. Capps, Mrs. James H. Cowan, Mrs. Fred Feldt, Mrs. E. G. Gamble, Mrs. H. G. Hawkins, Mrs. William H. Holley, Mrs. Bunch Scott, Mrs. M. T. C. Scott, Mrs. Charles E. Smith, Mrs. Ralph Solomon, Mrs. R. E. Solomon, Mrs. C. W. Sidney, Mrs. E. E. Haynes, Miss Doris Redding, Mrs. L. T. Solomon, Mrs. C. A. Stringer, Mrs. H. M. Sawrie (Tennessee), Mrs. A. D. Walden, Mrs. C. H. Johnson (Georgia).

MRS. JAMES H. COWAN,
Secretary.

ME LICENT PORTER CHAPTER
(Waterbury, Conn.) C. Russell Sumpf, city editor of the Waterbury Republican, in an address before Melicent Porter chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at their November meeting, urged that freedom of the press be guarded and maintained to keep it always as free as it is today.

Mrs. Wm. Vining, regent, presided and announced that five new members had been received, together with two reinstatements. The past regents of the chapter were hostesses, with Mrs. Robert Dennison as chairman.

Thirty-six members of Melicent Porter chapter attended a regional meeting recently at Christ Church, Watertown, when Mrs. Arthur Iffland, State Regent and Mrs. Kenneth Trewella, State Vice-Regent were guests of honor.

Mrs. Vining has been admitted as a new member to the State Officers and Regents Club of Connecticut Society D.A.R. at a meeting held at Town and Country Club, Hartford.

RUTH H. MILLER,
Chairman, Press Committee.
WILLOWS CHAPTER (Willows, Calif.). After World War I the Willows Chapter placed in the Federal Building in Willows a bronze tablet in memory of those men of Glenn County, California, who lost their lives in the War.

In keeping with that tradition the Willows Chapter has placed this bronze tablet in the Veterans Memorial Building in Willows to perpetuate the memory of the sixty-seven men of Glenn County who made the supreme sacrifice in World War II.

The work of compiling these names was largely due to the efforts of the past Junior Regent of this Chapter.

ETHEL TOUT, Regent.

SILVER BOW CHAPTER (Butte, Mont.). About this time of the year in 1897 fourteen patriotic American women of the community were meeting and making plans. This was really the birth of Silver Bow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Now we have just celebrated our fiftieth anniversary with a banquet at the Butte Country Club, where the present members, their husbands, guests, members from other chapters in the state of Montana and several Sons of the American Revolution, assembled. We also had with us Mrs. A. G. Middleton of Havre, Montana, State Regent; Mrs. T. E. Luebben of Dillon, Montana, State Vice Regent; Mrs. William Stevens of Missoula, Montana, State Registrar; and Mrs. N. D. McCroskey of Anaconda, Montana, State Historian.

The tables were decorated with baskets of yellow fall flowers and colonial blue candles and the place cards and programs were gold-covered booklets.

Mrs. Arlo T. Axelson, Vice Regent of Silver Bow Chapter presided. After invocation by the Rev. Floyd E. Logee, the assemblage joined in the Pledge of Allegiance. Later Miss Halcyon Dudley lighted the fifty candles on a beautifully decorated birthday cake, while Mrs. Hugo Kenck accompanied by Mrs. Bernard Bretherton sang "Memories."

Mrs. Willis Johnson, Chapter Regent, welcomed those present and Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Luebben responded with messages of congratulation.

The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. George A. Selke, Chancellor of the Greater University of Montana. His subject was "The Responsibility of American Citizenship."

A letter from the Superintendent of the Shodair Crippled Children's Hospital at Helena, Montana, was read, acknowledging the gift by Silver Bow Chapter of a stationary bicycle, to be used in the treatment of crippled legs. This piece of equipment was badly needed and greatly appreciated by the hospital staff.

Mrs. Kenck, accompanied by Mrs. Bretherton, concluded the program by singing the solos "Lift Thine Eyes" and "Bless This House."

Silver Bow Chapter was organized December 21, 1897.

GERALDINE HARNEY, Press Relations Chairman.

CHARITY STILLE LANGSTAFF CHAPTER (Fulton, Mo.). A sacred dedication service of a beautiful bronze tablet, a tribute to the late Mrs. Caroline Burton Lang, was held Sunday afternoon at Hillcrest Cemetery by the Charity Stille Langstaff Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The tablet was placed by the D.A.R. as a mark of honor for Mrs. Lang, a granddaughter of the American Revolution.

Miss May B. Shannon, regent of the Chapter, presided for the impressive graveside ceremony which was attended by many Fultonians and a number of people from Columbia, Mexico and St. Louis. Mrs.
Lang's family was represented by Mrs. R. E. Mayhew and her son, Robert, of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Lang, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Lang, Jr., and their daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lang of Columbus.

Mrs. R. E. Mayhew, a daughter of Mrs. Lang, gracefully unveiled the tablet and a wreath was placed on the grave by a great-granddaughter, Mary Carolyn Lang, 7, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Lang, Jr.

The ceremony included "America" sung by Mrs. Eunice Beard Jacobs; with the 78 persons present joining in the fourth stanza; a prayer by the Rev. C. E. Hanan, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Fulton; a most interesting biographical sketch of Mrs. Lang presented by her son and an address by the Hon. W. Frazier Baker, an attorney of Fulton. Miss Shannon gave the dedicatory address. Rev. Hanan pronounced the benediction and taps was sounded by the bugler, Donald Keith.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Smith of St. Louis were introduced by Miss Shannon. Mrs. Smith is State President of the Missouri Daughters of 1812.

Attending the ceremonies were Mrs. W. W. Botts, Past State Regent, and Mrs. J. R. Eckenberger, State Historian of Mexico.

Mrs. Lang was a member of the Columbus, Ohio, D.A.R. Chapter. She was the granddaughter of John Pleasant Burton, who enlisted at the age of 17 as a soldier in the Ninth Virginia Regiment near his home in Richmond. After the war he married twice and Mrs. Lang was a descendant of the second marriage. She was also a descendant of General Levi Todd, another Revolutionary War soldier, whose granddaughter, Mary Todd, became the wife of Abraham Lincoln.

MAY B. SHANNON,
Regent.

DEO-ON-GO-WA CHAPTER (Batavia, N. Y.). On November eleventh, 1897, Mrs. Julia Tarbox Fuller (Mrs. Gardner Fuller), a member of the National Society, organized a chapter in Batavia with nineteen charter members. To celebrate the event the Golden Jubilee Anniversary was held in the First Presbyterian Church on November eleventh, 1947, with one hundred and forty-four present. Mrs. James Grant Park, New York State Regent, was the guest of honor and complimented the chapter on its Golden Anniversary. Two of the five living charter members were present and messages were received from those unable to attend.

The following three episodes occurring during the early days of the chapter's history were enacted by the members of the Chapter: 1. The selecting of the Indian name Deo-on-go-wa, meaning "the great meeting place," which was the name given Batavia by the Indians. It was the junction of two great Indian trails where the Redmen of the East met the Redmen of the West, held their councils and exchanged messages; 2. The presenting of a silver-mounted gavel of hickory wood from General George Washington's estate at Mount Vernon to the chapter by Mrs. Henry F. Tarbox; 3. The presenting of a gift of a watch chain to the founder of the chapter, Mrs. Gardner Fuller, on the eve of her departure for an extended European trip.

The meeting was followed by a most delightful reception and tea for Mrs. James Grant Park, Daughters and guests. A beautiful three-tiered cake with fifty yellow candles was served.

Three Real Daughters were early members and their graves have been appropriately marked.

During the last fifty years, fifty-six Revolutionary Soldiers' graves have been marked; tablets have been placed to mark places of historic interest and complete cemetery records and other records have been compiled and put on file. A History of Batavia was written by Mrs. Clara L. T. Williams, one of our members, and published by this chapter.

Deo-on-go-wa Chapter has aided generously in three wars with gifts of money, materials, blood plasma and many hours of Red Cross service. We have sponsored educational projects. Prizes and medals are given yearly for essays on historical topics and for good citizenship winners in our schools. We take a lively interest in our Approved Schools and contribute to them. Ellis Island project has received our aid, and we have not neglected the worthwhile needs in our own community.

ELIZABETH F. FONDA,
Regent.
NEW CONNECTICUT CHAPTER (Painesville, Ohio) celebrated its fiftieth anniversary Saturday, November 1st, with a luncheon at historic Lutz Tavern, which was established in 1812.

The tables were beautifully decorated in gold and white and the three-tiered birthday cake was appropriately inscribed.

Sixty-two members and guests were present, including State Vice Regent Mrs. Earl B. Padgett of Galion; Northeast District Director Mrs. Dwight C. Allison of New Philadelphia; State Chairman of Ellis Island Mrs. Z. C. Oseland of Akron and nine of the eleven living ex-regents of the Chapter.

Mrs. William M. Ahlstrom, Regent, presided. A history of the accomplishments of the chapter through the fifty years of its service was given by Mrs. Harry R. Collacott and Mrs. Charles P. Baker. Mrs. Padgett gave an inspiring address on "Values."

Preceding the luncheon, the chapter had planted a tree in the Painesville City Park, commemorating fifty years of service.

This has been an outstanding year for New Connecticut Chapter as, in addition to its Golden Jubilee, the grave of Elijah Ford, a Revolutionary Soldier, was found and marked on Flag Day, June 14th, after it was believed that the Chapter had found and marked every Revolutionary Soldier's grave in Lake County many years ago.

JANICE M. AHLSTROM, Regent.

SEMINOLE CHAPTER (West Palm Beach, Fla.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on December 5, 1947. The Chapter was honored to have as its guests Mrs. James F. Byers, St. Petersburg, State Regent, and Mrs. David Wright, Bartow, State Vice-regent. During the morning the chapter regent, Mrs. Paul Steel, was hostess at an informal coffee at her home in compliment to Mrs. Byers and Mrs. Wright.

The Chapter's birthday party was held in the afternoon in the form of a silver tea, at the Norton Gallery of Art—a gift to the city from the late Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun Norton, a member of Seminole Chapter, and her husband. About two hundred guests attended. A program of music, composed of piano and string ensemble, was presented in the auditorium of the gallery, with the regent, Mrs. Steel, presiding.

Greetings were brought to the gathering by the State Vice-regent, Mrs. Wright. The highlight of the afternoon's program was the address given by the state regent, Mrs. Byers, on the scope and achievements of D. A. R. Recognition was then given to the organizing regent, Mrs. Vincent Oaksmith and all charter members present.

The guests were then invited out into the patio where tea was served.

The formation of a Junior committee has been a dream of Seminole Chapter and our twenty-fifth anniversary party was indeed a joyous one because we saw the fulfillment of this dream.

MRS. PAUL TUTTLE, First Vice Regent.

The day dawned a sunny, balmy one and with yellow leaves of autumn's final array still clinging and nodding gently on the maple trees, seemed to be paying homage to this special occasion.

The observance of the Golden Anniversary took place in the Parish Hall of the Unitarian Church.

The American and the Massachusetts State flags were appropriately placed on either side of the Regent and the visiting officers.

Suspended from the rich velvet curtain located directly back of the officers were three plaques, two with wheel and distaff and in the center one with the words "Fiftieth Anniversary." All were painted in blue and gold. This was the work of Mr. Howard H. Searles, Art Director and the son of a member.

Meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. by the Regent, Mrs. C. Howard Brigham. The Chaplain, Mrs. Wylie A. Shaw, read from Leviticus: "A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you."

Pledge to the Flag, the American Creed and one verse of the Star-Spangled Banner followed.

The Regent then extended a very warm welcome to all present and in brief, added that the Chapter was organized on February 22, 1897, by thirteen patriotic women, three of whom are living. The founder was the late Mrs. Edward A. Manning, in honor of whom the Chapter was named from her Revolutionary Ancestor.

Guests of honor were then presented, Mrs. William S. Currier, State Regent; Mrs. Herbert A. McQuesten, Vice President-General, Massachusetts; Miss Isabelle M. Gordon, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, Honorary State Regent and Ex-Librarian General (and honorary member of Gen. Joseph Badger Chapter); and Mrs. Currier's Staff Associates, all of whom extended greetings and best wishes.

A short but delightful programme was rendered by two local young men, baritone soloist and pianist. A brief reception to the honored guests followed, after which the Regent invited all into the Alliance Room, richly furnished with antiques, for a social hour and refreshments.

In the center of the room there was a very long table set with a choice hand-embroidered cloth brought from Rome. The motif of the decoration was gold: yellow chrysanthemums and yellow candles. A huge three-tiered birthday cake placed on a Birthday Cake board surrounded with fifty small candles, graced the center.

The cake was cut by two of the Charter Members present.

Napkins of white satin striped paper were marked "D.A.R." in letters of gold. The invitations to the Anniversary were engraved in gold.

Throughout each administration the Gen. Joseph Badger Chapter has responded to all projects approved by the National Society.

Red Cross work, purchase of War Bonds, genealogical records, marking of ancestral graves and historic spots, the sponsoring annually of two Good Citizenship Girls, Christmas gifts to Hillside School in Marlboro, are the Chapter's major activities.

The Regent and special guests wore corsages of six gold rose buds. A guest book with the names of all friends present will always be cherished.

Mrs. Henry A. Dudley, a committee of one, carried out every little detail so that it was pronounced by the guests a very unusual celebration—one of especial informality and friendliness.

ETHEL NELSON BRIGHAM,
Regent.

EUNICE DAY CHAPTER (Holyoke, Mass.). Twenty-fifth anniversary. There come times in the minds of all thoughtful people when we pause and measure our own mental and spiritual stature, recount our joys and accomplishments, acknowledge our mistakes and plan our future.

So after twenty-five years of active work, members of an organization do well to pause, examine the past and decide whether the effort has been worth the time, energy and money expended—and re-charge our batteries, so to speak and face forward. If we feel that membership in the D. A. R. has made us better informed on national and world history, given us a greater love and desire to serve men and women everywhere, a larger understanding of democracy and true patriotism, then we may be
thankful today that we are privileged to be members.

It is a backward and a forward look which we are taking today in this Silver Anniversary Celebration. Generations pass swiftly on the sea of life and we look back to Oct. 21, 1922, when in the home of Mrs. Frank H. Metcalf, this Chapter was organized. It was named for Eunice Day, whose husband and five sons served in the Revolution. We were fortunate to have Mrs. Metcalf as Organizing Regent and serving as Regent for three years. Full of patriotic fervor, she had served as Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter in Springfield, in which many of us held membership until our organization. Mrs. Metcalf opened her first year’s program with the quotation for the year which well covers our policy through our twenty-five years: “Let us have faith that right makes might and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.”

We began with eighty-three members; twenty-six of these have died, sixteen have moved away and today we have nineteen of the original Charter Members.

To enumerate our accomplishments is impossible. We can only touch the high spots. Our treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Brown, now beginning her fourteenth year as treasurer, has helped me gather these figures.

Following the injunction of George Washington, an educated citizenship has always been one of our chief interests. We have given $595.00 to Springfield International College for scholarships and $2096.00 toward one of the dormitories—of this $1000.00 was given by the late Col. Walter Scott. Over $300.00 has been sent to other approved schools as well as clothes, books and Christmas boxes.

Toward building Constitution Hall in Washington, we contributed $3868.00. Mr. Frank Metcalf gave $250.00 toward this fund. For our work at Ellis Island, we gave $135.00 plus yarns, cloth and other necessary supplies. We purchased a Post Exchange Mobile for Westover hospital costing $200.00 of which So. Hadley Chapter gave $30.00.

When the Tavern was first restored we contributed $250.00. The Juliet Allen Card Club raised $150.00 of this and also gave $117.00 toward our $217.00 for the State Forest Fund and those little trees have grown through the years until now the Forest is a place of beauty and a great recreation spot.

To the Community Chest we have given $190.00 and to the Red Cross and blood plasma $270.00. We responded to all National Defense Calls during the War.

Our Holyoke Public Library has received from us Lineage books costing $296.00. We spent over $100.00 for Cemetery Markers for Revolutionary Soldiers and a bronze tablet and permanent care for the grave of Eunice Day.

We have paid all Chapter expenses and spent for local, State and National work over $6000.00 and our debts are all paid.

In 1928, sometime after the Tavern was presented to the city as a part of Holyoke’s 50th Anniversary Celebration, we arranged with the city to become Tavern Custodian. We scrubbed, painted, begged and contributed. We borrowed $3000.00 toward furnishing. Mrs. E. P. Bagg, Mrs. Jessie Bagg and Mrs. George Parsons saw to it that we had a grand piano. The Garden Club gave plants, the Women’s Club planted a lovely tree, Mrs. Magna a tree, Mrs. Charles Johnson a lovely Coffee Tree, the City added to our landscaping and has kept the grounds neat and attractive and Miss Ingrahm gave a bird bath. So this has become a lovely spot for Holyoke. The Chapter has constantly applied Tavern income to the up-keep, paint, paper and furnishings, as called for in our lease.

We hesitate to name our friends lest we omit some name precious to us but we do mention, with loving memory, Mrs. Henry Houston—whether we needed a flag pole, a new flag, a new electric refrigerator, a house cleaning job or a home for a garden party, she always supplied the need and took real pleasure in making the gift. Mrs. W. G. Dwight has opened her home for us, especially in the early days before we had the Tavern. She has spoken many times for us and has given up space in the Transcript for which we thank her. While Mrs. Magna keeps her membership in Mercy Warren, she really belongs to us, has been a generous friend and advisor and we feel the reflected glow of her honors. Above all it is the women of the rank and file who do the hard work. We sing their praises too, today. O, it has been hard at times but lots of fun and our work has cemented our friendship.
What of the future? We stand today a self-respecting and a respected organization. This is evidenced throughout the country by our constant growth and appeals for help from many quarters. We believe we are needed in the serious problems facing our country today and Eunice Day Chapter may look forward to many years of usefulness. But let us remember that we are a part of the whole—that our plans come from State and National boards after thorough discussion and conscientious decisions and we owe it to them and to ourselves to know these plans and to put them in operation.

So, here’s to our guests, to Eunice Day Chapter and to the
“Flag of the heroes who left us their glory,
Borne through their battlefield’s thunder and flame,
Blazoned in song and illumined in story,
Wave o’er us all who inherit their fame.”

MRS. RHENA M. HOLYOKE,
Past Regent.

BERGEN CHAPTER (Jersey City, N. J.). At the request of Mrs. J. F. Van Nostrand, Motion Picture Chairman of Bergen Chapter, D. A. R. of Jersey City, who is keenly concerned with the delinquency problem among young girls and boys, Mr. Notis Komnenos, N. J. District Manager of Skouras Theatres, who is also interested in child welfare, has agreed to open three of the Skouras Theatres in Jersey City, each Saturday morning from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. This special program of pictures of educational and entertainment value for children went into effect October 25th.

The program consists of a news reel, several “shorts” and a feature picture taken from the Children’s Film Library. This library is the outgrowth of a plan sponsored by Eric Johnston, President of the Motion Picture Association of America, to make available some of the fine old classics, also the finer modern pictures for children’s programs.

At the opening of each program, ten Boy and Girl Scouts, preceded by the leader carrying the American Flag, march down the center aisle from the lobby, while the audience stands at attention as the procession passes by and onto the stage. The Scouts then lead the children in singing the Star-Spangled Banner and giving the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. Later in the program the children are told in an attractive manner of “fire prevention,” “safety,” “kindness to animals,” etc., by their respective representatives.

A Motion Picture Council has been formed; the members represented are: Mr. Notis Komnenos; Miss Mary Barnes, Regent of Bergen Chapter, D.A.R.; Mrs. Alexander, and Miss Louise Elliott, Bergen Chapter, D.A.R.; Public and Parochial Schools; Jersey City Woman’s Club; Catholic Youth Organizations; Council of Social Agencies; Public Library; International Institute; Jewish Organizations; Churches; Boy and Girl Scouts.

It is our earnest desire to bring to the children pictures that will create an interest in all the finer and better things of life.

With the consent of the Board of Education of Jersey City, Bergen Chapter is permitted to place lists of historical and educational films in the schools.

MRS. J. F. VAN NOSTRAND,
Chapter Chairman Motion Pictures Committee.

Why were the saints, saints? Because they were cheerful when it was difficult to be cheerful, patient when it was difficult to be patient; and because they pushed on when they wanted to stand still, and kept silent when they wanted to talk, and were agreeable when they wanted to be disagreeable. That was all.

It was quite simple and always will be.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.
There is a very old, weather-beaten Stars and Stripes in the North Gallery of our Museum, dated 1777-1795, authentic as to date and "Navy Design". As this old flag intrigues us and we wish to learn of its origin, we turn back the pages of history to the year 1603, when King James VI of Scotland, the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, ascended the English throne as King James the First.

For centuries, the flag of England was the red cross of St. George on a white field and the flag of Scotland was the white cross of St. Andrew on a blue field. After this union, the "Union Flag of England" appeared, blending the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field, often called the "Union Jack". Being, by royal decree, displayed on all English ships and those of her colonies, the Union Jack was our flag for more than a hundred years and is significant in the evolution of our National Flag.

Scores of colonial and regimental flags, with a few states' flags, were used during the Revolution, soon to disappear after the adoption of the Stars and Stripes. Of these, the "Grand Union Flag" had the British Union Jack in its upper left-hand corner, to signify union with the mother country and thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, to represent the thirteen colonies, thus distinguishing it from the flags of other British possessions. This type of flag was carried on the Flagship Alfred, as the Naval Ensign, on December 3, 1775 and was hoisted by General Washington at Cambridge, Mass., in January, 1776, as the standard of the Continental Army. It was also carried by the Marines on an expedition to the Bahamas in March, 1776. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress at Philadelphia adopted the National Flag, by the following Resolution:

"Resolved: That the Flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

The word "constellation" was symbolic of the group of new states. By this Act, thirteen stars were substituted on our National Flag for the Crosses of St. George and St. Andrew and thirteen stripes were retained from the Grand Union Flag. The flag's symbolism was described by General Washington as follows:

"We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

As there was no directive for arrangement of the stars, there were various forms. The first Army Stars and Stripes had the stars in a circle, known as the "Betsy Ross Flag". The first Navy Stars and Stripes had them in staggered rows of threes and twos, known as the "Navy Design". The old flag here pictured is the Navy Design of the Stars and Stripes, which was official from 1777, when the National Flag was adopted, to 1795, when another Act of Congress added two stars and two stripes to signify the admission of two new states into the Union.

Our Museum is justly proud of its original Navy Design flag, whose finely woven homespun shows years of service. It is 4 x 6 feet.

This original Stars and Stripes of Navy Design was the gift, in 1934, of Mrs. Mary Hart Smith of San Marino Chapter, California. Its former owner was Mr. Roy Pletsch, who received it from his grandfather, William Conrad Waldman. Miss Myra Hazard, of Mississippi, was the Curator General, 1932-1935.

ISABELLA, THE BRIDE, by Emelie Blackmore Stapp.

Emelie Blackmore Stapp has once again thrilled the children with another of her Isabella Goose fantasies. This time it is Isabella, the Bride.

Down on a farm in southern Mississippi this wise old goose made her home in a playhouse rented to her by three children who loved her dearly. One morning early, these children went down to the playhouse for a visit. They found everything in perfect order and a basket of golden eggs left—so a note said—to pay her rent, for Isabella had departed on another of her mysterious journeys.

After some days she was heard of in Europe where she had gone to offer her aid in the war effort. She was flying all over the battlefields and when in some nearby spot she found little children homeless or hungry, she laid for them her golden eggs.

But nobody seemed to want an old goose and, greatly discouraged, she decided to consult her old friend the Sun and find out from him what she could do to help the cause. So they met in a tulip field in Holland and at his suggestion she flew the Atlantic in his warm rays to seek advice from her good friend, Uncle Sam.

That she was sadly needed to sell war bonds in America, Uncle Sam convinced her, so off she went on that patriotic mission. Through her unusual sort of a campaign and her tireless efforts, over three and a half million dollars' worth of bonds went to her credit and her trip was known as "Isabella's Victory Flight."

At last, worn out by her constant travels, Uncle Sam released her so she could return to her home. She found the little house spotlessly clean and a huge basket of corn was awaiting her first home meal. Dolls from all over the world who shared the house with her were having tea and Mari-anne of France was pouring hot chocolate.

Isabella soon settled down to the regular routine and happy days seemed ahead when a special airmail letter arrived from Washington, announcing the coming of Alexander, King of Gooseland, who had a very important question to propound to her.

Youngsters will adore the account of the wedding when Isabella became a Queen. They will be interested in how the children made the wedding gown—what the bridesmaids wore and how wonderful Uncle Sam looked when he gave the bride away.

This whimsical tale is one which will be enjoyed by adults as well as children. The author lives down deep in Mississippi surrounded by her famous dolls and other notable collections. One is a replica of a New England village, made of bird houses, with a church and a parsonage, a school and a town hall. Many journey to that little spot of make-believe. May we have more stories from the pen of Emelie Blackmore Stapp.

"Isabella, the Bride," is published by Winslow Press of Winchester, Mass.

WAY OF LIFE, by Hamilton Gibbs.

Hamilton Gibbs has written another compelling book. He speaks out clearly and firmly for the generations who fought in the Second World War.

The author's "Soundings" was one of the most popular novels of the period following the first World War and it dealt with the loyalty of the younger generation. Boys and girls with their fixed ideals and their plans all made for the future, resented the thought of another conflict which would draw them into its turmoil and deprive them of the chance of selecting their own way of life. Bitterness and rebellion resulted and yet when the time came they went in and nobly and with greatness of soul did their part.

In this second work, "Way of Life," Hamilton Gibbs pictures the grave disillusionment of the Veterans and makes a strong plea for all of us to stop and think and to do all in our power to prevent a third recurrence.

The book relates the love story of an American paratrooper from the Berkshires and a charming English girl. Both reared with a background of clean family life of
genuine warmth and friendliness, were ready to embark on their careers when along came the dark war days with the consequent difficulties.

What happened to their dreams and ideals is told in a powerful way and one will shed a few tears as the story tugs at the heart strings. One will think and one will smile but underneath one will be thankful that youth is willing to overcome all barriers and valiantly face the post-war adjustment. Both of these books are well worth reading.

Hamilton Gibbs was born in England and became an American citizen in 1931. Having served in World War I, he came to the United States in 1919 and married Jeanette Phillips, a New England girl.

FROM SCENES LIKE THESE, by Ethel Wallace.

"From Scenes Like These" is an unusual story—unusual because the author has kept away from the love triangles and sex problems of the present day and has related in homey style incidents in the lives of a fine Christian family.

The author states that none of the characters or events is fictitious, which adds to the interest from the beginning. The story centers around a mother and father and five children. A charming grandmother and colorful aunts and other relatives add to the zest. There is a vivid account of the old colored servant and one chapter is devoted to the family pets.

Memories are stirred by the old-fashioned heavy Sunday dinner, followed by long walks with father and the hunting for the first Jacks-in-the-Pulpit by the youngsters. There is an account of Fourth of July celebrations, of trips to Atlantic City and summers in New England. Then there is the story of a journey down through the south and into the historic war valley of Virginia in one of the first automobiles. The travelers visit the chaste and beautiful tomb of General Robert E. Lee, then drive on to Monticello and to the University of Virginia.

Events of the First World War are recounted and the work in army camps and hospitals is described as it was done during the long waiting periods of news from the brothers at the front.

Miss Wallace calls her book a patchwork quilt where some of the chapters are bright and gay and others are drab and sad. The depth of pathos is touched in the death of one young loved sister. The story will bring both laughter and tears and will strengthen our faith in the American family life as based upon honesty and fair play and the traditions which have made the country great.

Ethel Wallace was born and reared in Philadelphia and loves her historic city. She is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and is a member of the National League of American Pen Women and the National Federation of Press Women.

"From Scenes Like These" is published by Hathaway & Brothers, Philadelphia.
MINUTES
OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING, December 9, 1947

THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, in the National Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, December 9, 1947, at 12:00 noon.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. Arnold, the Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, the President General appointed the Third Vice President General, Miss Matthies, Recording Secretary pro tem. Miss Matthies called the roll and the following members were recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Patton, Miss Matthies, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss McMackin. State Regents: Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Wells. State Vice Regent: Mrs. Wells.

Miss Matthies moved that 259 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Patton. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Tynes, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,460 applications presented to the Board.

Ethel M. Tynes, 
Registrar General, 
N. S. D. A. R.

The Registrar General moved that the 1,460 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General her report was read by Miss Matthies.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 16th, to December 9th:

Through their respective state regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation, as organizing regents:

Mrs. Luvia Henry Musladin, Palm Springs, California.
Mrs. Estelle Brown Marquart, San Luis Obispo, California.
Mrs. Viva B. Mesick Rutter, Southgate, California.
Mrs. Marion C. Gilmore Wilson, Hockessin, Delaware.

Miss Matthies moved the confirmation of seven organizing regents; the re-appointments of three organizing regents; the renewal of one chapter authorization; the change in location of one chapter: the official disbandment of three chapters; the confirmation of fourteen chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Tynes. Carried.

The President General congratulated the officers on the fine work they had done.

The Recording Secretary pro tem read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:20 p.m.

Laura Clark Cook, 
Organizing Secretary General, 
N. S. D. A. R.

Miss Matthies moved the confirmation of seven organizing regents; the re-appointments of three organizing regents; the renewal of one chapter authorization; the change in location of one chapter: the official disbandment of three chapters; the confirmation of fourteen chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Tynes. Carried.

Mrs. Sarah Youmans DeLoach, Laurens, South Carolina.
Miss Vera York, Lafayette, Tennessee.
Mrs. Margaret Estes Miller Sorensen, Torrington, Wyoming.

Through their respective state regents the following re-appointments of organizing regents are requested:

Miss Rebecca Edith McConnell, DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
Miss Vera York, Lafayette, Tennessee.
Mrs. Margaret Estes Miller Sorensen, Torrington, Wyoming.

Authorization of the chapter at Iola, Kansas, has expired by time limitation. The state regent requests that it be renewed.

Through the state regent of Maryland the resignation of Mrs. Evelyn Haycock Betterley, as organizing regent at Glen Echo, is reported.

Through the state regent of Alabama the Tristan de Luna Chapter requests permission to change its location from Toulminville to Mobile.

Through their state regents the following chapters have requested official disbandment:
Captain George Webb, Holden, Massachusetts.
Old Blake House, Dorchester, Massachusetts.
Samuel Huntington, Brainerd, Minnesota.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:
Chotaw, Greensboro, Alabama.
Robert Greirson, Headland, Alabama.
Captain William Davis, Prichard, Alabama.
Andrew Jackson, Talladega, Alabama.
Captain Alexander Cleveland, Inglewood, California.

Indian River, Titusville, Florida.
Governor George M. Troup, Hogansville, Georgia.
Edwardsville, Edwardsville, Illinois.
Captain Isaac Davis, Acton, Massachusetts.
Mount Nebo, Medfield, Massachusetts.
Fort Osage, Sibley, Missouri.
Council Grove, Putnam City, Oklahoma.
Watonga, Watonga, Oklahoma.
Freedom Hill, McLean, Virginia.

Katharine Matthies, 
Recording Secretary pro tem, 
N. S. D. A. R.
### Department of the Treasurer General

**D. A. R. Membership**

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| TOTALS | 2,591 | 156,273 | 1,943 | 158,216 |
LETTERS of the same nature have been received during the past month from three widely separated states asking what a chapter can do with a regent who persists in very high-handed methods of procedure at the meetings of the board and the chapter. Your parliamentarian has been requested to answer these questions through this column so the offending parties may see themselves “in print.” So here’s hoping these members read the Magazine and will abide by the answers to these questions.

In fairness to these autocratic regents, your parliamentarian regrets to say she feels the chapters were in error to elect such persons to these high offices but be that as it may, here are the questions and their answers with the hope that those who need “the sermon were at church today.” As there is a great similarity in the questions only those from one chapter will be quoted.

**Question.** Should a member accept the regency of a chapter when she has not spoken to many of the members over a period of two years? **Answer.** Well, if such a member is legally elected the regent, according to the rules contained in that chapter’s by-laws, there is no law to prevent her accepting the office.

It seems to your parliamentarian, that as the chapter did elect as the regent a member who had no regard for the rights of others but has proceeded to act as she pleased that the following questions are evoked:

**Question.** Has a regent the right to refuse members the privilege of presenting regular business at a board or a chapter meeting just because she is not in favor of said business? **Answer.** NO. A presiding officer must not interfere with the usual and regular items of business being brought before the members for their consideration.

**Question.** Has a regent the right to refuse members the right to debate a question but do all the talking herself? **Answer.** NO. A presiding officer can not prevent the orderly discussion of any proposition that is regularly before the meeting.

Now let us go back and think over these peculiar situations and see if we can’t find out what is amiss that they should ever arise in any organization. First: The members were evidently “asleep at the switch” to allow such a dictatorial member to be elected the regent of their chapter, for it seems to your parliamentarian that any member who had not spoken to some members for years because something happened she did not like, should never have been allowed to become a candidate for this high office. (Just wonder if this chapter has a nominating committee.)

Second: Now that she was elected, the members should demand that the meetings be conducted in a parliamentary manner, giving each member the privilege of the floor who desires to take part in the discussion of all questions regularly before the meeting.

Third: Evidently there is no standing rule governing debate in this chapter, for if the chapter had adopted a rule on debate, then this regent could not have refused any member the right of debate. It seems this particular regent attempts to coerce the members by debating the question herself, thus intimidating the members so that they will not assert themselves and claim their right to debate.

While we do not admire such a person, we feel the members of that chapter should
have been on the job and prevented her election. Also, this shows the necessity for several important standing rules in every chapter; an order of business, a limit to debate, both how long a time and how often each person may speak to a question. Now that these things have been brought to our attention it may be well to review some of the qualifications for a presiding officer so that we may be more careful as to whom we elect to serve our groups: A working knowledge of parliamentary law; a thorough understanding of the chapter by-laws, the state by-laws and the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society; and a sense of justice and courtesy to all.

Every presiding officer should remember she forfeits her right to make, to second or debate a motion WHILE IN THE CHAIR. And while she does not give up her right to vote, she seldom exercises this right except when the vote is to be taken by ballot or by roll call. The perfect presiding officer is always impartial, courteous, dignified and presides with TACT.

COURAGE

"Courage is not just to bare one’s bosom
To the sabre thrust. Alone in daring.
Courage is to grieve, to have the hurt,
And make the world believe you are not caring.
Courage does not lie alone in dying for a cause.
To die is only giving.
Courage is to feel the daily daggers of relentless steel,
And keep on living."

NELLIE REVELL.
EXTRA-CURRICULAR GENEALOGICAL PROJECTS IN A PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

By WALTER RAY SANDERS, Head Social Science Department, Community High School, Litchfield, Illinois

Through the cooperation of Mr. Milton Rubin-cam, President of the National Genealogical Society and Miss Roberta P. Wakefield, Editor of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, arrangements have been made for reprinting of this highly interesting article which appeared in the September 1947 issue of the foregoing publication. The fact that young students are engaged in this work, which will of necessity foster in them patriotism and a worthy pride of background, seems to be a significant trend.

We also wish to express grateful appreciation to Mr. Walter Ray Sanders for his courtesy in permitting the story of his work with these history pupils to be printed in our Magazine.—EDITOR.

Three years ago in the senior American history classes of the Litchfield Community High School, the question arose as to whether or not the county (Montgomery Co., Illinois), had any Revolutionary War soldiers buried in any of its cemeteries. A search of county histories revealed six and one of the students knew of another which was not recorded. This incentive, plus the findings of an earlier searcher of the county in regard to the same question, led to a group of boys wanting to check the old cemeteries, those “forgotten” burial grounds located in the woods, in the corners of plowed fields, in the middle of bramble thickets or sassafras groves. In their checking they were shown how to bring out the faint dates and names by rubbing grass or chalk or moist dirt across the face of the stone which would color the upper surface and leave the carvings plain. Locations of all burying grounds were noted and plotted on county maps by the students; they talked to farmers and many more cemeteries which were not shown on the maps were located. Most of these little cemeteries were private grounds with only a family group buried on the home-place years ago. Too many times it was found that the stones had been neglected and cattle allowed to roam at will over them; in one place the stones had been collected and buried, in another they had been removed and used to make a walk to the barn, in yet another we were told that some of the stones had been used to stop gully erosion. Numerous incidents of this nature made us realize that there were many of these neglected burying grounds which would soon not be known.

As we finished the year we had typewritten copies made of our findings, locations and travel directions; then a copy was sent to the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield. A second copy was kept on file at school.

During the second year this extra project was continued; indeed, it was called for by a number of senior students. The field was then broadened to the widest extent of the county and included the rural church cemeteries and a few of the town or city cemeteries still in use. At the same time a few students wished to work on their family histories in place of term themes, a phase of history which I have encouraged for years. Now our cemetery records began to come into use; some student would inquire whether this or that cemetery had been checked, if not, a delegation would be sent on some week-end to check that particular one and perhaps another in the same neighborhood. There was always a waiting list to do this work. From September through the school year checking of new cemeteries was done and re-checking of those of the previous year was begun. By the end of the second year we had accumulated data on fifty county cemeteries.

At the beginning of the present school year, records of six cemeteries which had been obtained through the summer were...
turned in by one junior who wished to begin early for his senior work. Twenty-two seniors wanted to begin work on their family histories. So, this past year we organized part of the class into groups; one group could do good work typing and it typed our accumulated data; another went out into the country, "cemetery hunting"; a third group wished to begin work on county records, so each student here was assigned five hundred marriage records to copy faithfully and accurately. If any question arose as to a name it was to have a question mark beside it until re-checked by me. The fourth group was made up of the embryonic genealogists. A fifth group of four senior students used the newspaper files of the Civil War period and began building up a directory of business houses, hotels, merchants, etc., which were in Litchfield during the years 1862-1866. This will probably be continued and extended. All in all, during this past year (1946-47) sixty-five students have taken part in this program. They have accumulated forty-two years of marriage records, wills, and settlements of estates; they have added to our cemetery records until at present we have data on eighty-seven; they have found four unknown Revolutionary War soldiers, have noted veterans of all wars and have made a record of them. This has all been accomplished outside the regular class work, though at intervals, some class time has been taken by announcements or suggestions.

Is this of any importance in history? There will be those who say this is non-essential to the classroom work; there will be those who will say we are contributing much valuable information to the state archives. However, the last five or six weeks of the year are always taken up with a study of the development of the State of Illinois and the growth of Montgomery County from its pioneer days to the present. In this work we take up the migration of the southern and eastern peoples into our county and for those who have been working on these added projects names and locations mentioned in our studies are quite familiar. Too, the use of our many records by those working on their family histories has made it worthwhile.

In the coming year I hope that we can finish re-checking the cemeteries, branch out a few miles into the adjoining counties and thus finish up this one project. There will be those who will begin work on family history and some will continue searching after graduation. There is a centennial for Litchfield coming up in a few years; perhaps we should begin work on a suitable history for publication.

THE HORN PAPERS

"The Horn Papers, Early Westward Movement in the Monongahela and Upper Ohio, 1765-1799" by W. F. Horn, in three volumes, were published in 1945 by a Committee of the Greene County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

Volume I consists in part of: (a) Jacob Horn's Diary, 1735-1777; (b) Christopher Horn's Notes, 1772-1795; (c) Diary of John Horn, the Elder (b. 1743 - son of Jacob); (d) John Horn's Day Book (son of Christopher); (e) Court Record, April 1772. The last named purported to be the original docket of "the first English Court held west of the mountains," while the others were said to be verbatim copies, made from the originals in 1891 by Mr. Horn, himself. In addition to the text this book contains facsimiles of early maps and reproduced photographs of a number of articles—many of which were referred to in the diaries. The maps and the numerous articles were supposed to have been stored with the original records in a chest handed down in the Horn family and carried from Greene County, Pennsylvania, to Doniphan County, Iowa, in 1882 by Mr. Horn's father, Solomon Horn. Volume II consists chiefly of biographical sketches of pioneer families of Southwestern Pennsylvania and adjoining areas of Maryland and Virginia of the 18th century and are based upon data from the diaries and old court record books. Volume III need not be considered in this discussion, as it is made up of warrant, survey and patent maps for Fayette, Washington and Greene counties, Pennsylvania, originally prepared for commercial use and for sale now by the state of Pennsylvania.

It is not the purpose of this article to review The Horn Papers but merely to state for the information of our readers that their authenticity—that of Volume I in particular—was questioned by several author-
ities, which resulted in the appointment of a committee under the sponsorship of The Institute of Early American History and Culture to make a thorough study of this work and to determine the extent to which Mr. Horn's source material might be accepted. This committee was comprised of Dr. Solon J. Buck, Archivist of the United States, as chairman; Franklin F. Holbrook, representing the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania; William B. Marye, for the Maryland Historical Society; Charles F. Jenkins, for The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Francis L. Berkeley, for the Virginia Historical Society; Lawrence H. Gipson, for the Pennsylvania Historical Association; Julian P. Boyd (Librarian, Princeton University); Lester J. Cappon, representing The Institute of Early American History and Douglas Adair, editor of The William and Mary Quarterly. Dr. Arthur Pierce Middleton served as full-time executive secretary.

The William and Mary Quarterly, Volume IV, Number 4, 3rd Series, October 1947, carries a detailed account of the investigations of this committee, entitled "The Mystery of the Horn Papers," by Arthur Pierce Middleton and Douglass Adair, followed by the official statement of the Committee on the Horn Papers. Reprints of this article and the statement may be obtained from The Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia, at 50¢ each.

In order that our membership may be informed, several points included in the Committee's official report are quoted, as follows:

1. that the documents printed in The Horn Papers show numerous signs of being fabrications;
2. that they are studded with anachronisms, words that are doubtful for the time, phrases that have a nineteenth rather than an eighteenth century ring and historically impossible statements of fact;
3. that they contain a number of internal discrepancies;
4. that from a purely stylistic point of view there is evidence that all the documentary material in The Horn Papers was written by the same person;
5. that the so-called surviving "original manuscripts" upon which The Horn Papers are based—the Camp Cat Fish Court Docket, 1772-1774 and the three maps that purport to be of the period 1751-1795—are recent fabrications;
6. that on the basis of Mr. Kimberly's report the "transcript of 1891" of the Jacob and Christopher Horn diaries was probably made at a much more recent date;
7. that the collateral artifacts offered to substantiate the authenticity of the documents when examined by experts were found to be spurious.

The Horn Papers, Volumes I and II, while available in our Library to anyone wishing to examine them, have been removed from the open shelf and will not be used by our genealogists as any part of the proof in the verification of lineages. The attention of registrars and others preparing application papers is particularly directed to the above facts.


This book traces descendants of many branches from four Holcomb(e) progenitors, viz: (1) Thomas, from Devonshire, England to Dorchester, Massachusetts and Windsor, Connecticut; (2) John, from Devonshire to Hunterdon County, New Jersey and Bucks County, Pennsylvania; (3) William Harcum (Holcombe) (m. Hannah & d. 1711), from Wales to Northumberland County, Virginia; (4) William Holcombe (name of wife unknown), from Wales to Northumberland County, Virginia. Seldom has a family genealogy on such a colossal scale been undertaken and we know of no book in this field that offers facilities for charting the number of lines from present day descendants to an immigrant ancestor as does this volume.

Briefly, some of the features of this genealogy are—61,000 Holcomb-Holcombe-Harcum descendants are listed, being located in 1,658, or more than half, the coun-
ties of the United States; Revolutionary services are shown for more than 300 ancestors; military service is cited for 140 War of 1812 veterans and for numerous soldiers in later wars; biographical data are included for hundreds of persons; and the volume is liberally illustrated with photographs of persons and valuable pictures of scenes and homes of various Holcomb(e) descendants. Allen, Anderson, Baker, Case, Clark, Cooley, Davis, Ellsworth are a few of the thirty-five family names for each of which there are between 150 and 575 references. Hundreds of other surnames are shown—many represented by at least a hundred members.

Space does not permit a detailed description of the Table of Contents, Name Index and the Index of Places, other than to say that they are entirely adequate. However, special mention is made of the Bibliography, which covers 58 pages and gives authority for practically every step in the various lineages.

Easy reference to names has been sacrificed to some extent by the sheer bulk of the work; but this drawback, if such it can be called, is obviated by the author’s plan of furnishing an individual chart to any purchaser, showing his line back to the immigrant ancestor, with full page references. A work of lesser proportions might have been easier to use but Mrs. McPherson has rendered a great service to the genealogical field in general and to Holcomb-Holcombe descendants in particular, by making available this mass of authenticated information.

RHODE ISLAND RECORDS PRIOR TO REVOLUTIONARY WAR

(Continued from January Magazine)

Here follows a List of the Names of all the Persons that Put in their Proxies or Vote for General Officers at a Town Meeting held in Warwick in the County of Kent on the third Wednesday of April Anno Dom. 1763 as they were given to me by Philip Greene Esq., Moderator of said meeting.


Philip Greene  
Thomas Wilcox  
Jeremiah Randal  
Daniel Sweet  
John Knapp  
Jacob Greene  
Thomas Remington  
Randall Rice  
Ebenezer Slocum  
Nathan Westcoat  
Robert Rhodes  
Daniel Remington  
James Arnold  
Capt. James Greene  
Henry Tibbits  
Nathan Rice  
Elisha Brown  
John Gorton  
Oliver Greene  
John Budlong  
Stephen Wilcox  
Moses Mathewson  
Elisha Wightman  
Benjamin Ellis  
John Ladd  
William Baker  
Edward Gorton  
Benjamin Arnold  
George Briggs  
Philip Arnold  
William Arnold son of Elisha  
James Rhodes  
Elisha Brown Junr  
Waterman Tibbetts  
Thomas Rice junr  
Sion Arnold  
Henry Rice  
James Greene  
William Arnold  
Philip Sweet junr  
Joseph Stafford  
Thomas Nichols  
Thomas Rice  
William Wood  
Edward Case  
Simeon Palmer  
Charles Rice  
David Knapp  
Daniel Sweet Junr  
Amos Lockwood  
Peter Greene  
Thomas Wood  
Hugh Essex  
Rowland Barton  
Thomas Rice son of Rand:  
Elisha Baker  
Daniel Remington  
Caleb Gorton  
William Greene Junr  
Edward Gorton Junr  
Samuel Gordon Doctr  
William Greene  
Samuel Gorton junr  
Stuckley Stafford  
Thomas Sweet son of Philip  
Thomas Tibbits  
William Battey  
Joseph Arnold  
John Tibbits  
Rufus Barton  
Thomas Wilkes Junr  
Jeremiah Williams junr  
Thomas Holden  
Josiah Arnold  
Olney Rice  
Peleg Rice  
William Gorton Junr  
Elisha Greene  
Stephen Arnold  
Richard Greene of Poto'mt  
Philip Baker  
Caleb Carr  
Robert Wickes  
Simeon Arnold  
Stephen Smith  
Nathaniel Arnold  
Thomas Greene son of Fones  
Anthony Low  
William Potter  
Josiah Arnold Junr  
Christopher Greene  
Benjamin Gorton  
Stephen Greene son of Jno:  
Holden Rice  
Nathaniel Millard  
Nathan Millard  
John Stafford  
Charles Holden junr  
Philip Wightman  
Increase Greene  
Durfee Jerauld  
Othniel Gorton  
Arnold Wells  
Oliver Arnold  
Andrew Barton  
Job Carpenter  
Ephraim Westcoat  
William Wood junr  
Josiah Arnold son of Elisha
Samuel Budlong
Abraham Chase
Samuel Davis
Silas Clapp
Joseph Stafford junr
Peter Rhodes
Daniel Scranpt
Amos Lockwood
junr
Jer: Lippitt junr
Morgan Carvine ( ? )
Stephen Greene
Caleb Greene
Nathaniel Hackston
Benoni Lockwood
Nathaniel Cole
Joseph Greene
Thomas Stone
Joseph Rhodes
Stephen Tiffany
John Lippitt
James Carder
John Wightman
Thomas Sweet
Joseph Lippitt
John Rhodes Junr
John Waterman
John Greene son of Peter
Randal Holden junr
Elisha Arnold
Stephen Low
Moses Budlong
Daniel Budlong
James Aborn
John Warner Junr
Barlo: Greene
John Wilkes son of Robert
Andrew Edmunds
Benoni Waterman
James Arnold son of Elisha

James Arnold Junr
David Greene
John Warner
William Warner son of Jno:
Zebulon Uter
John Levalley
Simeon Arnold
John Holden Esqr
Thomas Warner
Samuel Greene
Peleg Salsberry
Thomas Remington
son of Jos’h:
Job Smith
Aaron Davis
Josiah Arnold son of Josiah
James Greene son of Wm:
Peter Levally
Jer: Lippitt
John Wells
Thomas Arnold junr
Charles Holden
Thomas Fry junr
Thomas Stafford
Thomas Edmunds
Benjamin Sweet
Mial Pearce
John Greene son of Thos.
Job Briggs
Daniel Hill
Moses Lippitt
Silas Casey
William Colegrove
William Holden junr
Gideon Casey
Benjamin Spencer
Benjamin Earle
Charles Attwood
Daniel Greene
Solomon Howard

cum—and Mr. Nath: Greene junr was admitted Free of the Colony His Estate not Lying in this Town & that he took the Freemen Affirmation accordingly—as appears of Record.
Warwick April 23th day 1765.

List of all Persons that have been Admitted Free of the Town of Warwick and that have taken the Freeman’s Oath so called since the third Wednesday of April Anno Dom. 1765:

Paul Greene
Thos. Hazard Palm-
er
William Arnold son of Wm.
Isaac Tripp Junior
Thomas Arnold the 3rd Junr

As appears of Record Warrick April the 17th 1766.

A list of Persons who have been Admitted Free of Town of Warwick since the third Wednesday of April 1766 and have taken the Freemans oath:

William Waterman
Henry Strait
William Rice
Thos. Hazard Palm-
er
Reuben Wightman
Oliver Arnold Junr
Moses Lippitt
Stephen Tiffany
John Rhodes the 3rd
William Rhodes
Joseph Strait Junr
Charles Wells
Pearce Budlong
Warwick April 21st 1767, as appears of Record. Jer: Lippitt—Town Clk.

Here follows list of all Persons who have been admitted Freemen of the Town of Warwick since the Third Wednesday of April Anno Domini 1767 to the third Wednesday of April 1768: Aug. Meeting—John Arnold & Joseph Barton. Apl. meeting 1768—Joseph Hix, Moses Baker, William Greene son of Philip, as appears of Record.
Attest Jer: Lippitt Town Clk.

At a Town Meeting of Warwick in the County of Kent and Colony of Rhode Island held in the said Town on the Twenty ninth Day of August Anno Domini 1775, Mr. Jacob Greene, Colo: John Waterman and Charles Holden Esqr were chosen Deputies to represent said Town in the General Assembly Oct. Sessions A. D. 1775 as appears of Record. Wit: Adam Comstock, Town Clk.

At Town Meeting held at house of Mr. Randal Inholder of Warwick voted that
Colo. Samuel Aborn be chosen deputy in the Room of Charles Holden Junr to Represent this town in the Gen. Assembly to be holden at New Port by adjournment on Monday the ninth day of Decr A D 1776. James Jerauld Town Clk.

At a town meeting held at Warwick in the County of Kent & on the third Wednesday in April A D 1778 the following Gentlemen were chosen Deputies to Represent this town at May Sessions of Assembly next to be holden at Providence &c—John Warner Esqr Majr Thos Holden, Mr. John Greene son of David & Capt Thomas Price son of Thomas. Wit. J. Jerauld Town Clk. (To be continued in March.)

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF VIRGINIA

Allison, John. Washington County Militia. (Samuel Scott—w. Martha, R. 9,307) Widow testified that her husband hired John Allison to take his place for one tour; she fixed his clothing and he took her husband's horse.

Anderson, John. 2nd Virginia Regt. (John Mallory, S. 38,161) Applicant enlisted in Hanover County, 1780, for 18 months; John Anderson was captain—testimony of Richard Austin, Hanover County, 1818.

Anderson, M. Gloucester County Militia. (Thomas Fletcher, S. 8,483) Applicant testified, Wilkes Co., N. C., that he served in Revolutionary War under Capt. M. Anderson when he was 16 years of age.


Armstrong, Abel. 16th Regt., Cont'l Establishment. (Bartholomew Ragan, S. 39,032) Abel Armstrong deposes, March 1818, that he and applicant served together for 3 years and returned home to Augusta County together in March 1780.


Asher, William. Militia—Maj. Slaughter's Regt. (Lewis Richards, S. 31,325) Applicant entered 1778 or 1779 from Culpeper County—William Asher was ensign.

Austin, Richard. 2nd Regt. (John Mallory, S. 38,161) Richard Austin testified, Hanover Co., 1818, that applicant enlisted with him for one tour.

Baldwin, Cornelius. 2nd Virginia Regt., Cont'l Line. (William Eskridge, W. 4,192) Dr. Cornelius Baldwin testified, Frederick County, 1818, that he and applicant were taken prisoners together at Charles Town, exchanged, and continued to serve in army.

Ball, John. Militia. (James Fletcher, S. 16,811) Applicant was discharged from 2nd service in January 1778—John Ball was his captain.


Bates, Thomas F. Goochland County Militia. (John Richards, S. 15,967) Applicant served in 1781—Thomas F. Bates was the ensign.

Beaty, James. Gloucester County Militia. (Thomas Fletcher, S. 8,383) Applicant on muster roll of Capt. James Beaty, summer of 1778.


Bell, Thomas. 16th Regt., Cont'l Line. (Bartholomew Ragan, S. 39,032) Applicant was enlisted at Staunton in 1777 by Captain Thomas Bell.

Blackburne, Christopher. Prob. Militia. (James Bradley, S. 6,736) Applicant volunteered for 3 months in Carolina County under Capt. Christopher Blackburne.

Blackwell, John. 3rd Regt., Cont'l Line. (Samuel Courtney, S. 39,346) John Blackwell, "late a Captain, etc." testified in Fauquier County, 1818, as to applicant's service.

Blackwell, Joseph.—(Samuel Courtney, S. 39,346) Joseph Blackwell testified in Fauquier County, 1818, for applicant,
stating that he himself was “an officer in war of Revolution.”

BLACKWELL, Samuel. State Troops, Col. Martin Pickett’s Regt. (James Fletcher, S. 16,811) Applicant served from Fauquier County; Samuel Blackwell was captain.

BLEDSOE, Miller. 2nd Regt., Cont’l Line. (John Mallery, S. 16,931) Miller Bledsoe testified, Greene Co., Georgia, 1833, that he enlisted in 1777 with applicant and served 3 years.

BOOKER, Parham. Militia. (Thomas Tuck, S. 7,761) Applicant drafted in May 1781 from Halifax County—marched to Prince Edward County where he joined company of Capt. Parham Booker.

BOWEN, Reece. Prob. Washington County Militia. (John Scott, S. 32,509) Applicant in Battle of Kings Mountain—among the slain was Reece Bowen.

BROOKS, Matthew. George Rogers Clark’s Expedition. (John Childress, S. 3,146) Applicant testifies that when he served as waggonmaster, Matthew Brooks was quarter master.

BROWN, John. George Rogers Clark’s Expedition. (Robert Anderson, W. 2,579) Nancy, widow of Robert Anderson, made affidavit that she was married to John Brown who served in War of Revolution under Gen. Clark on or near the Ohio River, etc.


BURNETT, Henry. Militia. (Thomas Fletcher, S. 1,514) Applicant served in Col. Christy’s regiment—Henry Burnett was lieutenant.


CAMERON, Charles.—(Albion Gordon—w. Elizabeth, W. 7,548) Letter to Commissioner re pension application of Mrs. Rachel Cameron, formerly of Bath, now of Rockbridge County; widow of Lieutenant Charles Cameron.

CAROTHERS, James. Washington County Militia. (Samuel Scott—w. Martha, R. 9,307) Applicant’s widow testified that she had often heard James Carothers speak of being in the Battle of King’s Mountain with her husband, and that they came back to Abingdon together.

CARTER, Charles. Militia. (John Bonner, S. 2,382) Charles Carter testified, Smith County, Tenn., 1832, that he served as Minute Man in company with John Bonner of Sussex County.

CARTER, John. Militia. (James Bradley, S. 6,736) Applicant lived in Caroline County when in Militia—his near neighbor, John Carter, served with him at times.


CASEY, James. Militia. (Jesse Hodges, R. 5,087) Applicant served 1781, Pittsylvania County; hired a cousin, James Casey, to substitute for him, who served out time except for a few days after the capture of Cornwallis.

CASON, James. Militia. (Paul Disnukes, S. 3,290) James Cason testified, Jackson County, Tenn., 1834, that he served from Spotsylvania County, 1780, with applicant—was in Battle of Camden, S. C.


CHISUM, David. Militia. (Jesse Hodges, R. 5,087) Applicant enlisted from Pittsylvania County, 1780; the Orderly Sergeant was David Chisum.

CLARK, William. Militia. (Thomas Tuck, S. 7,761) Applicant drafted from Halifax County, 1781; later transferred to Capt. William Clark’s company.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

COLEBURN, Robert. Militia. (John Harmon, S. 18,006) Applicant served from Accomac County during Revolution—Robert Coleburn was his captain.


COLEMAN, Spencer. Patriot. (Paul Dismukes, S. 3,290) James Cason testified that he served from Spotsylvania County in 1780 as substitute for one, Spencer Coleman.

COLLINS, John. Prob. 12th Regt. (George Muse, S. 35,526) John Collins makes affidavit, Fleming Co., Kentucky, 1821, that he served six years in Revolutionary War—lived in same house with applicant when enlisted from Hampshire County.

COOK, Thomas. Prob. Militia. (Thomas Hamilton, R. 4,522) Applicant drafted in Henry County, 1780; Thomas Cook was his captain.


CRAIG, John. George Rogers Clark's Expedition. (John Childress, S. 3,146) Applicant testifies that when Bryants Fort was attacked by Indians, August 1782, it was commanded by Capt. John Craig—"Johnston being absent as a member to Kentucky Assembly."

CREWS, David. State Troops. (Jesse Hodges, S. 31,143) Applicant enlisted from Bedford County, July 1777, to go to Kentucky under Capt. Daniel Boone—David Crews was ensign.

CROCKETT, Walter. Militia. (Jacob Harmon, R. 4,620) Applicant volunteered from Botetourt County, 1774, for six months, under Capt. Walter Crockett. Marched West. Hard battle with Indians on Ohio River, called Battle of the Point, fought 10th October 1774.

CROPPER, John. 9th Regt., Cont'l Line. (John Harmon, S. 18,006) Applicant served under an officer, John Cropper, who was "also from Accomac County."

CRUM, Adam. (May be Md. or N. C. service) (John Carmichael, S. 26,989) Letter from Woodfield, Monroe Co., Ohio, 1831, states that Adam Crum formerly lived in Monroe County and drew pension at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.


* Another deponent calls this man John Kirk—Ed.

(To be continued in March issue.)

*(Continued from January Magazine.)*

MARRIAGE BONDS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Contributed by the Genealogical Records Committee, Bryan Station Chapter, Lexington, Kentucky; Mrs. Frank J. Cheek, Jr., Chairman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Bondsman-Witness</th>
<th>Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALEXANDER, James</td>
<td>3 Dec.</td>
<td>Sally Mershon</td>
<td>Daniel (or David) Todd—B</td>
<td>Abraham Mershon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMISBARGER, Christian</td>
<td>24 July</td>
<td>Elizabeth Sageser</td>
<td>Christian Cooper—B</td>
<td>Jacob Sageser—father</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Continued from January Magazine.)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom-Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bondsman-Witness</th>
<th>Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARMSTRONG, James</td>
<td>7 Nov.</td>
<td>Elias Emans—B</td>
<td>William &amp; Charity Emans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Emans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTT, Robert</td>
<td>29 Mar.</td>
<td>Thomas B. Kyle—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATKINSON, Benjamin</td>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>John W. Stout—B</td>
<td>Elizabeth Cape, Andrew McCalla—Gdn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hester Cape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAGWELL, Thomas</td>
<td>28 Dec.</td>
<td>Newbald Crockett—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Lord</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Lay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARR, Thomas, Jr.</td>
<td>31 July</td>
<td>Elisha Bedcalf—B (bro. to Martha Dugan)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Dugan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARRY, William T.</td>
<td>25 Nov.</td>
<td>Richard Steele—B</td>
<td>Waller Overton—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy W. Overton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Betsy McNeil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEALL, Samuel</td>
<td>23 June</td>
<td>John Hudson—B</td>
<td>Of age, and by Elijah Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Cockrell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIDEL, John</td>
<td>5 Mar.</td>
<td>Robert Parks—B</td>
<td>Widow—personal consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Coleman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELL, David</td>
<td>29 Apr.</td>
<td>Levi Todd—B</td>
<td>Widow—personal consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Latham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENNETT, John</td>
<td>9 July</td>
<td>George Askin—B</td>
<td>Of age and by George Askin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann (last name not shown—Askin?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLEDSEOE, Joseph</td>
<td>23 Apr.</td>
<td>John Whitehead—B</td>
<td>Elizabeth Franks—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Franks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSWORTH, William</td>
<td>24 Oct.</td>
<td>Patrick O’Neil—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patience Manning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADLEY, Terry</td>
<td>8 Jan.</td>
<td>Benjamin Grimes—B</td>
<td>James Grimes—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Grimes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Benjamin Grimes—W</td>
<td>William Grimes—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROWN, William</td>
<td>20 Nov.</td>
<td>Elisha Warfield—B</td>
<td>Elisha Warfield—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Warfield</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRYAN, David</td>
<td>26 Nov.</td>
<td>John Parker—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Parker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Hunt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRYANT, William</td>
<td>31 July</td>
<td>Francis Preston—B</td>
<td>“Has neither parent or guardian, and is of full age.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susannah Preston</td>
<td></td>
<td>brother of Susannah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPER (or Kamper), Henry</td>
<td>29 June</td>
<td>Charles Chowning—B</td>
<td>Personal consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Chowning</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANADAY, William</td>
<td>23 Sept.</td>
<td>John Barker—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Barker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Groom-Bride | Date | Bondsman-Witness | Consent
--- | --- | --- | ---
Carnaahan, John | 9 Jan. | William Bradburn—B | ———
Sarah Bradburn | | | |
Carr, Thomas | 29 May | John Davis—B | Personal consent
Abigail Davis | | | |
Church, Thomas | 29 Aug. | Absalom Hendricks—B | ———
Elizabeth Hendricks | | | |
Clayton, James | 1 July | William Ellis—B | Agnes Ellis, mother
Polly Ellis | | | |
Cloud, Jonathan | 31 July | Levi Sellers—B | Susannah McDee (or McVee) mother of bride
Eleanor Salliers | bro. of Eleanor | | |
Coal, David, "of Shelby Co." | 29 May | Francis Aldridge—B | John Ward—father, who "lived near Walnut Hill Meeting house."
Sarah Ward | | | |
Coons, Joshua | 23 Dec. | John Darnaby—B | ———
Judy Darnaby | | | |
Cooper, Daniel | 23 Nov. | John Houghton—B | ———
Sarah Houghton | | | |
Corbin, John | 29 Apr. | Spencer Manifee—B | Personal consent by parents
Fanny Manifee | | | |
Coulteleazer, Jacob | 11 May | Stark Gilliam—B | Of age
Hannah Hackney | | | |
Davis, Henry | 22 Aug. | Patrick McCabe—B | Jesse Harris—father
Susannah Harris | | | |
Downing, Francis | 20 Sept. | John W. Holder—B | John Gardner—father
Margaret Gardner | | | |
Hannah Prawl (Prall) | | | |
Dudley, Jeptha | 4 Dec. | Alex. I. Mitchell—B | Thomas Lewis—father
Betsy Lewis | | | |
Eddy, Morgan | 19 Mar. | John Fethercoille—B | ———
Mary Fethercoille | | | |
Fair, Charles | 25 Dec. | Thomas Hatton—B | ———
(Carstefain?) | | | |
Elizabeth Hatton | | | |
Fidler, William | 13 Mar. | John Stevens—B | Edward Stevens—father
Dorcas Stevens | William Oen—W | Richard Stevens—W
| | | |
Jane Scott | | | |
Fisher, David | 3 July | John Fisher—B | William Lotspeich
Mary Lotspeich | Joseph Rutherford—W | |
Frances Gaines | For groom, James Fisher, Gdn. | |
Fleming, Peter | 28 Aug. | John Caughey—B | Personal consent
Sally Caughey | | | |
Nancy Price | | Pugh Price— | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom-Bride</th>
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<th>Bondsman-Witness</th>
<th>Consent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GILLIAM, Stark</td>
<td>21 Dec.</td>
<td>John Boulware—B</td>
<td>Widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Adams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOSNEY, William</td>
<td>8 Apr.</td>
<td>Thomas Ogg—B</td>
<td>Zekel McQuin—parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth McQuin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRAY, James</td>
<td>27 Nov.</td>
<td>George Keiler—B</td>
<td>John H. Lanckert—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Lanckert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Winn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUNSALAS, Henry</td>
<td>14 May</td>
<td>Thos. Brice—B</td>
<td>R. McMillion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly McMillion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>13 July</td>
<td>Anthony Harssel (or Harstle)—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kitty Hostutter</td>
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<td>23 Sept.</td>
<td>Robert Craig—B</td>
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<td>Betsy Morrow</td>
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<td>11 Feb.</td>
<td>Richard Gray—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<td>Edgecomb S. Jones—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucy Jones</td>
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<td>24 Sept.</td>
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<td>Charles Low—B</td>
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<td>William Downing—B</td>
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<td>29 July</td>
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<td>McKinney, John—B</td>
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<td>John Tilford—B</td>
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<td>28 Apr.</td>
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<td>Charles Secrest—father</td>
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<td>28 Jan.</td>
<td>John Clifford—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<td>WAIMAN, Emanuel</td>
<td>14 Oct.</td>
<td>Samuel I. Baxter—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<td>WALKER, Andrew</td>
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<td>22 Apr.</td>
<td>Ebenezer Sharp—B</td>
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<tr>
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<td>T. (or P.) Ferguson</td>
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<td>24 Apr.</td>
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<td>11 Jan.</td>
<td>Thaddeus Dulin—B</td>
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<td>28 May</td>
<td>John Winn—B</td>
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<td>ZIMMERMAN, Frederick</td>
<td>6 Mar.</td>
<td>John Strong—B</td>
<td>John &amp; Joanna Hagart—parents</td>
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1806

<p>| ADOM, Benjamin      | 1 Sept. | Robert Scott—B   | —                            |
| Aggy Hart           |         |                  |                              |
| ATCHISON, Wm.       | 14 Oct. | James Gilson     | Of age; personal consent of  |
| Catherine Allen     |         |                  | John Atchison.               |</p>
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<td>8 July</td>
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<td>Richard Perkins—B</td>
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<td>9 Aug.</td>
<td>George Cassel—B</td>
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<td>Abigail Pew (Pugh)</td>
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<td>25 Dec.</td>
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<td>4 Sept.</td>
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<td>FERGUSON, Thomas</td>
<td>14 July</td>
<td>William Winn—B</td>
<td>Jonathan Winn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Humphrey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>.Polly Vanpelt</td>
<td></td>
<td>Geo. Watter (or Walter), Jr.—W</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GATEWOOD, Robert</td>
<td>30 Dec.</td>
<td>Ben W. Dudley—B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucy D. New</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GAUGH, Michael</td>
<td>16 Dec.</td>
<td>James Ca—?—B</td>
<td>Jeremiah White—father</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sally White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Levi Todd—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAMILTON, William</td>
<td>23 Feb.</td>
<td>Stephen Maynor—B</td>
<td>Personal consent; also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priscilla Maynor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Siller Maynor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANSON, William</td>
<td>27 Dec.</td>
<td>Nathan Burrowes—B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Anne Walsh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HARP, Abraham</td>
<td>15 Apr.</td>
<td>John Tingle—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Tingle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HENDRICKS, Robert K.</td>
<td>5 Dec.</td>
<td>David Todd—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Davis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HESS, Henry</td>
<td>11 Oct.</td>
<td>George Cassel—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Ruddle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy McMurtry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Irwin—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEARVIS (See Travis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON, Robert</td>
<td>10 May</td>
<td>Thomas Owings—B</td>
<td>Rebeky Boston—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Boston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>KENNY, Benjamin</td>
<td>14 Aug.</td>
<td>Langford McFarlin—B</td>
<td>Nemiah Hunley—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Hunley</td>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Walker—W</td>
<td>Mack Robinson—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIRTLEY, Robert</td>
<td>1 Dec.</td>
<td>Asa Thomson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Thomson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LEWIS, Samuel</td>
<td>5 Mar.</td>
<td>John Boswell—B</td>
<td>John Boswell—brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Boswell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG, Samuel</td>
<td>15 July</td>
<td>William Hanson—B</td>
<td>G. Prentiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Prentiss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LOWRY, Abraham</td>
<td>5 Apr.</td>
<td>Thomas Collins—B</td>
<td>Arch’d Hutchingson—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth B. Hutchinson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWREY, Gershom</td>
<td>25 Sept.</td>
<td>Joseph Rutherford—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGINNESS</td>
<td>10 Feb.</td>
<td>Isaac Johnson—B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARMADUKE, Samson Katy Young</td>
<td>8 Mar.</td>
<td>Daniel Hodges</td>
<td>Leonard Young—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MESMER, Peter Margaret Keiser</td>
<td>4 Nov.</td>
<td>Mathew Walker—B</td>
<td>Personal consent of Margaret Keiser, junr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER, William Nancy Gillick</td>
<td>28 Aug.</td>
<td>Edward Webster—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>MITCHELL, Alexander Hannah Caughey</td>
<td>28 Feb.</td>
<td>John Caughey</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MOORE, Butler Cathey Webster</td>
<td>18 Feb.</td>
<td>Daniel Butler (or Bullin)—B</td>
<td>Daniel Webster—father</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOORE, James Judey Webster</td>
<td>1 May</td>
<td>Butler Moore—B</td>
<td>Cornelius Webster—W</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOSBY, Benjamin Tabitha Price</td>
<td>24 Nov.</td>
<td>James Gess—B</td>
<td>Bird Price—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NIBLICK, Hugh Flora Campbell</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>James Campbell—B</td>
<td>Gardner Price—W</td>
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<tr>
<td>NICHOLS, Nimrod Susannah Douglass</td>
<td>24 June</td>
<td>John Douglass</td>
<td>Elizabeth Douglass—mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>OFFUTT, Tilghman Susannah Faulconer</td>
<td>8 Sept.</td>
<td>Elijah Faulconer—B</td>
<td>Joseph Faulconer—father</td>
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<td>Hayden Nelson—W</td>
<td>Samuel Offutt—father</td>
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<td>John Haydon—W</td>
<td>Sam'l Ford—W</td>
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<tr>
<td>OUTEN, Thomas Polly Stout</td>
<td>12 May</td>
<td>Abraham S. Drake—B</td>
<td>Jediah Stout—father</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARK, Benjamin Elizabeth Barton</td>
<td>5 June</td>
<td>Benjamin Stout—B</td>
<td>Sam'l Ford—W</td>
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<tr>
<td>PATTERSON, Francis Mary Martin</td>
<td>8 Feb.</td>
<td>William Armstrong—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAYNE, Hugh Tilday Brown</td>
<td>19 Nov.</td>
<td>Joshua Brown</td>
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<td>POLLOCK, William Rebecca Warfield</td>
<td>17 Apr.</td>
<td>John H. Morton—B</td>
<td>Elisha Warfield—father</td>
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<td>PREWITT, Vanlallen Milly Ellis</td>
<td>13 May</td>
<td>Jesse Bryan—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
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<td>RATCLIFFE, Thomas Patsy Smith</td>
<td>20 May</td>
<td>Alexander Smith—B</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAWLINS, Joseph Nancy Briggs</td>
<td>16 June</td>
<td>Thos. Rawlins—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>REDMOND, Chukes B. Mary Thompson</td>
<td>22 Nov.</td>
<td>James Thompson—B</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>REED, William Elizabeth Nichols</td>
<td>14 Apr.</td>
<td>James Whaley—B</td>
<td>Frederick I. &amp; Elizabeth Nichols—parents</td>
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<tr>
<td>RULE, John, Junr. Theodocia Collins</td>
<td>3 Feb.</td>
<td>Robert Collins—B</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAMPSON, John Lucy Young</td>
<td>15 Sept.</td>
<td>George Barr—B</td>
<td>Reuben Young—father Richard Sampson—father of groom</td>
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<tr>
<td>SANDERS, Mivard Sally Tilton</td>
<td>15 Dec.</td>
<td>Robert Tilton—B</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>SCROGIN, Joseph Nancy Holmes</td>
<td>7 June</td>
<td>George Scrogin—B</td>
<td>Wm. Holmes—father</td>
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<td>SCRUGHAM, Joseph Polly Valandingham</td>
<td>15 Dec.</td>
<td>George Valandingham—B</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td>SHARP, John Elizabeth Scrugham</td>
<td>23 Sept.</td>
<td>Joseph Scru—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<td>SKERVIN, John Eve Sinnet</td>
<td>26 Feb.</td>
<td>James Rimmington—B</td>
<td>Mary Smith—aunt Jacob Kizer—W</td>
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<td>SKIDMORE, Samuel Mary Nole</td>
<td>3 Mar.</td>
<td>Hibern Brink—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>STEPHENS, Vincent Levina Jewell (or Sewell)</td>
<td>8 Mar.</td>
<td>Joseph Power—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>STIVERS, William Mary Stapleton</td>
<td>29 Oct.</td>
<td>Morris Carter—B</td>
<td>—</td>
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**Groom-Bride**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bondsman-Witness</th>
<th>Consent</th>
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<tr>
<td>TRAVIS</td>
<td>Sarah Gray</td>
<td>31 Mar.</td>
<td>George Gray—B</td>
<td>Personal consent</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTLEY</td>
<td>Jane Thompson</td>
<td>11 Nov.</td>
<td>John Utley—B</td>
<td>Hester Payne—W</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAUGHN</td>
<td>Franky Webster</td>
<td>12 Mar.</td>
<td>James Vaughn—B</td>
<td>Daniel Webster—father</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALKER</td>
<td>Perthinia South</td>
<td>4 July</td>
<td>Davies Hardin—B</td>
<td>James Vaughn—father of</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALSH</td>
<td>Nancy Wingate</td>
<td>10 Feb.</td>
<td>John Wingate—B</td>
<td>groom</td>
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<tr>
<td>WARFIELD</td>
<td>Margaret Wilson</td>
<td>27 Feb.</td>
<td>William Leavy—B</td>
<td>John South</td>
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<tr>
<td>WATKINS</td>
<td>Constance Benning</td>
<td>2 Aug.</td>
<td>Levi Benning—B</td>
<td>Eunice Wingate—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSTER</td>
<td>Judy Vaughn</td>
<td>14 Apr.</td>
<td>Mishack Vaughn—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILKERSON</td>
<td>Polly Neale</td>
<td>17 June</td>
<td>William Stone—B</td>
<td>Nancy Neale, mother</td>
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<tr>
<td>WOODRUFF</td>
<td>Elizabeth Thwaits</td>
<td>2 Feb.</td>
<td>Hiram Mitchell—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*(To be continued in March Magazine.)*

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**Queries**

Queries may be submitted by any reader, but must be limited to two at a time, with name and address of querist. Please give all information possible, particularly as to dates and locations. Use typewriter if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

**B-48. Hunsaker.**—Want information on all Hunsakers. Families of this name known to have lived, or still be living, in Lancaster and Fayette Counties, Penna.; West Virginia; Kentucky; Indiana; Illinois; Utah; Oregon; California; Arizona. Immigrant ancestor, Hartman Hunsecker, arrived in Pennsylvania 1731. Mrs. R. L. Beardslee, 1060 West Vine Street, Stockton 12, California.

**B-48. Mayhew-Wells.**—William Mayhew, b. Virginia ca. 1791; d. Butler Co., Kentucky; m. Lucy Wells of Well's Tavern, Dinwiddie Co., Va. Want names of his parents. His father, supposed to have been James Mayhew, Revolutionary soldier at 15 yrs of age; but unable to find proof. Mrs. Esther Mayhew Teaford, 425 Quinn Avenue, Osceola, Florida.
B-'48. Roper-Pooper.—Francis Yewell Roper, b. Kentucky, 16 Sept. 1813; d. 25 Mar. 1895; m. Mary Poole who was b. Georgia, 6 Apr. 1822; d. 10 Oct. 1899; moved to Missouri, where eldest child, Nancy Caroline, was b. in Wright Co., 30 Nov. 1838. She m. Mr. Hodges and d. 29 July 1895. Francis Yewell Roper had brothers, Bill and John Roper and sisters, Mrs. Margaret L. Denton and Mrs. Sarah New—-all of Missouri. Wish all possible information on this family. Mrs. Frances Moore, 208 South Fifth Street, Amory, Mississippi.

B-'48. (a) Robbins-Beesley.—James Robbins (or Robins) of Randolph Co., N. C. was b. 1750; will probated 1809; m. in 1771, Martha Beesley. Census of 1790 gives James Robbins of Hillsborough Dist.; War Dept. lists one James Robins, Pvt. Capt. Dawson's company, 7th N. C. Regt.; enlisted for 3 yrs.; discharged 1 Feb. 1780. Would like data on above James Robbins and proof that this is his Revolutionary service.


B-'48. Moore-Scott.—Thomas Moore, b. 1778; m. Nancy Scott; their dau., Jane, b. Lawrence Co., Indiana, 5 Oct. 1811. Wish ancestry and data on Thomas & Nancy (Scott) Moore.

(b) Wright-Haley.—John (?) Wright m. abt. 1773, Frances, dau. of Benjamin Haley of Spottsylvania, Frederick and Orange Counties, Va.; children—Alexander, John, Benjamin and Elizabeth. Wright Census of 1785 shows Frances as head of household; she later m. Guttery (Gutherie). Wish proof of given name of her Wright husband; also any Revolutionary service he may have rendered. Mrs. J. F. Woodside, 435 South Rife Street, Dillon, Montana.

B-'48. Conger-McNab.—James Conger, Revolutionary soldier, m. Elizabeth (Betsy) McNab, who was b. 1769. James Conger was gr. grandson of John Conger of Woodbridge, N. J. Desire parents, birthplace and any other information on Elizabeth McNab. Mrs. B. L. Canaga, 2727 Woolsey Street, Berkeley 5, California.

B-'48. Merry - Nathan - Hanks.—Edwin S. Merry, b. Indiana, abt. 1811; lived in Livingston Co., Ky. and m. there, 1842, Mary Nathan; had sons Edwin, James, John Merry. Want his parents and data. Also wish children and other information for Calvin & Isabel (Hanks) Merry, m. in Knox Co., Indiana, 5 Oct. 1811. Wish more data on Thomas & Nancy (Scott) Moore. Mrs. Robert Moss, Box 384, Mt. Sterling, Kentucky.

B-'48. Beaty-Carter.—Alexander Beaty, b. 2 May 1772 (possibly in Pennsylvania): d. 13 Nov. 1832; m. by John Willey in Mannington, West Virginia, 27 July 1797, Mary S. Carter, who was b. 16 Nov. 1779 in either Pennsylvania or West Virginia. They lived at Mannington, present Marion Co., which was formed from Harrison and Monongalia counties. Wish parents of both with all possible information. Mrs. Harry L. Kendall, 322 East 11th Street, Baxter Springs, Kansas.

B-'48. Martin-Freeman-Key.—Will exchange valuable data on Abram Martin, b. 1716, Virginia, who had among other children—George, b. 1753, m. — Freeman and lived in South Carolina. They were parents of John Martin of Edgefield Dist., S. C. m. — Key and had John C.; James F., b. 1810, and possibly Henry, Benjamin and daughters. Wish more data on John & — (Key) Martin. Mrs. Sara S. Ervin, Ware Shoals, S. C.

B-'48. Ransone-Ransom.—Robert S. Ransone, b. Virginia, abt. 1770; in Georgia bef. 1820; in Walton Co., Ga., 1850, aged 80, living with son, Beverly Boriene Ransone, aged 29 and b. in Ga. Want wife, parents and other information concerning Robert S. Ransone; also his connection with early Virginia family of Ransone-Ransom. Mrs. Ruth Ransone Alderman, 1302 E. Henry Avenue, Tampa, Florida.

B-'48. Shaw-Gayley.—Wish parents of Mary Gayley, or Gayle, who m. John Shaw, in early 1800's, and went to Western Pennsylvania. Tradition is that she was from prominent Philadelphia family and that he was from Western Maryland. Mary (Gayley) Shaw d. soon, leaving son, David, who remained in Penna. and built mill in Venango Co., 1846. Who were his maternal grandparents and where did his father go from Pennsylvania? Gertrude Shaw, Moundsville Daily Echo, Moundsville, West Virginia.

B-'48. (a) Robinson-Wachtel.—James Robinson from Penna. to Ohio bef. 1825; d. abt. 1827 to 1830; m. a Widow Bear (she had son John Bear; they had son, Andrew DeWitt Robinson, who was m. by Elder Andrew Burns in Oceola, Crawford Co., Arkansas, 2 Apr. 1850, Elizabeth Wachtel.) Want all possible data on James Robinson and his parents—his widow m. a Mr. Chapman.

(b) John B. Witty, d. Newmansville, Illinois, 1849; m. Nancy Lucas. Want his parents, children and full data on his son, John Witty. His son is m. Sarah — Mrs. Neil A. Cameron, 16569 Parks Avenue, Detroit 21, Michigan.

B-'48. Palmer-McGregor.—Medad Palmer, b. N. Y. abt. 1762; d. Mt. Pleasant, Westchester Co., N. Y., 4 Dec. 1831, aged 68; m. Ann (Nancy) McGregor. Who was his father; did either have Revolutionary service? Who was Ann McGregor's father; did he serve?

(b) Allen-Lowery.—Samuel Allen, Revolutionary soldier of Westchester Co., N. Y., m. at North Salem, 3 Oct. 1777, Pamela Lowery, who was b. 16 Feb. 1761; d. 5 May 1834. This record from D. A. R. Lineage Book 125, p. 279; but is not now sufficient for application paper. Want proof of above dates of birth, death and marriage of Pamela Lowery. Mrs. W. E. Patrick, 1823 South Adams Street, Tacoma 6, Washington.

B-'48. (a) Maddox-Maddocks-Mattix.—Edward Maddocks was uncle or great-uncle of my gr. grandfather. He and two bros., Capt. John or Charles was my ancestor; also want locations, dates of birth, death, marriages; wives and children of these three brothers.
(b) Mattix-Bond-White.—Edward Mattix, b. N. C., (where?) 1782; d. Anderson, 1851; m. 1806, Elizabeth Bond, b. N. C., 1787; d. Arkansas, 1872. She descended from William and Susanna (Fuller) White through their son, Peregine, who was b. on the “Mayflower.” Wish to trace back to this couple. Edward Mattix went from N. C. to Georgia, to Indiana where he lived “on the banks of the Wabash”; thence to northeast Arkansas. Mrs. Desalone H. Hollabaugh, 938 Scott Street, Palo Alto, California.

B-48. Marshall.—Four Marshall bros. said to have come from Ireland and settled in South Carolina. Were they John, Hugh, George and Wesley Marshall? One, or perhaps all four, went to Alabama bef. 1832. Would like all possible data on these bros.; also information on the first Marshall to settle in South Carolina. Miss Montaine Allen, 841 North 4th Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee.

B-48. Zane-Fink.—Silas Zane, early settler of Wheeling, West Va. and brother of Ebenezer, Johnathan, Isaac, Andrew & Betty Zane of powder fame; was b. 1751 at Childsford, Hardy Co., W. Va. (then Hampshire Co., Va.); commissioned Captain, 13th Va. Regt. on 2-9-1777; m. Rachel —. Wish full data on them, with list of children, their dates, marriages, etc. A son, William Zane, had son, William A., b. abt. 1839, who md. Caroline V. Fink, b. 21 Nov. 1820; d. Wheeling, W. Va., 1872. Their children were: Lilly, Florence V., William F., Platoff B., Archibald D., Cynthia Charles E., and possibly Jesse, Annie, Noah, Carrie, Nancy & Daniel who d. y. Also wish additional information these later generations. Mrs. Florence Zane Swope, 379 Congdon Avenue, Elgin, Illinois.

B-48. (a) Fogg-Abbott.—Orin Fogg, b. Exeter, New Hampshire, 1793; d. Deerfield, N. H., 12 June 1853; m. Sandwich, N. H., 23 Feb. 1826, Mary Abbott. He served in War of 1812 and may have been son of Stephen Fogg, Revolutionary soldier; but wish proof of his parents and also those of Mary Abbott.

(b) Addition-McCusick.—Oren T. Addition, b. Feb. 25, 1814, d. at 1839, South Greene, Maine, 1881; m. at Denmark, Maine, Lydia McCusick, who was b. there, 1821. They lived in Greene, Lewiston and Auburn, Maine. Wish parents, ancestry and data for both. Mrs. Joseph F. Lee, 3402 Halcyon Drive, Alexandria, Virginia.

B-48. Seifert-Martin-Morton.—John Seifert, m. in District of Columbia, 8 Apr. 1836, Rosanna ( ) Martin; they probably lived in Maryland. Her dau. by 1st marriage and a son by 2nd marriage both named a son Morton (not Martin), so it is believed that Rosanna may have been a Morton. Wish to have her parents and any possible data. Miss Bessie Bright, 2417 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C. 20036, Washington, D. C.

B-48. Hulett.—David Hulett, b. abt. 1762, m. Martha — b. abt. 1756. Want her maiden name, date of their marriage, children and their data. Did they have a son,Resolved Hulett, b. abt. 1778? If not, who were his parents? M. M. Morgan, 305 Park Row, Elgin, Illinois.

B-48. (a) Bass-Walthall-Elam-Jeffries.—The first entry in a Bible record, 1862, shows Christopher and Hester ( ) Bass. Also, Mary, wife of William Bass, died 1717; had son, William, who m. (1) 1731, Martha Clay; (2) 1747, Mary Walthall; son by 2nd wife was Edward, b. 1754; d. 1834; m. Elizabeth Jeffries, and in 1807, Rebecca Ann Mosely. Did he marry first, Nancy Elam? William Elam wrote his will Sept. 1784, naming a dau., Nancy Bass. Edward Bass, above had son, Elam, who m. 15 Oct. 1815, Mary Oliver. Was Edward Bass a Revolutionary soldier? Wish any additional information on the foregoing Virginia families.

(b) Would like to correspond with anyone interested in exchanging Bass, Walthall and Elam data; also with Pulliam descendants. Miss Catharine Bass, 16 Moise Drive, Sumter, South Carolina.


(b) Knox.—John Knox, Pvt., Cumberland County Militia, Capt. Wm. Campbell’s company, Co. C, 1st Penna. Legion United Dist. of Columbia Commandery; Graduated Hamilton College, 1852; Capt. 9th Wisc. Battery. Mrs. Robert Artner, 184 Kerby Road, Grosse Pointe Farms 30, Michigan.

B-48. McCombs-Skinner-Major.—James McCombs (1800-1853), m. 1822, Elizabeth Skinner (1804-1839). Her bro., William Skinner (1798-1840) m. abt. 1818, Mary Major (1799-1840), dau. of William Major (1766-1845) and his wife, Mary Patterson (1769-1849). All are buried in Lauramie Twp., Tippecanoe Co., Indiana. Want parents of James McComb; also parents of William and Elizabeth Skinner. Miss Lura McCombs, 316 South 30th Street, Lafayette, Indiana.

B-48. Dodge-Crampton.—Want parentage of James Henry Dodge, b. Verona, N. Y., 26 Apr. 1834; d. 2 July 1900; m. 2 Dec. 1857, Elizabeth Hubbard Crampton. He was member of Wisconsin consistory 32nd degree Mason; Loyal Legion United Dist. of Columbia Commandery; Lincoln Post & Union Vet. Legion, No. 23, Washington, D. C.; graduated Hamilton College, ‘52; Capt. 9th Wis. Battery. Mrs. Robert Artner, 184 Kerby Road, Grosse Pointe Farms 30, Michigan.

B-48. Brown-Sallard-Shackelford.—Epes Brown, b. 1766 (where?) m. (1) Sabrina Sallard; had—John, Burwell & Ann. To Sparta, Hancock Co., Georgia; abt. 1796-1800; m. (2) 1800, Elizabeth Shackelford. His half bros., as mentioned in John’s will, were: Joseph C., Henry, Erwin & John. Any information will be appreciated. Mrs. W. L. Randall, 28 Collier Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

B-48. Gaines-Broadus.—James & Mary (Pendleton) Gaines, had son, Richard Edward Gaines, b. in Va., 1717; d. 1803; m. Elizabeth Broadus of Virginia. Wish all possible data, with complete list of their children. Did this family ever live in Tennessee; if so, where? Mrs. D. C. Williamson, Whiteville, Tennessee.

B-48. (a) Conant-Sawyer.—Joseph Conant, d. Leominster, Mass., 20 May 1845; m. at Bolton, Mass. 18 Sept. 1806, Patience Sawyer, who was b. there 10 May 1872. Want proof of her parents.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [141]

(b) Haywood-Richardson.—Cyrus Haywood m. 16 Oct., 1819, Phoebe Richardson, who d. 30 Sept., 1869. Want her data and place of birth; also parents with proof. Mrs. Clyde A. Hornbuckle, 613 Walnut Street, Cairo, Illinois.

B-48. (a) Welsh-Brewer.—William Welsh, Revolutionary patriot of Virginia, m. (in which county?) 23 Dec. 1783, Elizabeth Brewer. Want all data pertaining to her—said to be Pennsylvania Dutch.

(b) Field-Lewis-Waller.—Sally, dau. of William Field, m., Mason Co., Kentucky, Apr. 1808 buckle, 613 Walnut Street, Cairo, Illinois. Revolutionary patriot of Virginia, m. (in which

(b) Joseph & Frances ( ) Toler had children—Absalom, William, Sally, Elizabeth C., Mourning Frances, Mary, Elijah, Nancy, James & Jenny. His will was written in Pittsylvania Co., Virginia 15 Nov. 1819. Where did family live before going to this county? Want parents of Joseph Toler and wife, Frances, with data. Mrs. George A. Myers, 122 Holbrook Avenue, Danville, Virginia.

B-48. (a) Grover-Hamilton.—Zeddock Grover m. (as 3rd w.) Ann, dau. of James Hamilton. She was prob. still living during Civil War era, and had gr. son, Leonard Byron Grover (1832-1927). Tradition is that James was bro. of Alexander Hamilton, the statesman. Is this true, or was his bro., Alexander, from Mass. or Va.? Also wish data on Zeddock Grover.

(b) Chamberlain-Wiley.—Sebastion Medary, m. to Chamberlain m. Sarah Wiley of Springwater, Livingstone Co., N. Y.; dau. Caroline Lucy, b. in Massachusetts, 1808. Was Salmon son of Eliphalet Chamberlain and w. Lucy who d. at Springwater, 1822. Did Eliphalet die at Dalton, Berkshire Co., Mass.? Wish Chamberlain and Wiley data. Mrs. Albert Santis, 3550 Gray Street, Oakland, California.

B-48. Tagge-Dague Moniger.—Michael Tagge (or Dague) Revolutionary soldier, Cumberland Co., Penna. Militia; m. Margaret —. Was Catherine Dague who m. — Moniger their dau.? Want full data on Margaret—birth, death, marriage dates and places; also list of children with data. Margaret Moniger, 38 West High Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.

B-48. Willard-McDonald.—Alexander Hamilton (?) Willard, prob. b. Connecticut, stepson of Ethan Allen of Vermont, locksmith by trade and soldier under Lewis & Clark; m. Eleanor McDonald. They came to California by 1850, ox team; bur. near Sacramento; children: Alexander, Austin, Joel, Lewis, Kitty, Nancy, Narcissa, Ellen, Eliza and possibly two others. Wish information—ancestry, dates, etc. on Alexander H. & Eleanor (McDonald) Willard; also data on their children. Mrs. May Giles Fritz, 1035 South Street, Redding, California.


B-48. (a) Hart.—Benjamin Hart, Sr. d. in Louisiana (prob. St. Tamany Parish); m. Mary —, who d. 1853. Want full data on both, with list of children; also parents of Mary ( ) Hart. Mrs. May Giles Fritz, 1035 South Street, Redding, California.

(b) Dudley Jeter, Revolutionary soldier from Georgia, m. Rebecca (possibly Wynn). Would like all dates for both; also parents of Rebecca.
William H. Carley, Sr., 702 Veck Street, San Angelo, Texas.


**B-'48. (a) Robinson.**—John Robinson, b. 1735; m. New Garden Monthly Meeting, Guilford Co., No. Carolina, ca. 1760, Hannah —, b. 1740. Eldest of 10 children: Elizabeth, Lydia & Nicholas. John & Hannah (—) Robinson, with dau., went in 1812 to Darby Creek Monthly Meeting, Logan Co., Ohio. Want his parents (were they Nichololas & Mary [Hunt] Robinson of Rowan Co., N. C.?) ; also Hannah's parents and data on both families.

(b) Scott. — Thomas Scott, b. Chester Co., Penna., 1739; d. Washington Co., Penna., 1796; lived in Lancaster Co. until 1770; Revolutionary patriot, first Congressman; left will naming wife, Jean. Was she Janet Brown? Was his daughter, Anna, named in will of Elizabeth (Scott) Moore? Was his father her brother, Abraham Scott? She also had sister, Ann (Scott) Patterson. Want evidence. Malcolm H. Dill, 1307 Suncrest Drive, Cincinnati 8, Ohio.

**B-'48. (a) Gibson.**—George Gibson, b. 30 Dec. 1763, moved ca. 1810 from N. C. to Giles Co., Tenn. Want names and data on parents—his father said to have come from Ireland prior to Revolutionary war, settling in N. C.

(b) Gibson-Elliot-Dugger. — Lee Marion Dugger, b. Giles Co., Tenn., 17 May, 1819; m. in 1841, a widow, Elizabeth (Gibson) Lock, dau. of George Moore & Ann (Elliott) Gibson and grand-dau. of George Gibson, above. They lived in Missouri later. Want parents of Lee M. Dugger; his father said to have come from England. Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 302, Pecos, Texas.

**B-'48. (a) Anderson-Parker.**—David, son of James Anderson, m. Ann, dau. of John Parker; lived in Ohio, prob. Morgan Co.; had sons James and John; dau., Elizabeth, b. 4 Aug. 1781; d. Woodhull, Illinois, 4 Nov. 1864; m. James Kirkland. Wanted ancestry of Elizabeth Anderson and any data.

(b) Kirkland-Anderson. — James Kirkland, above, son of William and Nellie (—) Kirkland, was b. in Ireland, came to Baltimore. His brothers, Alexander and John (?), were ship chandlers during War of 1812. He m. Elizabeth Anderson; their son William was b. Chillicothe, Ohio, 7 Sept. 1813. James Kirkland d. in Indiana, 1817. Wanted parents' dates, mother's maiden name and any information on James Kirkland. Mrs. Erman A. King, 200 East Centre Street, Cambridge, Illinois.

**B-'48. Ledbetter-Goodwyn.**—John W. Ledbetter of Petersburg, Virginia, m. 6 Oct. 1841, Maria Louise Goodwyn of Kennedy's Post, Bruns-wick Co., Va. She had sister Ann and brother, Napoleon Goodwyn; their home was "Oak Grove." Their children were: Sarah, Braddock & Alice J. Ledbetter—latter dau. graduated from College Temple, Newman, Georgia and m. Dr. James Merrill Loton of Troup Co., Georgia. Want ancestry of Maria Louise Goodwyn. Mrs. John Sandholm, 1525 26th Avenue, Moline, Illinois.

**B-'48. (a) Bailey-Bridges.**—Hugh Bailey, b. Ireland, 1767 (tombstone inscription), d. near Greer, S. C., 1804; m. ca. 1804, Elizabeth Bridges of Newberry Co., S. C. He bought land in Greenville Co., S. C. in 1818. Wish ancestry, all data and any Revolutionary service.

(b) King-Bailey. — George Washington King said to have been b. in Connecticut abt. 1810; d. near Greer, S. C. Apr. 1879; m. in Greenville Co., S. C., Nancy, dau. of Hugh & Elizabeth (Bridges) Bailey. He left Hartford, Conn. abt. 1835. Data desired concerning his ancestry. Mrs. Walter M. Nash, 314 Fountain Inn, So. Carolina.


**Answers**

Answers should be concisely stated, giving all information possible, with references and proof. They must bear full name and address of sender but if requested only initials will be printed. Type your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A-'48—January 1948; B-'48—February 1948 and so on through K-'48—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and in parentheses, the page number.

It is important to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed on to querist.

**K-'47. Meyer-Meyers.**—It may help in proving the father of Rebecca (Meyers) Wohlfart to know that, according to Index to Wills and Intestate Records of Lancaster Co., Penna. (1936) by Fulton & Mylin, the following are recorded: WILL: Meyer, Christian—1805, Bk H-1, p. 668; Meyer, Christian—1841, Bk S, p. 413; Myer, Christian, Sr.—1794, Bk G-1, p. 251; Myer, Christian—1798, Bk G-1, p. 313; INTESTATE RECORDS: Mayer, Christian—1842, Bk K-1, p. 231; Myer, Christian—1802 (book and page not shown); Myer, Christian—1804 (book and page not shown); Myers, Christian—1833, Bk G-1, p. 41.—Ed.
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<td>Mrs. Rex Hess Rieders, 3228 Cleveland Ave., Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory Committee</td>
<td>Mrs. C. F. Jacobson, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. Handbook</td>
<td>Mrs. James B. Patton, 1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentarian</td>
<td>Mrs. Hampton Fleming, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell</td>
<td>Mrs. William C. Langston, 531 Roosevelt Ave., York, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower at Valley Forge</td>
<td>Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, 1702 Burnley Ave., Charlottesville, Va.</td>
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