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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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* Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, presented to Ensign Harry Augustus Davenport III, a graduate of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut, the Daughters of the American Revolution award for excellence in theoretical and practical navigation.
The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

WITH the advent of September, Daughters return with renewed enthusiasm to the organized activity and application of a new Society year. The inspiration inevitable with the turning of a fresh page upon which to write the record distinguishes the month. I wish to sound a clarion call to service as we avail ourselves of the opportunities opening for us as we apply a vigor and energy naturally resulting from the vacation period and its diversions.

When we mention September, wholly without any prompting we contemplate Constitution Day, and the patriotic significance of such occasion, but even before this thought engages our attention, we instinctively become conscious of the opening of our schools and colleges and the happy and oftentimes carefree gathering of our young people to our thousands of centers of education. In such an atmosphere it seems the most natural thing in the world to contemplate the functions of our Junior American Citizens Committee.

This Committee goes into every place where there are children—schools, playgrounds, community centers, settlement houses, churches, reform schools, orphanages. It starts clubs to promote citizenship and patriotism, and is one of the most important of our organization because it reaches all children of every nationality, race, color or creed, rich or poor. Statistically, it numbers 8,322 clubs and 259,127 members at the last counting.

At this day and hour in this chaotic era our children are going through a crisis and need our guidance in citizenship and patriotism as never before. Subversive groups are all about us, reaching our youth through many different kinds of basically subversive social, cultural and sports clubs linked so cunningly with Moscow. As a patriotic society, would not the month of September when our children return en masse to school, be both an excellent and appropriate time, in charting our Chapter activities for the year just upon us, to replace a fair portion of our cultural and social activities with concentration upon our youth? For what good is a past without a future, and can one deny that our children are our future?

I fear that you will find me frequently, in these highly prized chats of ours, making reference, even if it be but for a moment, to the new building being undertaken in addition to the Administration Building upon the instruction of the 1948 Continental Congress by an overwhelming vote. You will no doubt have learned from other sources, that Mrs. Russell William Magna, originally named Chairman of the Promotion Committee, returned from her South American trip seriously ill, and at the request of her physician she has relinquished all organization responsibilities for some time to come. You have further learned, no doubt, of the designation of Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, of Charleston, West Virginia, to succeed. Let me assure you that Mrs. Magna's approval and enthusiasm continue unabated, and we expect to profit from the richness of her experience, as the project moves ahead.

Estella A. O'Byrne
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Autumn and Winter Forecasts

The month of September witnesses the saddening departure of summer but gaily colored autumn will soon be upon us and then the return to serious work.

Before we embark upon state and chapter activities, I would like to call your attention to a few suggestions and requirements in connection with your Magazine, particularly for the benefit of those who have more recently assumed office.

Personally I regard State Conference and chapter reports as one of its most important features, so in order to incorporate as many as possible in each issue it is necessary to set up and then to abide by a few general rules which will here bear repetition.

Again I must beg you not to send us newspaper clippings descriptive of events. The printers will not accept them and with all of our heavy office work, we do not have time to copy them; nor do we want to take the responsibility of picking and choosing the items of interest.

And those last three words bring up another important point. In compiling your reports, please omit as many extraneous matters as possible and confine yourselves to facts for they are what make for general interest to the readers. Long lists of names take up valuable space and while the State or Chapter Regent has the natural desire to give her hard working committee members due credit, she is thereby unconsciously excluding other reports which are being held in the files for publication.

Perhaps the best illustration I can make is to quote from a letter recently received from a loyal and interested member:

"The D. A. R. Magazine means so much to me. Perhaps you would like to know just what I find most helpful. It is the accounts of chapter meetings from all over our country, I find it so interesting and helpful to read how chapters in California or New Mexico carry out their meetings. Often there will be some useful hint which can be used to advantage here in Connecticut. Then again, there are accounts in which we find other states doing about the same as we do and it seems to bring us all closer together."

The long established rule is that State Conference reports must be confined to eight hundred words and chapter reports to three hundred. It is to be expected that the large states must have some latitude; also the chapters in cases where important events have taken place, such, for instance, as the celebration of a golden anniversary. Please send in your reports promptly in order that the earliest possible publication may be assured. Events which were held when the snow was falling just don't seem so readable when the thermometer registers eighty degrees in the shade.

One of the most pleasant experiences of the past year has been the kind commendation and approval of the general articles which have appeared in the Magazine. Those, I am sure, you wish to have continued and if so you must be willing to help allot space to these articles, most of which have been graciously contributed by men and women occupying high positions in this country.

Parenthetically, I might add that some of the very nicest letters I have received came from the "D. A. R. husbands," for which I am most grateful. When a member writes in that she reads the Magazine from cover to cover, I am very happy but when the male contingent of the family expresses approval of the content—well, that is something else again.

In this connection I wish to draw your attention to the special series of articles by Mr. Herbert G. Moore which are now being run on the subject of colonial schools and colleges. The editorial idea was to show the wisdom and foresight of the Founding Fathers in establishing these institutions of learning in order that the oncoming generations might be prepared to carry on intelligently and faithfully those concepts of true Americanism upon which this great country of ours was founded. Mr. Moore is endeavoring to stress that thought in each article.

In closing, might I suggest to State and Chapter Regents that they personally approve all reports before they are sent in? Inaccuracies—unintentional, of course—are apt to creep in which could thus be avoided. It is the sincere desire to make the Magazine valuable to you in your work and interesting as well by the selection of articles bearing upon the important problems of the day in the hope that some of them, together with the President General's message, may be read at chapter meetings. But your cooperation is necessary in order that your publication fulfills its obliged mission.

Grace L. H. Brosseau, Editor.
Electors and the Electoral College Must Go

BY HON. EDWARD GOSSETT

United States Representative from Texas

THE Government of the United States is by all odds the biggest and most important business in the world. When a young Nation, we could muddle through more easily and could make mistakes with less injury than we can today. We have now come of age. Our domestic and foreign responsibilities are staggering. Unless we make democracy work at home, we have little chance of teaching it abroad.

There is an old facetious and vulgar saying that “God looks after sailors, drunks and the United States of America.” God has been good to us indeed, but He may not always smile upon us. In the matter of reform, we are often like the Irishman who refused to repair his roof when the sun was shining.

There is at least one major repair job that should be made before our structure of Government is seriously impaired—before some storm blows our house down. This job is to abolish electors and the electoral college and to substitute an honest and democratic method of electing Presidents.

This subject is by no means new. In fact, it is as old as the Government itself. Many resolutions to this effect have been introduced in the Congress from time to time. In the Seventy-second and Seventy-third Congresses, House committees unanimously reported such resolutions, of which Congressman Lea, of California was the author. In 1934, the Senate twice voted on a proposal by Senator Norris to do away with electors. The first vote was 42 yeas to 24 nays, and the next vote was 52 yeas to 29 nays. In both cases the necessary two-thirds vote was lacking. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution in 1941 providing for the election of Presidents by direct popular vote. He has again introduced such a resolution in this Congress.

Under the existing system, as you know, no citizen has ever been permitted to vote directly for a President. In fact, under our present system, the votes of millions of our citizens do not count in the final tally. We elect the most important officer of our Government through a hocus-pocus method called the electoral college. We vote for electors, who in turn, through a dubious, confused, and technical procedure, vote for one of the candidates for President. The candidate who receives the greatest number of popular votes in a particular state gets all of the electoral votes of that particular State, each State having a number of electoral votes equal to the number of its members in the Congress. If no candidate gets a majority of the electoral votes of the Nation, the issue is then thrown into the Congress to be decided among the high three candidates.

The several resolutions now pending before our Judiciary Committee would do simply this: Abolish the electors and the electoral college and provide that one vote directly for the candidate of his choice for President and Vice President. We retain the electoral vote however.

Under the proposed reform, New York would still have 47 electoral votes, Pennsylvania 35, Texas 23, and so forth. We would not tamper with or change the relative voting strength of the States or the States’ absolute control of the franchise and of elections. These matters would be left to local State sovereignty and responsibility. However, a candidate would get a proportion of the electoral vote of each State in the exact ratio with his popular vote. In other words, if the Republican candidate received 33 1/3 percent of the popular vote in Texas, he would get 33 1/3 percent of our 23 electoral votes. You would have a direct vote on the President in terms of electoral votes. The count becomes a matter of exact mathematics. The high man wins.

Let us examine a little history of the
electoral college system and see how badly it has worked. The men who wrote the Constitution, while being good and great men as a rule, and men of wisdom, were by no means commoners. There were no farmers or small artisans among them. They were the aristocracy of the day. They distrusted and some even despised, the popular will. How to select a President was perhaps the most confusing issue to be decided by them.

A dozen different plans were proposed and several plans agreed upon at one time or another, then changed. In the Virginia plan, the Pinckney plan, and the New Jersey plan, provision was made for the election of a President by the national legislature. No one seriously suggested a direct vote for President. George Mason even said that such a thing would be "as unnatural as it would be to refer to a trial of colors to a blind man." Some suggestions were made that the chief executive be elected by the governors of the States. Finally, it was Hamilton's compromise plan that was written into the finished document.

Our eighteenth century elders envisioned electors as men of great wisdom and intelligence who would meet together and select the best fitted individuals in the country to be the President and the Vice President; the man receiving the greatest number of electoral votes was to be President, the one running second high-to be Vice President. They did not anticipate the creation and growth of political parties, nor did they foresee any of the procedures to which resort was subsequently made.

Almost immediately the idea backfired. In the very first Presidential contest in 1800, Jefferson, the man intended for President, and Burr, the man intended for Vice President, turned up with a tie vote in the electoral college. The matter was then thrown into the House of Representatives for a decision. Bickering and bitterness resulted, and had Burr exerted himself in the premises, he doubtless would have been selected President. Almost immediately the Congress submitted to the States, and the States ratified, the twelfth amendment to the Constitution which provided that electors should vote for a President and a Vice President. This cured one fatal defect in the original scheme but it left all of the others.

Twelve times Presidents have been elected with an actual minority of the popular votes, in 1824, 1844, 1848, 1856, 1860, 1876, 1880, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1912, and 1916. Three Presidents have been seated who had a lesser vote than did their leading opponents, that is, Adams in 1824, Hayes in 1876, and Harrison in 1888. In 1824 Andrew Jackson led his nearest opponent, John Quincy Adams, by a substantial popular vote and by a substantial electoral vote. However, lacking a majority over his three opponents, the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. As a result of the manipulations of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, the minority choice, was selected over Andrew Jackson for President.

In 1876, Mr. Tilden had a plurality of over 250,000 and a natural majority of more than 78,000 over Mr. Hayes. Again the selection was left up to Congress, and again through political manipulation, if not fraud, the popular will was defeated and the minority choice, Mr. Hayes, became President. In 1888, Grover Cleveland, with a plurality of more than 100,000 votes and with an actual majority over Mr. Harrison, was defeated. The entire career of Mr. Cleveland illustrates the foibles of the electoral college. In 1884, in the State of New York, Cleveland got 563,084 popular votes, while Blaine got 562,001; with barely more than 1,000 popular votes Mr. Cleveland got all of the electoral votes of the State of New York. A change of 600 votes in New York would have elected Blaine President.

In 1892, in the State of Ohio, more than 1,000 voters cast their ballots for Mr. Cleveland's elector No. 1 while not voting for the remaining Cleveland electors as they intended. The result was the success of one Cleveland elector, the Republicans winning the rest. Had the 1,000 Democratic voters registered their choice correctly Mr. Cleveland, instead of Mr. Harrison, would have carried the State of Ohio.

Every election illustrates the incongruity of the electoral college. In the last campaign Governor Dewey received 2,663,484 votes in 10 states from which he received 62 electoral votes. In New York, however, he received 2,997,586 votes, considerably more than in the aforesaid 10 States combined, yet for these he received no electoral votes. In effect, nearly 3,000,000 New York Republicans had their votes counted for Mr. Roosevelt. Out of 47,000,000
popular votes, President Roosevelt received 3,000,000 more than did Governor Dewey, yet received 432 electoral votes to the governor's 99. With 54 percent of the popular vote, Mr. Roosevelt received 81 percent of the electoral vote.

Back in the first Lincoln campaign, Douglas, while receiving 74 percent of Lincoln's popular vote, received only 6 2/3 percent of his electoral vote. Douglas also received three times as many votes as did Bell, yet got only one-third as many electoral votes.

In the 1912 campaign Woodrow Wilson received only 42 percent of the popular vote of the Nation, yet received 82 percent of the electoral vote. Mr. Wilson received one electoral vote for each 14,500 popular votes, while for each electoral vote received Mr. Taft got 435,000 popular votes—31 times as many popular votes per electoral vote as in the case of Mr. Wilson. In 1924, Mr. John W. Davis received 6,000,000 popular votes for which no electoral votes were received.

Now let us make some specific charges against our present system of electing Presidents, all of which would be removed under our proposed amendment.

First. Existing provisions as to the choosing of electors, the manner in which their votes are cast and counted, and the deciding of elections in the Congress is an open invitation to fraud and chicanery and unless changed will some day result in disaster. While electors are morally bound to vote for certain nominees they are not legally so bound.

In the very first contested election in the Nation's history, in 1796, three electors who were supposed to vote for Thomas Jefferson voted instead for John Adams. As a result Adams received 71 electoral votes to 63 for Jefferson. Jefferson would have been elected except for this abuse of discretion by said three electors.

There are other instances where electors have not followed the instructions of their electorate. In the last Presidential campaign serious difficulties arose in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas over the selection and duties of electors. If and when a Presidential election is hotly contested and is close between leading candidates we are likely to have serious upheavals and defections within and between our parties. Congress itself may even throw out legal votes or count illegal ones.

Some of the record on this point is of interest. In 1857 the Wisconsin electors were prevented by a violent snowstorm from meeting at the State capitol on the appointed day to cast their votes. Had these votes been decisive in the election, the majority in Congress might have counted or have thrown them out as suited political expediency.

In 1837 six persons who lacked constitutional qualifications for electors had their votes counted on the grounds that they were de facto officials. In 1818 the votes of Indiana, in 1821 the votes of Missouri, in 1837 the votes of Wisconsin were thrown out on technical grounds, involving the electoral college. In 1869 and again in 1881 Georgia's electors voted on the wrong day and their votes were not permitted to be counted. In 1873 only half of the electors of Texas ever reached the State capitol. In 1873 also the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas was rejected by the Congress and the State disfranchised because the return certificate bore the seal of the secretary of state instead of the great seal, an article which the State did not possess at that time.

Thus from the bottom to the top this archaic vehicle is fraught with peril. Under the proposed method all these controversies would be avoided, because the States would have no electors to choose, and Congress would have no election contests to decide.

Second. The electoral college confines and largely restricts national campaigns to a half dozen pivotal States. The national campaign committees and the political strategists of both parties sit down with a map of the Nation and decide where to do their work and where to spend their money. Their job is to elect Presidents. Under modern scientific techniques of sampling public opinion and with the history of past campaigns to go by, their problem is relatively simple.

The seven largest States in the Union, with their electoral vote, are as follows: New York 47, Pennsylvania 35, Illinois 28, Ohio, 25, California 25, Texas 23, and Michigan 19. Texas, being in the solid South counts for little. Neither party would spend any money or make any effort of consequence there, so Texas is checked off. The same is true of other States of the so-called solid South. These States are solid largely because of the electoral college.
California sometimes becomes a battleground. However, by and large, it is safe to say that 75 percent of all the political efforts by both parties is concentrated in five big pivotal States, to wit, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan. Any party carrying all of these States has a cinch to elect a President. Any party carrying a majority of them has almost a cinch.

Third. The electoral college greatly restricts the field of Presidential possibilities. Certainly so important an office should have the whole Nation as a field from which to select potential Presidents. The electoral college, however, narrows the field of Presidential hopefuls almost exclusively to the aforesaid pivotal States.

Since the Civil War, no President has come from the South. With the exception of Herbert Hoover, none has ever come from the West. In the last 50 years we have had three Presidents from Ohio and three from New York. In fact, to be a governor or an ex-governor of the great State of New York, gives one the inside track in the Presidential derby. Why? The answer is obvious. The change of a comparatively few votes in the State of New York will ordinarily give to a candidate 47 electoral votes and usually the election. Only one time in the last 70 years has anyone been elected President without carrying the great State of New York. No one can dispute these facts and no one can defend the result on democratic principles.

Fourth. The electoral college permits and invites irresponsible control and domination by small organized minority groups, within the large pivotal States. It aggravates and accentuates the building up and solidification within these States of religious, economic, and racial blocs. Small, definable, minority groups, organized along religious or economic or racial lines, by voting together, can and do hold a balance of power within these pivotal States. As a result, the political strategists in both parties make special appeals to these various groups as such. These groups have become more and more politically conscious. They know their power. In many instances, they have no political alignments or philosophy as such, but are simply up for sale to the highest bidder. To encourage economic, racial, and religious group consciousness and group action, is a dangerously undemocratic practice, aside from its other evil consequences.

At the danger of stepping on some toes, let us get down to specific cases. Let us take a look at the political platforms of both major parties in the Presidential campaign of 1944 and see how they were built and designed to appeal to minority groups and blocs in the large pivotal States.

First, both parties wrote the FEPC into their platforms. The platform makers of both parties will tell you frankly, off the record, of course, that this was done as a bid for the Negro vote. There are enough Negroes in New York City, when voting en bloc, to determine often how the entire electoral vote of the State of New York is cast; enough in Philadelphia if cast en bloc to probably determine the result of an election in the State of Pennsylvania; enough in Detroit to perhaps decide the vote of the State of Michigan; enough in Chicago to carry the State of Illinois. Hence a dangerous and radical proposal in which neither party believes was written into both platforms as political bait for a minority-group vote within the large pivotal States.

A second minority group that was wooed by the platform makers of both parties was the radical wing of organized labor. In the large pivotal States above mentioned, the votes controlled by the Political Action Committee of the CIO was a tremendous potential political threat. The votes allegedly controlled by this organization in the large pivotal States, if cast en bloc, would be sufficient to swing the votes of such States and perhaps elect a President. Hence, both parties wrote platitudinous provisions into their platforms concerning industrial-management relations. Both parties pussy-footed the labor question because of organized labor's power through the electoral college.

Then there are numerous other minority pressure groups within these large pivotal States to whom continuous political overtures are made by the strategists of both parties. There are more than a million Italians in New York City. There are 2,000,000 Irish, many of whom are still politically conscious where Ireland is concerned. There are half a million Poles and other large racial groups. Recently there was a great Slavic rally in Madison
Square Garden, at which Tito was praised. Perhaps our concern for the votes controlled by these peoples in the large pivotal States has occasioned this tenderness for a despicable dictator.

Because of the electoral college, the American Labor Party in the State of New York has power and trading position out of all proportion to its numbers, to say nothing of its merit. It is entirely possible that because of this political strait-jacket, the electoral college system, that said American Labor Party will determine who will be the next President of the United States.

Of late, we have become rightly alarmed over the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. Strange to say, this party has its greatest following and influence in the aforesaid large pivotal States. This party and its fellow-travelers are shrewd political manipulators. What grim irony it would be if they should swing the balance of power and be responsible for the election of a President of the United States.

Again, mention might be made of the undue power and influence given to the big city political machines through the electoral college. Through, and because of the electoral college, a few big cities have elected and will probably continue to elect Presidents of the United States. It is largely within these big cities that the racial, religious, and economic blocs are found, and in which they operate.

Now, please understand, I have no objection to the Negro in Harlem voting, and to his vote being counted, but I do resent the fact that both parties will spend a hundred times as much money to get his vote, and that his vote is worth a hundred times as much in the scale of national politics as is the vote of the white man in Texas. I have no objection to a million folks who cannot speak English voting, or to their votes being counted, but I do resent the fact that because they happen to live in Chicago or Detroit, or New York, their vote is worth a hundred times as much as mine because I happen to live in Texas.

Is it fair, is it honest, is it democratic, is it to the best interest of anyone, in fact, to place such a premium on a few thousand labor votes, or Italian votes, or Irish votes, or Negro votes, or Polish votes, or Communist votes, or big-city machine votes, simply because they happen to be located in two or three large industrial pivotal States? Can anything but evil come from placing such temptation and such power in the hands of political parties and political bosses? They, of course, will never resist the temptation of making undue appeals to these minority groups whose votes mean the balance of power and the election of Presidents. Thus, both said groups and said politicians are corrupted and the Nation suffers.

Fifth. The electoral college deprives great masses of our best citizens of the educational benefits of national campaigns and lessens their concern in national affairs. Most of our citizens outside of the great pivotal States never see a Presidential candidate or a campaign speaker, and never heard a campaign speech except by radio. Neither the platforms nor the speeches were designed to appeal to them. Furthermore, millions in these areas refrain from voting in general elections, knowing that to do so is futile, since their votes will have no bearing on results.

Sixth. The electoral college places unconscionable burdens and temptations upon a President elected by it. A President starts out heavily obligated to the organized minority pressure groups in the great pivotal States and to the political machines, often the big city machines, that were most responsible for his election.

Again, there are those who, with great logic, contend that by keeping the political machines and the minority pressure groups of the large pivotal States in line, a President can easily re-elect himself, if not actually perpetuate himself, in office. Further, the political satellites and those who benefit from his tenure of office are constantly urging him to do this very thing. Certainly, a President is constantly under great temptation to devote undue attention to, and confer undue favors upon, these strategic political areas at the expense of, and to the detriment of, the rest of the country. I certainly would not accuse any President of playing cheap politics, but no President should be subjected to the harassment of groups which, under the electoral-college system, hold such disproportionate political influence and power.

Now let me discuss briefly some of the main arguments against our proposed amendment. While a vast majority of our political scientists, legal scholars, and se-
rious students of government agree that our present system is dangerously defective, they do not agree upon proposed remedies. Some favor electing Presidents by direct vote of the people. A direct vote method raises all of the issues between the large States and the small States, and such an amendment could never be ratified. Again, it would destroy State sovereignty in the matter of national elections. It would aggravate rather than alleviate sectional differences. It would reduce all States to the lowest common denominator. For example, all States would have to lower their voting age to 18 to be on a parity with Georgia. Again, in a sectional controversy, New York might vote their dogs, cats, and dead grandmothers, and Texas would retaliate by doing the same thing. Each State would be accusing the other of fraud in piling up big votes, and each would probably be correct.

Under our proposal, it is of no concern to Texas how many vote in New York, and no concern to New York how many vote in Texas. New York would still have 47 electoral votes, divided, however, in the exact ratio in which they were cast. Texas would still have 23 electoral votes, divided, however, in the exact ratio in which they were cast.

Another argument against doing away with the electoral college is that it would destroy the two-party system. Our reply is that it would have the reverse effect, and that our major parties under the proposed amendment would succeed or fail on real merit and not upon their success in juggling or manipulating the archaic, undemocratic vehicle known as the electoral-college system.

Again, some submit statistics trying to show that the proposed amendment would favor one or the other of the major parties. We submit that no truthful statistics on such a score can possibly be offered. For example, under our proposed amendment, had it been in effect during the last campaign, Governor Dewey might possibly have been passed over by the Republican Party for some other nominee. Furthermore, the Republican ticket doubtless would have polled at least a million more popular votes in the so-called solid South. Nothing could be more nonpartisan than the proposed amendment. It would be absolutely fair to all political parties. It would give our two great major parties new life and vigor. It would free them of the leeches and parasites that now cling to the backs of each. It would make them in truth and fact national parties, not sectional parties, appealing to prejudice, passion, and bias. Each party would then write its platform and make its appeal on national rather than sectional bases.

To summarize and generalize the affirmative arguments for the proposed amendment: We are convinced that the safety and welfare of this Nation demands the abolition of the electoral-college system of electing Presidents. This system now denies a majority of our people any effective voice in the election of Presidents.

The proposed amendment would remove the overpowering incentive in the present system to coddle and corrupt organized minority groups in the pivotal States, since under the proposed amendment there would be no pivotal States.

The proposed change would remove the incentive to buy those who may be for sale to the highest bidder, because their votes would not mean a balance of power and the election of a President. Under the proposed change, there would be little or no compulsion or incentive for fraud and chicanery in national campaigns. Such campaigns would no longer be sectional. Their general welfare would then become a party's paramount concern. Principles would then inevitably rise above politics, and statesmanship would then count for more than mere political expediency.

Let us act before it is too late.

If once the people become unattentive to the public affairs, you and I, and Congress, and Assemblies, Judges and Governors, shall all become wolves. It seems to be the law of our general nature in spite of individual exceptions.

—Thomas Jefferson.
Le Marquis de la Rouérie

BY TRYPHOSA BATES-BATCHELLER

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FEW figures in the history of France or of America are more picturesque by the strange and extraordinary events of their lives than the subject of this article.

Young, handsome and of pleasing address, fearless and fired with an enthusiasm for liberty, he was among the first to leave France for America, and to offer his sword and his life to Washington, sometime even before Lafayette left France.

Authorized by Washington to raise a legion, of which he was given the command as colonel (at the age of 27); fulfilling this difficult task not only with honor but with glory; in all ways deserving of recognition and renown, he has, nevertheless, been passed over almost unapplauded, indeed hardly recognized by the historians of our country. Such is the injustice of history. No man gave more devotion to a great cause. His life was one long turmoil of adventures, successes and disasters. He knew the pride of commanding and the intoxication of popularity. In his own Brittany he counted his partisans, faithful even unto death, by the thousands. He treated with princes and kings. The tragic circumstances of his death, his resolute and fearless defense of the monarchy, when imperilled in his own country, (in sharp
contradiction apparently to his defense of liberty in America), would seem to have assured him a niche in the gallery of fame, dedicated to young men whose hearts, arms and swords were given for a cause beloved. So ephemeral is fame, so fatal is final failure, so destructive of renown is to die at last for a cause that does not succeed! Yet, as we are again bringing to mind the deeds of heroes, one hundred and fifty years ago, at Yorktown, it is fitting to bring to light, to honor and to grateful recognition the romantic story, brilliant as it is tragic, unique as it is unusual, of Charles Armand Tuffin, Marquis de la Rouërie.

Born on the 13th of April, 1750, at Fougeres, in the province of Ille-et-Vilaine, son of one of Brittany's most noble families, he was given the careful and rather elaborate education of the young seigneur of that time, when elegance and etiquette made the Court of Louis XVI the most extravagant of Europe. His father having died at an early age, he was brought up by an adoring mother, who gave him, as one French writer says, "une instruction plus brillante que solide." He is described as a sensitive, generous, handsome lad, of fine figure, of flashing eyes and courtly manners. He spoke fluently English and German, was a fine swordsman and according to the salon chatter of the times, a marvelous dancer. At the age of 17, we find this dashing young seigneur in the Gardes Francaises in Paris, full of enthusiasm for a military career. Paris has never been blind to men or women of great personal charm, and the young Marquis de la Rouërie soon became the subject of much comment in the salons of the capital, and his flirtations and love affairs the cause of many heartaches and quarrels.

Under the none too fortunate tutelage of his rich uncle, the Comte de Belinaye, a former officer in the Gardes Françaises and ex-colonel in the Regiment of Condé, he was a willing and apt pupil in the gaieties and pleasures of Parisian life. His uncle had formed a liaison with a much admired actress of the opera, Mlle. de Beaumesnil, who was the reigning favorite of the gilded youth of the town. Finding the company of his nephew most agreeable, with complete carelessness of consequences, the Comte de Belinaye constantly took him as his companion to the opera, and it was not long before La Rouërie, listening to his uncle's constant praises of the singer, became very much in love with her himself. He went so far as to offer to marry her, but the actress was obdurate and the dashing young lieutenant of the Gardes Françaises took himself to a Trappist monastery, counting the world well lost. The Comte de Belinaye loved his nephew better than his mistress however, and Mlle. de Beaumesnil was soon persuaded to transfer her affections to the young Marquis.

His escape to the monastery, the story of his return and the violent devotion of the lover, made La Rouërie, for a time, the most discussed young man in Paris, until an unhappy encounter, dispute and duel with the Comte de Bourbon-Busset, cousin of the King, ended for a time this brilliant existence. La Rouërie seriously wounded his adversary, whose life for ten days was despaired of. The King learned of the affair, and at first threatened to have the turbulent young Breton nobleman hung. La Rouërie, feeling his reputation lost, took an overdose of opium, thus hoping to end everything. He was, however, miraculously saved, and fled to Switzerland, sending his resignation as lieutenant to his Guard Regiment.

Nevertheless, he was too brave and too tenacious to abandon his career and his desire for legitimate renown. The enthusiasm of the young noblesse for the American cause of liberty was as contagious as it was fiery and sincere. La Rouërie returned from Switzerland, hastened to the Château de la Rouërie, where he bade an affectionate adieu to his much beloved mother, and accompanied by three servants, he embarked for America where he arrived at the end of April, 1777.

If La Rouërie went to the new world for adventure, he surely found it first hand, for at the moment of landing, after a long voyage of two months, his vessel was attacked by an English frigate, half of the crew was killed, the ship took fire, and it was only by jumping overboard without any clothing that La Rouërie, with his three servants, equally naked, gained the land of liberty. Such an incident served only to enthuse him the more, and in no way deterred him from his plans. He obtained from Washington the authorization to raise a regiment, and at once busied
himself with recruiting volunteers.* With the expenditure of two thousand four hundred pounds he secured the command and ownership of an armed force, which became known as the Armand Legion, and was ready to enter the campaign of 1777. He was now at the most joyous moment of his life, perfectly free in his movements, in a war of surprises and ambuscades, of unexpected attacks and reprisals, and so heartily and fearlessly did his legion, under his command, fight, that he rapidly won the reputation of a hero. Before long, the name of Colonel Armand, as he had chosen to call himself in America, became as popular with Americans as that of Lafayette. In 1780, the Marquis de Chastelux, during his journey to the United States, had occasion to dine with Colonel Armand, whom he describes in a letter:

* My General.

"I am come into your country to serve her, and perfect my feeble talent for war under the command of one of the greatest generals in the world, of you, my general: since ten year I am employed in the service of France, near my king; I was destined to be a partisan in the next war; I have proposed to honorable congress, to be employed in your army with this character, but after your agreement: my project was (always after your agreement) to levy 60. or 80. french soldiers which number would come more considerable when the time and circumstance should give me the opportunity. I have proposed to honorable congress that if my talents were disapproved in time it come by your excellency, you would put in my place one other officer, and that I would with pleasure obey him in all opportunities. Some members of Congress have advised me to ask of your excellency some French soldiers who are in your army, not understanding the English language and will be more useful in your projects with a French chief. If your excellency accept my proposal I pray you, my general to regulate my conduct in this respect; and I will be very happy in all time and circumstances to follow the order which your excellency may please to give me, or to other superiors under your command. Your excellency will please to regulate the number of soldiers who will compound this little troop.

For what concerns the officers, I pray my general to give few: the volume and strength of partisans is as well independant of all other company's troops, of all other chief both (but) their own. But they is also in hope, that good conduct may give to every soldier for his advancement in degree; two or three officers would be sufficient; farther-more my general you know better than me what relates to good soldiers, officers and troops, I wait for your orders over all this objects, and I will discharge me of them with respect until the last drop of my blood. I am with greatest respect of your excellency My general: Your most obedient servant Armand.*

*. This man, celebrated in France for his passion for Mlle. de Beaumesnil, and who is now legitimately celebrated in America for his courage and his capacity, is gay of character and agreeable of wit, and all are glad that he did not continue his idea of vowing himself to the eternal silence of the Trappists.*

Le Rouërie also was very popular with the American officers, because of his easy adaptability to republican ways and manners, and because of his heroic courage and indomitable tenacity. The legion which he commanded was destroyed at the battle of Camden,* but nothing daunted by this defeat, he left for France, charged by Congress to buy all that was necessary to arm and equip a new troop. He borrowed in his own name $50,000 pounds sterling, and he says in one of his letters, "I thought much more of fulfilling my mission than of my own interests or my ambition.*

* To His Excellency Gen. Washington

Sir, the situation in which I do find myself in this country is so different from that of all others the French officers who have come to serve here that it does become necessary for me to take extraordinary precautions in returning home, other wise I shall find myself in worse circumstances for having made greater sacrifices—my not having been promoted after four years service will be an argument of so powerful a nature against me as will require the strongest testimonies to fight against it—your Excellency is the only person whom I could not be promoted—this I can assure to your Excellency will be a most flattering demand towards the marechal & will be of great benefit to me. I do not know that it has been customary for you to give similar letters to others of my country men, but I hope my peculiar situation and your good ness for me will induce you to make a distinction in my favor. I have the less hesitation in making this entreaty as though you have not in all probability a correspondence with the marechal. It is that you will favor me with a letter to the marechal duc de Biron, my ancient Colonel, expression your approbation of my conduct and the reasons for what I could not be promoted—this I can assure to your Excellency will be a most flattering demand towards the marechal. & will be of great benefit to me. I do not know that it has been customary for you to give similar letters to others of my country men, but I hope my peculiar situation and your good ness for me will induce you to make a distinction in my favor. I have the less hesitation in making this entreaty as though you have not in all probability a correspondence with the marechal. I am certain that he will think it the highest honor to receive a letter from the father of the American revolution, and I believe letters of this kind to be uncustomary when officers of one nation serve in the army of another. I shall have the greatest obligation to your Excellency for your compliance, and shall be happy in every occasion of testifying to you the gratitude as well as the admiration respect & attachment with which I have the honor to be your Excellency's the most hble & obt st.

* 4th feby 1781

Armand.
During his return visit in France, the Cross of St. Louis was conferred upon him. Once more in America, he reorganized his legion, and at the capture of Yorktown, the Marquis de la Rouérie was one of the first to enter the works of the enemy. To recompense his bravery, Washington permitted him to choose among the bravest men of the army, fifty men to replace the losses suffered by his legion.

It may be well to quote here two letters which I am able to copy from the Archives of the Ministry of War in Paris, one signed by La Fayette and the other by Washington.

"I hereby certify that Colonel Armand, Marquis de la Rouérie, was with me at the engagement of the 25th of November 1777, in Jersey, when a corps of Hessians supported by English troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Cornwallis, was defeated by an inferior number of militia riflemen. I acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude the obligation that I owe to Colonel Armand for the zeal and the valor that he showed on this occasion, when he was the next ranking officer to me. My

Oct. 1783
Philadelphia Sunday night

Sir,

I had requested your Excellency to wait at the ministre at war because I was assured it would be much favorable to me through the honor which a letter you would confer on him—from my observations during my last journey to France. I am certain it would have been the case—but your Excellency knows best and whatsoever may be my interest, what general Washington does, is in my eyes the best that was to be done.

I inclose a certificat with which you honored me—my valet de chambre with my papers and baggages having been taken at the battle of Camden. I have lost all my others certificats but your Excellency's most obdt hbl St. Armand Mqs de la Rouérie.

mission had been only that of reconnoissance of the enemy, and I had with me no brigadier or Continental colonel except the Marquis de la Rouérie who had followed me."

"Given at Fishkik, November 26, 1778.
(Signed) : La Fayette."

"I certify that M. le Marquis de la Rouérie has served in the United States Army since the beginning of 1777 with the rank of colonel. During this time he has commanded an independent corps with much honor and courage, and of much advantage to the service. He has conducted himself on all occasions as an officer of distinguished merit, of great zeal, activity, intelligence, vigilance and bravery. During the last campaign he has rendered very great services and towards its end, he struck a very severe blow and proved himself a valuable ally for with much skill and courage he surprised a major and a considerable number of the enemy, who were within their own pickets at some distance, taking them prisoners without any loss of his own

the next action was at white mash—where the enemy made a tryal on our left—I begun the action with few horsemen and count pulaski coming on took the command—my next was in Jersey when under the marquis la fayette the rear of Cornwallis army was beaten by our militia & few riflemen—I was there the next officer in command to the marquis. I had a letter from him on that occasion but it was taken with the rest, and although that circumstance was to be the most favorable of this war, I have drawn no advantage of it—as the marquis promised me to give an account of it to your Excellency which afterwards it was thought he had not done.

after coming from albany I made the campaign 1778 and 1779 in the grand army and under the eyes of your Excellency.

in the beginning of 1780 I was sent to the Southward—the legion had several successful skirmishes there—then came the battle of camden where the legion was the first troop & successfully engaged in the night—but so much reduced afterwards that I was obliged to come to philadelphia and take measures to form a new corps—your Excellency is acquainted with the particulars of my conduct since that time—

I do not mention here the several smalls occasions which I had before the enemy—and I assure your Excellency that any thing that may seem proper to you to do for me will be most pleasing to me as I am persuaded your Excellency will do me justice.

I have the honor to be with the highest respect, your Excellency's most obdt hbl St.

Armand Mqs de la Rouérie.
men. I give this certificate as a proof of my perfect approbation of his conduct, and of the esteem that I personally have for him."

"Given at Headquarters, Morristown, February 16, 1780.

(Signed) : General Washington."

One French writer laconically remarks: "La Rouerie brought back from America besides the Order of the Cincinnati, only 50,000 francs of debts,* and an American major named Chafner who continued to be his intimate friend for some years."

At the end of the war he still stayed on in America, in order that Congress might give due honor and appreciation to his companions in arms, who had already returned to France. He was the first to come to America; he was the last to leave in 1783.†

At the end of his command in America, he had been made a brigadier-general by Washington. In France, however, the only recognition of his brilliant war record in America was the offer of the command of a battalion of chasseurs, with the rank of colonel. This he refused, and he retired to his chateau, disgruntled and homesick for the new world.

The moment had come in his life when all circumstances seemed to point to mar-

* In a letter preserved in his dossier at the Archives of the Ministry of War, Paris, La Rouerie fixes this sum as that which the War of Independence of America had cost him person-

† In Bretagne
Le Rouerie par Fougeres
Jun 18 1789

"If I was less known from your excellency, if my private character was less experienced by my friends & acquaintances I would be unhappy, or rather I would forbear myself to mention here anything relative to my interest & that of the officers who served with me. But surely, Sir, you will never accuse Armand of the baseness of a flattery, nor a blamable or il becoming thought on money's matter—but as America acknowledged a debt towards us and taken public engagements to pay regularly the interest of it I think it not only right, but my duty, since it is we that have settled with Congress the affairs of those officers, to complain of the forgetfulness of their Board of treasury—we have not been paid since four years and our several applications to obtain justice on that head, have meet with too little attention by the part of the officers of Congress, not to be in some way rather injurious to the character of common justice, equity, & politics of those gentlemen—it would be too long & tedious for your Excellency if I was to mention the several circumstances of these officers with whom Congress have contracted engagements and which arise from their not being performed. I will say in general that although the war in America might have been of a great advantage, even a pecuniary one, to foreigners officers who allways more attention to their fortunes & to draw benefit of every chance that could lead to it, than to establish their character as men, received in particular great sums of money, served little as to the time, some very little as to the services, it has not been so favourable in that way for those who gave them-selves entirely up to their own principles of honor & their attachment to the cause of America—on the other hand, the officers without exception who have remained in America, do enjoy the full bene-

fique of their contract from Congress, since if not directly paid, they may discharge their taxes with a part of their Bills, & sell the other to be made use of for the same purpose—I beg your pardon, Sir, for keeping you so long on that subject, but I hope you will feel the propriety of my request, and make use of your influence to obtain for our cause the justice it deserves, if not obtained by you, Sir, we must renounce to obtain it ever, and indeed if you do not think it worth your attention & care, I shall then be in the doubt whether or not it is just we should be payed at all"
operas than the second, he had become the
companion of arms of the third. He was
riding in the forest with an American
major, accompanied by a great monkey,
seated on his saddle. The law students
of Rennes were very devoted to him on
account of his boldness of action, and
freedom of ideas. He was very elegant
in form and movement, brave and hand-
some and resembled the gay young sei-
gneurs of the Ligue."

The turbulent events preceding the over-
throw of the King and the ushering in of
the Reign of Terror drew the Marquis away
from his chateau in Brittany and plunged
him into politics as the leader of that
province. We find him first leading a
delegation sent to Paris to protest against
the invasion of the rights of the province
by the King, and thrown into the Bastille
for his pains. Later, his loyalty to the
monarch reasserted itself, and he journeys
to Coblenz to obtain from the Comte
d’Artois, the King’s brother, authority to
raise and command an army for the de-
fense of the Royalist cause in Brittany.

On his return from Coblenz, La Rouerie
stopped for several days in Paris and did
not fail to see his supposed friend, Chévetel.
Chévetel was merely waiting to see which
party would have the upper hand, and
realizing that the Revolution was becoming
victorious, he did not hesitate to throw
all his intimate knowledge of his benefactor
into the hands of the enemy.

Time and space make it impossible to
give the details of the enormous activities
of La Rouërie as commander of the prov-
inces of Bretagne Anjou Poitiers and
Vendée, which he led and leagued together
in a battle for their rights.

The story of his restless, tireless bravery
on behalf of the Royalists throughout the
above mentioned provinces, his final bet-
rayal by the very man he had most helped
and trusted, Chévetel, belong to pages of
the history of Brittany.

At last trapped, tired and suffering from
exposure and fatigue, he sought refuge in
the chateau of his stalwart friend and co-
worker, the Comte de Guyomarais, where
he died after ten days of suffering and
delirium.

His body lies interred in the part of the
chateau and on his tombstone is graven
this epitaph: "Le mal qui l'emporta fut
sa fidelité."

**Note**—The letters of Col. Armand to General
Washington quoted in the footnotes are preserved
in the archives of the Dept. of State among the
"Washington Papers."

"I mean to stand upon the Constitution. I need no other platform. I shall know
but one country. The ends I aim at shall be my Country’s, my God’s and Truth’s. I
was born an American; I live an American; I shall die an American and I intend to per-
form the duties incumbent upon me, to that character, to the end of my career. I mean
to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences. What ARE personal con-
sequences? What is the individual man, with all the good or evil that may betide him,
in comparison with the good or evil which may befall a great country in a crisis like
this, and in the midst of great transactions which concern that country’s fate? Let the
consequences be what they will, I am careless. No man can suffer too much, or no man
can fall too soon, if he fall in defense of liberties and the Constitution of his Country."

—Daniel Webster.
Our Colonial Colleges
3—Linden Hall
BY HERBERT G. MOORE

The linden tree is sometimes known as the basswood or whitewood in America, the lime in England. But by whatever name it has been called, it has been widely cultivated because of its pleasing form and its dense shade and its fragrant, honeyed flowers. Unter den Linden in Berlin is a striking example of the decorative use of the tree. In the early days of our country, however, our practical pioneers had little time to indulge their aesthetic tastes, and the linden was planted mainly for its timber, highly valued on account of its whiteness, toughness, durability, and yet softness which rendered it readily adaptable to carving and all manner of woodworking.

It is entirely fitting that this tree should have given its name to a school which likewise possesses these rare qualities of stability and durability and adaptability, and even of whiteness in the sense that education penetrates and dispels the blackness of ignorance. For it was during the 1840's that the Rev. Eugene Frueauff and his good wife planted basswood saplings on the school's property at Lititz, Pa., and the institution has since been known as Linden Hall.

But Linden Hall is much older than the trees which gave it its name, older even than the nation which has nourished it these many years. For it dates back to November, 1746, when the Moravian Brethren, of the same pious clan that had already settled Bethlehem and Nazareth in Pennsylvania, broke ground in Warwick Township for their house of worship called a Gemeinhaus, in reality a kind of all-purpose, community building housing a chapel, parsonage and schoolhouse.

In fact, if we are intent upon discovering the true background of Linden Hall, we must go much further back than 1746. For while the foundation of most educational
institutions in Colonial America was the direct result of the operation of local forces, nevertheless the keen student of these historical beginnings knows that these forces were stimulated by other forces more remote in time and place. Like Moravian College at Bethlehem and Salem College in North Carolina, Linden Hall’s traditions are rooted in the ancient Unitas Fratrum, a Protestant religious sect which was founded in 1457 and whose members had long ago established academies and boarding schools throughout Germany, Poland, Switzerland, Holland and England. More particularly Linden Hall, like its sister institutions, recognizes as its honored precursor the great Bishop Johann Amos Comenius and still remains loyal to the so-called Comenian principles which he enunciated.

To turn back the pages of history for a moment, Comenius had established his reputation as an educational reformer by publishing, in 1631, his “Janua Linguarum Reserata” (Gate of the Languages Unlocked). He subsequently reformed the school systems of Sweden and Hungary, and propounded the so-called “panosophic” view of culture, as set forth in his “Via Lucis.” He pioneered in advocating equal educational opportunities for both sexes, the method of object teaching, the necessity of physical training, and the importance of aiming to develop the whole human being, the soul as well as the body, since these two parts of man could not be divided. And after the Moravian Church had been practically crushed during the Thirty Years War, Comenius turned down the presidency of the New World’s great new university, Harvard, in order to remain in Europe and to prepare for the denomination’s re-birth through the writing of his memorable “Ratio Disciplinae,” setting forth the principles, teaching and work of the ancient Unitas Fratrum. With such an intellectual and inspirational leader it is little wonder that the re-born Moravian Church was able to reach out and gather within its fold such noted university men as Zinzendorf, of Halle and Wittenberg, Spangenberg and Boehler, of Jena, and Pyrlaeus, of Leipzig, and that there should have resulted a great spiritual and educational re-awakening.

Invigorated with the infusions of new life-blood from the evangelical church of Germany, forcefully affected by the influence of what was best in European education, a group of these Moravian Brethren migrated to America in the early 18th century and undertook to work out these principles in a new land. Pennsylvaniasia provided fertile soil for the sowing and cultivating of these seed. The province had been granted to William Penn in 1681 as a refuge for Quakers. With a government based on religious freedom and the principles of democracy, the province became a haven for the persecuted and oppressed—Quakers, Lutherans, Mennonites, Dunkers, Schwenkfelders, and, of course, Moravians. Nowhere else in the colonies did so many different races and sects gather to enjoy this refreshing air of religious tolerance and political liberty, and by the middle of the 18th century the white population of this largest and most successful of the proprietary provinces totaled probably 300,000, many of whom were of German origin and many of whose descendants still speak a corrupt but picturesque German dialect known as “Pennsylvania Dutch.”

One group of these Moravian missionaries settled in Lancaster County and it was here in 1746, as stated above, that they broke ground for their Gemeinhaus. On March 29, 1747, the cornerstone was laid, and in May of the following year the house was occupied and the school started with four boys and three girls as the first pupils. The community was located eight miles north of Lancaster, where the Continental Congress was to sit briefly in 1777, and 28 miles southeast of Harrisburg, the present state capital, and was given the name of Litiz (the earlier spelling) after the Barony of Litiz in Bohemia where the sect had been organized in 1457. This was a day of beginnings in the colonies, and this was a good, though humble, beginning for the little school that was later to be known as Linden Hall.

The school continued for nearly two decades in its original location in the Gemeinhaus, but unfortunately there are scant records of that period. The congregation diary, under the date of April 20, 1758, merely states that there were between 70 and 77 students, indicating a healthy early growth. About 1766 the girls were separated from the boys, according to Moravian custom, and their school was moved into the Sisters’ House, which had been erected around 1760 and which is known on the campus today as the Castle.
It should be understood that all these Moravian frontier communities followed a traditional plan. For the purposes of Christian supervision, education and employment the unmarried of both sexes were segregated in "choir houses," known as the Sisters' House and the Brethren's House. Some people have been led to believe that these institutions were not unlike monasteries and convents. That is not true. For the inmates of these houses took no vows and were free to enter or leave at any time. Nor did the sisters wear a distinctive dress, although it was customary for them to wear white caps tied with pink ribbon. And they did spend much of their time in sewing, knitting, weaving and embroidering, their handiwork being sold in Lancaster and Philadelphia, thereby affording them a means of livelihood.

It could more truthfully be said that these Moravian settlements were communistic in principle, although this statement, too, is misleading. It definitely was not the communism we know today. While tasks were often assigned the members of the community, and the products of labor were more or less pooled, it was merely a system devised to meet the problems and perils of frontier life. There was no all-powerful state, no secret police, no compulsion, and, of course, the atheistic aspect of present-day communism would have been abhorrent to these people. It was a kindly, neighborly, Christian form of communal life that served a purpose for a short period while the wilderness was being tamed. In short, it was not communism at all, not in the modern sense, but the charge has frequently been made and it is important that we understand it as a temporary measure that was discarded as the community grew and society developed.

No, the Moravians were not interested in social experiments; their zeal was directed toward converting the heathen and educating the young. And they were highly successful in both. In the matter of education, it might be said that they were the first to provide their pupils with vocational training. For at Lititz, as elsewhere, the boys were taught various trades that they were expected to pursue in after life, and the girls in the Sisters' House were trained in all forms of handicraft and housekeeping in preparation for their roles as homemakers. In due time the curriculum was expanded to include languages, mathematics, history, geography, the arts and sciences, all the basic elements of what we today regard as a truly liberal education.

Religion, of course, played an important part in the school day. And in this connection it might be well to point out that at times severe criticism has been leveled at the denominational schools, it being argued that such schools approach everything from a prejudiced point of view, and to that extent their thought and teaching cease to be free. This criticism is not well taken, at least not in the Moravian schools. While the essentials of Christian religion were imparted to the students as being necessary to the development of Christian character, such instruction for the most part was free from sectarian bias. Spiritual values were naturally stressed, but this emphasis was not permitted to color other instruction. No, denominational schools need no defense. Academies of the Linden Hall type were the products of the frontier period of national development, when the government recognized little or no responsibility in the matter of education. Had it not been for these schools, founded by the Moravians and other Church groups, America would have produced few men capable of enlightened leadership in the early, struggling days of the nation, and even fewer women fitted to take their places in a civilized and cultured society. The part played by such schools in building this nation has never been fully appreciated, and any criticism of them at this date is definitely unwarranted.

So the little school at Lititz grew, and, larger quarters becoming necessary, it is recorded that in November, 1769, the girls moved into a newly erected building which occupied the site of what is now the president's office and part of the dining room of the present Linden Hall. But the clouds of war were gathering and they finally closed in on this peaceful community and its little frontier school. Dark days followed, and for a while the very existence of the academy was threatened. After the Battle of the Brandywine, General Washington ordered that the Brethren's House at Lititz be taken over as a military hospital, and 200 sick and wounded men were brought there. The camp fever, which broke out among them, is said to have claimed many victims, not only sol-
daughters, but members of the community. While the Moravians were conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, their loyalty to the colonists' cause was never seriously questioned, and they served that cause in many ways.

With the coming of peace, the school entered upon a new era of service, broadened to include those outside the Moravian community. On September 7, 1794, little nine-year-old Peggy Marvel, of Baltimore, became the first pupil from other than Moravian families and the first scholar in what was to become a boarding academy. Sarah Schaeffer, of Tulpehocken, was the second, and during the next ten years 63 such girls were enrolled.

In a letter dated in 1799 Miss Mary Penry, a Welsh spinster who had joined the Lititz community some years before, wrote: “We have a pretty little Boarding School in our House (the war had caused the girls' school to be brought back to the Sisters' House) of eight fine girls, the youngest is from Baltimore and not quite seven years of age. Numerous applications have been made and are still making, but we cannot increase our numbers for want of teachers.”

Again on April 3, 1801, Sister Penry wrote: “Last week our children had their examination and many from Lancaster who have children in our Boarding-School came here to see and hear what improvement their children have made. They were examined in spelling, reading and writing, German and English, arithmetic, grammar, geography, music, sewing, knitting, Tambour and embroidery or Satin Stitch, as I believe you call it more properly.”

That the teachers took good care that the minds of their young charges would not be corrupted by reading the “dime novels” of the day is revealed in another letter which Sister Penry wrote in 1802: “Our Boarders are not permitted to keep any Novels during their stay with us. They have books fit for children and young persons: History, The Spectator, Guardian, etc. When they are from under our Tution, they are to do as their Friends think proper—our care is at an end.”

We can get a much more comprehensive picture of the life of this period through the eyes of a former pupil, Mrs. Eliza Jacobs Haldeman, who had entered the school in 1800 as a child of 11. In 1877, at the age of 88, Mrs. Haldeman recalled many interesting facts:

“The scholars lived in the ‘Weaver’s House’ (a small frame building, sometimes called the cabinet, which was removed in 1910). They slept in the Sisters’ House (the present Castle). . . . The fare was plain, but good and plentiful. Breakfast consisted of bread and milk. In the afternoon there was a ‘4 o’clock piece’ of bread and butter. The day keeper’s duties (the girls took turns in acting as day keeper) were manifold. They spread the tables and brought the coffee and a basket of bread from the kitchen. They also said grace at the table. They swept the rooms and made the wood fires, for which purpose they got up earlier than the rest. This was something of a trial in winter, when it was dark, and the day keeper, with tallow candle in hand, had frequently to wade through the snow. . . . Walks were taken every day, usually to the Spring, which was then already arched over, and the grounds were provided with seats. . . . Three times a week there was a Children’s Meeting in the church, to which all the scholars went. The church was not warmed in winter, but the services were all very short, not more than half an hour at any time. . . . Every month the girls were required to go, two at a time, to see Sister Verona Snider, the spiritual adviser, and have a private religious conversation or ‘Sprechen’ as it was called. She was a kind, gentle soul, and whatever dread or embarrassment may have been felt beforehand, very soon disappeared in her presence. We were a very happy, innocent company. We respected everybody, loved everybody, and received only kindness and the most tender care.”

Continuing her reminiscences, Mrs. Haldeman said that “an important part of the dress of the period was a white linen cap with a pink ribbon, which was worn to church and in class, but was laid aside at other times. The cap was crimped, and the bow was tied so as just to take in the chin. The tying of the latter and the starching and ironing were considered a great art. A cap was expected to last a week. . . . Only calico was worn—a skirt, with a long sack, and always an apron. Ruffles were unknown.”

Yes, life was austere in the little Lititz school, but there were pleasant interludes,
and if at times the discipline seemed strict, it was always blended with the kindly influences of a distinctly Christian atmosphere. As an instance of the loving care practiced by the teachers, Mrs. Haldeman recalled that “one of the Sisters watched all night, seeing that the lard-lamp was kept burning and that the girls did not throw off their covers.”

The building, which had been erected for the school in 1769, but which had been used for other purposes since the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, was now enlarged and renovated, and on October 26, 1804, the pupils and teachers moved back from their quarters in the Sisters’ House. By 1822 the course of studies had been increased and it was announced that girls might remain in the institution until they were 16 years of age. But the school also fell upon lean years, and in 1838, when the Rev. Frueauff took over the reins—he was the principal who planted the basswood saplings—there were fewer than 30 pupils enrolled and a sizable indebtedness had accumulated. But by 1855, when he concluded his first term—he returned in 1868 for a second term—the debt had been largely liquidated and the register listed more than 100 pupils. And in 1863 Linden Hall was incorporated by act of the Pennsylvania legislature.

Following the Civil War, the school entered upon an era of great prosperity and expansion that has continued almost without interruption to the present day. Space being limited, suffice it to say that by the time Linden Hall observed its 175th anniversary in 1921, the curriculum had been enlarged, standards raised, post-graduate courses instituted, a new chapel, gymnasium, auditorium and other buildings erected, a four-story wing added to the old Castle, laboratories renovated, and the campus generally extended and beautified.

The property and financial management of Linden Hall are now in the hands of a board of trustees of 15 members, nine of whom are elected by the Provincial Synod of the Moravian Church in America, the remaining six by the board itself. Many different denominations are represented on this board, as well as on the faculty, and the school is non-sectarian, although retaining the warm, kindly Christian influence that has always been characteristic of it.

Today Linden Hall meets all the requirements of a modern secondary school for girls and at the same time is an accredited junior college, the post-graduate courses having been expanded into a junior college in 1935. Its 35-acre tract has been enriched with many class memorials, new buildings have been erected, old ones modernized, and athletic fields, swimming pool and other recreational facilities have been designed to serve the girl of today. With an ever mounting endowment, with an active and loyal alumnae association, with a progressive board of trustees working under the capable administration of the president, Dr. F. William Stengel, Linden Hall has entered the third and most promising century of its existence.

Life at Lititz is no longer austere. Gone are the bread-and-milk breakfasts, the unheated chapel, the day-keeper’s chores. The frontier period is past, but the memories linger on—memories that are too rich ever to be forgotten. The long years of service begun in the untamed wilderness, the generations of students and teachers drawn together in a lasting association, the many trying problems that through two centuries have been courageously tackled, and successfully conquered—all these things add up to a goodly heritage that must be preserved. Fully aware of this rich and glorious past, keenly alive to the needs of the present, Linden Hall stands ready to serve a new period in American life, true to the fine old qualities implied in its name—stability and durability, and adaptability.

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Self knowledge, self reverence, self control
These three alone
Lead life to sovereign power.

—Tennyson.
The Constitution of the United States of America

BY MRS. GRACE STONE HETZEL
West Virginia State Chairman of National Defense

THE seventeenth of September, 1947, marks the 160th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States of America. This blueprint of our Government is the outgrowth of Continental Congress which convened first September 5, 1774, and continued without break, from the extra legal conditions of its earlier existence to those of a constitutional body under the Articles of Confederation after March 1, 1781.

This body could not enforce its measures. The only instrument for this was the States and, as Washington said, “Congress could merely recommend and leave it to the States afterwards to do as they please which, in many cases, is to do nothing at all.” Each state acted as an independent government within its own boundaries. A convention to revise articles and secure more united effort was called September 1786 in Annapolis but having present delegates from only five states, could not act, other than report to Congress and suggest the calling of a convention with enlarged powers.

This report, was taken into consideration by Congress and on February 21, 1787, eleven states being represented, it was resolved that such a convention appeared “to be the most probable means of establishing in these states a firm national government” and that it considered it expedient that it be held in May 1787 at Philadelphia.

The legislatures of all the states except Rhode Island appointed delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Seventy-two were selected, only 55 attended and of this number, 14 left before the convention closed. Of the forty-one remaining, 38 signed the papers in person, the 39th signature being written by a deputy for an absent member who requested his name be among the signers.

Though called for the second Monday in May, 1787, which was the 14th, not enough delegates had arrived to constitute the necessary quorum until May 28. From that date, for 87 of the 116 days until the close of the convention, meetings were held with eleven states voting, New York not voting until after July 10; New Hampshire not arriving before July 23.

The controversy arising between the advocates of the Virginia plan and that advanced by New Jersey, kept the meetings in an uproar and threatened to disrupt the convention. One morning Franklin arose, addressed the Chair and asked that the aid of our Heavenly Father be invoked for guidance. Washington gladly assented and all meetings thereafter were opened with prayer.

On July 16, 1787, emerged, the adoption of The Great Compromise urged by Connecticut deputies. This gave representation based on population in the lower house with the exclusive power to originate money bills in that house, but in the upper house an equal state vote.

Upon the following day, July 17, 1787, the supreme “Law of the States” was made the supreme “Law of the Land” by unanimous vote. It embodies the principle of direct action by the national government upon the inhabitants, for laws enacted by Congress are directly binding upon the people themselves. Note this particularly, please! These meetings of one of the greatest sessions of wise men in the history of the world were so secret that the President would not give any hint concerning them even in the intimacy of his private diary. There was a formal journal kept but, except for its lists of motions and votes, it is the least important of the records which have come down to us. Far surpassing it and all other sources combined were the notes on the debates kept by Madison—notes that were not made public as a whole until 1840. Thus he doubled the debt the nation owes him for his work in the formation of the national government, and later he added still further to the obligation by his energetic participation in the ratification contest.
The people who ordained the Constitution were passionately attached to their state and local governments and feared that a national government would become a tyranny like the British tyranny they had just thrown off, but owing to our Constitution and Bill of Rights, the states and the people enjoy immense powers. It is this dual system of government that has distinguished the United States of America from other countries. May we always keep it so!

The preamble of the Constitution declares that "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

After ratification of the Constitution by the nine states required, the people considered it inadequate and amended it. The first ten amendments by "we, the people," were ratified by the states within two years and three months and are called The Bill of Rights which are a part and parcel of the original Constitution as much so as if they had been signed September 17, 1787 at the same time as the Constitution.

It has been said The Bill of Rights guarantees us the liberties written into the first ten amendments but Attorney General Clark says, The Bill of Rights promises, and it is up to the people of the United States to make these promises come true.

For the most part, we, the people have accepted our heritage as our just due, and complacency has superseded patriotic remembrance of all we owe to the Founding Fathers, our Constitution and the Bill of Rights, with the result that an insidious enemy, by stealth and falsifying, has penetrated into every branch of our government life, our educational system, our business, even our churches.

For years, many have turned a deaf ear to the warnings of this invasion which was proven thirty years ago in the State of West Virginia by Attorney H. H. Byrer who prosecuted and had convicted for subversive action, a male alien. Before pronouncing the sentence, Judge Dayton asked the prisoner had he anything to say. The reply came promptly: "I am glad I was trained in the Communist school in Buffalo, New York. I took the utmost pleasure in trampling under my feet in the streets of Morgantown the flag of the United States. When I have served my sentence, I will do all in my power to speed the day the Red flag of Communism will float over this country."

Since then, the power of this evil force has grown tremendously. We are reminded of what history has chronicled of Benjamin Franklin’s reply to the query that met him when he stepped from the hall in Philadelphia, September 17, one hundred and sixty years ago. The crowd called, "What kind of government is granted us?" He replied, "A Republic, if you can keep it."

We must keep it, not only for our own life's happiness but because of the peoples of the whole world, many of whom are slaves of the totalitarian governments forced upon them. We must keep it, because God ordained men to be free; free to help their brothers obtain liberty, and free to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. We must keep it, because, with God's help, it is our defense against the evil that threatens us and the entire world. It is for us today to recognize the obligation of our heritage.

"Faith of our fathers! God's great power Shall win all nations unto thee
And, through the truth that comes from God
Mankind, indeed, shall then be free."

"The voters of the Union who make and unmake constitutions and upon whose will hang the destinies of our government, can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless."

—President James A. Garfield. March 4, 1881.
What Does the Magazine Mean to You?

ANNE CARLISLE PORTER

National Chairman of the Magazine

Our editor, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, has just finished her first year as editor of our magazine. She has accomplished a great deal. From all quarters we hear “The magazine certainly has improved.” “The magazine is so much better.” Is that as far as any of you have gone? Do you then sit back complacently and feel you have done your duty?

In the first paragraph I said “Our Magazine.” I said that advisedly; that is what it should be. Is it your magazine? Do you feel a personal responsibility?

Our editor does. No one could work very closely with her for one year and not feel her keen interest and her abiding sincerity. When in Washington she puts in all of her time at the office. She goes over everything personally which comes to her desk. She evaluates it for its universal and D. A. R. interest. She takes the telephone and calls some noted person, visits for a few minutes with him, and then asks him for an article for the magazine. She likes to have your letters of commendation as well as those of condemnation. She likes people but more than anything else she thinks and lives for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Have you read these articles: “The Story of an Alley”; “Penetrate, Dominate, Confiscate”; “The Freedom Train”; and “America in the Valley of Decision”? These articles alone are worth a year’s subscription. At $2 a year it only amounts to 16½¢ per copy (one each month). All summer when your chapter activities have closed down you can read the magazine and keep up to date. You do receive full value for your money. Send your subscription in immediately to the Treasurer General.

Send subscriptions as gifts next Christmas or instead of flowers send a subscription to a sick friend or a shut-in. Our contest lasts until January 1st, 1949. Will your state win a prize?

Our President General feels that every member should be a subscriber. She is an ardent believer in the magazine and its value. No member can be informed without keeping up to date. There is no other place where you can read of the action of the Board of Management except in the magazine. Be a regular reader of the magazine.

Meet our office force. Miss Bessie Bright is the head of the office. She is Mrs. Brosseau’s and my, right hand. She proofreads and assembles the material; looks after things; and takes the responsibility of the office. Miss Sara Grove looks after the subscriptions. When you write about a subscription not being received, write to her. She sends me a report each month of the subscriptions in each state. Mrs. Sally James has just joined us and is going to be a great help to all.

Once again: what does the magazine mean to YOU? I hope you will each one feel your responsibility. We are trying to do our part.

It’s all very well to have courage and skill
It’s fine to be counted a star
But the single deed with its touch of thrill
 Doesn’t tell us the man you are.
For there’s no lone hand in the game we play,
We must work for a bigger scheme
And the thing that counts in the world today
Is how do you pull with the team.

Burr McIntosh.
Helen Newberry Joy

We are always happy to record honors which are conferred upon our distinguished and faithful members and in this case it is a particular pleasure when "our own Helen," as she is known among her friends, is the recipient.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Arts, was bestowed upon Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Honorary Vice President General, by Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan, on June 17th last. The following citation and very just tribute, accompanied the Degree:

Helen Newberry Joy, a native of Detroit, member by birth and marriage of families whose lives are part and parcel of the historic events of our country and especially of our old Northwest Territory; now as ever actively engaged in her chosen field of service for others.

In our community, her life and work are an inspiration, often to lead the way, always to kindle the spirit of others. The story of her activities is legendary. In every good work whether for social welfare, health and civic improvement; for education and assistance to young and old; for the encouragement of art and music; and especially for the development of the best in patriotism, she has provided brilliant leadership. Buildings stand because she helped erect them; lives are stronger, limbs are straighter, hearts are lighter, minds are clearer, because she helped to heal them.

The future holds a better promise because she reminds us that out of the indomitable spirit of our past and the courageous will of our present, nothing we wish to achieve is impossible. To a great-hearted citizen this University, which here serves as spokesman for the community, wishes to express appreciation for a life of service and an example of devotion to the highest ideals of womanhood.

Valley Forge!

That Sacred Shrine! May time nor man ever make it otherwise. Symbolic even with dogwood trees in their bloom and glory!

Let us make it a real memorial to those who fought and died for us. So that we, of ancestors who sacrificed their all for us, may show our appreciation for them.

And let each name be on the Honor Roll of those whose feet trod the soil.

Having had a great grandfather there "On Command" with General Washington makes me have an undying love for the place.

Mrs. Wm. G. Buckey
(ETHEL CLOSE),
Vice-Chairman Eastern Division,
Genealogical Records N. S. D. A. R.
Baltimore, Md.

An old Proverb, "Well begun is half done." Erection of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge is well begun. However the Daughters never stop at half done and will put forth every effort for completion. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Mrs. Henry Wallace Townsend,
Ex-Vice President General.

At our recent Congress several members asked me, "When will we have another pilgrimage to Valley Forge?" My reply each time was, "When the Bell Tower is completed." So send in your dollars—two-bits and dimes that we may hear the bells ring out, from "Our D. A. R. Tower" over the hills, where our forefathers starved, froze and prayed, yet never faltered. Today they are there in spirit, watching and waiting for us, their descendants, to keep OUR pledge.

Won't you make it possible to make that pilgrimage in April, 1950? Meet me at the Union Station. I will have the train and buses ready.

Mabel T. Rhoades
(Mrs. Rex H. Rhoades),
Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.
ABOUT two years ago, the Western Pennsylvania Historical Society was given an old ledger which had been in the possession of a member of a Philadelphia family, now a resident of California. The ledger contained the daily transactions of the trading post at Fort Pitt for the years 1765-1767 and historically-minded Pittsburghers were thrilled that the owner felt it belonged in Pittsburgh and was generous enough to give it to our Historical Society.

The Regent of Pittsburgh Chapter, D. A. R., suggested investigating the possibilities of indexing the book genealogically and this investigation was undertaken by the Chapter Librarian. It was decided that, if the Historical Society would permit the ledger to be taken out of the building, to have the book photostated and to index from the photostat as the ledger itself is not in good enough condition to be handled too much. The Historical Society was happy to cooperate and one negative and one positive photostat copy are now done, and the positive is catalogued and bound and available for use in the Pennsylvania Room of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The project seemed to grow like a snowball and after seeing the photostat the librarian felt that the Chapter Executive Board had better be informed of the possibilities of indexing the book as the Board would have to vote the money to defray the expense. It seemed too, that the indexing came under the duties of the Genealogical Records Committee. After enthusiastic examination of the photostat and discussion covering all phases of the work by the Board the final decision was that Pittsburgh Chapter D. A. R., in honor of the Regent, Mrs. John George Daub, finance the photostating of the ledger, copies to be given to the Pennsylvania Room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Western Pennsylvania Historical Society, and Fort Pitt Block House which is owned outright by the Chapter; Pennsylvania State Library in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia, D. A. R. Library and Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.; that the indexing be done by the Chapter Librarian and the Genealogical Records Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Edwin Rawsthorne, and that a copy of the index accompany each copy of the ledger.

Since the photostat work is being done privately and at cost, the index will be ready first, but from the point of view of our Society, it will be the more important part of the project. Everyone who worked on the indexing found it fascinating and much credit must be given to three husbands—who did their committee-wives' share and the librarian's husband, who helped decipher spelling and patiently listened while interesting bits were read aloud.

Three Philadelphians, Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan often designated in the ledger as “B W & Morgan” were the owners of the Trading Post and from going over the accounts it seems that George Morgan was the most active partner. One gathers too, that banking as well as merchandising was transacted in the Post; it had a back room where the more desirable goods were stored and the patrons included Sir William Johnson, King Beaver of the Delawares, Chiefs Kilbuck and Guyasuta, officers of the Crown and ordinary men and women, both Indian and white. Many occupations were represented by the patrons including King's sawyers and carpenters, boatmen (bateauxmen), interpreters, scouts, soldiers, waggoners, bakers, preachers, doctors, washwomen and wives.

Between five and six hundred names appear in the ledger, English, Scotch, and Irish predominating, although there are several French names (Fort Duquesne had fallen to the English in 1758) and these names are in each case designated by “Mons.” but which today would be “M.” From the varieties of handwriting, one con-
cludes that there were about four different clerks—they spelled it “clarks”—during the two-year period 1765-1767 covered in the book and for some names notably Guthrie, McGregor, Jeffrey, McGlashin, and Magittigan the spelling varied with the “clarks.” We find Guthrie, Gutrie, Guthery, Guthrey; McGregor, Magragor, McGrigor, Magregor; Jeffrey, Jeffery, Jeffrey, and Jaffray—the latter being the way James Jaffray himself spelled it; McGlashin, Maglashin, McLashlin, McGlashin; Magittigan, Maggettigan, etc.

After working over the book for many hours, some of the names became old friends, others appeared to confuse one anew. And some names appear many times, some only once or twice as “Red Hawk’s wife.” Some of the more familiar in the region are Girty and there are three—George, Thomas, and renegade Simon commemorated in Girty’s Run in Allegheny County; Grant, Charles, George, John and Capt. William; Croghan, Dennis, Cornelius and George who was Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the Crown. Among the Indians, the most familiar names now are Kilbuck, for whom a township is named and Guyasuta, who is commemorated in a handsome statue in Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania.

The handwriting in the ledger is surprisingly good—legible and beautiful for the most part. Several patrons at the Post signed their own names in receiving cash, while others made their mark. One interesting fact is that the “clark” whose writing was the poorest is the most interesting to read. He went into detail when he recorded transactions and his most interesting entry is the following:

To Lt. George Grant for 7 gal. of wine which he returned to G. Morgan this day (May 8, 1766) after being in possession of it from the 25th of Nov. till now—The keg at first contained 10 gallons so that he has either drank the remainder or it leak’d out w’h to us is the same thing. L7.

The variety of commodities is impressive and the old names cause much speculation. We know what “linen” is, though now we’ve dropped an n, and “callicco” though we’ve dropped an l and we can guess that “flannen” is flannel and “taffaty” is taffeta. But what was shalloon and why would anyone want 38 fathoms of bed lace?—were there canopy beds in the wilderness? On one page about eighteen men bought silver buckles at five pounds a pair and red sashes, so we wonder if there was going to be a military inspection or a change in command at the garrison. Beads, brass kettles, breach clouts, ruffled shirts, French and English matchcoats, and brown sugar were given to the Indians in exchange for bear, deer, beaver, and raccoon peltry. Gun powder, bars of lead and boat covers were sold the men and money from the Crown given them for the trip to Detroit or “down the country” lumber was cut by the King’s sawyers, stone was “quarred” for “us” (Baynton, Wharton and Morgan), tobacco and rum were sold men from “the waggon trains” in from “Ligonier” or “Carlile,” and the washwoman was paid for washing 518 shirts. Spirits, rum, Madiera, New York or Philadelphia wine were sold and consumed by the keg or quart. Either hard drinking of “spirits” was the custom or the water from our three beautiful and, surely in 1765, pure rivers wasn’t fit to drink. Officers bought lots of it, so did Doctor Anthony, and one woman was paid by the Trading Post in rum for doing the washing of five men. John Guthrie bought “4 yds. linen for a winding sheet for his wife, 1 qt. rum, 24 ft. of boards for a coffin” in that order at a total cost of one pound, fifteen shillings. One transaction concerned a “little sorrel horse”; a saddle was purchased on one day and returned three days later. The “clark” withheld payment for an anchor from the blacksmith until he “fix’d it to suit us.” Pay for hauling logs was totaled from the beginning of the job until its conclusion, then holidays and rainy days were deducted during the period and so was the pay!

The project has been fascinating and informative to the librarian under whose supervision the work was done, and who revised it with the help of Miss Dorothy English, another professional librarian and member of the Chapter. It is the hope of the Chapter that the preservation of this record in accessible form will be an addition to the history of our Colonial period and that the index will aid in the ever interesting search for ancestors to those who wish to know who was where and when.
DUE to the wonderful cooperation and hard work of my chapter, state and national vice Chairmen, we are able to report an increase of 985 clubs and 17,780 members, bringing our grand total to 8,322 clubs and 259,127 members for 1948.

Prizes are an incentive to both old and young alike and these prizes have certainly helped promote Junior American Citizens. Listed below are the names of the prize donors whom I wish to thank again for their generosity and interest in our committee: Philadelphia Chapter, Yorktown Chapter and Moshannon Chapter of Pennsylvania; New Jersey State Society; Delaware State Society; Mrs. Howard T. Painter, Mrs. George Campbell Lewis and Mrs. Daisey R. Richards; the District of Columbia, the regents of Connecticut, State Board of Washington; Miss Dorothy Martin and Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman.

Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger, National Contest Chairman, announced that fourteen states took part in the contests this year and listed the following as prize winners in the National Poster and Play Contest.

**J. A. C. Poster Contest**
- First prize—James Bowie J. A. C. Club, 1A Grade, James Bowie Elementary School #9, San Antonio, Texas (by Irene Hernandez, 7).
- Second prize—Bowie J. A. C. Club, 4A Grade, James Bowie Elementary School #9, San Antonio, Texas (by Edward Garza, 10).
- Third prize—Golden Star J. A. C. Club, District 105, Beatrice, Nebraska (by Dick Shower, 10).
- Fourth prize (tie) Golden Rule J. A. C. Club, 5A Grade, Frank Johnson School, San Antonio, Texas (by Marcello Saldano).
- Fourth prize (tie) Willing Workers J. A. C. Club, 7th Grade, District 141, Gage County, Beatrice, Nebraska (by Marilyn Baehr, 12).
- Honorable mention—J. A. C. Club, 6B Grade, Detroit, Michigan (by John Harbin), 11.
- Special Award (Patriotic Poster)—Golden Star J. A. C. Club, District 105, Beatrice, Nebr. (by Marilyn Shower, 13).

**Patriotic Play Contest**
- First prize—J. A. C. Club, 6th Grade (ages 11-13), Whittier School, Colorado Springs, Colo.—“Liberty, Guard It Well.”
- Second prize—The Molly Pitcher J. A. C. Club, 6B Grade, James Bowie Elementary School #9, San Antonio, Texas—“Our Heritage.”
- Third prize—General Douglas MacArthur J. A. C. Club, 6A Grade, Logan School, Los Angeles, California—“The Freedom Train.”
- Fourth prize (tie)—Joshua L. Chamberlain J. A. C. Club, 4th Grade, Dirigo School, Brewer, Maine—“How We Got Our National Anthem” (by Alyce Dandaneau).
- Fourth prize (tie)—F. D. R. Club, 8th Grade, Sunel School, San Jose, Calif.—“The Growth of America” (by Elaine Royai).

There were not any Song, Essay or Scrapbook contests this year, but several awards and honorable mentions were presented for those sent in as follows:

**J. A. C. Songs to Familiar Tunes**
- Special award—Robert E. Lee J. A. C. Club, 7th Grade, Darling Consolidated School, Darling, Mississippi—“Forward” (tune: “Onward, Christian Soldiers”).
- Honorable Mention—J. A. C. Club, 4th Grade, Craig School, Craig, Colorado (by Kay Nieberger), 9—(tune: “Jolly Old St. Nicholas”).
- Honorable Mention—B2 J. A. C. Club, 8th Grade, Gastonia Junior High School, Gastonia, North Carolina (by Ann Melvin)—“Loyalty” (tune: “Marine Hymn”).

**J. A. C. Patriotic Essays**
- Special Award—Thomas Jefferson J.A.C. Club, Grade 5, Lincroft School, Lincroft, New Jersey (by Deanna Mauser), 9—“Junior American Citizens Clubs.”
- Special Award—F. D. R. Club, 8th Grade,
Sunol School, San Jose, California—“Why I Am Glad to Be an American”—(particular commendation to Nellie Palmer and Bobbie Goodman, aged 13).

Scrap Book

Special Award—Robert E. Lee J. A. C. Club, 7th Grade, Darling Consolidated School, Darling, Mississippi.

I note with regret that I failed to mention in my August article that Washington, New Mexico and Alabama placed first, second and third respectively for states showing the largest gain in members on a percentage basis.

MABEL HOFFMAN,
National Chairman.

Motion Picture Committee

NOW that September is upon us and the schools are reopening once more, many of our chapters will be resuming their active interest in motion picture programs for children based upon the selections of the National Children's Film Library Committee. This project has always been of special interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution who have supported it from its inception.

The Annual Report of the National Children's Film Library Committee gives us important news of the growth and development of these children's shows. So successful have the programs been that the industry itself, in an unprecedented move, has made available for this purpose over 140 additional Committee-approved features in current or recent release at special reduced rentals. As soon as they have completed their local runs, these pictures may be used by any exhibitor who has shown approximately 80% of the Library films. Since there are at present only 52 pictures in the library, itself, the supplementary list amply increases the supply of films for weekly Children's Programs.

One other section of the report is worthy of special attention. It concerns a growing demand that the industry produce entertainment feature films especially for children. This would mean pictures written, directed, and acted with no audience other than the child audience in view. It would presuppose a definite knowledge of children's likes and dislikes in motion pictures, as well as the unanimous agreement of adult authorities with regard to the content and approach of such films. Upon consideration of the possibilities, however, the National Children's Film Library Committee found not only decided controversy among parents, educators, and psychologists as to what these pictures should contain and how they should be put together, but considerable disagreement as to whether or not special films for children were advisable at all!

The pictures which are so popular in the CFL were not made for children. But like many of the great classics of literature, they were created for the young in heart. Films such as NATIONAL VELVET, LITTLE OLD NEW YORK, and PENROD AND SAM know no special age range. Parents and children enjoy them together; parents or children enjoy them alone. Indeed, the Committee attributes much of the movies' charm for children to the fact that this medium more than any other offers to the child the opportunity to share in the grown-up world. Wholesome motion pictures constitute a stretching exercise whereby children can achieve a vicarious and fleeting adulthood, and so satisfy their natural curiosity about the lives and ways of "big people." In this connection, the Committee reports that the children's response to pictures of general appeal has been considerably more enthusiastic than their response to the few films which have so far been especially designed for their specific age level. It is not without reason, then, that the Committee feels that the interests of the children can best be served at this particular time by increased production of wholesome entertainment films of general appeal.

Meanwhile, the Committee has announced its intention of instigating a valid study under unimpeachable educational auspices to determine child tastes and responses in relation to entertainment motion pictures now rated suitable for the 8-12 group. Such research will be a service to all interested parties by establishing an authoritative body of factual information. To this end, the National CFL Committee is more than...
happy to offer, as a springboard, the results of its own experience with child-audience behavior reactions.

In all, the annual report of the Children’s Film Library Committee is more than just encouraging. It reflects idealism, interest, friendly cooperation, and sheer hard work which has bound together 23 national organizations in a common cause. In the light of such achievement, the Daughters of the American Revolution are proud to have been one of the initial supporters of this project, and are equally proud at this time to renew their pledge of cooperation.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
National Chairman.

One Hundred Things We Should Know About Communism in the U. S. A.

THE Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, has recently issued the first of a series on the Communist conspiracy and its influence in this country as a whole, on religion, on education, on labor and on our government, entitled “100 Things You Should Know About Communism in the U. S. A.”

It is compiled in the form of questions and answers and is a document that every true American should possess.

On the back outer cover appears the following sworn statement of William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party in the United States:

“No Communist, no matter how many votes he should secure in a national election, could, even if he would, become President of the present government. When a Communist heads the government of the United States—and that day will come just as surely as the sun rises—the government will not be a capitalist government but a Soviet government, and behind this government will stand the Red army to enforce the dictatorship of the proletariat.”

Well advised, indeed, are we citizens that there are one hundred things we should know about. What is more, the time has come when we should do something about them.

God’s Country

During the course of an excellent address before the Women’s Patriotic Conference on National Defense last January, Senator C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois injected the following story which evoked much enthusiasm and applause from the southern bloc of delegates:

“Of course, we in Illinois think that Illinois is God’s country but we do not deny anyone else the privilege of participating. Even Louisiana challenged us the other day.

“One of our citizens in Chicago bought a piece of property in New Orleans and, as she should, she asked her lawyer to examine the abstract and see if the title was in good order. He, being rather busy, assigned it to a correspondent in New Orleans.

“In a short space of time the abstract was returned and it was marked in good order. But the lawyer in Chicago, looking it over, sent it back and said, ‘I note that the title is only carried back as far as 1803. Please carry it back to its origin.’

“In a short time a letter came from the lawyer in New Orleans who said: ‘Dear Sir: I am returning the abstract of your lady client’s property unchanged and still in good order. It was dated 1803 because it was in that year, if you will recall, that all this territory was obtained from France by purchase by the United States.

“But if you wish to go back, sir, you will find that France obtained title by virtue of conquest from Spain; and, going back, you will find that Spain obtained her title by virtue of the discovery of a man whose name, I am sure you will recall, was Christopher Columbus.

“And, sir, going back, you will find that before Columbus set sail he asked for the aid of one Queen Isabella; and, sir, before she would aid him she asked for the blessing of the Pope; and, sir, the Pope was the agent of Christ, and Christ was the Son of God, and this was God’s country then, and it still is.’”
FOR three days, March 16, 17, and 18, the members of the Wisconsin Society became Pilgrims as they journeyed to Green Bay for the Fifty-second State Conference. It was a Pilgrimage, in observance of the Wisconsin Centennial, to the shrines which mark the very beginnings of Wisconsin history. Only fourteen years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, we have the story of Jean Nicolet and the first white visitors and settlers in Wisconsin. For three hundred and fourteen years Wisconsin's history and historic sites cluster around the romantic stories of forts, furs, forests and farms—the four F’s of Wisconsin’s lure. From all parts of Wisconsin the Daughters came to honor our State as we carried on the business of the Society, the guests of the Jean Nicolet Chapter of De Pere and Green Bay.

The first afternoon by bus and automobile we visited Green Bay's historic sites. Fort Howard, one of three forts established in Wisconsin, was first French and named Fort Francis (1701), then English and named Fort Edward Augustus (1760) and then the American Fort Howard since 1816. Only the Hospital and Surgeons’ Quarters are still extant and here the world famous Dr. Beaumont began his study of human digestion which he continued after he was transferred to Fort Crawford on the Mississippi. The Museum at Fort Howard contains interesting early medical equipment. Visiting Fort Howard makes Wisconsin Daughters eager to make progress with the restoration of the Surgeons’ Quarters at Fort Winnebago which we own.

The oldest frame house in Wisconsin was visited—Tank Cottage—furnished with the original possessions of Mrs. Tank. The Public Museum was enjoyed, and then, lastly, a visit to the Captain John Winslow Cotton House, one of the finest examples of Jeffersonian architecture in the Middle West. Here a tea was served in the atmosphere of long ago as we looked at the view over the Fox River and admired the furnishings of this beautifully restored home. The Cotton House and Tank Cottage are open daily for the education and enjoyment of all. Our Pilgrimage was concluded in the evening when we met at the Woman’s Club, formerly the Elisha Morrow house, another old home preserved with much of its original furniture. The members of Jean Nicolet Chapter presented living pictures of many of Wisconsin’s famous women, and served refreshments from tables made beautiful with Spring flowers and set with china and silver heirlooms.

The sessions of the Conference were presided over by our State Regent, Miss Margaret Goodwin. Officers’ reports were given, Chapter Regents reported, the Pilgrim was selected, prizes for Membership, Press Relations and D. A. R. Magazine Subscriptions were awarded, over two thousand dollars voted to the Northland College Library Building Fund, and Officers were elected and installed. Mrs. Alonzo Newton Benn, of Chicago, former National Vice Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee, was the speaker at the Wednesday luncheon and Mr. William Henry Chamberlin spoke on “Russia Today and Tomorrow” at the dinner meeting.

Thursday noon Mrs. Herbert V. Kohler, Chairman of the Centennial Committee on Wisconsin Women, spoke of the work of her Committee. The Wisconsin Society is to furnish the 1895 Victorian bedroom at the Centennial celebration at the State Fair Grounds in August. This is one of a series of rooms telling the history of Wisconsin. The D. A. R. Room will represent the bedroom of the first State Regent, Mrs. James Sidney Peck, as she and a friend, Mrs. Theodore Yates, first Regent of the Milwaukee Chapter, prepare to attend a meeting of the Milwaukee Chapter.

We were proud of our Pilgrim this year, Charmaine Chopp. Her name was drawn from 349 names submitted from the 457 high schools of Wisconsin. With her mother and the principal of her high school she attended the Thursday luncheon.

The new Officers elected were: State Regent, Mrs. Leland H. Barker; First Vice Regent, Mrs. Earl M. Hale; Second Vice
Regent, Mrs. Horace R. Goodell; Chaplain, Mrs. B. E. Skinner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Morse; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Glenn Bennett; Historian, Mrs. D. B. McIntyre; Treasurer, Mrs. Ralph Gosso; Registrar, Mrs. John Roberts; Librarian, Mrs. W. L. Clark.

The retiring State Regent spoke of her term of office as a Pilgrimage and said that she figuratively turned over her staff and her knapsack to her successor with the knowledge that she too would enjoy the Pilgrimage she was about to undertake as State Regent. With the Pilgrimage theme carried throughout the Conference, Wisconsin Daughters returned to their homes and Chapters with a renewed spirit of love and service to their State and to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

**Marion S. Fifield,**
State Corresponding Secretary.

**DELAWARE**

The Annual Summer Conference of Delaware was held in St. John’s Methodist Church on Flag Day with an appropriate program. Mary Vining Chapter, Miss Elizabeth Elliott, Regent, was the hostess.

Members of seven Delaware and three Maryland chapters together with State Officers of both states were present. Mrs. Glenn S. Skinner, State Regent, presided over the morning session. Mrs. Harry K. Neild, Maryland State Regent, Mrs. G. W. P. Whip, Maryland State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. J. Edward Duker, Maryland State Historian, were guests and spoke at the session.

The outstanding work of Miss Alfreda Hance, Delaware State Chairman of Radio, was reported. Each month radio programs dealing with local Delaware heroes have been presented and elaborate plans are being made for the coming year.

Roger Thomas, Assistant Archivist, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md., discussed the preservation and use of Eastern Shore records. His address was broadcast later. The Chancery Records, Land Office, Annapolis, Md., are of great assistance in establishing date of birth of Revolutionary soldiers.

Mrs. Charles E. Dawson led an historical tour of the vicinity. Sussex Co., Delaware, had many Tories. About 1777 Lord Dunsmore sent a ship up the Nanticoke River to contact the Tories of this vicinity. The old Hooper home built 1729 was visited, also the home of the notorious Patty Cannon which is mentioned in the early novel “The Entailed Hat.” Delaware’s oldest ferry line known as Cannon’s Ferry is still in operation and the historic home of Richard Gundry built of Flemish-bond brick in 1750 by the Williams family is just below this ferry. The sleepy little village of Concord at the headwaters of the Nanticoke 1763 was once called the “Old Pittsburgh of Delaware.” Here the iron industry flourished until the British fleet blocked the Chesapeake and many of the workers in the industry joined the 1st Delaware Regiment of the Continental Army. “No better, steadier or more enduring troops than Vaughn’s charcoal-burners from the piney woods of Broad Creek and Nanticoke hundreds could be found” has been said.

Mary Vining Chapter served punch at the church upon the return of members from the tour.

Growth in membership from 330 to 350 was noted.

**Pauline K. Skinner,**
State Regent.

“What is written is written,” says the Koran. “We cannot change that, but we can make whatever daily entries we please in the Great Ledger of Life.”
Parliamentary Procedure

WHEN this issue of the Magazine reaches you I realize many of the states will be getting ready for their State Conferences to be held this fall. Also that the chapters will be resuming their activities, so to both states and chapters I feel I must again call to your attention the amendments that were adopted at the last Continental Congress which affect the work of these organizations. Especial attention is called to the Articles on Amending in the Constitution and By-Laws which emphatically state that anything adopted by Congress affecting the chapters and states must become a law without notice of amendment.

This rule will be of great help to our states and chapters as it saves both trouble and expense for the state organization in not having to include the notice of these amendments in the call and for the chapters that it may become a rule without being proposed at one meeting and then adopted at the next meeting. As some chapters amend only at their annual meetings this is a real life-saver.

The questions that have come by letter and long distance to your parliamentarian about these amendments, in some instances, have been quite amusing. One dear chapter regent who had served for over twenty-five years called me on long distance to know if these amendments were “aimed at her.” Of course my reply was an emphatic NO, that they were for all present regents who had already served six consecutive years and for future regents who might desire to serve longer than six consecutive years.

Now your parliamentarian is again calling to your attention that you must insert in your by-laws that the annual dues for each chapter member to be sent to the Treasurer General are $1.50 instead of $1.00. Many sets of by-laws that have been sent in for approval are still stating the annual dues are $1.00. So I am beginning to feel that a lot of you did not attend Congress last April or that you have not read the articles in the Magazine about this rule regarding the raise in dues and which has already been emphasized several times. There is no organization for women in the United States that so clearly outlines the duties expected of the groups who make up the parent body as does our National Society, nor one that more freely gives this information to its members through the channels of its Constitution and By-Laws, its Handbook and its Magazine.

Just the same old message to those of you who are planning to revise your by-laws and will be sending them to your parliamentarian for approval. Please arrange the by-laws in the form you are going to present to your chapter or state and do not send an old set of by-laws with a few marginal notes as to what changes are anticipated, for it is impossible for me sometimes to divine what you really mean and wish to have presented to your organization. Two sets of by-laws had to be returned in one day recently as it was impossible to make out from the scribbled notations just what amendments were to be offered. So if you will co-operate with your parliamentarian by sending a typed copy of your revision at least four weeks before it is to be presented much time will be saved. Checking by-laws can never be a hurry-up job as there is so much involved in the changes. Quite often articles and sections have to be re-arranged as well as re-worded which cannot be done in a short time, therefore some of the groups have had to be disappointed in not having their revision returned on time.

Here are some questions that came in recently about certain items to include in the by-laws, which I believe might be of interest to many of you who are contemplating revising your instrument.

**Question.** What should be the status of Honorary Regents in a chapter or a state? **Answer.** Quote Robert’s Rules, Revised, page 267: “If a society wishes to provide for honorary officers or members, it is well to do so in the by-laws. Unless the by-laws state to the contrary, these positions are simply complimentary, carrying with them the right to attend meetings and to speak, but not to make motions or to vote.” So, please be guided as far as acceptable to your organization, by this interpretation, for if your chapter or state starts electing each retiring regent an honorary regent...
for life, with a vote, you will soon have a top-heavy set-up of "has beens." Often these worthy "has beens" forget that they have had their "day" and embarrass a new regent by saying, "well that's not the way I did it." This is hard on a new regent who is trying to conduct the meeting correctly and see that the work goes forward as well under her administration as it did under the "has beens."

In many cases where some of you have written to me about how hurt these six year and older regents are over our amendment and that you wonder if there is any way in which they may be appeased, I have recommended that they be made honorary regents, without vote and in the complimentary interpretation absolutely.

Another question pertaining to past regents: Is it advisable to have an advisory committee composed of past regents of a chapter or a state? My answer to this question is always NO, don't do it. Very seldom does an organization need any committee to advise it except its board of management, or in a very large group, probably an executive committee composed of its officers.

Here are just a few "DON'TS" as you begin your fall work and might at some time wish to consult your parliamentarian: DON'T forget to put sufficient postage on your letters and to include return postage for the reply. DON'T ask for an answer by return mail but make it at least four weeks. DON'T write for copies of the Constitution and By-Laws or of the Handbook for these are obtainable only from the National Headquarters. DON'T send a set of by-laws that are old and filled with marginal notations, for your parliamentarian is not a "Houdini" and thus able to read your mind.

Faithfully yours,

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING,
Parliamentarian.

The Bulwark of Freedom

Through three tense months, as you recall,
While summer all but merged with fall
And chaos seemed so near at hand,
The Founding Fathers aptly planned
The Constitution for this land—
A constitution with the theme:
That laws, not men, must be supreme.

And though the years have onward sped—
And all its framers long since dead—
This Constitution's still our guide
In spite of men who've vainly tried
To cast it ruthlessly aside
So Congress need not, as of old,
Conform our laws to its great mold.

Though some there'll be who'll always plan
This precious document to ban,
The wise ones must with might contrive
To keep its precepts still alive
So our great nation may survive,
Unvexed by foreign scheme or force
To veer our state-ship from its course.

—JUDGE BURTON JACKSON WYMAN.
Chapter Activities

SARA DE SOTO CHAPTER (Sarasota, Fla.). Crimson bougainvillea and double hibiscus entered the T-shaped table set before the huge flag-covered fireplace in the lounge of the Sarasota Bay Country Club when 24 Daughters and guests held a Flag Day Luncheon.

Mrs. John L. Early, chapter regent, introduced Mrs. George A. Palmer, program chairman, who presented the Rev. Jack A. Davis, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Sarasota. Mr. Davis spoke on "The Symbolism of the American Flag." He traced through the history of our country how much the flag stood for democracy and truth and justice.

MARION PALMER THOMPSON, Historian.

VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER (Norristown, Pa.) on June 19th, 1948, dedicated a bronze tablet in memory of Mary J. Davis McShea at the Chapter House, 828 West Main Street, Norristown, in whose honor the house had been devised and a generous endowment bequeathed to the Chapter by her sisters, Miss Laura Frances Farrell and Mrs. Rosina C. Smith. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. F. Rulon Cloud and dedicated by the Regent, Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale. The Memorial Tribute was given by Miss Helen Kennedy, Historian. Miss Margaret Solidi, Chaplain, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, ex-Vice President General, Mrs. Addison A. Platt, Mrs. Russell E. Crawford, Miss Anna Virginia Rex and Miss Margaret Corson also participated in the service of dedication. The Memorial Tablet Committee consisted of Mrs. Paul L. Yount, Chairman, Mrs. Mary A. Taubel and Miss Flora Welsh. Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Vice Regent, Miss Hazel Graham Glessner, State Recording Secretary, and regents of nearby chapters were among the guests.*

MELISSA M. LANZ, Chairman, Press Relations.

MARY MURRAY CHAPTER (New York, N. Y.). Saturday, May 1, 1948, Mary Murray Chapter celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its organization as a chapter with a reception and tea at Old Guard Headquarters, New York City. The guests of honor were Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, and Mrs. William Pouch, Honorary President General.

Among the ninety guests present were Mrs. Ray Laverne Erb, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Richard Lewis, State Historian, Mrs. Ford Kurtz, State Director, Miss Gladys Clark, State Custodian, Mrs. George Kuhner, National Chairman, Ellis Island, Mrs. Harry McKeige, National Vice-Chairman, Motion Picture, Mrs. William Clouse, National Vice-Chairman, Ellis Island, Mrs. William Settlemeyer, State Chairman, Motion Picture, Mrs. Frank Cuff, State Chairman Press Relations and many regents and Daughters from chapters of Greater New York.

After a short reception the meeting was opened with Mrs. Alvin K. Jordan, regent presiding. Following the Chaplain's invocation the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given and the Star-Spangled Banner sung.

The history of the work of the chapter during its forty years was read by Miss Mildred Tully, Recording Secretary. Then four ex-regents, Mrs. David Hoag, Mrs. Frederick Kuehnle, Mrs. Clarence Titterington, and Miss Almira Gardner were introduced. Mrs. Frederick Hargraves now lives in California and was not able to be present. A group of songs by American composers was sung by Miss McKee, accompanied by Miss Carey.

Mrs. Park and Mrs. Pouch gave interesting talks about the work of the D. A. R. with special reference to the part taken by the Mary Murray Chapter in these activities and then the other guests were introduced. The meeting closed with a group of songs by Miss McKee. A large birthday cake inscribed Mary Murray N. S. D. A. R. 1908-1948 was cut by the regent and a social hour followed.

DOROTHY A. SCHOOLEY, Chapter Historian.
MARY ISHAM KEITH CHAPTER
(Fort Worth, Texas). On June 15, 1898, in the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Douglas

Keith Bell, the Mary Isham Keith Chapter was organized with fourteen charter members, one of them being a real daughter, Mrs. Susan Polk Raynor.

Mary Isham Keith, for whom the third chapter in Texas was named, was truly a "mother of the Revolution." Three of her sons were officers in the armed forces of the Colonies and a fourth, the oldest, was a colonial official and later a personal attorney to George Washington. There were three descendants of Mary Isham Keith among the organizing members of the chapter: Mrs. Bell, the regent; Mrs. Rose Brabson Bullard, and Mrs. Minnie Colburn Naylor.

Projects to develop real American citizenship and uphold ideals of patriotism have been sponsored by the chapter since its organization. For many years it presented medals and prizes in historical essay contests in high school. Since 1935 Good Citizenship medals have been given to junior high pupils, and a Flag Essay award was established in 1940.

Its Americanism program over the years has included assistance with night schools for adults, in naturalization of the foreign-born, in aiding new citizens and families in various ways, and in civic welfare activities.

A student loan fund was started in 1928, and to date more than forty girls and boys have been assisted, with some twelve $25 book scholarships having been presented to students in colleges in the past three years.

The chapter established a genealogical section in the public library more than thirty years ago, and this has been added to continuously. Recently the library was presented with a bookmobile through the chapter, the gift of Mrs. C. D. Reimers, an honorary regent of the chapter.

Mary Isham Keith Chapter has actively supported all National and State projects. During this golden jubilee year it has contributed to the $3,000 scholarship fund to be presented by the State society to the Sul Ross State Teachers College at Alpine, Texas, in 1949 when the Texas Society will observe its golden anniversary. To another state project to be finished also in 1949, the redecorating and refurnishing of the Texas Room in Memorial Continental Hall, the chapter has made a special gift of $100 in honor of its anniversary regent, Mrs. Dan H. Priest. Also as a part of its fiftieth anniversary, the chapter will give scholarships to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith schools.

Interest in honoring Fort Worth's early settlers and historic spots has been manifested by presenting to the city a bronze and granite marker on the site of the original army post, Camp Worth, established in 1849.

It was a gala day, June 15, 1948, when the anniversary of the founding of the chapter was commemorated with a reception and luncheon at the Colonial Country Club.

Four beautifully appointed tables were set in the ballroom of the club. The main table was centered with a three-tiered gold-colored cake surrounded by fifty gold candles and topped with one candle and the number "50" in gold. Flanking the cake were floral arrangements of gladioli, daisies, and feverfew, carrying out the color scheme of gold and white.

The three other tables had two arrangements of each of the same flowers, interspersed with nosegays in gold lace cuffs made of yellow and white flowers and tied with yellow ribbons bearing the number "50." Gold-backed programs marked the places of the 170 members and guests.

The celebration was opened with the invocation, given by the State Chaplain, Mrs. J. Wesley Edens; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag; and the singing of the National Anthem.
Mrs. Priest, after her cordial greeting and welcome, presented the many guests for the occasion, at the conclusion of which, Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow, State Regent, brought greetings from the Texas Society, and read deeply appreciated messages of good wishes from Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General; Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram, Vice President General; and Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, Recording Secretary General.

After the luncheon guest artists presented delightful musical numbers.

Then came the highlight of the day—the cutting of the birthday cake and a review of the chapter history. After the first slice of cake was cut by the State Regent, Miss Mullins presided. As Mrs. Simon Freese, honorary chapter regent, recounted the milestones of each decade, candles were lighted by other honorary regents: Mrs. Harry Hyman, second regent to serve the chapter; Mrs. R. L. Carlock, Mrs. W. P. McLean, Miss Mullins, and Mrs. R. H. McLemore. With a toast to the future of the chapter, Mrs. Priest lighted the one candle atop the cake.

A moment of silence in memory of those members who have gone on ahead and the benediction by the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. Walter Bell, closed the anniversary observance.

NORMA RUTLEDGE GRAMMER, 
State Recording Secretary.

WILLIAM STRONG CHAPTER 
(Proctor, Ark.). A real granddaughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. M. D. Thompson of Memphis, Tenn. is a member of the William Strong Chapter.

She joined on the services of her grandfather, Ambrose Hadley who was born in 1758 and died in 1839 having served his country while living in Halifax County, N. C. He was married three times and was the father of 23 children. Mrs. Thompson is the granddaughter of Ambrose Hadley and his wife, and the daughter of their son, Lucius Perkins Hadley, who when a young man moved to Obion County, Tennessee, and settled there.

There he met and married Paralee Jane Starrett, daughter of Alexander Starrett, one of the first settlers of Obion County. Willie Ruth Hadley was born on her father's plantation in Obion County. He was an officer in the War Between the States on the Confederate side and there he contracted an illness from which he never recovered.

The child later lived with an aunt, Mrs. Annie Hadley Hamilton, in Jonesboro, Arkansas, and married Maynard D. Thompson, and she is our real granddaughter whose picture appears, taken with her son, Vance Thompson, a veteran of World War I, his daughter, Elizabeth, whose husband served in World War II, and their child, little Elizabeth, making four generations shown. Mrs. Thompson's granddaughter Ruth Thompson McCaughan was appointed a page for our Congress in 1947 by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge. Ruth is also a member of William Strong Chapter and is a senior at Bennett Junior College in Brookville, N. Y. Mrs. Thompson is a devoted mother, grandmother and great grandmother and is highly esteemed by all who know her.

ROBERTA FRIEND BIGGS, 
Honorary State Regent of Arkansas.

GOVERNOR GEORGE WYLLIS CHAPTER (Hannibal, Mo.) placed and dedicated a bronze marker at the grave of Miss Elizabeth Umstaddt in St. Jude's cemetery, Monroe City, Missouri, Sunday afternoon, May 23, 1948, at 4 o'clock.

Relatives and friends of Miss Umstaddt, who had gathered at the grave for the service, joined in giving the Pledge of
Allegiance to the Flag after which Mrs. Parker Treat, retiring regent of the chapter, made the dedicatory speech.

The biography was given by Mrs. Fred Gwinner, state corresponding secretary, who said in part that Miss Umstaddt was born in Indiana in 1844 and with her family moved to Missouri in 1851. Later she returned to Indiana and in 1916 she became a charter member of the Bloomington, Ind., Chapter, which furnished the marker for her grave.

She was living at Monroe City at the time of her death on March 1, 1945, having celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary in December, 1944.

The services were concluded with prayer by Mrs. Amy Wenkle, acting chaplain of the Governor George Wyllis Chapter.

MRS. FRED GWINNER,  
State Corresponding Secretary.

JONESBORO CHAPTER (Jonesboro, Ark.) Thursday afternoon, July first, Jonesboro chapter in an impressive ceremony and radio recording arranged by the regent, Mrs. Charles E. Robinson, paid tribute to two local World War II heroes.

Two cork oak seedlings were planted on either side of the walk approaching the old Armory building at the Arkansas State College in Jonesboro. These little trees were presented to the Jonesboro chapter by the State Chairman of Historic Trees. One was planted by Miss Marie Louise Lloyd, Vice President General, honoring Colonel William S. Corkill who had headed the ROTC at the college prior to entering service on General Douglas MacArthur's staff in the Philippine Islands. The other was planted by Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, Vice Regent of Arkansas, honoring Captain Felix Paul Settleire, one of the outstanding heroes of World War II, credited with many feats of bravery. He was a member of the famed Ninth Division as an Artillery officer. Captain Settlemire was wounded three times before losing his life in the fighting around Cherbourg Peninsula in the early part of the Normandy Campaign. His widow and two brothers, Dell and Prell, were present at the ceremony.

RUTH S. MASSEY,  
State Chairman, Historic Trees.

TAMPA CHAPTER (Tampa, Fla.) in its 1947-1948 meetings featured American music and gave interesting programs on Approved Schools with illustrative slides and a talk on early American silverware with many interesting specimens on display.

For the 14th year the chapter has sponsored the Thalians, a Tampa Opera Company with its season initial professional production of light opera in original designed costumes.

Mrs. W. Liston Moore, retiring regent, was appointed to state committee for furnishing D. A. R. room at Bay Pines Hospital where veteran patients may entertain their friends.

At the May meeting the following new officers were installed: Regent—Mrs. George W. Parker, 1st Vice-Regent—Mrs. H. R. Felix, 2nd Vice-Regent—Mrs. Byron S. Stevens, Recording Secretary—Mrs. James F. Powell, Treasurer—Mrs. N. H. Brooker, Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. O. Stanford, Registrar—Mrs. W. G. Thompson, Historian—Mrs. I. J. Tod, Librarian—Mrs. W. A. Williams, Chaplain—Mrs. E. Claude Gates, Parliamentarian—Mrs. H. E. Macmurphy.

Sarah Worth, feature writer for Tampa Daily Times, in a recent article said of Mrs. W. G. Thompson, state chairman of manual for citizenship committee:

"Besides distributing the manuals, Mrs. Thompson usually attends naturalization hearings in Federal Court, here to make an address of welcome to the new citizens and to give each of them a small flag and a new copy of the manual. Last year 1400 of the manuals were distributed in Florida, 850 of them in Tampa. They are also given to regular public school civic and history classes, to civic groups and the Girl Scouts."

During her thirty years' work with the D. A. R., Mrs. Thompson also has helped the organization distribute flags to Schools, Sunday Schools and Youth Clubs.

"Some people think the Daughters are people who live in the past," she said. "Actually we, who are descendants of America's earliest citizens, try to do something in the present to help those from other lands seeking the right to become America's newest citizens."

AMELIA C. POWELL,  
Press Chairman.
SHANGHAI CHAPTER (Shanghai, China). From far overseas, the Shanghai Chapter sends cordial and warm greetings to kindred Daughters of our beloved National Society. Although in residence here we are few in number, a very constant activity and devotion draw us together each month.

Reports are given of the varied work of National Committees at home so that we do feel in touch though our own work is necessarily curtailed by conditions. Our hope and prayers are joined with those of the other Chapters toward wise and just decisions and the ever widening circles of helpfulness in this international world.

You cannot imagine the lift from the burdens of this environment that we find in reading over reports from our sister chapters at home and I want them to know how much it all means to us out here.

The Settlement House where the children come, many of them orphans and so badly needing our help, still continues under the efficient leadership of our beloved ex-regent, Miss Bess Hille, although after the war years she had to “start from scratch” again.

We have included historical studies, an excellent program of American music, which Mrs. J. C. Oliver, our Regent, arranged and presented, in March. The excellent Town Hall discussion of the Palestine question gave much food for thought, particularly from our intimate viewpoint of those stateless friends who continue living here, with hope of one day finding a new citizenship.

Yesterday, June 11th, in courtesy to all of the Overseas Chapters and to our early American association with French and other sympathetic patriots, we shared the great privilege of hearing a distinguished pianiste of virtuoso quality.

Nadine de Leuchtenberg-Beauharnais, after years of touring in Europe with her husband, a famous violinist, and meeting adversity with a royal courage, now resides here, sharing her great spirit with those eager to learn. She gave to us magnificent interpretations of Beethoven, Chopin and Debussy. The true voice of each composer, made vibrant through a great personality, lived a story as it spoke to us. As great-granddaughter, through several generations, of Josephine Beauharnais, wife of Napoleon, her true quality finds expression in the consummate creativeness of her art.

Three charming children’s songs for ballet of Jacques Dalcroze were sung in duet by Mme. Marianne Sax and Mrs. Dunlap. Mme. Sax knew M. Dalcroze and as a little girl, sang and danced in his school in Switzerland. Later in the program, she gave a fine reading of Händel’s Air de Cleopatra and Polenc’s A Sa Guitare, a charming composition of the modern French School, both of which suited the warm timbre and rich quality of her voice.

In the China heat of early June, the spacious, cool apartments of our Registrar, Mrs. Owen M. Dawson, made a specially delightful setting with seasonal flowers and delicious foods at tea. She is wife of the American Agricultural Attaché of many years’ standing and holds a fine record of helpfulness to the Chinese nation.

EVA WYMAN DUNLAP, State Vice Regent for China.

PEACE PIPE CHAPTER (Denver, Colo.) observed Flag Day by presenting 3 flags to the city of Denver at 10:30 a.m., June 14 at Genesee Mountain Park. One large United States Flag flies from the flag pole on Genesee Mountain; the other two flags, one a United States Flag and the other a City of Denver Flag, were raised at the gateway entrance to the Denver Mountain Parks.

Denver is a city of beautiful parks which also include several mountain parks maintained by our city. Genesee is one of the scenic mountain parks enjoyed by many in the surrounding region. Thirty-five years ago the late beloved Mrs. Winfield S. Tarbell, Regent of Peace Pipe Chapter, gave to Denver a flag pole which was placed on Genesee Mountain, the highest peak in all the mountain parks. Every year since then appropriate and impressive ceremonies have been conducted by our chapter.

The ceremony this year was opened with an assembly call by Gary Dean, Denver Eagle Scout, followed by the invocation from the Chaplain, Mrs. J. C. Gorsuch. Billy Haselmire, Jr., Cub Scout, was the Flag Bearer. Mrs. Henry W. Dahlberg, Regent, then made the presentation of the flags which were accepted by Mr. Theodore Cobb, Superintendent of Mountain Parks.
and representative of Mayor Quigg Newton. Salute to the Colors was played by Gary Dean while the flag was raised. Then the Pledge of Allegiance, the D. A. R. Salute to the Flag, and the Americans’ Creed were led by Mrs. W. B. Haselmire, Flag Chairman.

Honored guests present were: Mrs. C. T. Crockett, State Regent, who responded with an impressive talk; Mrs. C. B. Hoffman, National Chairman of Junior American Citizens; Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, National Vice Chairman of Resolutions Committee; Mrs. R. F. Fowler, National Vice Chairman of Ellis Island Committee; Mrs. Leigh Putnam, State Vice Regent, who also responded with remarks; and Mrs. Clark A. Pratz, State Flag Chairman.

Mrs. Dahlberg said in her presentation speech that the outstanding difference between the old world countries and the United States of America is the willingness of a minority of citizens after an election to abide by the decision of the majority and to cooperate in the working out of their plans. The basis for this attitude is the training we give our children in playing games and learning to give and to take.

We look upon our flag with pride because it is a symbol of justice and liberty for which our country stands.

The ceremony closed with the singing of the National Anthem. Many of those present remained for a social time and a lunch at the picnic grounds.

Gladys Haselmire, Flag Chairman.

DORCAS BELL LOVE CHAPTER (Waynesville, N. C.). Mrs. J. L. Elwood was hostess for the June meeting of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter at her home in East Waynesville on Friday afternoon. Mrs. J. W. Killian, Regent, presided.

Annual reports were given by chapter officers and chairmen, all of which showed an outstanding year’s work. Miss Ida W. Penny, chairman of Approved Schools, reported that eight boxes of clothes valued at $450.00 had been sent to Crossnore during the year and that another gift of four boxes had recently been received from Mrs. W. B. Matthews, an ex-member of the chapter.

Mrs. Harry Marshall, Registrar, announced the addition of three new members, one of whom is Mrs. John H. Kirkpatrick of Canton, Ohio, who has transferred from the Lima chapter in Lima, Ohio.

Mrs. John N. Shoobred, who has resigned after many years as chairman of courtesy to members, was given a vote of appreciation for her work.

Mrs. Elwood, chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, stated that business firms in the community had been asked to display flags on Flag Day, June 14, and that through the courtesy of Station WHCC the chapter would present a fifteen minute radio program with the Rev. Malcolm R. Williamson as speaker.

We also displayed the ten United States flags used since the founding of this country and gave a brief history of each. The flags were part of a collection belonging to Mrs. W. A. Hyatt.

During the social hour Mrs. Elwood was assisted by her daughter Miss Mary Lu Elwood, in serving.

Mrs. J. W. Killian, Regent.

GERMANTOWN CHAPTER (Germantown, Pa.). On June 10th, 1898, Germantown Chapter was organized with thirteen Charter members, thus honoring the thirteen original settlers of Germantown, and the thirteen original States. Only one of the thirteen is living, Miss Laura Stout Jenkins, Charter Recording Secretary, and an active member for half a century. From that modest beginning the Chapter has grown to its present membership of 126, with Mrs. Ralph C. Putnam as present Regent.
Plans for the celebration of our birthday were begun last fall, and on June 12th, 1948, members and guests met for a Golden Jubilee Luncheon at the Woman's Club of Germantown. The long speakers' table as well as the many small tables were beautifully decorated with gold bowls filled with yellow flowers. On the large table, besides the flowers, was a scale model of Independence Hall, and a three-tiered birthday cake lighted with fifty yellow candles.

The program opened with the Salute to the Flag and the singing of the National Anthem. The history of the chapter was written and read by a niece of our charter member, Miss Dorothy DeG. Jenkins, a former regent and former Congressional Chairman of Pages. The high lights of the history showed we have always been a working chapter; the first thirteen women made thirteen hospital shirts, for the Spanish-American War was being fought at that time. The following year began the locating and marking of graves of Revolutionary soldiers, and over a hundred have been found. In October, 1946, a bronze tablet was placed on the wall of the Upper Burying Ground honoring 56 soldiers lying there. During the Washington Bicentennial a tablet was placed on Germantown Academy where Washington had lived for a short time. Work with children has been outstanding. In 1909 contributions were begun to the Children's Aid Society. Since 1914 gifts and scholarships have been given to the Approved Schools. In 1920 two war orphans were adopted, and financial and personal aid were given them by Chapter members. Annually Good Citizenship medals are presented, and flags are given to Boy and Girl Scout Troops. The Junior Committee, one of the first in Pennsylvania, has supported all projects of the State and National Junior Committees; the C. A. R. organized in 1920 continues. Germantown Chapter gave generously to Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall, and the Archives Room, and besides meeting all state and national obligations; has supported all war projects with both time and gifts. The “Anniversary Gift” of the chapter is a window in the new library at American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Following the history Miss Mary Johnson sang, and her exquisite voice and well chosen selections added a great deal to the festivities.

The regent then introduced our guests, many of whom responded with appropriate greetings: seventeen regents of nearby chapters, many state chairmen, the National Chairman of Credentials, Mrs. Wm. H. Erwin, Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, State Vice-Regent, spoke for the many state officers present, Honorary State Regents: Mrs. Wm. Stark Tompkins and Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, Historian General, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Vice President General, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, and State Regent, Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick.

Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, was the speaker, one who is always warmly welcomed by Germantown Chapter. She spoke on “Liberty and Freedom” pointing out the part we can play in preserving them. It was an inspiring address, and we left eager to carry on the course charted so long ago by that little group of thirteen, and make the next half century as productive as the first.

Mrs. G. Chapin Jenkins, Press Relations Chairman.
ARKANSAS VALLEY CHAPTER
(Pueblo, Colo.) lost a dearly beloved member when Mrs. Lillian Thatcher, Honorary Life Regent and Co-Chairman for the State Approved Schools Committee passed away May 11, 1948. Her many thoughtful acts of loving kindness endeared her to a wide circle of friends throughout the country. Her gifts to the many projects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Student Loan Fund, Approved Schools, Junior American Citizens and War Projects were an inspiration to the Society.

Arkansas Valley Chapter held a dedication service on May 27, 1948, when a D. A. R. marker was placed at her grave. At this service a personal tribute was paid to her by Mrs. E. H. Steinhardt, past State Vice Regent and past Regent of the chapter.

"Mrs. Lillian Thatcher was a charter member of Arkansas Valley Chapter and served this chapter twice, as its Regent. She was made an Honorary Life Regent in March 1937 inasmuch as she had done so much not only for her own chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, but for both state and national work, it was fitting to give her this outstanding honor."

HELEN HODGES, Regent.

FORT RENSSELAER CHAPTER
(Canajoharie, N. Y.). On June 12th last Fort Rensselaer Chapter of Canajoharie, N. Y., presented a beautiful American Flag in honor of the veterans of World War II to Canajoharie Post of the American Legion.

The ceremonies took place at Fort Rensselaer clubhouse with members of St. Johnsville and Fort Plains Chapters as guests.

Mrs. Fred Voght, Regent, made the presentation speech and Mr. Walter Frank, newly elected President, accepted the gift for the Legion Post. The color guards at the ceremony were Richard Voght and Deline Van Patten.

ELEANOR S. WHITING, Chairman of Press Relations.

FORT RENSSELAER CHAPTER PRESENTS AN AMERICAN FLAG TO CANAJOHARIE POST, VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II.

MAJOR HUGH DINWIDDIE CHAPTER
(Knightstown, Ind.) presented its community with a grand memorial for the Gold Star Boys of Wayne Township, Henry County, Indiana.

The idea was conceived when a returned soldier, Ralph Dennis, remarked to his mother, "I can’t remember what the boys who are gone looked like, and if I can’t there will be many others who will have difficulty in remembering. Can’t something be done about it?"

When the suggestion was made to the D. A. R., it was agreed that a memorial was the answer, and the necessary plans were set in motion to accomplish a memorial which would be fitting.

It took a year to accumulate the necessary data. Records and pictures had been put away so carefully that much searching was necessary. Finally, all information needed was assembled.

Each person contacted eagerly lent of his time and his talents to forward this highly worthy project. At length, it was finished with exquisite hand-lettering beneath the family’s favorite picture of its Gold Star Son, and it will be placed in the entrance of the local public library where
those who come and go may pause for a moment to remember the lads who gave their lives that ours may be peaceful, beautiful and fruitful.


JESSIE I. TRUITT, Regent.

Majors Hugh Dinwiddie Chapter Pays Tribute To The Men Of Wayne Township Who Died For Freedom In World War II.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON CHAPTER (Howell, Mich.). At Howell, Michigan, the Philip Livingston Chapter celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a delightful luncheon for eighty members and guests at the Walnut Street Methodist Church on Tuesday, June 8 at 12:30.

The dining room and parlor seemed a bower of red, white and blue flowers, arranged in baskets about the rooms and on the tables in low vases. Patriotic place cards marked the seating arrangement and tiny flags in clusters added to the importance of the patriotic theme.

Mrs. Oscar F. Merithew, Regent, presided and extended a cordial welcome to chapter members, past regents and honor guests. She introduced nine members of the State Board; Mrs. Chester F. Miller, State Regent, Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, First Vice Regent, Mrs. Marvin L. Hoagland, Recording Secretary, Miss Blanche Avery, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Robert Vint, Treasurer, Mrs. Arthur W. Smith, Registrar, Mrs. Horace Z. Wilbur, Historian, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick oldest past State Regent. Each of them gave a few words of greetings and congratulations to the chapter on its 40th Birthday.

One of the most interesting features of the luncheon was the cutting of the large tiered birthday cake by the oldest member and past regent Miss Frances I. Huntington. Mrs. C. Arthur Robitaille introduced Miss Huntington with a very fine and fitting tribute.

Following the luncheon the Daughters assembled in the parlors where a brief business meeting was held which included the installation of the incoming officers conducted by past Regent, Mrs. R. Sydney Clark. This was followed by a program arranged by Mrs. Berthold Woodhams, chairman of the Past Regents Committee. A letter from Miss Isabel McPherson of Pasadena, California, only living charter member, was read in which she greeted and congratulated the Chapter on its years of success.

A memorial service was conducted by past Regents, Mrs. Claude Burkhart and
Mrs. Joe Gates. Five tall white tapers in a lovely silver candelabrum were lighted in memory of the five deceased Regents and a lovely bouquet of white flowers graced the memorial table in memory of the thirty-five deceased members. A blue candle burned in honor of Miss McPherson. An original poem entitled “The Star Spangled Banner” composed by Mrs. George Barnes, a deceased member, was read by Mrs. Andrew Jackson.

Miss Dorothy Lathers musician of the afternoon, rendered a piano number entitled “Brahms Rhapsody in G Minor.” Past Regent Mrs. Don W. VanWinkle, a composer of lovely poems, read her D. A. R. poem, “Heritage.”

The program concluded with a splendid history of the forty successful and interesting years of Philip Livingston Chapter which was organized July 8, 1908, with national number 802. In a very interesting manner past Regent, Mrs. August Schmitt helped us to relive these years and to inspire greater success in the years to come.

MRS. O. F. MERITHEW, Regent.

AURANTIA CHAPTER (Riverside, Calif.). As a part of Riverside’s Arbor Week activities a six-year old Cork Oak grown from seed in the park nursery was planted and dedicated Thursday morning, April 8th, near the band shell in Fairmount Park by Aurantia Chapter.

The program was arranged by the Chapter conservation chairman, Mrs. Frank A. Miller, and included the ritual of the National Society D. A. R. from the text:

“He that planteth and he that watereth are God’s fellow-workers; ye are God’s husbandry. But God giveth the increase.”
I Cor. 3: 8, 9, was read by a former Chaplain, Miss Carrie Trask, and included these lines by an unknown author:

“When you grow weary of the boasts of men,
Go to a tree my friend; one that has stood Long patient years within a silent wood. Beneath its branches you will find again A thing long lost. Trees are content.”

Mrs. Newell Parker, Regent, reviewed briefly the history of the chapter which was the ninth organized in California and No. 694 in the National Society. She noted projects in which the Chapter has been most active of which Junior American Citizens is outstanding, it having received awards from the State Society for several years for the greatest number of JAC clubs organized each year by one chapter in California and the greatest number of children included in the clubs. To date there are 105 clubs and over 3,000 members in the state.

Mr. George Rash, Park Superintendent, was present and Mr. Arthur Nichols responded for the City Beautification Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Also present were two prospective Children of the American Revolution, the Misses Jo-Anne and Hannah Jane Cullen, who assisted in wielding the shovel.

MRS. NEWELL PARKER, JR. Past Regent.

NOTE: Mrs. Parker writes that, upon her suggestion, Judge Russell Waite, was pleased to read “I Am the Flag” by Joseph Walter Allan, at the close of the induction ceremonies for new citizens at the County Court House on June 8th. Also, that on June 14th at a dinner given by the Sons of the American Revolution, Mr. Carl Noble Helnick, President, gave the short tribute, “Our Flag” by Virginia Athey Sinnott. Both of these articles appeared in the June issue of our magazine.

MENOTOMY CHAPTER (Arlington, Mass.). On Saturday afternoon, April 3, 1948, the silver anniversary of the Menotomy Chapter was observed in the Chapel of
the First Baptist Church, Arlington. The meeting opened with a procession of state and national officers.

Mrs. Sampson extended a welcome to the members and guests present, “First in the spirit of the past—in memory of those gone before us; second in the spirit of the present—in that now is our time; and third in the spirit of a courageous future.” Mrs. Sampson then introduced the State Regent, Mrs. Warren S. Currier and the Vice President General, Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, who responded with greetings. The state chairmen and the twenty-five visiting chapter regents were also presented by Mrs. Sampson. Mrs. Kenneth Truhella, State Regent of Connecticut, was also presented.

A history of Menotomy Chapter and its achievements was compiled and read by Mrs. James B. Sherman, recording secretary, who told of a group of twenty-nine women who met at the home of Mrs. Charles F. L. Morton on April 3, 1923, to organize a new chapter—the 103rd to be founded in the state of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Charles F. L. Morton was elected Organizing Regent. The presentation of the charter was made on November 9, 1923, before 200 chapter members and guests assembled in the Old North Church, Salem Street, Boston.

Menotomy Chapter has kept open house at the Robbins Memorial Town Hall on each April 19th celebration through these past twenty-five years, serving refreshments to “Paul Revere” and “William Dawes” and their escorts. In the 1926 celebration they entertained Vice-President Dawes and General Pershing, as well as the two riders and their escorts.

The chapter has honored the women of old Menotomy who helped in the war of the Revolution, especially on the night of April 18th, and the day of April 19th, 1775, by erecting a bowlder with a bronze marker attached, descriptive of their loyalty and heroism. A bronze plaque was also placed on the shaft of the Common Grave in the old Pleasant Street Cemetery on which are inscribed the names of all Revolutionary Soldiers buried therein.

Many flags have been presented by Menotomy Chapter to Boy and Girl Scout Troops, schools and auditoriums. The following regents have served:

Mrs. Charles F. L. Morton, 1923-26; Miss Caroline D. Higgins, 1926-29; Mrs. Eugene R. Vinal, 1929-32; Mrs. Ernest Southwick, 1932-35; Miss Ednah A. Warren, 1935-38; Mrs. Melville H. Rood, 1938-41; Mrs. A. William Platin, 1941-44; Mrs. Terry Shuman, 1944-47; Mrs. John S. Sampson, 1947-.

After the reading of the history of Menotomy Chapter, the D. A. R. Hymn was sung by Miss Sally Duremus, guest soloist. Miss Ednah A. Warren presented the names of the organizing and charter members and the past regents of Menotomy Chapter were also named and acknowledged.

The speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Roland Wells Robbins, who gave his address, “Discovery at Walden,” together with colored pictures showing step by step his discovery of the exact location of Thoreau’s hut at Walden. Beautiful colored pictures showing the beauty of Lake Walden in both winter and summer were also shown.

A receiving line was formed of the state officers, after which refreshments were served, a birthday candle-lighting ceremony being conducted by Mrs. Terry Shuman, state recording secretary and past regent of Menotomy Chapter. The birthday cake was cut by the State Regent, Mrs. Warren S. Currier.

The table holding the large birthday cake, as well as the coffee table, were beautifully decorated in white and silver by Mrs. Charles F. Atwood—a member of the National Society for 49 years—who was also responsible for the appropriate room decorations of palms and Easter lilies.

The exhibit of year books, scrap books, silhouettes of past regents, and the charter, were in charge of Miss Ednah A. Warren and Mrs. Richard S. Linley. Mrs. A. William Platin and Mrs. Melville H. Rood, both past-regents of Menotomy Chapter, were co-chairman of hospitality.

HILDA F. SHERMAN,
Recording Secretary.
HISTORIC SPOTS IN CALIFORNIA, by Mildred Brooke Hoover, Hero Eugene and Ethel Grace Rensch.

With great pride and pleasure this book has been reviewed for it portrays some of the constructive work constantly being done by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Back in the years 1932, '33 and '37 the Society—sponsored by the State Conference of California—issued a book on the historic spots in that state in three volumes. These papers became so popular and were so much in demand that in a very short time the edition was almost exhausted. Then the war came and with it a shortage of paper so a re-issue was out of the question. The copies in the libraries and other public places became so worn they could not safely be used; their value was great and the demand continued.

Finally the Stanford Press decided to combine the three earlier editions into one volume. This was a heavy task but a big help to the reader for he could refer to different sections, all to be found in one volume.

Corrections had to be made and some data brought up to the minute but this was made possible by the interest and cooperation of the different counties. When completed, the new edition was dedicated to:

Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms.
Mrs. Frederick Fretageot Gundrum.
Mrs. Elmer Horace Whittaker.
Mrs. Joseph Taylor Young.

“Historic Spots in California” is an encyclopedia and a reference guide to the great state. It has three distinct aims—one to inform and to spread interest in local history to all natives of the state; two, to make the history and the locations of old landmarks available to visitors to California; three, to awaken an interest and pride in the history and to arouse a desire for the correct marking of all spots and the careful preservation of them for future generations.

The authors have divided the book into three sections—the Southern counties, Valley and Sierra counties and the counties of the Coast Range. In this work they were aided by “old-timers” and members of their families; also libraries, old letters and diaries.

“Historic Spots in California” is a very worthwhile book, not only for reference and for students of history but as a torch of light to show what the United States has to offer to the traveler of the world in just one of its many states.

Published by the Stanford University Press of California.

THE DOLLS OF YESTERDAY, by Eleanor St. George.

The present era could well be named the age of hobbies for everywhere people are making collections, one of the most popular and most rapidly growing ones being the acquiring of dolls. Due to a great demand for authentic information along that line, Eleanor St. George has written a book telling all about rare dolls, the kind for which to hunt and where some may be found.

In “Dolls of Yesterday” the author relates the doll collecting in Europe and in America during the last two hundred years and has included about four hundred and fifty charming photographs. Miss St. George owns one of the finest collections in this country and from experience can tell what facts a collector needs. As a result of this hobby, which has now become nationwide, doll hospitals and dressmakers are in a real business.

Back in 1870, in the little town of Springfield, Vermont, two inventors, Joel Ellis and Luke Taylor, were responsible for the creation of the wooden dolls which are now in great demand as a bit of Americana. These were made of rock maple, except for the hands and feet, which were of metal and the heads were always stationary. The painting of the dolls was done entirely by women, except for the eyes, which work was entrusted to two young artists. These Joel Ellis dolls were produced in three sizes and sold originally for from nine to thirteen dollars a dozen.
Up near Mt. Mansfield in the Green Mountains, a seventy-three-year-old housewife created a truly American doll in her "Paul Revere" which was made from old yellow pine salvaged after the remodelling of the Congregational-Unitarian Church, for which, so it is claimed, Paul Revere cast the bell.

So the history of the doll down through the years is described in a most fascinating way and the reader learns of the many varieties—the china dolls, the English dolls, Negro dolls and the strange but loveable little puppets.

Once this book is started, it is hard to put it down for the wealth of material is presented in a most entertaining manner. Also, it is valuable in that there is very little printed matter on the subject of dolls and when articles can be found they are for sale only at rare book prices.

Eleanor St. George has spent over two years in carefully assembling her data and that is the outgrowth of her pleasure in her own collecting.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Note: An interesting item is that at least two of our own Daughters have acquired notable collections of dolls—Mrs. Arthur McCrillis of Providence, past State Regent of Rhode Island and Mrs. Samuel Flower of Riverside, Connecticut. Both of them have made by hand fabulous wardrobes for their period dolls and have on occasions exhibited them.

“UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II, THE ARMY GROUND FORCES.”

To the United States War Department we are greatly indebted for a copy of THE ARMY GROUND FORCES, which is the second in a series and is of real value to the student of military history and to the civilian interested in the plans and formation of the Ground Forces during the last war.

Retired and ex-service men are especially delighted with this volume for in its pages they find the difficulties encountered in perfecting such a huge army and the reasons for certain movements.

It contains a clear and understandable account of the valuable work done by those who took an active part in the great effort. The object is to relate not only what was done but how it was done; just why such actions were taken and also to stress the results obtained.

The plan of the War Department is to divide the voluminous materials into sub-series dealing with Army Ground, Air and Service Forces and the theatres of operation. It clearly develops the grave responsibilities and the different points of view of the varied commands, the order of the battles and the training of the Women's Army Corps.

This information was obtained from the historical section of Army headquarters, from records and interviews and from observations in the field of action. Then it was carefully edited and quite evidently all required long and tiresome research.

The writers are, Robert R. Palmer, Professor of History at Princeton University; Bell I. Wiley, Professor of History in Louisiana State University, and William R. Keast, Assistant Professor of English, University of Chicago.

The dedication reads: “To Those Who Served.”


She has gone thoroughly into the initial organization of each chapter, traced its activities, recounted the devastating and depressing experiences of the years during World War II and finally, through contact with the State Regents themselves, has learned and put into words the hopes and the heroic struggles all are making to come back and to resume work as quickly as possible.

Madame Bates-Batcheller was herself an ardent worker during the war for France and Rochambeau Chapter as well as lending interest and effort to the chapters in and around New York City, where she now lives.

In her post scriptum she states that this volume will be on sale during the autumn of 1948, with accompanying discs of songs recorded by her. This history should be of great interest to the eleven units and to all mainland states and chapters as well.
WILL BOOK A
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA
(Continued from August Magazine.)

JOHN EVANS, Blacksmith, Parish of Cameron
Dated: 4 October 1766
Proved: 9 November 1766 by John Davis & Joseph Marshal
Wife: Elizabeth Evans “rents of whole tract, furniture, etc. as long as she continues my widow... if she marries one-third”
Sons: William Evans “lot next to little Mountain where he now possesseth and Jenkins Lot bordering upon West line of Barnes’ sister’s land.” Richard Evans “the Indian Leek Lot... if he comes within twenty years; if not back to his brother Griffith 100 acres—rest to Will’ Evans.” Griffith Evans “Abraham Lay’s Lot upon the folly leek branch.” David Evans “lot betwixt Layes & Creswells on folly Lick Branch & half of Creswells.” Joshua Evans “Pine Grove Lot and other half of Creswell’s.” Griffith “blacksmith tools and half of stock to be divided btwn his mother and him. Other half of stock equally divided amongst rest of children living in Virginia.”
Daughters: Mary Evans “Ramsay’s Lot lying upon West line of Barnes Sister’s Land... in case she has no heirs same to return to her Brothers or Sisters;” Amy Thomas and her children “the Rattle Snake Spring Lott and failing them to return to her Brothers and Sisters.” Elizabeth Evans... “Poplar Spring Lot”
Executors: Wife, Elizabeth, and son, Griffith Evans
Witnesses: Nathan Davis, John Davis, Joseph Marshal (p. 180)

MARY JOHN, Parish of Cameron
Dated: 8 September 1767
Proved: 9 November 1767 by Jenkin Philips & Jonas Potts, Blacksmith
Daughter: Mary “all of estate”
Executors: Daughter, Mary, and her husband Thomas Philips
Witnesses: Jenkin Philips, Jonas Potts (p. 182)

DENNIS DALLIS
Inventory of Dennis Dallis, dec’d. Returned November 11, 1767 by John Danson, Charles Lewis, Jacob Morris. (p. 184)

JOHN BALL

CHARLES TYLER
Inventory of Charles Tyler, dec’d. Slaves—George, woman, Lettis; Boy—Admiral; Toby; Sam; woman—cate; bett; Jeney; Hagar—£403: 13: 10: Returned 12 April by Wm West, William Smith and Thos. Shore. (p. 186)
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

BENJAMIN BERKLEY

Inventory of Benjamin Berkley, dec’d. Ordered at Court 1766. £228: 2: 9: Returned April 12, 1768 by Jno. Lane, Chas. Eskridge and Sampson Turley. (p. 188)

JOHN MOSS

Dated: 29 November 1767
Proved: 12 April 1768 by John Andrews, Clerk, & Thomas Lewis, Gent.
Wife: Francis
Daughters: Ann Talbot, Mary Lewis, Hannah Moss, Francis Moss, Elizabeth Moss
Sons: William Moss; Thomas Belford Moss “to be applied to schooling—to have living until 21; also tract of land I bought of Bryant Allison lying bewn Goose Creek and Segolon”
Executors: Wife, Francis, sons John Moss, Jr., William Moss
Witnesses: Jno. Andrews, Thos. Lewis, John Field
Recorded: On motion of Frances Moss & John Moss with Francis Peyton, Security. (p. 190)

JOHN EVANS

Inventory of John Evans, dec’d. Servant man named Dennis Finecan. Returned May 9, 1768 by Henry Brewer, Jas. Coleman and Sam’l Scott. (p. 192)

JOSEPH HOPKINS


DAVID POTTS, Farmer

Dated: 9 May 1768 by Jenkin David and Thomas Lewellin
Sons: Ezekiel and Nathan Potts “223 acres, beling plantation where I now live,” Jonas Potts “one-half the mill; likewise 150 acres whereon he now lives,” Samuel Potts “195 acres it being the plantation whereon he now lives; likewise negro, Lad, after my wife ‘marries or decease.” Johnathan Potts “plantation which I formerly give unto son Jonas, situate at the Gap of the Short Hill—155 acres, it being purchased of Jonathan by Jonas.” David Potts “310 acres being plantation whereon he now lives.” Jonathan “44 acres in Frederick County . . . near Warm Springs.”
Wife: Ann Potts
Daughters: Mary Bagus; Rachel Potts; Susannah Potts
Grandda: None
Executors: Sons, Samuel and David Potts
Witnesses: Jenkin David, Thomas Lewelin, Wm. Dillon.
Securities: John Osborn, William Dillon—securities for exrs. (p. 194)

JAMES HUNT

Inventory James Hunt’s estate. £18: 5: 2: Returned June 15, 1768 by Wm. Baker, Robert Popkins, Stephen Donaldson. (p. 197)

JOHN SHAW

Inventory of John Shaw, dec’d. Ordered June 1768. £28: 17: 0: Returned 8 August 1768 by Enoch Grigsby, G. Hancock, John Frier. (p. 198)

ROBERT WATSON


JOHN MOSS


JANE MIDDLETON

Inventory estate of Jane Middleton, dec’d. Negro, Road . . . £82: 4: 6: Ordered August 6, 1768. Returned August 10, 1768 by Enoch Grigsby, Chas. Eskridge and Nathan Grigsby. (p. 201)

JONAS POTTS of Parish of Cameron

Dated: 31 July 1768
Proved: 12 September 1768 by oath of Owen Roberts and Affirmation of James Conrads (a Quaker)
Wife: Mary Potts “plantation whereon I now live, 150 akers during natural life”
Sons:  
John “plantation at decease of wife Mary, if living, if not, divided betw surviving brothers and sisters;”  
David “two lots, 122 1/2 acres each—one I bought from James Thomas and other from David Thomas.”  
Samuel “155 akers I bought from my brother Jonathan Potts.”  
Jonas “160 acres I bought from Thomas Wilson, adjoining to Simmeon Haines Land.”  
Edward “one-half part of Water Grist Mill in partnership with my Father, David Potts late Deceased.”  
Sam’l “20 pounds when he comes to age of 21.”

Daughters:  
Hannah & Elizabeth “50 pounds current money each when they come to age of 18 years”

Executors:  
My two Brothers in Law John Vestal and Samuel Person

Witnesses:  
(illegible German name), Samuel Potts, James Conrads, Owen Roberts

Securities:  
Israel Thompson and Francis Hague for John Vestal who made affirmation.  

SAMUEL CONNER
Inventory of Samuel Conner, dec’d.  
Slaves — Sarah, Negro garl — Peg; ditto Cate; Negro boy—Harry. . . £178: 15: 0:  

THOMAS McGEACH
Dated:  
17 November 1768
Proved:  
13 March 1769 by Jacob Coutsman and Owen Roberts

Brothers:  
Joseph and John McGeach—100 acres of Mountain Tract divided betw them when they arrive to full age of 21 years. “Any share I could or might own by virtue of my Father’s will to the old Plantation whereon my mother and father in law [evidently stepfather—Ed.] now lives on . . . to be my brother William’s when he arrives at age of 21.”  
James “my best suit of apparrell . . . to brother Joseph second best.”

Sisters:  
Jane, Elizabeth and Ann McGeach—all personal estate

Father-in-law:  
My watch

Executors:  
My father-in-law, William Cavens, and my trusty friend George Griggs

Witnesses:  
Jacob Cautsman, Isaac Sands, Owen Roberts

Recorded:  
On motion of William Cavens and George Gregg (a Quaker); Farling Ball and Amos Thompson their securities—bond 1,000 lbs. current money.  

GEORGE SCATTERDAY
Dated:  
6 July 1768
Proved:  
14 November 1768 by affirmation of Israel Thompson (a Quaker) and by oath of George Dunnington

Wife:  
Esther “use of plantation until son John arrives at age of 21”
DAVID POTTS
Inventory of David Potts, dec’d—241: 17: 1: Returned April 10, 1769 by Francis Hague, Joshua Gore, Israel Thompson. (p. 212)

JOHN MILLER
Dated: 13 April 1769
Proved: 8 May 1769 by John Cavens and Neil Patterson
Wife: Cathren Miller “estate during natural life with full power to will, give and bequeath amongst our children at any time”
Executors: Wife Cathren Miller and loving friend Rev. Amos Thompson
Witnesses: Amos Thompson, John Cavens, Neil Patterson
Securities: Amos Thompson and John Cavens for Catherine Miller, executrix. (p. 213)

JOHN FREGAR
Inventory estate of John Fregar. Ordered 13 March 1769. Returned 8 May 1769 by Simeon Hains, Mercer Brown, George Tavener. (p. 214)

ANN TYLER of Cameron Parish
Dated: 10 April 1769
Proved: 13 June 1769 by William Whitely and John Taylor
Sons: John Tyler—one shilling sterling; Charles Tyler—negro boy Tobey; Benjamin Tyler—Girl Chloe and increase; William Tyler; Spence Tyler . . . “to have 1 yr., 9 mos. schooling then bound to trade until 20 yrs. old. . . .” Charles and Benjamin—“3 yrs. schooling and at 16 bound to trades as Exrs. may direct, until they are each 20 yrs. old”
Daughters: Susannah Tyler—negro woman Lettice; Ann Tyler—negro woman Jenny
Executors: George West, John Peake and William Smith
Witnesses: William Whitely, John Taylor, William Moore
Securities: William Whitely, Clater Smith and Joshua Gore—bond 500 lbs. current money. (p. 215)

JOHN HOPEWELL
Estate of John Hopewell, dec’d. Acct. returned June 13, 1769 by Administratrix, Hannah Talbot, late Hannah Hopewell. (p. 217)

GEORGE MONROW
Dated: 7 December 1767
Proved: 13 June 1759
Wife: Phillis—one-third of estate
Children: Rosannah Munrow and Sarah Munrow “rest of my estate equally divided betw them only one Black cow I give and bequeath to Margret Conner an orphan child . . . I desire that Rev. Thompson, D.D. will take care of my two Daughters and bring them up under his care and Tuition and give them two years’ schooling and pay himself out of their estate.”
Executors: Said Mr. Thompson and James Buckley.
Witnesses: Stephen Roszel, James Buckley, Joshua Duncan
Recorded: On motion of James Buckley; his securities—Thomas Lewis and Clator Smith. Philis Monrooe, widow and relict appeared and renounced all benefit which she might claim under will. (p. 218)

THOMAS JOHN
Dated: 13 July 1769
Proved: 11 Sept. 1769 by George Lewis and Jonathan Price
Wife: Martha—estate jointly with son Benjamin “to bring up my children in Christian manner until they come of age . . . to pay following Legazies. . . .”
Sons: Benjamin—estate jointly with his mother; John, Thomas and Daniel—5 lbs. currency to be paid in two yrs. after my decease
Daughters: My four daughters—Mary, Sarah, Hannah and Dinah—20 lbs. currency each to be paid on their marriage.
Executors: Wife, Martha and son, Benjamin
Trustees: Friends, Joseph Thomas and Thomas George
Witnesses: Allen Robinett, George Lewis and Jon. Price

Securities: Joseph Thomas and William Jones—bond 500 lbs. (p. 220)

LEWIS JASSEY

Inventory of Lewis Jassey, dec'd. Returned October 9, 1769 by Jacob Janney, Tho: Gore and William Hatcher. (p. 221)

(To be continued in October Magazine.)

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS BURIED IN OLD PEQUEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHYARD, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Compiled by Eleanor J. Fulton and Bertha Cochran Landis

Pequea ("Pickqua") Church, organized in 1724 by the Reverend Adam Boyd, is situated near South Hermitage, north of White Horse, on Old Philadelphia Pike. The following are based on old burial records in the Lancaster County Historical Society.

BOYD (BOYDE), WILLIAM, Esq.: d. May 15, 1812, in 73rd yr. Wife—Margaret: d. Sept. 21, 1802, in 50th year.


DAVIS, THOMAS: d. Dec. 21, 1819, aged 64 yrs.


GARBER, JOHN: d. June 29, 1839 in 79th yr. Wife—Mary: d. Apr. 11, 1845, in 82nd yr.


HAMILTON, JAMES: b. Mar. 24, 1743; d. Apr. 4, 1815. Son of William Hamilton (b. 1712; d. June 11, 1794, aged 82) & Jane (prob. Noble), who d. Aug. 20, 1784, aged 70. William Hamilton appointed Coroner Oct. 5, 1745; J. P. Apr. 18, 1761; Justice, Court of Common Pleas, Apr. 24, 1764. 1st wife Catharine, dau. of Patrick Carrigan, Irish Episcopalean of Leacock. 2nd wife—Margaret, dau. of George Boyd of Salisbury & Mary Douglass (dau. of Archibald, who was son of Lord Douglass). She was b. 1755; m. ca. 1786; bur. Donegal Presbyterian Churchyard, Grave #5. (Ref. Ziegler, p. 103). After death of James Hamilton, she moved to Donegal and lived with her dau, Mary, wife of Col. John Clark. For account of Hamilton family see Egle's Notes & Queries, 3rd Ser., iii, pp. 13-14.)


Note: There was also an Alexander Martin at Cedar Grove. Which of these two men was the Captain?


McCaman (McCalmont, McCamont), James, Sr.: b. 1758; d. Nov. 15, 1825, aged 72. Wife—Abigail Graham, dau. of James (1700-1783) & Mary (Miller) Graham; b. 1758; d. Dec. 29, 1822, aged 64.


McKown, James: d. Sept. 30, 1814, in 57th yr.


Note: The compilers questions this service. If the date of death on tombstone is correct, this would have been impossible since he could not have been more than 13 or 14 years of age in August 1780. Another service record for a James Patton is listed below.—Ed.


Skiles, John: d. Sept. 11, 1817. Wife—Susanna: d. June 6, 1846. (Another John Skiles died July 5, 1820—to whom did the following services belong?)


Slemons, Thomas, Jr.: (Thomas, Sr. also listed with service as below.)


Smith, Rev. Robert, D.D.: b. 1723, Ondonderry, Ireland; to America ca. 1730; d. Apr. 15, 1793, in 71st yr.; m. (1) May 22, 1750, (2) Dec. 13, 1779. Pastor of Pequea Church 42 yrs., 1751-1793; 2nd Moderator of Gen'l Assembly of Presbyterian Church. Instrumental in founding Hampden-Sidney College, and in establishment of Princeton College. His theological school in connection with Pequea Church was forerunner of Princeton Theological Seminary; also conducted a preparatory school and a classical school for forty years. 1st wife: Elizabeth Blair (sister of Rev. Samuel Blair): d. Feb. 19, 1777, aged 51 yrs. Their son, Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Hampden-Sidney College of Virginia; in 1779 appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at Princeton; in 1794 succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. John Witherspoon, as President of Princeton. Their fourth son, John Blair Smith, succeeded his brother as President of Hampden-Sidney College; in 1791 became pastor of
Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; in 1795 chosen first President of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. 2nd wife—Sarah Sealy Ramsey: widow of Rev. William Ramsey, who was bro. of Dr. David Ramsey, the historian.


STEWART, JAMES: d. Nov. 5, 1825, aged 72.


Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Old Gault Graveyard

(Gault Homestead Farm, about 2 miles north of Old Pequea Church.) Compiled by Eleanor J. Fulton and Bertha Cochran Landis


ARMOR, JOHN: (Name furnished by Rev. Wm. B. Buyers, Minister of Pequea Presbyterian Church, without dates—tombstone evidently gone or inscription undecipherable.)


ARMOR, SAMUEL: (Name furnished by Rev. Wm. B. Buyers—no dates given.)


GAULT, JAMES: d. Oct. 7, 1821, in 64th yr. (Son of Robert Gault, who emigrated from Ireland; settling in Pequea Valley ca. 1710; one of earliest white men in Lancas-
ter County, and through whose efforts Pequea Church was organized.) Wife—(Mary?) Alison.


**MISSOURI AGENCY ROLLS**

(Continued from last month.)

On the following list are names of Revolutionary soldiers who, at sometime drew their pensions in Missouri. For further explanation see July Magazine.

**July 4th 1836**


Cunningham, Mary, wid. of Hugh, Pvt. Apr. 1, 1845. #4,183.


Gentry, Ann, wid. of Richard, Colonel. #1.

Miller, Judith, wid. of George, Pvt. Nov. 21, 1837. #1,566.

Rose, Mary, wid. of William, Pvt. Nov. 28, 1843. #3,949.

**July 7th 1838**

Adair, Catherine, wid. of William, Lieut. & Adjt. Mar. 20, 1846. #9,912.


Bigger, Catharine, wid. of Robert, Pvt. Apr. 30, 1846. Trfd. from Tenn. #450.


Caldwell, Meeke, wid. of James, Pvt. Mar. 21, 1844. #18,219.

Calloway, Susan, dec’d, wid. of James, Pvt. Feb. 6, 1854. #11,609.

Coleman, Eunice, wid. of Leonard, Pvt. Mar. 29, 1845. #9,112.

Clutterbuck, Martha, wid. of Reuben, Pvt. Apr. 3, 1848. #10,420.

Dale, Elizabeth, wid. of William, Pvt. July 9, 1847. #10,312.


Green, Elizabeth, wid. of Robert, Srgt. & Pvt. Aug. 3, 1839. #3,740.

Greening, Sarah, wid. of James, Pvt. May 9, 1851. #11,098.

Harrison, Amy, wid. of Isham, Pvt. & Lieut. June 19, 1845. #9,428.


Kennedy, Sarah, wid. of Thomas, Pvt. June 8, 1852. #11,336.

Key, Susannah, wid. of George, Pvt. June 5, 1840. #5,476.

Loomis, Hannah, wid. of Israel, Pvt. & Artillery. — Trfd. from Ohio Mar. 6, 1840; #5,068.
McElwee, Rhoda, wid. of James, Pvt. May 11, 1854. #11,661.


Olmstead, Esther, wid. of Ebenezer, Ens., Lieut., etc. —— Trfd. from Penna. Feb. 26, 1840. #2,879.


Rice, Rebecca, wid. of William B., Sgt. July 12, 1843. #7,401.

Salmon, Elizabeth, wid. of George, Pvt. & Qtr. Master. Nov. 1, 1844. #8,332.

Slaton, Martha, dec’d. wid. of James, Pvt. Oct. 15, 1852. #11,397.

Tilley, Franka, wid. of Daniel Isbell, Pvt. June 19, 1845. #9,429.

Westbrook, Lydia, dec’d. wid. of Richard, Pvt. July 15, 1853. #11,521.

White, Margaret, wid. of Randolph, Pvt. June 19, 1844. #8,489.

Williams, Sarah, wid. of Joseph, Pvt. July 15, 1845. #10,333.

Zumwalt, Mary, wid. of Adam, Pvt. Jan. 17, 1840. #4,906.

March 3rd, 1843 and June 17, 1844


Ames, Margaret, wid. of Ephraim, Pvt. Dec. 18, 1843. #3,945.

Andrews, Nancy, wid. of John, Pvt. May 12, 1846. #7,743.

Bass, Patsey, dec’d. wid. of Philip, Pvt. Aug. 14, 1851. #9,054.


Bissell, Deborah, dec’d. wid. of Daniel, Sgt. Aug. 3, 1847. To children. #8,222.


‘Caldwell, Meek, wid. of James, Pvt. June 28, 1844. #5,780.

Calloway, Susan, dec’d. wid. of James. Feb. 6, 1854. d. Sept. 20, 1844. #9,480.

Dale, Elizabeth, wid. of William, Pvt. July 9, 1847. #8,211.

Drakins, Martha, wid. of James, Pvt. Nov. 4, 1853. #9,448.

Finney, Elizabeth, wid. of Reuben, Pvt. of Cav. Nov. 1, 1843. #2,561.

Freeman, Mary, dec’d. wid. of William, Pvt. Mar. 18, 1850. d. Mar. 4, 1845. To children. #8,786.

Gay, Polly, wid. of Thomas, Pvt. Aug. 10, 1851. #8,686.

Greening, Sarah, wid. of James, Pvt. May 9, 1851. #9,991.

Harrison, Amy, wid. of Isham, Pvt. & Lieut. June 19, 1845. #7,022.

Hendrick, Nancy, wid. of Elijah, Pvt. Nov. 27, 1844. #6,424.

Kennedy, Sarah, wid. of Thomas, Pvt. June 8, 1852. #9,226.

McElwee, Rhoda, dec’d. wid. of James, Pvt. May 11, 1854. #9,527.

Olmstead, Esther, wid. of Ebenezer, Ens. & Lieut. July 10, 1843. #871.

Rice, Rebecca, wid. of William B., Sgt. Dec. 18, 1843. #3,958.

Salmon, Elizabeth, wid. of George, Pvt. & Qtr. Master. Nov. 1, 1844. #6,329.

Simpson, Mary, wid. of John, Pvt. Mar. 30, 1846. #7,647.

Slaton, Martha, dec’d. wid. of James, Pvt. Oct. 11, 1852. #9,286.


Westbrook, Lydia, dec’d. wid. of Richard, Pvt. July 15, 1853. #9,400.

White, Margaret, wid. of Randolph, Pvt. Sept. 20, 1844. #6,154.

Williams, Sarah, wid. of Joseph, Pvt. Aug. 25, 1844. #8,246.

Zumwalt, Mary, wid. of Adam, Pvt. June 20, 1845. #7,026.

(To be continued in October Magazine.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Married by</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handley, Joseph</td>
<td>Patty Converse Bronson</td>
<td>2 Sept. 1841</td>
<td>Lemon Cole, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemback, Urban</td>
<td>Mrs. Catherine Hoit</td>
<td>30 Dec. 1842</td>
<td>License issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hafal, Frederic</td>
<td>Angelica Bowers</td>
<td>12 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>Fr. X. Tschenness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hafner, Joseph</td>
<td>Apolonic Griesmear</td>
<td>3 Jan. 1842</td>
<td>License issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagman, Charles</td>
<td>Harriet Perkins</td>
<td>11 Apr. 1846</td>
<td>D. S. Morse, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hagman, George B.</td>
<td>Lovina Nicolls</td>
<td>4 Oct. 1841</td>
<td>DeMorris Pratt, J.P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hahn, Michael</td>
<td>Melissa Ann Adams</td>
<td>19 Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Rev. Francis Childs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, James W.</td>
<td>Catharine Cornish</td>
<td>21 Aug. 1845</td>
<td>A. Newton, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hale, Joseph</td>
<td>Hannah Barker</td>
<td>17 Nov. 1839</td>
<td>Geo. R. Brown, M.G.</td>
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<td>Haley, Charles E.</td>
<td>Alimira Mead</td>
<td>14 Apr. 1842</td>
<td>S. Dodge, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, Franklin P.</td>
<td>Margaret Burns</td>
<td>2 June 1839</td>
<td>J. B. Parlin, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, Joseph M.</td>
<td>Alimira Humiston</td>
<td>20 Apr. 1845</td>
<td>Alfred H. Betts, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Joshua R.</td>
<td>Jane Prout</td>
<td>11 Nov. 1845</td>
<td>E. Barber, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, Launolot A.</td>
<td>Mary Betts</td>
<td>17 June 1838</td>
<td>Rev. Francis Childs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, Lucius S.</td>
<td>Mary Jane Bruce</td>
<td>3 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>A. Newton, M.G.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, John</td>
<td>Betsey Stewart</td>
<td>21 Jan. 1841</td>
<td>Geo. R. Brown, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Parish G.</td>
<td>Nancy A. Starks</td>
<td>31 May 1844</td>
<td>David M. Conant, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>Quintrillia</td>
<td>27 Sept. 1842</td>
<td>S. B. Webster, M.G.</td>
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<td>Hamlin, Alanson, Jr.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Bassett</td>
<td>3 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>E. B. Atherton, J.P.</td>
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<td>Hamlin, Eleazer</td>
<td>Deborah A. Knapp</td>
<td>11 June 1840</td>
<td>Phineas Barber, M.G.</td>
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<td>Heath, James</td>
<td>Jane Winn</td>
<td>5 May 1839</td>
<td>Samuel M. Allen, M.G.</td>
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<td>Hedges, Nelson</td>
<td>Rebecca Burdell</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1842</td>
<td>Wm. Bunnells, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heffel, Jacob</td>
<td>Mary Brur</td>
<td>24 May 1840</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henderson</td>
<td>Sarah Jane Wilbur</td>
<td>8 Nov. 1840</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>James M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henderson, Roswell</td>
<td>Alimira D. Smith</td>
<td>22 May 1843</td>
<td>S. B. Webster, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Herrington, Parley</td>
<td>Mary Murdoch</td>
<td>24 Dec. 1839</td>
<td>E. B. Atherton, J.P.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hess Reuben</td>
<td>Sarah Plue</td>
<td>6 Oct. 1841</td>
<td>Phineas Barber, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hester, John S.</td>
<td>Lucinda M.</td>
<td>6 Apr. 1842</td>
<td>Wm. Bunnells, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hildreth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hester, Matthias</td>
<td>Louisa (Leucie) Kizer</td>
<td>25 Apr. 1843</td>
<td>Peter P. Lam, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hetell, John J.</td>
<td>(See Hattell)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hewitt, William</td>
<td>Barbara Dewitt</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickok, Seymour</td>
<td>Clarissa Tainter</td>
<td>9 Sept. 1841</td>
<td>License issued</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickok, William S.</td>
<td>Emily F. Miles</td>
<td>5 Oct. 1845</td>
<td>Asa Mahon, —</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hicks, Daniel W.</td>
<td>Harriet Tuttle</td>
<td>8 Dec. 1838</td>
<td>Asahel Morse, M.G.</td>
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<td>Hicks, Samuel R.</td>
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<td>2 July 1839</td>
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<td>Highbee, Joseph</td>
<td>Adaline D. M. Anderson</td>
<td>20 June 1843</td>
<td>Wm. Bunnells, M.G.</td>
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<td>Highby, John, Jr.</td>
<td>Mrs. Lucy Benson</td>
<td>14 May 1839</td>
<td>Wm. S. P———, J.P.</td>
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<td>Hill, Eli W.</td>
<td>Harriet L. Patterson</td>
<td>28 July 1839</td>
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<td>20 Nov. 1844</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Hill, John A.</td>
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<td>23 Dec. 1840</td>
<td>A. G. Sutton, J.P.</td>
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<td>Julia Whipple</td>
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<td>Susannah Fitch</td>
<td>6 May 1841</td>
<td>John Jones, M.G.</td>
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<td>Husted, Obadiah</td>
<td>Mary W. Hurlburtt</td>
<td>1 Dec. 1841</td>
<td>John M. Booth, M.G.</td>
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<td>Hutchins, Thomas</td>
<td>Eliza Harkness</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>John Kelly, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Huyck, Samuel J.</td>
<td>Rebecca Burras</td>
<td>27 Aug. 1843</td>
<td>Abner Sylvester, M.G.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyatt, Nelson N.</td>
<td>Clemina Butler</td>
<td>Date not shown</td>
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<td>Caroline Fox</td>
<td>1 June 1844</td>
<td>F. P. Hall, M.G.</td>
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<td>Sophia Thomas</td>
<td>25 Feb. 1846</td>
<td>James Green, J.P.</td>
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<td>Laura Swift</td>
<td>14 Oct. 1839</td>
<td>Ira Blackman, J.P.</td>
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<td>Clarissa Sutton</td>
<td>4 July 1841</td>
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<td>Matilda Inscho</td>
<td>5 June 1842</td>
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<td>19 May 1842</td>
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<td>Semauntha Byle</td>
<td>4 May 1843</td>
<td>W. J. Wells, —</td>
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<td>Maria C. Whiting</td>
<td>5 Sept. 1841</td>
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<td>Louisa Ann Searles</td>
<td>28 July 1842</td>
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<td>Julia B. Williams</td>
<td>17 Sept. 1844</td>
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<td>Mary Henry</td>
<td>25 Dec. 1842</td>
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<td>2 Dec. 1838</td>
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<td>Jenks, George W.</td>
<td>Letty Godfrey</td>
<td>30 June 1844</td>
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<td>Sally Ann Griffin</td>
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<td>Bride</td>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>20 May 1838</td>
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<td>9 Oct. 1845</td>
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<td>Phebe Showers</td>
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<td>14 Nov. 1843</td>
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<td>Sarah Ann Bristol</td>
<td>22 May 1845</td>
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<td>16 July 1839</td>
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<td>29 Jan. 1840</td>
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<td>Julia Ann Cook</td>
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<td>Rebecca Adams</td>
<td>21 Feb. 1843</td>
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<td>Jane K. McCullough</td>
<td>7 June 1843</td>
<td>Benj. B. Judson, —</td>
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<td>Sept. 1845</td>
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<td>15 Oct. 1839</td>
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<td>Keefer, Dean</td>
<td>Hannah Starr</td>
<td>23 Feb. 1842</td>
<td>Elder John Wheeler</td>
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<td>Mary Starr</td>
<td>16 Feb. 1841</td>
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<td>Sally Trumbull</td>
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<td>Sally Skeels</td>
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<td>Fidelia M. Pond</td>
<td>17 Apr. 1845</td>
<td>J. R. Johnson, —</td>
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<td>Keith, Robert S.</td>
<td>Hannah Rogers</td>
<td>21 May 1840</td>
<td>A. Newton, M.G.</td>
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<td>Kelley, Benjamin F.</td>
<td>Rhoda Smith</td>
<td>4 May 1845</td>
<td>S. W. Bussett, M.G.</td>
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<td>Almira C. Rice</td>
<td>3 Apr. 1843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kellogg, Aaron F.</td>
<td>Mary Ann Coffy</td>
<td>24 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>J. R. Johnson, —</td>
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<td>Kellogg, Henry F.</td>
<td>Louisa Taylor</td>
<td>2 Nov. 1843</td>
<td>Aaron Abbott, —</td>
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<td>Eliza Payne</td>
<td>24 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>Thos. Griswold, J.P.</td>
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<td>Mary P. Hunt</td>
<td>23 Mar. 1837</td>
<td>Joseph Crawford, —</td>
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<td>Kellogg, Thomas G.</td>
<td>Atha Curtis</td>
<td>3 July 1844</td>
<td>E. P. Salmon, M.G.</td>
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<td>Kelsey, James A.</td>
<td>Cordelia A. Carpenter</td>
<td>19 Apr. 1845</td>
<td>—— McKetchem, J.P.</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Groom | Bride | Date | Married by
--- | --- | --- | ---
Kelvey, Matthew | Rebecca Gardner | 6 June 1842 | License issued
Kempton, David | Marrietta Adams | 24 Sept. 1840 | David Webb, J.P.
Kennady, John | Sarah Gallagen | 7 Mar. 1846 | License issued
Kennady, Matthew | Elizabeth G. Webber | 26 Jan. 1838 | Thomas Guenon, M.G.
Kenther, John | Anna Almon | 5 July 1841 | Fr. X. Tschenhenss
Kerrick, Lewis | Martha Ann Crull | 14 Dec. 1843 | Dudley Avery, J.P.
Ketchum, Cornelius | Lorinda Johnson | 15 Apr. 1842 | Joseph Hones, M.G.
Ketchum, Ambrose | Catharine A. Gates | 30 Dec. 1840 | John M. Booth, M.G.
Key, James F. | Sophia Eliza Knox | 19 Feb. 1843 | Hiram Smith, M.G.
Kilbourn, Levi | Elizabeth Hoyt | 25 Aug. 1845 | F. P. Hall, M.G.
Kile, James | Huldah Norman | 15 Nov. 1840 | Levi R. Sutton, J.P.
King, Charles | Olive Merrifield | 1 Sept. 1844 | F. P. Hall, M.G.
King, Enos | Julia Fowler | Date not shown | Nath'l Treadwell, J.P.
King, Henry | Almira Earl | 10 Aug. 1844 | Darius Dodge, M.G.
King, Theodore G. | Abigail Collis | 27 Sept. 1840 | Benj. Ellis, J.P.
King, Verno | Polly Ann Bradley | 4 May 1843 | License issued
Kingsbury, Jesse | Lucy Peck | 6 Sept. 1841 | S. B. Webster, M.G.
Kinne, Peter B. | Mary Crane | 16 Nov. 1846 | Eli Barnum, J.P.
Kinsman, Joseph | Julia Ann Beckwith | 21 Feb. 1843 | Joshua Phillips, M.G.
Kirby, Lawrence M. | Eura Adams | 12 Sept. 1841 | License issued
Kleinfeld, Henrich | Catharine Haefner | 19 Feb. 1842 | Fr. X. Tschenhenss
Klitch, William | Harriet Slanker | 23 Apr. 1844 | O. W. Slocum, J.P.
Knapp, Adolphus | Hannah Richardson | 12 Nov. 1842 | D. S. Morse, J.P.
Knapp, Alfred | Rhoda Sage | 24 Dec. 1840 | Elias Curtiss, M.G.
Knapp, Brundage | Betsy Haynes-Hanes | 20 June 1841 | Daniel S. Morse, J.P.
Knapp, John W. | Emeline Robbins | 30 Oct. 1839 | H. P. Silcox, J.P.
Knapp, Solomon B. | Emily White | 3 July 1841 | Samuel M. Allen, M.G.
Knight, Lyman | Mary Bassett | 21 Mar. 1839 | H. Betts, M.G.
Knowlton, Samuel | Nancy Ann Coats | 14 Oct. 1845 | M. Merrifield, J.P.
Kontright, William | (See Kartright) | | License issued
Koontz, Michael | Ellen Jeshert | 30 Aug. 1845 | X. Tschenhenss, Pr.
Kraback, Dennis (Dionys) | Veronica Buck | Date not shown | X. Tschenhenss, Pr.
Kraback, Dennis | Mary Froneka Humble | 30 June 1842 | X. Tschenhenss, Pr.
Kyle, Adam | Sarah Milks | 15 Feb. 1844 | Edward Baker, J.P.
La Dow, James | Clarissa Brown | 20 Jan. 1842 | Aaron Abbott, M.G.
Lake, Ira | Martha Curtiss | 25 Apr. 1841 | E. M. Wright, J.P.
Lamb, James C. | Abigail M. Pettys | 19 Mar. 1843 | Aaron Cooke, J.P.
Lamkin, Denison | Juliett Olds | 11 Jan. 1841 | DeMorris Pratt, J.P.
Lamoree, Harvey | Rhoda Fowler | 14 Jan. 1846 | D. M. Pratt, J.P.
Lamoree, Hudson | Wealthy Snow | 2 Jan. 1845 | Lucas Foot, J.P.
Lance, John | Rachael Secor | 3 May 1843 | License issued
Lapp, Alonzo | Caroline Brownell | 15 Feb. 1839 | E. P. Salmon, M.G.
Lascelles, Augustus D. | Breckenridge | | J. B. Parlin, M.G.
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<th>Groom</th>
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<tr>
<td>Laser, Adam</td>
<td>Catharine Miller</td>
<td>30 Oct. 1839</td>
<td>L. I. Botsford, J.P.</td>
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<td>Lathan, William L.</td>
<td>Jane Lee</td>
<td>23 Apr. 1843</td>
<td>Wm. White, M.G.</td>
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<td>Lathrop, Benjamin</td>
<td>Lucinda Morse</td>
<td>12 Sept. 1839</td>
<td>John Kelly, Elder</td>
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<td>Mary Huffstatter</td>
<td>6 July 1843</td>
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<td>Laughlin, David</td>
<td>Matilda Wilson</td>
<td>11 Mar. 1840</td>
<td>Alfred Newton, M.G.</td>
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<td>Laurence (Lawrence),</td>
<td>Rebecca Jane</td>
<td>15 Dec. 1838</td>
<td>E. W. Herrick, J.P.</td>
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<td>Philander</td>
<td>Magnar</td>
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<td>Clarinda Bly</td>
<td>15 Oct. 1843</td>
<td>E. P. Salmon, M.G.</td>
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<td>Anna Mary Hess</td>
<td>12 Feb. 1839</td>
<td>Joseph Prost, R.C. Pr.</td>
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<td>Lawrence, Miner</td>
<td>Minerva Kittridge</td>
<td>2 June 1839</td>
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<td>Sophia Gibson</td>
<td>2 Mar. 1846</td>
<td>A. Newton, M.G.</td>
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<td>Elvira Trusdall</td>
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<td>Catharine Harman</td>
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<td>Clarissa Higgins</td>
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<td>Malvina H. Webster</td>
<td>Date not shown</td>
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<td>6 Dec. 1842</td>
<td>Daniel M. Conant, —</td>
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<td>Lemmon, James</td>
<td>Anna Felton</td>
<td>5 Apr. 1840</td>
<td>O. W. Slocum, J.P.</td>
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<td>Agnes Geigahelk</td>
<td>31 Jan. 1846</td>
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<td>22 Apr. 1840</td>
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<td>Lyon, William</td>
<td>Arminda Brant</td>
<td>4 Oct. 1840</td>
<td>J. Wheeler, Elder</td>
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* Possibly 3 Feb. 1844, as date of license appears 11 Jan. 1844.

(Continued in October Magazine)
BOOK REVIEWS


By the simple expedient of throwing all place names into one alphabetical list printed in bold type, this book is made usable with the least expenditure of time and effort. The description following each name is concise, but with enough interesting facts as to its origin and meaning to serve the reader in most cases. It is surprising that so much could be incorporated in 334 pages, but a test of checking name after name—many of obscure and relatively unimportant places, bears out the fact that this work is very complete. Incidentally, it does not give the pronunciation of the place names.

Mr. Gannett, formerly Geographer of the U. S. Geological Survey, was eminently fitted to compile this work, and his lists of correspondents who contributed information and published work consulted both indicate the painstaking effort that went into this volume. The result is a handbook that will be a great aid to genealogists, as well as to any student of American local history and geography.

Queries

One query may be submitted at a time by any reader, with name and address. Please give all known data as to names, dates, marriages, and locations of family covered by query. Use typewriter, if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

1-'48. (a) Smith-Lamar.—Nathaniel H. Smith, m. Fanny, dau. of James Lamar of Edgefield Co., South Carolina, who d. in Putnam Co., Georgia, 1817; est. admin. by Nathaniel Smith. Want date and place of birth for both Nathaniel Smith and Fanny Lamar. He d. 1833—where? Also wish her place and date of death.

(b) Elijah Noel, b. 1802 (where?), d. Thomas Co., Georgia, 1879, m. 1823, Sallie Deke. Want full data on both; also names and dates of their parents. Was Elijah's father a Revolutionary soldier from North Carolina? Lamar Lowe Connell (Mrs. George H.), 4241 Club Drive, N. E., Atlanta 5, Georgia.

1-'48. Adams.—Wish proof of the following line with dates and any information: Spencer Adams led colonists from Wilkes Co., North Carolina to Floyd Co., Kentucky in 1803. He and his son, John, moved to Dallas Co., Alabama, 1820; John had son Spencer James Adams, who had son John Adams Adams (querist's grandfather). Will appreciate help. Mrs. Jessie McIlroy Smith, Cedar Brook Ranch, Lancaster, Texas.

1-'48. Langridge-Bristol.—Luke Stowe Bristol m., prob. in Milford, Conn., Jane Langridge, possibly from Flushing, N. Y. Want ancestry of Jane with full data as to her birth, death and marriage. Mrs. James H. Toas, 10 Elm Street, Topsham, Maine.

1-'48. Cochran-McDowell.—John Cochran, b. ca. 1787; d. Higgingsport, Ohio, 1848; prob. son of Isaac and Polly (McDowell) Cochran of Clinton Co., Ohio. Wish proof on this point; also ancestry and data on Isaac and Polly. Mrs. Venice Edmondson, Bingham, Nebraska.

1-'48. Broadwell.—David Broadwell enlisted May 4, under Capt. Abraham Sheppard, 10th Regt. of North Carolina; served 2½ yrs.; received pay at Hillsboro, Halifax and Warrenton N. C., through 1782-1792. Purchased land in Bertie Co., N. C. 1777, 1791, 1793; sold land in 1793. His sister Lydia m. Archibald Wilford; a brother, William, m. Christian ———. Was Hester Broadwell their mother; if so—maiden name? Also, who was David Broadwell's wife? Hazel E. Malotte (Mrs. H. L.), 219 Brown Street, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

1-'48. (a) Lee-Thompson.—Capt. Hezekiah and Sarah (Porter) Lee of Farmington and Harwinton, Connecticut had son, Hezekiah, b. 1736; d. at Milford, Conn. Jan. 1777; m. 1760, Lydia Thompson of Middleton, Conn. Children: William Ashbell, Lydia, Sarah, Daniel (War of 1812), Abigail, Roxanna and Hezekiah. Hezekiah Lee, who d. 1777, was Revolutionary soldier. Wish places of birth and death; parents and any information on Lydia Thompson. Would like contact with descendants.

(b) Dickinson-Barnes.—Elisha Dickinson m., Cornwall, Connecticut, 2 Aug. 1769, Elizabeth Barnes; lived there during Revolutionary War, in
1791 to Sharon, Conn., later to New York state or Ohio. Children: Phillip, Nathaniel, (prob.) Cornell, Putnam and Elisha. Was Elizabeth a dau. of Gideon and Mehitable (Shaw) Barnes of Canaan, Conn.? Would like contact with descendants. Alice Dickinson Halpine (Mrs. Stuart F.), 16 Whittlessey Avenue, New Milford, Connecticut.


1-48. Traylor-Randolph.—Edward Traylor, m. in Henrico Co., Virginia, 1663, Martha Randolph. After his death in 1678 she m. in 1680 or 1681 Porter. Wish information concerning her parents, Lula Brooks Jones (Mrs. Elliott W.), 2326 1/2 Easly Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama.

1-48. Almond-Dismukes.—Edward Almond of King & Queen Co., Virginia, d. near Luray, Shenandoah (now Page) Co.; m. Lucy Dismukes who was from Caroline Co.; had son Mann Almond, b. 11 Feb. 1796; m. 1817, Barbara Lionberger. Would like to know parents of both Edward Almond and Lucy Dismukes. Would also like wife, children and any other information concerning Edward Almond who was living in King & Queen Co., Virginia in 1769—did he have a son Edward? (Miss) Isabel Allmond, 3402 Haleyon Drive, Alexandria, Virginia.


1-48. Whittington.—John Whittington, thought to have been born in Charev District, S. C., m. Cleo, who was b. in North Carolina and moved to Georgia. Was she a dau. of James Mercer? John & Cleo Whittington’s son, Byrd, was b. in Mississippi 23 Mar. 1807. Wish full data on both John Whittington and his wife—birth, death, marriage dates, with list of their children and data. Also would like to correspond with Whittington descendants in the Southern states, of both male and female lines. Mrs. Kathleen Whittington Hagaman, Conway, Texas.

1-48. Thatcher-Corwin.—Amos Thatcher, b. 1752; d. Darke Co., Ohio, 25 June 1834; m. in Kentucky, 1783, Jemima Corwin. Their son Joseph was b. in Warren Co., Ohio, prob. abt. 1788; d. Veyav, Mr. Cincinnati, Ohio. Did he serve in War of 1812; whom did he marry? Would like parents of Amos Thatcher, with full data; also record of any Revolutionary service. Mrs. LeRoy P. Springer, Box 13, LaVeta, Colorado.

1-48. Cramer-Miller.—James Luke Cramer, b. abt. 1791; d. Apr. 1877; m. Elizabeth —, who was b. it is thought in Virginia (county?), abt. 1801; d. Mar. 1879. They lived in Monroe Co., Ohio, in 1817; had 3 sons, Jac(b)ob ob, Richard Anderson & Henry and may have had other children. Jacob Cramer m. — Nov. 1844, Mary Miller, b. in Ohio Co., Pennsylvania (now West Virginia), March 1825, whose mother was Annie —? (1800-1885). Wish ancestry, with full data, for James Luke Cramer and his wife. Also parentage and any information on ancestry of Mary Miller. Regard any possible material for genealogy in preparation. Mrs. Olive Litten Cramer McFarland, 828 Stratford Avenue, South Passadena, California.

1-48. King-Cushing-Goodell.—William King, b. Worcester County (where?) 24 Oct. 1724; d. Battleboro, Windham Co., Vermont, 8 Nov. 1793; m. Elizabeth Cushing, b. abt. 1733. Her ancestry, dates of marriage and death asked; also list of their children with data. Their son William King, Jr., b. (where?) 29 Jan. 1762; d. at Newfane, Windham Co., Vermont, 19 Sept. 1840; m. Lydia Goodell, b. 1767; d. 1801. Wish her ancestry with dates of marriage and list of children. Believe this King line to be from John King of Hartford, Connecticut, and later of Newhampton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Ruth C. Berry, Box 14, Avon, Connecticut.

1-48. Robinson.—John Robinson, Sr., of Wosterly and Hopkinton, R. L, left will filed in 1777; m. (2) at Hopkinton, 9 Nov. 1775, a widow, Sarah (Davis) Weaver. He is believed to have been of Quaker faith. His children were: John, Jr.; Jedediah, who m. 25 Feb. 1779, Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Lawton of Hopkinton; Lydia, who m. 9 Nov. 1775, Acors Rathbun. Want to identify John Robinson, Sr., and his first wife; also John, Jr., and his wife.

(b) Brooks.—Solomon Brooks, b. 12 June 1701, d. 6 Dec. 1804, Thomas Brooks, Jr., b. 27 June 1705, d. Sept. 1804, John with wife Abigail, b. 23 Jan. 1766, had brother b. 27 Feb. 1769. They came from New England to New York State settling in Saratoga County. Any information on the above Brooks will be appreciated. Mrs. Oscar M. Quackenbush, 207 North Townsend Street, Syracuse 3, N. Y.


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eight children, among them James, who m. Martha, dau. of James Findley. John Hutchinson (or Hutchinson) said to have been bro. of Andrew Jackson's mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson. Wish parents of Elizabeth Crawford with full data.

(b) Cook-Lawton.—Samuel Cook, a sea captain, had dau., Ophelia, b. in Rhode Island, 1806, who m. Samuel, son of Joseph Lawton and moved from R. I. to Washington Co., Pennsylvania in 1819. He also had a son who d. on shipboard, bur. on African coast, and dau., Abbie, believed to be buried in Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania. Wish ancestry and full data on Capt. Samuel Cook. Abbie Lawton Travers, 1448 Lakin Street, Great Bend, Kansas.

1-'48. (a) Thatcher-Ashley.—David Corwin Thatcher, b. Ohio 1807, fought in Civil War; m. Phoebe Ashley, who d. at Vandalia, Iowa, btwn 1862 and 1864. Want all information concerning

(b) Springer-Porter.—Stephen Henry Springer m. in Guthrie Co., Iowa, 1862, Sarah Jane Porter, who d. at Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa. Wish parents of Sarah Jane Porter, with dates and full information. Mrs. Wallace Brewer, La Veta, Colorado.

1-'48. Wood-Lewis.—Josiah & Mary (——) Wood of Albemarle Co., Virginia, had sons: David (ca. 1750-1816), m. Mildred Walker Lewis; and John, who was succeeded as Major, 2nd Batt., 88th Regt. and sold land, probably leaving Albemarle Co. at the time. Wanted: (1) ancestry of Josiah Wood; (2) maiden name and data on his wife—was she Mary Michie? (3) any possible information as to their son John; (4) information on children of David & Mildred Walker (Lewis) Wood, particularly the following sons: William L., who m. 1827, Pamela Dickerson, emigrating to Missouri; they had children, Cornelia and David. John Walker Wood, who m. Amelia Harris and moved to Memphis, Tenn.; their children were William Henry, John Walker, Jr., Webster, Nicholas Lewis Wood, who m. 1808, Nancy Key; to Tipton Co., Tenn., in 1826; 13 children, among whom were Elizabeth, m. Joseph E. Eckford; John; Nicholas L., Jr.; David; Josiah; James M.; Margaret L. (5). Would appreciate contact with any descendant of Josiah & Mary Wood, Capt. McFarland W. Wood, Room 904, Federal Bldg., New Orleans, La.

1-'48. Prince.—Kimball F. Prince, b. in Powhatan Co., Virginia, abt. 1798, was the son of Noah Prince. Would like any possible lead to his ancestry. Could Noah Prince have come to Virginia from New England? Mrs. Samuel E. Cooke, 343 North Main Street, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.


1-'48. Russell-Miller-Bosworth.—Daniel Russell, m. Sarah Miller; their son, Daniel Miller Russell d. Lynn, Mass., 18 May 1904, death certificate stating that he was b. Woburn, Mass., 1826; but his Civil War record, shows b. Bedford, Mass., 1829. He m. bef. 1857, Sarah C. dau. of Isaac Rosworth, who d. Stoneham, Mass., 20 Sept. 1890. Daniel Russell's grandson thought he d. in Battle of the Alamo; but have no proof of this. Wanted any possible information on this family. Mrs. Homer D. Kenerson, 29 Northern Avenue, Gardiner, Maine.

1-'48. Varnum-Menor-Dean.—Moses Varnum, b. 8 Aug. 1739; d. 30 Dec. 1833, m. (1) Lucy Mercer; (2) Sarah Dean, b. 1762; d. 22 Sept. 1833. A son, Jewett Varnum, was b. Belfast, Maine, 6 Aug. 1794. Was he a child of the 1st or 2nd marriages; wish proof of birth and death dates of his mother. Mrs. Roscoe A. Clark, 1706 4th Avenue, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Answers

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

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

F-'48. (p. 502) (a) Redman-Morris-Griffith.—Catherine, wife of Levin Redman was not a Morris. Montgomery Co., Maryland Marriage Licenses 1804-Oct. 17: Levin Redman & Catherine Cahoe. Her last name in photostat of orig. register at D.A.R. Library not very legible, but appears to be Cahoe. 1804—Dec. 8: Henry Price & Elizabeth Redman; 1809—July 5: Josiah W. Redman & Anna Orme. 1790 Census of county shows William Cahoe: 3 males over 16; 5 females; nearby is John Redman: Males—1 over 16, 3 under 16; 2 females—one under 16, no doubt Levin.

John C. Redman, Jr., admin. est. of John C. Redman, Sr.: date of bond 9-25-1816; bondsmen—Josiah W. Redman & John Braddock—all of Montgomery Co. (Will Bk I, p. 464). A dispute betwn John C. Redman, Mr. admin. of John C. Redman, Sr., dec'd and Levin Redman—the court with consent of parties refers case to Jesse Leach and John H. Riggis. After delibration, etc., do award that John C. Redman, Jr., pay Levin Redman full sum of $250. 5 Oct. 1816. (Will Bk K, p. 216). Final acct. of John C. Redman, Jr., Admin., showed "Advancements made by the deceased in his lifetime to: Levin Redman—$152.00; to Henry Price and Elizabeth, his wife—$115."
## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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<td>609 Third Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont.</td>
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<td>Mrs. George Sartell</td>
<td>Box 1406, Jamestown, N. Dak.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Walter Scott Welch</td>
<td>820 4th Ave., Laurel, Miss.</td>
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Miss Marie Louise Lloyd</td>
<td>4303 Woodlawn Ave., Little Rock, Ark.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Claude K. Rowland</td>
<td>7024 Forsythe, St. Louis 5, Mo.</td>
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