sets your summer scene for terrace dining

... and plan happily for the double life of this smart dining set, for come autumn this handsome wrought iron furniture forsakes the terrace for your indoor dining pleasure. Fashioned with connoisseur sense of grace and harmony, the dining table is topped with a shining plane of clear glass measuring 32 x 60 inches ... the seats of the four side and two arm chairs are colorfully and comfortably cushioned ... a weather-defying Neva-Rust finish protects the entire set from the elements ... from a collection of Salterini terrace furniture, $294.

W&L—Summer Furniture, Sixth Floor
World Famous

- For its friendly yet unobtrusive hospitality, extreme comfort, and deft service
- As the Washington home of international celebrities, and favorite meeting place of the Capital's smart society
- For the delicious food of its noted restaurants, and the delightful atmosphere of its gay Cocktail Lounge
- And for its superb location on one of the world's most fashionable avenues.

★ ★ ★

The Mayflower

WASHINGTON, D.C.

C. J. MACK, General Manager
Chapter Medal Awards

These beautiful medals have been designed for presentation by Chapters to school and college students for outstanding essays on Citizenship and History. The Eagle and Cross is especially appropriate for military and R.O.T.C. awards.

Available in 14k gold, silver gilt and bronze gilt. We shall be glad to send samples and prices upon request.

J.E. Caldwell & Co.
Chestnut Street at Juniper

Official Jewelers and Stationers, N.S.D.A.R. * Makers of finest Memorial Tablets
### Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frontispiece—Opening Session, Fifty-seventh Continental Congress</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President General’s Message</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty-seventh Continental Congress, Opening Session</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Red Cross, Letter of Thanks</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Should Plant a Tree Nevertheless—Herbert G. Moore</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacone College—A Unique Institution—Charles S. Detweiler</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America in the Valley of Decision—George S. Benson</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Music—Jennie Lee Ragan</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational System—Federal Control or State—Ira E. Bennett</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Daniel—Ernestine Hale Bellamy</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaker Movement, The—Julia Neal</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record of Service, A—Nellie Brubaker Bradley</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Reports</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Activities</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Reviews—Frances Marsh Towner</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliamentary Procedure—Nellie Watts Fleming</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genealogical Department—Katie-Prince Ward Esker</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

GRACE L. H. BROUSEAU, Editor

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to The Editor, The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

* * *

MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

Copyright, 1948 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
The President General’s Message

That Reminds Me:

W
cen you are reading these lines, the Fifty-Seventh
Continental Congress will have come and gone. An-
other year of organized energy and achievement will have
written itself into the records of our beloved Society. And
as always the Daughters of the American Revolution will
have pointed itself eastward and toward the rising sun. In
the very issue of our Magazine carrying this message will
be incorporated as much of the deliberations and decisions
of our supreme governing body, our Continental Congress,
as time and space permit. It is a fast-moving world in
which we live. One instant we ring down the curtain on
the year just ending, and in the next breath, we course
forward to grapple with the tasks filling the immediate
future. What a privilege it is to participate in the activities
of such a group of noble women!

Less than thirty days before the opening session of the Fifty-Seventh Continental
Congress, I completed the spring tour of State Conferences. I have experienced the
inspiration of virtually living with fine and noble Daughters in their own States, and
watching them work, and enjoying them in play and entertainment. I have now included
in my visits sixteen of the States. And as I travel from one Commonwealth to another
I marvel in the versatility and the resourcefulness of each State Society. While the
versatility prevents the experience from ever growing old, yet there are the unmis-
takable threads of uniformity along important lines which mark the strength of our
organization. Everywhere you go you respond automatically to the spontaneity of
interest, the aggressiveness of leadership, the happiness of the membership, and the
ever appealing courtesy and consideration which distinguish a Daughter of the American
Revolution.

Before I close this chat with you, I rise to a point of personal privilege. I wish
to avail myself of this opportunity to assure the Daughters in the sixteen States which
have composed my itinerary to date, and to declare to the Daughters in the remaining
States where Conferences remain in store for me my grateful recognition of the
countless evidences of thoughtfulness which have uniformly been observed and appre-
ciated by me. The efforts which have distinguished the planning for the Conferences,
the whole-souled cooperation of State officers, chairmen and committees, the leadership
contributed by State Regents are all unmistakable evidences of a completely dynamic
and intensely alive organization. I thrill with pride over my present and temporary
period of service. I thrill with even greater pride through the knowledge that my
MEMBERSHIP continues long, long after my official service ceases. For in very truth
it takes the experience of membership to correctly evaluate the advantage of membership.

Estella A. O’Byrne

OPENING SESSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

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

[ 327 ]
CONVENING for their Fifty-Seventh Continental Congress in Constitution Hall on Monday evening, April 19, the Daughters of the American Revolution gave special significance to their annual commemoration of the Battle of Lexington by rededicating themselves to patriotic service. The theme, "ADEQUATE NATIONAL DEFENSE" and "NECESSARY NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS" was foremost from the outset of the first session of the Congress, which was again the occasion for traditional pageantry and inspiring ceremonies. (Subsequent sessions of the Congress will be reported in the June issue of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE.) While the Daughters were thus beginning another historic year for the Society, American government leaders throughout the capital were also pondering the cardinal question of the hour: In this period of new challenge, how can we best make the United States secure as a nation, and continue to preserve her freedom as a republic? The magnitude of the world tension was thoroughly recognized by the Daughters. As the Fifty-Seventh Congress went about its work, the Society again proceeded to demonstrate its courage, its capacity, and its awareness of the duties of citizenship.

The United States Marine Band Orchestra, led by Major William F. Santelmann, gave a thirty minute concert preceding the formal opening of the Congress. Robert R. De Hart, Musician First Class and bugler of the Band, sounded the assembly call. Then the orchestra played the grand entry march.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, and the other National Officers in the procession were accompanied by 250 Pages, assembled from throughout the country. They carried the National Colors and also the flags of each state. Mrs. O'Byrne proceeded to call to order the first of the three Congresses over which she will preside.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Dr. G. Freeland Peter, former Canon Chancellor of Washington Cathedral. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, and the American's Creed was led by Mrs. Charles R. Curtis, National Chairman of the Americanism Committee. The singing of the National Anthem was led by Mrs. James F. Olive, of John Alexander Chapter, Virginia.

Mrs. O'Byrne, President General, instead of giving a formal address, heartily greeted the assemblage. She expressed her belief that the Society will in the future register its maximum contribution to this country’s momentous needs, and stand high in leadership and service in the world at large.

In closing the President General expressed the wish that as the sessions of this week draw to an end, we may unite with Longfellow in saying:

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State! Sail on, O Union, strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate! We know what Master laid thy keel, What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mast, and sail, and rope, What anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat Were shaped the anchors of thy hope! Fear not each sudden sound and shock, 'Tis of the wave and not the rock, 'Tis but the flapping of the sail, And not a rent made by the gale! In spite of rock and tempest's roar, In spite of false lights on the shore, Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea! Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee, Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith triumphant o'er our fears. Are all with thee, —are all with thee! * * *"

The Congress then heard read the message from the President of the United States. President Truman expressed his best wishes for the success of the Fifty-
Seventh Continental Congress. He said in his message:

"If we are to serve the best interest of humanity the fundamental position of the United States must be made unmistakably clear. We must make plain the fact that we lack neither spiritual nor material strength to meet any challenge."

Greetings were personally extended by Mr. A. Herbert Foreman, President General of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President of the National Society Children of the American Revolution.

The Children of the American Revolution also were represented by Miss Patricia Edwards, Junior National President. Cary W. Massie, Junior State President of Virginia, was Color Bearer. Two tots from Harriet M. Lothrop Society, C.A.R. (District of Columbia), Ford E. Young III and Julia Ann Raab, appeared in colonial costumes.

Following three musical numbers by Nan Merriman, mezzo-soprano, accompanied by Ralph Linsley at the piano, Mrs. O'Byrne presented the Honorary Presidents General who were in attendance, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. William H. Pouch, and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge.

The principal address of the evening was made by the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives. He cited the Society for having been constantly on guard for freedom. He said:

"No one can possibly evaluate the enormous good your organization has accomplished for the Nation in continuously stressing the need for us to guard, as well as to live, our liberties."

(The full remarks of Speaker Martin will be printed in a later issue of the D.A.R. Magazine.)

More music was provided by Nan Merriman and Ralph Linsley.

Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, National Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, presented the Good Citizenship Pilgrims. These young ladies, enthusiastic over their trip to Washington, exemplified the perennial hope of the nation: that its youth shall be healthy in body, cultivated in mind, and imbued with the basic spiritual concepts of the Founding Fathers. Miss Alice Novo of Rhode Island spoke for the Pilgrims and expressed their deep appreciation to the Society.

The Colors were retired as the United States Marine Band Orchestra again played, the first session was adjourned and the Fifty-Seventh Continental Congress was well launched into a week of high achievement.

DOLORES BILLMAN HILL
(Mrs. Herbert R. Hill),
National Chairman, Press Relations.

Excerpts from address of United States Senator Edward Martin from Pennsylvania made later in the week:

In recent months, patriotic thinking seems to have gone out of fashion in the United States. Too many Americans take this land, its privileges and its rights, for granted. Too few remember that those privileges and rights were purchased in the blood and sweat of battle. Too few rededicate themselves to the basic principles which made America free and great. So many talk about their rights but so few consider their obligations.

* * * * *

Our people are living in a period of fast moving history. This is a century of struggle for the souls and minds of men. Liberty and independence are on one side—regimented dictatorship is on the other. Which do we want? There is no middle ground.
March 11, 1948

DEAR MRS. BROSSEAU:

Please accept our sincere thanks for the assistance you have given the American Red Cross in its annual appeal by devoting such generous space to the article, "Your Red Cross Needs You," by President O'Connor, as well as the full-page reproduction of the "Greatest Mother" poster. We are delighted, too, with Mrs. Ballard's splendid report on the Red Cross Committee.

The cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution always has been outstanding, and we are most grateful to each member. Needless to say, the help that you have given through the organization's official magazine is invaluable.

Sincerely yours,

HOWARD BONHAM,
Vice President for Public Relations.
"I Should Plant a Tree Nevertheless"

By Herbert G. Moore

There will be no national holiday on May 20. Most Americans will probably go about their daily chores as usual. In only a few places will there be any observance at all. But the day will mark the 198th birthday anniversary of an oftentimes misunderstood, but unquestionably great, man, who unwittingly summed up his entire philosophy of life in one sentence: "If I thought I was going to die tomorrow, I should plant a tree nevertheless today".

Unhappy during much of his life, the subject of bitter controversy after his death, much maligned at all times, this man has left behind him a lasting monument in the form of a great institution which in January began its second century of service to the nation. Seaman, merchant, financier, philanthropist—yes, patriot, too—the man’s name is Stephen Girard. And his monument, of course, is Girard College, the tree which he planted just before his death and which during the last hundred years has trained the minds and molded the characters of thousands of fatherless boys and has sent them out to take their distinguished places in American life. These boys must be considered the branches of that tree, more than 11,000 of whom are now living to carry on the great tradition—lawyers, bankers, architects, statesmen, labor leaders, industrial executives, clergymen, educators. Certainly no finer monument could a man leave, no more fruitful seed could he plant.

But Stephen Girard, it must be noted, was not always honored by his fellow citizens. A “foreigner”, he took little or no part in the Revolution. It might be said—and it was said—that he sought refuge on these shores to escape the perils of war at sea. He stayed on to amass a great fortune, the greatest fortune of his day, and to extend his power into many lines of human endeavor. It is understandable that he was considered by many a strange, self-centered man, rude, uncouth, cold, ruthless, money-mad. A man’s contemporaries can often be his unfairest judges.

In 1826, five years before his death, he wrote his will. Among the provisions of this amazing document is the following—the tree which he planted:

"Whereas I have been for a long time impressed with the importance of educating the poor, and of placing them by the early cultivation of their minds and the development of their moral principles above the many temptations, to which, through poverty and ignorance they are exposed. . . .

"I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor male white orphan children, as can be trained in one institution, a better education as well as more comfortable maintenance than they usually receive from the application of the public funds. . . ."

With those words Girard penned one of the greatest philanthropic bequests of all time. Its very generosity should have endeared him to every citizen. And yet that will raised a storm of protest and heirs attempted to have it broken because of one controversial clause—“no minister of the Gospel or ecclesiastic shall ever set foot on the ground.” Added to all the other accusations, just or unjust, that had been made during his life, Girard after death was now charged with being an atheist and with trying to raise future generations outside the pale of the church. Yes, he was a strange man, a much misunderstood man, a much maligned man. But time has a mellowing effect; the years have given us a better perspective. What is today’s verdict?

To understand the man properly we have to know something about his background. He was born in Bordeaux, France, on May 20, 1750, the son of an adventuresome sea captain whom he rarely saw and who certainly gave him little parental attention. Some say he was blind in his right eye at birth. Others say he lost the sight in this eye in early childhood. In either case, it might be said that he started life under the handicap of partial vision, and this circumstance undoubtedly played its part in mold-
ing his character. Furthermore, the father, although a sea captain, was apparently not wealthy, and the boy had only a few years of schooling, paid for largely out of his own meager earnings. At 14 he put to sea as a cabin boy.

By 1773, when only 23, he was a licensed captain and had already visited many foreign lands and seen many strange sights. It was in 1776, on a return voyage from St. Pierre, that he put into Philadelphia to escape capture by the British fleet, and there he stayed. The following year he married Mary Lum, daughter of a Delaware River shipbuilder, and settled in Mt. Holly, N.J., while the British occupied Philadelphia. In 1778 he returned to the city and took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

But this old seafarer—still young in years, but old in experience—was not long to enjoy the happy home life for which he yearned. For Mrs. Girard’s mind became affected in 1790, and she spent the remaining 25 years of her life as a mental patient in the Pennsylvania Hospital. This was a cruel blow, and how deep was the hurt none can now say. In an attempt to forget this misfortune, the lonely Girard turned his mind and his energy to business.

The hours he might have spent at home under happier circumstances, he now spent in his office. His ships plied the seven seas, and he soon became the city’s richest merchant, his fabulous wealth rolling in from the West Indies and China.

But, as his interests broadened, not all his time was devoted to strictly personal affairs. He bought a farm in what is now South Philadelphia, where during the years he planted more than one tree. He became interested in real estate, insurance and banking. More important still, as we shall see, he became interested in people, especially people who were suffering because of poverty or ignorance or sickness.

In 1810 he bought the depreciated shares of the Bank of the United States for approximately a million dollars. Perhaps he was motivated by selfish interests, as some have been all too quick to point out. But his action was of great assistance to the young government in bolstering American credit abroad. When a little later Congress failed to renew the bank’s charter, Girard purchased the building and other assets and founded the Bank of Stephen Girard. This “foreigner” had confidence in his adopted country.

In 1814, when the government’s $5,000,000 war loan seemed doomed to failure, he alone subscribed to 95 per cent of it, and, as Robert Morris before him had become the “Treasurer of the Revolution,” so Stephen Girard in reality became the “Treasurer of the War of 1812.” Again in 1816 he invested approximately $3,000,000 of his money to launch the Second Bank of the United States. Once more he had proved that he had confidence in his adopted country.

Yes, money was the central theme of Girard’s life. It’s the thing that first comes to mind when people think of him. It’s what men stress when they write his life. And undoubtedly he amassed the greatest fortune of his times—variously estimated at from seven to nine million dollars. But money was by no means his only interest. As suggested above, he had also become interested in people—unfortunate and underprivileged people. This other side of his character can best be seen in his unselfish work during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, and again during the plague of 1797-98. He took the lead in caring for the sick and relieving the poor. Not only did he open his purse generously, but he worked and slaved with his hands, voluntarily cleaning and making habitable the wretched hospitals of the day. For months at a time, this so-called “self-centered” man neglected his own business and personal affairs in order to help others. When his friends wrote him, protesting that he was undermining his own health, he replied in typical Girardian vein:

“The duties imposed on me in my capacity as a citizen prevent me from answering at the proper time the letters written me by my friends.”

One of his favorite sayings was “to rest is to rust.” He used to like to philosophize: “My deed must be my life. When I am dead, my actions will speak for me.” It was in this mood that he said: “If I thought I was going to die tomorrow, I should plant a tree nevertheless today.”

And that’s what Stephen Girard did—planted a tree—when he made the bequest establishing Girard College. And yet the insertion of one clause in that bequest almost caused the tree to be cut down before it could take root. For in words that were
to arouse wide-spread public prejudice against him, he had written:

"I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister, of any sect whatsoever, shall ever hold or exercise any duty whatsoever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of the said college . . . "

The heirs vigorously contested the will, and in the Supreme Court in 1844 Daniel Webster, appearing in their behalf, made one of his great and stirring orations, a plea for Christianity in the education of our youth. But Justice Joseph Story handed down an opinion upholding the will, and the tree was allowed to grow.

Was Stephen Girard an agnostic? There is nothing in his actions or writings to substantiate such a charge. There is every evidence that he was a God-fearing, high-principled man of unquestioned and unquestionable integrity and morality. It was probably that he rebelled at the intolerance and bigotry that seemed to clothe so many churchmen. Or perhaps he himself as a boy had been confused and bewildered by the intense denominationalism of the day. We know only the simple explanation he made in his will—"I desire to keep the tender minds of orphans . . . free from the excitements which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce."

In any event, the fears expressed in court proved to be groundless. The first book carried into the school when it opened its doors in January, 1848, was the Bible. From that day to this, Biblical instruction of a "practical, moral and non-sectarian nature" has been an important part of the curriculum, the instruction, of course, by laymen. Daily and Sunday services have always been held in the chapel, and grace has been said before each meal. And not a few of the alumni have themselves become clergymen.

But whatever may be our individual opinions regarding the religious clause in the bequest or the religious beliefs of the founder, there can be no doubt about what this magnanimous gift has done for those who have benefited from it directly or for education in America generally. In 1848, when the institution was formally opened, 80 per cent of the national population enjoyed no education beyond the primary grades. Philadelphia itself had no free schools at the time, and of Pennsylvania's 400,000 children only 4,447 were receiving what could be described at best as a fragmentary education under the Poor Law at an average annual cost of $2.10 each. In fact, the American educational system, if it could be dignified by calling it a system, was so backward that the trustees of the Girard Estate were obliged to send Dr. Alexander Bache, the first president, to Europe to study educational methods there. Today, of course, the world sends its educators to America to study methods, and no one can deny that Stephen Girard had something to do with reversing the trend.

At present, approximately 1700 fatherless boys, between the ages of six and 18, live on the 40-acre campus located not far from the heart of the city. Twenty-nine imposing buildings dot the site, including Founder's Hall, considered one of the most perfect Grecian temples in the world and containing the founder's sarcophagus. And the original bequest, through careful investment and wise management, has increased to upwards of 80 million dollars.

"Work was his religion . . . there is something grand in the onward steps of the poor cabin boy, maimed in sight, rude in his person, a stranger in his speech, unhappy in his married life, overcoming the disadvantages of fortune to pursue his far-sighted, intelligent career as a prosperous merchant, building up a vast estate—not for his own luxurious enjoyment, but to enrich his adopted city, and bless, by its kindly support, successive generations of the fatherless and dependent."

That was the fitting eulogy penned by E. A. Duycheinik in 1862 in his National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans. It is a eulogy that most of us will second today. For the years of controversy are over. A grateful nation is proud of this once strange, misunderstood man, and May 20 will solemnly pay tribute to an adopted son who became a great patriot.

"If I thought I was going to die tomorrow, I should plant a tree nevertheless today." Stephen Girard planted that tree, and it has grown. His great dream has been fulfilled.
The Indians of the United States are in various stages of assimilation to the White Man's culture. A relatively small number are able to take their place in different walks of life with the generality of our citizens. A large number, especially in the Southwest, are still counted among backward peoples both by reason of extreme poverty and by lack of education. Even in Oklahoma there are many who live on a subsistence level, who have little education and who speak broken English. It is the mission of Bacone College to be a bridge over which these young people can walk out into a larger world.

The Indian schools of the Federal Government stress vocational education to such an extent that they have not time to give thorough grounding in what is called general education. Students who come from homes where English is not used, rarely overcome this language handicap in the government schools. If there is to be an opportunity for these young people to lift themselves out of the lowly status in which they were born, there must of necessity be an institution like Bacone to prepare them for higher education.

Oklahoma is the home of the majority of our students, but all in all, eighteen states are represented and thirty-seven tribes. Many of our students come from government schools. Those who have been living in larger towns and cities and have attended standard high schools are those who least need Bacone but those who come from Arizona and New Mexico, western Oklahoma and from communities where there are no high schools are those who profit most from our school.

It offers four years of standard high school and the first two years of a liberal arts college. The student body numbers about 200 each year. A few more than half are in the Junior College. Under the same management but on a separate cam-
pus a half mile distant is the Murrow Indian Orphans' Home with a normal enrollment of sixty children. These children are conveyed in a school bus to the public schools of Muskogee. When they have been graduated from the 8th grade they are transferred to the Bacone campus to continue their education.

This campus is situated three and one-half miles northeast of the city of Muskogee on an elevation overlooking the surrounding country. The campus with the adjoining farm consists of 290 acres. On this campus are some notable buildings. The large administration and recitation hall contains the library, which includes an especially good collection of books concerning the American Indian. In the basement of the building is a well equipped machine shop for work both in wood and metal.

On this campus is a chapel which is considered one of the most beautiful church buildings in eastern Oklahoma. Here also is an art building where the arts and handicraft are taught. Here the Indian youth may learn to perpetuate the superior skill of their race in weaving and here also they specialize in paintings that are distinctly characteristic. It is the ambition of Bacone to preserve the best of Indian arts and crafts as well as the best of Indian traditions.

On the campus another building, called the Art Lodge, is a museum not only of Indian relics but also of Indian weaving and ceramics and basketry. This is the scene for many of the social gatherings of faculty and students. Another building is Sally Journeycake Hall, which is devoted to Home Economics and to a dormitory for the upper-class girls. The other dormitory, the main one for girls, is named after Sacajawea, the Indian woman who guided Lewis and Clark across the Rockies. McCoy Hall, the dormitory for college boys, is named in honor of the famous missionary, Isaac McCoy, who persuaded Congress to set aside Indian territory as a refuge for the Indian tribes that were being displaced to make room for the land-hungry whites.

Isaac McCoy had been commissioned by the U. S. Government to explore this territory, and here within a stone's throw of the site of Bacone's chapel he was encamped in the late autumn of 1828 with his Indian guides and the engineers selected by the Army to accompany him. It was here that the Creek nation fifty-three years later granted his missionary successors the original 160 acres for the founding of this school.

This college is owned and operated by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, whose headquarters are in New York City. It welcomes into its student body adherents of all Christian denominations. Missionaries of other denominations send us some of their choice pupils. Its graduates go on to complete their college education at some denominational college or state university. It has contributed a number of valuable teachers to the Indian Service. It has sent educated men into the ministry to serve Indian churches where they are sorely needed. Many of the young women after leaving Bacone enter the nursing profession.

In view of the fact that the Indian youth are lacking in confidence and aggressiveness, it is the primary task of Bacone to give encouragement to them, and to develop their self-assurance in a way that is impossible in the large public institutions.
DECISIONS must be made continually by individuals, cities, states and nations. Some individuals make progress because of wise decisions; others fail because their decisions are unwise. Some cities grow and prosper year by year while others mark time or retrogress, all because of decisions made by somebody. Decisions made at the national level are most important because they affect not an individual, a city or a state but all the people of the entire nation. America has never faced more important decisions in the history of this country than those confronting her now.

The decision which, in my opinion, transcends all others is the one affecting the fundamental pattern of our economic order. If this decision is made correctly, this republic may blunder a lot with other decisions and escape a fatal mistake. But if we digress at this vital point, other decisions, however wise, being relatively less important cannot avail us much.

America has grown to be the most powerful and influential nation in the world, using an economy based upon freedom of individual achievement. In fact, America is the world’s outstanding nation in this respect. Our Constitution and our Bill of Rights long ago guaranteed to all our people the greatest freedom that the public of any great nation ever enjoyed. This system grants to any individual freedom to own personal property, freedom to start an enterprise of his own and to operate it according to his own judgment so long as the enterprise is honorable.

This system allows individuals of singular abilities to dream great dreams and make them come true. It has inspired us to develop a very dynamic economy, able quickly to adjust itself to changes, one which gave to its people the highest living standards ever enjoyed by the masses of any nation.

During World War II, however, it was necessary for America in an emergency, to endure a lot of government management. In fact, it was necessary for government to coordinate and direct almost the entire economy of the nation. Many employees found themselves, more or less by surprise, directly or indirectly working for government. The government, moreover, proved a very prodigal employer, going in debt approximately 150 million dollars a day during the entire period of the war, which naturally gave people more money than they ever had before. But, with our energies concentrated on the production of war materials, a great scarcity of consumer goods developed. Consequently, men found themselves with money, yes, with more money than there were goods to buy. It led people to feel that they were wealthier than ever.

Consequently, some seem to feel, even now, that our debt is unimportant; that we have just found the way to permanent prosperity. As a result, there is a demand on the part of multitudes for the continuation of government’s management of industry. In fact, there are many who want permanent government management of industry. There are trends in motion now which threaten to drive this country directly into government-planned economy which, in the end, is State Socialism. This, according to lessons drawn from history, quickly develops into dictatorship.

America now stands in the valley of decision, not yet having chosen definitely which of these two roads to follow. Shall it be the road into State Socialism, an ultimate dictatorship and mediocrity for everybody, or shall it be the road of freedom, of individual opportunity, leading to higher wages, higher standards of living and still greater prosperity than even America has yet known? This is the question.

It is right that our economic order should be re-studied. It is not perfect. It has been disfigured by periodic depressions and occasional periods of unemployment. It has never achieved an entirely equal distribution of wealth, neither has it removed that wide gap between the living standards of persons in the higher income brackets and those in the lower.

Furthermore, the whole world is chang-
ing and America cannot ignore that. China has changed more in the last fifty years than in the preceding thousand years. The larger countries in Europe are turning rapidly toward government managed economy. Germany, Italy and Russia led the way before the war; England and France have followed the same course since. Whether the United States of America shall follow that trend will be the big issue of the next Presidential election.

The most dangerous factor in the decision of this nature, however, is the fact that the die is usually cast before the public becomes aware of the issues involved. A political movement can reach a point beyond which it is impossible to turn back before many people are aware that it is even being approached. Whether or not America has already reached that point will be determined by events that follow during the next few months, or at the most, the next few years.

Since our system of private enterprise has its faults, is it really worth preserving? What are its achievements?

1. Even throughout the discouraging Thirties, America's national income was higher than that of any other country in the world. In 1939 (the last year before the war) our national income was equal to the total national incomes of any other six nations in the world combined. The same is true now.

2. During the Thirties, right through the years of the great depression, America was sending more young people to high school and college than was all the rest of the world combined, in spite of the fact that America had only 7 per cent of the world's population.

3. Wages in America during the Thirties were twice as high as in England. They were two and one-half times as high as in France or Germany, five times as high as in Russia and six times as high as in Japan. By this I mean that a man working for daily wages in America could buy with his earnings two times as much food, transportation, housing, or clothing as a man in England might buy with his wages earned at a similar job, two and one-half times as much as in France or Germany, five times as much as in Russia and six times as much as in Japan. The same is true now.

4. During the Thirties, 70 per cent of the world's automobiles were driven in America, in spite of the fact we had only 7 per cent of the world's population.

5. During the last two years of World War II, America outproduced in war materials and armaments, all the rest of the world combined. In fact, this is the fundamental reason the Allies won the war.

Now, can this marvelous record be attributed to our system of individual achievements? I maintain that it can, by process of elimination.

It can be due only to our stock of people, our national resources, or our way of life.

All admit there is nothing particularly remarkable about our stock of people. We are of European origin and we cannot attribute our success to any superiority of race or heredity.

While some say that our achievements are due wholly to North America's vast natural resources, a little thinking will disprove that. For instance, the American Indians had these same resources for a long, long time without developing wealth or power or prestige.

Little England, as mistress of the seas for centuries, has not wanted for her share of the world's resources, although she has never developed a standard of living quite half so high as our own. Russia has just as great a variety of resources as we and two times the quantity. If it were a matter of resources alone, Russia should be paying twice the wages we pay instead of paying one-fifth.

Since it is not our stock of people and not merely our resources, the reason can only be found in the way we utilize our resources. It can only be our great system of freedom for individual opportunity.

What is it about our American way of life that is responsible for such achievements?

1. Our freedom of individual opportunity permits us to draw on the total brain capacity of the nation. Such a man as a Henry Ford, a Thomas Edison or a George Westinghouse can dream his dreams and set about to fulfill them. Enough original individuals in America have struck off at singular tangents and achieved outstanding results to make America unique among nations.

2. This freedom of individual opportunity inspires competition. Of course, our competition is not as free as we would like
to have it but it is the freest to be found in any great nation in the world.
3. Competition also inspires shrewd management (minds able to accomplish the most with the least) able to give the best product at the lowest cost. In other words, management which can produce the most at least expense.
4. Competition and competent management inspire high investments in cash per job. The automotive industry has invested $9,000 for each job in that industry. This investment is tied up in tools, plant and inventory. The railroads have an investment of about $25,000 for every job in that industry. Even on American farms there is an investment of about $6,000 per job, if we take into account the value of the land as well as of the tools.

Let me illustrate the value of tools. Chinese farmers use hand tools and each farmer with his family cultivates an average of slightly more than two acres. Each farmer must of necessity consume nearly all he raises to meet personal needs. He has little left to exchange for clothing, manufactured goods, or education. In fact, each farmer produces so little that wages stand still at 10 to 20 cents a day.

In America, inventive genius provides horsedrawn and tractor drawn equipment and one family can cultivate 50 acres, 100 acres, 200 acres or even 400 acres. A farmer and his family cannot possibly consume nearly all that the land produces. There is naturally a large surplus to be exchanged for “store bought” clothing, for variety in food, for manufactured articles and for education, even higher education. Wages on our farms are $4 to $7 a day.

As a result America can raise rice, ship it across the ocean and market it competitively in the markets of China, in spite of the high wages paid in America. The wage difference is made up by our investment in tools and equipment. A man working by hand has the physical force of one-tenth of a horse. A man with a 10 h. p. tractor has 90 times that much power and earns forty times more pay.

What would a regimented economy do to the factors mentioned above?
1. It restricts the dreaming of dreams and the laying of plans to government planners, making it impossible to draw on the nation’s total brain capacity.
2. Competition is rendered impossible wherever government owns or directs or operates industry and wherever it controls distribution.
3. It removes the factors that develop competent management.
4. It destroys the reason for high investment in tools and equipment by destroying competition. Consequently, there is no urge to junk outmoded equipment for the introduction of new, modern tools.

As a result, it could be expected that under a government-managed economy, the value of tools per worker would decrease. Aggressiveness of management would be retarded. Mediocrity for everybody would be the order of a decadent civilization. Unless we were able to get on better with a government managed (or semi-government managed) economy than Europe has, we would see our production per man-hour fall off at least 50 per cent. This would be followed by a reduction of at least 50 per cent in wages, which would mean a reduction in our standard of living for workers and agricultural families of at least 50 per cent.

No fair-minded person contends that private enterprise is perfect. It certainly can be criticized. However, we should remember that man, himself, is not perfect. Consequently, we can’t expect that man might develop any organization that would function perfectly among imperfect people.

The family unit, which we recognize as the basis of civilized society, is not perfect. There are all too many divorces, too many unhappy homes proving its imperfection; but instead of throwing the family system overboard, we ought to work for better family relations. Even the Church is not perfect but we are not ready to discredit and discard the Church. On the contrary, we recognize religion as the basis of that unselfish character for which the world is starving. Christ has provided the best pattern of conduct the world has ever seen.

By the same token, private enterprise has its imperfections but it has achieved results two times as good as any other system that mortal man has yet tried. Therefore, instead of throwing it overboard, we should work to improve it while we hold to its sound ideals and principles.

Why are we now in the valley of decision?
1. Because, in five generations, since the
adoption of the American Constitution we have forgotten the value of freedom.

2. Because, for 25 years, loud voices have been pointing out the weaknesses of private enterprise without pointing out its virtues.

3. Because, for a generation we have been teaching men to depend upon government instead of relying upon their own initiative.

4. Because, for a generation we have been making individual success unpopular. We do this by referring in a disparaging way to "coupon clippers, economic royalists, capitalists and profiteers." Thus we create resentment against men who have cash to invest in tools and equipment for workers to use.

By other methods also we are driving private capital out of enterprise. We do this by needless and exasperating government regulations, by ill-advised taxes and bad industrial relations.

For these reasons, not enough private capital is seeking investment in new enterprises today. On the contrary, much private capital is going into government bonds or lying idle in banks. This is a condition possible to develop at any time in any capitalist nation through unfavorable conditions for investment. It is not the fault of capital that the incentive for investment is decreased, nor is it the fault of those in control of capital. Restraints upon investments are to blame.

The attitude of youth is a good test of the way any nation is drifting. After speaking to high school students in many states in recent years, it is my firm conviction that a majority of the young people in our high schools hold the following two vague impressions: First, they believe that private enterprise is a failure although they don’t know what private enterprise is and could not give a reasonable definition of it. They do not understand that it is simply the right of private individuals to own property and to start enterprises and run them. On the contrary, they have a vague notion that it is some unfair system that gives special advantages to big corporations and wealthy individuals. They argue that it has failed to provide full employment, has failed to prevent depressions and has failed to attain equality of individual income. Consequently, they think private enterprise should be replaced by something.

The second vague impression they hold is an idea that a government-planned economy is the remedy for all economic ills. A government-planned economy, they are not quite able to define. They seem unaware that it means State Socialism and ultimately a dictatorship. They have a visionary notion that a government-managed economy is a panacea for all the ills they think they see in private enterprise.

Most of our college students harbor these same impressions, except with more definite form. Many college students stand ready to argue the case. While their impressions are still vague, they are ready to argue for them.

Not having thought this issue through, not having been adequately instructed ourselves, having no textbooks that define definitely what private enterprise is and what it means to America, we are rearing a generation of youngsters who do not understand the fundamentals of our American way of life, who are no longer dedicated to its preservation.

What can be done to direct America’s course along that road of freedom and liberty which will provide the highest wages for labor, the most wholesome conditions for agriculture and the highest living standards for all concerned?

A long-range educational program is the only answer. The people who pay for our schools must see to it that textbooks and instruction are calculated to develop American citizenship. Instruction that fails to develop an appreciation for our American way of life is not teaching citizenship at all.

The first need is for instruction on the adult level, so that the masses of our grown people, who exercise the right of the ballot, shall understand what it is that made America great and how to preserve the fundamentals of our American way of life.

The next step should be attention to subject matter taught in our own schools so our own children may learn there to understand and appreciate the fundamentals of our American way of life, things which have provided the highest standard of living that mankind has ever known.

It is only through the development of an understanding and appreciative citizenship that we shall be able to keep freedom. Jefferson was exactly right when he said “The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.” We must become vigilant immediately if
we are going to save freedom and liberty in America.

While we are educating adult citizenship and while we are educating youth, we should also take the following steps, starting now:

1. Improve industrial relations between labor and management through better mutual understanding of each other's problems and goals. If required, enact equitable industrial legislation which will enable management and labor to work peaceably together toward their common objectives.

2. Release unnecessary restrictions upon production in order to assure a rising flow of goods that will curb the threat of further price inflation.

3. Revise further the existing tax structure. Heavy taxation was necessary to take the profit out of war but if continued, it may take the prosperity out of peace.

4. Balance the federal budget at once by reducing public expenditures. We are in a prosperous period, in which moderate tax rates will produce revenues sufficient for all reasonable public needs. The alternative is a further increase of debt, which already approaches in size the intrinsic worth of the whole national wealth. If the budget cannot be balanced now, when can it be balanced? If it is not balanced now, our economic order will be gravely menaced by the strain of continuing inflationary deficits and increasing debt.

Since the true objectives of labor, capital and agriculture are identical, our citizenship in these three fields should be led to understand this fact. Then, we should have a united, harmonious citizenship moving forward to still greater achievements; not a divided citizenship wasting energy and substance on industrial strife and dissatisfaction, drifting toward a regimented economy and mediocrity for everybody.

England today has complete government ownership and operation of her coal industry but the results are not gratifying. Though England used to export coal she now hasn’t enough to assure the operation of all of her own industries this winter. Early in November of 1946 the government directed, according to newspaper reports, that school buildings not be heated until the temperature reached 50; and that children be given calisthenics each hour between classes to help them keep warm. The government management has failed to maintain discipline. Absenteeism is bad and results very disappointing, even to the labor government.

The French government has also taken ownership and operation of the coal industry in that country. With nearly two times as many workers and with double the cost per ton, France is obtaining just about enough coal for her needs. The railroads, also nationalized, are being operated at a loss, even though rates have been increased.

Switzerland, on the contrary, has no nationalization of industry. She scrupulously maintains freedom of individual opportunity and private ownership and operation of industry. Unlike France and England, Switzerland has no natural resources and no open ports. She hasn’t enough fields to raise half of her food. Yet Switzerland, with her freedom of enterprise, pays higher wages and maintains a higher standard of living than does any other country in Europe. Her people are not homogeneous. On the contrary, one part speaks German, another speaks French and a third speaks Italian.

In spite of having three nationalities, speaking three languages, and in spite of having no natural resources and almost no fields, Switzerland still prospers.

Labor and management cooperate harmoniously. Neither expects to gain at the expense of the other. Strikes are almost unknown. Peaceful methods for handling industrial disputes prevail.

Switzerland testifies to the world that there are only three essentials to prosperity:

1. The right kind of government.
2. The right form of economy.
3. The right attitude on the part of the citizenry.

If America can preserve her form of government—a Republic; maintain her individuality of opportunity—free private enterprise; and achieve industrial peace with mutual cooperation, then America can remain the greatest nation in the world, with the highest wages for labor and with the best living conditions ever known. We—the public—must make the final decision.
American Music

BY JENNIE LEE RAGAN

Member of Manchac Chapter, Baton Rouge, La.

[The twenty-fifth anniversary of National Music Week will be held from May second to ninth. The aim of Music Week is to increase the interest of the public in the enjoyment to be derived from music and the value of education and participation in its making. It serves also to highlight the year around musical activity in club, school, church and community and to rally support for the coming season. The observance is, therefore, of special interest to all who are professionally or commercially associated with the music field.]

In a study of American music the first essential is a clear understanding of what is meant by American music. First of all, we will say it is music written by Americans.

The next question that arises is “Who is an American composer?” Many think that a person must be born in this country to be an American. Maybe so, but we have all adopted America; even those of us who let our ancestors do our immigrating for us. On the other hand there are many native Americans whose families have been here for generations, but whose temperaments and viewpoints are as foreign as those of their cousins who stayed abroad. Legal naturalization in itself does not make an American, but only a citizen. Therefore, a good definition would be: A composer is an American, if by birth or choice of permanent residence, he becomes identified with American life and institutions before his talents have had their greatest outlet; and through his associations and sympathies he makes a genuine contribution to our cultural development.

It would be a pity to have been forced to exclude Charles Loeffler or Ernest Bloch, and it has not been fair to dismiss as foreigners the many splendid musicians who came to this country in the latter eighteenth and the middle of the nineteenth centuries, made our land their home, entered into our life as true Americans, commemorated our historical events with their music, and in every way proved a credit to us.

The music of our three hundred years seems to fall naturally into three periods. Dating its existence in this country from the settlement of Plymouth in 1620, the first period would include the one hundred and eighty years to 1800 when our country became independent and was established as a nation. Colonists, having been recruited from the ranks of adventurers, farmers, traders, and refugees, had neither the time nor the inclination to cultivate the arts. They were too completely preoccupied with life’s exigencies to bother about its adornments. It is hardly surprising therefore that music played such a negligible role in American civilization until the pioneers had conquered their natural and political enemies.

As far as available records show, the music of New England was our first. The Jamestown colony was settled eleven years before Plymouth, but the Virginia planters have left no record of whether they sang or not. The folk music of the American Indian was probably in existence long before the advent of the colonists, and no doubt the negroes who were brought from Africa in the first slave ships in 1619 used song as an outlet for their emotions. Our first records begin with the psalms of New England.

Songs were sung and instruments were played upon in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but it was the casual pastime of the Southern and Middle Atlantic gentry, while the New Englanders, who were mostly Puritans, sang psalm tunes. The earliest psalmist who is known to have written music was William Billings in the latter part of the eighteenth century. There was secular music in New York, Philadelphia, and the South, but no composer of prominence until Francis Hopkinson appeared.

In 1737 he published the first secular American composition, “My Days Have Been so Wondrous Free.” It is altogether fitting that he should be our first composer, for he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, an intimate friend of George Washington, and a man who lent his talents and best efforts to helping our nation to be established. In addition he was a satirist, poet, inventor, and painter.
His activities in public affairs included first Secretary of the Navy and Judge of the Admiralty from Pennsylvania. He was a member of the first class to get a bachelor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and he was later awarded a degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. His writings were important as an indication of the vogues in the colonies at this time.

The other outstanding composer of this period was William Billings who contributed to the field of religious music. He announced his independence from the chafing restrictions of the simplicity in psalm tunes and hymns. Each part strove for mastery. Such enthusiasm and imagination should have produced masterworks, but alas, it was only the crude attempts of a tanner to produce something different but for which he lacked the necessary training. Here was the first composer to make music his profession, and as a result he died in poverty. He was a man honored in his own time and hailed by many as a genius.

The next period extends from 1800 to 1860. The foreigners who had come in the 80's and 90's because of the French Revolution and because of America's freedom, were becoming Americans. The native musician who had been forced into the background with the coming of the skilled EUROPEANS, emerged in the latter part of this period: Lowell Mason appeared with his contemporary hymn writers. Concert life, operas, and plays became more firmly established. The new Western cities demanded some music. The minstrel became a favorite diversion and Stephen Foster wrote melodies that have become folk songs.

Then a second tide of immigration swept our shores, caused by the revolution in Central Europe. As a result hundreds of Germans made their homes in our land and took over a large part of our musical life. Since most of the Americans were content to sit back and listen, rather than put their less developed talents in competition with the foreigners, the second period ended as the first had with aliens in the foreground.

Of the patriotic songs born or written during this time—Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner—the former is the first one to be discussed. There are many stories told of its origin. However its first known appearance in print did not occur until 1782. But whatever the controversies, whatever words were sung at certain times, and whatever the real origin of the tune the description contained in one of the stanzas as indisputable:

"It suits for feasts, it suits for fun;
And just as well for fighting."

Up to the time of the Spanish-American War, Hail Columbia shared honors with the Star-Spangled Banner as our national anthem. It was not until Dewey officially designated the present anthem that Hail Columbia lost its place. Our Star-Spangled Banner had a dramatic birth.

During the summer of the second year of the War of 1812 naval operations centered around Baltimore and the city's defense, Fort McHenry. Dr. Beamer, a leading physician of upper Marlborough, Md., had been captured by the British and was held prisoner on one of their ships. Francis Scott Key, a young Baltimore lawyer, organized a small party to rescue Dr. Beamer. Under a flag of truce, he was taken to the British Admiral and accorded every courtesy, but the British were planning to attack Fort McHenry that very night. Thus, the reason for the British holding Mr. Key on their ship during the night.

All night long Francis Key strained his eyes watching the fort. As the dawn crept out of the East, he gradually saw the outlines of the fort, and suddenly discovered that the flag was still flying. This was too much for his emotional nature. Inspired by his countrymen's triumph he took an envelope from his pocket and feverishly wrote the words of the Star-Spangled Banner, adapting them to a drinking song popular at that time. The next day a printer struck off a handbill with the poem; it was sung that night in a tavern; a week later it was printed in a Baltimore newspaper; and since that time its career has been history.

Among the foreigners who influenced American music during this era was Gottlieb Graupner, who has been called "Father of American Orchestral Music." He started a small organization in Boston, the Philharmonic Society, where a number of musicians gathered around regularly to practice Haydn symphonies and other works of their
own choosing. Aside from his serious achievements, Graupner is credited with being the originator of the minstrel songs.

Lowell Mason appeared at a time when America's hymnology, with its origin in Puritan psalmody, was beginning to develop in two distinct directions. One branch was expressed in the dignified stately types of hymns which appear in better collections today; the other found its outlet in the gospel hymn. Mason is known principally as the composer of *Nearer My God To Thee, My Faith Looks Up to Thee, From Greenland's Icy Mountains*. His influence has been felt in other directions equally important. He was a pioneer in teaching music in public schools. His work bridged the gap from old-fashioned traveling singing teacher to modern music schools.

Many of the hymns most loved today were written during this period, notably, *Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus, He Leadeth Me, Just As I Am, and Savior, Like a Shepherd Lead Us* all of which were written by Bradbury.

Another form of musical expression that began at this time was opera. Its cradle in the New World was New Orleans. The first production was Leonora in 1845 produced by William Fry. Before that time there were ballad-operas, which are similar to the musical operettas that we now have. Of these the earliest recorded presentation was of Flora in Charleston in 1735. While French operas were flourishing in Louisiana, German and Italian Operas were popular in New York and Philadelphia. The Metropolitan Opera started as the Nassau Street Theatre in 1750.

City dwellers in the early nineteenth century had plenty of musical entertainment. Both foreign and native artists found it profitable to offer their services for public and private occasions. Concerts were given for charity or for the benefit of the artists themselves. The people who were outstanding in this form of entertainment were Benjamin Carr, Raynor Taylor, Hupfeld and Cross in Philadelphia who formed the Musical Fund Society. In Boston were Graupner, Ostinelli, Mallet, and Granger; Peabody, Thomas Webb, and Mason of the Boston Academy of Music; and in New York were James Hewitt and U. C. Hill, who was the motivating spirit of the Philharmonic Society of New York. In 1842 the founding of the Society marked the birth of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, acknowledged as one of the finest in the world today.

The minstrel show that flourished from the thirties and forties to the turn of the century is one of the most distinctly American shows that has ever become popular. It was not only successful here, but also captivated England. The man to whom credit is due for popularizing the minstrel is Thomas "Daddy" Rice. Sometime around 1830 Rice borrowed a negro's clothes to sing the Jim Crow song in Philadelphia. The audience demanded so many encores that the forgotten negro finally came in and demanded his raiment.

In 1843 the Big Four Troupe, the best known of them all, composed of Dan Emmett, Frank Brower, Dick Pelham and Billy Whitlock started and the show was on. From groups of four the troupes finally enlarged to forty and fifty with the interlocutor and end men, jokes, doubling in brass, and parades from the railroad station, and all that goes with minstrels to make them a necessary and unforgettable part of our musical heritage. E. P. Christy, one of the most famous of the black-face comedians, had the exclusive right of introducing Stephen Foster's songs, an important factor in their popularization.

The truly outstanding personage from this period was Stephen Foster. He was one of the greatest melodists we have yet produced, and some of his simplest songs are among the most beautiful ever written. They were written so that they could be sung by everyone, understood by them—so poignant and so direct in their appeal that they grow in our affection the more we hear them. From almost two hundred of his published works only a dozen or so are sung any more, but these few are so potent in their charm that they have long since earned their composer's immortality.

Among the virtuosi who frequented America in the middle nineteenth century were Ole Bull, Norwegian violinist; and Jenny Lind who was brought to this country by incomparable P. T. Barnum.

Louisiana's contribution to this time was Louis Moreau Gottschalk, pianist-composer and the first of our matinee-idols. After an European education and concert tour he returned to this country. Among
the interesting sidelights on his life are
the following incidents.—There are records
of ladies in the audience rushing to the
piano in a body, seizing his gloves, tearing
them to bits and fighting over them for
souvenirs. When he practiced on the sec-
ond floor of a piano store in New Orleans,
women fought for places on the stairs,
where they could listen, maybe catch a
glimpse of him, and, if they were lucky,
to actually touch him. His most loved
compositions were The Last Hope, The
Banjo, and Bamboula. He is best described
as a composer of a salon music par excelle-
ce.

There you have the patriotic, religious,
secular and concert contributions to our
music made during the nineteenth century.
The third period reaches from 1860 to
the present day. As at the beginning of the
century, most of the foreigners became
American. Moreover we were beginning to
be nationally conscious in our music. The
composers who were important are John
K. Paine and Dudley Buck among the first.
Then Mac Dowell, Chadwick Foote, Parker,
Ethelbert Nevin with the lilting tunes, and
his “Rosary.” All of this right down to
our own day when we are arguing about
musical nationalism and trying to deter-
mine just what American music is.

To realize what a recent growth Ameri-
can music is just consider the really out-
standing American composers other than
those just mentioned—Irving Berlin, Ferde
Grofe, George Gershwin, Reginald deKoven
and Victor Herbert. Each has made his
contribution to the mixture we call Ameri-
can music from tone poems to jazz.

All of these were German trained because
of the virtual impossibility of getting a
thorough music training in America, so
they were obliged to spend their formative
artistic years in a foreign country. A defi-
nite handicap to American composers,
coupled with this is the lack of any authen-
tic background of native folk music, all of
which has caused the slowness of American
music to show any national characteristics.
Three solutions have been suggested; (1)
turn to American Indians for inspiration—
Charles Wakefield Cadman and Arthur
Farewell; (2) Negro spirituals and slave
songs by Henry Gilbert; (3) the emerg-
ence of jazz as a popular foundation
for a National Music idiom, as featured
most successfully by George Gershwin
and Paul Whiteman. The contempo-
rary American composers of note are How-
ard Brockway, Frederick Converse, Ed-
ward Burlingame Hill, Daniel Gregory Ma-
son, Henry Hadley, John Alden Carpenter,
Deems Taylor, Charles Martin Loeffler and
Ernest Bloch.

In the field of interpretative music, Min-
nie Hank, David Bishpham, Sybil Sanders-
son, Lillian Nordica, Emma Eames, Clara-
ence Whitehill and Geraldine Farrar are
outstanding. Opera has not yet attained
the peak it should because of the small num-
ber of permanent opera companies.
The growth of symphony orchestras has
been very rapid since its beginning in 1842
with the New York Philharmonic Society.
Pioneers in the field were Leopold Dam-
rosch and Theodore Thomas. The custom
of giving concerts for children is largely
responsible for the growth of music ap-
preciation in this country. An extension
of this movement inaugurated in 1928 by
Walter Damrosch was the broadcasting of
a series of educational concerts to schools
and colleges throughout the country. His
greatest services were rendered in con-
nection with the New York Philharmonic
Orchestra and as a conductor of opera.

Since 1928 New York City has become
the Concert center of the world. This coun-
try’s wealth has made possible the expend-
diture of lavish sums upon developing the
musical resources of America. The Metropo-
litan Opera, of New York and the Chi-
cago Civic Opera offer productions that
in scenic elaborateness and vocal resources
challenge any in the world. American con-
servatories have vastly increased in number
and improved in quality. Two of them,
the Curtis Foundation of Philadelphia and
the Julliard Foundation of New York are
richly endowed and offer instructions by
world-famous masters.

Today the interest in music is widespread
and musical organizations where we may
take either an active or passive part are
to be found in every city in the United States.
Now an American musician can at last
approximate the opportunity for technical
training, practical experience, and intelli-
gent appreciation that have been enjoyed
by European colleagues.

Members of Manchac Chapter, Baton
Rouge, La.
ORGANIZED CLAMOR for huge Federal donations to the States for relief of public schools has served to call attention to the bad situation in the American educational system.

The bald truth is that the people and the States have neglected their duty while public enemies have bored into the public school system to destroy Americanism.

Now, after having permitted the public schools to go to seed, the States are putting up a poor mouth to Congress, demanding alms and large numbers of the people are actually in favor of raiding the Treasury to obtain money which they themselves have refused to pay for the proper education of their children.

Politically it is supposed that "generous" contributions from the Treasury for educational purposes will appeal to voters. Therefore there is danger that politicians in Congress will smother their constitutional scruples and consent to the raid on the Treasury.

Of course there is no constitutional warrant for Federal aid to public schools. The educational system is under the jurisdiction of the States, where it should be and where it must be if Americans are to remain free. But the tendency to make the Federal government the Santa Claus of the people and the States has grown to such an extent as to obscure the plain fact that it is the duty of the people to support the Government and not be supported by it.

Those who are in doubt as to the power of Congress to finance public schools might be inclined to favor the idea if they could be sure that money will be squandered, misapplied or seized by the ring of socialist conspirators who have infiltrated anti-American doctrine through the schools.

The extent to which instruction in Americanism has been stopped and instruction in thinly disguised socialism promoted, is little understood by the average citizen, who assumes that public schools are what they formerly were, agencies for instruction in the three R's.

After the terrible ordeal which taught Americans that Union is vital to Liberty, several States enacted laws requiring public school instruction in the Constitution of the United States. But the movement was not vigorously carried out throughout the Union. Then, after the first world war, over forty States enacted such laws, but they left the "extent" of the instruction to local educators; and the result was neglect and failure.

The ignorance of high school and college students in matters of Americanism, such as the governmental systems of this country, its ideals, its history, has astounded investigators. Equally disturbing is the extent to which misinformation and socialist teachings have supplanted teaching in Americanism. Instead of patriotism, optimism, the pioneering spirit and the daring of free enterprise, young Americans are now taught defeatism, collectivism and dependence upon the state.

Through its many chapters the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is in a position to make its membership an effective agency in the study of local schools. The textbooks, courses of study and the patriotism and capabilities of teachers call for investigation, so that Communist and socialist influence shall be rooted out and Americanism re-established as the fundamental element of education throughout the United States. Every school child should be instructed in the Constitution.
Old Daniel

BY ERNESTINE HALE BELLAMY

Daniel's been buried as long as he lived. Might long life it was, too:
Born in the days when the Nation was hewn Out of the colonies few.

Daniel set off when a lad in his teens, Bound for Proprietors' Grant,
Into the wilderness—strapped on his back Tools, and the seed he would plant.

Little he knew as he trudged on the trail, Over the mountains and down,
His was not only the seed of the field But of the village and town.

Daniel did well in the land of his choice Grasped from the redskin and bear— Left it just once and returned with a bride: She who was fearless and fair.

Daniel who leveled the forests for land, Wrestled with rocks for each field, Cleared forty acres, then forty again Saw the years bring him their yield.

Six sturdy sons took his hand from the plow, Lifted his grasp on the axe, Shouldered the burden of forest and farm; Daniel at last could relax.

Stand by his cabin door, letting his eyes Lift to the mountains in pride, Watching the frame houses rise on the hills— Six sturdy sons at his side.

Grandsons and granddaughters came in their turn, Each with his part to fulfill: Some pushed the frontier out of the West, All left the sheltering hill.

They were the harvest of Daniel's true seed— Cradled in Liberty's light. Through the wide land they have scattered their strength, Bearing their pioneer might.

No one remains in the house on the hill— Finished, its work, and with pride. Daniel lies buried up under the pines— Six sturdy sons at his side.

Ed. Note: Miss Bellamy belonged to the C.A.R. for many years of her young life and now she is joining the Juniors.
The Shaker Movement

By Julia Neal
State Teachers College, Florence, Alabama

As an experiment in communal living, the Shaker movement was not unique. Instead, it was only one of the sixty-four separate Utopian plans that were to be tried in America between the years of 1820 and 1860. During this period there was such widespread enthusiasm about communal living that a very large number of Americans willingly allied themselves with one or another of the plans, expecting to gain economic security, to establish a new religious faith, or, as in the case of the Brook Farm members, to practice a "share-the-work" plan in order to have more time for high thinking.

Those joining the Shaker plan were average individuals who accepted a new way of life; which was based on sound principles of economy as well as on the deep religious convictions of the early leaders.

The first Shakers, nine in number, came to America from England just before the Revolutionary War times. As English subjects they were looked upon with suspicion by the warring colonists. Most of the Shaker principles were evolved after the group arrived in America, and Ann Lee, a young woman in the group became the leader and has always been known by her followers as Mother Ann. It was under her direction that eleven separate colonies had been established throughout New England before 1792. And just as there were separate Shaker societies, so were there numerous settlements for all the other sixty-three communal plans.

It was in 1805 that the Shakers at the head colony in New York sent three of their men out to what was then the West, but what was actually the territory that we now know as Ohio and Kentucky. The West had just undergone a great religious revival, and when this news reached the East, the Shaker leaders considered it an opportune time to open their gospel testimony. They were exactly right about it, for the West was in a state of change and was breaking away from established order, both politically and religiously, and the people were ready to consider all new plans. Those appointed to the Western mission walked the twelve hundred miles from New York to Kentucky, going through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee, entering Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. By the time they reached there, the revival fires, which had begun in Logan County, Kentucky, had spread into Ohio; so the men decided to turn and go into the Miami territory of Ohio. It was here that they established their first western society known as Union Village.

It was not until 1807 that they got down into southern Kentucky where they had started originally. The new colony established there became known as South Union because of its geographical relation to the Ohio Union Village.

Shakerism as preached by the New Yorkers appealed to many of the frontier people both in Kentucky and in Ohio because it stressed a number of very practical principles. Among these were the belief in pacifism, the stress placed on extending charity to all those in need—especially orphan children and the aged and sick—and the emphasis placed on cleanliness and industry and on honesty in all dealings.

Of course, there were some other beliefs which are hard to understand, like the principle of separation of the sexes. The outsiders found it very amusing that the men and women used separate gates, separate stairs, and ate on opposite sides of the dining room, and that the walks were not wide enough for two people to walk side by side. The Shakers did not find marriage sinful, but they believed not to marry was better. It is surprising to know that a large number of couples joined the colony and then led separates lives.

Of course, being a communal society, all people joining had to give up their property and money to the community treasury. This was not so final as it sounds; because they could make wills regarding the final disposition of their possessions, and in event a member left the colony, he would receive money and perhaps furniture or a
The frontiersman appreciated the Shaker program of charity. In the days before the establishment of orphan homes, nursing homes, poor houses, and charity wards in hospitals, the Shaker villages were havens for those who needed aid. A widow, left with children, had little opportunity in those days of getting out and making a living. So the natural place for her to go was to a Shaker colony.

During the Reconstruction days following the War between the States, a number of war-widowed mothers went to live with the Shakers.

February 2, 1865—Admitted Mary Austin with eight little girls.
February 12, 1865—Admitted Martha Charlton and four boys.

Also taken into the colony at this time were the orphan children of a number of Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama soldiers. All children admitted were not orphans. It was Major William Lungford of Indiana who brought his four children to the society. There were a number of reasons why parents like the Major brought their children to the village. Either they were too poor to support them in the post war period, and wanted them to have the advantages of the Shaker educational program, or they simply admired the Shaker plan.

The leaders were glad to receive the children because they hoped out of these to gain new converts. Since marriage among the members was not practiced, the society had to look elsewhere for the increase in membership.

Not only after times of war, but also after widespread epidemics such as yellow fever, the cold plague, or cholera did the village gain many new residents.

It can be pointed out that some of the accounts of the deeds of charity are marked by what was probably unconscious humor, such as in the entry:

Taken by surprise—the blacksmith's wife in his absence had two children, both females. She was too poor to furnish clothes to dress them—Sisters made and took clothes—they have also furnished them every day with milk and butter and various articles.

At the beginning, the South Union colony was made up of the lands and houses which had been given over by the charter members. Thus very early the society was faced with a building program. The first two buildings constructed in 1810 were the Meeting House and the school. Then came the shops, the mills, and the large dwelling houses. Almost all the material needed for the large building program was prepared by the society workmen. The bricks were burned, the nails cut, and the stone was hauled from nearby quarries. Most of these buildings are standing today, a tribute to the craftsmen who planned and built well. It was not long before the South Union trustees had bought six thousand acres of fat farmland. One is amazed at the amount of money spent on the enlargement program, for there had been little capital in the beginning. This success was not accidental; it came from the Shaker's belief that it was their religious duty to do well economically. One of Mother Ann's most often quoted principles is:

Put your hands to work and give your hearts to God. In other words, industry, honesty, and frugality were as greatly stressed as prayer and humbleness. Accepting this economic virtue as part of their religious creed, the South Union Shakers were exceptionally zealous in carrying on all enterprises, raising all possible crops, and in finding the best markets for their products. They inquired into everything that was new and whatever they found practical, they adopted. In all trades, they strove for perfection in craftsmanship. In fact, soon after the society's products went on the market, the Shaker name as a trade name became the guarantee of the highest quality.

Each society became known especially for one or two products. For example, the New York Shakers were known for the manufacture of chairs and for their palm leaf fans. At South Union it was the raising of thoroughbred cattle and of garden seeds. In later years the society became well known for its canned fruit and preserves. These were by no means the only industries.

In the earliest days the South Union merchants made peddling trips on flat boats down the rivers as far as New Orleans. Pulling in at the various stops along the banks of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Miss-
Mississippi rivers, the merchants would sell their packaged seeds, straw hats, flour, books, and other products. Arriving in New Orleans, they would sell their boats and buy all necessary supplies such as sugar, coffee, fish, and such things as Spanish hides and cement. Then they would take passage home on a steamboat. Wagons would meet the men at the river town of Nashville and bring the freight home. Many such trips were made each year and the profits were considerable.

When the preserve industries were flourishing, the railroads had been built, so the shipments were made by rail to faraway places like Texas. These shipments ran as high as five to six thousand pounds per month. It was the women who carried on the canning and preserving, but the men helped by riding throughout the countryside buying extra fruit. At the height of the season the women might put up as many as four thousand jars in ten days and that was a feat in the days when everything had to be done by hand. Offered for sale along with the preserves were the choice Shaker wines made from elderberries, grapes, and other fruits. Available also was the blackberry cordial. The sisters were so expert in their winemaking that they were often asked by their neighbors to make wine on shares or for a set price.

As an indication of the sisters' industry are the following excerpts:

Sisters pressed with business—too many irons in the fire—silk worm raising, preserve and bonnet making, and hay making.

and

The sisters went to Canaan for to glean what beans were there but not having a load they brought home chips.

So strenuous were the industrial and agricultural programs that the Kentucky Shakers soon came to understand the good sense of mixing fun and the spirit of competition along with the steady work program; consequently, they often met together to accomplish a piece of work, making of it a social occasion. Such activity was commonly labeled a frolic or a bee. The sisters had many spinning frolics when there would be "music in the wheel." Favorites with the men were the numerous grubbing bees, chopping frolics, logrollings, and cornhuskings in which the Shakers followed the custom of neighborhoods everywhere in the corn territory.

The house journals had many daily entries such as this one:

March, 1828 Night Frolick: Fifty men gathered about dark for the purpose of gathering and burning brush. Sight was beautiful. We burned the brush clean off of 2½ acres before nine and returned home.

The pride which the Shakers felt for their work actually radiates from all the written accounts.

The men and women very seldom worked at the same tasks, but there was an exchange of aid if it was needed. Some of the men always turned the wash mill for the sisters. If the men were caught in the fields by a drenching rain, the women would get a hot drink ready—perhaps a ginger stew.

Even though the work program was a part of the saintly living, it was the custom for the Shakers to observe Sunday as a day of rest. At times, however, they found it expedient to get the ox out of the ditch.

June, Sabbath 28, 1829 Bending the Sabbath Twenty-seven young men bound and hand-stacked twenty acres of wheat today—Right good worship!

One of the things to be admired about the Shaker organization is that it was thoroughly democratic. Every person young and old, man or woman was to do as his share any task assigned to him. The leaders themselves were not exempted from the general work. Harvey Eades who was to become a nationally known Shaker leader and author, served from time to time in many different capacities as ox driver, shoe maker, seed grower, tailor, teacher, journalist, and during the days of much building as a carpenter.

One journalist's comment on himself is further proof that the leaders were not exempted from menial tasks:

October 1827 I, Milton H. Robinson am appointed cow feeder and with great reluctance I now proceed to duty.

Two months later the journal contained notice of a new appointment for Robinson.

Water Hauling—I, Milton H. Robinson am changed today from cow feeding to Water Hauling.
A great many people who were first attracted to the Shaker way of life soon found that the novelty of communal living lost its appeal. Some had to admit that they lacked the fortitude necessary to maintain such high standards. Whenever anyone left, the journalists had to record it and because the journalists were staunch Believers they were rather intolerant of the backslider. Frequently the written accounts of the departures were marked with invective headings such as: "Backwards they go" or "Backed off the track." Other colorful headings were "Wormed out," "Off the hinges" or "Going the Broad Road."

There were numerous accounts such as:

Old Lucy Reynolds took her flight to the world —fat enough and mad enough.

or

Henley went to camp meeting yesterday and found as he thinks an easier way to get to heaven.

Then there was the case of Jeptha:

Jeptha who came in rags some time since, now well dressed, takes his leave without a thank you for medicine or clothing—so the world wags.

Sometimes the journalists told the story of the departures in the lively words of the backsliders themselves. When Viney left, she announced in no uncertain terms that "she would burn in hell to a cracklen" before she would return. In spite of her big talk she came back.

And there was John who admitted that the Shaker discipline was too rigorous.

Friday, October, 1834 Backsliding: John and Sarah leave to hunt a cabin in the woods. John says he wants to get into a cabin so he can throw the cobs of his roasting ears through the crack in the wall, and have no one to request him to clean them up!

As usual the writer added his own bit of practical philosophy:

But get the ears first, John; they won't come without work.

The general impression today seems to be that the Shaker villages were always quiet places where the members worked undisturbed by anything which could be labeled excitement. This is far from the truth, for the house journals and individual diaries are filled with unusual and exciting events: unexpected gifts; journeys to nearby towns, with sometimes an accident en route; suicide; robberies, particularly during the Civil War; and fires.

Chief among the social events were the visits made by many leaders of national importance. South Union was a convenient stopping place for anyone who was traveling between Louisville and Nashville. The hospitality and good food caused many a traveler, even national leaders, to plan to reach Shakertown around meal time.

"June 17, 1819, President Monroe and party and General Jackson and family dined here today."

As the years passed, the Shaker experiment ran into economic difficulties, the chief of these being the heavy losses incurred during the Civil War and the strong competition offered the home industries by the large-scale development of factories.

In September, 1922, all the Shaker property was put up for sale, and at the end of two days everything was in the possession of outsiders. The few members who were still at the colony were given the choice of $10,000 or a life-time home in the New York colony.

Thus the Logan County Shaker enterprise came to an end.

“I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won’t amount to anything.”

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
A Record of Service

MRS. THEODOCIA FITCH MESERVE is the oldest resident of Robinson, Illinois, Crawford County and the oldest member of James Halstead Sr. Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Meserve's father, Chester Hickok Fitch was born in New York in 1808 and her mother, Martha Jane Van Swearingen, in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1823. They were married November 28, 1844 in Columbus, Ohio, and moved to Robinson in 1846.

Mrs. Meserve was born September 29, 1858, and was married to Doctor A. G. Meserve, July 19, 1876. Now a widow, she and her faithful companion, Miss Myrtle Fisher, reside in a most interesting home, surrounded by collections of books and pictures all with stories back of them.

Her immediate family consists of three daughters and two sons. The daughters, all members of the Society are Mrs. Maude Stoner, South Bend, Ind.; Mrs. Gladys Ranney, Tulsa, Okla., and Mrs. Grace Maxwell, Canebrake, La. Her sons are Dr. Ashbel Meserve of Chicago, Ill. and Theodore D. Meserve of Robinson, Ill.

Mrs. Meserve's Chapter likes to boast of her record as Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine over a period of twenty-two years. She has not only provided magazines for the local public library but has made gifts of subscriptions to friends and relatives.

Her personal D. A. R. library contains books for seventeen years, the first volume covering the years 1916-17. The second was bound in 1934 and all of the others are ready to bind.

In her collection of prized books is one entitled "Society of Mayflower Descendants in Illinois." As a member for twenty-five years, she attended a dinner last November, celebrating the fifty-first anniversary of the Society held in Chicago at the Blackstone Hotel.

At the Fifty-second Annual State Conference of Illinois Daughters, held in Peoria in March, Mrs. Meserve won the award given by Mrs. Walter Tisch, State Chairman of Magazine, for the largest number of subscriptions in chapters the size of her own.

Mrs. Meserve has assisted the writer of this article in compiling the State and Chapter scrap books by saving newspaper clippings.

Interested in everything and everybody, may be said of her as she approaches her ninetieth birthday next September.

NELLIE BRUBAKER BRADLEY,
Press Chairman.
Committee Reports

Junior American Citizens Committee

The purpose of the Junior American Citizens Committee is to form into clubs, boys and girls of every race, creed and color—to help regulate their restless energies and enthusiasms rather than let them deviate into gangs. The desire is to supplement the fine work of school teachers in showing them the American way of life; giving them a knowledge of American traditions and ideals; proving to them that our government will work, and for us is better than any other form of government; stressing loyalty to the United States of America and allegiance to our Flag, through patriotic youth leaders.

During March, the J. A. C. Committee in Rochester, N. Y. started launching these clubs in Police Athletic League centers, in cooperation with the Commissioner of Public Safety, Thomas C. Woods. These clubs are locally known as "PAL" clubs, and are in public and Catholic schools as extra-curricular activity, after regular school hours, under the supervision of Henry H. Jensen, Director of the newly formed City Youth Bureau—in the Department of Public Safety.

This new Police Youth Bureau is one of the finest advances that has happened to Rochester, in regard to helping children. It is composed of ten policemen and two young policewomen, who are highly selected persons, with enviable records of police service and having unusual ability and special training to work with children. Several of them are State or National champions in some line of sports. Youth Bureaus and P.A.L. centers are rather a new venture in the country, and Rochester's Police Athletic centers are the only ones staffed by Police Personnel, directly in charge of the athletic program.

The club meetings will stress citizenship education, and will be followed by recreational programs. Rochester citizens feel that they are fortunate in having the Police Youth Bureau and P.A.L. to carry out the working plans of the D. A. R. which have proved so helpful through years of operation in other cities. We now have over 2000 "Pal" members who are J. A. C. members.

Shirley Kuenzel,  
Vice Chairman, Northern Division.

Motion Picture Committee

From Delhi, India, to Delhi, Oklahoma, from Wellington, New Zealand, to Wellington, Illinois, all over the world the word HOLLYWOOD stands for Glamour with a capital G. Hollywood isn't a place anymore, it's a symbol. Hollywood stands for fabulous wealth, fabulous stars, fabulous clothes, fabulous cars—and fabulous dwellings with swimming pools on every lot. We see its people as eternally gay and carefree, their lives a whirl of pleasure among the brightest of spot-lights. Just to say, "I live in Hollywood," sets one apart from the hum-drum work-a-day world.

The press agents have plied their trade only too well. By now, the legend has become almost a Frankenstein which threatens to destroy the reality that underlies the illusion. In fact, the legend is now more of a liability than an asset. For with the Motion Picture rated among the leading U. S. industries, it is just simply not good business for film making to be associated in the public mind with fantastic luxury and extravagance.

What are the facts about Hollywood, U.S.A.? According to a reader survey of the Motion Picture Industry conducted by Facts Consolidated for the Hollywood Reporter in 1947, the vast army of workers who help to make the movies are the same kind of people as those who populate any "Home Town, U.S.A." "They represent every race, creed, color, and custom. In play, in religion, in politics, and in the general department of Life, they differ not from the remainder of the country."

Here are some of the findings established by the survey:
The majority of “movie-makers” live in a single family dwelling, with 66½% owning their own homes; only 27% live in apartments. Approximately 80% are now married, and over 70% of these married people have never been divorced. If this last figure seems almost unbelievable, we must lay the blame at the door of the Industry press agents who have built an aura of marital irresponsibility around the frequent marriages of a very small minority of stars.

Hollywood workers are family men and women with two children representing the average family group; over 65% of the children attend Public School. Sixty-one and three-tenths per cent of the Industry personnel regularly attend religious services. And their record for participation in community or fraternal activities compares favorably with yours and mine.

Swimming is Hollywood’s favorite outdoor sport, and reading tops the list of indoor hobbies and recreations, which includes photography, music, painting, movies, and “puttering around home with the children.” LIFE, TIME, and the SATURDAY EVENING POST, in that order, are the most popular magazines. Like the rest of America, the “movie-makers” go to the movies on the average of once a week.

With regard to political responsibilities, the Industry personnel has a definitely higher record than that of the rest of the country. Eighty and three-tenths per cent voted in the last congressional election; of these, 58% supported the Democratic party, and 41% the Republican.

If financial stability can be measured in terms of “savings,” then the movie community is stable, indeed. Almost 80% of the “movie-makers” put away at least a part of their annual income. The majority of them, like the rest of us, manage to save between 5%-10%.

Lastly, there was a very interesting response to the question: “Do you believe that the country has, in general, a correct or incorrect conception of Hollywood life and the film industry?” Nine out of ten of the people who ought to know said that the public’s impression is incorrect.

No, it takes all kinds of people to make our Hollywood movies. Behind the scenes of every picture is a vast and unpublicized army, an army of hard-working, responsible citizens who are the real backbone of Hollywood, U. S. A.

As one worker puts it: “I would have the public know that in spite of our mistakes, no greater than in an average large group, we are solid citizens, and contribute as much as any one other group does toward the welfare of our country.”

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
National Chairman.

Junior Membership Committee

THE splendid reports of all National Committees this year should bring to the attention of our chapters the need for increasing their Junior Membership. The youth of our Society today will assure us of the continued success and growth of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is the responsibility of all Junior Membership Committees to inform their members of the work of our National Committees and to develop future leadership for their Chapters. As your chairman, may I ask that each committee include the study of the work of these Committees in its programs for the coming year. Let us have a well-informed Junior Membership that will share in the responsibilities of all Chapters.

MARY HELEN NORTH,
National Chairman.
During the war years the lives of many of our younger members were so disrupted that they were unable to give much time to their Junior Membership Committees. The Juniors in the Chicago area decided to see what could be done to rebuild the membership.

A divisional committee was organized in 1947, to increase our membership and help Juniors become better acquainted with each other and with the work. The organizing chairman was Miss Elizabeth Dunn, Chicago Chapter. We call ourselves the Fourth Division Junior Membership Committee, State of Illinois, N.S.D.A.R. All members of Junior age in this division are eligible for participation whether their chapters have organized Junior Committees or not.

We are fortunate that the State Junior Chairman, Mrs. Donald Angus, Louis Joliet Chapter, is a member of our division. She has given us enthusiastic support, as has our State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Maury, who was the speaker at our first meeting.

The Committee plans to hold three meetings a year. We have elected a chairman to oversee the activities, but a different chapter takes full charge of each meeting.

The Committee held its third meeting on Saturday, January thirty-first. A buffet luncheon was given by the Henry Purcell Chapter Juniors at the home of a member. Seven of our ten Junior Committees were represented. A musical program followed the luncheon, after which we had the great pleasure of hearing our guest of honor, Miss Mary Helen North of Indianapolis, National Chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, talk on the work of our Society. She gave us many ideas to develop in future chapter and divisional work.

Our membership has increased. Two new committees have been organized with three more working toward formation. We feel that our Committee has been partly responsible for this progress.

Jane E. Olson,
Chairman, Fourth Division.

David E. Finley, Director of the National Gallery of Art, announced that the Gallery’s Fifth American Music Festival will be presented during May. Five concerts devoted to the works of American composers will be played.

Four compositions will receive their world premieres, and there will be eight first Washington performances. Forty-two works in all will be heard.

The series is under the general direction of Richard Bales, who will conduct the two orchestral concerts. Other concerts include chamber music, songs, and piano works.
Chapter Activities

THIRTY-NINTH STAR CHAPTER
(Watertown, S. Dak.). Thirty-Ninth Star Chapter has been active in organizing Mellette Memorial Association. This association was formed for the purpose of restoring the home of former Governor Arthur C. Mellette and of preserving objects of historical interest to South Dakota. He was the last territorial Governor and the first state Governor.

HOME OF FORMER GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
ARTHUR C. MELLETTE

The house was built about 1885 by Arthur Mellette before he took office and it was only nine years before that the first white settlers came to this region. The house is of red brick and contains nine rooms. A unique winding stairway leads from the front hall to a third story in the tower, from which there is a beautiful view of the surrounding country and of two lakes several miles away. The house had not been occupied for some time and was needing much repair.

The Memorial Association was incorporated in 1943 and many of the needed repairs have been made. Now the first floor is quite complete and the second story is being restored. This last year a new roof and a fresh coat of paint have been put on. Many fine gifts of furniture of the Mellette period and earlier have been received. A Steinway square grand piano over one hundred years old was given by Mrs. J. B. Vaughn. Mellette House has a table and desk used by Governor Mellette and his life-size portrait hangs on the wall. The house is used as a meeting place for many groups and clubs and more than sixty met there during the past year.

The Memorial Association hopes in time to have the house and grounds completely restored as a fitting memorial to Arthur C. Mellette, a loyal citizen and builder of South Dakota.

The Thirty-Ninth Star Chapter in 1922 placed a bronze plaque on the house.

KATE L. CURTIS, Historian.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER (New York, N. Y.). On February 15, 1947 a reception and luncheon was held at the Hotel McAlpin in New York City to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of Washington Heights Chapter.

The Chapter Regent, Mrs. Halsey Emery Crosby, presided in a most gracious manner and won the hearts of all by her cheery welcome and friendliness.

The guests included National and State officers and chairmen, Chapter Regents and friends. The tables were festive with decorations of mimosa, iris and lighted candles. Cards of gold bearing the dates 1897-1947 marked the places. A three tier birthday cake was cut by the State Regent, Miss Edla S. Gibson, and was served to all.

Greetings and reminiscences, and the great and important part our Chapters are playing in the remaking of the “World of Today,” voiced the thoughts of our National and State officers.

Our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, gave a brief resume of the Chapter’s early history and achievements: Organized by a group of five women at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, now known as Washington’s Headquarters, with Mrs. Earle as first Regent, this Chapter set an example of loyalty and work accomplished. It was most fittingly called Washington Heights Chapter, with the historic fort as a background. Mrs. Dickinson spoke of a gavel, which has been used in the Chapter for many years. This gavel is made from the wood from one of the thirteen trees which Alexander Hamilton planted on his estate.

The historical work of this Chapter has
been carried out throughout the years as one of its special objectives and includes: the placing of a tablet at the Church of the Intercession marking the line of Fort defending Washington Heights; Marker on the wall of Trinity Cemetery; Tablet in the center of the walk on Broadway between 147th and 148th Streets, marking the First Line of Defense; the 15th Milestone from Albany Post Road, now Broadway, placed with marker, near Van Cortland Manor House 242nd Street; Bronze Tablet in the crypt of St. Ann's Church, marking the tomb of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence, from New York; furnishing and maintaining of a room at Washington's Headquarters and at Hamilton Grange; and the establishment of a Permanent Loan Fund at Maryville College.

Other Regents spoke of later achievements—all very worthy. Colonel Wm. W. Chadbourne, President of the Sons of the Revolution, and Judge Murray Hulbert of the Federal Court gave short talks centered on the theme “Americanism.”

Delightful music was rendered during the course of the program, and the meeting was brought to a close with the singing of “America.”

ELLA R. DEYO,
Chapter Historian.

This report was mailed to the office shortly after the celebration but was evidently lost in the mail. The members are very anxious to have it appear in the Magazine and we are happy to comply. Washington Heights is a fine old chapter and has been a credit to the Society during its fifty years of life.—Ed.

DOROTHY BREWER CHAPTER
(Waltham, Mass.). Dorothy Brewer Chapter, one of the oldest Waltham organizations, observed its Golden Anniversary on the afternoon of December 18th, 1947, with members and guests assembling in the beautiful home of one of its members, Mrs. William H. Nichols, a past Regent. A turkey dinner was served at 1 P.M., Miss Evelina Perkins, past Regent, catering.

Pine sprays and cones were arranged the entire length of the long table with a beautiful birthday cake in the center, a gift of the Regent’s daughter. Place cards of gold with the American Flag, bright red favors and a golden booklet souvenir, in which each member and guest inscribed her name in each one’s book, made a very attractive table.

The Regent, Mrs. Mary T. Zimmer, extended a greeting to all. Mrs. Florence Warren, the Chaplain, gave the Invocation.

Seated at the Regent’s right was our State Regent, Mrs. Warren S. Currier and at her left, Mrs. Frank S. Larkin, State Treasurer, our special honorary guests. Another guest we were proud to have was Miss Carolyn Wroe, of the Waltham High School, the chapter’s Good Citizenship girl for 1948. Mrs. Warren S. Currier cut and served the birthday cake.

After dinner, members and guests assembled in the adjoining room for the program, which opened with the singing of America, the Salute to the Flag and the American’s Creed. Mrs. Florence B. Bent, the Junior Past Regent then gave a brief history of the chapter bringing out its highlights through the years. Miss Wroe sang solos by our American composer, Stephen Foster, “Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair” and “Beautiful Dreamer.” Her sweet voice and attractive manner endeared her to all. Mrs. Hattie Cornell, member of Dedham Chapter, gave a pleasing monologue in a most delightful manner. Mrs. Frank S. Larkin, State Treasurer, extended greetings. She spoke of the financial standing of the National and State organizations and commended very highly the activities of the local chapter. Our State Regent gave a most inspiring address, speaking of the wonderful work that is being achieved by the Daughters of the American Revolution in the preservation of historic spots, promulgation of the spirit of patriotism and the work for Approved Schools. She also commended very highly the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage which gives our young students the privilege of becoming acquainted with the wonderful work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and with the outstanding worthwhile objectives of our Government.

After this stimulating address, Christmas Carols were sung by all. Mrs. Edna Wellcome, contralto, a guest of Miss Perkins, joined Miss Wroe in leading and so with “A Merry Christmas to all and to all a ‘Good Night’,” the 50th Birthday of Dorothy Brewer Chapter came to a happy ending.

MRS. FLORENCE B. BENT,
Secretary.
TONNALEUKA CHAPTER (Braddock, Pa.). Comprising members of Braddock, Edgewood, Regent Square and Pittsburgh celebrated its thirtieth birthday in September at its original founding place of meeting in the historical Braddock District, scene of the Battle of Braddock in 1775 and home of the first Carnegie steel mills and the first Carnegie Library.

Incidentally, this Publicity Chairman states that she, like the Pittsburgh Historical Society, feels that it would truly be a mark of dire ingratitude to remove the name of Andrew Carnegie, America's great philanthropist to education from any of his wonderful gift libraries, be it of the marvelous Pittsburgh building or any of the others. The Braddock District is truly proud to know that it possesses the first of these outstanding gifts.

The Program Chairman of the meeting, Mrs. E. C. Blair, introduced the former regent and chapter's founder, Miss Florence E. Mench of Edgewood, who read the "Highlights of Tonnaleuka's Past History." She enumerated its many contributions to the various great patriotic projects of the National Society.

The chapter is now joining in the splendid endeavor to save for posterity the beautiful great redwood trees of California. Many of these trees are over a hundred years old and it is our hope that they and others be preserved in their gigantic beauty for America's oncoming generations. The Tribute Grove will be another historic shrine preserved for our nation's people through the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This latter item was brought out in the second address—"The Present Activities of Tonnaleuka D. A. R.," which was given by the Regent, Mrs. F. K. Whitfield of Forest Hills. She spoke of the chapter's cooperation—to almost a dollar per member—in the water system of Kate Duncan Smith School. Mrs. Whitfield stressed the remarkable fact that every member of Tonnaleuka Chapter has taken the D. A. R. Magazine ever since it was formed thirty years ago. We are alone in this record.

The third paper, entitled "Tonnaleuka's Future," and read by Mrs. Blair, held forth high hopes for this, one of western Pennsylvania's oldest Chapters. She said that Mrs. Walter D. Young, chapter Historian, was honored this past year by being chosen Historian of the North Braddock Boroughs' Celebration Committee, honoring its fiftieth anniversary as a separate Borough from the older section, originally known as "Braddock's Field." Mrs. Young was chosen because of her pioneer ancestry of this section in addition to her proven writing ability. She is a well known Pittsburgh author of both historical prose and of poetry.

At the close of the program and during the social hour, a large birthday cake was cut.

The present regent, Mrs. F. K. Whitfield, and her able Board members, have been in office for three years and a new administration will be elected in April to direct Tonnaleuka's fortunes. All hope that "Freedom of the people, by the people and for the people" may continue upon God's good earth.

MRS. WALTER D. YOUNG, Publicity Chairman.

MELICENT PORTER CHAPTER (Waterbury, Conn.). Mrs. Wm. Vining, Regent of Melicent Porter Chapter, Waterbury, Conn., announced as winners of the chapter's annual Good Citizenship award, Miss Delores Peach, a senior at Wilby High school and Miss Josephine Tarantino, a Leavenworth High senior.

The girls were guests of honor at the chapter's annual luncheon meeting, February 2, at the First Methodist church, when 75 members and guests attended. Good Citizenship pins were awarded by Mrs. Louis Jordan, chairman of the Good Citizenship Committee.

A collection of $14.00 was taken up for the March of Dimes.

The speaker for the afternoon was Mrs. Ruth Angrave Jones, Waterbury representative to the State legislature, who spoke on the subject of "Women in Legislature."

Among those at the head table was State Corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Potter, a member of the local chapter.

An excellent group picture appeared in the local newspaper following the luncheon, depicting Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Jones, Miss Peach and Miss Tarantino.

RUTH H. MILLER, Chairman, Press Relations.
BETTY MARTIN CHAPTER (Temple, Tex.) honored Mrs. Edward Barrow, State Regent, with a tea at the home of Mrs. J. E. Woods, Wednesday, February 4, 1948. The occasion was the first of a series of entertainments given for Mrs. Barrow, who was in Temple on a brief visit.

LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. EDWARD BARROW, STATE REGENT, MRS. F. C. HIGGINBOTHAM, MRS. O. L. FLETCHER, MRS. J. E. WOODS

Guests were met at the door by Mrs. A. J. Kuykendall and Mrs. James Holden. The receiving line included Mrs. Woods, the hostess, Mrs. Edward Thomas, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. E. L. Hill, Mrs. C. J. Heatherly, Mrs. J. B. Daniel, Sr., Mrs. O. L. Fletcher, and Mrs. F. C. Higginbotham, chapter regent.

Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. George Brooks, Mrs. Charles Cox, Jr., Mrs. C. M. Porter, Mrs. Claire Maze. Mrs. John Earhard presided at the silver service.

The table was covered with a lace cloth and adorned with a centerpiece of pastel blossoms. Pink roses were the predominant flower used throughout the rooms.

A dinner was given in the Blue Room of the Kyle Hotel Wednesday night with Mrs. Barrow as special guest and speaker.

Mrs. Barrow talked on the history and purposes of D. A. R. She traced the administrative set-up of the Society from National to local, saying that each part of the national organization had its counterpart in the State and local groups.

Objectives of the D. A. R. range from historical and educational to patriotic. Mrs. Barrow pointed out the major outlines of the work in these three lines, especially stressing the patriotic.

Mrs. O. L. Fletcher was hostess at an informal morning coffee, Thursday, February 5, honoring Mrs. Barrow. Guests were members of Betty Martin Chapter. Table appointments were all in silver, while an arrangement of daffodils, white stock, and roses accented with small purple iris made up the center of the table floral piece.

This was the final in the series of parties given for the State Regent.

MRS. JAMES HOLDEN, Magazine Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER (Philadelphia, Pa.). It is good to hold with common traditions and our heritage and February forcibly reminds us of our past, present and future.

The Philadelphia Chapter held a tea meeting instead of its usual February luncheon at the House of the Colonial Dames on February 11th with Miss Elise Howard-Smith, our hospitality chairman, in charge.

Those in the receiving line were our own Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General of the National Society; Mrs. George Campbell Lewis, Regent; Mrs. William G. Buckey, Chaplain of the Maryland State Society; Mrs. C. Edward Murray of Trenton, N. J., former second Vice President General; Mrs. S. Taggart Russell, Marietta, Ohio (who is the mother of our Approved Schools Chairman, Mrs. Robert F. Sears), National Vice President of the C. A. R.; our own Miss Dorothy Helm Martin, National Vice Chairman Junior American Citizens Committee; our past Regent, Mrs. Horace J. Cleaver, President of the Regents’ Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Irvin R. MacElwee, Historian of Philadelphia Chapter; and Mrs. William C. Langston of York, Pa., the guest of honor.

Mrs. Langston pictured the heritage of freedom that our forefathers won for us at such costly sacrifices at Valley Forge. We have stood in the front ranks whenever our freedom has been in jeopardy, either from within or without our country. We are prepared to do our utmost to make the Bell Tower at Valley Forge a fitting memorial, a symbol for the future generations. The blue prints of the tower were examined with great interest by all the members.

Those pouring tea for our 317 members and their many guests were: Mrs. Arthur Dearborn Smith, Mrs. Graham Stevens, Mrs. John G. Herndon and Mrs. Horace...
J. Cleaver. Among the guests were the regents of the following chapters: Dr. Benjamin Rush, Mrs. Harry Ellsworth; Independence Hall, Dr. Nina D. Schall; Jeptha Abbott, Mrs. Norman J. Greene; Merion, Miss Sara E. Shupert; Old Washington Tree, Miss Marie L. Brearley; Peter Muhlenburg, Mrs. J. Page Harbeson, Jr.; Old York Road, Mrs. Eddy Russell Whitney; Quaker City, Mrs. George W. Lamb; Robert Morris, Mrs. John Albans Adams.

We were fortunate in having as our guests also the members of the Maryland State Board: Mrs. William G. Buckey, Chaplain; Mrs. George W. P. Whipp, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas S. George, Treasurer; Miss Nannette I'Anson, Registrar; Mrs. J. Edward Duker, Historian (who is also the President of the Maryland State Society of Founders and Patriots); Mrs. Charles O. Clemson, State Editor. Our own member, Mrs. Charles P. Blinn, Jr., is President of the Pennsylvania Chapter of Founders and Patriots, and their National Chairman of Membership.

Our entire membership is alert to the needs and problems of our Country today. Prizing highly the heritage handed down to us from the farsighted founders of our National Society and our own chapter, we wish to take our proper place in answering these needs, to the honor of our Country and to the honor of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

HELEN C. MACELWEE, Historian.

WILLIAM DAWES CHAPTER (Rockville Centre, Long Island, N. Y.) celebrated its annual Colonial Tea, Wednesday afternoon, February 11, at the home of Mrs. Franklyn Doe. The Regent, Mrs. Leslie O. Carr, Jr., presided and welcomed the honor guest for the occasion, Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President-General.

Before the large audience of members, many of whom wore their colonial costumes, and prospective members, Mrs. Pouch spoke informally of her "memories," gathered in her many years of D.A.R. work. She recalled having been present when William Dawes chapter received its charter, September 4, 1929. At that time, Mrs. Sanford A. Davison (now our chairman of genealogical records), was Organizing Re-
EUNICE FARNSWORTH CHAPTER (Skowhegan, Maine). The Golden Jubilee of the Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, D. A. R., was celebrated on Tuesday, January 13th, with a luncheon meeting at the Federated Church, Skowhegan. The tables were arranged in a hollow square with places set for thirty-two guests. At the head table were seated Mrs. Arthur R. Jewett, Regent with Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, Maine State Regent, at her right; Miss Gertrude S. Weston and Mrs. Mary S. Heath, two of the charter members of Eunice Farnsworth Chapter; Mr. Gerald C. Marble, guest speaker; Mrs. Walter S. Stinchfield and Mrs. Lillian S. Holmes, both of whom spoke on the Historic Markers placed in Skowhegan by the Chapter; Mrs. John K. Fogerty, State Librarian and a member of this Chapter; Mrs. William H. Mitchell, acting in the absence of Mrs. Eben B. Chase, Chaplain; and Mrs. Richard D. Hall of Waterville who accompanied her mother, Mrs. Heath, from that city.

Within the hollow square was displayed the new Chapter Flag and on the head table was a handsome arrangement of red and white carnations. At the center of each table was a silver coffee service presided over by Past Regents. For dessert individual candle-lighted birthday cakes were served.

The program conducted at the table consisted first of the dedication of the new Chapter Flag, our birthday present to ourselves, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance; a prayer and blessing by Mrs. Mitchell.

Short historical sketches followed concerning placing the markers at the sites of the first cabin in Somerset County (1771); the parade ground, first church and burying ground containing the grave of the first settler, Joseph Watson; the place where Benedict Arnold crossed the Kennebec on the Island; the Dudley Corner School, used for town meetings and polling place from 1823 up and including the presidential election of 1848; the Sundial in Coburn Park, dedicated to the memory of the only son of Eunice Farnsworth Chapter to give his life in World War I.

Mrs. Heywood spoke briefly on Approved Schools; greetings were extended by our two Charter members present; letters read from the two who could not be present. Miss Weston gave an outline of the organization of National Society and of our own Chapter, January 13, 1898, with a word about Miss Louise H. Coburn, Organizing Regent, who later served as State Regent and Vice-President General; and of each of the thirteen Charter Members and five Real Daughters.

Mr. Marble spoke on a subject of great local interest and paid a high tribute to Miss Coburn who has been a moving spirit in many civic projects, including the establishment and endowment of History House where much of local antiquity is housed for future generations to enjoy, and whose activities have been left in charge of a Committee from Eunice Farnsworth Chapter. But perhaps her greatest contribution is her two-volume history, "Skowhegan on the Kennebec," of inestimable value to those interested in any phase of the history of this section up to 1941.

MARJORIE DAVENPORT JEWETT, Regent.

YORKTOWN CHAPTER (York, Pa.). Yorktown chapter is proud of its four generation family. Mrs. Samuel Greenawalt, her daughter Mrs. Charles B. Wolf and granddaughter Mrs. Vincent McCabe are all members of Yorktown Chapter. Little Frances Kathryn McCabe is a member of Colonel Thomas Hartley Society, C. A. R., which is sponsored by Yorktown Chapter. They are descendants of Cornelius Sullivan who served during the American Revolution from Maryland.

MRS. WILLIAM C. LANGSTON.
LOS PADRES CHAPTER (San Luis Obispo, Calif.) is born. On January 11, 1948, sixteen women gathered at the Gemeda Tea Room in San Luis Obispo on the invitation of Mrs. John L. Marquart who had been appointed Organizing Regent on Dec. 7, 1947, to discuss the possibility of organizing a D. A. R. Chapter in San Luis Obispo County, California. Two of the group were Mrs. Hiel G. Rider, State Organizing Secretary of Laguna Beach, and Mrs. Charles A. Christin, State Regent.

As a result of this meeting, Los Padres Chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. J. A. Raitt in Paso Robles on February first and confirmed by the National Board on February third, 1948. The name “Los Padres” means “Those Fathers” and is in memory of Fathers Junipero Serra and Caballaro who took the first steps toward bringing education and civilization to San Luis Obispo on September first, 1772. For us, the name also is in memory of our Fathers of Freedom and Independence.

Although all arrangements were very hurried, it was a most enthusiastic and lovely affair. Present to assist the Organizing Regent were the following State officers: Mrs. Hiel G. Rider, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Charles A. Christin, Regent; Mrs. Charles Danforth, Vice Regent, and Mrs. Alfred Tilley, Chaplain.

Mrs. Marquart, Organizing Regent, conducted the signing of the papers. The following members were present and signed: Mrs. William J. B. Adams, Mrs. Harry Appleton, Mrs. Keith Elliott, Mrs. Halbert Johnson, Mrs. J. A. Raitt, Mrs. Harry E. Blodgett, Mrs. Mark Fish, Mrs. Walter Underhill, Mrs. C. E. Blake, Mrs. R. L. Dunshee, Mrs. L. A. Gannon, Mrs. Harry B. Morgan and the Organizing Regent. Mrs. Orion D. Wray, Mrs. Eva Brew, and Miss Ruby Salter were prevented by illness. Following this, Mrs. Rider took charge of the meeting and conducted the organization ceremonies assisted by the State Officers.

Mrs. Christin installed the following officers for Los Padres Chapter: Regent, Mrs. John L. Marquart; Vice Regent, Mrs. J. A. Raitt; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Keith Elliott; Treasurer, Mrs. Mark Fish; Registrar, Mrs. Harry Appleton; Historian, Mrs. L. A. Gannon; Chaplain, Mrs. Orion D. Wray.

Mrs. Tilley then led us in a closing prayer. The time remaining was given over to social chat and the serving of refreshments from a beautifully appointed tea table by the Paso Robles Group.

I am sure that much enthusiasm and energy were imparted to our Chapter by our State officers. They had traveled so far and had organized two other Chapters the day before and yet seemed so full of energy and—well, we loved them! I regretted that it became my duty to hurry them away from such a lovely affair but I was their acting chauffeur and we had thirty miles to travel to reach their train. We feel honored to be the baby chapter of Mrs. Christin’s term of office. We hope that we may prove worthy of that honor and that she may never have reason to regret her efforts in helping this Chapter to reality.

MRS. JOHN L. MARQUART, Regent.

FREEDOM HILL CHAPTER (McLean, Va.). Freedom Hill chapter was organized on the evening of December 6, 1947, in Dunham Hall of the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church near McLean. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State Vice Regent of Virginia, acting on behalf of the State Regent, Mrs. Everett L. Repass, who could not attend because of conflicting engagements.

After the usual patriotic opening Mrs. Frank R. Rynex, Organizing Regent, introduced Mrs. Duncan to the assemblage. The officers were installed by Mrs. Duncan in a gracious and dignified manner, and are as follows: Mrs. Frank R. Rynex, Regent; Mrs. Lucy T. Day, Vice Regent; Mrs. Edna M. Unruh, Chaplain; Mrs. Joseph P. Swinton, Recording Secretary; Mrs. James E. Catterton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Woodrow W. Lons, Treasurer; Mrs. Caroline G. Berry, Registrar; Mrs. Marvin Conrad Brown, Historian; Miss Julia Gunn, Librarian. The other members of the chapter are Mrs. E. B. Chapman, Mrs. Isabel M. Lewis, Miss Anna Day, Mrs. Dollie F. Mulvaney and Mrs. Claribel T. Olive.

The history of the chapter name was then explained by Mrs. John W. Brookfield, Regent of Fairfax County Chapter and a lifelong resident of the county. “Freedom Hill” was the site of the first
court house when the county was established in 1742 and had already been marked as an historic spot by the Fairfax County Chapter.

The principal address was made by Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, former Vice President General and former Treasurer General, who gave an outline of the many activities of the Society including the teaching of the youth of our country in citizenship and patriotism.

Miss Lillian Chenoweth, former State Regent of the District of Columbia and former Vice President General, extended greetings to the new chapter, as did the other regents present. Seven chapters were represented among the more than eighty persons present. Miss Irene Pistorio, National Vice Chairman, Committee on American Indians, was also with us and participated in the opening exercises.

At the close of the meeting a reception was held in the hall when the guests were received by the State Vice Regent and other dignitaries present, and officers and members of the chapter. The hall was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and evergreens. Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Haig presided at the tea table which held a centerpiece of yellow and white mums in a cut-glass bowl, flanked on either side by silver candelabra holding yellow and white candles. Mrs. Lons and Mrs. Catterton served punch.

During the evening Mrs. Robert Ambrose sang "The Lord's Prayer" and "America the Beautiful," accompanied by Mrs. Edna M. Unruh. Mrs. Hobart M. Shields played the entrance march and other patriotic numbers. Captain Alfred C. Richmond, U. S. Coast Guard, was master of ceremonies. Rev. John B. Henry, pastor of Epiphany Episcopal Church, Arlington, Va., led the devotional exercises.

MAUD R. RYNEX, Regent.

FRANCES SCOTT WALKER CHAPTER (Hugo, Okla.) entertained with a beautifully appointed colonial tea, February 22nd, 1948, honoring Mrs. L. L. Snow, of Woodward, Oklahoma, State Regent. The tea was held at "Honeysuckle Hill" the home of the Regent, Mrs. R. H. Stanley.

The guests were met at the door by little Misses Beverly Wayne Fellows and Linda Lou Fellows (grand-daughters of the Regent and daughters of the Vice Regent) dressed in colonial costumes. Master Edward Berry, dressed in colonial costume, invited the guests to the living room and the receiving line, where Mrs. R. H. Stanley, Regent, introduced Mrs. L. L. Snow, State Regent of Oklahoma. Mrs. N. R. Patterson, Past State Regent and Vice President General, Mrs. Lee Clinton, Past State Regent and National Chairman Insignia; Mrs. W. O. Todd, State Chairman Membership; Mrs. Barrett Fellows, Vice Regent; Mrs. Jim Berry, State Chairman Americanism, and the following Chapter Regents: Mrs. T. C. Gibson, Mrs. Fred P. Gates, Mrs. W. R. Whalen, Mrs. C. H. Webb.

Mrs. R. J. Edwards, Jr., invited the guests into the Solarium to register and when each guest had done so she received a miniature hatchet and a cherry tree as favors.

Receiving in the the music room were Mesdames S. E. Newcomb and Mary Good. join, presented each guest with a red, white and blue corsage.

Music throughout the tea hours was presented by members of the Euterpean Club.

LEFT TO RIGHT: BEVERLY FELLOWS, EDWARD BERRY, MRS. ANN HALLEY, MRS. BARRETT FELLOWS, MISS FRANCES MCSWEENEY, MRS. L. L. SNOW, MRS. R. H. STANLEY, MRS. W. O. TODD, MISS ANNETTE WOLFF, MRS. R. J. EDWARDS, JR., MRS. JAKE COBB, LINDA FELLOWS; BACK ROW: MARY ISABEL FELLOWS, MRS. OSCAR HAYDEN, MISS HELEN ISABEL FELLOWS, HELEN HAYES
—"The Music that George Washington Knew."

Presiding at the silver services during the afternoon were Mesdames Jake Cobb, Ann Halley, E. P. Garrett, Stovall Blakeney, E. P. Childs, W. J. Martin, R. A. Fincher and W. N. John. Serving in the dining room were Miss Annette Wolff, and Miss Frances McSweeney, 1948 and 1947 honor students, winners of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Award of the D. A. R., also Miss Helen Isabel Fellows, Miss Marilyn Fellows, and Mesdames Wayne Reese and J. M. Chandler.

The old southern home was beautifully decorated throughout in red, white and blue flowers, and United States flags. The dining room was very attractive in decorations of red and white roses and blue cornflowers. The table was centered with a floral arrangement in cut glass container, flanked by crystal candelabra with red tapers. The table cloth was a handsome crocheted cloth, made by Mrs. Stanley.

The departing guests were given American flags and copies of the Allegiance to the Flag, to keep alive the spirit of America.

Immediately following the tea, Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Stanley, drove to Fort Smith, Arkansas to be with Mrs. O'Byrne, President General, and attend the Arkansas State Conference held at the Goldman Hotel, where they were honor guests, together with Mrs. Barrow, State Regent of Texas, and enjoyed the welcome given by Miss Marie Lloyd, State regent of Arkansas.

This is our first big occasion since we entered a D. A. R. float in a patriotic parade, Armistice Day, and won the prize. Our Chapter will be two years old in May, 1948. It is known as the "Cousins Chapter," since most of the members are cousins who live from Frisco to Maine.

Mrs. R. H. Stanley,
Regent.

ELIZA SPALDING CHAPTER (Moscow, Idaho) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary February 17th with a costume tea. All present wore complete ensembles of 1923 or earlier.

The program featured highlights of chapter history taken from the scrap-book, and a description of the organization meeting, also of the installation tea, told by one of the organizing members.

One of the early members gave a brief history of the gavel which is made from wood from the first apple tree planted in Idaho, by Henry Harmon Spalding, on the present site of the Spalding mission at Lapwai. Eliza Spalding Chapter derives its name from Reverend Spalding's daughter, Eliza, first white child born in Idaho.

Following the program, tea was served from a beautifully appointed table where the main attraction was a birthday cake cut by a member wearing her great-great-grandmother's wedding dress, handmade by convent nuns over two hundred years ago.

LYLA HARSH SCHROEDER.

JULIA WATKINS BRASS CHAPTER (Crown Point, Ind.). A perfect setting for the silver anniversary party of the "Julia Watkins Brass" Chapter, was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gail Lamson. The general plan of the attractive stone house, the rare and lovely collection of antiques and period furnishings enhanced the spirit of old fashioned hospitality that prevailed.

Virginia Matteson Lamson, the hostess, was assisted by the members of the local chapter. Invitations had been issued to former members, prospective members of the community and to these neighboring chapters: Calumet of East Chicago, Timothy Ball of Hammond, Pottowatomie of Gary, Obadiah Taylor of Lowell and Margaret Bryant Blackstone of Hebron.

Our charter is dated January 29, 1923. Five of the twelve ladies who had proved eligibility or were members of other chapters were present, viz. Loretta Steward Black, Besiss Black Gunder, Berta Sheldon Baldwin, Ella Blackstone, (regent) and Avis Bryant Brown. Each has served as regent and in various other offices during the years. The story of the founding, the outstanding achievements and why the name "Julia Watkins Brass" was selected were related to the seventy guests by the first historian, Avis Brown.

In the library and hobby room, where the guests assembled, is a beautiful walnut case which lent atmosphere to the tale of pioneer days. Mrs. Lamson's great-grandfather, John Widney, made it after he received the appointment in 1845 to keep the first post-office in Kendall County, Illinois. His homestead, called the "Ohio Farm," was located on the old stage route about fifty miles west of Chicago. Several miles north in the county was the village of Elgin.
In 1844 a Mr. and Mrs. Allen Brass, as newlyweds, came with a caravan, from New York to the settlement. Early in 1847, they decided to retrace their route to a site in northern Indiana which they thought was more promising. They built a log house a short distance south of the big Calumet River. This spot on the "Trail" is about ten miles north and west of Crown Point, where Mr. and Mrs. Brass built a fine frame residence and resided for many years. The "Trail" led from the farmlands of Indiana to Chicago, still spoken of as the Fort Dearborn Trading Post. Mr. and Mrs. Brass welcomed to their home the pioneers who made the long trek to and from the "Post," with their oxen or horse-drawn loads of produce or supplies. Needed rest, food and shelter were found at this halfway stop in the tedious journey through the marshy wilderness. Today that wilderness is a densely populated area which includes the cities of Gary, East Chicago, Whiting and Hammond.

The name "Julia Watkins Brass" was chosen for these reasons: Mrs. Brass was a typical pioneer woman, who contributed much to the upbuilding of the county rural life. She believed that to "live four square" with the world one must be a Christian and she practiced the principles of love and charity. She faced life with courage and the conviction that just around the corner things would be better. Her oft quoted motto was "My friend once, my friend always". These characteristics made her a beloved hostess in her wayside hostelry and a good neighbor.

Julia Watkins Brass was a "Real Daughter" of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She died in 1907 and is buried in Maplewood Cemetery, Crown Point, Indiana. Her grave was officially marked by the Chicago Chapter of which she was a member.

When the story was concluded for each group, the hostesses informally escorted the ladies to the kitchen, beautiful in period detail, where refreshments, similar to those served by "Julia" were in readiness. At the left of the doorway was a huge brick fireplace, where a cheery log fire was burning. Hung from the crane was an old iron kettle in which yellow corn mush was simmering. Potatoes were baking in the hot ashes. On the grill was a large pot of steaming fragrant coffee. An old style dining table, extended by many leaves, was covered with home-spun linen cloth and set with lovely Bennington ware. In the center of the table was an old fashioned kerosene lamp, which shed a mellow glow over the platters of "goodies". Seemingly, there was an exhaustless supply of saucer size sugar cookies, with raisins on top; Grandmother's crinkly edged spicy ginger cookies; buttered brown bread sandwiches; roasted hazelnuts; paregoric and horehound candies. While the ladies sipped the delicious coffee and enjoyed the refreshments, old acquaintances were renewed and new acquaintances were made. No doubt as each bade farewell there came to mind the motto of that hostess of long ago, "My friend once, my friend always".

AVIS BRYANT BROWN,
First Chapter Historian.

MARY WEED MARVIN CHAPTER

Table decorations were daffodils, and blue candles in brass candlesticks. Out-of-town guests included the State Regent, Mrs. James Grant Park; directors Mrs. Gerald King of Deposit and Mrs. Edward Bourke of Hobart, and the regents of Koo Koose, Lenni Lenape and Abigail Harper Chapters. Another guest was Ann Jean Burroughs, Walton's Good Citizen for 1948, and daughter of the regent, Mrs. James Carleton Burroughs.
Mrs. Burrhus introduced the visitors, and the six living past regents of the local chapter: Mrs. George H. Nellis, Mrs. C. Sumner Gould, Mrs. Samuel H. Pond, Mrs. Louis Camp, Sr., Mrs. Robert Scott and Miss Antoinette Owens. Mrs. Nellis, senior past regent, cut the birthday cake.

One most enjoyable feature of the occasion was the music. Mr. Samuel H. Pond, violin; Dr. Floyd R. Bates, cello; and Mrs. Grace Marvin Gould, piano; entertained the company with two selections. Mr. Matthew W. Marvin, accompanied by Mrs. Gould, gave two vocal solos.

The history of the chapter was given by Miss Kate Gay Eells.

Mary Weed Marvin, for whom the organization was named, was the ancestress of nine of the charter members. Miss Eells pictured the meeting in January, 1898, describing the dress and way of life of that time.

She went on to tell of the patriotic service rendered by the chapter through three wars, and of the moral and financial support given to many beneficent undertakings, local as well as national.

Programs, originally concerned chiefly with the Revolutionary period, broadened as time went on, ranging from book reviews on topics of current or historical interest, to exhibits of antique glass, china, silver and even wearing apparel.

Miss Eells recalled the lighter side of Mary Weed Marvin Chapter’s long and happy life: picnics, garden parties, theatricals, etc. Younger Daughters were doubtless surprised to learn of the former activities of some of the white haired ladies present.

Mrs. Park, the State Regent, was charming, as always, in her address. She gracefully complimented the hostess chapter on the success of the occasion, and spoke of the work of the National Society. She appealed especially for the Approved Schools program, the Junior American Citizens, and the Memorial redwood forest.

On display in the room where the dinner was held were pictures of charter members, as well as other mementos of the past. One of the latter was Matthew Marvin’s discharge from military service, signed by George Washington.

GEORGE REYNOLDS CHAPTER
(Leaksville, N. C.). “Blossom Terrace,” the beautiful suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank King, was the scene of the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration of the George Reynolds Chapter, of Leaksville, N. C., on Saturday, February 21, when Mrs. King and Mrs. G. A. Ferguson, the Regent, were hostesses at a beautifully appointed luncheon.

After a cordial welcome by the hostesses into the spring-like atmosphere of the home with early flowers in evidence, the guests were invited into the dining room where a delicious repast was served buffet style with Miss Ann Dillard assisting at one end of the table and Mrs. Agnew H. Bahnson, Jr. of Winston-Salem, daughter of Mrs. King, at the other. The guests were seated at small tables where George Washington hatchets marked their places. Red carna-
tions in a silver bowl flanked by lighted candles in silver candelabra further carried out the motif of the season in the dining room.

The preliminary exercises were presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Ferguson, assisted by the Chaplain, Mrs. F.M. Flinn, and other officers. The secretary's report was given by Mrs. G. P. Dillard after which the chapter voted to ask the State Highway Commission to erect a marker at the intersection of the Danville, Va. and Roanoke, Va. highways, just off Boone Road and near both the bus station and the Southern Railway station, designating the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in the original survey made by Col. William Byrd of Virginia in 1728. The highway traffic is no longer routed by the D. A. R. marker and the highway marker which were erected on the southwest corner of the dividing line on Hamilton Street more than a decade ago.

The early history of the chapter was given by Mrs. Will Carter, a charter member and one of its first regents. Mrs. Martha Taylor Davison, a composer of note, and also a charter member and early regent, played two of her compositions: "On Mexican Breeze," and "Will o' the Wisp." Mrs. Davison's introduction was taken from the November-December 1947 issue of "Music Clubs Magazine," the official publication of the National Federation of Music Clubs. The charter members were all descendants of Captain George Reynolds and the two others present were the hostess, Mrs. King and her sister, Miss Annie Miller. All of the past regents were present except Miss Maude Reynolds, the Organizing Regent, and the late Mrs. Reuben Reid.

The highlight of the occasion was the address by the brilliant and distinguished State Regent, Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, who was introduced by a college mate, Mrs. Sarah Cwynn Dininny. Miss Carraway stressed the historical, genealogical, educational and religious aspects of the organization and discussed the accomplishments of the various committees.

A lovely thermostatic blanket was presented to Miss Carraway by Mrs. G. P. Dillard, a former member of her Executive Board and State Chairman of National Defense, through the courtesy of Fieldcrest Mills. The program was concluded with the rendition of several musical selections on the violin by Mrs. Ray Butler with Mrs. Philip Ray piano accompanist. Especially invited guests were Mrs. Spottwood Taylor of Danbury and little Miss Karen Bahnson of Winston-Salem, granddaughter of Mrs. King.

MILDRED B. DILLARD,  
Chapter Secretary.

NODAWAY CHAPTER (Maryville, Mo.). A quartet made up of children and grandchildren of Daughters of the American Revolution belonging to Nodaway Chapter sang patriotic numbers for the Colonial tea held in honor of George Washington's birthday at the home of Mrs. Albert Kuchs, past Regent of the chapter.

The children as well as the hostesses were in colonial costume. The latter were Mrs. Forrest T. Gilliam, Regent, Miss Mae Corwine, Mrs. Kuchs, Mrs. Hubert Garrett, Mrs. Frank Bouska, Mrs. A. F. Harvey, Mrs. Frank W. Baker and Miss Bertha Beal.

The chapter voted to purchase all the Lineage Books available. Mrs. Isaac Howe of Wyomissing, Pa., presented to the chapter fifteen volumes of Pennsylvania records series II and IV in memory of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Schaaber, a former regent.

Appropriations were made for the School of the Ozarks, Tamasese, Kate Duncan Smith School, Arrow Rock Tavern, the National Library and Memorial Grove.

The May meeting will be a study lesson on "The Freedom Train" preparatory to visiting the train when it arrives in St. Joseph.
DORION CHAPTER (Payette, Idaho). The two hundred and sixteenth anniversary of George Washington's Birthday was observed on Feb. 20, 1948, by a patriotic tea, at the Women's Civic Club House. Members of the chapter were dressed in colonial costumes reminiscent of by-gone days.

The State Treasurer, Mrs. N. C. Hall, opened the afternoon's program with a formal welcome to the large number of guests assembled. After the singing of the National Anthem, all present joined the Flag Chairman in the Salute to the Flag. The Junior High School Chorus sang: "Serenade," "Allah's Holiday," "Lead Me, O Lord," and "Torrents in Summer."

The pastor of a local church gave an excellent talk on "Discovering America," which covered the three aims of the National Society: Historical, Educational, and Patriotric.

A talented young soloist sang "Calm Is the Night," "Carry Me Back to Ol' Virginny" and "Prayer Perfect."

High light of the afternoon's program came when the foreign war brides were presented as honored guests by the Chapter Chairman of the Americanism Committee. The brides were as follows: Mrs. Forrest Cockerum, Perth, Australia; Mrs. Don Schutt, Leicester, England; Mrs. Paul Ausman, Sidney, Australia; Mrs. Paul Field, Ayreshire, Scotland; Mrs. Oliver Stegall, Sidney, Australia; Mrs. Ted Pierce, Northamptonshire, England; Mrs. Norman Ahlstrand, Vienna, Austria; Mrs. Richard Jones, Paris, France; and Mrs. Henry Randall, New Castle Upon Tyne, England. These young women were presented with Flags and the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.

The Chaplain closed with the Prayer for "New Americans" from the D. A. R. Ritual. After the singing of America, tea was served from a table beautifully arranged with red and white carnations, miniature cherry logs with red, white and blue hatches. Pouring were the Chapter Regent, Miss Edna Wood and the State Treasurer, Mrs. N. C. Hall. Guests were given favors in the patriotic motif, and the annual Dorion Chapter patriotic tea came to a close.

MRS. J. E. GIBBON,
Chairman, Dorion Chapter Press Relations Committee.

BISCAYNE CHAPTER (Miami Beach, Fla.) celebrated its first birthday, February 18, at the home of Mrs. Wm. D. Pawley, Miami Beach. Assisting were Mrs. Bruce Millner, Mrs. Charles Pettit, Miss Annie Hahr Pawley and Miss Annie Millner. Charter closed with 38 members, having organized with 19 members.

Welcoming guests and members were: Mrs. Harold F. Machlan, Regent; Mrs. Guy Williams, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Edwin Martin, State Historian; Mrs. Grace Peck Simmons, Vice Regent; Mrs. Carlos Schoeppl, Chaplain; Mrs. A. H. Wiler, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. P. Simmons, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ernest Bailey, Treasurer; Mrs. J. Alexander Malloy, Registrar; Mrs. C. I. Smith, Historian; Dr. Carro Croff, Librarian; Mrs. Willis Hitzing, Parliamentarian; Miss Margaret Smart, Page. These officers carried nose-gays of blue and white flowers showered with blue and white ribbons.

Observing Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, the guest speaker, Mrs. Guy Williams, Honorary State Regent, spoke on National Defense.

During the afternoon several selections were presented by Carl Pavese, harpist. The white tiered birthday cake was beautifully decorated with lettering in blue, "DAR BISCAYNE CHAPTER" and the American Flag displayed in colored icing on the top. The cake was cut by the Regent. The Vice Regent presided at the punch bowl.

Mrs. Ernest Bailey, conservation chairman reported that the names of Col. Harold F. Machlan and wife, Capt. Alice Machlan, Regent (veterans of World War 2), will be placed in the Golden Book in Washington, D. C. and California. This living Memorial of Red Woods, a National Tribute Grove Project in Del Norte County, California, is sponsored by the Daughters.

Miss Hattie Allen, State Librarian, has accepted from the chapter a Revolutionary novel, "Hatching the American Eagle," by the late Dr. John Barnhill; a gift of Mrs. John Barnhill and Dr. Carro Croff, chapter librarian.

Four DAR "Good Citizen's" pins have been presented by Biscayne Chapter to girls selected to represent their schools.

MRS. J. E. GIBBON,
Chairman, Dorion Chapter Press Relations Committee.

ELIZABETH E. ROBARTS,
Press Relations Chairman.
TOCCOA CHAPTER (Toccoa, Ga.)
A beautifully appointed luncheon was held at the Albermarle Hotel February 20, 1948, by the Toccoa Chapter. Seventy-five members and guests were present.

The chapter officers were seated with the presiding Regent, Mrs. H. W. Meaders. This table was centered with a large arrangement of red, white and blue carnations.

Following the invocation by the Chaplain, Mrs. R. W. Acree, the assemblage joined the Flag Chairman, Mrs. J. D. Barron, in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The audience remained standing while singing “America” and the National Anthem.

The Regent extended a very warm welcome to all present and asked each chapter member to introduce her guests. Special recognition was given Mrs. Mary Jarrett White, founder of the Toccoa Chapter and its first Regent. Other past regents were also recognized.

Bruce Schaefer, Jr., representing the Currahee Society, C. A. R., in a few well chosen words, brought greetings from his group.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the Regent presented Mrs. Bruce Schaefer who had charge of the program.

Delightful musical numbers were rendered by two local young men accompanied by Mrs. C. M. McClure. Mr. Smith, violist, gave several numbers including “Because” and “Serenade of the Bells.” Mr. Carl Noe sang “Yours Is My Heart Alone” and the Irish air “Duna.”

Colonel Frank C. Gross, guest speaker for the occasion, gave a highly entertaining address.

The meeting closed with each one joining hands, forming an unbroken chain and singing together “Blest Be The Tie that Binds.”

TURNA HERNDON LEESON,
Press Reporter.

STEPHEN DECATUR CHAPTER (Decatur, Ill.). Last January, seated at my window, I looked out and saw the postman coming. I opened the door a little and took the mail quickly. Only a monthly circular from the Decatur Chamber of Commerce; but, what’s this? An extra box in the center saying, “The Daughters of the American Revolution” are to be congratulated on the fact that they will sponsor on the 5th of January the 168th Birthday of Commodore Stephen Decatur.

“My Word! This is a Happy Surprise for Stephen Decatur Chapter to be patted on the back by anyone.”

In the following Sunday’s paper there was a proclamation by the Mayor and the D. A. R. to honor Stephen Decatur and make some recognition of the famous naval hero for whom the city was named.

Mr. Otto Kyle, editorial writer, gave the talk to Stephen Decatur Chapter. He said Stephen Decatur entered the U. S. Navy in its infancy. His family was a naval one and because Stephen was sick his father took him on a long sea trip and there he learned to love ships and the sea. Their family motto was: “It is sweet to risk all for liberty and Country.” Decatur served 22 years in the Navy and some think the finest thing he did was clear the seas of pirates for commerce among Christian nations.

Decatur was killed in a duel reluctantly fought with his long-time friend, Commodore Barron. He was only 41 at the time and a great national hero. It was he, who, at a banquet given in his honor, uttered that famous toast: “Our Country! In her intercourse with other nations may she always be right, but right or wrong, Our Country.”

MRS. W. W. DOANE,
Former Regent.

EVE LEAR CHAPTER (New Haven, Conn.). Miss Doris R. Herman, a member of the Junior Committee of Eve Lear Chapter, was one of the Americans who received citations from the British Empire on February 10, in recognition of their war-time efforts. Miss Herman served with the British Army Staff in Washington, D. C., during the length of World War II, and was awarded the King’s Medal for Freedom.

The presentation was made aboard H. M. S. Queen Elizabeth, in the port of New York by Sir Francis Evans, British Consulate General, on behalf of Lord Inverchapel, British Ambassador to the United States.

Miss Herman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Herman of 30 Alden Ave., New Haven. Mrs. Herman is the First Vice Regent of Eve Lear Chapter.

GRACE O. HOLBROOK,
Press Relations Chairman.
MARY MARION CHAPTER (Knoxville, Iowa). Members of Mary Marion Chapter were privileged recently to hear

"Some people think it would be better for their boys to receive training in the schools and some prefer training in camps. The

Mrs. Tom B. Throckmorton, Des Moines, Honorary State Regent and past third Vice President General of the National Society. Mrs. Throckmorton had been a guest of the chapter on several previous occasions and was welcomed with great enthusiasm, as she is both witty and versatile, with a charming personality.

The occasion of her visit this time was the annual George Washington birthday dinner, given at the home of Mrs. Ada May Davis, a past chapter regent.

Mrs. Throckmorton spoke not of the man, Washington, but on the lofty principles of his life as emulated by the Daughters of the American Revolution. She told of the Continental Congress in Washington, giving a first-hand picture of the highlights and the inspiration received by those in attendance.

She said the original Iowa flag in Constitution Hall, designed by Knoxville's own Mrs. Dixie Gebhardt, would be replaced with a new Iowa flag and the old one sent to Mrs. Gebhardt.

"D. A. R. stands for military training but not for war," said Mrs. Throckmorton, "thought," said Mrs. Throckmorton, "is this: Give each of your sons for a little while that they may be taught to fight so that they will never have to fight. We still maintain our police forces in cities and towns to keep law and order, so should it be with nations."

She also spoke on the two new D. A. R. projects for the year, the Valley Forge Memorial Tower and the auditorium gymnasium at Tamassee School. She also told of the Memorial Forest project. She touched on the segregation of the colored race in Washington and the use of Constitution Hall—a very enlightening topic, as to who may or may not use the Hall.

Perhaps the most touching and heart warming was the thought she left with the group. "It's the women from their sorrow who will remake the world. Those who have lost husbands, brothers and sons will pray, fight and hope, to make of this a better and more peaceful world.

"God's church is the only answer to a brotherhood of peace. Patriotism and unselfish service and devotion to family living will turn houses into homes and homes
into temples. The United Nations assembly does not have opening prayer. If they cannot agree on prayer how can they agree on a lasting peace?"

Iva E. Roorda.

OSCEOLA CHAPTER (Bradenton, Fla.) held a Colonial bridge tea Saturday February 21st at the Woman’s Club. The patriotic theme was carried out in decorations and costumes.

The Colonial bridge tea was given to honor the memory of George Washington, the Father of his Country, for it was due to his outstanding courage, and that of our forebears, who fought so bravely with him, that the D. A. R. was made possible. We feel as though we had inherited some of this courage in the stand we have taken on National and International affairs in the face of strong opposition.

We did honor not alone to Washington but to veterans of Bay Pines Hospital, for they also have founded a faith. This tea was for their financial benefit.

The hostesses, Mrs. L. Tipton Young, Mrs. Jessie Savage and Mrs. H. L. Moss, were dressed in colorful Colonial costumes. There were thirty-one tables in play. Attractive sandwiches in colors red, white and blue were served in the lounge with tea.

Mrs. Sponenbarger and Mrs. Norris had charge of the decorations. The tea table had an oblong arrangement of red hibiscus outlined with white glads, which in turn were edged with blue sage. The advertising posters were the artistic work of Dottie Lou Moss whose mother is a member of Osceola chapter.

Osceola Chapter requested Mr. A. E. R. Garrett, rector of Christ Episcopal Church to hold a special service in honor of George Washington's birthday, the most conspicuous day on our calendar. Chapter members attended this service in a body and it was most impressive. The choir and the congregation sang the National Anthem and America. The offertory anthem was "Lest We Forget," a beautiful rendition of a song that should always be held close to our hearts.

Mr. Garrett's sermon on George Washington was outstanding. He stressed his inspired leadership and his courage that led this country to victory. It was Washington as the center of harmony who bound this nation in unity.

Bruce C. Young,
Vice Regent and Publicity Chairman.

ISAAC BURROUGHS CHAPTER (Audubon, N. J.). The annual George Washington Tea and Guest Day of the Isaac Burroughs Chapter, of Audubon, N. J., with Mrs. William D. Richardson, ex-regent, as chairman, was held in the Town Hall, Haddon Heights, N. J., on Saturday, February 21st. It was a delightful community affair. Guest Day is an opportunity for the members to invite their friends and prospective members. This year other guests included the state chairmen, members of the Sara Harrison Hugg C. A. R. Society, representatives of local women's organizations, the Domestic Science and Sewing teachers of the three High schools where the chapter sponsors Girl Homemaker's contests, the three "Good Citizens" and entrants in the Homemaker's contests. The girls were pleased that invitations had been extended to their mothers.

The program consisted of a patriotic address by the Rev. Peter Mann Sturtevant, rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, and former associate rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia; soprano solos of American music, and a play from the Filing and Lending Library "Tea with Martha Washington". The play was directed by Mrs. Elton E. Sullivan, organizing regent and program chairman, and Mrs. N. LeRoy Hammond was line director. The cast included Mrs. Thomas G. Rowand, Sr., Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. William W. Anderson, Mrs. Oscar Matthias, Mrs. Arthur E. Kittredge, Mrs. J. Leonard Scott, Mrs. Clyde W. Slocum and Miss Susanna Kittredge. A Fashion Show of dresses from the Cotton Dress contest and modelled by the entrants followed.

While tea was being served, a string trio accompanied on the piano by the chapter's music chairman, Miss Marion vanZandt Taylor, played music that Washington knew. Many of the members were in colonial-style costumes, which added to the festivity of the occasion.

Bessie B. Ferguson,
Regent.
COLONEL TIMOTHY PICKERING CHAPTER (Salem, Mass.). Colonel Timothy Pickering chapter held its 20th birthday party Thursday afternoon February 26th in Old Town Hall, with Mrs. John W. Gauss and Mrs. Fred St. Linger in charge of hospitalities.

A reception to the chapter members was then held by the State officers who had been presented with a gayly wrapped gift and a Salem witch souvenir pin.

A luncheon followed the program, refreshments being served by Mrs. Harry Kingsley, Miss Lucy Brown, Mrs. Arthur T. Dalton, Mrs. Nathaniel. Very and Mrs. Harold R. Stanley.

The tables were prettily decorated with red, white and blue carnations, the attraction being a huge birthday cake, having the insignia of the chapter in the center. Mrs. Lawrence Carter, organizing regent presided and cut the cake. Those who poured were Mrs. Harry Ells, Mrs. Dustin Perkins and Mrs. G. Carter Chaney, all past regents.

The chapter was happy to have present Mrs. Margaret G. L. Thomas, who had been ill for a long time, and who has done such splendid work throughout the year as National Defense chairman.

The program ended fittingly with the singing of "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet", and the chapter adjourned.

SUSAN S. GAUSS, Press Relations Chairman.

CAPTAIN JACOB VAN METER CHAPTER (Elizabethtown, Ky.). During a snow storm reminiscent of Valley Forge, the Captain Jacob Van Meter Chapter, which observed its first birthday January 10, 1948, entertained a large group of friends at the Brown-Pusey House, Elizabethtown, Kentucky, on Saturday, February 21st from three to five o'clock with a George Washington Tea.

The guests were received by the regent Miss Margaret Ann Patterson and the other chapter officers, Mrs. William H. Kindervater, Miss Elizabeth Beeler, Mrs. J. R. Holman, Mrs. R. J. Van Horne, and Mrs. Hugh L. Lander assisted by Mrs. Warren Joplin, and Mrs. Hascal J. Mitchell. Emphasis was given to patriotic colors throughout the house.

The tea table with a colonial arrangement of red and white carnations, lighted by white tapers, was presided over by Miss Louise Patterson and Mrs. T. L. Carraway, dressed as Colonial dames—Mrs. Margaret Losson and Mrs. Seymour Goodman. They were assisted by Mrs. Allen Bond, Mrs. Roscoe Murray, Misses Betty Taylor Losson, Virginia Joplin and Kitty Fisher. Mrs. South Hawkins gave a group of piano
selections, and Miss Elizabeth Beeler sang "The Desert Song" and "Roses of Picardy."

It was nice to recall the events of one year ago when the chapter held its organization meeting with 18 members in this same old house. Miss Margaret Ann Patterson, the organizing regent, arranged for a reception to follow the installation services when Mrs. Hugh L. Russell (then State Regent) confirmed the chapter and installed the officers. Besides the State Regent, other guests of honor were William P. Drake, Vice-State Regent, Mrs. Curtis McGee, State Historian, and Mrs. John William Hammond, District Chairman, and officers of the John Fitch Chapter of Bardstown.

Mrs. Jacob S. Patterson, mother of the organizing regent, and oldest charter member presented the gavel to the chapter. This gavel was made from an historical walnut tree of Hardin County. Table flags were presented by the State Regent, and Vice State Regent, and a floor flag by Mrs. William H. Kindervater.

We are proud to have gained twelve new members this first year, and to have entered wholeheartedly into the work of our beloved society.

MARGARET ANN PATTERSON,
Regent.

PILOT ROCK CHAPTER (Cherokee, Iowa). George's Washington's Birthday was observed by Pilot Rock Chapter on February 21, 1948 at the home of Mrs. Harrison Steele for a one o'clock luncheon. Seventy-five members and guests were served buffet style from a beautifully appointed table and seated at small tables centered with red, white and blue decorations. A large American flag and other patriotic decorations were used throughout the rooms.

Mrs. O. A. Royer was chairman of the luncheon committee assisted by Mrs. C. E. Broderick, Mrs. W. I. Weart, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. E. D. Huxford, Mrs. E. O. Bierbaum, Miss Mary Annette McCulla and Mrs. Steele.

Mrs. P. S. McCollister, Regent, welcomed the guests on behalf of the chapter. Three new members were also welcomed, Mrs. Norma Jean Hall, Mrs. Robert Jenson and Mrs. Ralph Patterson.

Mrs. Vern Hitchcock gave a very interesting paper about Mt. Vernon.

A lovely musical program followed. Piano selections were played by Mrs. M. Gilleas. Mrs. Pierce Green presented two flute solos, Mrs. Frank Williams sang two solos, and Mrs. Millard Dubes concluded the program with violin solos.

Two foreign war brides were guests of the chapter for the event.

MRS. HARRY FUHRMAN,
Recording Secretary.

MASSANUTTON CHAPTER (Harri-sonburg, Va.) celebrated the completion of fifty years of active work and patriotic service on December 9, 1947. A small group of twelve women with vision and patriotism founded Massanutton Chapter on January 25, 1897 and were chartered on February 3, 1897.

Of these twelve charter members only one, Mrs. Talford N. Haas, was present for this fiftieth anniversary. Eight of them had passed to the Great Beyond and three were absent because of ill health. Mrs. Haas is now Chapter Historian. She served in many capacities throughout the years, and has always been a source of help and inspiration.

Mrs. Lynn C. Dickerson, Chapter Regent, presided at the meeting which was held at the home of Mrs. C. Grattan Price.

Mrs. Everett L. Repass, State Regent, was the guest speaker and she gave a most interesting and informative talk on the subject "An Informed D.A.R. Membership."
She discussed the breadth and vision of the program of the National Society and stressed the three fundamentals on which it is based—historical, patriotic and educational work.

Following the program the hostess entertained at a beautifully appointed tea. It was indeed a Golden Jubilee for Massanutton Chapter.

MARGARET D. CONRAD.

Home

You can’t buy a Home with dollars and cents.
For Homes aren’t for sale, you see;
You can’t buy a house of love and content
Where every room will be
A place that makes your dreams come true—
For that’s what a Real Home will do.

There are houses for sale that you can buy;
But a Home must be made by you,
Out of sacrifice, faith, content and love,
And loyalty deep and true,
Out of understanding and service given;
Homes can’t be bought—they’re a gift from Heaven.

A Home for sale?—there’s no such thing . . .
For nobody anywhere,
Has ever bought peace or joy or love,
True hearts or a mother’s prayers;
You can’t buy a Home for its weight in gold,
For what makes it home is never sold.

So do you value at its true worth
Your Home and what it brings
Of happiness, hope and true success,
And all of the worth while things?
For no matter how simple a Home may be,
IT’S A bit of Heaven for you and me . . .

ANONYMOUS.
THE PROPER BOSTONIAN, by Cleveland Amory.

Do you belong to the Proper Bostonians; or are you eligible to join the small band of eight thousand which has survived the upheavals of this country and still remains to reign supreme and self satisfied in its beloved Boston?

According to Cleveland Amory, to be a member of this exclusive society, one must keep a copy of the Bible and his complete official genealogy on his bedside table. If a man, he must be a graduate of Harvard or have been connected with that great college. He must also be a member of the Somerset Club.

"The Proper Bostonians" is the first in a series of books by selected writers to portray the characteristics and the peculiarities of certain of our large cities, to trace their early traditions and growth and to give an account of the people who settled them.

As one reads he will give a chuckle, perhaps even break into a broad smile. He will get angry and then maybe his eyes will become dim from unshed tears. But all the time he will realize that he is reading a most interesting book—one that he will not want to put down until he has read the last sentence on the last page.

One will be highly amused at the Proper Bostonian who, at the age of eighty-eight, took up the study of Hebrew so that when she passed on she could greet her Creator in his native tongue. Then there is the woman who visited New York and went shopping. To the polite saleswoman she announced: "I am from Boston—a Unitarian and I wear drawers. Now find me a hat. As a rule, in Boston one does not buy hats; one just has them."

A bit of resentment will be felt at the fun poked at Boston regarding its love of family, for the personality of that city remains much as it was in the days of Emerson. People marry and intermarry and carry on the early traditions as of yesterday. They never stoop to ask who you are or how much money you have, but they do try to find out how much you know.

Then there is the pathetic story of General Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame. He was buried on the battlefield where he died; then he was moved to Old Granary Cemetery where a friend found a place for him. Later the family needed more room, so again the General was moved—this time to St. Pauls and then a final move was made to Forest Hills. Poor old hero, he must be mighty weary.

Getting down to the serious side, Mr. Amory has written one of the very best of accounts of Boston and its First Families which has ever been published. He has written with affection, pride and truthfulness, drawing a clear picture of the Cabots, the Lodges, the Lowells and the Adamses, all listed among the First Families. He gives a fine description of Mrs. Jack Gardner and her home, which is now a museum and contains the famous portrait of her painted by John Sargent in 1888. That caused so much comment and excitement that it was withdrawn from exhibition in St. Botolph Club and placed in a secluded room in the Gardner house.

This is Mr. Amory's first book but he has accomplished a wonderful piece of work for it took long and careful research, as well as talent, to produce it. He has told the story of Boston with understanding and tenderness. In spite of the fact that he is himself a member of the First Families and all doors are open to him, he has not tried to cover up the foibles that tend to make a real Bostonian tale.

Mr. Cleveland Amory was born in 1917 at Nahant. He is a graduate of Harvard and was President of the Harvard Crimson.

The Proper Bostonian is now in its eighth printing. Be sure to read it and then follow with Washington Cavalcade by Charles Hurd, which is the second in this particular series. (That has already been reviewed in this column.)

Published by E. P. Dutton & Company.
EAGLE IN THE SKY, by F. Van Wyck Mason.

History, deep plots, heartaches and exciting events, extending from Maine to Yorktown during the last years of our American Revolution, will all be found in the recently published book by F. Van Wyck Mason.

Eagle in the Sky is the latest Literary Guild selection and it is already a best seller. This latest book is the thirty-ninth one the author has written and he is now busy on his fortieth which is to be a romantic biography of Sir Henry Morgan.

The story opens on New Year's Eve in 1779 when Asa Peabody, from a poor fishing district in Maine; Peter Burnham, son of a Connecticut merchant and Peter Devoe, of very uncertain background in Jamaica, receive from a well known Boston doctor their physicians' certificates after their period of training.

From that night on Mr. Mason traces the careers of these three young men through the days of hardship and struggle and ends the story dramatically with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The reader will breathe in the very air and feel the atmosphere of those dark days, for such is the art of Mr. Mason. He graphically describes the medical treatments and the surgery used when supplies were short or inadequate.

The conscientious Peabody does surgical work in his state of Maine and in the Army's medical department in the town of Yorktown. The dashing Burnham becomes a surgeon on a privateer vessel, the Grand Turk III. Devoe serves as an Army doctor at West Point under Major General Benedict Arnold.

The stories of these three young men have been cleverly assembled, tied together by their love affairs and woven into a complete tapestry which depicts the life and events of our early days.

They came in daily contact with heroes and knaves; they met ladies of high standing and girls of the street. They practiced their profession, lived each day hard and full and contributed their share to the upbuilding of this country.

The author, F. Van Wyck Mason, well known for his Captain North books, is from a New England family who came to this country in 1623. He started out in life as an importer but found that with a family he needed more income so he embarked on a literary career. To date he has received only two rejection slips.

At the age of sixteen he entered World War I and afterward graduated from Harvard. During World War II he served at Supreme Headquarters and was retired with the rank of Colonel. Mr. Mason possesses decorations of the French Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre and three more battle stars.

He is married, has two children and lives in his own home near Baltimore. All the research work is done by himself—something quite unusual.

Eagle in the Sky is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

*MIRABEAU, A MAN OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Antonina Vallentin.*

This should become one of the year's most outstanding biographies for it is a complete and compelling history of the life and the times of Gabriel de Mirabeau, who was a world figure during the 18th Century and personified the very spirit of the French Revolution.

The author has accomplished a vast amount of research and has followed historical facts without filling pages with many and long footnotes which frequently detract from the interest of the narrative.

The life of Mirabeau presents a strange mixture of unbounded courage and of compromise. His early years were unhappy and unsettled for his father detested him and wanted him out of the way. As a result, most of his youth was spent in exile or in prisons, which contributed greatly to his dislike for authority and gave him an inferiority complex. He developed into a middle-of-the-road Revolutionist.

Mirabeau spent some time in England and became convinced that Constitutional monarchy was what France really needed. In June 1789 Louis the 16th ordered the "Third Estate," which represented the people, to disband until they would consent to take orders from the nobles and the clergy.

It was then that Mirabeau, without real authority, sprang to his feet and in his ringing and powerful voice replied to the King's emissary: "Go and tell those who
sent you that we are here by the will of the people and we shall not leave except by force of bayonets."

This declaration has come down through the pages of history. Later he became President of the National Assembly which really launched the Revolution. He did not live to see the Republic established.

Mirabeau had many love affairs which the author describes in detail and they all tend to show the cause of many conflicting traits of his character.

Documents disclose that he had tried to help Louis 16th and Marie Antoinette and that often he had permitted the Queen to pay his bills, but historians feel that Mirabeau would not have tried to protect the royal couple unless he really felt that they were right for France at that time and should, therefore, be given limited powers.

Had he lived, Mirabeau might have been sent to the guillotine but at the age of forty-two he was stricken with a fatal illness and died. Later his body was exhumed from its place of honor in the Pantheon and literally dumped in a secluded section of a small cemetery.

Antonina Vallentin has given book lovers a powerful and magnificent work and has made to live again one of the most outstanding personalities of the French Revolution.

She was born in Poland and spent much of her early life in pre-Nazi Germany. She married a Frenchman and lives in Paris.

Published by the Viking Press.

Today I picked up a clod from my yard, broke it, and as it sifted through my fingers I realized for the first time that this was more than just dust—this was a tiny piece of America! I owned a rare treasure—a bit of the only soil left in the world today where a man can stand free and unafraid. I was standing on a piece of America, a few feet around and a thousand miles deep! Here alone in all the world could I build my future, knowing that it would be secure, and rear my children with the assurance that they, and their children, could enjoy that same security. I could stand on my piece of America, think freely and say what I thought, do what I pleased, shrink from no man and call upon whatever God I chose. Three deeds protect my land. One is locked in my strong-box—my purchase deed. The others are enshrined and locked in the hearts of every American—the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. I am a fortunate man, the indisputable owner of my own life and the land on which to live it. I am an American.

—HOBART FRANKS.
Parliamentary Procedure

The following excerpt from a personal letter to Mrs. Fleming from a stranger came into our hands, and without her knowledge or consent it is being printed herewith. The writer lives in Kansas City, Missouri:

"Whenever I go to the Woman's City Club here, I always sit down for a few minutes and look over the D. A. R. Magazine, because I enjoy your page on Parliamentary Law very much, even though it usually pertains to D. A. R. rules and government. I am not a D. A. R., but I enjoy your department very much and always get a new thought bearing on some phase of Parliamentary Law. * * * You answer questions and write so well and interestingly.

"Yesterday I derived so much pleasure from the February number that I am writing to the publication office to see if I can purchase that number.

"There was an article also which interested me very much on peace obtained through Government."

—Ed.

QUESTION. May an emergency be declared and the by-laws of a chapter suspended because the proposed amendment was not sent out within the prescribed time. Answer. NO. During the recent war we did have to declare an emergency in the chapters and the states and set aside the by-laws regarding meetings that necessitated traveling. These things were done that we might cooperate with our United States Government through the Byrnes Directives, but all of that is past now and it has again become illegal for our organizations to suspend their by-laws.

Question. May the newly elected State Regent and State Vice Regent be installed in the state and assume their offices before being confirmed by the National Society? Answer. NO, these two officers must be confirmed by the Society before they may assume their offices. A newly elected State Regent can not wear the State Regent's pin, or ribbon, or serve in any way as such until confirmed.

This question came from a state that wished to know if these things were possible also if the newly elected State Regent were installed by her state who would be the State Regent to be recognized by the National Society at Continental Congress. The retiring State Regent is the one the Society recognizes and her successor can not assume office until the last day of Congress when she is confirmed and the retiring State Regent places the ribbon on her. This is an old, old rule of the Society, and it seems almost inconceivable that any state should not know about it. All other state officers may be installed at the close of the annual meeting with the exception of these two. Many states have a rule in their by-laws that only the State Treasurer assumes office then and all other officers wait until the State Regent and the State Vice Regent are confirmed at Congress. It is very essential that the Treasurer be installed promptly in order that the work of the organization may go along smoothly from a financial standpoint.

Now if the State organizations did not hold their State Conferences until the latter part of March, there would not be such a long time between the election of the State Regent and the State Vice Regent and their confirmation by the National Society. Your parliamentarian would like to see all State organizations meeting in the fall, amend their by-laws and change the time of the annual State Conference to the month of March.

Question. Should a chapter remove the names of delinquent members from their roster until so notified by the National Society? Answer. NO. Their names must remain upon the chapter treasurer's books until notice is received July first from the Society that they have been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. During their period of delinquency, which is from the time the dues are due in the Treasurer General's office until they are dropped, they do not have the privilege of being elected delegates or as alternates to their State Conference or to Continental Congress, nor of even voting for the delegates and alternates while they are delinquent; and neither can they resign from membership while delinquent.

Such a funny question came to me the other day for an opinion, and I am passing it on to you that you may enjoy it too.

Question. Is it the rule that the last person nominated is to be the first person voted
for? Answer. Well I searched Robert’s Rules for an answer to this, but there was nothing in his book about it. So my answer was that the names of all nominees should be placed upon a blackboard and the members vote their choice regardless of when the person was nominated.

And another funny question has come. Question. If a person rises in the rear of the room at the very same moment that a person rises at the front of the room, and both have gotten up for the purpose of debate, is it true that the Chair must recognize the person who rose in the rear of the room first. She asked if I could tell her where this rule could be found in Robert’s Rules. Again I searched for this answer but nowhere was it to be found. So my advice to presiding officers is to assign the floor to the member she conscientiously thought she saw first. There is certainly no rule of this kind to be found in our parliamentary authority and were there such a rule I think there would be many vacant seats up front.

Question. Is it wise to carry a rule in the chapter by-laws that applicants for membership shall be considered only twice a year? Answer. NO. I consider this a very unfair rule. If the chapter permits the executive board to elect applicants for membership, I feel they should come up for election at any meeting of the executive board. If the chapter elects the members then their applications should come up for election at any regular business meeting of the chapter. Of course they could not be presented at a program meeting. As names are generally proposed at one meeting and voted upon at the next meeting, such a rule as this would require six months before the member was finally voted upon. Then there comes a second delay in getting the application papers in order, so it would take a year before a person could become a member of that chapter.

Now here is one little thing I just must call to your attention. Many of you in writing to me speak of yourselves as the “D.A.Rs,” now please use the correct expression for yourselves, which is the D. A. R. We have never had but one American Revolution, so you just can’t make that R plural.

Faithfully yours,

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING, Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

Hendrick Hudson Chapter is offering a course in Parliamentary Law in its Chapter House to any and all who are interested and are within driving distance of Hudson, New York.

A peppy, fascinating and well informed young woman, Mrs. Kenneth Maybe, regent of Tawasentha Chapter, will be the teacher. Not a dull moment is guaranteed! There will be three sessions on Monday, May 3rd, 10th and 17th at one thirty.

Take a refresher course. There will be no fixed charge.

LEONORA EGAN, Regent, Hendrick Hudson Chapter.
ABSTRACTS FROM PAPERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

ADAMS & JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATIONS

New Orleans, La. no date

EMMERSON, William
To the President of the United States of America:

Sir:

The following is a copy of a certificate signed by a number of representative merchants of this place, in its brief addressed to the cattutor when the office of weights & gauges was vacant in April last. (signed) Wm. Emerson.

William Brown, Esq., Cattutor of the post of New Orleans

Amory Hallender
Pollack J. Morgan
G. LaChappelle
John W. Danaah Junr.
Duman & Parkjaul
J. F. Gray & Ino. Taylor
Joseph Trinam
George F. Phillips
P. Madan
John F Merrinelt
Wm. Donaldson
Paul Lanuse

To the President of the United States of America.

We the undersigned being well convinced of the integrity, ability and fidelity of Mr. William Emerson recommend him as a proper person to fill the office of Surveyor for the Port of New Orleans:

Fernando Absor
John Clay
Narcissus Broustain
Gaillaird

Loyd & Brown
V. Tougand
Thomas Porvese
Alexr Milme
In illegible
Js Pilot
Jacob Hart
For John F. Merientt
A. W. Guibert
B. Cenaz
Hilary Barker
Evan Jones
Wm Donaldson
F Duplesses
—— Loulie
George W. Morgan
Benj. Thompson
George Pollock
—— D. Earle
Geo. T. Ross
Albin Mickel
Rd Clague

Wm. Flood
Molier & Co.
Kenner Henderson
B. S. Spitzer & Co.
John Watkins
Henry Andrew Heins
Geo. W. Dewey
Patk Walsh
Philip Zerban
David McKibben
Thomas McCormick
Thos. Hagan
James Freret
John Joy
J. Parrish
Felix Arnd
Mutian Apuente
Whiton Evans & Co.
A. McCarty
Ante. la Ronda
P. Maden
J. Blanque
Duman J. Jackson
J. F. Gray & Ino.
Taylor

To Albert Gallatin Esq.

Mr. Robert Grayson, now in the country of Louisiana is anxious to be appointed Commissioner for Duty on Title of Land in the Territory of Orleans. Some years have passed since I have seen the gentleman. At that time . . . 18 or 19 years of age . . . Now engaged in practice of law . . . proficient in French language . . . Son of Col. Wm. Grayson, late Senator in Congress from the State of Virginia. (signed) Rich’d Brent (no date)

Gallatin, Secretary of Treasury, 1801-1813.

New Orleans

Sir: Allow me to recommend Mr. George Pollock for office of postmaster of this place in stead of Mr. B. Cenaz (?) now Sheriff of this district. Mr. Pollock was named a member of the first Council by the President . . . acquainted with him well, etc . . .

J. B. Prevop
To Hon. Jas. Madison

Note: State Dept. memo. says, "Perhaps George Pollock, son of Oliver Pollock of New Orleans & Penna."

David Parmelee, who is recommended, applied for appointment of Agent will make excellent Commissioner. He was E. Kirby’s friend . . . to Mobile . . . acting as Clerk to Board since Kirby’s death. Has been efficient man of the Board, etc. . . .

(Signed) A. G.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF VIRGINIA

REAGAN, Daniel. 2nd Regt. (Philip Reagan, S.22,462) Applicant was sent with his cousin, Daniel Reagan, who was advanced from Ensign to Lieut., to Pittsburgh, Penna. on recruiting expedition. Probably latter part of 1776.


RICHARDS, John. — (William Richards, R.8,762) Peter Nunnaly testified, Greenville District, S. C., in 1850, that soon after Revolutionary War he knew John Richards and his son, William, both of whom served.

ROBERTS,—. Nansemond Co. militia. (John Harrell, S.9,557) John Harrell testified, 1833, Nansemond Co., that a company was ordered out after 1777 under Capt. Roberts.

ROBERTS, Benjamin. Militia. (Lewis Richards, S.31,325) Applicant enlisted from Culpeper Co. in 1776 or early 1779, under Capt. Benjamin Roberts, Major George Slaughter.

ROBISON, Jesse. — (Thomas Fletcher, S.1514) Applicant served one tour in company with Ensign Jesse Robison.


ROSSER, John. Militia. (Jesse Wood—w. Nancy, W.6,572) Thomas Roper testified, 1845, Campbell Co., that his brother, John Roper, served on Indian frontier with applicant’s husband.


RUSSELL, Andrew. 5th Regt. State Troops. (George Fletcher, S.13,038) George Fletcher, Shenandoah Co., testified that he enlisted under Capt. Andrew Russell.

RUST, Jeremiah. Col. Posey’s Regt. (William Eskridge, W.4,192) Letter from Griffin Taylor, Berryville, Va., 1810, states that Jeremiah Rust “is entitled to any land for military services; he was a soldier for the whole war & I believe in Colo. Posey’s Regt. at the close.”


SANFORD, William. 2nd Regt. & Cont’l Line. (Thomas Splane, S.35,081) Applicant enlisted 1776—William Sanford was 2nd Lieutenant. The next year he enlisted under the same William Sanford—then of Cont’l Line.


SCOTT, Thomas. Washington Co. Militia. (Samuel Scott—w. Martha, W.9,307) Widow testified, 1851, Montgomery Co., Indiana, that her husband was in Battle of Kings Mountain with his brother, Thomas Scott; also a pensioner.

SCOTT, William. Washington Co. Militia. (Samuel Scott—w. Martha, R.9,307) Martha Scott testified that she had often heard William Scott speak of being in Battle of Kings Mountain, and that he came back to Abingdon with the others.
SHACKELFORD, Roger. Amherst Co. Militia. (John Childress, S.2,423) Applicant called out in militia—he thinks in 1778. The captain was Roger Shackelford.


SLAUGHTER, Philip. Cont'l Line. (Samuel Wood, S.7,959) Philip Slaughter of county of Culpeper, "in 86th year of my age formerly a captain in the Virginia Continental Line certificate ... acquainted with Samuel Wood for upward of 70 years. ... We were school mates while boys." 5 Sept. 1844.

SMITH, Laurence. Sussex Co. Militia. (John Bonner, S.2,382) John Bonner testified that he was called into service in 1781 under Capt. Laurence Smith.

SMITH, Thomas, —(Thomas Fletcher, S.1,514) Applicant testified that he served under Capt. Thomas Smith.

SMITH, William. 5th Regt., State Troops. (George Fletcher, S.13,038) Applicant enlisted in Loudon Co. William Smith was ensign.


STORER, John. 8th Regt., Cont'l Estab. (Thomas Ravenscroft, S.1,248) Enlisted at Pittsburgh, Penna. in company of Capt. John Stevenson; commonly called the German Regt. because it was commanded by Gen. Muhlenburg.


STILL, William. — (Thomas Fletcher, S.1,514) Applicant testified in Scott Co., that his brother, William Fletcher, was in Capt. Hudgin's company; and that William Still had a brother in Capt. Perkins' company, so they exchange places—each to be with his own brother.

STITH, Buckner. Militia. (Richard Fletcher, S.8,481) Applicant volunteered from Brunswick Co., 1781, for tour under Capt. Buckner Stith.

STONE, Richard. Patriot. (Thomas Wilks, S.7,927) Applicant entered as substitute for his uncle, Richard Stone, who had been drafted during Feb. 1779, in Lunenburg Co.


TAYLOR, Regt. of Col. Wm. Polk. (Hance McCain, R.6,594) Applicant enlisted from Henry Co.; his lieutenant was George Taylor.

TERRILL, Henry. 10th Regt. (Henry Ayres—w. Susan, W.445) Applicant entered as regular soldier for 3 yrs. under Capt. Henry Terrill. He was in Battle of Brandywine, Germantown, etc.


THOMAS, Mark. Maj. George Slaughter’s Militia. (Lewis Richards, S.31,325) Applicant entered from Culpeper Co., 1778 or 1779. Mark Thomas was captain.


THOMPSON, Smith. 16th Regt., Cont’l Estab. (Bartholomew Ragan, S.39,032) Smith Thompson made oath at Staunton, 1818, that he was a soldier in Capt. Bell’s company.

TIBBS, Thomas. 2nd Regt. (Thomas Splane, S.35,081) Applicant enlisted under Lieut. Thomas Tibbs, 1776.


TOWNSEND, Oswald. Prob. Virginia Service. (Jesse Hodges, S.31,143) Oswald Townsend testified, 1832, in Madison Co., Kentucky, that he was at Boonesboro with Jesse Hodges in 1777; knew him as an Indian spy during the Revolution.


TWEEDY, Joseph. Militia. (Jesse Wood—w. Nancy, W.6,572) Robert Tweedy, aged 76, testified in Campbell Co., 1844, that his own father Joseph Tweedy, was in Battle of Guilford with Jesse Wood.

MARRIAGE BONDS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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

(Continued from April Magazine)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom-Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bondsman-Witness</th>
<th>Consent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS, Jacob Nelly A. Beauchamp</td>
<td>1 Apr.</td>
<td>Samuel A. Beauchamp</td>
<td>Personal and by parent—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARNOLD, Willis H. Nancy Chinn</td>
<td>26 June</td>
<td>Wm. Chinn—B</td>
<td>Personal and by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNES, Edward Polly Shipley</td>
<td>28 June</td>
<td>Rich. Shipley—B</td>
<td>Personal and by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARRET, Squire M.</td>
<td>9 Feb.</td>
<td>Ebenezer Farrow—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bacon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Bainbridge—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTLETT, John C.</td>
<td>4 Nov.</td>
<td>Joseph H. Hawkins —B</td>
<td>Personal and by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaretta G. Nicholas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAXTER, Samuel Priscilla Brink</td>
<td>29 July</td>
<td>Philip Brink—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BERRYMAN, James L. Elizabeth M. Waring</td>
<td>12 Mar.</td>
<td>Samuel Smedley—B</td>
<td>Nicholas Lafon—Gdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLYTHE, Samuel Jemima Lay</td>
<td>22 Aug.</td>
<td>Stephen Lay—B</td>
<td>Maria Lafon—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWMAN, Abraham Nancy B. Gatewood</td>
<td>6 Feb.</td>
<td>Wm. Gist—B</td>
<td>Personal and by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWMAN, William Nancy T. Parker</td>
<td>18 Mar.</td>
<td>Hubbard B. Smith—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADLEY, James Peggy Ellison</td>
<td>7 Aug.</td>
<td>Joseph Ellison—B</td>
<td>Personal and by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRECKINRIDGE, James D. Alice D. Carneal</td>
<td>7 Dec.</td>
<td>James Coleman—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRYAN, Lewis Mary Cartmel</td>
<td>24 Sept.</td>
<td>Robert Carlisle—B</td>
<td>Elijah Cartmel—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUCK, Peter G. Mariam Price</td>
<td>13 Apr.</td>
<td>Samuel Price—B</td>
<td>Personal and by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURCH, Joseph Fanny W. Tebbs</td>
<td>27 Sept.</td>
<td>Thomas B. Warren—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUSH, Rolen Susan White</td>
<td>29 May</td>
<td>William Haley—B</td>
<td>John White—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYWATERS, Robert Nancy Campbell Beard</td>
<td>29 May</td>
<td>Thomas Chamberlain—B</td>
<td>William Beard—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPBELL, Hugh Polly Alexander</td>
<td>15 Apr.</td>
<td>William Alexander—B</td>
<td>C. Lewis—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASTLEMAN, David Mary Ann Breckenridge</td>
<td>2 Jan.</td>
<td>Gabe Tandy—B</td>
<td>Personal and by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHADWELL, George Lucy Mahorney</td>
<td>16 Jan.</td>
<td>Fielding Mahorney—B</td>
<td>Mary H. Breckenridge—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCKRELL, James Lucy Clarke</td>
<td>19 June</td>
<td>John Clarke—B</td>
<td>Sarah Ann Gibbons—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGGSHALL, George Sarah Comstock</td>
<td>8 Dec.</td>
<td>Nathaniel S. (or L.) Porter—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONNER, Lewis Betsy Hayden</td>
<td>5 Dec.</td>
<td>John Hayden—B</td>
<td>Widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COONS, Martin</td>
<td>28 Aug.</td>
<td>John White—B</td>
<td>Personal and by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRY, Robert</td>
<td>9 Dec.</td>
<td>James Frarey—B</td>
<td>Elenor Curry—mother Wm. Curry—W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosalender Curry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DILLON, John D.</td>
<td>6 Apr.</td>
<td>Peter Mesmer—B</td>
<td>Nutty Boulware—father and Fanny Boulware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanny Boulware</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Caldwell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNN, Philip</td>
<td>5 Jan.</td>
<td>Wm. Metcalf—B</td>
<td>James Happy—father A. Garret—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anny (Nancy) Happy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Jones—B Thos. House—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDDLEMAN, Robert</td>
<td>15 Mar.</td>
<td>Samuel Boone—B</td>
<td>Personal and by parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLIS, Littleberry</td>
<td>28 Sept.</td>
<td>John Shoot—B</td>
<td>Elizabeth Mecan—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Shoots (Shootz)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTES, Abraham</td>
<td>9 Mar.</td>
<td>Martin Moore—B</td>
<td>Personal and by parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obedience Mecan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(McCann)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSTER, Isaac</td>
<td>12 Oct.</td>
<td>Abraham Simpson—B</td>
<td>Personal and by parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Simpson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOTHERGILL, David</td>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>Wm. Oldham—B</td>
<td>Personal and by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Oldham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Riley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas Elder—father Edward Elder—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Greer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREEN, Charles R.</td>
<td>23 Apr.</td>
<td>Aaron Woodruff—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabinah Elder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franky Barker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Warler, (Waller)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAINES, Simeon</td>
<td>11 Nov.</td>
<td>Samuel Cooper—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Armstrong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HALL, Andrew W.</td>
<td>30 Dec.</td>
<td>John B. Clifford—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Clifford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANING, Daniel</td>
<td>5 June</td>
<td>Jacob Sageser—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Sageser</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARDESTY, Samuel</td>
<td>20 Aug.</td>
<td>E. Farrow—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Fitzpatrick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAWKINS (or Hawks),</td>
<td>15 June</td>
<td>John Haydon—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Ferguson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HICKS, Moses</td>
<td>16 Apr.</td>
<td>Robert Alcorn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Alcorn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILL, John</td>
<td>29 July</td>
<td>Philip Brink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Brink</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYATT, Thomas</td>
<td>16 Dec.</td>
<td>Wm. B. Graves</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Graves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JETER, John</td>
<td>26 July</td>
<td>John Faver—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Name not shown)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON, John I.</td>
<td>7 Oct.</td>
<td>Stephen Lewis—B</td>
<td>Elizabeth Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Lewis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H.(?) Payne—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARRICK, Benedict</td>
<td>24 Oct.</td>
<td>Wm. Bobb (or Robb)—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Springle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patsy Price</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Ferguson—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAILOR (or Sailor),</td>
<td>1 Jan.</td>
<td>James Moore—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Beach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEDFORD, Joseph</td>
<td>31 July</td>
<td>Andrew Smith—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEWIS, John</td>
<td>27 Aug.</td>
<td>Elijah Stout—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Stout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUTTRELL, John</td>
<td>8 Feb.</td>
<td>George Luttrell—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Davis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBURNEY, Thomas</td>
<td>4 Feb.</td>
<td>Christopher Ryner—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Ryner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCAFFERTY, Green</td>
<td>14 Jan.</td>
<td>John Midcelf—B</td>
<td>Martha Midcelf—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenceea Midcelf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCLEIN (McLean),</td>
<td>30 Mar.</td>
<td>James Laurence—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Laurence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCracken, Virgil</td>
<td>20 Dec.</td>
<td>Wm. Irwin—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martha Irwin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCULLOUGH, Lawson</td>
<td>17 Oct.</td>
<td>Thomas Wallace—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elinor Lawson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDaniel (McDonald),</td>
<td>18 July</td>
<td>Benjamin Miles—B</td>
<td>Dennis Bradley—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Bradley—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Bradley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Reece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLemore, Sterling</td>
<td>5 Oct.</td>
<td>Mark Whiteaker—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patsy Whiteaker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALLORY, Ambrose</td>
<td>17 May</td>
<td>Wm. Davenport—B</td>
<td>James Davenport—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Davenport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANSFIELD, Shelton</td>
<td>9 Sept.</td>
<td>Archibald Holtzclaw—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Holtzclaw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY, William</td>
<td>2 Feb.</td>
<td>William Thompson—B</td>
<td>James Thompson—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Thompson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MILLER, James</td>
<td>10 Oct.</td>
<td>Abner Willis—B</td>
<td>Francis Kirtly—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genette Kirtly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOORE, John W.</td>
<td>16 Dec.</td>
<td>William Grant—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Grant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOORE, Nathaniel</td>
<td>13 Mar.</td>
<td>James Moore—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Jinkins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORGAN, Nicholas</td>
<td>30 Jan.</td>
<td>George Rose—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Rose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MORRIS, John W.</td>
<td>23 Apr.</td>
<td>Aaron Woodruff—B</td>
<td>Ann Burton—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Burton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Samuel Phillips—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MURPHY, Henderson</td>
<td>17 Apr.</td>
<td>James P. Ray—B</td>
<td>Thomas Church, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patsy Church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAVE, Francis</td>
<td>12 Aug.</td>
<td>George Moffett—B</td>
<td>Sworn to be of age by John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy McAfee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>McAfee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYNE, Asa</td>
<td>12 Aug.</td>
<td>John T. Johnson—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theodocia Turner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PETTIT, John</td>
<td>2 May</td>
<td>Wm. Berry—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Berry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFECT, John</td>
<td>9 Nov.</td>
<td>Perry Wilson—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PICKETT, William</td>
<td>20 Aug.</td>
<td>John Pickett</td>
<td>Nancy Pickett—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoda Pickett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Groom—personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINDELL, Thomas H.</td>
<td>22 June</td>
<td>William Hart—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Edmiston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANE, Godfrey</td>
<td>5 Jan.</td>
<td>Christopher Epting—B</td>
<td>Christopher Ryner—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Ryner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Tannerhill—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLLARD, Abner</td>
<td>21 Aug.</td>
<td>James Chandler—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Chandler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTER, Nathaniel</td>
<td>8 Jan.</td>
<td>Lyndon Comstock—B</td>
<td>Daniel Comstock—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Comstock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POWELL, Colby</td>
<td>5 Oct.</td>
<td>John Johnston—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martyshe Powell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCTOR, Charles</td>
<td>8 Feb.</td>
<td>Robert Crews—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Clifford</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REED, Thomas</td>
<td>7 Dec.</td>
<td>James Fair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Shivery (or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shivers)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBINSON, Benjamin</td>
<td>13 Aug.</td>
<td>Abner Wilson—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Waller</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSE (or Rose), James</td>
<td>11 Nov.</td>
<td>Aaron Woodruff—B</td>
<td>Sarah Cooper—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Cooper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsmen-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Garrett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHANNON, Arthur</td>
<td>5 Mar.</td>
<td>Lewis Sanders—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHARP, George</td>
<td>27 June</td>
<td>Scarlet Johnston—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Forre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Marshall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMPSON, Lewis</td>
<td>3 Dec.</td>
<td>John Cook—B</td>
<td>Personal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMALLWOOD, Herd</td>
<td>20 July</td>
<td>John Bailey—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bailey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH, Joseph</td>
<td>17 July</td>
<td>Joseph R. Farrar—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Stark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For groom—personal &amp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Benj. Smith—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH, Michael</td>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>Samuel M. Patterson—B</td>
<td>Margaret McCullough—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly McCullough</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robert McCullough—W</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPIRES, Greenberry</td>
<td>30 Dec.</td>
<td>John B. Clifford—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Hall—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPRINGER, Abner</td>
<td>25 Mar.</td>
<td>David Hockensmith—B</td>
<td>Eva Hockensmith—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Hockensmith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAFFORD, James</td>
<td>9 Oct.</td>
<td>German Baxter—B</td>
<td>Samuel and Mary Baxter—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabel Baxter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STIVERS, John</td>
<td>23 Jan.</td>
<td>Reuben Emerson—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katy Emerson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANNER, Henry</td>
<td>1 June</td>
<td>Mathew Cook—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TILFORD, James</td>
<td>2 Apr.</td>
<td>John Tilford—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Maccoun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TROTTER, James G.</td>
<td>9 Nov.</td>
<td>Samuel Trotter—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza R. Nicholas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TROUTMAN, Leonard</td>
<td>30 Apr.</td>
<td>Mathias Seenup—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Seenup (or Seenup)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURNER, William T.</td>
<td>4 May</td>
<td>George Slaughter—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by Gdn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucy Ann Cochran</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANCE, Benjamin</td>
<td>12 June</td>
<td>Robert McConnell—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Lindsey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARBLE, Philip</td>
<td>9 Nov.</td>
<td>Andrew Tyre—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Barrett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAUGHAN, Abraham</td>
<td>29 Nov.</td>
<td>Humphrey Grubbs—B</td>
<td>Widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Riddle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATTS, John</td>
<td>7 Jan.</td>
<td>David Watts—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parents Fielding Watts—father of groom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mildred Watts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSTER, Brightberry</td>
<td>3 Aug.</td>
<td>Herman Back—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lydia Back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSTER, Tilton</td>
<td>31 July</td>
<td>Charles Yaits—B</td>
<td>Wm. Loyd—father Killis Webster—father of groom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Loyd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHITE, James</td>
<td>25 Nov.</td>
<td>Mason Owens—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Owens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMSON, Ephraim</td>
<td>1 Aug.</td>
<td>Wm. Worthington—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Worthington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIRT, John</td>
<td>6 June</td>
<td>James Conover</td>
<td>“Having neither parent nor guardian.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Brannon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Mallory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOOD, Joseph</td>
<td>9 Feb.</td>
<td>Samuel Mallory—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Mallory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRIGHT, Pettis</td>
<td>6 May</td>
<td>John Spangler—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Spangler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG, Benjamin</td>
<td>1 Nov.</td>
<td>Wm. Moore—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Moore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADAMS, Benjamin</td>
<td>11 Aug.</td>
<td>Wm. Jinkins—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Jinkins (or Jenkins)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLEN, William</td>
<td>31 Oct.</td>
<td>Wm. Tinsley—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Tinsley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMYX, Peter</td>
<td>27 Nov.</td>
<td>John Boyd—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Boyd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANDERSON, Andrew</td>
<td>21 Oct.</td>
<td>Gwin R. Tompkins—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Tompkins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMSTRONG, Andw.</td>
<td>12 Sept.</td>
<td>John Cavins—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Cavins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Benjamin Lay—W</td>
<td>Micajah Stone—W George Stone—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMSTRONG, William</td>
<td>20 Oct.</td>
<td>Wm. Stone—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Faulconer—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAILEY, Augustine</td>
<td>4 Sept.</td>
<td>John Stephens—B</td>
<td>James Happy—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Falconer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Stephens—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARNET(T), Richard</td>
<td>23 Dec.</td>
<td>John Happy—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Happy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARTON, Abm. L.</td>
<td>14 May.</td>
<td>John W. Hart—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Hart Merrill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BELL, James</td>
<td>24 Mar.</td>
<td>John C. Wingate</td>
<td>Widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunice Wingate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOARDMAN, James</td>
<td>6 May</td>
<td>Alex’r Smith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOYCE, John</td>
<td>21 Dec.</td>
<td>Wm. Smith</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRONSTON, Jacob</td>
<td>3 Aug.</td>
<td>Thos. Hollyman</td>
<td>Mary Hollyman—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Hollyman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOK, Benjamin M.</td>
<td>25 July</td>
<td>Mann Satterwhite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paulina Ann</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satterwhite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRUCE, Warren</td>
<td>24 Dec.</td>
<td>Waddell G. Bruce</td>
<td>For groom: Temperance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Lilley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruce—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRYANT, Joseph</td>
<td>12 May</td>
<td>Robert Alexander</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUCHANNON, John</td>
<td>12 Apr.</td>
<td>Harman Back</td>
<td>Harman Back—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BULL, John</td>
<td>7 May</td>
<td>Hugh Foster</td>
<td>Mary Carr—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Foster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Hawkins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Butler—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUNTEN, Sam’l</td>
<td>25 Aug.</td>
<td>Wm. Buntin</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Wilson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARLAN, Hugh</td>
<td>5 Sept.</td>
<td>Wm. Satterwhite</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Satterwhite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIME, Hiram</td>
<td>31 Oct.</td>
<td>James Salyers</td>
<td>Jane Lewis—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Lewis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOK, William</td>
<td>25 July</td>
<td>Achillis Webster</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Webster</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRANE, Nelson</td>
<td>23 Dec.</td>
<td>Aron Craine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenny Craine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRYSTAL, John</td>
<td>1 Oct.</td>
<td>Rich’d Sharpe</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Sharpe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DARNABY, William</td>
<td>15 Sept.</td>
<td>Francis Smith</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malinda Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAWSON, Stephen</td>
<td>16 Sept.</td>
<td>Edward Welch</td>
<td>Elizabeth Welch—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Welch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOWNTON, Thomas</td>
<td>24 June</td>
<td>Greensby W. Allen</td>
<td>Jos. Allen—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary C. Allen</td>
<td></td>
<td>G. W. Allen</td>
<td>S. B. Allen—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOXON, George</td>
<td>19 Mar.</td>
<td>Wm. Walker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Pickett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRISKEL, Timothy</td>
<td>26 May</td>
<td>Sam’l Richey</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Ritchey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUMFORD, Solomon</td>
<td>20 Mar.</td>
<td>Shelton Cockrell—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sally Cockrell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNN, Josephus</td>
<td>9 Jan.</td>
<td>Anthony Dunn—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoda (Daniel) Dunn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FARRAR, Joseph R.</td>
<td>4 Apr.</td>
<td>Benjamin Smith—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GARNETT, Richard</td>
<td>28 May</td>
<td>John M. Ashley—B</td>
<td>Moses Hicks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth D. Hicks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GHOLSON, William</td>
<td>15 Mar.</td>
<td>David Curry—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellinder Curry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GILLIAM, William</td>
<td>3 Feb.</td>
<td>George S. Herndon—B</td>
<td>Susannah B. Herndon—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Herndon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. B. Stubblefield—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT, James</td>
<td>6 Mar.</td>
<td>John Hamilton—B</td>
<td>John Mason—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Mason</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUERIN, Bertrand</td>
<td>8 Feb.</td>
<td>John McCalla—B</td>
<td>Simon Hickey—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanny Hickey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUINEA, Robert</td>
<td>18 June</td>
<td>Thomas McIlroy—B</td>
<td>Thos. McIlroy—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy McIlroy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Maddox—W</td>
<td>Thos. McIlroy—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhoda Calvert</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann Challen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Joseph Chambers—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HART, Oliver</td>
<td>27 Feb.</td>
<td>David Stout—W</td>
<td>David Stout—foster father of bride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Holmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Maud</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOOKER, Benjamin</td>
<td>2 July</td>
<td>Adam Rankin—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Ellis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUGH, Samuel</td>
<td>10 Dec.</td>
<td>Dennis Bradley—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Bradley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUDSON, Jesse</td>
<td>3 Jan.</td>
<td>Wm. Hudson—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fanny Grimes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON, John Y.</td>
<td>4 Feb.</td>
<td>Henry Coons—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Coons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. Maddox—W</td>
<td>Henry Coons—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES, Joseph</td>
<td>19 Aug.</td>
<td>Abraham Jones—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Welch (or Walsh)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES, Strother</td>
<td>19 Aug.</td>
<td>Abraham Jones—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Ann Jones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOUITT, Mat. H.</td>
<td>25 May</td>
<td>A. J. Mitchell—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Allen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KELLY, James</td>
<td>2 Dec.</td>
<td>John D. Young—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna Carson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KILBER, Michael</td>
<td>16 July</td>
<td>John Kent—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Kent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LACKLAND (or Locklin) Fielder</td>
<td>18 Mar.</td>
<td>Thos. Lafferty—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Lafferty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWES, Thomas</td>
<td>23 Apr.</td>
<td>Henry Riddle—B</td>
<td>Mildred Braday—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Brady</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWRENCE, Isaac</td>
<td>8 Dec.</td>
<td>Michael Smith—brother</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kesiah Smith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWRENCE, Samuel</td>
<td>23 Dec.</td>
<td>Wilson Hunt—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clara Hunt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAYTON, Daniel</td>
<td>5 Feb.</td>
<td>John Fisher—B</td>
<td>Ann Walsh—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucinda Davenport Walsh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGAN, George</td>
<td>12 Feb.</td>
<td>Jonathan B. Robinson—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly McGuire</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG, Sam’l</td>
<td>21 May</td>
<td>Nath’l Prentiss—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Todd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Ruth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Hudson—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDOWELL, John</td>
<td>19 Dec.</td>
<td>Jesse Williams—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by both fathers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Williams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDOWELL, William</td>
<td>12 Mar.</td>
<td>James Thompson, Jr.—B</td>
<td>James Thompson—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Thompson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCKINNEY, Gerard</td>
<td>15 Aug.</td>
<td>Bushrod-Boswell—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Boyce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKEE, John</td>
<td>24 Dec.</td>
<td>Isaac McIsaac—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane McIsaac</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McQUILLEN, Thomas</td>
<td>1 July</td>
<td>Francis Krinkel</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christina Myers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F. Krinkel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAGEE, William</td>
<td>23 Nov.</td>
<td>Robert Ashurst—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betsy Craig Ashurst</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANICA, Joseph</td>
<td>25 Aug.</td>
<td>J. Blair—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Fibruse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Vandaligham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASTERSON, Moses, Jr.</td>
<td>13 Apr.</td>
<td>John Simpson—B</td>
<td>Catherine Simpson—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Simpson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wm. H. Ward—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATHEWS, Samuel</td>
<td>27 Nov.</td>
<td>Nimrod Kemper—B</td>
<td>Tilman Kemper—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Kemper</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thos. Kemper—W</td>
<td>Nimrod Kemper—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleanor Armstrong</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Venable—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITCHELL, Alex’r J. Elizabeth Allen</td>
<td>25 May</td>
<td>John D. Young—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MITCHELL, Caliborne Ann Pritchard</td>
<td>4 Feb.</td>
<td>Benjamin Robinson—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOFFETT, Cyrus Polly Harrison</td>
<td>20 May</td>
<td>John Newell—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONKS, John Matilda Elder</td>
<td>25 Dec.</td>
<td>Wm. Booth—B</td>
<td>Father dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOORE, William Margaret Browning</td>
<td>24 Aug.</td>
<td>John D. Young—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUIR, Richard Karon Happock Vallandingham</td>
<td>9 Mar.</td>
<td>Robert Muir—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by fathers of bride and groom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULDREW, Andrew Rachel Worley</td>
<td>25 June</td>
<td>John Worley—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NICHOLS, James Margaret Jewell</td>
<td>18 May</td>
<td>James Nichols—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTFEN, Dennis Charlotte Long</td>
<td>23 Apr.</td>
<td>Mordecai Moon—B</td>
<td>Leah Moon—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERKINS, William Catherine Corman</td>
<td>26 Oct.</td>
<td>Abraham Corman—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIERCE, Jacob Barbara Sagaser</td>
<td>24 —</td>
<td>Benjamin Hardisty—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PULLIAM, Joseph Polly Dennis</td>
<td>28 Sept.</td>
<td>Ed. P. Harrison—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMEY, Will Jinny Sanders</td>
<td>8 July</td>
<td>Julius Sanders—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REDDICK, Thomas F. Elizabeth M. Carr</td>
<td>8 Aug.</td>
<td>Charlie Carr—B</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDS, Richard Judith Dykes</td>
<td>18 Sept.</td>
<td>P. Wm. Dykes—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARDSON, Samuel Q. Mary H. Harrison</td>
<td>28 Jan.</td>
<td>Samuel E. Watson—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RILEY, Christopher, Polly Vaughan</td>
<td>14 Nov</td>
<td>Robert H. McNair—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RITTER, Conrad, Hannah Bailey</td>
<td>31 Aug</td>
<td>William Bailey—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBINETT, Thomas, Rebecca Rogers</td>
<td>4 Apr</td>
<td>Henry Fy—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBINSON (or Rober- son), John, Nancy Judd</td>
<td>14 Nov</td>
<td>Henry Webster—B</td>
<td>Sary Judd—mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jacob Sechrist—W</td>
<td>Keziah Hall—mother for groom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADLER, William, Roxana Sutton</td>
<td>21 Oct</td>
<td>Oliver Sutton—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMUEL, William, Isabella Price</td>
<td>12 Oct</td>
<td>Sam’l Price</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELBY, Thomas H, Polly McDowell</td>
<td>8 Dec</td>
<td>James Shelby—B</td>
<td>John McDowell—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Polly McDowell—W</td>
<td>Polly O. Todd—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOOT, William, Jane C. Hundley</td>
<td>2 Dec</td>
<td>James Shoot—B</td>
<td>Nelson Hundley—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH, James, Susannah Bibb</td>
<td>12 Feb</td>
<td>Benjamin Bibb—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Bibb—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STOUT, David, Sally Stone</td>
<td>16 Nov</td>
<td>William Stone—B</td>
<td>Jediah Stout—father for groom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Stout—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elisha Hise—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SULLIVAN, Daniel, Rebecca Walz</td>
<td>17 Sept</td>
<td>Geo. Beamish—B</td>
<td>Frederick Walz—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAPP, Newton, Elizabeth Wallace</td>
<td>19 Feb</td>
<td>James Wallace—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAYLOR, Benjamin, Theodocia Payne</td>
<td>27 Mar</td>
<td>Nathan Payne—B</td>
<td>Henry Payne—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>John Allen—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMAS, Benedict, Nancy Smith</td>
<td>9 Oct</td>
<td>Benjamin Smith—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOMPSON, George, Mrs. Elizabeth Rose</td>
<td>22 Dec</td>
<td>William Cooper—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TODD, David, Eliza Barr</td>
<td>2 Apr</td>
<td>Robt. H. McNair—B</td>
<td>Robert Barr—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VALANDIGHAM, Asa, Nancy Reed</td>
<td>16 Mar</td>
<td>Joseph Scrugham—B</td>
<td>Robert Frier, Sr.—gr. father; her father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sam’l Reed, deceased</td>
<td>Sam’l Reed, deceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TODD, William L, Nelly Parker</td>
<td>11 Nov</td>
<td>Robt. S. Todd—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARE, George, Nancy Farguson</td>
<td>6 Oct</td>
<td>Abrm. Ferguson—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groom-Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Bondsman-Witness</td>
<td>Consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATKINS, John</td>
<td>1 Feb.</td>
<td>Thomas Bodley—B</td>
<td>Elijah Melton—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline F. Melton</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Melton—W</td>
<td>Ebin Melton—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Williamson</td>
<td></td>
<td>James Conquest—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSTER, Spencer</td>
<td>21 Oct.</td>
<td>Charles Cullen—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Cullen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSTER, Thomas</td>
<td>29 July</td>
<td>Martin Webster—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Ragan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEBSTER, Thomas</td>
<td>30 Apr.</td>
<td>James Webster—B</td>
<td>Of age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly Robinson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST, John B.</td>
<td>30 July</td>
<td>Wm. Taylor—B</td>
<td>William Murdock—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Murdock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILKERSON, Michael</td>
<td>8 Sept.</td>
<td>James Daly—B</td>
<td>Personal &amp; by parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peggy Daly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitty Palmateer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILSON, Nathan</td>
<td>28 Dec.</td>
<td>Henry Cotton—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia Cotton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WINN, James E.</td>
<td>5 Oct.</td>
<td>Adrew McCalla—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Duinchman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOODRUFF, Ezra</td>
<td>10 Nov.</td>
<td>Levi Hart—B</td>
<td>John Henry—father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patsy Henry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Concluded in June Magazine.)

MERSHON FAMILY ASSOCIATION

The Association of the Descendants of Henry Mershon (Hugenot ancestor—Henri Marshand) holds an annual all-day meeting at the Presbyterian Church Parish House, Lawrenceville, New Jersey, on the Saturday nearest to September 20, of current year. No dues are required for membership. Desire contact with previously unknown Mershons and distaff. Officers: President—Dr. Oliver F. Mershon, 2110 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Penna.; Secretary-Treasurer—Stephen L. Mershon, 20 North Rolling Road, Springfield, Penna.; Genealogist—Mrs. Irving W. Mershon, 159 Nassau Street, Princeton, N. J.
BOOK REVIEWS


To readers who are familiar with the work of the late Mr. Sweeny, it is hardly necessary to touch upon the meticulous care which has gone into the compilation of this book. The same painstaking effort that is reflected in his earlier volume, Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia, 1763-1800 is here, with even more pleasing results, since wills of this early period and this particular locality have, in addition to their genealogical value, such great historical significance.

This county is not to be confused with the present Rappahannock County, Virginia, established many years after the extinction of the original county of the name—now popularly referred to as “Old Rappahannock County.” The latter was formed in 1656 from Lancaster and abolished in 1692 by being divided into the counties of Richmond and Essex. Thus, this book covers the entire period of the county’s existence.

The wills are not briefly abstracted to show merely names, dates and relationships; but are transcribed in detail, giving the searcher an insight into the very daily life of the inhabitants of this part of colonial Tidewater Virginia. They do not comprise just those recorded in the existing will books in the courthouse at Tappahannock. Mr. Sweeny during his fifteen years’ work on this undertaking located wills in every possible place. Some were recorded in deed, order and various record books. Original wills preserved in file boxes, but not recorded, are included. Order books and other sources were examined for mention of wills, and such references fully quoted in any case where the document itself is not recorded elsewhere. In other words, this volume completely covers the field for any searcher trying to locate the will of an ancestor who lived in present Essex or Richmond counties during the period between the above named years.

An introduction by Dr. Earl G. Swem and an informative foreword both add to the book.

The limited edition of 300 is regrettable, though quite understandable considering the present costs of production. The high quality of binding, paper and other mechanical features are entirely in keeping with Mr. Sweeny’s fine treatment of his material, and libraries will be interested to note that the book was printed by J. P. Bell Company, Lynchburg, Virginia. Several plates are facsimiles of pages of wills, and one from “Rappahannock County Record No. 7, 1681-1688” shows “The Plott of New Plymouth Towne”—this being the original name of the town of Tappahannock. These reproductions add much to the book, though necessarily to the cost. However, even 300 copies in the hands of some individuals and, we hope many of the more accessible genealogical libraries, will be a boon to those interested in records of early Virginia.

This book is a fitting memorial to one who has contributed so largely to the field of genealogy and local history as did William Montgomery Sweeny, and Mrs. Sweeny is to be congratulated upon her admirable handling of his work.


This little book is a scholarly piece of work; the last of a trilogy on Park Benjamin, poet and editor, born in Demerara, British Guiana, August 14, 1809, and who died in New York City September 12, 1864. It seems most fitting that the author should round out his work in this manner, having the biography, “Park Benjamin, Poet and Editor,” and his volume, “Poems of Park Benjamin,” followed by this genealogy which, though limited in size and scope, contains a surprising amount of information.

Beginning with John Benjamin (ca. 1580-1645), from county Sussex, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, and his wife, Abigail Eddy, the line is brought down through Joseph Benjamin (ca. 1633-1704), his son, John of the third generation, and so on to Park Benjamin of the seventh generation in America. Names of children, their marriages and much data are given on the family in each generation. This information on the early generations in
Massachusetts and Connecticut, together with the immediate English background of the progenitor, makes the book valuable to any descendant of John and Abigail (Eddy) Benjamin. It may be of interest to mention here that they were ancestors of President Grover Cleveland.

The book is well indexed. It is also nicely prepared in every way, being attractively bound in cloth and boards.

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.

E-48. Wyman-Adams-Deering.—Atkins Wyman, b. 1802; d. 1858, bur. at Monmouth, Maine, was son of a sea captain whose boat was last known to be off Hatteras, 1858, and whose wife is said to have been an Adams of President John Adams line. Atkins Wyman m. 1825 Mary Deering, b. Lisbon, Maine, 1806; d. Monmouth, 1883; dau. of Samuel (John, Rogers, Thomas, Rogers) Deering, and Mercy Ricker of Sanford, Maine, b. 1778; d. 1852. Mary's bro. and sisters were John, Gideon, Elizabeth, Olive, Martha, Deborah, Almina and Susan Deering. Wanted parents of Atkins Wyman with full data. Mrs. H. J. Brown, 174 Valentine Street, West Newton, Massachusetts.

E-48. (a) Moore.—Who were parents of Alexander Moore, b. Kentucky, 1810 or 1811, m. Abigail — b. Tennessee, 1811; and of Thomas Moore, b. Kentucky, 1805, wife Elizabeth —, b. Tennessee, 1815. They got land in Jefferson Co., West Virginia, Martha Stickney, b. 9 Apr. 1822, m. 9 Apr. 1842, Martin Boykin m. a Burwell, or the granddau. of a Burwell, or the granddau. of a Burwell, or the granddau. of a Burwell. Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 302, Pecos, Texas.


E-48. Corbitt-Bird.—Samuel Corbitt m. 28 Jan. 1798, Beadie Bird. Wish dates and places of birth and death of Samuel Corbitt, with parents and their data. He was reported living with son, Johnson, in 1840. Also want Beadie's parents, dates and residence; when and where was she born? (Miss) Maxine M. Linton, 1726 W. Maricopa Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

E-48. Saunders-Stickney.—Ebenezer Saunders b. 11 Jan. 1754, m. at Charles City Co., West Virginia, Martha Stickney, b. 9 Apr. 1763. Children: Ebenezer, Asa Lewis, Anna, Hosea, Joshua, Roxana, Elia, Joel, Fanny, Jeremiah and Allen. Was he in the Revolutionary War? Was he the son, Ebenezer, named in will of Edward Saunders, dated 27 Sept. 1783,Brunswick Co.? Would like date and place of his death. Also, wish parents of Martha Stickney, with date, especially any Revolutionary service of her father. Mrs. Wm. B. Gregg, 3710 So. M Street, Tacoma 8, Washington.


E-48. (a) Crawford.—Col. John Crawford moved from Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania, to the Waxhaw Settlement, Chester Dist., S. C. in 1765; had sons Robert, Joseph and James, who m. Jennet (or Jane) Hutchinson. Who was Col. John Crawford's wife? (b) Springer-Wilson-Painter-Bender.—Carl Springer, b. Stockholm, Sweden, 1658; d. Wilmington, Dela., 1738; later took name of Charles Christopher Springer. Peter Springer, b. 1721, said to have been father of George, b. 1740, who m. Catherine Wilson. They lived in one of the Carolinas; but he left will in Virginia, naming dau., Catherine, who m. John Henry Painter of Bender. Wish proof of wives of above Springers, with any possible information on line. Mrs. John F. McKinney, 327 South Avenue, Springfield 3, Missouri.

E-48. (a) McWhirter-Brevard.—Want dates of birth, death and marriage of John Brevard, with same for his wife, Jane McWhirter. Also, wish names and data for her parents, brothers and sisters. (b) Boykin-Burwell.—Btwn. 1755 and 1780 a Boykin m. a Burwell, or the granddau. of a Burwell. (Was this in N. C.?—Ed.) Wanted dates of birth, death and marriage of both parties. Mrs. Henry E. Beard, 1506 Lyttleton Street, Camden, S. C.

E-48. Atkinson-Jordan-Harris.—Samuel Washington Atkinson, m. abt. 1818, Nancy Jordan (or Jourdan) b., 12 Mar. 1798, whose mother, an Applewhite, had been b. in S. C. The Atkins.men lived in Mississippi in 1830, later moving to Texas. Their dau., Amanda Caroline, b. Mississippi, 1822, m. in 1842, Sidon Harris Harris, b. Tennessee, 1820. This couple lived in Lauderdale Co., Tenn. in 1850, later moving to Texas. Wish parents of Nancy Jordan, with all data; also parents of Sidon Harris Harris. Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 302, Pecos, Texas.

E-48. (a) Harper-French-Floyd.—Turner Harper lived in Garrard Co., Kentucky in 1825; his wife was Mary French. Wish dates, locations, etc., etc.
parents and full data on both. Would also like to exchange data on early Kentucky Floyd families with anyone interested.

(b) Morrow.—Samuel Morrow, lived in South Carolina during Revolutionary War; his son Alex, lived and died in Pulaski Co., Kentucky. Want name and data on wife of Samuel Morrow. (Miss) Bertha Floyd Stephens, Bolckow, Missouri.

E-'48. (a) Memister-Chivers.—Stephen Memister, b. England, abt. 1812; d. Marcy, 1806. They came to America in 1849. Would appreciate hearing from Memister or Chivers descendants and securing information on above couple (grandparents of querist) and their parents.

(b) Bakus-Talcott.—Joshua Backus, b. 9 Jan. 1789; had brother Talcott; they were sons of Ebenezer Backus and his 3rd wife, Elizabeth Talcott. Joshua believed to have moved to or near Batavia, Genesee Co., N. Y., and to have been interested in the second Holland Purchase. Wish to learn more about Joshua for family reasons, names, and place of births, deaths, marriages of Peter and wife, Mary Ann. Mrs. Ethel Hubbard Gregg, 3710 South M Street, Tacoma 8, Washington.

E-'48. Hubbard.—Peter Hubbard m. Agnes —. Wish her name, all their children, with data, and any information leading back to immigrant ancestors. Their son, Peter, of Cheraw District, S. C., was Revol. Conary soldier, under Marion; m. 1778, Mary Ann; children—John, William, Peter, Francis, David, Manoah, Nancy, Caty, Eli, Philip, James Trustram, Lucy Ann—all b. Montgomery Co., Tenn. Want dates and place of births, deaths, marriages of Peter and wife, Mary Ann. Mrs. Ethel Hubbard Gregg, 3710 South M Street, Tacoma 8, Washington.

E-'48. (a) Eversull-Rodgers.—Martin Eversull (Eversole) b. prob. nr. Harpers Ferry, Virginia; d. at Morning Sun, Iowa, after 1860; m. Eunice Rodgers, who is bur. at Gibbs, Adair Co., Missouri. Children: Frank, b. 1832; Katherine, b. 1834; Sophia, m. John Cornelius; Ezekiel, b. 1841; Mark Ser; d. Kirkville, Mo.; Sally, m. John Kuder. Martin Eversull said to have lived nr. Cincinnati at one time. Wanted his parents and those of Eunice Rodgers.

(b) Eversull-Milhorn.—Katherine Eversull, b. Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1834; d. 5 Sept. 1905 and is bur. at same place; m. Lemuel Milhorn (Milhorne-Milhoan), b. Mt. Pleasant, 26 June 1835; d. at Muscatine, Iowa, 12 Aug. 1912; his known bros. were Joseph and John Milhorn. Wanted Milhorn ancestry and data. Mrs. Meinard A. Schur, 2866 Kensington Drive, San Diego 4, California.

E-'48. (a) Holbrooks.—Wanted parents of Jesse Holbrooks, b. Goochland Co., Virginia, 1764. Was he son of Samuel of Goochland Co., or Samuel Holbrooks of Massachusetts?

(b) Glover.—Wanted parents of William Glover, b. Prince Georges Co., Maryland, 1760. Mrs. Naomi McLaren, Pershing Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia.

E-'48. Wilkinson-Abernathy.—Wanted parents of the following: Elisha Wilkinson, b. Sussex Co., Virginia 1763; Tignal Abernathy, who d. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia 1808. Mrs. C. A. Wells, 122 West Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

E-'48. (a) Isbell.—Desire information on early Isbells of Virginia, especially John and William of King & Queen Co., abt. 1720.

(b) Wells.—Wanted data on Samuel and Andrew Wells of Savannah, Ga. and Charleston, S. C.—both were "Liberty Boys." Mrs. E. W. Posse, 107 W. Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

E-'48. Meanley-Moss.—Wished parents of the following: Richard Meanley of St. Peters Parish, New Kent Co., Va. in 1767; John Moss, who d. Goochland Co., Va., 1785—was he son of Robert of Goochland Co., who d. 1729, or of Samuel, who quit rent roll of New Kent Co. 1704? Mrs. Luther Isbell, 107 W. Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

E-'48. Bittinger.—Jacob, son of Michael & Elizabeth Bittinger (or Bittenger) served in Revolutionary War, York Co. (Penna. Militia, 6th Regt., Capt. Long; dau. Elizabeth, b. 17 Mar. 1815, m. George Hollabaugh. His will was recorded 9 Sept. 1864, Book G, p. 59, Adams Co. Can anyone furnish his birth date? Mrs. Ethel Hollabaugh Niemarm, 1319 North 10th Street, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

E-'48. (a) Pressley-Preston-Presson.—Wanted information on John Pressly, or his descendants; he signed petition, 1746, to set off new parish of Timberlane from Kingston and Chester. Ref.: Memorial of Hampstead, N. Y., by Noyes, Vol. 1, p. 7. Also, was witness in Chester, 1755.

(b) Carr-Karr.—Wanted marriage record of published intention of Jacob Carr, middle or late 1760's. Ottie Y. Lee, 423 South Gee Street, Tacoma 3, Washington.


E-'48. Zane-Fink.—William, son of Isaac Zane, was b. Moorefield, Virginia (now W. Va.) 1754; d. 1816. He was one of the famous Zane brothers who settled in Zanesville, Ohio; one of whom m. in 1777, Myoorah, dau. of Trake, Wyandotte Indian Chief (which bro. not clear in query.—Ed.). William Zane had son, William A. Zane, b. 1839 (?); d. Wheeling, W. Va., 1895; m. Caroline V. Fink, b. 21 Nov. 1820; d. Wheeling, 1880. Their children were: Lilly, Florence V., William, Charles. Mrs. Max R. Capper, 910 Augusta Avenue, Elgin, Illinois.

E-'48. Phillips-Lovell.—George Phillips, b. in Virginia 1758; d. in Georgia 1849; m. in Louisa Co., Va., 1790, Sarah Lovell. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Wish information on his bros. and sisters and his ancestry; also the same for Sarah Lovell. (Miss) E. Pearl Phillips, 527 North Springfield Street, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

E-'48. (a) Lewis-Copeland.—Gabriel Lewis, b. abt. 1790; m. Mary Copeland, b. 1804; d. Stewart Co., Georgia, 1857. They lived in Greene Co., Georgia, and had 5 children. Mary m. (2) Hightower and moved to Stewart Co. Want ancestry of both Gabriel & Mary (Copeland) Lewis, with any Revolutionary service in either line.

(b) Smith-Lamar.—Nathaniel H. Smith, b. 1790; d. 1833; m. in 1812, Fanny, dau. of James Lamar. Nathaniel H. Smith was exec. of his father-in-law’s will in Putnam Co., Georgia, 1819. Want dates and places of birth and death for both Nathaniel H. Smith and his wife, Fanny. Mrs. George H. Connell, 697 Lee Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

E-'48. Weston-Wetherall.—James Weston, Revolutionary soldier of New Braintree, Massachusetts and Peru, Clinton Co., N. Y., m. 1784, Sarah Wetherell. Who were her parents; how was she related to Samson Wetherell, Revolutionary soldier of New Braintree? C. Hutchinson, 246 North Orange, Glendale 3, California.

E-'48. Bruce-Beal.—Jonathan Bruce m. Swanzy, New Hampshire, 18 Sept. 1788, Catherine Beal. Wanted dates and places of birth for both, as well as their parents with data. Mrs. Christine Bruce Wilson, 41 Massachusetts Ave., Lakeport, New Hampshire.

E-'48. Lackey.—Would like to hear from descendants of Amos Burrel Lackey, Sr., b. in Virginia or North Carolina abt. 1775. Walter F. Lackey, 1920 Hardy Street, Independence, Missouri.

Answers

Answers should be concise 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.

B-'48. Gaines-Broadus.—According to data collected by Mrs. Sudie Rucker Wood and contained in “Wood Collection of Virginia Families” in D.A.R. Library, Richard & Elizabeth (Broadus) Gaines had 5 children: 1. Margaret, m. Orr; 2. Elizabeth, m. Clay; 3. Catherine (Caty), m. Rossan; 4. Sally, m. 1807, Richard Fleming Rucker of Culpeper Co., Va.; 5. Richard—probably the father of Polly Pendleton Gaines, mentioned as a gr.-dau. in his father’s will. These children were all named in Richard Gaines’ will, Culpeper Co., written 4 Feb. 1807; proved 16 Feb. 1807. The will of his father, James Gaines, was proved in Culpeper Co., 20 March 1786; and that of his mother, Mary (Pendleton) Gaines, was proved in Madison Co. 24 March 1803. Since they were not married until abt. 1730, the dates given in query, 1717-1803, would seem to refer to Mary (Pendleton) Gaines, rather than to her son Richard.—John Frederick Dorman, III, 1 Hill Top Court, Louisville 8, Kentucky.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organization—October 11, 1890)
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1947-48

President General
MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BRYNE, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General
MRS. JAMES B. PATTON
1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio

2nd Vice President General
MRS. FRANK EDGAR LEE
415 7th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

3rd Vice President General
MRS. HOWARD A. LATTING
15 Oak Ave., Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.

MISS KATHARINE MATTHIES, 59 West St., Seymour, Conn.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1948)

MRS. WILLIAM STARK TOMPKINS
116 Hanover St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

MRS. HENRY WALLACE TOWNSEND
7 East 65th St., Kansas City, Mo.

(MRS. J. HAROLD GRIMES
739 E. Washington St., Martinsville, Ind.

MRS. FREDERICK BREWSTER INGRAM
1822 Bennett Ave., Dallas, Texas

MRS. LEROY FOGG HUSSEY
20 Bangor St., Augusta, Maine

(MRS. J. HAROLD GRIMES
739 E. Washington St., Martinsville, Ind.

MRS. FREDERICK BREWSTER INGRAM
1822 Bennett Ave., Dallas, Texas

MRS. LEROY FOGG HUSSEY
20 Bangor St., Augusta, Maine

MRS. T. FREDERICK CHASE
209 Point St., Providence, R. I.

MRS. JAMES BROOKS VAUGHN
Castletown, S. Dak.

MRS. DAVID E. FRENCH
2126 Reid Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

(MRS. T. FREDERICK CHASE
209 Point St., Providence, R. I.

MRS. JAMES BROOKS VAUGHN
Castletown, S. Dak.

MRS. DAVID E. FRENCH
2126 Reid Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

MRS. HERBERT E. MCQUESTEN
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

(MRS. T. FREDERICK CHASE
209 Point St., Providence, R. I.

MRS. JAMES BROOKS VAUGHN
Castletown, S. Dak.

MRS. DAVID E. FRENCH
2126 Reid Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

(MRS. HERBERT E. MCQUESTEN
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

MRS. LEOPH CONN
310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.

MRS. BRUCE D. REYNOLDS

MRS. HERBERT E. MCQUESTEN
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

(MRS. LEOPH CONN
310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.

MRS. BRUCE D. REYNOLDS

MRS. HERBERT E. MCQUESTEN
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

MRS. ROBERT KEENE ARNOLD, Versailles, Ky.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. EDWIN STANTON LAMMERS
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. JOHN T. GARDNER
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. REX HAYS RHODES
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Treasurer General
MRS. REX HAYS RHODES
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Registrar General
MRS. ROBERT KEENE ARNOLD, Versailles, Ky.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. JOHN T. GARDNER
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. REX HAYS RHODES
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Treasurer General
MRS. REX HAYS RHODES
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. MILLARD T. SISLER, 301 Wagner Road, Morgantown, W. Va.

[ 399 ]
National Board of Management—Continued
State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1948-1949

ALABAMA
State Regent—Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Scottsboro.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thomas L. Moore, Randolph St., Eufaula.

ALASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Robert Layton, Box 827, Fairbanks.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ethel Davis, P. O. Box 1263, Fairbanks.

ARIZONA
State Regent—Mrs. Roland M. James, 810 N. 5th Ave., Tucson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James B. Bethel, 101 Murphy Drive, Prescott.

ARKANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Frank Cenic, Arkadelphia.
State Regent—Mrs. Louis N. Fraizer, Magnolia Farm, Jonesboro.

CALIFORNIA
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, 607 Cabrillo Ave., Stanford University.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, 213 14th St., Santa Monica.

COLORADO
State Regent—Mrs. Charlie Crockett, 316 W. 9th St., Pueblo.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Eugene B. Putnam, 2074 Albion St., Denver 7.

CONNECTICUT
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Harold Welch, Brewer Rd., Mt. Carmel.

DELAWARE
State Regent—Mrs. Glenn S. Skinner, 74 Amstel St., Newark.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Glenn S. King, North Union St., Smyrna.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State Regent—Mrs. David L. Wells, 4455 Qua St., N. W., Washington 7.

FLORIDA
State Regent—Mrs. David M. Wright, Route 21, Box 179, Bartow.

GEORGIA
State Regent—Mrs. Y. Harris Yarbrough, Milledgeville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Leonard D. Wallack, Madison.

HAWAII
State Regent—Mrs. Reginald Wm. Carter, 2266 Makiki Heights Dr., Honolulu 21.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. John Edgar Walker, Box 83, Pompano, Fla.

IDAHO
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Paul C. Feddersen, Box 29, Kellogg.

ILLINOIS
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Edward Mauzy, 842 Garfield St., Aurora.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Manford E. Cox, 715 N. Cross St., Robinson.

INDIANA
State Regent—Mrs. Fumal Burns, 608 Bond St., North Manchester.

IOWA
State Regent—Mrs. Eunice Hawley, 1654 East St., Grinnell.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Buhl D. Elliott, 311 N. Market St., Oakland.

KANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Green Haven, Route 22, Derby.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank J. Kambech, 1904 Harrison St., Topeka.

KENTUCKY
State Regent—Dr. Winona Stevins Jones, 448 W. 3rd St., Lexington.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, Harrodsburg.

LOUISIANA
State Regent—Mrs. John N. Fresh, New Iberia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James C. Linner, 216 K St., Monroe.

MAINE
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Locke, Delano Park, Cape Elizabeth.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edward F. Merrill, 149 Madison St., Skowhegan.

MARYLAND

MASSACHUSETTS
State Regent—Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, 1016 Orchard Ave., Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Clyde Robbins, RFD #2, Tracy.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Ray Jones, 4953 Lyndale Ave., South, Minneapolis 9.

MISSISSIPPI
State Regent—Mrs. Edward C. Brewer, 435 W. 2nd St., Clarksdale.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry A. Alexander, Box 711, Grenada.

MISSOURI
State Regent—Mrs. William J. Boyd, RFD #2, St. Joseph.
State Vice Regent—Miss Inez Martin Wolfe, Ambassador Hotel, 3550 Broadway, Kansas City.

MONTANA
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas E. Luebben, 924 S. Pacific, Dillon.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James Hill Morrow, Moore.

NEBRASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Byron K. Worrell, 1925 E St., Lincoln 8.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. W. P. Venable, c/o Consumers Power Co., Columbus.

NEVADA
State Regent—Mrs. F. C. Baily, 1229 Relaton St., Reno.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thad Holcomb, 779 California Ave., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State Regent—Mrs. David W. Anderson, 523 Bowcon St., Manchester.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. J. Wendell Kimmell, 44 Elm St., Lancaster.

NEW JERSEY
State Regent—Mrs. Palmer Martin Wyan, 6000 Pacific Ave., Wildwood Crest.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ralph Weller Greenlaw, 190 W. Englewood Ave., Englewood.

NEW MEXICO
State Regent—Mrs. Harry F. Ashwell, 440 N. Hermosa, Albuquerque.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. J. F. Maddox, Box EE, Hobbs.

NEW YORK
State Regent—Mrs. James Grant Page, 439 Brookville Rd., Brookville.
State Vice Regent—Miss Thelma LeBar Brown, 214 S. Clinton St., Olean.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Regent—Miss Gertrude Sprague Carraway, 7 Broad St., New Bern.
State Vice Regent—Miss Mary Virginia Horns, 206 Green St., Wadesboro.
NORTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Harry J. Wickersham, 21 Sixth Ave., Dickinson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. O. A. Stevens, 1110 Tenth St.,
Fargo.

OHIO
State Regent—Mrs. Frank O. McMillan, 518 W. Market St., Akron.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl H. Faggett, 524 W. Cherry St.,
Canton.

OKLAHOMA
State Regent—Mrs. Virginia Brown, Cedar Lake Route #2, Oklahoma City.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry L. Whitesett, 1209 E. Broadway, Enid.

OREGON
State Regent—Mrs. A. W. McKeown, Route #2, Box 101, Hood River.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Robert Hyslop, 544 N. 7th St.,
Corvallis.

PENNSYLVANIA
State Regent—Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, 4405 Schooley Farms Terrace, Pittsburgh.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thomas Lee, 1 Lothian Pl.,
Philadelphia 28.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
State Regent—Mrs. Mabel R. Carlson, 1223 N. Sweetzer Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.
State Vice Regent—

RHODE ISLAND
State Regent—Mrs. Louis Oliver, 106 Blackstone Blvd., Providence 6.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, 35 Friendly Rd., Cranston.

SOUTH CAROLINA
State Regent—Mrs. Henry Jackson Munnerlyn, 506 W. Main, Bennettsville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Byron Whram, Williamson.

SOUTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. A. F. Schwanerbeer, 305 E. 5th Ave., Mitchell.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, Custer.

TENNESSEE
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas Francis Hudson, 76 Clark Pl., Memphis.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. T. J. Borman, Observatory Dr., Nashville.

TEXAS
State Regent—Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, 3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, 710 W. Washington Ave., Shreveport.

UTAH
State Regent—Mrs. E. A. Hall, 532 Center St., Salt Lake City.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. William H. Logan, 2807 Fowler Ave.,
Ogden.

VERMONT
State Regent—Mrs. Edwin A. Morse, Randolph.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Richard G. Southgate, 67 Maple St.,
White River Junction.

VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Box 92, Salem.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Duncan, 218 S. Fairfax St.,
Alexandria.

WASHINGTON
State Regent—Mrs. Daniel Roy Swem, 1016 36th St., No.
Seattle.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clare R. Dooler, 3523 Federal Ave., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Harry J. Smith, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Alexander Keith Mclellan, Sr.,
Box 28, Huntington.

WISCONSIN
State Regent—Mrs. Leland H. Barnes, 841 S. 3rd St.,
Wisconsin Rapids.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl M. Hale, 124 Park Pl.,
Eau Claire.

WYOMING
State Regent—Mrs. Fred Samuel Holtz, 1007 Sheridan St.,
Laramie.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Isabel Jane Huling, 421 B St.,
Rock Springs.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. Grace L. H. Boisreaux 9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.
Mrs. Russell William Magma 178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.
Mrs. William A. Becker 603 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr. 53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.
Mrs. William H. Pouch 155 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge 1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Honorary Vice Presidents General

Mrs. William Butterworth, 1923 Millcrest, Moline, Illinois.
Mrs. Charles Beach Booth, 1938 2060 Oak St., South Pasadena, California.
Mrs. James D. Crammier, 1939 3128 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne 6, Ind.
Mrs. William Vaughan, 1940 906 Main St., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Mrs. Frances M. Dick, 1941 "Dunmovin," Cambridge, Md.
Mrs. Thomas J. Macdonald, 1942 Pickens, South Carolina.
Mrs. Harriet Doreen Sheppard, 1943 117 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.
Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, 1943 Humboldt, Iowa.
Mrs. Kent Hamilton, 1944 2317 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
National Chairmen of National Committees

Advancement of American Music.................................Mrs. CHARLES F. PEACE, Round Bay, Severna Park, Md.
American Indians..................................................Mrs. LOUIS J. O'KEEFE, Fairfax Hotel, Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.
Americanism..........................................................Mrs. CHARLES R. CONRAD, 954 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill.
Approved Schools.....................................................Miss EUNICE S. GIBSON, 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund..............................Mrs. MARIE R. CARMAN, Foreign Liquidation Commission, APO 900
Conservation........................................................Charles A. CHRISTIAN, Christie Ranch, San Fernando, Calif.
Correct Use of the Flag............................................Mrs. MAURICE C. TURNER, 3820 Gilman Ave., Dallas, Texas.
Credentials..........................................................Miss WILLIAM H. ERWIN, 821 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage..........................Mrs. ROY C. BOWYER, 4415 39th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine................Mrs. LAFAVETTE LAVAN PORTER (600 Ridge Ave., Greensville, Ind.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship....................................Mrs. ROY JAMES FRIERSON (3412 Gables Court, Tampa, Fla.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
D. A. R. Museum....................................................Miss LUCILE RAYNES, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
D. A. R. Student Loan Fund......................................Miss HOWARD B. GORHAM, 380 Lloyd Ave., Providence 6, R. I.
Ellis Island-Angel Island..........................................Mrs. T. H. NAPLES (8 Vine Street, Montevallo, Ala.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Genealogical Records..............................................Mrs. H. J. DUNAVANT, 1040 Queens Rd., Myers Park, Charlotte 7, N. C.
Girl Home Makers......................................................Mrs. FRANK C. LOWE, 400 Allen St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Insignia.................................................................Mrs. LEE CLINTON, 1322 S. Guthrie Ave., Tulsa, Okla.
Junior American Citizens.........................................Miss MARY HELEN NORTH, 1512 N. Meridian St., Apt. 8, Indianapolis 2, Ind.
Junior Membership...................................................Miss LEONARDO G. MARTIN (412 E. 2nd St., Chattanooga 3, Tenn.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Membership....................................................................Miss JULIAN Y. TALMAGE, 1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
National Defense......................................................Miss CYRUS G. MARTIN (412 E. 2nd St., Chattanooga 3, Tenn.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Press Relations.........................................................Miss HENRY RALSTON HILL, 349 Buckingham Dr., Indianapolis 8, Ind.
Radio.................................................................Miss DOROTHY FRANCES WRIGHT, 40 S. Clinton Ave., Trenton 9, N. J.
Resolutions.............................................................Miss ROY V. SHWERZER, Aachen, Kansas.
Transportation.........................................................Mrs. JOHN BAYLEY O'BRIEN, 25 Parkview Ave., Bronxville 8, N. Y.

Administrative Committees

Executive...............................................................Mrs. ROSSON C. O'BRYNE, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Finance.......................................................................Miss LAURA CLARE COOK (172 Hillsdale St., Hillsdale, Mich.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Auditing....................................................................Miss HELEN M. MACKIN (413 N. Broadway, Salem, Ill.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Printing....................................................................Miss KATHARINE MATTHEWS (59 West St., Seymour, Conn.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Buildings and Grounds..............................................Mrs. DAVID D. CALDWELL (3442 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
Art Critics.................................................................Mrs. MARGUERITE JAMES, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.
Personnel.................................................................Mrs. REE HAYS RHOADES, 3228 Cleveland Ave., Washington, D. C.
Advisory Committee..................................................Miss C. F. JACOBSEN, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.
D. A. R. Handbook.....................................................Mrs. JAMES B. PATTON, 1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.
Parliamentarian........................................................Mrs. HAMPTON FLEMING, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.

Chairmen of Special Committees

Revision of the By-Laws.............................................Mrs. OSMOND D. HEAVENRICH, 1504 Greenwood Ave., Jackson, Mich.
Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge.................................................................Mrs. WILLIAM C. LANCASTER, 531 Roosevelt Ave., York, Pa.
Units Outside U. S.....................................................Mrs. BRUCE D. REYNOLDS, 1702 Burnley Ave., Charlottesville, Va.
The National Metropolitan Bank
of Washington
WASHINGTON, D. C.
C. F. JACOBSEN, President
Oldest National Bank in the
District of Columbia

1814—134 years old—1948
15th Street—Opposite United States Treasury

COMPLETE BANKING
AND
TRUST SERVICE

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Truly Symbolic of
Traditional Meaning

NEWMAN CAST
BRONZE MARKERS

Chapters throughout the
U. S. A. approve these
markers for their adher-
ence to quality standards.
Hand-chased; hand-
finished.

LAY MEMBER MARKERS
7 X 10¾"

Complete with pointed stakes or stone bolts:
One only ........................ $6.00
Six ................................ each 5.50
Twelve or more .................. each 5.25

Additional nameplates:
Daughter’s name only ................ $4.50
Chapter inscription (illustrated) ... 5.50

RIGHT NOW . . . please send for FREE
brochure on Grave and Historic Site Markers
and Memorial Tablets.

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC.
674 W. 4th St.
Cincinnati 3, Ohio

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE
WITH CITED AUTHORITY"
(American and Foreign)
BY
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Continuing a half century of work in Family Research,
Costs of Arms. Privately Printed Volumes
Under the direction of M. M. LEWIS

Publisher of the Quarterly "AMERICANA"—Illustrated
One of the Leading Historical and Genealogical Magazines
Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts
of the United States

THIS MAGAZINE IS FROM OUR PRESSES

Judd & Detweiler, Inc.
Printers and Publishers

NO PRINTING JOB TOO SMALL
NONE TOO LARGE

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE
WASHINGTON 2 • D C
Sweet Dreams...

Simple formula for treating the whole household to refreshing sleep: on every bed, soft-white, wonderfully wearable, washable, restful THOMASTON Sheets.

Ask for THOMASTON SHEETS at your favorite store—
a quality for every purse and purpose.