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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1720 D ST., N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU, Editor

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

MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1934, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
FIRST BUILDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Academy Building, 1740
Dormitory Building, 1762

(From a painting by Charles M. Litten)
The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

SELDOM has our organization conducted a project that has even approached in magnitude and advantage the tour of the Approved Schools taken October 20th to 29th, 1948. Twenty national officers, twenty-four state regents, representatives of thirty-two states, a total of seventy-five Daughters participated on the trek through the southland to six of the Approved Schools in six different states. The success experienced was due in no small measure to careful and detailed planning by our Transportation Chairman, Mrs. John Bayley O'Brien. Despite the fact that such an event had never been attempted before, it displayed an adherence to schedule day after day which would at first thought have appeared impossible when consideration is given to the number involved. Great results are anticipated for the Schools, since as one person stated, one “see” is as good as a dozen “tells”.

“After many years of pushing ahead through the darkness, the first rays of light seem to be shining beyond the horizon in the fight against infantile paralysis. They are faint gleams that may light the way to a future that will give reality to our hopes. The answer must be given by the American people. By increasing the size of their 1949 contributions to the March of Dimes, they will enable important projects to continue and expand, until they reach a much-hoped-for final success.” Be sure to make it in each case a personal contribution, rather than depleting your Chapter Treasury.

A very brief but significant event occurred October 19th, 1948 when I had the privilege of breaking ground for our new building. This marks another step forward in the future of our Society and opens facilities untold for the expansion of our contributions to the decades yet to come.

I am confident it will prove of interest to every Daughter to learn that a fourth of the amount to be raised for our new building has been pledged and a great portion of that amount has been paid. Many parts of the structure have been reserved by States and Chapters. Our great need now is for potential gifts—money which is not designated for parts—that we may be provided with funds for material and labor. Our goal is a contribution from every Daughter.

Estella A. O'Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
America's Major Problem

BY HONORABLE KARL E. MUNDT

U. S. Senator elect from South Dakota

WE confront one major problem in America today. There are other collateral problems; there are many things which cause us to ponder seriously as we discuss public affairs. Above them all, however, ranks the paramount question, what we in America can do and should do to protect our way of life against the aggressive advances of Communism.

We could get into an interesting discussion about taxes or we could devote a profitable amount of time and space treating general governmental economics, or such problems as the centralization of authority in government as contrasted with depositing it in the hands of our local state, city and county offices. But I think the other problems in America, outside of the one called Communism, shrink into insignificance when we measure up the size and scope of our paramount problem. We can solve the others provided we can be sure that we can retain in the hands of patriotic Americans—some Democrats and some Republicans—the two-party system. We must keep in the operations of that bi-party system the authority and the functions of free men, but that authority and those functions are being challenged today both at home and abroad.

We are being challenged much more seriously than most of us realize and more than practically any of us are willing to admit in public. So we live in a sort of fool's Paradise, assuming that that which has happened to so much of the rest of the world cannot happen here. But when asked to demonstrate by the book why those things which have occurred to plague over 320,000,000 people of Europe cannot happen here, we are pretty much at a loss to be able to spell out why we have this false sense of security in our country.

Since World War II we have witnessed, in an era of peace, a greater expansion of conquest than has ever taken place in a like amount of time at any period of history in the world, regardless of peacetime or wartime.

While we have fumbled around in conferences smacking pretty much of appeasement at Cairo, at Yalta, at Potsdam and at Teheran; as we have moved through that series of conferences without winning one single, solitary important diplomatic victory, communism, motivated from Moscow and serving Moscow, has moved out from the home base—from the place where it was when we were allied with it in the war fighting a common and hideous enemy, Nazism and Hitler in Germany. It has moved out from that position where it stood as an ally of ours with 195,000,000 people in its ranks encompassed in a single country until communism completely controls, dominates and directs the thinking and activities of 320,000,000 people in Europe gathered together in twelve countries instead of one. It has done that job against freedom at a time when we have still been talking in conferences about finding a way in which to work harmoniously and peacefully with the Communists in Russia.

Now, at long last, and very, very, very late in the game, we have come to realize that we can no longer afford simply to waste our time at conferences while this great, aggressive Red wave is pushing outward from Moscow. For now it is no longer a question of whether America and Russia can learn to live at peace with each other; now it is no longer a question of whether freedom and free enterprise, as we practice it in the United States, and dictatorial, Godless communism as practiced in Russia can work together in peace. The paramount question is whether we can live at peace with twelve countries in Europe directed by fourteen members of the Politburo who control the Communist Party of Europe, the Communist Party of South America and the Communist Party of America because they are all tied in together and directed by the members of the Politburo sitting in the Kremlin in Moscow.

We cannot make the problem any easier by ignoring its dimensions. We cannot solve the problem of trying to find a way in which peace can endure by failing to
face up to the fact that while we have fumbled the ball diplomatically without a single important success since World War II, the communists have been able to achieve tremendous advancement in power and authority and aggression, not only in the eleven newly acquired countries, but also here in the United States, in the western hemisphere and throughout the world.

While it was ugly and unpleasant to have the conference at Bogota disrupted by a Communist revolution, it was illuminating anyhow because it helped to alert a lot of lethargic Americans to the fact that way down in South America, when fourteen fellows in Moscow wanted to cause confusion, they could direct the beginning of a revolution there which almost broke down the western hemisphere conference at Bogota last winter.

If it did nothing else at that conference (and it didn't do too much else) it helped to alert Americans who have complacently gone about their business and pleasures in the smug satisfaction that what has happened to so many other people can't happen to America, but they don't know why.

We are not so sure any more because we have seen communism moving into our Department of State and into other departments as well. We have seen this unprecedented situation develop when one President has found it necessary in the interests of national security to ask the Federal Bureau of Investigation to check the loyalty of the appointees of a predecessor of his own political party. That has never happened in America before and it should cause people to think because it was not an easy decision to make.

Nor was it an easy thing to arrest men working in the State Department who were delivering the secrets of our Government to Moscow so that at times the men in the Kremlin actually knew what the President and the Secretary of State were telling our diplomatic outposts before we ever completely unscrambled the code at this end to deliver what we thought would be a secret code to our diplomats. If that isn't "having it happen here," then I don't know what is—a full scale, active, insidious Communist cell functioning in the State Department of the United States in the most perilous period of our national history.

It took only five functioning Communist cells to overthrow Czechoslovakia. There are more than five in America today and we have others besides the one in the State Department. There are several well known cells functioning in some of the major labor unions in the United States, but I will say that the great bulk of American labor is patriotic and is doing a good job of throwing the Communists out of the unions to which they belong. In some of the labor unions, however, Communists have set up action cells of the kind Klement Gottwald used to destroy freedom in Czechoslovakia. He had five of them and he got the job well done there in that unhappy country.

As I have said, we have them in the State Department; in the labor unions; out in Hollywood and on our college campuses. But we are a bigger and a stronger country. We are better dedicated to the two-party system and at no place in the history of the world have they been able to inject communism successfully into a body politic in which that system is functioning. They are not likely to succeed here, but at least it brings home to us the fact that it can happen. We could see the Communist technique at work this past summer when they zealously supported the Third Party movement in a frantic effort to break this country up into a disorganized community of weak and futile "splinter parties."

It has been happening to us at a pace just as fast as the pace at which it has been happening to some of the countries of Europe which today are finding themselves on the verge of collapse and on the verge of domination by the Communists.

Let us call the roll of the Red area in Europe to know something about what the Russians were doing while American diplomats were fiddling at conferences from which they could not bring home a single victory.

They picked up Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. The freedoms of those countries have been destroyed; their church doors have been locked and their opposition leaders have been sent off to Siberia or put in jail and shot. Then they got Yugoslavia, Albania, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia, the last to go, plus Finland which finds itself so hopelessly entrapped by a neighbor so aggressive and so strong that there is nothing the Finns can do to permanently
retain their freedom under prevailing world conditions.

Those are the twelve countries Soviet Russia dominates now—320,000,000 Europeans with all the millions of marching men and women; with all of the fleets and air corps, guns and farms and manufacturing places; with all of the uranium deposits from which atomic bombs can be made and many able scientists who know how to make them—that is the situation into which this challenge has grown in the time it has taken us to open our eyes!

That is the picture I am worried about because we begin to feel now the hot breath of communism on our own necks in America. They are making a great manifestation of arrogance, if nothing else!

And so during the Eightieth Congress we offered a simple bill to deal with some aspects of communistic activity. These people call themselves a Communist Party, but it is not a party at all as we understand political parties. It is a Communist conspiracy.

Since they chose that title, however, we propose in the so-called Mundt-Nixon Bill, because of the fact that political parties have to register their members in most of the states of the union—those members who perform the functions and promote the program of the party—to the Communists: "If you are a political party, you must register your members and since you don't perform the functions of a political party, as do the Democrats and Republicans by resorting to the ballot; and you indulge in intrigue, infiltration, stealth, underground movements and underhanded methods, you must register in the Department of Justice. Give your names—your correct names, please—your address, where you get your money and how you spend it." That's all. Certainly there is nothing unconstitutional about that. Nor about saying to a man, "If you are going to perform as a politician in a political party, you have got to register as such."

We say to the Communists that since the Hatch Act applying to political campaigns wisely insists that American political parties label their propaganda and label their broadcasting and identify the source of the communication, the Communists should label everything they send through the mails and beam out over the air waves as coming from the Communist Party, so that the source can be known, so you know what it is. Like the label on a patent medicine bottle—you know what is inside.

Those are primarily the two compunctions we place on the Communist Party. We say that since it, so-styled, is openly and avowedly trying to destroy our system of government, we are going to deny any member of the Communist Party the right to work on the federal payroll. We can't see any reason why, under the American Constitution, taxpayers should be compelled to hire an arsonist as chief of the fire department. So we say to the political arsonists, "You can't have a job with the federal government." That is a privilege of citizenship, not a right.

No American citizen can go to Washington and demand a right to be employed by the federal government. They can pass a law that they won't hire us because we are too old or too young; or another requiring a certain type of education. Also, they can pass a law that they won't hire a man if he is dedicated to the overthrow of the system of government that pays his salary check. To make it work this time, we put in a $5000 fine on the fellow who gets a job if he is a Communist and a $5000 fine and five years in the penitentiary for the bureaucrat who appoints him to the job!

Then we take one other privilege of citizenship which is not a right and deny it to the Communist—the privilege of traveling abroad. All of us can have passport applications denied if the State Department believes it is inimical to the interests of the federal government that we go abroad. We can deny them passports to travel abroad because we have discovered that they go there to recharge their batteries and come back with new-fangled Communist ideas and tell American secrets over there. We let them go any time they want to but we deny them the right to go and come back legally into this country for we think that is a privilege that should be denied people who are trying to sell us out in a foreign country.

One other section of the bill that causes the Communists to squirm a great deal is section four, which says this: "It shall henceforth be unlawful in the United States for any group of people to conspire for the purpose of overthrowing our way of life to establish a totalitarian regime in America which shall be controlled and
dominated from abroad." That's all. It never mentions communism.

Why do the Communists squirm about that? Because they know that basically and fundamentally the design and the objective of every known Communist leader in this country is to deliver the area which he serves to the domination of Soviet communism.

It does not outlaw the party because it still lets them put their name on the ballot. It still lets them utilize the mails and it gives them the rights and privileges of assembly, movement, advocacy, propaganda, picketing and parades. But it says that if the courts of law can show there is anybody in America who is plotting to overthrow this government, to deliver it abroad, from now on the fact that he is a Communist is not going to exempt him from arrest and penalty. It brings him under the category the same as anybody else. If the shoe fits the Communist feet, that is up to them and not to us.

The Communist Party can function in America under the Mundt-Nixon Bill, provided it cuts the umbilical cord binding it to Mother Russia. If no such cord can be proved to exist, then it is not penalized; if such a cord can be proved to exist, it must be severed and kept cut or the party face the penalty for that kind of treasonable activity during peacetime in America.

That, in brief, is what the Mundt-Nixon Bill provides and it sticks pretty close to the pots and pans of the Communist Party.

So what happened in Czechoslovakia can happen here in America if too many of us are indifferent or uninformed or if we spend too much time on unprofitable pleasures while the Communists are working steadily at the job of taking over in America. Eternal vigilance is still the price of freedom in our country in 1949.

NOTE: Hon. Karl Mundt is a native son of South Dakota. Received degrees from Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., A.B.; from Columbia University, A.M. He has had a wide and varied career as a teacher, writer, editor, farmer and business man. Is connected officially with many state and national organizations. Was elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress and has been returned at successive elections by overwhelming majorities. On November 2nd, 1948 Mr. Mundt was elected to the U. S. Senate. Is a member of Un-American Activities and Foreign Affairs Committees of the House.

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DR. GEORGE S. BENSON,
President, Harding College, Searcy, Ark.
Our Colonial Colleges
8—The University of Pennsylvania

By Herbert G. Moore

PHILADELPHIA in the middle of the 18th century was the largest and perhaps richest city in the colonies, with its ships sailing the Seven Seas and its great mercantile houses distributing products far and wide. Philadelphia was also a leader in the scientific, literary and cultural life of the times. It may seem strange that a city that was sometimes referred to as the “Athens of America” should have been somewhat remiss in the matter of education. But there were reasons.

For one thing, this was a day of opportunity and few young men were disposed to spend time in the classroom when there were fortunes to be made in the market-house and the counting-house. History shows that periods of prosperity are usually not periods of great educational stimulation and cultural growth.

More important, perhaps, the influence of one predominant church was lacking in Pennsylvania where freedom of religion had attracted people of many faiths. Elsewhere in the colonies the church had established colleges in order to train men for its pulpits. But in Philadelphia the Quakers had no ministers, and the Episcopalians and Catholics usually imported their clergymen. The rest of the population was scattered among so many denominations that no one church was strong enough to undertake the task of preparing a separate and learned ministry. It is true that there were a number of schoolmasters who conducted classes in their homes for the children of the wealthy, and there were a few elementary schools—the William Penn Charter School being one of the early Quaker academies to have survived to this day. But there were no institutions of higher learning, and there were no educational facilities for the poor in Philadelphia during the first half of the century.

Nor is it now easy to agree on the actual date of the founding of the Academy, out of which was to spring the great institution which we today know as the University of Pennsylvania. In his enlightening book, “History of the University of Pennsylvania,” Edward Potts Cheyney points out that “there is probably no more inexact science” than chronology. While it is now customary to attribute the discovery of America to Columbus in 1492, we might, he suggests, have attributed it with equal justification to Leif Ericson in 985. Schoolboys in America are taught that our national birthday falls on July 4, but English schoolboys learn that the United States became a nation, not in 1776 when we proclaimed our independence, but in 1783 when Great Britain acknowledged it. In dealing with historical matters, much depends on the point of view and on the interpretation given to certain events. In the case of the Academy at Philadelphia, there are six years on which the spotlight falls—1740, 1743, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755—and an argument might be made out for any one of them as the date of origin. It so happens that university authorities have now chosen the earliest year, 1740, and consequently the Philadelphia institution celebrated its bicentennial in 1940. But let’s turn back the pages.

In 1739 George Whitefield, the outstanding evangelist of the religious movement known as “The Great Awakening,” visited Philadelphia, and there as elsewhere from Vermont to Georgia he stirred the people as no one before him had ever done. Since the city then had no building large enough to accommodate the crowds who wished to hear him preach and since Whitefield himself was greatly interested in charity schools, a plan was evolved that would, it was hoped, meet both these needs. In July, 1740, there appeared the following newspaper advertisement:

... it hath been thought proper to erect a large Building for a Charity School for the instruction of Poor Children gratis in useful Literature and the Knowledge of the Christian Religion; and also for a House of Public Worship, the Houses in this place being insufficient to contain the great numbers who convene on such Occa-
sions; and it being impracticable to meet in the open air at all times of the year, because of the inclemency of the weather... The Building is actually begun... and the Foundation laid..."

The University today chooses to regard this as the earliest of its several educational trusts, and to recognize the promoters as its first trustees. They were 13 in number, and were, for the most part, plain men selected from the middle class—a bricklayer, a weaver, a shoemaker, a carpenter, a few merchants. It was also a non-sectarian group, although it is interesting to note that five of the 13 were Moravians, then so prominent in the province's religious and educational life.

These trustees obtained a tract of ground at Fourth and Arch streets, extending back to the Christ Church burial ground, and there they erected the largest building in the city and one that was to be a show place for many years to come. It was used by various religious denominations, particularly by a group of dissenting Presbyterians, and also as a meeting place for civic gatherings. But the proposed charity school was not opened.

It was then that Benjamin Franklin first stepped on the stage. This versatile genius, who was to become the first citizen of Philadelphia, had early perceived the need for higher education, and now in 1743 he drew up his plans for a college. This might well have been selected as the school's date of origin, except that the proposals were not published and no immediate action was taken.

But in 1749 Franklin, gaining in renown and influence with each passing year, wrote his "Proposals relating to the Education of Youth in Pensilvania," and persuaded a group of citizens to subscribe money for an academy and "laying a Foundation for Posterity to erect a Seminary of Learning more extensive and suitable to their future circumstances." Franklin and Tench Francis, Attorney-General of the province, were selected to draw up a constitution for the school, a document which was duly signed on November 13, 1749, by 24 of the largest subscribers acting as trustees. Franklin was elected president of the board.

A few months later, on February 1, 1750, these trustees met with the surviving trustees of the 1740 trust in Mrs. Roberts' Coffee House, and purchased the New Building for approximately 775 pounds, which, according to Franklin, represented less than half of its original cost. While the old trustees had been mostly artisans, these new 24 trustees, whom Franklin now gathered around him, were almost without exception prominent men of affairs. And although the school, which they proposed to open, was to be non-sectarian, three-fourths of the new board were Episcopalians, and only two were Quakers and one Presbyterian. Thus the old Whitefield spirit was replaced by Anglican influence, even though the equality of all denominations was recognized.

Instruction did not actually begin until 1751. Two years later the first of the Proprietary charters was granted, incorporating the school and clarifying the powers of the trustees. In 1755 a second charter gave college ranking to the school, which now blossomed out under the rather cumbersome handle, "The College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania." As Edward Potts Cheyney states, chronology is an inexact science, and just as a river may have several sources, so a number of 18th century streams had to meet and merge in order to form the great 20th century University. If we now find it difficult to put our finger on the actual moment of merging, it is not strange. And it's not particularly important as long as we have some understanding of the many forces and processes involved.

To distinguish him from the president of the board of trustees, the academic head of the institution was given the unusual title of provost. And the first man so designated was Dr. William Smith, a man with a keen mind and a positive, if not stubborn, temperament. He was a Scotchman who had arrived in New York in 1751. The following year he issued a pamphlet describing an imaginary academy which he called "The College of Mirania" and which embraced Franklin's "Idea of the English School." It was probably through this that he came to Franklin's attention, and the latter, after failing to secure Dr. Samuel Johnson, invited Dr. Smith to Philadelphia. He was installed as master to teach "Logick, Rhetorick, Ethicks and Natural Philosophy," at first "upon trial," then as provost at a salary of 200 pounds a
year, plus an additional grant of 50 pounds from the Proprietaries who believed his appointment would favor the interests of the colony. This was an important milestone in the history of the institution, and in June, 1755, the newspapers reported that a “College in the most extensive sense of the word is erected in this city and added to that collection of Schools formerly called the Academy.”

Looking back now from our present vantage point, it is interesting to note three factors of historical importance. First, the supreme power was vested in the trustees, which made the provost and faculty members mere figureheads and which was seriously to impede the institution’s early progress. Second, the trustees were drawn largely from among the mercantile princes, the majority of whom were more attached to the Proprietors in England than to the people in Pennsylvania. We must understand that in those days there was a very wide gulf separating the upper class from the middle class, and a still wider gulf between the middle class and those poverty-stricken individuals living on the lower fringe of society. Finally, the charter required the Provost, Vice-Provost, Trustees and professors to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance to the British Crown, and this at a time when the ties between the colonies and the mother country were becoming increasingly strained.

The New Building was promptly remodeled for school use, being converted into a two-story structure with the first floor divided into rooms for each of the separate “Schools”—the Latin School, the English School, the Mathematics School, as well as the College’s two dependencies, the Academy and the Charity School. The College still did not offer a “collegiate way of living” as did most of the other colonial institutions, the students being obliged to live at home or to board in private homes. Two of the professors, therefore, were sent to Princeton to study the arrangements and rates at Nassau Hall, and as a result in 1765 the College at Philadelphia opened its first dormitory, containing 16 rooms accommodating 50 boarders “without being more crowded than in the Jersey College.” Mrs. Kinnersley, wife of Professor Ebenezer Kinnersley, tried to look after the boys quartered there, sending for the younger ones twice a week “to have their heads combed.” But the venture was not an unqualified success, the building was soon leased to an outsider, and no other dormitory was erected during the colonial period.

The first Commencement was held in May, 1757, when seven young men graduated. These ceremonies became very popular in a city where public entertainments were not too frequent, and large gatherings of people were attracted to hear the orations in Latin and English, to listen to the heated debates, and to see the diplomas handed to the graduates and the honorary degrees awarded to the distinguished, and sometimes not so distinguished, citizens who were annually selected. In fact, the latter became so numerous that in 1762 the Trustees restricted the practice on the ground that “the College must lose Reputation by Conferring too many Honorary Degrees.” Perhaps a similar resolution might well be adopted by some of our present-day universities.

The College at Philadelphia, as all other colonial institutions, was plagued with financial troubles from the beginning. Higher education, it was found, would not pay for itself, but must be subsidized in some way. With annual expenses during the pre-Revolutionary period amounting to about 2,000 pounds, with less than 200 students paying only four pounds a year each, and with a hundred or more pupils in the Charity School paying nothing, it was hard to make both ends meet. So the Trustees resorted to lotteries, and between 1757 and 1764 there were seven drawings, netting slightly more than 9,000 pounds. But there were objections to lotteries on moral grounds, and in 1762 the Trustees, seeking less questionable means of raising funds, sent Provost Smith to England and Scotland to solicit contributions from those who wished to show “their beneficence and good will to anything calculated for the Benefit of these Colonies.” Despite the fact that he met with considerable competition from James Jay, who was there for the same purpose on behalf of King’s College in New York, Smith returned after a stay of two and a half years with collections of about 12,000 pounds Pennsylvania currency, including gifts from King George III, Thomas Penn, Lady Curzon, the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle and William Pitt. This gen-
erosity from across the Atlantic was a godsend at this critical time.

But, of course, it served to strengthen still further the bonds linking the institution with the old country, and this was to raise fresh problems as the spirit of independence spread among the people. Franklin had left for England on his mission for the Provincial Assembly in 1757, and from that date on spent much of his time abroad so that the College was deprived of his direct influence after the first eight years. And Provost Smith’s intimacy with the Penns, his Anglicanism and his Tory sympathies aligned him on the side of “Proprietary Interest and Power” as opposed to “Popular Liberty.”

From the very beginning Smith had taken an active part in local politics. In 1755 we find him deploring the existence of an almost purely republican government in the province, and advocating an oath of allegiance from all members of the Assembly, which would have excluded the Quakers from that body, and a plan whereby the suffrage would have been withheld from the people until they had learned the English language, which would have disenfranchised the considerable German population for a time. And, of course, he continually opposed taxing the Proprietors’ estates.

In 1756 he was accused of using his position to teach doctrines inconsistent with the constitution and the rights of the province, although this was not proved. In 1758, however, both he and Judge William Moore were charged with making “false, scandalous, virulent and seditious libel” against the Provincial Assembly. Both were sent to jail where Smith was permitted to continue his classes. So we are treated to the strange picture of the dignified College Provost giving his lectures on Moral Philosophy from behind the bars of the old jail at Sixth and Walnut streets. It was finally necessary for Smith to appeal to the Crown, which gained for him his release but no damages for his period of incarceration.

It might be supposed that the Trustees would have objected to these political activities on the part of their Provost. But apparently such was not the case, for even after Smith emerged from his cell the board took occasion to compliment him on his “great abilities and the satisfaction he had given them in the faithful discharge of his duties.”

But there was one gentleman who had early chosen his side and never wavered—Benjamin Franklin. He was abroad at this time, of course, and was no longer president of the board, but he made his position unmistakably clear in a letter written from London on July 28, 1759, to Professor Kinnersley:

“Before I left Philadelphia everything to be done in the Academy was privately preconcerted in a cabal, without my knowledge or participation, and accordingly carried into execution. The scheme of public parties made it seem requisite to lessen my influence wherever it could be lessened. The Trustees had reaped the full advantage of my head, hands, heart and purse in getting through the first difficulties of the design, and when they thought they could do without me they laid me aside.”

There followed many attacks on Franklin. Smith charged him with claiming as his work electrical inventions which should have been credited to Kinnersley, although Kinnersley himself vehemently denied this. And William Allen, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and one of the College Trustees, in referring to Franklin in 1763, said:

“I can assure you that he is a man so turbulent and such a plotter as to be able to embroil the three kingdoms if he ever have an opportunity.”

Perhaps Allen had an even greater respect for Franklin’s “turbulence” and his ability as a “plotter” when 15 years later he (Allen) found himself in exile in England and Franklin was American minister to France and a national hero.

It might be concluded from all this that Franklin was the only real patriot connected with the Academy and College. That would be most unfair, for this school’s contribution to the cause was as great as that of any other colonial institution. Twenty men from its Trustees, faculty and graduate body were members of the Continental Congress and nine of them were Signers of the Declaration. Mifflin, Morgan, Dickson, Muhlenberg, Cadwalader, Anthony Wayne, Tilghman, Morris, Shippen, Potts—all these and more played heroic parts in the military forces. There is glory for all in this magnificent record. But admittedly there were some Tories among the Trustees who withdrew to the
British lines, and there were a number who tried to straddle. One professor even advised Washington to surrender. And Smith himself carefully avoided any share in the movement for independence.

As early as 1775 provincial troops began occupying the college buildings, and in January, 1777, we find the provost complaining that "before we could well clear away the Dirt and Filth left by one Set of Soldiers and meet again in our places another set has been forced upon us." Six months later the College suspended, and by September the British occupied Philadelphia, converting the college buildings into a hospital. It was not until January 9, 1779, that it was announced: "The different Schools of the College and Academy . . . are open for the education of Youth upon the usual plan."

But this announcement was a little premature, as events were to prove. For the Legislature, now completely in the hands of patriots, had no intention of continuing a charter that required an oath of allegiance to the British Crown, or that would leave the institution "in the hands of dangerous and disaffected men." By the Act of 1779 which it now passed, the old Board of Trustees and faculty were dissolved, new members were required to take oaths to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and, to make the transition complete, the name of the institution was changed from the "College of Philadelphia" to the "University of the State of Pennsylvania."

Thus closed the colonial period of this historic school. But stormy days were ahead, and we cannot leave it until we have seen it safely on the firmer footing of the 19th century. To replace the old board, 24 new trustees were appointed, six of them being state officials who took their seats ex-officio, six of them representing each of the principal religious denominations, and 12 of them being named from among the prominent citizens. It is rather curious that in Quaker Philadelphia, the Quakers, having no ministers, had no representation. As for Smith, he was left out in the cold, but he was reluctant to turn over the seal and keys of the College and to give up possession of the Provost's House, and it was nearly a year before Dr. John Ewing could be properly installed as the second head of the institution.

The enrollment was about 250 students in the Academy, the College and the Medical School, and with a completely re-organized and enlarged faculty and a broadened curriculum, the University got off to a promising start. Once again the Commencement exercises became popular annual events in the city. In 1782 Washington and most of the members of Congress were present, and the following year the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Father of His Country for "joining the wreath of Science to the Laurels of the Hero."

But Smith and some of the die-hards of the old board refused to accept their ouster as legal. They kept up a ten-year fight and, strange as it may seem, they finally scored a victory in 1789 when a more conservative Legislature repealed those parts of the Act of 1779 which had deprived the old Trustees of the property which they had possessed, or, to be more accurate, which they had held in trust. Smith again assumed the post of provost of the College and moved back into the old quarters at Fourth and Arch streets.

But the Legislature by its action had merely revived the old College without dissolving the new University, so that now in reality there were, not one, but two institutions based upon the same foundation. With the College re-possessing its old quarters, the University moved temporarily into "The Lodge," erected some time before by the Masons, but soon found a more suitable arrangement in the building of the Philosophical Society on Fifth Street across from Independence Hall.

It was during this dual existence of the institution that the greatest of its founders died—Benjamin Franklin. Of course, his association with the school had not been altogether happy. Many of his proposals had been overruled; many of his educational goals had not been realized. Even the provost had been a bitter disappointment to him, and perhaps more than once he regretted having recommended him for the post. And for more than 30 years he had been cruelly vilified by some of his colleagues on the board and among the faculty. But death is a great healer, and now these very men, who had opposed him while living, suddenly realized that the nation had lost its great statesman, the city its first citizen, and the institution its best
friend. For once the provosts and vice-provosts and faculties and trustees of both the College and the University forgot their differences and marched side-by-side in the procession that led to the grave at Fifth and Arch streets, just one short block from the site of the old Academy and College. And generation after generation have followed them to that hallowed plot to pay silent tribute to one of America's greatest sons.

One other event of that year deserves mention here, for it was one that undoubtedly would have gladdened the heart of Franklin who fought so long to make the Academy a training-ground for useful citizenship. On December 15, 1790, the first law lecture was given in the hall of the College by James Wilson before a distinguished audience which included President and Mrs. Washington, Vice President Adams and many members of Congress. This was the start of today's splendid Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and from this first course came the first of the long line of Philadelphia lawyers to take their places beside the already impressive group of Philadelphia doctors.

But difficult as had been the troubles of first the College and then the University, even more difficult were the troubles of the two operating as rivals. In fact, it was an intolerable situation, and within two years a consolidation was effected, the initiative having been taken by the two institutions themselves. By act of the Legislature on September 13, 1791, the title was shortened to the University of Pennsylvania, and from this first course came the first of the long line of Philadelphia lawyers to take their places beside the already impressive group of Philadelphia doctors.

It was partly in the hope that new surroundings might instill new life into the institution that the University moved into a new home at the turn of the century. This building was on Ninth Street between Market and Chestnut streets, and had been erected originally by the Legislature at a cost of $100,000 as the home of President Washington. But it had not been completed in time, and President Adams politely declined to occupy it, probably because what had been intended as a gift to Washington was offered to him on a lease basis. The University purchased it and the surrounding ground at public auction for $41,650.
There the school was to remain until its move to its present location in West Philadelphia in 1873. And there it was to experience the beginnings of the renaissance that was to lift the University of Pennsylvania to the forefront of American institutions of higher learning.

Whether the University will move to still another site is something for the future to disclose. Benjamin Franklin originally recommended a location in the country where there would be facilities for "running, leaping, wrestling and swimming." And in recent years there has been a strong movement on foot to transfer at least the undergraduate departments to a site near Valley Forge. But the difficulties in moving a modern university are almost insurmountable, and Pennsylvania has now launched a program of expansion on its present crowded campus.

But even though the University today is still somewhat handicapped by its location in a congested metropolis, it has in most other respects reached the goals that Franklin set for it. As early as 1765 the College had offered medical courses, actually the first medical school in North America. And this first medical faculty included four immortals in the history of medicine—Dr. John Morgan, Dr. William Shippen, Jr., Dr. Benjamin Rush and Dr. Adam Kuhn. In 1768 it inaugurated the first Department of Botany in the United States. In more recent times the University has added to this impressive list of "firsts"—the first teaching hospital, 1874; the first university school of business (the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce), 1881; the first psychological clinic, 1896; the first department of research medicine, 1910; and the first comprehensive graduate school of medicine, 1919.

Today the University's splendid undergraduate and graduate departments are training young men and women to be better and more useful citizens, and the amount and quality of the research work being carried on in the various laboratories are helping to make this a finer world in which to live. These were the goals for which Benjamin Franklin fought; these were the ideals first visualized in colonial times and only fully realized in the 20th century. To the Colonial Fathers and to their descendants over two centuries of time, to those who planned and to those who built, the University of Pennsylvania now stands as a noble monument. It is a record of which the tens of thousands of sons of the Red and Blue can be justly proud today.

(The writer is indebted to Edward Potts Cheyney and his book, "History of the University of Pennsylvania," in the preparation of this article.)

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"I wish to state that a mighty change has come in the affairs of our city, and our ideals are utterly unlike those of our leaders in a previous generation. When I was a boy it was considered not only safe but honorable to create an estate, so that almost all men of standing wished to add to their possessions and felt a certain dignified honor in prospering. But now one must apologize for any success in business as if it were the utter violation of the moral law, so that today it is worse to seem to prosper than to be an open criminal. Criminals can get off with a small punishment or pardon, but there is no escape for the prosperous, as they are doomed to utter destruction. You can find more men banished for their wealth than criminals punished for their crimes."

From an address by Isocrates in the year 354 B.C.
Ancient Greeks Had Their Methods

By E. E. Patton

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own, my native land?"

The ancient Greeks had a method by which they could get rid of trouble-makers and objectionable characters; they could hold an election of the qualified voters and if a majority could be obtained, they could banish or ostracize a man—that is, they could send him out of the country. They voted by writing the name of the objectionable one on an oyster shell, which in the Greek was "ostrakon." There might have been some injustices done, but I sometimes wish that we might have such a system here. We could ship some of our local Communists back to the land of Joey Staleenski. It would be perfectly satisfactory for them to be Communists over there; but not over HERE.

During World War I, several applicants were examined in federal court in Knoxville on their applications to become American citizens. Because of the war, the attorney general was just a little more careful than on ordinary occasions. One question that was asked of all applicants was this: "In the event of war between the U. S. and the country from which you came, would you fight for the United States?" This question was put to a young Armenian and he answered it with two words: "Most gladly." No one could doubt his sincerity or suspect that he would ever betray this country.

But WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE AN AMERICAN? This can perhaps be better answered by a foreigner than by a native American who has never known what injustice and oppression are.

Our government has been forced to go through its various departments in Washington with a fine-tooth comb and rid our governmental service of those who are disloyal to our form of government. There is no criticism of this except from a few crackbrains who are more loyal to some dictatorial foreign government than they are to our own. The only criticism that loyal Americans could possibly make is that it has been too long delayed.
She became the ancestress of David and Jesus. That was fame secured through loyalty personified.

If any doubts come to you about the honor, honesty, integrity and fair dealing of your country, read the last three pages of "A Man Without a Country." That will heal you and cure you of any doubts.

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The First Prayer Offered in Continental Congress of the United States

The First Prayer Offered in Continental Congress of the United States by the Reverend Jacob Dutcher.

"O Lord, our Heavenly Father, high and almighty King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth and reignest with power, supreme and uncontrolled over all kingdoms, empires and governments, look down in mercy we beseech Thee on these American states who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor and thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee.

To Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause: to Thee they now look up for the countenance and support which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, Heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care. Give them wisdom in council and valor in the field. Defeat the malicious designs of our adversaries: convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause and if they still persist in sanguinary purposes, O let the voice of Thy unerring justice, sounding in their hearts constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle.

Be Thou present, O God of Wisdom, and direct the councils of this honorable assembly. Enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scenes of blood may be speedily closed and order, harmony and peace be restored and truth and justice, religion and piety prevail and flourish among the people. Preserve the breath of their bodies and the vigor of their minds. Shower down on them and the millions they represent such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come.

"All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son and Saviour. Amen."
Utopia on the Wabash

BY CLARENCE HUFFMAN

TWO bluish-gray slabs of limestone lie on a lawn in New Harmony, Indiana. Originally, they were one immense block, but some mischievous boys, on a Halloween prank, dropped the heavy stone, as they were carrying it, and broke it into two parts. Little did they realize that block of limestone had once held the inhabitants of the town in breathless reverence. No doubt they laughed when “Gabriel’s Footprints” fell and broke.

For such is the name that still clings to these slabs of rock, even though no longer bound together. One fragment bears the tracing of a square figure, which occupies the center. On the other, the imprint of two feet and the tracing of a scroll appear. The impressions seem to have been made by a man standing erect with the heels drawn in and the left foot advanced a little beyond its mate. The celebrated traveler and ethnologist, H. R. Schoolcraft, saw these imprints in 1821. He believed they were caused by a man not accustomed to wearing European shoes.

George Rapp, zealous communal leader of New Harmony at the time of Schoolcraft’s visit, had a far different opinion. The Angel Gabriel, he declared, had once stood on the rock when it lay near the Wabash River, which borders the town. The heavenly visitor had come down to deliver a message to him. So complete was Father Rapp’s control over his flock they readily believed Gabriel had revealed to him the speedy ending of the world. (Another report affirms that Father Rapp was told to move his society from the Wabash.) Eagerly, no doubt, they crowded around the rock as their sturdy chief pointed out the miraculous footprints.

George Rapp was a German. For thirty years of his life, after his birth in Württemberg in 1757, he had lived as vinedresser and farmer. Then came a revelation and he began to preach the early coming of Christ and the dual nature of Adam. Adam, he affirmed, had at the beginning of the world contained both the male and female nature within himself. The fall of man brought about the division and the creation of the female part. This idea caused Rapp to believe that celibacy was more pleasing to God than the married state.

Persecution followed Rapp and his followers in Germany on account of their strange doctrines. Finally, in 1803, he with several associates left for the New World to locate a spot where his society could start a community in which they could enjoy religious freedom. Rapp was now about forty-five, full of energy and health. They selected a site in Pennsylvania and the next fall three ships, the “Aurora,” “Atlantic,” and “Margaretta,” brought over 125 families of Rapp’s adherents. About one-third of these emigrants helped form another settlement, but six hundred persons remained with Rapp to found Harmony.

The tract consisted of 5,000 acres of unimproved land. Working with unbelievable zeal under Rapp’s direction, the settlers soon erected comfortable homes; sawmill, tannery, storehouse, and distillery sprang up. Temperance, however, was al-
ways a rule of the Rappites and even the use of tobacco was forbidden.

Celibacy began in the Rappite settlement in 1807. Those who were already married—and there were many—were put in different establishments. So great was the authority of George Rapp, whom his people regarded as a prophet, that the rule was strictly kept except by a few young couples. These eloped and deserted the enterprise. A “community of equality” by which all possessions were held in common was formed.

The Rappites prospered. In 1809 they raised, among other things, 6,000 bushels of Indian corn, 4,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of rye, 5,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of potatoes, and 4,000 pounds of flax and hemp. The next year they erected a woolen factory. The community included about 800 persons and had 2,000 acres under cultivation.

One great blot lies on the record of those successful years. Because John, George Rapp’s son, disobeyed the rule concerning celibacy, his father had caused his death. Perhaps John’s death may have been one reason for the elder Rapp’s deciding to lead his people to another home. No doubt, in the old surroundings, it was hard to forget that tragedy.

However, the present location was not an advantageous one. The Rappites were a dozen miles from navigation; the land was not suitable for fruit growing, an industry in which they wished to engage heavily, and the climate was not a congenial one. In 1813, Frederick Rapp, adopted son of Father Rapp, was sent West to seek a better home.

Frederick travelled all over the land along the Ohio and at last selected a spot on the Wabash River, about fifty miles from its mouth. It was a beautiful region and, in addition to 20,000 acres of government land, he bought about 10,000 acres more. The latter was improved farms lying near. The Rappites sold their possessions in Pennsylvania at a sacrifice for $100,000 to a man named Ziegler. Still the selling price meant a gain of $85,000. A large party of Rappites was sent ahead and began clearing the land on the Wabash. That was in 1814.

The next spring several boatloads of these German peasants, clad in the costumes of the Fatherland, came up the Wabash River one day, when the red bud was pink along its banks. Landing on the site of their new city, which was likewise called Harmony, they knelt about their leader and, with song and prayer, dedicated their new home to Christian uses. They were thousands of miles from their childhood haunts in Germany and seemingly cut off from the rest of the world, yet Lord Byron, in his poem, “Don Juan,” mentioned their rule of celibacy, which they carried with them from Pennsylvania.

Good fortune was still with the Rappites. The new land was far richer than that which they had left. A great island of 3,000 acres just across from the town supplied pasture for the flocks. The river furnished power for a gristmill. An entire block of business establishments soon was in operation—a silk factory in charge of Father Rapp’s daughter Rosina, a brewery, a saw-mill, a woolen mill, a brick-yard, a hattery, shoe factories, etc. In some of the smaller places the power was furnished by a treadmill operated by dogs. The Rappites had stores in St. Louis, Vincennes, and Shawneetown; their agents were in several cities, also. The community sold their products throughout the Mississippi Valley—their barges went down to distant New Orleans.

Among the first buildings erected was a large frame church that had a belfry with a clock striking the hours and quarters. In a few years an immense brick structure took its place. (Its plan, it is said, was revealed to Rapp in a dream.) It was built in the shape of a Greek cross and had four entrances. Pillars of solid trees supported the roof. A door of that church is now the west door of a schoolhouse in the town. It was designed by Frederick. The rose with the carved Biblical inscription can still be seen. In the Lutheran edition, the words from Micah read: “Unto thee shall come the golden rose, the first dominion.”

Some of the Rappite homes were frame houses or log cabins. Those of brick had frames made of heavy timbers, and cement and brick filled the space between weatherboarding and plaster. The one luxurious home belonged to George Rapp and had turrets, gables, two lightning rods, and lace curtains. Not far from it was a building connected with Rapp’s home by a secret tunnel. This building was intended for a fort, but was always used for peaceful pur-
poses. Several community houses, accommodating from sixty to eighty persons, were erected. A sundial was on one of them and may still be seen.

Not far from the cruciform church lay the Maze or Labyrinth. According to an early report, it was "arranged with such intricacy that, without some Daedalus to furnish a clue, one might walk for hours and fail to reach a building erected at the center." This horticultural design of vines and shrubs was constructed about a summer-house, rough on the outside, but beautifully furnished within. By means of the Labyrinth, George Rapp wanted to teach his followers that harmony could be attained only after difficulty and hardship.

The Rappites labored twelve hours a day. They cut down dense forests, erected the many buildings, drained swamps, and worked in the various business establishments, vineyards, or orchards. They marched to the fields, two abreast, to the music of a band. (On summer evenings this band played the old German hymns in the public garden.) Women as well as men toiled in the fields. With only a sickle, the sturdy Rappites harvested 100 acres of wheat in a day.

Religious services were held on Sunday and Thursday with Father Rapp always occupying the pulpit. A Sunday School was conducted, also. The church possessed two bells, one being rung to call the people to work, the other to summon them to the services. Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and Good Friday were the only religious days observed, but February 15th, which was the anniversary of the founding of the society, Harvest Home, and an autumnal "Lord’s Supper" were celebrated, also. Father Rapp required that every person, who had sinned during the day, should come to him in the evening and confess. Quarrels that had occurred must be settled that same day.

George Rapp seemed like one of the Old Testament patriarchs. He was almost six feet in height, possessed a great beard, and walked in stately fashion. He maintained a group of advisers to help him manage, but he really was the supreme power. The Rappites kept no records, and conflicting reports concerning him have come down to posterity. One version says he was a man of stone, dishonest, greedy. He was an impostor, breaking the rules he imposed upon his followers. The other account says he was honest, possessed a cheerful and kindly manner, and had a sympathetic and plain-spoken way of talking with the Harmonists about their slightest difficulties. Yet even the favorable reports declare he played upon the superstitions of his fellow-peasants.

His assistant in the leadership was Frederick, who for many years was business manager for the Rappites. Frederick was both intelligent and well-educated. His influence upon George Rapp caused the people to enjoy some amusement. His artistic sense brought nearly all the beauty to Harmony, a lovely place in a forest of black locust trees. Tables and benches stood in the orchards, and vases filled with flowers rested on every factory machine. Frederick was the one who caused Harmony to have business and political connections with the world outside. He was a member of the convention, that met under the wide-spreading limbs of the famous elm at Corydon, to draw up the first constitution for Indiana, just before that territory became a state. Later he was a member of the state legislature and served upon the committee that located the state capital at Indianapolis.

Although the Rappites prospered in their new home on the Wabash, malaria killed many of them the first five years. They remained for ten and so thoroughly did they establish healthful conditions that the last year of their stay only two of the community died. The funerals took place in the evening in the presence of only Father Rapp and a few elders. The cemetery was once an Indian burying-ground. Father Rapp performed the services. Flowers, including turkey beard, buckwheat, foxglove, and wild oat, were cast into the open grave, which immediately was sodded over level with the ground. No marker distinguished the graves, but a plan was kept, showing the location of every burial.

About the time George Rapp settled Harmony, Robert Owen, a wealthy philanthropist, was making drastic changes in the mills at New Lanark, Scotland. Born in Wales of humble parents in 1771, he went to London at the age of ten and became an apprentice to a draper. He worked in various establishments, saving his money and reading five hours every day. After a time he became a partner in a mill at
Manchester. While living there, Owen was the cause of investigations that formed the basis for Sir Robert Peel's bills to relieve the conditions of the laboring classes.

Laboring conditions were wretched at that time in Great Britain. The people were debased and, angry at their superiors for their suffering, frequently started riots against the factory owners. Owen was concerned especially with the children employed in factories. They worked long hours, never being given a chance to get an education. Flogging was common and they had neither moral nor religious instruction. Many died every year from the miserable life they lived.

Through meeting a Miss Dale, daughter of David Dale, who was the owner of a great manufacturing establishment in New Lanark, Scotland, Owen became interested in the mills there and, with several other men, bought them from Mr. Dale. He married Miss Dale and began the great reforms in New Lanark that brought him fame. He requested Parliament to pass bills making life better for factory children. He appealed, also, to the rulers of Europe, meeting in a convention at Aix-la-Chapelle. In his crusade for the betterment of the downtrodden workers, the little Welshman antagonized many people.

His partners hampered Owen in his reforms in the Lanark mills and finally he sold out his interest to them. His religious opinions, also, differed widely from those held by most people in England in those days and he was called an infidel. About this time Richard Flower, a prominent settler at Albion, Illinois not far from Harmony, arrived in England, authorized by George Rapp to sell the Rappite estate. (Flower's granddaughter wrote the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee.") Owen, anxious to find a place where he could carry out his plans in perfect freedom—make "a new moral world"—bought it for $150,000. The bargain was closed in the spring of 1825. The new leader was quite different in his nature from George Rapp, being impetuous, nervous, and broad-minded.

Again the Rappites sold at a sacrifice, but they made a large profit over their investment of ten years before. Various reasons have been given for their wanting to move again—fever, ague, unpleasant neighbors, and great distance from markets. A chief reason was said to be the increasing wealth of the colonists. Rapp, it was averred, feared this comfort and prosperity would make the people rebellious of his authority. They needed pioneer work to keep them happy and busy.

Once more a Rappite group went ahead to find and prepare a new home for the majority left behind. As has been said, the Rappites kept no records, but under a stairway in Community House Number Two there is this statement, written in German: "In the twenty-fourth of May, 1824, we have departed. Lord, with thy great help and goodness, in body and soul protect us."

The Rappites left in detachments, going up the Ohio in a steamboat. This time they settled on the Ohio, eighteen miles below Pittsburgh and not far from their first town. They called their newest home Economy. Here another Maze was designed; here at the request of Frederick, lover of the beautiful, a museum was erected. Again Father Rapp had the only imposing private dwelling. The factories flourished and gradually the leader retired from strenuous work, spending part of his time raising oranges in his greenhouse or caring for his wild deer in their compound. A secession took place through the artifice of a German adventurer, but Economy continued to do well.

Then one day, what was left of Frederick was found in a forest beneath a fallen tree. The windy April day may have caused the tree to fall, but reports said he had been murdered because his views began to differ from his foster father's. Finally one hot day in August, 1847, Father Rapp himself died and gradually the community disintegrated.

Back in Harmony, Robert Owen changed the name of the town to New Harmony. People flocked to the place to occupy the houses left vacant by the Rappites. Twice in 1825 Owen spoke before Congress concerning his plans to reform the world. The President, several cabinet members, the Supreme Court, and other noted people were present. He exhibited his rectangular plan of the perfect city, also. In other cities he gave similar addresses. Environment, he believed, would make saints; heredity was of little consequence. New Harmony became the general subject of
discussion over the entire country. Before long, other similar communities were established.

Owen gave his first address in New Harmony on April 17, 1825. Into the former great church room of the Rappites, now called the hall of Harmony, the people flocked—adventurers, crackpots, reformers, idealists, scientists, vagabonds, men, women, and children.

"I have come to this country," Robert Owen announced to them, "to introduce an entire new state of society; to change it from an ignorant, selfish system to an enlightened social system which shall gradually unite all interests into one, and remove all contests between individuals."

Three days later, the Preliminary Society of New Harmony was formed. In the constitution all of Owen's fundamental ideas concerning community life were embodied. Persons of all ages and descriptions were to be admitted, except people of color. Each member was to receive free food and clothing from a community store and, in return, was to render service to the society. Children were to have the best schools possible. These schools were to be free and so were the houses. Religious liberty and intellectual freedom were granted. Owen was to be the sole proprietor for two years, at the end of which time the people might choose one-half of the committee of control. At the end of the third year all power was to be vested in the members of New Harmony.

Owen soon left New Harmony for the East to secure more men and women for the colony, especially people of brilliant mind. About that time the "New Harmony Gazette" appeared and faithfully recorded all the happenings of the new experiment. It was the rule of this newspaper to see the bright side of all events in the village.

Owen succeeded in his attempt to bring more people of high intellect to New Harmony. Down the Ohio and up the Wabash early in 1826 came a keelboat with so many distinguished men and women as passengers that it was called the "Boat Load of Knowledge." Lushily they sang:

"Land of the West, we come to thee, Far o'er the desert of the sea; Sick of the Old World's sophistry, Haste then across the dark, blue sea. Land of the West, we rush to thee! Home of the brave: soil of the free— Hurrah! She rises o'er the sea."

All the school children met the boat at the landing and, with dancing and singing, escorted the newcomers to the center of the village.

Among the noted persons in this group were: William Maclure, an extremely wealthy man, "father of American geology," and student of the Pestalozzian method of teaching; Charles Le Sueur, a naturalist employed by the Jardin des Plantes of Paris; Thomas Say, "father of American zoology," specializing in shells; Professor Joseph Neef, who had served as an officer under Napoleon and taught Admiral Farragut in a Pestalozzian school; Madame Marie D. Fretageot, a Frenchwoman of Moscow coming to teach after the Pestalozzian method; her two lovely wards, Miss Lucy Sistaire, who became the wife of Thomas Say and did beautiful illustrations for his books, and Miss Virginia Dupalais, who later rebelled when asked to stop playing the piano to help milk the cows; Phipepal D'Arusmont, who was another teacher and later married Frances Wright, ardent advocate of woman's rights; Dr. Gerard Troost, geologist from Holland, and Robert Dale Owen, oldest son of Robert Owen, who did much to keep his father's plans at New Harmony from failing long before they did. The last served in Congress and in the Indiana legislature and was a noted champion of free public education and woman's suffrage. His bust stands at one of the entrances to the Capitol at Indianapolis.

Other illustrious persons who came at various times to New Harmony in those days to make their homes were: Steedman Whitwell, who devised a new system by which the names of towns were spelled by substituting letters for their latitude and longitude, by which system New York became "Otke Notiv," Washington, "Felli Neivul," and London, "Laf a Vovutu"; John Chappelsmith, wealthy English artist and engraver; Joseph Warren, musician and inventor, who invented the perfecting press, which prints from a continuous roll of paper, and originated the Time Store at New Harmony—the latter foreshadowed the cooperatives of England and Scan-
dinavia; Frances Wright, rich and eccentric reformer, who founded in the South a negro colony, called Nashoba, and in New Harmony upheld the abolition of slavery and gave the first lectures in behalf of woman's suffrage, founding there in 1825 the Female Social Society, one of the first clubs for women; Constantine Rafinesque, born in Constantinople and always freakishly dressed, "first student of our western fishes," "the very first teacher of natural history in the West"; William Owen, who helped his father, Robert Owen, start the colony and, with Frances Wright, edited the "Gazette" for a time; David Dale Owen, another son of Robert Owen, United States geologist, who made a geological survey of the Northwest, including what is now Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and the northern part of Illinois, and served as state geologist for several states—the headquarters of the United States Geological Survey were at New Harmony until moved to Washington in 1856—and another Owen brother, Richard, who became state geologist of Indiana, colonel of an infantry regiment of Indiana during the Civil War—part of his service consisted of caring for Confederate prisoners of war—and professor of natural science at Indiana University. Today on the floor of the Capitol in Indianapolis there is a bronze bust of the colonel with this inscription:

"Colonel Richard Owen
Commandant
Camp Morton Prison, 1862
Tribute by Confederate Prisoners of war and their friends for his courtesy and kindness."

And distinguished visitors came, too. Among them was James Audubon, the ornithologist, who arrived after the experiment had failed. The Duke of Saxe-Weimar wrote at length of his impressions of the elegant society and the dissensions that had begun in the community. Prince Maximilian von Neuwied with his staff of scientific explorers spent a winter at New Harmony a few years after Robert Owen had abandoned his project, studying, with Say and Le Sueur, local natural history. He returned the next year, also. Sir Charles Lyell, famous Scotch geologist, visited the town a few years later and mingled with the great scientists there.

All the time in New Harmony was not given to scientific discussions, however. One of Owen's staunchest adherents, Thomas Pears, wrote, "We have Monday nights—parade and drill; Tuesday nights—dancing; Wednesday nights—public meetings for business; Thursday nights—unappropriated; Friday nights—concerts, etc.; Saturday nights—fire engine, debates, etc.; and so for every evening, playing at ball, cricket, etc." Old man Greenwood, father of Miles who later became fire chief of Cincinnati, caused a diversion, too. He electrified the other citizens one day by walking up and down the streets in a terrific thunderstorm, holding upright an iron rod ten or twelve feet long, in an attempt to commit suicide by drawing lightning.

The Rappites stressed religion, but New Harmony, under Robert Owen, had no church. He forbade the manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor in his community. The schools were excellent, ranging from infant schools to "adult schools," the pupils in the latter class being over twelve years of age and receiving special training in certain subjects by several noted members of the community.

The dissensions, mentioned by the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, caused two groups of Owenites to secede and form Macluria and "Feiba Peveli," the name of the latter being inspired by Stedman Whitwell's queer system. Too many people rushed to New Harmony, and families had to be divided on account of the overcrowding. The manual laborers turned against the educators. The citizens neglected to work while discussing what they considered faults in Owen's system. Thieving broke out. The fences became full of holes; gardens went to ruin because they were not tended; the factories stood idle; a man by the name of Taylor tricked Owen and started a distillery.

Owen took the control back into his hands. He had been away from New Harmony during part of the experiment. Perhaps, if he had remained there all the time, it would not have been necessary for him to acknowledge defeat in the "Gazette." By that time, New Harmony was the laughing-stock of the country. On May 26 and 27, 1827, Owen gave farewell addresses to his followers. He still hoped his experiment would be a success. "When I return,"
he said, "I hope to find you progressing in harmony together."

Five days later he left for England. He did not succeed in returning until two years had passed. By that time all signs of communal life in New Harmony had vanished. One reason, no doubt, for the failure of the enterprise was that Owen's ambitions were too extravagant. The progress of the human race is slow and haphazard.

Before his return, Owen went to Mexico to found a community there, but his plans did not mature because that country would not permit the religious freedom he demanded. He continued giving lectures on ways to better the world and, no doubt, he was the cause of the great co-operative system of Great Britain. In his last illness, he crept back to Wales to die in his boyhood home.

The only trace of Rappite days now in New Harmony is the buildings the German peasants erected. The Owenites left few physical marks upon the town, but the culture they established still exists. Through succeeding years, because of this culture, New Harmony has attracted many great people to its borders. No other city of its size has ever inaugurated so many reforms and social movements.

Here the first kindergarten of any type in the Western World was established; the Pestalozzian system of teaching was first successfully started in this country; the first serious attempt was made to include manual training as part of a public school system, and here the doctrine of universal elementary education at public expense was first proclaimed in the Middle West. In New Harmony equal educational privileges for the sexes were first practiced. The town, for a time, was the scientific center of America. One of its scientists, William Maclure, was a founder of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and through him the town started 150 mechanics' libraries in the Middle West. Robert Dale Owen caused the application of the neglected funds set aside by the Smithson bequest to found the Smithsonian Institution.

Women were first given the right to vote in local legislative assemblages in New Harmony. The New Harmony Thespian Society was one of the first dramatic clubs in the country. Numerous other noteworthy accomplishments have added to the betterment of the world.

In 1937 New Harmony gave an outdoor pageant portraying its history. Thousands attended and a film in technicolor was made. Two years later, the New Harmony Memorial Commission was formed and showed this picture all over the state in the course of giving lectures concerning the city. Their duty is to preserve the institutions and old buildings there.

The Workingmen's Institute or Library at New Harmony was first endowed by William Maclure. Other bequests were left until, by the great aid of Dr. Edward Murphy, a fine library building was erected and provision was made for an annual course of lectures. Dr. Murphy gave an art gallery to the library, also, and there are many rare paintings. From the Murphy Library Fund the Murphy Auditorium for lectures was erected. An excellent museum is part of the library, whose local history collection far surpasses those in other towns. Here, in addition to the thousands of books, including numerous first editions, and many fine paintings, are copies of the "Gazette" with its familiar motto, "If we cannot reconcile all opinions, let us endeavor to unite all hearts." Here are the volumes of Thomas Say, the desk of Frances Wright, Rappite furniture, including a glass wardrobe containing Rappite clothes. On display, also, are the megaphone, used by Father Rapp to summon the workers from the fields, and his umbrella, a Rappite coffin, early deeds, and lock of the old fort. One of the most curious objects is the disguised coffin of a little girl who lived to be eighty. Another strange exhibit is the skeleton of "Old Fly," a horse ridden by a New Harmony resident during the Civil War. The old saddlebags are on this skeleton.

The ancient fort, built by the Rappites, still stands. So do many dwellings of the community houses, David Dale Owen's laboratory, the Maclure and Fauntleroy homes. (In the latter, the Minerva Society was founded, considered the leading club for women among the early organizations.) The cemetery with its encircling wall, Thomas Say's grave, a replica of the Labyrinth, and "Gabriel's Footprints," all are there.

And so are the "gate trees." William
Maclure sent the seed for the first of these trees to Thomas Say, who planted the seed at the gate of the Maclure Mansion. For that reason, the people of the town usually refer to them as the "gate trees," although the name first given them by the Chinese was "the tree of the golden rain." The streets in New Harmony are lined with them and nearly all the lawns possess at least one. Maclure Park is a mass of golden rain trees. New Harmony is the only American town where these trees grow in abundance.

They grow from thirty to forty feet in height, possess dense foliage, and their limbs fork and twist in a fantastic style befitting the Orient. They blossom about the middle of June and, when their yellow petals fall, the ground seems carpeted with cloth of gold. It is then New Harmony, the "Athens of the West," stages its colorful Festival of the Golden Rain Tree.

EAST FRONT, DAVID DALE OWEN'S LABORATORY

Give me a mind that is not bound
That does not whimper, whine or sigh,
Don't let me worry overmuch
About that funny thing called I.
Give me a sense of humor, Lord,
Give me the grace to see a joke,
To get some happiness out of life
And pass it on to other folk.

A prayer found on the walls of a Cathedral.
The Red Cross and World Security

BY BASIL O'CONNOR

President, American Red Cross

DURING the month of August I attended the 17th International Red Cross Conference at Stockholm, Sweden, where I had the honor of representing both the United States government and the American Red Cross at this important and significant meeting.

A primary purpose of this year's conference was to strengthen existing international treaties for the protection of prisoners of war, wounded and sick military personnel and medical workers, and to devise new agreements for the wartime protection of civilian populations. Equally important was conference work on Red Cross programs of relief, welfare, and education.

The conference was completely successful, and it is particularly gratifying to report that the American position on most of the major subjects of discussion was the one finally adopted.

The International Red Cross Conference is a joint meeting, held every four years, of the following separate but closely related groups: The International Committee of the Red Cross—a committee of 25 Swiss citizens organized in 1863 which acts as a neutral intermediary in time of war and as a guardian of Red Cross principles. The League of Red Cross Societies—a federation of national societies formed in 1919 for Red Cross cooperation, program development, and mutual help. The indi-
individual national Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun societies. And official representatives of the governments signatory to the Red Cross and Prisoner of War treaties.

The conference delegates are thus a truly representative cross-section of the world’s population. At Stockholm this year 51 Red Cross societies and 49 governments were represented by the more than 500 delegates and observers at the meeting. I was greatly impressed by the diversity of the gathering as contrasted with its unanimity of purpose. Here were men and women of every race, creed, and variety of political opinion united in a common effort to attain humanitarian aims of the highest order. The ability of the Red Cross to bring such a group together, especially in these unsettled times, must be considered a signal achievement.

It was a matter of deep regret and concern to all of us at Stockholm that some of the Eastern European countries failed to attend the conference. They did not entirely abstain from participation, however. Russia sent two observers to Stockholm who attended the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, held in conjunction with the International Conference. Curiously enough, it was these Soviet observers who complained that the Red Cross peace declaration and other resolutions passed by the conference did not go far enough.

With the privation and suffering of World War II still vivid in the minds of millions of people throughout the world, it is natural that they were vivid also in the minds of the conference delegates. This awareness of the horrors of war resulted in a number of concrete accomplishments for their mitigation.

Foremost among these was conference adoption of a new convention for the protection of civilians in time of war. It forbids slave labor, deportation, reprisals, and the taking of hostages. It also sets up protected hospital and security zones marked with the Red Cross and affords special protection to children under 15, persons over 65, and the sick and wounded. Adoption of an adherence to this treaty by the governments of the world will result in far-reaching changes in the conduct of future wars. So important did the conference consider this convention that it urged all powers to apply its principles immediately without awaiting the signatures of governments to a formal treaty.

Formal ratification of the proposed convention into international law will be the function of a diplomatic conference of the world’s nations called together by Switzerland and the Netherlands, traditional leaders in this field of international agreement. This diplomatic meeting will also consider proposed revisions of the Geneva and Prisoner of War treaties adopted by the Red Cross conference.

In the main, these revisions are the results of the practical experiences of World War II. Under the existing treaties the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva and the national Red Cross societies of the belligerent countries did magnificent work in relieving the anxiety and privations of captured men and in safeguarding military medical personnel. There were, however, a number of violations of the treaties and certain countries had never signed the POW treaty. For these reasons, and to bring them up to date and make them easier to apply uniformly, extensive revisions of the treaties were considered essential.

The American delegation had in readiness suggested revisions for the treaties which were laid before the conference and adopted substantially as presented. Under the revised POW treaty, the capturing power is required to provide food in sufficient quantity, quality and variety to keep prisoners in good health and to prevent loss of weight and the development of nutritional deficiencies. Belligerents are also required to facilitate shipment of relief consignments to prisoners. Other changes revise the conditions under which POW’s may be put to work and insist on immediate repatriation after cessation of hostilities.

Changes in the Geneva treaty for the relief of the wounded and sick on the battlefield—the original Red Cross treaty—provide for greater security to such persons and to the medical personnel who attend them. As revised, the convention provides that medical workers may be detained by their captors in sufficient number to give adequate treatment to the sick and wounded of their own army who are also in enemy hands. This revision assures better medical care for POW’s since previously cap-
tured doctors had immunity and were supposed to be repatriated immediately.

While the changes adopted by the conference will not receive immediate unanimous governmental approval, there can be no doubt that this will inevitably follow. World opinion will support the humanitarian recommendations of the Stockholm conference, and no nation can long withstand the pressure of this force.

In addition to these steps toward the mitigation of suffering, the conference also took active steps toward the maintenance of peace. One of the strongest moves in this direction was a forthright resolution calling upon the nations of the world to outlaw the atomic bomb and all other "blind" weapons which cannot be aimed with precision and which devastate both military and non-military objectives indiscriminately. The attainment of this goal is certainly an end which must eventually be achieved if the world is to survive.

The conference also adopted a strongly worded peace resolution calling upon Red Cross organizations and individual members everywhere for positive action to meet human need and at the same time contribute to that better understanding among peoples which is essential to the maintenance of peace.

In other fields the assembled Red Cross leaders took broad steps toward the relief of human suffering. The conference, through separate commissions, reviewed Red Cross programs in health, social service, relief, and education; discussed reports on these subjects; and recommended new or expanded activities. Of special interest to Americans is a conference resolution urging all Red Cross societies to encourage the development of blood programs similar to that being developed in the United States by the American Red Cross. This resolution was adopted after the conference heard reports from the American and five other Red Cross societies already operating these programs.

One of the highlights of the conference was the moving appeal by the late Count Folke Bernadotte, United Nations mediator in Palestine and President of the meeting, for assistance to the hundreds of thousands of victims of the hostilities in the Holy Land and adjacent areas. As a result of this appeal, the conference urged all members, both governmental and Red Cross, to do everything possible to get speedy relief to the refugees from the conflict. A number of societies responded with immediate aid, the American Red Cross announcing a new relief allocation of $200,000 worth of supplies made available by the United States Army and $35,000 worth of canned milk for child feeding.

The new allocations brought to a total of $500,000 the value of aid to victims of the conflict made available through the American Red Cross.

It was strikingly evident in Stockholm that the Red Cross and governmental leaders assembled there had come together with a complete awareness of the important decisions to be made at the conference. They recognized fully that Red Cross organizations throughout the world are charged with tremendous obligations to relieve human suffering, and to meet human need. One of their deepest concerns was to insure the ability of both national societies and international bodies to meet those obligations adequately and completely.

I join in that concern because I am fully convinced that the Red Cross movement is one of the strongest forces active in the world today for the attainment of those goals of humanity, good will, and mutual understanding toward which mankind is striving. It is the duty, as it is the privilege, of men and women everywhere to support the Red Cross so that it may remain active, not only nationally but also on a world-wide basis. The organization must constantly achieve new strength as a power, and a hope, for the achievement of those aims common to men of good will in all parts of the world.

The vice of capitalism is that it represents the unequal sharing of blessings; whereas the virtue of socialism is that it stands for the equal distribution of misery!

From a speech made by Winston Churchill.
THE CATHEDRAL OF THE PINES
The Cathedral of the Pines

BY FRANK B. STEELE
Secretary-Registrar General, S. A. R.

TO have in this land of ours a sanctuary of memories, patriotism and spiritual uplift in this time of world chaos, is something that every American should stop and contemplate with reverence and thoughtful respect and be truly thankful for.

The story of this unusual and lovely shrine, the “Cathedral of the Pines,” is a simple one but so fraught with love and devotion that it has brought solace to thousands of people who have visited it and will continue to exert its influence for all time to come.

A few years back, as the world goes, a boy who loved the outdoors and the beauties of nature, would wander from his home in Rindge, New Hampshire and go a little way up the nearby knoll to a grove of pines and there he would contemplate the lovely country that surrounded this spot—Mount Monadnock, and the rolling hills and valleys of the grand old Granite State and adjacent Massachusetts.

No one knew what was in his thoughts and he did not for a moment realize that sometime there would be dedicated to his memory an altar to which thousands of people would come and worship. Nor was he to know that there would be a terrible war and that he, with thousands of other young Americans would be called upon to make the supreme sacrifice. This happened to Sanderson Sloane, and he gave his one life, as had Nathan Hale before him, for his country.

The story of the placing of this shrine and its completion is a beautiful and pathetic one, for shortly before Sandy Sloane lost his life in a battle of the air, he met a friend who was going back to America and would see his father and mother. Sandy said “Tell dad that when I come back I am going to build something on my knoll,” for that is what he called it. The friend did give the message to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Sloane, and they had this beautiful and inspiring thought when they began the planning of a temple or shrine in memory not only of their own son, and to carry out his idea, but also to have it as a place of worship for all who might wish to gather in this lovely place. There their son had spent so many happy hours and thus this would to a certain extent assuage their grief and also that of many others who had lost their dear ones in the war.

A plan was conceived which was to gather from all parts of the United States, or even farther, stones with some historic significance or special interest, as gifts for the building of the altar. Mr. Douglas Sloane, with the help of many patriotic friends and members of the Sons of the American Revolution, called upon the state societies of the S. A. R. for gifts of these stones and the response was immediate and enthusiastic. Each state society sent a stone that was typical of its own state and of special significance, and to these were added other memorial stones sent by individuals from many parts of the world. Because of the special memorial stones it was possible to build a small lectern or pulpit to be used for speakers. Then the altar was built, topped by a simple cross of rugged New Hampshire granite, placed thereon by the brothers of Sanderson Sloane.

Upon the completion of the altar and shrine, a beautiful dedicatory service was held on the last Sunday in August, 1946, attended by many thousands of people, and especially by large numbers of the Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies and groups from all parts of the country. The service was presided over by the Past President General of the S. A. R., Smith L. Multer of New Jersey, and the Chaplain General of the Society, Venerable William F. Bulkley, Episcopal Archdeacon of Utah.

Again in September, 1947, an anniversary service was held by the Sons of the American Revolution and conducted by Dr. Bulkley. A patriotic address was
given by the President General of the Society, Hon. A. Herbert Foreman of Virginia. Thousands were also present on this occasion.

The latest service and second anniversary of the dedication took place on September 5th, 1948, when for the third time Dr. Bulkley made the journey from Salt Lake City in order to officiate. Patriotic addresses were made by the Secretary General of the Sons of the American Revolution, Frank B. Steele, and the President of the New Hampshire State Society S. A. R., Hon. Sherman Adams.

By now there has been installed a fine Hammond organ, in a specially designed pit lined with concrete and with electrical connections, which can be thoroughly protected from the weather. This makes it possible to enhance all gatherings with fine music because distinguished organists and soloists from Boston, Worcester, Springfield and Fitchburg and elsewhere contribute their talents to make these services still more beautiful. Very fine organ recitals have been conducted nearly every week during the summer, aside from the Sunday services.

Upon the conclusion of each gathering Mr. Douglas Sloane tells the listening audience the story of the stones of the altar pointing out each stone and its special significance and from whence it came.

The services are by no means limited to the S. A. R., for each year one has been conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution—this year on the Sunday preceding the Sons’ service—and presided over by Mrs. David W. Anderson, State Regent of the New Hampshire Society.

Also, throughout the summers of 1947 and 1948, other patriotic groups and religious denominations held ceremonies here. In fact this shrine has become a mecca for thousands of people from all parts of the country and daily literally hundreds of cars bring crowds of persons who view with reverence this really sacred spot.

During this past summer some eleven different religious sects have held services at this place and no one is barred because of creed, for many Protestant denominations and those of the Roman Catholic and Jewish faiths have worshipped here—all with one common end in view, that of communing reverently with God and Nature.

Words are inadequate to express the beauty of the setting of this Cathedral of the Pines. This “knoll” as Sandy called it, was partially prepared by a hurricane disaster which came to New Hampshire a few years ago, strange as it may seem, for at that time the wind cut a swath through the pines and tore down a sufficient number to open up the magnificent view which makes the “back-drop” for the altar. To sit and contemplate this is an inspiration for worship that cannot be equalled. Just back of the rugged Cross is a mass of trees, and on each side there are two magnificent pines, standing like sentinels guarding this sacred place. In the near distance of the valley is a lovely shimmering pond, and beyond a low range of mountains. Rising above them is grand old Mount Monadnock in the haze of summer, some thirty-five miles distant. No scene has ever been painted that can equal this view or adequately depict it, and there are not many places such as this, so inspiring and hallowed by nature.

This beautiful shrine represents three great ideals:

Memories—memories not only of this splendid young man, who gave his all to his country, but those of the youth of America, its love of nature, its ambitions and its character. As we grow older, memories crowd upon us and many of us live by them, and we try to forget the sad ones and think only of the happy ones.

Patriotism—it was for his country that this boy died and there can be no nobler sacrifice than that. He, with thousands that gave their lives were in the best sense of the word patriots, and even as we stand with bowed heads and sorrowful eyes, we have a great inward surge of love for and pride in our American youth.

To stand at this shrine which is dedicated to splendid youth, one is bound to experience a great spiritual uplift that could come in no other way. The open pulpit, the beautiful country with its forests and mountains that God bestowed upon us, and finally the devotions which made possible this altar of worship, inspire a rededication to the purpose of higher and better achievements.
A Boy's Life at Hillside

BY ROBERT REYNOLDS

LOOKING back over life is like watching a movie film of oneself. In reality time speeds by very rapidly but in retrospect it truly flies. So today as I stand here and try to picture my eight school years spent at Hillside they seem but a dream, so quickly have they flown by. And as I watch the eight year film of myself reeled off before my memory’s eyes, I realize it is not only my life I see but also that of other Hillside boys.

It was June 1940. A car stopped at Hillside and a woman with her five-year-old boy got out and entered the building. The woman was my mother; the little boy was myself, Robert Reynolds. I can remember nothing about the procedure of enrollment, I know it seemed but a few minutes and my mother drove away, and I, standing on the concrete steps, was left a stranger in a strange land. Other boys, some older and some younger, but all curious, crowded around me and my introduction to a boys’ school began in earnest. Every one seemed anxious to show me all the treasure spots, and there were many. There was a big sand box with sand and toys in it; there were swings and see-saws; there were large fields in which to play. Here, there, and everywhere we ran on our tour of investigation. I thought I had never seen such a wonderland for I had always lived in the city with the pavements for my playground. And here was real grass, real trees, birds, and flowers; it was like a storybook fairy-land.

When my mother first left me standing on the steps there was a big homesick lump in my throat, but by the time the dinner bell rang, the lump had disappeared. I had been having such a good time and my mind had been so occupied with the wonders of my surroundings, the homesickness left me, and I never was troubled again except for a few nights when I went to bed.

As one looks back over a period of years the individual days do not, as a rule, stand out but the activities from day to day merge with one another and form sort of a pattern which one remembers. Our pattern soon became very distinct in my mind. We got up in the morning, washed, dressed, and made our beds. Of course, this took place midst pillow fights, petty squabbles, good natured laughing and shouting. I was placed in the dorm with the little boys in the Administration Building and as I look back on those days—the getting up in the morning and the going to bed at night—I certainly feel great pity for our housemother. I am sure she deserves a crown of glory for her patience and kindness. I know that good housemother really loved us, although many times she was driven to taking us over her knee and administering a good hard spanking, when and where we deserved it. I was forever in mischief, doing naughty things, and strained her patience to the spanking point a great deal, but many times I can remember that she lifted me from the spanking posture onto her knee and the spanks were transformed into hugs and kisses. At such times her eyes always filled with tears. But how ungrateful little boys, yes, older ones, too, can be. If we happened to be caught in our naughty deeds, we would call our housemother names, words that I am now ashamed of. However, as those days pass in review across my mind, I feel only gratitude and love for the woman who was really taking my mother’s place and doing the same for some twenty other boys. I can remember very clearly many kind little things she did for me, how she cared for me when I was sick. I can see her reading bedtime stories and how we would tease for “just one more” and usually we got it.

After the getting up came breakfast and then duties, even the little boys had their work to do. An age of five years did not bar a boy from the work brigade. The little boys had little duties which grew in size and responsibility according to the size of the boy. To live at Hillside means to learn to work. The whole establishment is a beehive of industry. Our school dormitories must be kept clean, the grounds must be neat; there are dishes to do, food to be prepared; the animals at the farm must be cared for, the cows milked, and I might go on and name many more tasks that the boys do. They serve as waiters, house boys, janitors, farm boys, kitchen boys.
for a period of time, then the scene shifts and everybody has a new job, an opportunity to learn something else. However, it is not all work at Hillside, we have time to play also. Morning duties must be finished before the school bell rings. If a fellow works fast and does a good job, he usually has time for play, but slack work is not accepted, and I soon learned that I had more time for play if my work was done right the first time.

School was a new experience for me in 1940, but I liked it and thought it great fun to spell out my name with blocks and little cardboard letters. That is about all I can remember of my first year except that it seemed just another kind of play. School work has always been pleasant for me, and I can not recall any great difficulties with it. Of course, I have liked some subjects better than others, and history has always been my favorite. This year we have been studying government, and I have found that just as interesting as history. In my younger days I did have some troubles in school, but they were of my own making. I was a terrible little scrapper and was very mischievous, but I can truly say time, patience, and discipline have changed all that, and I am now able to keep on good terms with my school mates and with my teachers as well.

The days, weeks, months, and years fly by in rapid succession very much alike. Then the year I entered the sixth grade our new Headmaster, Mr. Whittemore came. I associate many new things with his coming. First there is our church life which has been so profitable and enjoyable. We have been definitely connected with a Northboro church because Mr. Rosenberger, its pastor, has been kind enough to provide transportation and along with this is our choir and our social events with Northboro's young people and the privilege of attending divine service. Also I associate with Mr. Whittemore's arrival, this fine gymnasium made from our old barn; our sports began to be organized—baseball, football, basketball, and under coach Dick (Mr. Whittemore's son) we have played games with other schools. Many we have won but we have lost many, too, and we have tried to be good losers. Hard upon the heels of the sports came the band with a real band master—Mr. Sweet—I would here pay tribute to him for his excellent work with us. Oh! my life has been full—full to overflowing—full of good things. No time for juvenile delinquency at Hillside. Is it any wonder that when we go away for a short vacation we miss our busy life and can't wait to come back?

And now it is June 18, 1948—it is all over—the only school I've ever attended, the only real home I know. It fills me with sadness—and I cannot leave without a few words of gratitude. Maybe those expressed by Longfellow in the closing verse of his "Village Blacksmith" fit into my thoughts.

"Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lessons thou hast taught,
Thus on the flaming forge of life,
Our fortunes must be wrought,
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought."

Note: The above is the "Honor Essay" written by thirteen year old Robert Reynolds for his graduation program at Hillside School June 18th last. He was a member of the Hillside band for three years and played on both the basketball and baseball teams. Last year he received the Helen Pouch Scholarship at Hillside and the Junior Membership Committee is proud of his fine record.

People are not equal. The scholar excels the ignoramus; the refined outclass the vulgar. The ambitious outstrips the laggard; the industrious outdo the indolent. The brave surpass the cowardly; the generous outmatch the mercenary. The brilliant outshines the dullard; the God-fearing transcend the irreligious. People are not equal.

Author Unknown.
“Woodlarks.” A Holiday Camp for the Disabled

By Mary Van Ingen Unwin
State Historian of England

On Thursday, September 4th, 1947, four members of the Walter Hines Page Chapter, D. A. R., paid a visit to the Woodlarks Camp for Crippled Girl Guides, at Farnum, Surrey. It was a glorious afternoon, and the last day of the season in camp. Mrs. Luling, State Regent, England, Mrs. Moller, State Treasurer, and Mrs. Hawes, State Registrar, drove from London, and were joined at the camp by Mrs. Unwin, State Historian.

The Chapter has subscribed to the funds of this camp for many years—and in spite of the loss of members during the war and other severe handicaps, the subscription has always been paid, and this year it was even increased.

What wonderful things can be performed by those fortunate beings who are gifted with imagination, greatness of soul, plus determination to overcome all obstacles!

All these spiritual qualities are manifest in Lt. Col. Strover and Mrs. Strover, the moving spirits of Woodlarks Camp, so called because the wood larks sing so sweetly in the woods at eventime. Mrs. Strover confided to me that the idea and wish to help the crippled, came to her as a child; and the idea, instead of being outgrown and cast away, grew with her until it became one of her life's desires. Then she had the good fortune to meet a man who had the same longing to help the unfortunate. The camp was founded in 1930. Ten years later, the second world war broke out; the camp had to be closed, and Col. Strover was called to the Forces. But the gods were kind, and he returned to his home, having won the D.S.O.

Woodlarks Camp was reopened when war ended, and a steady stream of crippled girls have visited it each summer, and returned to their homes with a new outlook on life—a new feeling that even they are wanted, and that there is still work to be done in the world, in which they can share. This attitude of mind is surely one of the great needs of the present day amongst both the fit and the unfit; and at Woodlarks Camp it is evident that a new hope has been born in those lucky enough to be admitted.

Mrs. Strover has now a great desire to make a report on the treatment of “Incurables,” whose sufferings she believes can be greatly alleviated by love and sunshine. At present, most “incurables” are just labelled as such, and put into hospitals where their bodily needs are attended to by an overworked staff, and they are left with nothing to do, nothing to alleviate the monotony of waiting for death—day after day—month after month—year after year. These are the conditions that Mrs. Strover wants to change. She believes that in many cases, these unfortunate people could be taught to help themselves; they could be given the feeling that they are not utterly forgotten. At Woodlarks Camp each person is taught to do something that will help in the work or play of the camp. Even without legs one can throw a ball or join in the songs and stories told when the patients gather round the campfire of an evening, beneath the dark shadows of the tall pine trees. They can also share in the simple services held in the open air chapel, whose columns are also the pine trees, and whose altar has been hewn out of a big log.

The Hostel consists of large, almost open air living room and dormitory. Over the fireplace in the living room hangs an oak panel, and on it the following words are engraved:

“The Corner stone in Truth is laid,
The Guardian walls of Honour made.
The Roof of Faith is built above,
The Fire from the Hearth is love;
Though Rains descend and loud winds call,
This Happy house shall never fall.”

There were blind guides at the camp in its first season, and this panel was sent by them as a thank offering. There is a
smaller panel on the farther side of the wall, from which is suspended a horn—and above it, the words “Be Ready.”

The open air kitchen with its homemade cooking arrangements (where wood only is burnt)—the store cupboard and sheds have been erected by the staff, who have also undertaken the immense task of constructing a large swimming bath in the woods. The materials used have been obtained from disused air raid shelters and emergency water tanks; the only outside help was in excavating the site; this was done by a bulldozer in one day.

Now Mrs. Strover has a new project in hand—i.e., to start a permanent center for teaching crafts to disabled persons. This scheme would have to be run by paid teachers and staff. “We want £10,000,” said Mrs. Strover, as she showed us the house which is to become an Industrial Center.

As I drove home, I thought of those words—£10,000—Ten thousand pounds to bring hope and work and happiness to hundreds of unfortunate human beings, suffering perhaps, from the sins of their fathers.

How can we help? It came to my mind, that if every D. A. R. Chapter in the United States would collect one dollar and send it to us, we could raise a sum which would enable “Woodlarks” camp to become a beacon in a darkened world.

Will you, daughters of a free country, will you help? Perhaps then the London Chapter could present another panel to the camp, commemorating the generous help of the Daughters of the American Revolution in America.

Hartford Cemetery

HARTFORD CEMETERY is an ancient burial ground on the farm of Mr. Edwin E. Ludwick, on the Lincoln Highway, midway between Irwin, Pennsylvania, and East McKeesport, Pennsylvania. Here, remains a large well-built stone pile, beneath which are the graves of John Mann, Sr. (1717-1794); his wife, Eliza Mann (1722-1787); John Mann, Jr. (1751-1776); and his daughter, Amelia Mann (1765-1791). A tombstone with these names carved thereon marks the graves. Other tombstones, bearing only initials, have been lost.

The graves of John Mann, and his son, John Mann, Jr., both Revolutionary soldiers, were marked by members of Queen Alliquippa Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1948. Tradition says that the younger Revolutionary soldier was killed by the Indians.

The first log cabin meeting house (Brush Creek Reformed Church (Presbyterian)) was situated two miles westward of this ancient burial ground. It was burned by the Indians about 1788. Another site was chosen, known as “Brush Creek”, and a substantial log cabin erected, which served the congregation until the division into two congregations in 1830, Turtle Creek and Brush Creek. Those who remained, decided, since a new building was necessary, that they would accept a more central site, and there the Rev. Mungo Dick, D.D., preached the first sermon in the new edifice, and at the close of his dedication address, said, “We ha’ ca’ed the kirk, Brush Creek, but we’ll ca’ it, Bethel noo!” When the new United Presbyterian Church was formed in 1858, the congregation became, and still functions, as the Bethel United Presbyterian Church.

ELINOR JONES McCONNELL, Regent.
There are relatively few "firsts" in any area of activity. We are all familiar too with the rule in law that every man is innocent until he is proved guilty. But the Guilford Battle Chapter of the D.A.R. is proudly claiming—and will until some sister chapter says otherwise—to be the first one in the Society to initiate the organization of a book club, the Historical Book Club of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Greensboro is a southern city with a population approaching one hundred thousand. There are two chapters of the D.A.R. here, both sizable organizations, with well-integrated programs. In addition, of course, there are a number of other women's patriotic groups, varying in size and activity.

The purpose of the book club, we understood, would be to study, through program review and private reading, the more significant books based on historical fact, whether non-fiction, fiction, drama, or poetry; and in the beginning at least the club would concentrate on the best of the new books in this field.

It was decided that opportunity to join such a club would be presented to members of all patriotic societies in the city and that probably about twenty-five—an average book club membership—would respond.

I was drafted to serve as first President and organizer by the regent, Mrs. W. W. Whaley of Guilford Battle Chapter. Mrs. John Kellenberger of Rachel Caldwell Chapter was chosen Vice President; Mrs. Oscar W. Burnett, Secretary; and Mrs. Joe H. Johnson, Treasurer. All are leaders in the civic life of the city.

Any new idea has to be worked out and when digging begins, one never knows what will be unearthed!

Letters of explanation and invitation were sent to the members of the Guilford Battle and Rachel Caldwell chapters. Plans for presenting the matter to other patriotic groups were under way. We knew that if our enthusiasm were any gauge, the number of twenty-five would soon be enrolled. We realized, too, the potential importance of the group at this juncture in history. Moreover, both regents, Mrs. W. W. Whaley and Mrs. Ellen C. deButts, gave loyal support. But there were moments, when the envelopes were being addressed and the stamps stuck on, when we could but hope that our time and postage were not being spent in vain.

Well—you know the answer to those letters, or this article would not have been written. Responses came pouring in. Approximately half the members of both chapters applied. The matter never was presented to the other patriotic groups; but a few memberships, sent in by their president, were accepted from the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Reluctantly, we had to close the list at 102. This was made necessary largely because of the difficulty, if not impossibility, of finding enough homes in which so large a group could meet. But we set up a waiting list, and this list includes applications from women in one of the nearby towns. Indeed we had discovered a gold mine of interest—right here in our own city!

As an item of further interest, I should like to record at this point that the initial suggestion regarding the formation of the book club was made by Mrs. C. E. Anderson, a former regent of the Guilford Battle Chapter.

The work of organization was done during the month of October 1947. Since we were feeling our way in a new area of activity and interest, we decided to adopt, for the first year at least, the policy of fewer and better meetings.

The opening meeting was held on November 4, at the home of Mrs. O. L. Sapp, Jr., and resourcefully and successfully, she provided a comfortable seat for every one who came.

Dr. Richard Bardolph, member of the faculty of the Woman's College of the Uni-
The University of North Carolina, whose special field is American history, was the foundation speaker. He gave a scintillating review of John Gunther's *Inside USA*. At the end of his hour and a quarter, we not only wanted more, but were ready to "talk back to him"! The proverbial cup of tea which followed the program only served to increase our interest, and by the time we were ready to leave, we were convinced that the Historical Book Club, born in Greensboro, North Carolina, in the year of Our Lord 1947, on November 4, at three o'clock in the afternoon, had arrived with every promise of a long and happy and useful life! Moreover, it was now an entity all its own.

For the second meeting, we chose Paul Green, of Chapel Hill and Hollywood, distinguished playwright and author, to give a one-man performance of the Williamsburg, Virginia, drama, *The Common Glory*, of which he is the author. This symphonic drama was first presented in the summer of 1947, at Williamsburg, and is designed to be performed annually during the summer months—a companion piece, as it were, to *The Lost Colony*, also written by Paul Green, and performed annually at Manteo, North Carolina.

Paul Green's appearance before such private groups is very rare and when our members knew that he was to be with us, naturally many of them wanted to bring guests. We decided to sell ourselves tickets of admission for guests. One hundred tickets were issued—they were gone before sun-up! A second hundred were issued, with the same result. The meeting was held in the beautiful colonial Alumnae House on the Woman's College campus, and when the day arrived—February third, there was an overflow crowd of 350. A more highly representative group of women could hardly have been found anywhere; and among them were a number of distinguished guests from other cities. It was a great day for the Historical Book Club.

Another interesting feature must be mentioned. As an aid to continuity and to provide for the individual reader, a book list is prepared, and handed out at each meeting. We consider the booklist one of the real attractions of the club.

The Greensboro *Daily News*, our morning newspaper, in its story of the meeting of February third, said that the Historical Book Club had "established itself as a powerful cultural influence." We shall do our best, through hard work and unified cooperation with a fine idea, to measure up to this high word of confidence.

**Attention**

The February issue of the magazine will carry a comprehensive article by Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, Chairman, Building Promotion Committee, on the new building with an insert of the plans which also show the changes being made in Memorial Continental Hall and the present Administration Building. Look for this story. We know you will be interested. We suggest that you take your February magazine to your chapter meeting and enjoy together looking over the plans for the complete structure which is rapidly taking on the New Look.
Sibley House Association of the Minnesota D. A. R.

Most clubwomen and other workers in women's organizations early in May begin to look forward to a summer "breathing-spell," and perhaps assume that Daughters of the American Revolution do the same. That may be true in many states, and of Minnesota members, too, unless they are state officers or members of one or more of the D. A. R. or Sibley House Association committees. In that event, the coming of spring means more and greater activity than at any other time of the year, for then Sibley House is opened for the season, which closes only when primitive heating methods become inadequate to combat successfully the chill of autumn.

Sibley House, built in 1835 as the home of Henry Hastings Sibley (the first stone house in what is now Minnesota), is one of the most outstanding examples in the country of an historic building restored and preserved for posterity by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mr. Sibley came to Minnesota before it was even a territory (Minnesota celebrates next year its Territorial Centennial); he was a General, a fur trader, a delegate to Congress from 1848 to 1853, the first governor of the state of Minnesota, a regent of the Minnesota University, president of the Minnesota Historical Society, a scholar, and a statesman. His house was the first capitol of the territory; the legislature met there; and the territorial court held its first session there.

Two years after Sibley House was built, Jean Baptiste Faribault, also a fur trader, built his home beside that of General Sibley. The latter's secretary, Hypolite DePuis, also built a house in the same block, and all three still stand in the village of Mendota. They passed through many hands after they were left by the original owners; finally, in 1910, Sibley House was taken over by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution; the restoration of Faribault House was begun as a Public Works Administration project but in 1935 was turned over to the D. A. R. for completion; and the DePuis house is now the "Sibley Tea House," operated as are the other two under the management of the D. A. R. in its corporate capacity and under the name, "Sibley House Association of
The officers of the Sibley House Association are the president, who is always the State Regent; vice-president (the State Vice-Regent); the recording and corresponding secretaries (of the state board), a treasurer who handles only Sibley House funds; and a Tea House treasurer. All of the work of the association is handled by these board members and standing committees who meet at least once a month throughout the year and who literally haunt the properties all summer in order to keep them presentable and attractive to the many thousands of visitors who go through the houses. Sibley House itself is furnished and maintained as an example of the homes of the period 1835 to 1862, many of the Sibleys’ possessions, donated to the Association by descendants of the family, being among the furnishings. The first floor of Faribault House is similarly furnished; but the second floor contains a large collection of Indian relics. The houses are open to the public upon payment of a small fee, except that school children in groups accompanied by their teachers are admitted free. There were over ten thousand visitors last summer (approximately one-half of them non-paying school children), representing practically every state in the Union and many foreign countries. Two full-time guides are in attendance to tell the history of the houses and the exhibits; and extra guides are employed to assist when necessary. The amount spent last year for personal service and maintenance of Sibley and Faribault houses was $4800; this was entirely apart from Tea House expenditures, as that is handled as a separate project.

An event of special importance and interest last summer was a garden party and tea given May 24th by the Minnesota D. A. R. for the members and guests of the Fifty-eighth Congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The State Regent, Mrs. Clyde Robbins, and other state officers received the guests at Sibley House, where a harpist played a program of American music of the period 1835-1862; and Honorary State Regents formed a receiving line at Faribault House, where tea was served. Miss Louise Burwell, honorary state regent, was general chairman of arrangements.

Another notable occasion was a Sunday in August when the Minnesota state officers of the National Rural Letter Carriers Association entertained the officers of the National Society at dinner at the Tea House; a souvenir Wedgwood plate with a picture of Sibley House on the upper side and a brief outline of its history on the back, was presented to each of the National Officers.

A beautiful illustration and description of Sibley House appears in John Drury’s magnificent book, “Historic Midwest Houses” (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1947); and all members of the D. A. R. may feel proud of their contribution to the number of historic spots preserved for coming generations.

Joining with the Minnesota State Historical Society in the celebration of the Territorial Centennial, the Sibley House Association is preparing a re-publication of a booklet entitled “Romance of Mendota,” in which much more early Minnesota history is presented than can be included in this condensed account of the summer activities of the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY H. NONNWEILER,
Chairman, Historical Committee
Sibley House Association.

If we cannot realize our ideals, we can idealize our reals.
Our Magazine and What I Found of Interest
Between the Covers

My first copy was dated April 1944. In it I found a well-written article called “What Can Be Done if You Try.” It told about two wide-awake Daughters who with a prospective membership of 77 organized on Nov. 27, 1943, the Braddock Trail Chapter, which I am happy to say today numbers 192.

Then each and every month there is a message from our President General.

There are articles and reports on National Defense, Americanism and the Correct use of the Flag, American Music, Conservation and Red Cross, Press Relations and Radio, Valley Forge, American Indians, and the minutes of the meetings of the National Board of Management.

There are the Approved Schools and their scholarships, buildings and furnishings; what we have done and are doing for Kate Duncan Smith, Tamassee, Pine Mountain, and many other schools and colleges that receive contributions from N.S.D.A.R.

Our members served in all Red Cross channels both here and abroad. Many served as Nurses’ aides, first aid classes, at camps, and hospital canteens, in motor corps surgical dressings and many modern Florence Nightingales were in our hospitals here and in combat zones.

For many years the D.A.R. Manual for Citizenship has been used, more than any other book, in preparing thousands of prospective citizens to understand the principles of constitutional government not only to help the foreigner understand the privileges provided in our Republic, but to assist him in becoming a loyal law-abiding citizen. The National Society distributes the Manual free for Americanism training and has also been giving it to the G.I. brides who have arrived on our shores to make their future homes. The Manuals are printed in 17 different languages.

The Magazine features projects that require the assistance of D.A.R. members in health drives and other civic plans. Drives for “Safety First,” “Fire Prevention” and “Wildlife” protection, planting memorial trees and the beautification of highways have been claiming the attention of Chapter and State Conservation Chairmen.

Then I learn what other chapters have done, when and what dates they have celebrated, how they have earned money, historic places they have marked; about their chapter houses, many of which go back to before the Revolutionary War.

As to our American Indians, in two schools sponsored by the D.A.R. there are now enrolled 86 students in high school and grades, 90 in college; 31 college boys who are G.I.s and 17 who are in high school; and in the orphanages of the schools there are 29 boys and 30 girls. From scholarship funds an Indian boy is helped to complete his course in medicine in one of the State Universities. He is specializing in tuberculosis, the disease which has made heavy inroads on Indian health.

I find that a flight nurse, an Indian woman, was trained by a D.A.R. scholarship. The Society plans nursing on a large scale among the Indians as there is so much to be done for the future health of these people who served us so well in World Wars I and II.

Then I have read very interesting articles about our statesmen of the American Revolution, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and John Adams and many others; and about William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania and his announcement of the form of government of Pennsylvania, April 25, 1682.

There are the Minute Men which the government has used on all occasions connected with the War Loan drives. I learned that Daniel French designed the statue of the Minute Man, showing the young man with his flintlock leaving his plow to defend his country; also that this same sculptor designed the famous Lincoln Memorial fifty years later.

I have learned much about the women of Colonial Days and their business ability. Mary Ball Washington, Eliza Lucas, Mrs. Elizabeth Timothy, Mrs. Clementine Rand, Martha Washington, the Custer girls, and Dolly Madison.

The plantation homes over which some of the women of this period presided were training schools in what now would be Domestic Science Textile Art Schools, and
they had manufacturing plants for soaps, dyes, candles and medicine. During the war they made uniforms many times of coon skins, cartridge bags, and bags filled with sand to be used in fortification.

We read about the large silk flag which floats from the ceiling of Constitution Hall and the authentic copy of the flag of 1812, with its 13 stars and 13 stripes representing the 13 states and colonies which became states in 1794. It was presented to the D.A.R. on February 1, 1945. This flag is a copy of one seen by Francis Scott Key in “The Dawn's Early Light” over Fort McHenry, September 14, 1814, and inspired the writing of our National Anthem by him.

Very valuable are the genealogical records which give indices to many early wills, tax lists, pension files, marriage bonds, and bondsmen and witness names. There are queries each month from D.A.R. members about ancestors they are seeking and information is given which may help establish other lines.

Each month “Parliamentary Procedure” is given which answers questions in regard to rules and by-laws which must be followed by each and every chapter. That is valuable information.

What I have written are only a very few of the many things I have found in the D.A.R. Magazine. It is most educational and helpful and I hope all of the members subscribe to it and enjoy it as much as I do.

Being a chapter chairman, I try at each meeting to bring the Magazine before the members. Sometimes I tell them about a well-written article I have found; sometimes something I have read about another chapter and what it has done. Then I always ask for new subscriptions and renewals and I seldom fail to get them.

Sara Davenport Boyer,
Chairman of Magazine, Braddock Trail Chapter, Pennsylvania.

A Challenge

A chapter having one hundred percent paid up membership of the minimum $5.50 per capita entitles that chapter to having its name placed on the Honor Roll for the new building. Three chapters given below have reached that goal, and each has gone beyond that minimum requirement and has topped the $6.00 and over per person as requested by our President General.

Ann Spafford Chapter, Ohio
Mishawaka Chapter, Indiana
John Hart Chapter, West Virginia

All checks reached the Treasurer General’s office about the same time.

This should be a challenge to all chapters to keep their dollars rolling. Who will be the next? Watch for the Honor Roll, likewise our progress barometer.
The ceremony of breaking ground for the new building on the south side of the present group, near the Founders’ statue, took place on Tuesday afternoon, October 26th, at four o’clock.

Members of the National Board of Management, Mrs. David Caldwell, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds, Mrs. Eugene Holcombe, Chairman of Building, Mrs. Rex Rhoades and Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, members of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General and a number of National Committee Chairmen were present.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, President General, dug the first spadeful of earth and spoke a few appropriate words. She was followed by each member of her Cabinet in rotation who wielded the historic spade which was tied with the D.A.R. colors. This spade is the one that was used to break ground for Constitution Hall.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, pronounced the blessing and the United States Marine Band furnished the music.
Committees

D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee

The Daughters of the American Revolution provide essential information for American citizenship through the publication of the D. A. R. Manual.

For twenty-seven years the Manual has given the needed information and instruction to literally millions. It instills in our citizens, both new and old, a keen sense of the privileges and duties of citizenship.

The Manual is published in English and in seventeen foreign languages. The new Chinese edition has just been printed and is now available for distribution.

The fundamental purpose of the Manual is to make available information to the foreign born who wish through the medium of naturalization to become citizens of the United States.

It contains a brief history of how this nation began through its great documents and symbols—the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, the Preamble; the story of the Great Seal of the United States of America, the Liberty Bell, the Statue of Liberty; and an article on “How to Become a Citizen of the United States.”

The Manuals have been placed in large numbers in the public schools as textbooks on American citizenship, in which every American child should be trained.

Let every member take an active part in the service of this committee. The basis of democracy is the acceptance of responsibilities as well as the opportunities of a community. Let us accept our responsibility and opportunity in our communities to further the work of citizenship.

Barbara Weston Heywood, National Chairman.

Junior Membership Committee

There have been a number of inquiries concerning the history of the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. As the Junior Membership Committee is proud of its contribution toward the education of American youth, I should like to give you a brief sketch of its development.

By the spring of 1938 the Junior Membership Committee felt the need of a national project though, even before that, the work of the Approved Schools had been of great interest. In March the juniors of the Midwest Regional Conference passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a national scholarship fund to be named in memory of Helen Pouch, the daughter of our Honorary President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch who had served as the first National Chairman of Junior Membership. This recommendation received the enthusiastic approval of the juniors meeting together at Continental Congress on April 19, 1938, and contributions were immediately accepted for the new Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

At the end of the first year, the junior members voted to give three one hundred dollar scholarships annually: one each to Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith Schools and the other to a different Approved School each year, the first being given to Northland College. The fund grew rapidly, and by 1944 a surplus had accumulated. This was invested in a $500 War Bond, which brings interest to the fund. Then, at a meeting held in Chicago on May 8, 1945, it was recommended that one scholarship be given for each one hundred dollars contributed during the year. This made possible a greater expansion of the program, and in 1947 we were able to give a scholarship to each of the Approved Schools. This year the Junior Membership Committee gave thirty scholarships through the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund.

A little girl at Kate Duncan Smith said that the letters “K. D. S. D. A. R.” could stand for friendship. When we watch the growth of our “scholarship children” and notice their records in school and later in...
their communities, we are proud of them and glad that we could help them develop into healthy worthwhile American citizens. I'm sure they, too, will appreciate every-

**Following** a newspaper article describing arrangements made to receive a large number of D.P.'s in this vicinity, White Plains Chapter, through its Chairman of Manuals, offered a supply of the books to the committee in charge. On Nov. 2nd the following article appeared in the White Plains Reporter Dispatch, under the heading: “DAR MANUALS TO BE GIVEN TO DP COMMITTEE”—

“The manuals, which are printed in 16 languages, will be sent to the Westchester Committee for Refugees, Inc., headed by Alvin G. Steiglitz, which is now preparing to receive a number of DP's and refugees from Germany.

“Mrs. Pugh, who is chairman of the DAR for the Naturalization Court as well as for the handbooks, pointed out that the latter contain the U. S. Constitution, Declaration of Independence, and other historical documents. As such, they have proved useful to the YMCA and YWCA, the Boy and Girl Scouts and in adult education classes, as well as in libraries, she said. The DAR presents a copy, she added, to all those acquiring citizenship through Naturalization Court.”

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**Valley Forge**

Across the intervening hills between my home and Valley Forge I travel in a heated car. The snow swirls before the car, but the warmth within keeps the cold from my face, and numbness from my hands; even so I am bundled to the neck in furs.

Over this same road in the winter of long ago travelled a band of weary footsore men. Worn, yet indomitable. Blood marked the footprints in ice and snow. Wind bit through the rags that covered their emaciated bodies.

To go to Valley Forge for a brief visit in winter I need a heated car and furs.

To live at Valley Forge through an ice-bound winter these Patriots were kept alive by the warmth of their enthusiasm for, faith in, and loyalty to their beloved land.

Because of their fortitude we live in this Land of Opportunity today. Are we paying off the debt?

Henrietta Carwithen, Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

I hope the fund will soon be completed, so that the bells which ring out the clear notes of every state in the Union will be properly preserved. Valley Forge is sacred to all real Americans and the Bell Tower is a beautiful Memorial to those who gave their lives and fortunes to protect the freedom which we now enjoy.

Mrs. Howard P. Arnest.
THE BIG FREEZE, by Bellamy Partridge.

People dropping like flies in the streets or fleeing in great haste with their families and possessions, was the sight which greeted David Wakeman when he arrived in New York City in 1832. The excitement was caused by a cholera epidemic but the residents refused to name it as such and believed it was all due to the weather or the moon or intemperance as the churches proclaimed. At any rate, the death-taking sickness served a great purpose in the end—the installation of a water supply.

David Wakeman had been called from his engineering job in Philadelphia to act as a substitute in the construction of a new aqueduct for an old friend who had been taken ill. New York had become the center of attraction for young men hoping to find a successful career.

David was shocked at the antiquated wells and cisterns used to supply the drinking water for the rapidly growing town and to their pollution was laid the cause of the great epidemic. An aqueduct was a matter of immediate necessity so he pitched into heavy work; but day by day hardships had to be faced and fresh setbacks seemed to occur overnight. A ring of politicians had taken a firm hand and a well-organized system of graft was in full operation.

Other obstacles had to be met, as for instance, in the person of James Fenimore Cooper, the well-known writer, who had just returned from abroad, dissatisfied with everything new in America. He threatened to shoot if even a corner of his farm was encroached upon in Westchester County and he finally did bring suit against the state of New York.

It was during this time of the waterway fight that Horace Greeley arrived in town hunting for a job. He came without luggage and it was said that even the seat of his trousers was sadly in need of a patch. He set up a small printing press, later taking on the Tribune. He came to the aid of the aqueduct builders by printing the facts in his paper. As a member of the Institute, which had become a great power for progress and improvement, young Greeley with his squeaky voice and nasal twang, swayed the other members of the Society and made them see the need of and the advantages to be derived from the Croton waterway.

At last came the day when the great aqueduct with its huge reservoir was ready for the test and people came from far and near to watch and they held their breath in anticipation. They waited and stared but nothing happened and as night came on they slowly returned to their homes.

Discouraged, heartbroken and humiliated, David decided to find the cause of the trouble. Alone, he slipped away and with a lantern and a boat he traveled along the underground water course and most dramatically does the author tell of that perilous trip. First came the loss of the lantern, then of the boat in the swirling waters and last the hanging on to the slippery sides by his finger tips until he could find a way to safety. To make matters worse, part of the reservoir was buttressed by an earth embankment which was apt to give away at any time for the water was seeping through the cracks instead of following the proper course.

Floods, fire, serious labor troubles and finally the big freeze were just a few of the obstacles faced by the engineer and the loyal backers before the work was completed.

_The Big Freeze_ is an historical novel though there is a love story, in which most of the characters are fictitious but the reader does have a chance to meet the eccentric James Fenimore Cooper, Horace Greeley, Washington Irving and Nathaniel Willis, who with his gossip column, was the Walter Winchell of his day. William Cullen Bryant is introduced into the picture. He had a deep, rumbling voice and always tried to Thanatopsise his every poem or speech. Personal troubles of the heart, involved two New York belles and give the needed light touch to the story.

Mr. Partridge, the author, is well known for his “Country Lawyer” and “January
Thaw.” He has given much in the way of historic data in his latest novel but has just missed a great opportunity for his characters lack real feeling and warmth, or so it seems, for they do not stir the emotions as such a narrative should. The Croton water works of New York are famous and wonderful to see and the early days of such a stupendous engineering feat should have been made more powerful and thrilling.

Published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

THE PARSON TAKES A WIFE, by Maria Williams Sheerin.

How very refreshing it is to read a book in which the everlasting triangle is not recorded. Such a wholesome story has been written by Maria Williams Sheerin in her first book, The Parson Takes a Wife.

It is a very human tale, filled with gentle humor and sparkling in spots with wit. The author has shared with her public events in her own life as the wife of a popular rector. The story is real and strikes immediate response in the heart of the reader for he feels that, in spite of the many problems which had to be solved, the writer would never have forsaken her life for any other.

The story opens when she was a young girl living with her family in Richmond, Virginia. Following the old custom, she was presented to the family friends after her graduation and enjoyed a year of fun and pleasure.

However, craving for contact with the outside world, she decided to take a job. Her family was horrified, for who ever heard of a southern girl leaving home to work? But Maria was firm and decided she would like to run a tea room. She decided its color must be yellow and it should stand under a tulip tree, but the scheme failed for she had never been trained along those lines.

Then came the glamour of being a clerk behind a hotel cigar counter but when her lack of experience was revealed, she only succeeded in making the waiting list.

By this time her mother was frantic over the behavior of her daughter so she consulted an old time church friend who found a place for her as his secretary. With him she visited churches and prisons and as he was slowly going blind, she helped him with his articles for the Southern Conference.

Then she met Dr. Sheerin and married him. Maria felt that as the wife of a rector she could continue to lead her own life and not worry about the church or its parishioners, but she learned differently.

With her husband she lived variously in Fredericksburg, Richmond, Waco, Chattanooga, New York, and finally landed in Washington, where Dr. Sheerin was rector of the historic Epiphany Church for six years, when, unfortunately, he died from overwork.

The book is full of amusing incidents and is most refreshing. Maria tried so hard to make herself liked and to obtain the necessary votes to make her husband a Bishop, but only succeeded in startling the staid church officers, especially when she asked one if he had ever had an illegitimate child!

When the Sheerins moved to Washington and Maria found the rectory located in the embassy section, she was delighted. She felt it would be a great education to have her children mingle with the children of other countries. Looking out of her window one day, she was so pleased to see her youngsters playing with those from the embassy. Picture her dismay when she learned that they were the children of the American cook who worked there.

Maria found that life could be both normal and very pleasant with a minister who never thought it wrong to act as a referee at a football game or to indulge in square dancing on special occasions.

The spirit of Dr. Sheerin is felt all through the book and lives on in young Charles, Jr., who plans to follow his father into the ministry of the Episcopal Church.

Published by Macmillan.

THE BRIDE OF FORTUNE, by Harnett T. Kane.

Drama, tragedy, heartbreak mingle with the odor of magnolias and the beauty of the flowering apricots; life on a large southern plantation and history in the making—all these are found in the pages of Bride of Fortune.
Harnett Kane, the author, is well known for his "New Orleans Woman" and his "Louisiana Hayride" but in this new novel he has written a quickly moving romance of the old south, which, when once started, cannot be put aside until the last page is reached. After the reader has burned his midnight oil as he eagerly reads on and on, he still wishes for more!

The story centers around Varnia Howell, the beautiful dark haired wife of Jefferson Davis. She was an aristocrat of cotton rich Natchez, Mississippi, and was a belle as well, much in demand in the social world, but she had been given an unusual education for a girl of her time and much preferred a continuation of her studies to the gay life of Natchez.

This worried her mother, so for a Christmas vacation she was sent to the plantation of an old family friend, Joe Davis. Here she met Jefferson Davis, later President of the Confederacy. He was a West Point graduate and had served in the army where he had made a brilliant record. Now he was home, living on his own plantation which adjoined his brother's.

Jeff was a widower and his wife, the daughter of Zachary Taylor, had met with a tragic death. Varnia and Jeff fell deeply in love and she was just eighteen when she left Natchez and became the bride and mistress of Brierfield.

The country was in an unsettled condition and the future was none too bright as Varnia assumed her new responsibilities. Often she tried to influence the decisions of her hot headed husband but when she failed she never questioned further but turned and lent her aid. During all the years she did not waver in her devotion but bravely faced the tragic moments of life with a courage and strength seldom found in one so young.

Laughter and tears are woven together as the young couple helped make history in our great America. Varnia went to Washington with her husband when he became a Representative; then back to the plantation and waited while Jefferson served with great distinction in the Mexican War; back again to Washington when he became Senator and later Secretary of War in the Pierce administration. So, with this varied political career, could anyone blame her for her dream of seeing her husband in the White House?

Most dramatically does the author describe the last visit of Calhoun to the Senate to protest the Clay plan. In the gallery, with tears on her cheeks, sat Varnia, when, wrapped to the chin in a heavy shawl, his face the color of death, Calhoun was brought in, supported by his friends. The chamber was crowded and there he sat with trembling lips while a friend read his speech. At the end the entire Senate rose in tribute for all knew that Calhoun would never return.

All through the book the reader experiences mixed emotions but none so sad as the day when Jefferson Davis faced a packed Senate and tendered his resignation. Behind the rail sat Varnia for the last time. She saw her husband rise to his feet and in a voice hoarse with emotion, he started his farewell speech. He apologized if he had at any time injured anyone and closed with the historic words: "It only remains for me to bid you a final adieu." His head drooped and all around him were weeping.

Then came the years of the presidency of the Confederacy and the long war. At its close Varnia showed true heroism as she fought for the life of her children, sacrificing her cherished belongings that she might provide food. A brave fight she waged day by day to save her husband, lying manacled in a dungeon in Fortress Monroe, moving heaven and earth to have him freed. She visited Horace Greeley with her pleas and at great peril to his own future career, Greeley signed the necessary papers and once again Jeff Davis returned to Richmond where cheering crowds awaited him. There he rested until his trial.

Here the story ends but not until it has clearly painted a lasting portrait of a tender hearted woman, loving deeply and everlastingly; one who never faltered in her devotion to her husband or who ceased to fight and to make sacrifices for her children and her home.

Published by Doubleday & Company.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (The Young Man), by Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman.

A brief magazine review can never do justice to any work by Dr. Freeman but
historians and students will revel in the contents of the two volumes just released on George Washington. Even the lay mind will find tremendous interest in the life of this beloved hero.

Dr. Freeman worked for twenty years on his famous biography of General Robert E. Lee and it is often claimed that he can account for every minute of the General's activities during the civil war years. He often quotes him as saying: "It is history that teaches us to hope."

The first two volumes of George Washington (there are to be four more) as a young man, contain many pages of heretofore unrevealed data, made possible by the untiring research of the author, aided by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, which made it possible for him to examine all known sources of letters and printed material.

The books so far released take Washington through the first twenty-seven years of his life as a surveyor, a planter and a soldier and close with the military resignation of the Virginia Colonel at the end of 1758. They reveal the part played in the French and Indian Wars and take the reader up to the time of his marriage.

A very human man is portrayed, who frequently flew off the handle from his attitude of calm; a man with a complicated character, where strength and weakness were intertwined.

Search brought to light an old book which gives the record of spinners—slave women—working under a white foreman, with a head weaver who was a Scotchman. Also, one finds that at Mount Vernon Washington carried on a fish industry and in one year packed and sold nearly one million herring.

Dr. Freeman goes into great detail as to the ancestry and birth of George Washington, starting with his great-great grandfather, the Rev. Lawrence Washington. Then comes the great-grandfather John, known as a two fisted, very aggressive planter, who began his American career with a fight but ended with great prosperity, plus a third wife who had also been married three times.

His own father is portrayed as a man of vacillation in business. Evidence shows that the home in which the Father of His Country was born was bought for 5,000 pounds of tobacco or the equivalent of forty-one pounds sterling.

It was most interesting to learn that Mary Ball, the mother, was a chronic complainer who felt she was justified in constantly demanding help and more help from her sons in order to meet her required needs. Outsiders considered her a very poor manager. George always granted his mother's demands whenever possible and was very dutiful but kept away from her.

He was sent across the river to Fredericksburg to school, where his training as a surveyor gave him a chance to learn where the unpatented lands were located. This he made the most of, with the final result that when he attained his twenty-first birthday he held title to 4291 acres, 2000 of which he had purchased with his own earnings. From the time he was sixteen, he was constantly lending to his brothers and cousins, who were often very slow about repaying him.

If it is true that "history teaches us to hope" and we love America and want it to continue being the greatest country in the world, then let us all read George Washington and see through Dr. Freeman's eyes the conditions in those early days and how that great and sterling character fought to save and to preserve the land that he loved.

The author has the rare gift of presenting dry facts and data mixed with human interest stories and the reader stays right with him to the last page; and further will await with keen anticipation the publication of the following volumes.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.
HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU, and may these be your New Year resolutions. Send your by-laws at least one month before they are to be submitted for adoption. Subscribe to the Magazine so that you will not ask the questions that were answered a few months previously. Always include sufficient return postage.

Here is a question that your parliamentarian hopes will not be necessary for you to ask during this year. Question: Is it legal to use the black ball system in the election of applicants for membership in a chapter? Answer: If you have this statement in your chapter by-laws: “That two negative votes shall bar a person from becoming a member,” it is, of course, legal for you to abide by your rule. BUT DO NOT HAVE SUCH AN ABOMINABLE LAW. Amend your by-laws and substitute: “A majority vote shall be necessary for election to membership” for your “black ball system.”

We women have discarded many things such as hoop skirts, long dresses dragging on the ground and doing our hair like the “Gibson Girl,” so why not discard this rule? The National Society desires that chapters have only a majority necessary for electing an applicant, and it uses only a majority vote in its own Board of Management for accepting members.

Now I’m going to tell you a little secret: Whenever I read the by-laws of a chapter carrying such a rule, I know immediately that chapter has in all probability been in existence about 40 years or more and is also one that limits its membership. Well this year let’s bring ourselves up to date, for when you still carry such rules we can always guess your age, both as an organization and the age of the majority of your members as well!

Now here are a few more questions that date the chapters. Question: Why do you (meaning the parliamentarian) always say that Article 1 of the by-laws should read: “The name of this ORGANIZATION shall be——,” instead of saying this chapter or this society? The answer is very simple. A group is an organization until its name is specified in that Article 1, whether you are a chapter in any patriotic organization, a club, a sorority, a church auxiliary, etc.

Question: Why do you (again meaning the parliamentarian) disapprove of the stagger system in electing officers? Answer: Again this question dates the chapter, for in asking it the person always says: “We feel some officers should be elected each year for a term of two or three years so there will always be a few people on the chapter executive board who are able to advise the incoming officers of the way things have been done by other boards.” Answer: Now don’t you see what is wrong with that feeling. That chapter thinks there should always be some “has beens” retained so that the chapter will keep on doing the same old way. My advice is to break loose from this old precedent and try having an entirely new board. Of course I realize you will move your first vice regent up to regent and the second vice regent to the office of the first vice regent, probably the recording secretary to second vice and so on down until the very end of the line when you will just have to squeeze in a brand new person to take the place of that last officer you moved up. But even so, do it all at once and don’t “stagger” through it each year. It is a blessed organization of any kind that has a few years of uninterrupted bliss of service without “AN ELECTION,” for if there are only twelve members, politics will creep in.

Question: Is it a good idea to withhold mailing the chapter year book until the first of January when it is known and can be reported by the chapter treasurer how many members are delinquent and then mail the book to just those who have paid their dues? Answer: Now why should members be penalized because a few have not paid their dues on time? It reminds me of a large family in which there is one little boy who is made sick every time he eats chocolate ice cream, so the mother...
never serves chocolate ice cream to the other children because it makes Jonnie sick if he eats it, thus punishing them for something they can not help. This particular chapter had been in the habit of mailing the year book to the members in September, but somebody conceived the above idea of waiting to see who might be delinquent the first of January, thus disregarding one of the finest laws of the country, that of believing each person will do right towards his fellow man. So mail those books at the proper time and let the Treasurer General deal with the delinquent members in due season.

The following is a question that was answered not so long ago, but from the several inquiries received it is wise to again give you the same reply. Question: May a chapter suspend a member or remove her name from its roster? NO. The National Board of Management is the only body with power to discipline the members of the National Society. If you have such a clause in your chapter by-laws it must be deleted.

Since Continental Congress last April adopted the law that no person could serve as a chapter regent longer than six consecutive years, this question has come to me quite often. Question: We have in our chapter by-laws that officers are not eligible to serve in the same office more than one term of three years. Should we now amend that to two consecutive terms? Answer: NO. This rule was adopted to take care of some folks who thought that nobody else could serve so efficiently as regent but themselves, staying in that office in quite a few chapters from 25 to 42 or more years continuously, so please do stick to your present law of just one term of three years.

The National Society feels it wise to have new regents attending Continental Congress every few years, for it is there we really learn about our wonderful Society and receive the inspiration to do our work that it expects of us.

As it is time to elect delegates and alternates for the 1949 Congress your parliamentarian is taking the liberty of making this suggestion to those chapters who have among their members state officers and feel they should make these state officers (other than the State Regent and State Vice Regent) delegates and alternates to Congress. Well this is probably a bit unkind, but if these state officers have at sometime served as chapter regents, they have had the privilege of attending, so do elect others in your chapter as your delegates and alternates; for as stated above, it is attendance of Congress which gives us the knowledge of the fine work our Society does.

Before closing this article, I do want to pay tribute to one of our chapters geographically outside of the United States, who sent me an especially fine set of revised by-laws, conforming almost to the letter with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society and to the model in the Handbook. It is the Havana Chapter in Cuba, a chapter whose officers and members seldom have the privilege of attending Congress, yet it conforms so beautifully to the laws of the Society. What a lesson to those of you who attend year after year and have so many other opportunities to observe and to conform that a chapter situated outside of our country does not have, yet does obey.

Ere thou sleepest, gently lay
Every troubled thought away;
Put off worry and distress
As thou puttest off thy dress;
Drop thy burden and thy care
In the quiet arms of prayer.

Lord, thou knowest how I live,
All I've done amiss, forgive;
All of good I've tried to do,
Strengthen, bless and carry through;
All I love in safety keep,
While in thee I fall asleep.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.
HARRISBURG CHAPTER was hostess to the 52nd Annual Conference of the Pennsylvania State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Harrisburg, October 11, 12, 13, 1948 with Mrs. Harlow Barton Kirkpatrick, State Regent, presiding.

We were honored with the presence of Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General. Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. James H. Duff, Mrs. William A. Becker, Miss Laura Clark Cook, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Mrs. Harper Donelson Sheppard, Mrs. Furel Robert Burns, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, and Mrs. William Stark Tompkins.

Social functions were a Dutch Treat Breakfast for State Officers and State Chairmen; supper for Pages and Juniors; State Officers’ Club dinner; Central Pennsylvania Regents Club dinner; Central-North-West Regents Club luncheon; Tea at the Executive Mansion, Tuesday afternoon from four to six o’clock, when Mrs. James H. Duff, wife of the Governor and member of Col. William Wallace Chapter, assisted by Mrs. Kirkpatrick and distinguished guests of the conference, received Pennsylvania Daughters.

Monday, October 11th at 1:30 o’clock a Memorial Service in Pine Street Presbyterian Church conducted by the State Chaplain honored the memory of 211 members. Special tributes were paid to Mrs. William H. Alexander, Honorary State Regent and ex-Vice President General by Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Vice President General; to Miss Blanche E. Brunner, ex-State Treasurer by Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Honorary State Regent; and to Mrs. James H. Krom, Regent, ex-State Director and ex-State Registrar, by the State Regent.

Music by a String Trio Monday evening at 8 o’clock was followed with Assembly Call blown by Barner Gamby of William Penn High School. The State Regent, State and National Officers and distinguished guests entered, escorted by pages with official flags and chapter banners. Mrs. Kirkpatrick called the 52nd Conference to order; the Invocation was given by the State Chaplain; the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Herbert Patterson, State Director, led The American’s Creed; the National Anthem was led by State Chairman, Advancement of American Music. Mrs. Josiah F. Reed, Hostess Regent, noting the coincidence of meeting on the 58th anniversary of the National Society’s organization, and Hon. Claude R. Robins, Mayor, welcomed the Conference to Harrisburg; Hon. Louis J. Heizmann, State President, S.A.R., and Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II, State President, C.A.R., brought greetings. The State Vice Regent responded.

The addresses of Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General, and Miss Hazel B. Nielson, Secretary to the National Defense Committee were stirring and enlightening. Dr. Walter D. Head speaking at the State Dinner on “American Youth Today” pointed out that children are much like their parents if you know what the parents are really like and said, “One of the most important things any of us can do is to make friends with these boys and girls.” Mrs. George A. Kuhner, National Chairman, vividly presented our work in the hospital on Ellis Island during an Ellis Island breakfast at which Mrs. Harold C. Edwards presided. A considerable sum was contributed to our project, an adequate water supply for Kate Duncan Smith School, by the 275 members and guests who attended the Approved Schools Committee luncheon.

Chapter Regents’ reports were received at the Tuesday afternoon session. Resolutions were passed petitioning the National Society for the removal of salable articles from the foyer, Memorial Continental Hall; Combatting Subversive Forces; “World Organization vs. World Government”; Publicity; “Teaching Young America”; Support of Flag Resolutions adopted by the 57th Continental Congress.

An invitation extended by Mrs. Herbert Patterson, Director of the Western District,
in behalf of Pittsburgh, Queen Alliquippa, Tonnaleuka, Gen. John Neville, Col. William Wallace, Bower Hill, Jacob Ferree and Elizabeth Gilmore Berry Chapters to hold State Conference, 1949, in Pittsburgh at the William Penn Hotel, October 20, 21, 22, was accepted unanimously.

Conference was adjourned at 3:15 P.M. October 13, 1948.

Hazel Graham Glessner, State Recording Secretary.

NEW YORK

On October 6, 7 and 8 the 52nd annual conference of the New York State Society was held at the Seneca Hotel, Rochester, New York. Mrs. Edgar B. Cook acted as chairman for the hostess chapters which were: Colonel William Prescott, Deo-on-go-wa, Gan-e-o-di-ya, Gu-ya-no-ga, Irondequoit, Kanaghsaws, Kiantaga, Mary Jemison, Orleans, Seneca, Ska-hase-ga-o and Te-car-na-wun-na.

The State Regent, Mrs. James Grant Park, presided at all of the sessions except one, at which Miss Thelma LeBar Brown, State Vice-Regent, occupied the chair. Mayor Samuel B. Dicker brought welcome from the city of Rochester.

The keen interest of each of the 460 members registered was evidenced by their attendance at all sessions. The reports of state officers and chairmen showed the vast amount of work accomplished during the past year. New York now has a membership of 14,902. One hundred and twenty-four entire or part scholarships are maintained at Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith schools, and aid is given to five colleges and sixteen other schools. Sixty thousand Manuals for Citizenship were placed in public and parochial schools, boys' clubs and naturalization courts. The conference voted to continue all national quotas; also to continue the Empire State News and contribute towards the upkeep of a room in the Ten Broeck House at Albany for the housing of D.A.R. State papers, records, flags, etc.

At the National Defense meeting, Mrs. Ernest H. Perkins, Chairman, the speaker was Mr. Edward Harris, second chairman of the First Army Advisory Committee and Army Manpower Committee, who stressed the necessity for constant watchfulness and a well developed program of preparedness. Mrs. Perkins recommended the following to every Daughter:

1. Know the policies of the National Society.
2. Acquaint yourselves with bills before Congress and write your Representative concerning them.
3. Know what is going on in your schools and churches—what your children or grandchildren join—watch the Youth Federalist Group.
4. Exercise your right to vote.
5. Use the facilities of your National Defense Office.

At the banquet on Wednesday, Miss Laura Clark Cook, Organizing Secretary General, honored us by being our speaker of the evening, and emphasized the importance of teaching of American Government as well as other forms of republican government, and even the study of totalitarian forms of rule, so as to have a basis of comparison, to know why and how our form is the best. The state officers and chairmen received immediately following the banquet.

Other speakers for the conference were Representative Kenneth B. Keating; Representative James W. Wadsworth; Mr. John W. Finger, President Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. Walter B. Kenyon, President Rochester Chapter, S.A.R.; Mr. John P. Tyson, Headmaster, Kate Duncan Smith School; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President, N.S., C.A.R. All of these guests emphasized also constant vigilance, education, and a strong National Defense program.

The plans for the new building in Washington were presented and New York's nine directors were appointed state chairmen for the fund raising committee, each chapter to have a chairman.

A round table was held concerning the work on the Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Three new directors were elected, Mrs. George B. Wells, Mrs. Walter R. Littell, Mrs. W. A. Saltford. The nominating committee for next year's election is: Miss Lillian Stebbins, Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, Mrs. Frank Mathewson, Mrs. F. Bradley Reynolds and Mrs. C. B. Raymond.

The conference voted to endorse the candidacy of Miss Edla S. Gibson, past State Regent, of Buffalo, for Vice President General.
The place for the 1949 state conference will be Lake Placid, October 5, 6 and 7. The members who attended this year's meeting returned home feeling that New York Daughters are cognizant of the importance of the Society's work, and are willing and anxious to do all they can to carry out its aims and ambitions.

Gertrude L. Lewis,  
State Historian.

Indiana

Five National and State Officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution participated in the impressive dedication ceremony of a pine forest within the Lafayette Unit of the Hoosier National Forest on October 27th. A few miles away is the beautiful Mary Parke Foster Forest planted by the Daughters nine years ago in honor of the Society's second President General, an Indiana woman.

Mrs. Furel Burns, State Regent, dedicated the penny pine plantation to “men and women who made the supreme sacrifice.” She unveiled the marker made by the United States Forest Service. The program was arranged by Lafayette Spring Chapter of which Miss Clara Patrick of Tell City is Regent.

R. H. Grabow, Bedford, U. S. Forest Supervisor, said in a prepared address “the Daughters of the American Revolution is a devoutly patriotic organization. It is determined that the principles and liberties of our nation shall not be lost. An impervious armor to resist any effort to weaken the foundations upon which our freedom rests is a contented people. This contentment grows from abundant lives and abundant lives spring from spiritual freedom and freedom from fear.”

The Supervisor told the audience of about 75, that in joining the Government in this memorial the D.A.R. says “this is our method to assure you that your sacrifice shall not have been in vain.”

Short talks were made by the Rev. Maurice DeJean, Louis Zoercher of Tell City and Anthony J. Quinkert, forest ranger.

Attending in addition to Mrs. Burns were Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Indiana Vice Regent; Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Vice President General; Mrs. Lafayette Porter, Past Vice President General, and National Chairman of the DAR magazine; Mrs. George Hays, Bedford, Registrar elect; Mrs. L. S. McKinney, Huntingburg, southern Director elect; and Mrs. Robert Shrader, New Albany, retiring southern Director.

Lucile Gerber.

Massachusetts

Once during the three year administration, the State Fall meeting is held in western Massachusetts. The fall foliage of the Berkshires at Stockbridge as a backdrop and the presence of Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, the President General, was auspicious for the inspiring meetings held at Heaton Hall, October 5th and 6th.

Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, State Regent, presided at all meetings. Twelve pages escorted the National and State officers to the platform. Following the usual patriotic opening exercises, the Reverend Edmond Randolph Lane, Rector of Saint Paul’s Episcopal Church in Stockbridge, gave the invocation. Mrs. Charles V. Derrick, Regent of Ausotunog Chapter of Lee welcomed the 500 assembled Daughters and Mrs. Ralph A. Tyler, Regent of Mercy Warren Chapter of Springfield, responded graciously.

The State Regent presented the honored guests: Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, President General; Miss Katharine Matthies, Third Vice President General; Mrs. John T. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Howard Gorham, National Chairman, Student Loan Fund; Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, National Chairman, Daughters of American
Revolution Manuals; Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, State President, Children of American Revolution; and Reverend Lane as a Son of American Revolution.

Miss Matthies, as Vice Chairman of the New Building Promotion of the Northern Division, spoke of the dire need for the new building and emphasized the personal privilege of each Daughter to contribute.

The State Chairman, Mrs. John Howard Hill, asked for personal pledges from the platform and seven hundred twenty dollars was pledged in five minutes.

The State Officers outlined their work and projects for the coming year, stressing cooperation in all National and State D. A. R. work.

Mrs. Howard Gorham, National Chairman of the Student Loan Fund, spoke of the great work of the Society which enables worthy students to carry on their education by means of the State Student Loan Funds.

Following the recess for dinner, the evening session opened with a procession of State and National Officers in colorful gowns, carrying arm bouquets of red roses, a gift of Mrs. Horace A. Whittmore, a long-time member of the Massachusetts D. A. R.

The State Regent, Mrs. Currier, presented the President General in a unique way, by reciting a poem by the Hoosier Poet, James Whitcomb Riley “In a Friendly Sort of Way.”

Mrs. O’Byrne addressed the assemblage on “Our National Obligations.” Mrs. O’Byrne spoke of the three unfinished projects, Valley Forge, The Tribute Grove and the Tamasssee Auditorium and the new project, the New Building. She exhibited blue prints of the various parts of the new building stating that this was the major project of the National Society. Mrs. O’Byrne’s inspiring message created great enthusiasm among the five hundred delegates present at the State Meeting.

Miss Macie Williams, daughter of the State Vice Regent, soprano, sang delightfully two groups of songs at the evening session accompanied by Mrs. Frank Palmer of Peace Party Chapter. A brilliant reception of National and State Officers followed.

Wednesday morning session was devoted to the three minute outlines of plans of State Chairmen. Mrs. Roy Heywood, National Chairman, displayed the latest Manual for Citizenship, printed in Chinese and bound in Pagoda Red.

As the pages retired the colors at noon, each Massachusetts Daughter, from Cape Cod, North Shore in eastern Massachusetts and inland from all points of the compass, felt it had been a distinct privilege to meet with the members of western Massachusetts in the Berkshires and doubly so since the meetings were graced with the presence of our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne.

Etzel Perkins Hill, State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The New Hampshire Society met in Keene on Thursday, Oct. 7th for the Annual Fall Session.

Mrs. David W. Anderson, of Manchester, State Regent presided over the meetings which were held in the First Congregational Church. More than 200 members, representing 37 chapters in the state, were present.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, President General, was our honored guest and she was accompanied by Miss Katharine Matthies, 3rd Vice President General.

At the morning program invocation was given by Mrs. Hiram Johnson, of Antrim, State Chaplain. Mrs. Norman Crowey of Charleston led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, and the American’s Creed was
led by Miss Ethel C. Grimes of Peterborough.

Mayor Frederick D. Mitchell extended a welcome in behalf of the city, and Mrs. William A. Newton, regent of Ashuelot Chapter extended a welcome for her chapter and for the regents of the following hostess chapters—Abigail Stearns of Walpole, Mary Varnum Platt of Rindge, Old No. 4 of Charlestown, and Peterborough Chapter of Peterborough.

The response was made by Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball of Lancaster, State Vice Regent. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Maurice L. Johnson of Nashua, State President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Recommendations from the State Board Meeting were submitted by Mrs. Harry S. Parker, of Goffstown, State Secretary; and a resolution recommended that the gift of a show case, suitably marked, be given to the “Attic” Room as a memorial to Mrs. Leslie P. Snow, of Rochester, Honorary State Regent, and for many years New Hampshire Chairman of this Museum Room in Washington.

State Officers and State Chairmen each made two minute suggestions for the year’s work, and after the singing of the State Song led by Miss Anne Selleck, of Pittsfield, State Chairman of American Music, Conference adjourned to the Parish House for luncheon.

Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, President General, reviewed the activities carried on during the past year and showed plans for the new annex. She stressed the importance of completing three projects which this administration inherited: 1. The National Tribute Grove; 2. The Auditorium at Tamasee; 3. The Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. She also stressed the dignity and importance of committee work, committees being appointed either by Congress, State, or Chapter are a necessary part of our work.

Two minute reports of chapter regents were enjoyed by those present, as were solos rendered by Miss Avery of Keene.

Mr. Ernest Sherman, Prof. of History, Kimball Union Academy, and Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Historian, spoke on the “Restoration of Old No. 4 Fort” telling of its strategic importance and of many interesting battles, which he said were the turning point in the struggle between the English Colonists and the French and Indians.

After the retiring of the Colors, a reception was held in the Parish House, with Mrs. Arthur Mulvaney, chairman, assisted by members of the hostess chapters.

Guests were present from Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, Illinois, Florida, Connecticut, and Indiana.

Olive Stewart Austin,
State Historian.

* * *

We have too many men of science and too few of God. We have grasped the mystery of the atom and neglected the Sermon on the Mount.

Man is stumbling blindly through a spiritual darkness while toying with the precarious secrets of life and death. We know more about killing than about living, more about war than peace.

—General Omar Bradley.
OUR State Regent, Mrs. Clyde Robbins of Tracy, planned that this statewide tour was to be essentially a workshop tour, and to this end she asked that hostess chapters provide meeting places and luncheon places in the five cities we would visit, which would encompass the state. Though few of her officers could accompany her, plans were made and carried out, and we hope that all Daughters who attended these meetings felt repaid for the effort expended in reaching the designated city of their district. We officers who could spend this week with Mrs. Robbins were asked to talk not only on our own particular work, but also on the work of the absent officers and committee heads. This we gladly did, knowing that our State Regent was saving the heaviest burden for her own contribution when she would carry all parts not allocated to us and then summarize the entire program and conduct a question period before adjourning any meeting. This question period never failed to bring out interesting queries and many matters were cleared up in a short time. Mrs. Robbins also gave advance information as to dates of our Annual State Conference in March, and the meeting of our Continental Congress in Washington in April.

Our force was small as we met on the afternoon of September 19th, but what we lacked in numbers we made up in enthusiasm and soon we were at work preparing for the next day and, in fact, for the entire week. Beside our State Regent, Mrs. Clyde Robbins, we were fortunate in having with us our State Vice Regent, Mrs. George Jones, who carried the additional role of chauffeur as she whisked us from city to city. Mrs. Robbins relieved her at the wheel from time to time, and to these two women we are very grateful. Others in our party were Mrs. Walter Wheeler, State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Guy Fairchild, State Historian.

Our "debut" was made at Hibbing, the Iron Ore Capital, on Monday September 20th, and there we met with the members of our hostess chapter, Washington Elm, and later greeted the Missabe Chapter of Virginia and the two delegations who came from Duluth—members of Greysonol du Lhut and Daughters of Liberty Chapters. We were happy to have our State Chaplain, Mrs. L. L. Michels, with us for the day and hear her report on her work. Also to this meeting, and to give their reports, came Mrs. Gordon Butler, State Conservation Chairman, and Mrs. Wm. Ongalo, Chairman of American Indian work. Regents who were present reported on the activities of their chapters, and these reports featured in every day's program of the entire week we were on tour. So many and varied are the activities throughout the state that reports from regents were, in instances, real highlights.

It was our privilege to have as our guest, at luncheon, this first day, Miss Alio of Hibbing, who is one of the five lucky young women in the field of nursing who are receiving scholarships from Minnesota Daughters. To have her tell us later just how much help we are to her made us all happy. The attendance award was won by Greysonol du Lhut Chapter, who was represented by 12 per cent of its membership. This award, a gift of the officers on tour, was in every case a subscription to our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. A similar gift was presented to each hostess chapter. All afternoon sessions closed early, with out-of-town delegations in mind, but never did Mrs. Robbins leave a loose end flying nor a question unanswered.

A very long drive in a downpour of rain brought us late that evening to Fergus Falls, the scene of our second day's effort. Tuesday dawned bright and fair, and we were soon welcomed by Fergus Falls Chapter members, who made us feel so happy to be with them. Out-of-town Daughters came from Moorhead, a most enthusiastic delegation of members of Lake Agassiz Chapter. We repeated the work we had given on Monday and awarded the attendance subscription to the Lake Agassiz Chapter.

Next morning we rose early and drove to Sauk Centre where we found Sauk Centre Chapter awaiting our arrival with friendly hands extended in greeting. Delegations arriving were soon identified as St. Cloud Chapter, Dr. Samuel Prescott Chapter from Wheaton, and Wadsworth Trail Chapter of Morris. Our State Librarian, Mrs. John Cochrane of St. Cloud,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

was with us today and took her turn at reporting on her own work. Our day's program was again managed smoothly and efficiently by Mrs. Robbins, who once more tied up all loose ends in a way that was much appreciated by her audience. The delegation from Wheaton, with exactly one-third of the members present, seemed happy to receive the attendance award and the enthusiasm brought a glow to our hearts as we parted. In mid-afternoon we had learned that Thursday's session at St. Peter had been canceled due to polio, so we drove directly to Minneapolis where two of our party resided.

Home affairs now claimed Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Wheeler, but Mrs. Edward Linde mann, Consulting Registrar, and Miss Louise Burwell, a past State Regent, were pressed into service, and Thursday noon found us in Miss Burwell's car en route to Mendota where we dined at our own Sibley Tea House. We looked out on Faribault House and Sibley House, which was the home of Minnesota's first Governor, and were happy that they and the lovely lawns on which they were built belonged to Minnesota's Daughters. A call on Miss Minnie Dilley, Past State Regent, was made when we reached Northfield, and soon we were rested and refreshed enough to continue our journey to Albert Lea, the last district to be visited.

Our welcome in Albert Lea was all that we could wish and the sessions were particularly well attended, with large delegations responding to the call sent out by the Chapter. Charter Oak Chapter came from Faribault, Wenonah Chapter from Winona, Red Cedar Chapter from Austin, and Rochester Chapter named for the home city came with one-fifth of the membership present, thereby winning the attendance award. We were fortunate, on this our last day, to have with us several State Chairmen, and we listened with interest when Mrs. Albert Smalley of Rochester reported on Manuals, Miss Gertrude Blanchard of Lewiston on Correct Use of the Flag and Mrs. C. W. Campbell of Albert Lea on Americanism. Mrs. Linde mann told of her work as Consulting Registrar and Miss Burwell enlarged on the cooperation expected of us during the coming year—Minnesota's Centennial Year.

Thus ended our week of workshop meetings, leaving us weary but with the conviction that it had been so worthwhile. We are deeply grateful for the many courtesies shown us.

MRS. GUY FAIRCHILD,
State Historian.

Miss Massachusetts

BARBARA LOUISE LAUGHTON of Reading, Mass. “Miss Massachusetts” of 1948. She is the daughter of Charles K. and Marguerite (Kaltreider) Laughton. She became a charter member of the “Olde Redding” Chapter D.A.R. when she joined with her mother and her aunt, Helen (Laughton) Wilson on June 8, 1948; she was born in Boston May 7, 1929. Her revolutionary ancestor being Sgt. James Laughton of Bristol, Maine. Miss Laughton in representing Massachusetts in the Miss America Pageant at Atlantic City, placed in the fifteen finalists and received a scholarship of $1,000 which she is using while attending Fisher School in Boston. She recently was chosen “Miss Army Air Force of New England.” Barbara was a Girl Scout, 4-H Club member, and a Rainbow Girl. She was the “Miss Red Feather Girl” of Reading in the 1947 Greater Boston Community Chest Campaign.
Indiana State C.A.R.

As newly appointed Senior President of the Indiana State C.A.R., I do not feel qualified to report on the actual progress of the past year. I can only pay my sincere respects to Mrs. Paulus and her splendid organization and to assure you and them that I will do all that I can in order to preserve and maintain the standards established under their guidance.

Having been a former local Senior President, a school teacher, and now being the mother of two growing youngsters (and boys at that!) I feel that I am able to understand your practical problems in keeping and increasing interest in the C.A.R. The average child nowadays has too many activities to absorb his or her attention and what we can offer, actually, is but an honor. And some children are so showered with recognitions that one more means little to them. They value only those things that are shared by their clique or gang. The lack of challenge that our membership offers them and the diversity of ages and interests, make chapter work and progress seemingly impossible. We have to compete with organizations far more popular and financially secure than ours.

But in view of this depressing outlook let us consider these factors: Mrs. Lothrop, who organized the National C.A.R., loved children. She wrote for them, she worked for them, she believed in them. Such energy, faith, and spirit could not have been devoted to a hopeless cause. Therefore it is our mission as mothers, friends and relatives of these eligible children to sustain and promote the vision of the founder.

In order to promote a dream we have to have a system whereby practical problems can be faced and mastered. In presenting this program I am going to call it "The System of the Three P's"—Purpose, Plan, and Program.

Our PURPOSE is to promote genuine love of country in all its aspects to our young people. For only enlightened youth can cope with the universal problems that alarm us and which they'll have to solve as future Americans and citizens. We are the logical ones to foster this burning love and respect because our ancestors knew the price of democracy and it is not for us, certainly, to fail now. Democracy was not easily won or nurtured. Our inheritance is great but it carries grave responsibilities with it. No child is too young to realize that or too young to assume those obligations.

A PLAN for promotion should include the resolve of every D.A.R. or S.A.R., individual or group, to arouse interest in membership among its eligible young people. You know them because your children and grandchildren are the potential members and if your children and grandchildren don't belong now, you should feel it to be your first duty, when you return home, to enroll them. As active members of the D.A.R. you should prove your loyalty by sponsoring your children's interest. Even if they can't actively participate, the minimum dues they pay will help the Society to expand to such proportions the children will clamor to belong. Make it the smart or fashionable thing for them to belong! It will be your own attitude that will sell it. Children reflect and adopt our attitudes and prejudices. It has been said that "there are no delinquent children—only delinquent parents." Let us say that there are no desultory C.A.R.—only indifferent D.A.R. Now all you have to do to organize a Society is to recommend to me and I, in turn, will recommend to Washington some D.A.R. or S.A.R., in good standing, who is willing to find six eligible children, who may vary in ages from birth to twenty-one, who would like to belong. There is your working nucleus. And don't tell me the children are too busy. I know that. But they won't be too busy if we lose our form of government or concern for its perpetuation.

After you have agreed upon a Plan then arrange an active PROGRAM around the age group that dominates your society. The older children are adult and original enough to work out their own ideas. The younger children take pride in paper collections, dramatizing patriotic plays and stories, field trips, 'theatre parties, square dances (which are gloriously American!), participating in charitable drives, collecting money or clothing for the Approved Schools, to mention but a few suggestions. Zeal has to be strong among these children.
in order to counteract the diversity of ages and social ties. Therefore it is our job to keep at the C.A.R. Children rarely do anything on their own. The good grades they earn, the awards they receive and the hours they practice are the results of the constant reminding of their parents. What better cause have you than to remind them that they are Americans?

IRENE PYLE MILLAR, C.A.R. Senior President from Indiana.

A Real Daughter

MARY (POLLY) WHITLEY GILMOUR

A KENTUCKY-BORN Real Daughter of the American Revolution was Polly Whitley (Mrs. James Gilmour).

She was born in the year 1788 in the brick mansion built by her father, Colonel William Whitley in Lincoln County. This, the first brick house built in Kentucky, was known as “Sportsman’s Hill.”

Polly Whitley witnessed the great events which occurred here prior to the war of 1812 for this was her home until her marriage in 1814. She saw the horse racing which took place at the nearby race track built by her father (the first circular race-track in Kentucky) and the lavish entertaining for which the house was famous. Events of state were conducted here until the first legislature convened at Danville following Kentucky’s separation from Virginia. Her father represented the county of Lincoln at that convention. He likewise was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1797.

In the year 1813, Polly Whitley saw her father ride away on his horse “Old Emperor” for the long journey which was to end in his death at the Battle of the Thames. Here he was a volunteer with the Kentucky militia under Governor Shelby although in his 65th year. In this battle he led a small, carefully chosen group of volunteers into what was certain death. This “Forlorn Hope” was intended to draw the fire of the British and their Indian Allies and reveal their locations. She witnessed the return of “Old Emperor” without his rider. Her father’s friend, John Preston, brought Whitley’s horse and Long Rifle home to Sportsman’s Hill.

In the following year Polly Whitley married Dr. James Gilmour. In 1833 they went to the comparatively unsettled state of Illinois. Twenty years later she emigrated to the wilds of Oregon with a daughter and family. Here she spent most of the remaining years of her life. She is buried in Sand Ridge Cemetery, Linn County, Oregon.

Her portrait, painted by Jonniaux and owned by a descendant, will one day take its place in the house in which she was born.
Mecklenburg (Charlotte, N. C.) met at the home of Mrs. Patsey Goodwin when the chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on September 23rd, 1948. Other hostesses included Mrs. S. B. McLaughlin, Mrs. W. L. Nicholson and Miss Lula Faye Clegg, and Mrs. Gerard King, regent, presided.

Miss Julia Robertson gave a short history of the chapter and Mrs. James A. Houston paid tribute to the organizing regent, Mrs. Edward D. Latta, and to Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, first chapter regent. Many distinguished guests were then introduced including Miss Gertrude Carraway, State Regent, and other staff officers, also regents of the other four local chapters.

Introduced also were Mrs. W. H. Belk, former chapter regent, honorary state regent, Past Vice President General, Past Chaplain General; Mrs. B. D. Heath, former chapter regent, Past Vice President General, and Past National Reporter General for Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr., Honorary State Regent; Mrs. H. J. Dunavant (former chapter regent), National and State Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee; Mrs. J. A. Yarborough, National Vice-Chairman of Press Relations; Mrs. Preston Robinson, State Chairman, D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. J. B. Hunter, president Stonewall Jackson Chapter, UDC; Mrs. Lawrence Mason, president James Lane Chapter, UDC.

Mrs. Yarborough presented each member a booklet, “Origin of the Daughters of the American Revolution in North Carolina,” written by her. Mrs. John Roddy, vice regent, presented each of the chapter regents present with a golden corsage.

Miss Gertrude Carraway was honor guest and speaker of the afternoon. She told of how the chapter was ready to organize, but had to defer its plans because some of the prospective members could not be admitted into membership until the National Board Meeting in September. Thus they had to delay their formal organization until September 27, 1898. She presented the chapter a copy of a letter written by Mrs. Latta to the National Society in August 1898.

Miss Carraway continued: “At the first State Conference, July 2nd, 1901, at Waynesville, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, our first chapter regent, gave a splendid report. She was a worthy leader, the wife of one of our finest southern soldiers and Christians.

“A marker was placed at McIntyre’s Farm where during the Revolution, Mrs. Jackson reported four hundred British were routed by twelve American patriots.

“The chapter entertained the Second Annual State Conference May 20, 1902, in Charlotte. In her welcome, Mrs. John Van Landingham, then chapter regent, quoted: ‘Ye who boast in your veins the blood of sires, like these, lose not lineaments.’ Mrs. Latta was elected Honorary State Regent.

“One hundred dollars was donated to Continental Hall in Washington and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson was reported as honorary chapter regent. A monument has been erected at McIntyre’s Farm and plans are under way to mark the birthplaces of James Knox Polk and Andrew Jackson.

“Your first leaders, Mrs. Latta and Mrs. Jackson, loved their Society and so today in honoring your charter members and past regents, we should realize anew our present responsibility and future service.”

After this stirring address the meeting was adjourned and guests invited into the dining room for refreshments.

Louise Wert Dunavant,
Past Regent and Registrar.
Wheeling (Wheeling, W. Va.). A window display was arranged by Wheeling Chapter for Rededication Week, celebrated prior to the coming of The Freedom Train on September Fourteenth.

Wheeling Chapter cooperated with the Board of Trade in preparation for the visit of The Freedom Train. The chapter regent, Mrs. Carl G. Bachmann, served as a member of The Woman’s Committee and Miss Eleanor Sweeney assisted with the work of the Historical Exhibits Committee.

The window display, in W. J. Lukens Company, exhibited “Symbols of American Freedom”. The evolution of the Flag was presented with each period in our history represented by a flag, forty in number. These were made and presented to Wheeling Chapter by two charter members, Mrs. John B. Garden and her daughter, Mrs. Russell R. Throp. Schools and organizations have used this collection for educational purposes over twenty-five years. A picture of the Rembrandt PEARLE Portrait of George Washington, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Medal awarded to Wheeling Chapter in 1933; a book, “Betsy Ross—Quaker Rebel” by Edwin S. Parry, and a bronze Eagle completed the articles used in the display.

The chapter was honored by being invited to ride in the Veteran’s Day Parade. The regent, Mrs. Bachmann, the recording secretary, Mrs. Harry E. Erickson, the historian, Mrs. Charles D. Towar, and Miss Eleanor Sweeney, were the chapter representatives for this event. The weather was clear for the reception of the train and 11,365 interested citizens of the Ohio Valley took advantage of the opportunity to view the documents.

Louise S. Towar, Historian.

Western Shores (Long Beach, Calif.). Western Shores Chapter observed the one hundred sixty-first anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States at a luncheon meeting at the Lafayette Hotel on September 28. Donald P. Lane, prominent Long Beach attorney, was speaker of the day and chose for his topic “The Constitution.”

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the chapter was celebrated on this occasion also. Mrs. Edward H. Lichty, regent, presided and spoke briefly on its organization.

Western Shores Chapter was organized by the late Mrs. Williams Samuel Fackler on August 25, 1924. Mrs. Fackler was the descendant of thirteen soldiers of the American Revolution and possessed the same number of ancestral bars. In tribute to her, the chapter has placed a D. A. R. Marker on her grave.

Activities for the year have been outlined. Western Shores Chapter will stress National Defense, contribute to the building project, assist the Indians, support the D. A. R. Neighborhood Center in Los Angeles and promote the welfare of youth in the organization.

Miss Rolfe Tucker, the youngest member of the chapter, is secretary of the Long Beach, D. A. R. Juniors. It is of historic interest that Miss Tucker numbers among her ancestors Colonel Isaac Coles of the American Revolution, who was a personal friend of George Washington. In his diary written on his trip south in 1791, President Washington referred to Colonel Isaac Coles several times and gave an account of spending the day and night of June 6 at his home in Virginia.

Mrs. E. J. Shipsey, chapter chairman of the Junior American Citizens Committee, organized a club at Burnett Elementary School last year. This was the first Junior American Citizens Club in the Long Beach Public Schools by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Clifton Dwight Tucker, Chairman of Press Relations.
Everglades (Miami, Fla.). On October 11, 1948, Everglades Chapter held a National Founders' Day Silver Tea. This is the first time we have ever celebrated this event and we entertained the two other local chapters, Biscayne and Coral Gables. The beautiful colonial home, "Whitehall", residence of the Charles H. Crandons', on Red Road, was the scene of the party. Over four hundred guests called during the tea hours and a good sum of money was realized. The proceeds will be used to benefit the many national projects undertaken by the chapter. Here are a few of the things we have done so far this year: We have sent in our first donation to the National Building Fund in the amount of $130. To our DAR schools we have made the following scholarship contributions:

Tamassee—$150.
Kate Duncan Smith—$75.
Bacone College—$30.

We have sent $14 to the National Museum fund.

We are using an exhibit from Ellis Island and making a contribution of $10 to the fund.

Our chairman of the American Citizenship Committee has been busy placing big posters entitled "Americanism or Communism" in our public and private schools. On it the Bill of Rights, article by article, is pictured and life under Communism and the corresponding way of life in the United States of America is clearly shown. Any young child can understand it. The National Defense Committee is distributing these posters in churches and business houses and public places.

Our Conservation Chairman plans to conduct a tour by chartered bus to our new Everglades National Park and a contribution is being made to the Tribute Grove in California.

Rose P. Williamson,
Press Relations Chairman.

Hiwassee (Loudon, Tenn.). The Cherokee District met in Loudon, Tennessee at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for their annual conference Saturday, October 23. As the members assembled, a background of organ music was played by Mrs. J. E. McCall.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. W. H. Fillauer of the Ocoee Chapter, Cleveland, Tennessee, District Chairman of the Cherokee District.

Rules of the meeting were read by Mrs. John Emmette James, Recording Secretary of Hiwassee Chapter, Loudon, acting as State Secretary in the absence of this officer due to illness.

At this time, Mrs. Fillauer presented Miss Rachel Huff, Regent of Hiwassee Chapter, who gave the welcoming address. Response was by Mrs. S. M. Varnell, Historian of Ocoee Chapter.

During chapter roll call, eight chapters were represented and four State Officers were present, making an attendance of forty-seven members at the meeting.

Mrs. Thomas F. Hudson, State Regent, was the principal speaker, and she brought us a message direct from the state and national offices concerning our great work. The purpose of this annual meeting, is for the State Regent to present personally a report and instructions making these meetings most interesting and inspirational to all who attend them. This year the district meetings are dedicated to safeguarding our national defense.

Luncheon was served at the grammar school cafeteria by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Mrs. McCall and Miss Pope delighted us with songs and music at this time.

During the afternoon business session, reports were heard from the state officers present. Mrs. T. J. Bosman, State Vice Regent, presented her report first, followed by Mrs. Whittier B. Gates, Librarian and Mrs. Elmer Rule, Registrar, with their respective reports and instructions for the year's work.

At the round table discussion, Mrs. Van Amberg, Regent of Rhea Craig Chapter, Sweetwater, announced that Oak Ridge was being opened for inspection with special exhibits emphasizing the use of atomic energy in beneficial ways.

In her report for the courtesy committee, Mrs. Van Amberg extended thanks to the Hiwassee Chapter for its many courtesies extended to the members of Cherokee District.

Misses Jane Smith and Mary Elizabeth Bacon served most capably as pages for the day.

Mrs. John Emmette James.
Isaac Gilbert (Kingsville, Texas). Chapter members were special guests at the one-hundredth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Martha Lesh on October 1, when her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. E. Lesh, entertained in her honor.

The centenarian wore a gray crepe dress with corsage of orchids, and was enthusiastic in her praise of the D. A. R., which she says "comes next to her church in her affection."

Mrs. Martha Lesh was a charter member of the Paducah Chapter, Ky., her sister, Mrs. H. S. Wells, having been the organizing regent. Later she became a life member. Her daughter, Mrs. Virginia Lesh Hart, regent of the Paducah Chapter, was present for the 100th anniversary, as was also her granddaughter, Mrs. James Dysart of Columbia, Mo.

Among the many birthday remembrances were orchids from Hollywood, red carnations from the Kingsville Sons of the American Revolution, and a Memorial Continental Hall plate from Isaac Gilbert Chapter. The plate has been hung near her bed, opposite the companion flags (Old Glory & D. A. R.), which she salutes each morning as she gives the pledge of allegiance.

A large, embossed birthday cake, holding 100 candles in rose holders and having a sugar-spun orchid in the center, graced the table. Napkins bore the inscription "Martha Lesh—1848-1948" in gold.

Mrs. W. A. Francis, regent, and Mrs. R. D. Fullerton, vice-regent, assisted in pouring the punch and in serving the cake.

Cello solos were played by Miss Martha Ann Fullerton, newest member of Isaac Gilbert Chapter, and Miss Mary Sue McCurdy, High School Good Citizen for 1948, accompanied her at the piano. Several piano selections were given by Mrs. Virginia Lesh Hart, daughter of the centenarian.

Cards of congratulation and lovely flower arrangements came from many states and local organizations. One Kingsville Sunday-School Class sent 100 red roses.

Mrs. William A. Francis, Regent.

Eunice Baldwin (Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.). An outstanding event in the history of Eunice Baldwin Chapter was the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary, held on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 9. The program was given in the music room of the Community Building, with a tea following in the Gilbert Memorial Room. Open for inspection were the chapter and new historical rooms, furnished by the chapter with articles of interest given or loaned by members and other generous citizens.

Notable among those present was Mrs. Mary Grimes Thornton of Brookline, Mass., organizing regent of the chapter, regent during the first four years of its existence, and sole surviving charter member. Introduced by regent Mrs. Charles Perry, she talked entertainingly of the chapter's early years and the work done in placing tablets and memorials in historic spots throughout the town, and the annual decoration of the graves of soldiers of the Revolution and the War of 1812. Mrs. Thornton still retains her membership and her interest in the chapter, and entertains its members every season at her summer home in Hillsboro.

The occasion was honored by the presence of four state officers: Mrs. David Anderson, state regent; Mrs. Hiram Johnson, state chaplain; Mrs. Harry Parker, state secretary; and Mrs. Dana Emery, state treasurer. In her interesting address, Mrs. Anderson told of the annual meeting in Keene last week, and of the varied undertakings now being sponsored by the Na-
The guests of honor, all of whom spoke briefly, were presented with corsages of yellow chrysanthemums.

The secretary, Mrs. Charles Wallace, read letters from the non-resident members. Miss Madeline Gilmore sang "House By The Side of The Road" by Grace Warner Gulesian, and "Shenna Van," and "Year's At The Spring" by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, long a member of the chapter. Mrs. Morris Porter was the accompanist. Guests were present from Ashuelot Chapter of Keene, the Peterboro Chapter, and Mollie Aiken Chapter of Antrim. Mrs. Cora Hunt of the latter chapter spoke briefly of her early connection with the Eunice Baldwin Chapter. Later she became a member of the Mollie Aiken Chapter of Antrim, which was an offshoot of the Eunice Baldwin Chapter.

Out of town members of the chapter present were Mrs. Cleaves McAlister of Peterboro, Mrs. Bernice Maynard of Concord and Mrs. Joseph Stock of Meredith. Mrs. D. W. Cole, who is in Meriden, Conn. for the winter, also was here for the anniversary.

Following the program a reception to the State Officers was held in the Chapter Room. Downstairs in the beautiful Gilbert Room, Mrs. Perry, regent, and Mrs. B. D. Peaslee, vice-regent, poured at the tea table with a centerpiece of chrysanthemums and beautifully decorated anniversary cake which was cut by Mrs. Thornton.

LENA P. LOW.

Boca Ciega (Pass-A-Grille Beach, Fla.) honored Mrs. David M. Wright, state regent; Mrs. Roy Frierson, Curator General; and state officers with a reception Tuesday evening, October 12th, at the Stanton Hotel, St. Petersburg, Florida. Other state officers honored were: Mrs. Edward S. Horton, vice-regent; Mrs. P. H. Odom, second vice-regent; Mrs. Austin Williamson, recording secretary; Mrs. Grover C. Metcalfe, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Gilbert C. Broking, treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Kline, registrar; Mrs. Malcolm Merrick, historian; Mrs. W. J. Winter, librarian; and Mrs. James A. Craig, parliamentarian.

The state officers were the house guests of the chapter's regent, Miss Pearl Walker, Stanton Hotel, from October 12th to the 14th.

State Chairmen of National Committees were also invited to the house party and reception. Those able to attend were Mrs. Eugene A. Smith, Chairman of the Advancement of American Music; Mrs. J. C. Rogers, Chairman of Americanism; Mrs. Harry Ford, Chairman of Girl Home Makers; and Mrs. J. C. Bruington, Chairman of National Defense.

The lounge of the hotel was attractively decorated with gladioli, mums, pentus and other late summer flowers. A large silk flag with gold fringe and topped with a gold eagle set off one corner of the mirrored fireplace.

The refreshment table was centered with a hand painted punch bowl and on each side were two silver candlesticks holding blue candles and banked with fern and yellow mums. Mrs. Frank Turner, organizing regent, presided at the punch bowl. Lime sherbet floated in the punch and with this was served attractive open faced sandwiches, cookies, candy and nuts.

Miss Walker gave a welcome for the chapter. Guests were then entertained with a program of concert music. The string quintette was composed of Geneva Sugden, first violin; Hazel W. Healy, second violin; Mabel Alden Ferry, viola; Charlene Lowman, cello, and Ruth Bernard-Myers, piano. Selections by the quintette included "Allegro Brillante" by Schumann and "Serenade"—(nachtmusik) by Mozart. Piano solos, "Clare de Lune" by Debussy and "Kammenoi-Ostrow" by Rubenstein were presented by Mrs. Myers.

Mrs. Jack Watson served as general chairman, assisted by various members of the chapter. Mrs. Starling Miller was in charge of the display of holiday cards, gift wrappings and handwork. One room was devoted to the display of these articles which will be sold at a Bazaar December 4th. The funds will then be used for D. A. R. projects.

Invited guests in addition to the Curator General, state officers, state chairmen of national committees, and Boca Ciega Chapter members, included the regent and officers of Tampa Chapter, DeSoto Chapter, Clearwater Chapter, Princess Chasco Chapter and Princess Hirrhiguas Chapter.

(MISS) PEARL WALKER, Regent.
Ralph Humphreys (Jackson, Miss.) started its 48th year with a tea at the beautiful and historic Governor’s Mansion.

The tea honored the past regents of the chapter, eight being present for this, the social event of the year. Receiving with the regent, Mrs. W. G. Roberds, and Mrs. Fielding Wright, wife of the State’s Governor, were Mrs. W. S. Welch, of Laurel, Vice President General D.A.R., Mrs. Mary Whitaker Robinson, Senior State President, C. A. R.; Mrs. Percy Clifton, Regent Magnolia State Chapter; Miss Ferris Cotter, State Treasurer; all past regents, and the officers of the chapter: Mrs. J. Clyde McGee, Mrs. W. B. Harris, Mrs. Karenza Gilfoy, Mrs. G. C. Millar, Mrs. Hampton Jones, Mrs. R. G. Duke, Mrs. W. G. Sours, Mrs. Chas. A. Neal, Mrs. F. F. Faucette, Mrs. Isham Beard.

The chapter membership roll has reached 175 now, and a number of new names have been submitted for consideration.

Effie Marshall Neal, Chairman, Press Relations.

La Grange (La Grange, Ga.) The Honorable Sidney Camp of Newnan, Representative in Congress from the Fourth District of Georgia, spoke to members of the La Grange Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Sons of the American Revolution at a dinner meeting at the Colonial Hotel in La Grange, last September.

Mr. Camp discussed “Our Immigration Situation,” introducing the theme for the Georgia D. A. R. historical programs for the year, “Our Foreign-Born Americans: What They Have Contributed to Our Country.” He reminded his hearers that America owes much to her immigrants who helped build her railroads, her water systems, and tilled her soil in yesteryear, and that the first Americans were immigrants. “The question of immigration today,” Mr. Camp said, “is one of the most perplexing facing the American Congress.” Of special interest was his statement that promoters of Communism have been found not among the immigrants but among those granted visas for special purposes in this country. “But,” Mr. Camp concluded, “I am in favor of limiting immigrants to the number that we can teach the American way of life. Our present immigration laws should not be loosened.”

Of significance was the presence of a group of new citizens, wives of American soldiers, who were special guests. They came to America from Leghorn, Italy; Luxemburg; Windsor and Liverpool, England; and Berlin, Germany.

Miss Tommie Martin, regent of the La Grange Chapter, presided, and Pierce G. Blitch, president of the La Grange Chapter, S. A. R., presented Mr. Camp. Other Georgia programs on “Our Foreign-Born Americans” during the year will include our foreign-born humanitarians and philan-
thropists, scientists, inventors, builders and industrialists, writers and publishers; our foreign-born in the fine arts and in public service, concluding with "Our Ordinary Immigrants." Stress will be placed on the importance of the present immigration laws to our national well-being.

Mrs. Neil Glass,
Press Relations Chairman.

Campbell (Nashville, Tenn.) dedicated a bronze D. A. R. marker on the grave of Henry Guthrie, American Revolutionary War patriot, on October 27th in the old family cemetery on the Guthrie farm near Nashville and Nolensville, Tennessee. This cemetery has the distinction of being located in a part of the original tract of land given to Henry Guthrie by the government for his services during the Revolutionary War, most of which land is still owned by two of his Guthrie descendants. The ceremony of the dedication of the marker was attended by Mrs. Thomas F. Hudson, State Regent of Tennessee and a great great granddaughter of the patriot, who took part in the exercises. A number of other descendants of Henry Guthrie were also present.

The exercises were presided over by the Regent, Mrs. Walter L. Fleming. Assisting in the program were other officers of the Chapter and Mrs. T. J. Bosman, State Vice Regent. Greetings and family reminiscences of Henry Guthrie were presented by Mrs. Hudson, and a sketch of his life, prepared by Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Chapter Historian, was read.

Henry Guthrie was born in Hanover County, Virginia, December 10, 1754, and removed in childhood with his parents to Halifax County, North Carolina. He enlisted, 1774, in the North Carolina Continental Line, in a company commanded by Captain Samuel Waldon. He served alternately as a soldier and as a gunsmith in an armory, and later was in the quartermaster corps. While a gunsmith in the town of Halifax, North Carolina, a Tory struck him on the head inflicting a wound whose scar he carried to his grave. After the close of the War he became a surveyor and assisted in determining the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina. He was one of the earliest surveyors in Kentucky, where he removed with his father in 1789.

In Madison County, Kentucky, on Novem-
ber 24, 1796, he was married to Nancy Ann Shackleford, daughter of Roger Shackleford and Nancy Ann Carter, who had emigrated from Virginia. Fourteen children were born of this marriage.

After living in Lexington, Kentucky, about three years, Guthrie and his family removed to Nashville, Tenn., where he is said to have done important work as a surveyor. About 1806 he removed to the tract of land fourteen miles from Nashville granted him for his services in the Revolutionary War. Here he made his home and bought more land, and here he died January 4, 1837. Interesting stories have been handed down from generation to generation of Henry Guthrie's experiences as a soldier, surveyor and as one of the pioneers who developed our country at a time when Indian attacks were not infrequent.

Mary Boyd Fleming,
Regent.

Colonel Timothy Pickering (Salem, Mass.) held its first meeting of the season Thursday evening, October 14th, in the Hawthorne Room of the Hotel Hawthorne, with a good attendance of members and guests.

The meeting was opened by the regent, Mrs. Arthur E. Rowe. Mrs. Joseph Freitas, chaplain, led the devotional exercises with the reading of Scripture, and an article about children. Mrs. Lawrence A. Carter, organizing regent, spoke of our Student Loan Fund girl, Miss Thelma LeBlanc. She said Thelma had graduated with high honors from Boston University, and now has a responsible position in the research laboratory at Harvard college. The reports of the various committee chairmen were then heard. Mite boxes, which were sent to the chapter by the State Regent, Mrs. Warren S. Currier, were given to each member.

The meeting adjourned, and was turned over to the hostess chairman of the evening, Mrs. S. Dustin Perkins, who introduced Hon. J. Elmer Callahan, whom Gov. Bradford appointed as chairman of the committee on juvenile delinquency. The Governor himself is back of this movement. Sen. Callahan began his talk by saying, "We are all delinquents, because for years we have done nothing to prevent the shocking conditions which prevail in our institutions." He mentioned particularly the
Lyman and Shirley schools for boys; told how poorly they are managed, and of children suffering from extreme cruelty of the guards, and of the strictest discipline imaginable. He said these children are the saddest and most tragic group anywhere, and cited the case of an 11-year-old boy placed in an institution by his mother because he was stubborn, who had remained there until he was 22 years old, and is now in state's prison. Sen. Callahan felt that somewhere, somehow and by someone this boy should have had a chance to rehabilitate himself.

He asked for the interest of every parent and citizen in this program, stating that every national organization has taken hold of it. He said that now laws have been passed requiring every parent whose child is in a state institution to pay the full expense, and ended by stating that after Jan. 1, 1949, the delinquent child will be sent to a youth service board, not to a state institution, which will provide better care and better service at less expense to the country.

A social hour followed, with refreshments being served by the hostesses of the evening.

A letter was sent to Gov. Bradford that Col. Timothy Pickering Chapter appreciated the privilege of hearing Senator Callahan on “Juvenile Delinquency,” and that it would support this movement.

_Susan S. Gauss,
Press Relations Chairman._

**Putnam Hill** (Greenwich, Conn.) has the happy privilege of owning the General Israel Putnam Cottage where its meetings and other events are held.

From this beautiful historic cottage General Putnam started his ride to Stamford in order to obtain reinforcements when the British were about to enter Greenwich, but it was then Knapp's Tavern where the General was staying at the time. He saw in his mirror while shaving that the red coats were approaching, so goes the authentic story. The cottage is filled with carefully preserved relics of the Revolutionary period. The mirror in which the General glimpsed the British is there and his hat, through which the enemy sent a bullet, rests in its original half-moon shaped bandbox.

The most recent gift to the chapter this fall came from Mr. Henry M. Beekman and his sister, Miss Effie B. Beekman, of Bedminster, New Jersey, which is no other than the bridle worn by General Putnam's horse during the famous dash down the steep hill near the cottage.

The Beekmans brought it to Greenwich where suitable ceremonies were held at the cottage in honor of this most welcome addition to the chapter's historical treasures. The regent, Mrs. William Jay Willson, gracefully accepted the bridle in the name of Putnam Hill Chapter. Mr. and Miss Beekman had cherished this valuable relic over the years, having inherited it originally from their maternal grandfather, John Stiger (1793-1886) who had received it from his father, Baltus Stiger (1762-1830) though possibly the grandfather, Adam Stiger, first owned it.

The chapter was formed in December 1897 and the cottage was purchased in October 1902 through the kindly efforts of Col. Henry M. Adams, whose wife was the much beloved organizing regent.

We take great pride in having as one of our members a past President General, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau.

Putnam Hill Cottage is open at regular hours to visitors who are shown through by our resident hostess and caretaker. If you are ever in Greenwich you will greatly enjoy seeing our little chapter home and the fine collection of furniture and other objects of the Revolutionary period.

_Mrs. William Bellamy,
Vice Regent._
Commonwealth (Richmond, Va.) held a most interesting and impressive meeting at McGuire General Hospital Auditorium recently.

The program was arranged by Mrs. C. Roy Mundee, Chairman of Conservation and her committee, and was called to order by Mrs. Clive R. Herrink, regent.

The large audience was composed of chapter members, guests and patients of the hospital.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Beecher Stallard, Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, and the American Creed was led by Mrs. Mark Smith, Chairman of the Junior Group of Commonwealth Chapter.

Appropriate musical selections were played throughout the program by the fine U. S. Marine Band of Quantico, Virginia.

The speaker of the day was Mr. Robert W. Slocum, District Forester, of the Virginia Conservation Commission, who was presented by Mrs. Mundee.

Following the address, Mrs. Herbert W. Vaden, past Chairman of the Conservation Committee, invited members and guests to assemble near the main gate of the grounds to observe the dedicatory service of the Washington Elm. This tree was presented to Commonwealth Chapter by the state society, D. A. R., in recognition of the planting of holly trees at this site in 1946.

A bronze tablet on the main entrance gate was unveiled. The tablet bears this inscription “Presented by Commonwealth Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, to Mark Holly Trees planted in Honor of Richmond boys who gave their lives in World War II. October 16, 1946.”

Prayer was given by John L. McLean, Chaplain, and the exercises concluded with Taps, played by U. S. Marine Band Bugler, Corp. John L. Snyder.

(MRS.) HELEN S. DURANT,
Historian.

Fort Miro (Monroe, La.) is located in lovely Louisiana, the heart of the Deep South, where the intense summer heat is a disturbing factor in organization work. Not to be outwitted by the weather man, the ingenious Regent, Mrs. Gladys B. Sperry, discovered a way to carry forward the activities of the Chapter and also to give special pleasure to her co-workers.

On August 25, with the soaring thermometer flirting with the 100 degree mark, Mrs. Sperry called her officers and chairmen together for a workshop on board the luxurious cabin-cruiser “Brown Kraft.”

As the cruiser made its way slowly up the Ouachita River (rated by the National Geographic Magazine as the fifth most beautiful river in the world) the heat of the city was forgotten in the cool comfort of the spacious lounge.

The workshop was held on the upper deck while the cruiser lay at anchor in a shaded inlet about fifteen miles from the city.

From the brochure of committee work, Mrs. Sperry gave each chairman the page pertaining to her chairmanship; to each officer and chairman she presented a copy of the booklet “What the Daughters Do” and a copy of the Handbook.

Twenty-one prospective members were endorsed for membership.
In closing the workshop Mrs. Sperry said: “The world-wide activities of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, require the capable and devoted service of all its members. The matter of attendance is an important one. The more members a chapter can have who take an active part in the Society’s objectives, the more influential it will become, and the better will that chapter carry on and accomplish the work. There are some members who ‘just belong,’ and too few who are willing to carry the brunt of the work of the committees.

“In the words of Emerson, ‘You cannot create interest without understanding.’ So it is my desire and purpose that each and every one attend all the meetings, study the Handbook, the booklet ‘What the Daughters Do’ and the brochure page of instructions, remembering at all times that ‘the devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible.’”

The earnestness of the regent and the appreciation of the duties of officers and chairman gained through the workshop, inspired the group to resolve to make the current year the most significant in the Chapter’s history.

Refreshing drinks and a variety of delicious confections were served by Mrs. Sperry and Mrs. Ray Junod, co-hostess, on this delightful occasion.

Those present were: Mrs. Gladys B. Sperry, Mrs. Courtney Oliver, Mrs. Thomas Leigh; Mrs. Shelby Meek, Mrs. Manning McGuire, Mrs. Clarence Faulk, Mrs. Fagan Cox, Mrs. David J. Garrett, Mrs. Gilbert Stovall, Mrs. T. O. Brown, Mrs. Lewis C. Slater, Mrs. Charles M. Mitchell, Mrs. Ray Junod, Mrs. Robert W. Hair, Mrs. Leo Terzia, Miss Eleona Brinsmade, Mrs. Gilbert Faulk, Mrs. Ned Leigh, Mrs. H. Flood Madison, Jr., and Miss Ina Merle Thomas.

MRS. GILBERT STOVALL,
Press Relations Chairman.

Hannah Woodruff (Southington, Conn.) at the first fall meeting, Oct. 14th, 1948, paid a fitting tribute to the pioneer ancestor for whom the chapter was named fifty-one years ago, when a bronze tablet on the tombstone marking her burial place in the South End Cemetery was unveiled. The event had been planned as a project for the 50th anniversary of our chapter, but we were unable to procure the tablet until this time.

The Regent, Mrs. Francis L. Ashworth, Miss Frances Walkley, chaplain, and Mrs. Raymond P. Dickerman led the Memorial Service which consisted of part of Proverbs 13, words most appropriate to her life, and a short sketch of the life of Hannah Woodruff by Mrs. Dickerman. This may be of interest to Daughters elsewhere. “One of the earliest settlers of the town of Farmington was Matthew Woodruff, who came from Hartford with his wife Hannah about 1640. His son Samuel moved in 1698 to that part of the town which afterwards became Southington, and married Rebekah Clark, who became the mother of twelve children, among whom was Daniel, the father of Hannah.

She was born in the south-east part of the town, July 7, 1730, but no house ever occupied by her is now standing. Of her early life neither tradition nor record give any definite information. When about twenty she married Capt. Asahel Newell and went to housekeeping at South End. Eight children were born to her and three of her sons were in the Revolutionary army. Capt. Newell died in 1769 and two years later she married Capt. Daniel Sloper, thus adding six more children to her responsibilities, two of whom were afterwards soldiers in their father’s company, he being captain of the Southington men. Thus six members of her family were in the Revolutionary army in various capacities of honor and danger, all finally returning unharmed. One son gained a reputation as a surgeon’s assistant and another became a captain. Mrs. Sloper died Oct. 27th, 1815, age 84 years.”

The veil of white silk from a parachute used in World War II, and draped beneath a cluster of pure white flowers was lifted from the tablet by Mrs. Dickerman as the twenty-four members present read in unison, “We, the members of Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicate this tablet to the one who performed the common duties of life in an uncommon way and brought up fourteen children to be true patriots and who, as wife and mother, exemplified in her life the virtues of a true American Patriot.” The tablet reads “To perpetuate the memory of our pioneer ancestor...”
whose husband and five sons served in the Revolutionary War." A prayer and benediction by our Chaplain closed the service. The meeting then adjourned to the spacious and pleasant home of Mrs. C. Fayette Curtis near by for the business session and social hour.

The real 50th anniversary celebration of the chapter was held late in 1947 at the home of Mrs. Howard Smith in the adjoining town of Plainville when a playlet entitled "Hannah Visits Her Daughters" written by Miss Eunice MacKenzie, a past regent, was presented in a most pleasing manner. Mrs. Ernest E. Boyce, in a costume of olden days, portraying the spirit of Hannah Woodruff, entered the room as if attending a present-day meeting, and addressed several of those present asking what outstanding events had taken place since the chapter came into being on June 25, 1897. Many activities and projects of the early days as well as of more recent years were brought to mind and the spirit of Hannah departed admonishing us to continue our good work until she should visit us again. Mrs. John P. Reed led us at the piano in singing Christmas Carols. A beautifully decorated birthday cake, confections, tea and coffee were served by our hostess, Mrs. Smith.

MRS. WALTER D. WALLACE, Corresponding Secretary.

Coral Gables (Coral Gables, Fla.). Honorary President General Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart honored the Coral Gables Chapter on Wednesday, October 20th on the occasion of its 20th anniversary, when she attended the beautiful anniversary tea held at Mrs. Reid R. Bronson's country estate on Burteshaw Road.

Mrs. Hobart, who was in Miami attending the American Legion Convention, was a guest of Mrs. George C. Ross, member of Everglades chapter, at a luncheon in the Marina Restaurant, preceding the birthday tea.

When the distinguished guest was introduced by the regent, Mrs. Herbert Vance, it was recalled that Mrs. Hobart was President General when Coral Gables chapter was organized by Mrs. Charles Henry LeSueur. Mrs. Leslie Lide, daughter of the chapter's organizing regent, gave a birthday toast as she cut the beautifully decorated cake and presented the first slice to Mrs. Hobart.

Another distinguished guest at the tea was Mrs. Spezzard Holland, wife of the United States senator from Florida. She is a member of the Bartow Chapter and during the years she lived in the Governor's Mansion in Tallahassee, was an associate member of the Caroline Brevard Chapter.

Other guests introduced were Mrs. M. F. Wittichen, regent of Everglades Chapter, and also state chairman of American Indians; Mrs. Harold Machlan, state chairman for Correct Use of the Flag and ex-regent of Biscayne Chapter, Miami Beach; Mrs. Guy V. Williams, Honorary State Regent of Florida, and at present head of resolutions committee for the state society; Miss Helen Warner, state auditing committee chairman; Mrs. Fred Diestelhorst, jr., state press chairman; Mrs. Gilbert Broking, state treasurer; Mrs. Malcolm Merrick, state historian; Mrs. Edward G. Longman, of the Girl Homemakers Committee, also president of the Daughters of 1812, Col. Carroll Lee Chapter; Mrs. Roy Henri Evans, state president of the Children of the American Revolution.

Ex-chapter regents and charter members were honor guests at the tea and took turns pouring at the beautifully appointed tea table and members of the Junior group assisted the hostess in entertaining.

Ex-chapter regents present were Mrs. George W. Wood, Mrs. L. E. Westerdahl, Mrs. E. E. McCarty, Miss Helen Warner, Mrs. Richard F. Giersch, jr., Mrs. Gilbert Broking. Officers of the sister chapters, Everglades and Biscayne were also special guests.

First regular meeting of the 1948-49 season of Coral Gables Chapter will be held November 9 at the home of authoress Mrs. Frank N. Holley, jr.

The chapter will sponsor the Nov. 10th performance of "Three Men on a Horse" at the Box theatre, and plans are also being made for a full attendance at the D. A. R. Regional meeting in Fort Lauderdale on Nov. 4 at the Tradewinds Hotel, when Mrs. David Wright, State Regent, and other state officers and chairmen will meet with Seminole, Himmarshee, Coral Gables, Everglades and Biscayne members to discuss outstanding projects of the National Society.
Washington Court House (Washington Court House, Ohio). On Monday, October 4, 1948, the Golden Anniversary of the Washington Court House Chapter was celebrated with a luncheon at the Washington Country Club, with one hundred sixty-five members and guests present. Favors were individual chrysanthemum boutonnieres. The individual white and gold program menus were the gift of the Martha Washington Junior Committee of the chapter. Members of the Junior Committee acted as waitresses for the luncheon. The club house and the tables were lavishly decorated with all yellow fall flowers, and were breath-taking in their beauty.

The chapter was organized September 22, 1898, with twenty members. Miss Florence Ogle was the first regent. Four charter members are still living, viz: Miss Grace Ogle, Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Mary Stimson Stutson, Evanston, Ill., Mrs. Daisy Patton Haynes, St. Petersburg, Fla., and Miss Emma B. Jackson, this city. Miss Jackson was the only one present for this fiftieth anniversary celebration. She spoke briefly of the earlier years when social affairs in the form of fancy dress and patriotic pageants were a delightful part of the meetings. The chapter has been served by twenty-four regents, the present one being Mrs. John M. Weade. The chapter has had the honor of having three members become state officers, Mrs. Max G. Dice, Mrs. J. Earl Gidding, and Miss Charlene Mark. Distinguished guests present included Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice-President General, and former member of Washington Court House Chapter; Mrs. Frank O. McMillan, State Regent, Mrs. Charles W. Wendelken, State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles A. Longstreet, State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph O. Whittaker, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. R. Grimsley, State Director of the Southeast District, Miss Charlene Mark, State Director of the Southwest District, several state chairmen, and regents in the Southwest District. Mrs. John E. Rhoads, soprano, sang a group of numbers, Mrs. W. Oscar Beatty gave a brief history of the chapter, and small Barbara King and Larry Barker gave a novelty song and dance number. Hostesses for this meeting were Mrs. E. F. Todhunter, Mrs. Robert C. Haigler, Mrs. Albert S. Stemler, Mrs. John Gerstner, Mrs. A. B. Clifton, Mrs. Edgar Snyder, Mrs. Walter P. Thompson, Mrs. Robert P. Wilson, Mrs. Forest Allen DeBra, Mrs. Glenn B. Rodgers, Mrs. John R. Morehouse, Mrs. John D. Forsythe, Mrs. Richard P. Rankin, and Mrs. Robert Link.

Mrs. J. Earl McLean, Press Relations Chairman.

Francis Hopkinson (Hightstown, N. J.). At last, "Molly Pitcher" of Revolutionary fame has been honored.

On September 11th, 1948, Francis Hopkinson Chapter dedicated a tablet to her memory, on the site of the well, situated on the highway between Englishtown and Freehold, N. J. The speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Theodore Fisher, of Hopewell, N. J., State Historian.

You remember the day on which the battle of Monmouth was fought was one of the hottest on record and Molly, who we are told was born on a farm between Princeton and Trenton, N. J., her real name being Mary Ludwig, had come to visit her husband who was a cannoneer in Washington's army and had been carrying water to the soldiers. When her husband was overcome by the heat, she took his place and as history says, "worked his gun."

She was not a camp follower as has sometimes been said, but a robust, kind-hearted woman, faithful as a wife and mother.
After the death of her first husband, she married a man named MacCauley; she died in 1833 and was buried at Carlisle, Pa. On July 4th, 1876, the citizens of Cumberland County, Pa., placed a handsome Italian marble stone over her grave.

There has been quite some discussion as to this well being the one Molly used. However, when cleaning up, the workmen discovered a spring in the well.

The Pennsylvania Railroad deeded the ground to the chapter and under the direction of the Superintendent of the Long Branch division, Henry Tuoy, the grounds have been made a place of lasting permanence. We shall always remember that the 28th of June, 1778, was not only the turning point of the Revolution, but that Molly Pitcher gave "what she could" for her country.

BERTHA S. CONOVER,
Historian.

Topsham-Brunswick (Topsham, Maine). On the afternoon of November 5, 1943, Topsham-Brunswick Chapter placed a marker on the grave of our organizing regent, Miss Mary Pelham Hill, in Riverview Cemetery, Topsham.

The ceremony was conducted by Mrs. James H. Toas, Regent; Mrs. Orren C. Hornell, acting Chaplain; and Mrs. Edwin G. Patten, a charter member, who paid a splendid tribute to Miss Hill, a part of which follows:

"May our hearts be radiant with joy as we dedicate and set apart this hour for so high and noble a purpose—to pay tribute of love and devotion to her who has touched and enriched our lives by her noble example and association, leaving behind that fra-

grance which will never depart while life remains—Miss Mary Pelham Hill.

"She was a born leader of untiring energy. She became interested in many organizations and filled many positions of honor and trust.

"Her ambition was to organize a chapter combining Topsham and Brunswick. She labored diligently and lovingly and with much gratification her heart's desire was fulfilled on November 5, 1924. She acted as our advisor and counselor. No words can sufficiently express the value of her work in advancing the interest and developing a love for the chapter we so proudly represent.

"She was a woman of broad sympathy, cultured and refined; a faithful attendant at our local chapter and the meetings in Washington, bringing home an enthusiastic interest in and a great vision of the future of her beloved organization.

"And so with faith and with hope and with love we leave our dear one in the guardianship of God, knowing her to be safe in His Almighty care."

BLANCHE C. TOAS,
Regent.

Culpeper Minute Men (Culpeper, Va.) celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on June 17 with a luncheon which was held at Pelham House in Culpeper and attended by members of the chapter and delegations from Fredericksburg, Orange, Charlottesville, Luray and other places. It was also honored by the presence of Mrs. Bruce Reynolds, Vice President General, by the State Regent, Mrs. Everett L. Repass and three of the State Officers.
Following the luncheon the afternoon session was held in the Parish Hall of St. Stephen’s Episcopal church, where in a setting provided by many tall stands of flowers and the American Flag which was flanked by the flag of the Culpeper Minute Men (this being a replica of the original flag carried by this famous company during the war of the American Revolution, and said by historians to have been the first battle flag of that war) the meeting was continued with Mrs. Joe Fray, outgoing chapter regent presiding.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Bruce Reynolds, Mrs. Everett Repass and others, and greetings and a gift of a Kenmore plate were presented by Mrs. McDaniel of Fredericksburg on behalf of Mrs. H. H. Smith, of Kenmore, who was unable to be present. Mrs. Fray then presented Mrs. Berkeley G. Calfee, organizing regent, who, by request, gave a history of the chapter beginning with May 25, 1923, the date when thirteen women met in her living room with Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, then State Regent, and organized the Culpeper Minute Men Chapter with nineteen charter members.

"From the first" stated Mrs. Calfee, "the objective of the chapter was to mark the long neglected grave of Mrs. Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington, who had died and been buried on the Western View farm near Culpeper. This was finally accomplished on the 7th of June, 1928, with impressive ceremonies." The speaker declared that "she had fought more battles over the location of that grave than the distinguished lady’s famous brother had during the Revolution," but added that like him, she had held her ground and reinforcements in the way of corroborative evidence had arrived in large measure.

Other achievements of the chapter were the shaft erected in honor of the Minute Men at the entrance to the town of Culpeper which was unveiled on October 27, 1933, and the erection of a handsome granite marker on the Guilford Courthouse battlefield at Greensboro, N. C., to mark the place where Brigadier General Edward Stevens (who had been an officer in the original company of Culpeper Minute Men) had been wounded while making a gallant stand with his Virginia troops. The second summer of the chapter, 1925, had been marked by an ambitions historical pageant which attracted much attention, pictures of it being reproduced in the New York Times, in Washington and Richmond papers and in the movies. This was the re-enactment of the visit of General LaFayette and his party to Culpeper on the 22nd of August 1825.

These and other highlights of the twenty-five years were given by Mrs. Calfee, and following this each regent spoke briefly and gave some outstanding incident of her administration.

The large birthday cake with all twenty-five candles lighted was then brought in, all former chapter regents uniting in blowing them out. Assisting in serving refreshments were the chapter’s two Good Citizen Pilgrims, Miss Barbara James of Culpeper and Miss Bettie Yowell of Madison County.

Mrs. Berkeley G. Calfee,
Regent.

Keziah Cooley Goss (Ann Arbor, Mich.) followed the suggestion that it put on a rummage sale to help the financing of D. A. R. projects. The Ann Arbor News gave the chapter this nice write-up on Saturday, November 6, 1948:

"Keziah Cooley Goss Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold a rummage sale at 9 o’clock Wednesday morning in the YWCA barn."

"Proceeds from the sale will be used for the final typing and binding of the indexing for Samuel Beakes’ Past and Present of Washtenaw County written in 1906."

"The chapter has as its yearly project the compiling of genealogical material such as cemetery records, indexing of county histories and family records."

"The bound indexes will be added to the records in Ann Arbor High School, the State Library at Lansing, the Burton Collection in the Detroit Library and the D. A. R. Library at Washington, D. C."

"The chapter is asking the public to assist in its work by donating clothing, dishes and other articles for its sale."

We took in $42.06 and thought we did well as there was another large rummage sale the same day.

Flora Montanye Osborn,
Registrar.
John Alexander (Alexandria, Va.) on its 16th birthday anniversary voted to help stem the tide of juvenile delinquency in Alexandria, Virginia, by its vigorous participation in the National project, "Human Conservation," thereby initiating and sponsoring a group of junior summer tours for the children 7 to 12 years old in our vicinity.

Better planned recreation for more children by more people will definitely help mould the minds and bodies of our future generations into more patriotic citizens. This is certainly a challenge to any Daughter or group of Daughters, especially in these days and times when our daily newspapers are filled with the results or lack of much needed supervised recreation among our youth.

The junior summer tours, three in number, were educational in scope, supervised recreation, also of inestimable value to the children who participated. The proceeds from this project helped another Alexandria youth attend Camp Charles Henry Grim, Alexandria's Police Boys Camp at Kilmarnock, Virginia.

Our first visit in late June, a midweek outing, was to the National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C., and we covered the interesting spots en route. The second, July 14th, took us to historic Fredericksburg, Virginia, where we visited the Rising Sun Tavern, the Battlefield Museum, Mary Ball Washington's house, James Monroe's Law Office, and last but not least, "Miss Annie," Mrs. H. H. Smith, Executive Secretary of the Kenmore Association, who met us at Kenmore, the home of Betty Washington Lewis, wife of the patriot, Fielding Lewis, and sister of George Washington our first president. The third tour, August 18th, found us at the beautiful restored Lee Mansion, the old Washington Grist Mill and Mt. Vernon.

All tours were made by local chartered bus, with adult supervision for every eight children. Rest room and picnic facilities were arranged in advance, and each child brought a picnic lunch, with beverage available at the picnic grove. Contacts were made through the local schools, Sunday Schools, clubs, and chapter group captains. There were splendid newspaper articles and pictures, also radio announcements over local and neighboring stations.

John Alexander Chapter Conducts Junior Summer Tours

It was quite gratifying and stimulating to feel the reaction of the children and with better laid plans and additional recreation by more people for more children, we are looking forward to junior summer tours another year.

R. Lloyd S. Seaman,
General Chairman, J. S. T.

Udolpha Miller Dorman (Clinton, Mo.). State officers, regents and representatives of D. A. R. chapters of St. Louis, Columbia, Sedalia, Warrensburg and Windsor joined with members of the Udolpha Miller Dorman Chapter on October 20th to unveil a D. A. R. memorial marker at the grave of Miss Emma Katherine Dorman, its organizing regent. The marker was unveiled by her great-niece Merrelyn Dorman Mullaly, of Sedalia.

Prior to the ceremony the guests met for a luncheon at the old Dorman home, built in 1852. It was here on January 13, 1914 that Miss Dorman called together twenty-two women to form a D. A. R. chapter. Materials for this home were hauled by ox team from Boonville and the furnishings were purchased in 1849. One sees mahogany tables, early American handiwork, choice antiques, rare glass and imported china. Brass, bronze and French candleabra adorn the whatnot, mantels and tables. Thus the story of an old home was seen and told.

The chapter members and guests were greeted by Miss Dorman's sister Mrs. Lewis H. Phillips, and her daughters, Udolpha Sarah Phillips and Mrs. Thomas M. Mulaly, and other members of the Udolpha Miller Dorman chapter. Mrs. Phillips was
MISS EMMA KATHERINE DORMAN

organizing regent of the Oceanaus Hopkins Chapter at Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1914.

The meeting was opened by the regent Mrs. Pauline Livingston Collins with the Ritual. The Star Spangled Banner was sung and visiting officers were called upon for a few remarks. Mrs. Fred Wilkinson gave a most gracious tribute to Miss Emma Katherine Dorman preceding the impressive ceremony at Englewood Cemetery.

The chapter has taken a definite interest in the early history of its state; wrote and produced the Centennial Pageant of the county; marked the grave of the only Revolutionary Soldier buried in Henry County and marked many old sites.

UDOLPHA SARAH PHILLIPS,
Vice Regent.

Deane Winthrop (Winthrop, Mass.). Seventy-five members and guests gathered at the St. John’s Parish House, Tuesday, November 9th, where Deane Winthrop Chapter held its “Guest Day.”

The hostesses for the afternoon were the Mrs. Edward Becher, Mrs. Uriah Coffin, Mrs. Alvah Crosby, Mrs. Edward Currier, Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mrs. Arthur Griffin, Miss Dora Ingalls, Mrs. Maud McClintock, Miss Georgia Moreland, Mrs. Howard Snow, Mrs. Clarence Tasker and Mrs. Harriette Whipple.

A festive atmosphere was given by the artistic table with a floral centerpiece of white chrysanthemums. Two past regents, Mrs. Maud McClintock and Mrs. Edward Currier presided at the table. The room was beautifully decorated throughout with plants and cut flowers of assorted colored chrysanthemums.

The regent, Mrs. Clark, extended a cordial welcome to the State Regent, State Officers, regents from nearby chapters, officers representing the local Women’s Clubs of Winthrop, members and guests.

Mrs. Currier, State Regent, spoke on “What the Daughters of the American Revolution Do.”

The State Officers were then presented and gave messages of greetings.

Mrs. George C. Proctor, State Librarian, and a member of Deane Winthrop Chapter, introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Mr. Ansel Wilson, who gave a most interesting account of “The Romance of Family Names.”

Deane Winthrop Chapter is now forty-three years old and has a membership of fifty-eight.

BEATRICE L. BECHER,
Vice Regent.

“A people who do not remember the great deeds of worthy ancestors, will never do anything worthy of celebration by posterity.”

—LORD MACAULAY.
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In the pension files of Revolutionary soldiers may be found the name of many a person who, in testifying for an applicant, implies or perhaps fully proves his own service. Or, some deponent in the case may mention the name of a soldier or give information which serves as a clue and may lead to further proof. The first installment of an alphabetical list of such soldiers and patriots of South Carolina follows. The name in parentheses is that of the pensioner, with pension number. The brief statement or quotation applies to the man whose service we seek to establish.


ALEXANDER, James. Militia. (Alexander Copeland- w. Rebecca, W. 9,395) Jane McMillan of Spartanburg Dist., S. C., age 81 testifies in 1851 that she was well acquainted with James Alexander, who was a “companion in arms” of the applicant.


ANDERSON, Robert. Militia. (Thomas Hamilton- S. 30,470) In summer of 1778 applicant volunteered in horse company in county which he thinks is now called Pendleton under Capt. Robert Anderson.

ASHLEY, Robert. Militia. (John Ashley- w. Eleanor, W. 281) Robert Ashley testified that he entered with John Ashlew from Lancaster, Kershaw District—at Surrender of Charleston and at Gates Defeat together.

ATKINSON, Adville. Militia. (William Abbot, S. 30,239) Applicant stated that he knew in Marion’s camp, Adville Atkinson. (Name appeared to be “Adnae” in one place.)

BAGNELL, Abel. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant testified that he also knew in Marion’s camp... Abel Bagnell.”

BAILEY, Lewis. Con’t Army. (Thomas Howell. R. 20,385) In Camden County, Ga., 1829, Lewis Bailey testified that he had known Thomas Howell since childhood and served with in the Con’t Army.


BARRY, Andrew. Militia. (Samuel Peden, S. 30,649) Applicant served several tours from Spartanburg District, S. C. under Capt. Andrew Barry. (Name is written “Berry” in pension; but it seems certain that it must be Andrew Barry of Spartanburg Dist., who was a captain.)

BARRY, John. Militia, Roebuck’s Regt. (Samuel Peden, S. 30,649) Applicant served tour in 1780 under Capt. John Berry. (See note above.)


BASKINS, William. Prob. Militia (William Caruthers- w. Mary, W. 6,628) Applicant volunteered in 1777 or 1778 under Capt. William Baskins, and was made prisoner with him; released at Battle of Kettle Creek.


Berry, Andrew. (See Barry above.)

Berry, John. (See Barry above.)

Bird, John Militia. (George Harbison, R. 4,586) Applicant declares; “while living in Florida went over into Dale Co., Ala. and proved my service by one John Bird, a Revolutionary Militia soldier.”

Bowie, John. 5th State Regt. (Thomas Farrar, R. 3,449) Petition of John Bowie, the applicant and others states that he was captain of an Independent Company.


Brown, Jacob R. (Prob. S. C. service) (Daniel McKie- w. Frances, R. 6,750) Joseph Herndon testified in Maury Co., Tennessee that applicant was introduced to him in Newberry, S. C. by Dr. Jacob R. Brown who stated they both had been in Revolutionary War.


NOTE: Greenberry Capps served from S. C. and was a pensioner.—Ed.

CARSON, James. Militia. (John Mangum, S. 16,939) Applicant enlisted in December 1781 in Newberry District. Ensign was James Carson.


CARTER, Thomas. Light Horse Company Col. Purvis' Regt. (Solomon Fudge- w. Elizabeth, R. 3,824) Applicant declared that Capt. John Carter's brother, Thomas, was 1st Lieut.


CAUDLE, John. Militia. (William Abbot, S. 30,239) Applicant said he "also knew in Marion's camp . . . John Caudle." (Name may be Candel.)

CHAMBERS, Jacob. Prob. Camden District Militia. (Samuel House, S. 735) Applicant volunteered in June 1781 from Camden District. His lieutenant was Jacob Chambers.


CLARK, James. Militia. (Samuel House, S. 7,035) Applicant entered service June 1781 from Camden District on Black River under Capt. James Clark (see above), who died shortly afterward. His lieutenant was also James Clark, who shortly afterward left the service.

CLARK, James. 6th Regt., Cont'l Line. (James Wilson, R. 11,660) Applicant enlisted from Craven County (now Fairfield) in spring of 1776. James Clarke enlisted same day in same company.

COBB, ———. Union District Militia. (William Mitchell- w. Eleanor, W. 5,379) James Cobb deposed in Franklin Co., Georgia, 1833, that he was a neighbor of William Mitchell when he went was in Revolution and that his father came home with said Mitchell after a combined service of 15 months.


COLBY, Andrew. Prob. Militia. (John Henderson- w. Martha, W. 3,984) On an order for payment of Indents to a number of men from Spartanburg District appears the name of Andrew Colby.

COLLINS, Lewis. Militia. (Henry Hart- w. Martha, R. 4,699) Applicant entered service May 1778 from Orangeburgh District (now Barnwell). . . Lewis Collins was ensign.

NOTE: Name Lewis not quite legible; may have been Levin.—Ed.


COPELAND, Ripley. Marion's Brigade. (Aaron Copeland, R. 2,308) Applicant deposes that Ripley Copeland served with him and can testify.


CRAIG, James. Sumter's Brigade. (Francis Adams- w. Mary, W. 5,198) Deponent declares that he served first under Lieut. James Craig.


DAVIS, William. Col. Lacey's Regt.  *(Samuel Houston w. Martha, W. 7,810)*  William Davis deposes in Fayette Co., Ga., 1833, that he was a soldier of the Revolution and served with applicant.

DICK, Charles. 6th Regt., Cont'l Line.  *(James Wilson, R. 11,660)*  Applicant enlisted from Craven County (now Fairfield) in spring of 1776. Charles Dick enlisted in same company, same day.

DICK, John.  *(Service and proof as above.)*

DICKER, James. Militia.  *(William Abbott, S. 30,239)*  Applicant deposed that he "also knew in Marion's camp James Dickey."


DRAUGHAN, Robert.  *(Service and proof as above.)*

DUSK, Peter. Marion's Brigade.  *(Alston S. Massey Emeline, R. 7,004)*  Widow testified that her husband served from Chesterfield District, and that Peter Dubusk was Lieutenant in his company.


DUGAN, Thomas. Militia.  *(Benjamin Neighbors, S. 19,000)*  Applicant served a 3-month tour from Newberry District under Capt. Thomas Dugan.

DUNLAP, George. Militia.  *(Robert Davis, R. 2,760)*  Robert Davis served as footman under Capt. George Dunlap in 1789.


Dwight, Samuel. Militia.  *(John Roberts, S. 18,188)*  Applicant volunteered in 1776 from Craven County (later All Saints Parish of Horry District) under Capt. Samuel Dwight.

*(To be continued in February Magazine.)*

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**MISCELLANEOUS MARRIAGE RECORDS**

The following marriage records are from the files of the late Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald, who for years was one of the leading genealogists of Washington, and who was, at one time, editor of the "Genealogical Exchange" of Buffalo, N. Y. These marriages are chiefly Southern; with some from Connecticut. They have not been edited; but each one is printed just as Mrs. Fernald had entered the record.

**AB, John & Jane Netherby, by W. C. Wreys, M. G., 23 July 1819. Elizabeth, Tenn.**

**ABEL, John & Frances Fennel, 7 day, 6 mo. 1785. Culpeper, Virginia.**

**ABBOT, Abiah & Ellen Weakley, 4 mo. 1839. Culpeper, Virginia.**

**ABBOT, John & Elizabeth Heatton, 27 da., 8 mo. 1805. Culpeper, Va.**

**ABERNATHY, George W. to Gabriella Smither, 19 da., 7 mo. 1832. Culpeper, Va.**

**ADAMS, Ephraim & Mary Moore, 20 da., 1 mo. 1820. Culpeper, Va.**

**ADAMS, Henry to Delila Stover by Rev. B. White, M. G., Elizabeth, Tenn.**

**ADAMS, Henry & Manerva Fondren by John Singletary, M. G., Elizabeth, Tenn.**

**ADAMS, J. & Reese None by George Emmert, J. P., Elizabeth, Tenn.**

**ADAMS, James & Missouri E. Kilby, 1 da., 2 mo., 1843. Culpeper, Va.**

**ADAMS, James W. & Seraphina Farr, by Sam'l Sherfy, M. G., 14 Nov. 1874. Elizabeth, Tenn.**

**ADAMS, John & Margaret Calvert, 17 da., 4 mo., 1794. Culpeper, Va.**

**ADAMS, John Q. to Louisa Kilby, 23 da., 12 mo., 1843. Culpeper, Va.**

**ADAMS, Thomas & Anne Houton, 20 da., 2 mo., 1797. Culpeper, Va.**

**ADAMS, Thomas & Anne Houton, 13 da., 10 mo., 1796. Culpeper, Va.**


ADCOCK, Absolom & Martha E. Morton, 26 Nov. 1826. Wentworth, N. C.


ADKINS, Parker & Nancy Leford, by Alex'r Ross, 3 Jan. 1792. Christiansburg, Va.

ADKINSON, Thomas & Sarah McCarrol, 24 Nov. 1808. Wentworth, N. C.

AIRS, Edmund & Mazey (or Massey) Bidditt, 1785. Farmville, Va.


ALLEN, Daniel S. N. & Mary Ann Campbell by L. W. Campbell, J. P., 15 or 18 Nov. 1865. Elizabeth, Tenn.

ALLEN, George & Elizabeth Vandigriff, 9 Aug. 1805. Wentworth, N. C.


ALLEN, James to Mary Hunt, 8 da., 2 mo., 1792. Culpeper, Va.


ALLEN, James & Eliza C. White, 25 day, 9 mo., 1806. Culpeper, Va.

ALLEN, John & Lewcinda Stover, by H. C. Nace, J. P., 14 or 21 Jan. ———. Elizabeth, Tenn.


ALLEN, John & Sarah Jane Collier by V. Bowers, M. G., 5 Apr. 1848. Elizabeth, Tenn.


ALFORD, James & Phebe Creek, by John Hathaway, M. G., 12 July 1871. Elizabeth, Tenn.
ALISON, John & Marthey Daniels, by Andrew Shell, T. E. in M. E. Church, 9 Sept. 1871. Elizabeth, Tenn.
ALISON, Franklin & Elizabeth Daniels, by Andrew Shell, M. G., 9 or 10 Sept. 1 (1871?). Elizabeth, Tenn.
ALISON, Benjamin & Nancy Murphy, by John A. Coxey, J. P., 30 Aug. 1851. Marion, N. C.
ALMONY, Nathan & Sarah Perry, by R. Ellis, M. G., 10 Feb. 1865. Elizabeth, Tenn.
AMISS, Philip & Ann Tapp, 4 da., 9 mo., 1786 (also shown as 22 da., 2 mo., 1786). Culpeper, Va.
ANDERSON, George T. & Roda Jane Williams, by E. Williams, J. P. Elizabeth, Tenn.
ANDERSON, Thomas & Sarah Weldon, 29 Apr. 1778; Thomas Weldon, surety. Francis Anderson, father, gives consent and states that neither of contracting party is of Prince Edward County; signs “Francis Anderson, Sr. of Amelia County. Marriage took place in Farmville, Va.
ANDREWS, Samuel & Jersy Will, 14 May 1809. Wentworth, N. C.
ANGEL, James R. & Elizabeth Montgomery (or Merrit), by L. W. Fletcher, J. P. Elizabeth, Tenn.
ANGEL, Samuel & Lorrena Smith by R. Ellis, J. P., 13 Nov. 1865. Elizabeth, Tenn.
ARMES, Micajah & Judith Hill, dau. of John Hill. Bond 12 Aug.; m. 22 Aug. 1797. (place?)
ARMISTEAD, John & Mary Ann Spencer, dau. of Sharp Spencer of Cumberland


ARMSTRONG, Robert & Mary Ann Allen. Bond 9 June; m. 10 June by P. E. Farches, J. P. Mocksville, N. C.


ARNOLD, Powell & Rebecca Roberts by Simon Forbes, M. G. Elizabeth, Tenn.


ASHER, William & Mary Dover by S. White, J. P., 28 Nov. 1811. Elizabeth, Tenn.


ASHTON, George W. to Hannah Richardson by J. J. Campbell, M. G., 13 Aug. 1876. Elizabeth, Tenn.


ATKINS, George & Matty Martin, 27 Dec. 1808. Wentworth, N. C.


ATKINS, James & Elizabeth Davidson, 25 Sept. 1795. Wentworth, N. C.


ATTEN, Peter & Jane Hill, 29 Aug. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.
AUBREY, Patton & Margaret Burnett by Charles W. Godfrey, J. P., 4 Apr. 1853. Marion, N. C.

AUSTIN, Edwin & Milly Thompson, 23 July 1806. Wentworth, N. C.


Baker, Charles & Charity Harrison, 7 Aug. 1801. Wentworth, N. C.


Baldwin, John & Sally Davidson, dau. of Joshua Davidson, dec'd, 20 Oct. 1791. Bond 15 Oct.; consent of Sarah Davidson, mother. (Name also spelled Daverson.) Farmville, Va.


Banks, Carter H. & Elizabeth Hinsley, 10 Jan. 1793. Wentworth, N. C.

Barber, Travis & Amey Pounds, 31 Jan. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.

Barham, Newsam & Betsey Joyce, 22 July 1794. Wentworth, N. C.

Barksdale, Joseph & Hannah Butler, —— Nov. 1763; Charles Yancy, surety. Farmville, Va.

Barnard, John & H. Blagg, 21 Apr. 1795. Wentworth, N. C.


Barnett, James & Polly Terry, 24 Nov. 1807. Wentworth, N. C.

Barnett, James & Rebecca Coleman, 27 Nov. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.
Barrier, Samuel & Renie Cragg, 17 Mar. 1866; Israel Teim, bondsman. Morgan-
ton, N. C.
Bartlett, Benjamin & Alee Evans, 22, 1782. Farmville, Va.
Bateeman, Josiah & Nancy Matlock, 3 Dec. 1807. Wentworth, N. C.
Baven, James & Betsey Green, 4 May 1792. Farmville, Va.
Bell, George & Rebecca Calhoun, dau. of Adams Calhoun. No date shown; date of consent 20 Dec. 1773; James Carter, surety. Farmville, Va.
Bell, James, son of Thomas Bell, & Betsey Richards, dau. of John Richards of Buckingham County, 21 Aug. 1788; Joseph Bell of Prince Edward Co., surety. Farmville, Va.
Bell, Josiah & Patsey Herbert by Daniel Lockett; no date shown. Wytheville, Va.
Benfield, Daniel L. & Jane A. Waugh by John Davidson, J. P., 10 May 1851. Statesville, N. C.
Bennett, John & Sally Clarke, dau. of John Clarke, 13 March 1787. Bond, 10 Mar.; John Clarke, Jr., surety. Farmville, Va.
Berry, John & Franky Wooldridge, 17 Dec. 1805. Wentworth, N. C.
Berry, Joseph & Mary Walker, 23 Jan. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.
Berry, Isaac & Rebecca Mobley, 15 Oct. 1808. Wentworth, N. C.
Bibb, William & Mourning Clarke, spinster, dau. of Christopher Clarke; both of Albemarle County, Va. Bond 23 Dec. 1782; Joshua Key, bondsman. Charlotte-ville, Va.
BILLUPS, Richard & Elizabeth Redd, dau. of Thomas Redd of Lunenburg County. Bond 6 July 1791; Thomas Redd, Jr., surety. Farmville, Va.


BISHOP, Hellans & MaEnda Call; bond 10 Dec. 1833. Marion, Va.


BLACKMAN, Elisha & Lucy Smith, widow, 23 March 1753. Lebanon, Connecticut.


BOISEAU, John & Elizabeth Whitworth, 29 Apr. 1764. Lebanon, Connecticut.

BOATWRIGHT, John & Jerusha, Penick, dau. of William Penick, 8 June 1796. Farmville, Va.


BRADY, Thomas & Mary Goueness, dau. of James Goueness, 25 Mar. 1866. Mocksville, N. C.

BRADLEY, Richard & Elizabeth Redd, dau. of Thomas Redd, 5 July 1791; Thomas Redd, Jr., surety. Farmville, Va.

BRADBERRY, William & Mary Smith, wid. of James Smith, 10 Jan. 1788. Bond 9


Bradfield, Lewis & Mary Farrow, 24 Nov. 1807. Wentworth, N. C.


Branch, Mathew & Elizabeth, wid. of John Hambleton, 7 Sept. 1791; J. Hamlett, surety. Farmville, Va.

Brasher, Asa & Elizabeth Linder, 4 Jan. 1803. Wentworth, N. C.

Brasher, Samuel & Amelia Mitchell, 6 Jan. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.

Brasher, Zaza & Elizabeth Lomax, 10 March 1798. Wentworth, N. C.


Brazel, Benjamin & Rachel Dickins, dau. of John Dickens, 28 March 1786; Samuel Mairs, witness. Christiansburg, Va.

Breeding, Spencer, age 19, son of John & Margaret Breeding, b. Pulaski County, & Angella McDaniel, age 16, dau. of Nancy McDaniel of Montgomery County; both single; m. 6 Apr. 1854 by John Deyerle. Pulaski, Va.


Bright, James & Rebecca Allan by Bailey Bruce, M. G., 8 Jan. 1852. Wentworth, N. C.


Brim, Ralway & Elizabeth Asher, 7 May 1794. Wentworth, N. C.

Brim, Rice & Hane Hopper, 7 Sept. 1795. Wentworth, N. C.

Broadway, Joseph & Eliza Davidson, dau. of Joshua Davidson, dec'd, 20 Oct. 1791. Bond 15 Oct.; George Davidson, surety; consent of Sarah Davidson, mother. (Marriage recorded as "Elizabeth Daverson.") Farmville, Va.


*Note: Name appeared in one place on copy as Frances Perryman. See Brooks-Perryman marriage below.—Ed.


Brown, Frederick & Judith Kirk, 10 Apr. 1802. Wentworth, N. C.

Brown, Jacob of Coventry, & Molly Powell, dau. of Rowland Powell, Jr., Nov. 1786. Lebanon, Connecticut.


Brown, James E. & Margaretta Maria Crockett, dau. of Robert Crockett, 17 Sept. 1818; Robert Crockett, surety. Wytheville, Va.

Brown, John & Fanny Reddell, 12 Nov. 1808. Wentworth, N. C.


Brown, Thomas & Eliza Dilworth, 7 Dec. 1807. Wentworth, N. C.


Bruce, Benjamin & Mary Crisal, 10 day, 1 mo., 1810. Culpeper, Va.

Bruce, Elijah & Melenda Browning, 12 day, 1 mo., 1810. Culpeper, Va.

Bruce, Ignatus & Sarah Johnston, 11 day, 10 mo., 1799. Culpeper, Va.

Bruce, J. T. & Mazie B. Rixey, 27 day, 12 mo., 1898. Culpeper, Va.

Bruce, James & Lucracia Gaines, 10 day, 12 mo., 1886. Culpeper, Va.

Bruce, Silas & Fannie Smith, 22 day, 11 mo., 1864. Culpeper, Va.


Bryant, Jesse & Mary Hill Nelson, dau. of Henry Nelson, 14 Aug. 1782. Bond, 13 Aug.; Henry Nelson, surety. (Place?)

Bryant, Eperson & Elizabeth Betts; bond 14 Feb. 1833. Marion, Va.


Buchanan, Joseph, b. Watauga Co., N. C., age 26, cabinet maker of Carter Co., Tenn., & Edmoney Willey, b. Madison Co., N. C., age 20; m. by A. Harris, J. P., 30 June 1881. Witnesses—Davis Harris, J. C. Harris, Pinkston; all of Flag Pond, Erwin Co., Tenn. Flag Pond, Tenn.


Buckingham, Thomas & Elizabeth Terry, 22 Feb. 1791. Wentworth, N. C.


Burrick, James & Sarah Webster, 17 Dec. 1799. Wentworth, N. C.


Butt, Hazel & Masey Sherridon, 31 Dec. 1795. Wentworth, N. C.

Butt, John & Nancy Wright, 10 Sept. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.

(To be continued in February Magazine.)

ABSTRACTS FROM PAPERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

ADAMS & JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATIONS

Note: Earlier items in this collection were printed in D. A. R. Magazine, issue of May 1948.—Ed.

31 May 1802
From letter of DeWitt Clinton (N. Y. appointments)

Mercantile Characters

John Brown—Candidate for Member of Congress. Former Pres. C. of C. A very respectable man.

William Edgar—Not a man of large properties, fine character—late Member of our Convention.

Solomon Townsend—A man of properties—an invincible Republican and old citizen.

Jonathan Pearsee, Jr.—a young man of promise. Should by no means be overlooked.

Daniel D. Tompkins—Also a Member of late Legislature.

Nathan Sanford—also reputable in talents.

Characters Who Ought Not to be Appointed Because of Holding Lucrative Offices in the State.

James Fairlee, Wm. Cutting

"On Account of Being Members of the little faction."

Thomas Smith, William P. VanNess, Timothy Green, Joseph Brown

Letter from DeWitt Clinton

Newton, 7 Sept. 1803
To the President:

Reference to appointment of Mr. Sanford as Dist. Atty. . . . He will resign as Commissioner of Bankruptcy . . . recommend as his successor Pierre C. Van Wyck, a young lawyer


George Wolcott, Supervisor of Saybrook, Dist. of Middleton, Conn. Vice—Richard Dickenson.

Aaron Hapert, Supervisor of New Brunswick, Dist. of Perth Amboy, N. J. Vice—Andrew Lyle.

John Cutter, Collector of Snow Hill, Maryland. Vice—William Selby.


Thomas C. Ferebee, Supervisor of Indian Town, Dist. of Camden, N. Carolina. Vice—Thomas Williams.

Add—if approved by the President:

Erastus Granger, Supervisor of Buffalo Creek, Dist. of Niagara, New York. Vice—Callander Irvine, resigned.

Jacob DeWitt of Norwich, Conn. will resign. Simeon Thomas to be appointed in his place.

Persons Worthy to be Appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy in the State of R. Island.

Constant Taber Samuel Vernon

Thomas Peckham Paul M. Mumford

Newport County, all of Newport.

John Waite of South Kingston

James Sheldon of Richmond

William Layton of So. Kingston

Thomas Rumicill of North Kingston

Amos Cross of North Kingston

Thomas Cole of Westerly

George Thomas of No. Kingston

County of Washington

James D. Wolf of Bristol

Charles Collins, Junior of Warren
Gustavus Baylies of Bristol
County of Bristol
Benjamin Tillinghast—East Greenwich—
county of Kent.

The subscribers have the honor to rec-
ommend to the President of the United States
the Gentlemen whose names are above
written for Commissioners of Bankrups.
April 30, 1802.

Chris. Ellery
Jos. Stanton

Pencilled notation:
“Mr. Foster to furnish names for Provi-
dence.”

Feb. 23
Thos. Bee—Chief judge
John Sitgreaves of N. C.—Dist. judge

Mary Bees of Georgia
Wm McCurry—Kentucky—to be Circuit
Judge of 16th
Jack Read—Judge of District of S. C.
Vice—Bee
Wm Hill—Dist. judge of N. C. Vice—
Sitgreaves
Saml Blackburn, Atty, for D—Dist. of
Virt.
Rob. Grettan of Staunton—Marshall of
W. dist. Virt.
Thos Gray—Atty, E. dist. Tennessee
Chas. J. Porter to be Marshall—E. dist.
Tennessee
Wm Pitt Beers of Albany—atty, Dist. of
Albany
James Dole Marsh—E. dist. of Albany
J. C. Mountflorence of N. C.

Cemetery Records of Somerville, Morgan County, Alabama
Contributed by Memory A. Lester (Mrs. Robert M.), New York City Chapter

Kennon, Eliz. P. / born 4 April 1805 /
died 9 April 1880
Mahan, Matthew / born 9 Dec. 1812 /
died 30 May 1879
Morrow, Wm. / born 7 Oct. 1802 / died
4 May 1879
Morrow, Margaret / wife of Wm. / born
10 Jan. 1808 / died 30 Mar. 1888
Morrow, Dr. James C. / born Greenville,
S. C. 29 May 1808 / died 25 April 1888
Morrow, Mrs. Ann A. [or Anna] / born
5 Nov. 1817 / died 9 July 1901
Jones, Sarah R. / wife of J. J. Jones /
born 6 May 1828 / died 6 Dec. 1898
Jones, J. J. / born 3 May 1847 / died
26 Sept. 1928
Winton, M. E. / born 21 Dec. 1836 /
died 9 Aug 1914
Winton, Delia / wife of M. E. Winton /
born 25 July 1840 / died 1 June 1914
England, G. S. & Elizabeth [small
marker, no dates]
Binford, Peter, M. D. / born 18 Feb.
1839 ] died 7 Feb. 1910
Binford, Lula B. / wife of Dr. Peter /
born 15 Aug. 1859 ] died 27 Jan. 1898
Herring, Jesse C., Elder / born 1 Jan.
1843 / died 13 July 1891
Simpson, Bettie / wife of John M. Simp-
son / born 1836 / died 1907
Simpson, W. S. / born 26 July 1835 /
died 3 June 1891
Simpson, Rev. John M. / born 1826 /
died 3 June 1909
Simpson, Eliza / wife of John M. Simp-
son / born 25 Apr. 1833 / died 26 July
1895
Harlen, Rachel / born 13 March 1774 /
died 14 Dec. 1858
Harlan, Jeff D. / born 23 May 1861 /
died 12 May 1888
Harlan, Henry L. / born 18 Oct. 1855 /
died 19 June 1889
Harlan, Emma / born 2 Feb. 1852 /
died 7 Nov. 1942
Harlan, L. L. / born 8 Sept 1814 / died
24 Jan. 1892
Harlan, Lucinda, wife of L. L. Harlan /
born Mar. 1822 / died 25 May 1908
Nelson, Joseph H. / born 9 Feb. 1842 /
died 1 July 1941
Lyle, Wm. H. / born 31 July 1834 /
died 14 May 1907
Lyle, Sarah / wife of Wm. H. Lyle /
died 21 Dec. 1900 / aged 57 years
Poteet, Prentise / born —— / died 8
April 1905
FOWLER, Juriah Graham / born 5 Oct. 1839 / died 13 Jan. 1913

FOWLER, De Kalb / born 11 Sept. 1834 / died 30 March 1901

GRAHAM, James B. / born 15 Sept. 1794 / died 22 Feb. 1849

Note: In corner is name of J. L. Preston; probably stone-cutter.—M. A. L.

STUART, James G. / son of J. B. & S. J. Stuart / born 4 July 1848 / died 6 June 1849

STUART, Jane A. / wife of R. A. Stuart / born 15 Nov. 1795 / died 11 Jan. 1877

STUART, Robert A. / born Roane Co., Tenn. 24 Sept 1794 / died 17 July 1873

Notes R. A. & J. A. Stuart had several children b. 1824, 1828, etc.—M. A. L.


RATHER, Susan H. / wife of John T. and dau. of Philagathus & Margaret Roberts / born 22 Aug. 1805 / died 23 Sept. 1854

RATHER, Barbara W. / wife of John T. and dau. of John & Mary McClellan / born 13 May 1800 / died 26 Oct. 1826

STUART, David / native of Ireland / died 15 Feb. 1837 / aged 72 years

STUART, Ann / native of Virginia and consort of David Stuart / died Oct. 1837 / aged 68 years

SKIDMORE, Jane C. / wife of W. T. Skidmore / born 5 Apr. 1803 / died 21 Sept. 1874 / aged 71

TUNSTILL, Mary / wife of J. A. Tunstill / born 16 July 1799 / died 23 Oct. 1834

COLLIER, Dr. J. B. / born 6 June 1795 / died 19 Nov. 1837


ADAMS, John / born 8 June 1764 / died 5 Nov. 1844

HOUSTON, Esther H. / dau. of —[dates and names of parents not clear. M. A. L.]

HOUSTON, Martha Jane / died 1828

MORROW, Hugh D. / born 14 Dec. 1800 / died 18 April 1864

MORROW, Mary L. / born 11 Jan. 1807 / died 23 Sept. 1853

MORROW, John A. / born 19 Sept. 1830 / died 20 Sept. 1850

MORROW, Hugh L. / born 2 Jan. 1836 / died 11 May 1876

ENGLAND, G. S., Jr. / son of G. S. & E. H. England / born 1815 / died 1819

RICE, Eliz. / wife of H. H. Rice / born 29 Mar. 1827 / died 16 July 1859

Note: Headstone broken; upper half on ground.—M. A. L.


CHARLTON, Geo. P. / born 5 June 1822 / died 18 Mar. 1870

FOWLER, Malkijah D. / died 1865 / aged 48 years

HARRIS, Hannah / wife of Robert Harris / born 10 April 1790 / died 9 Dec. 1859

ORME, James W. / born 22 April 1813 / died 8 May 1899

Notes: Somerville was founded about 1816, when Madison County was opened for settlement by the Federal Govt. with Land Office in Nashville, Tenn. It was the first county seat of Morgan County, and a newspaper was published there long before Decatur, the present county seat, was settled. The old courthouse and jail—both of beautiful red brick—still stand. Time has passed this little village by; it is not even on a railroad.—M. A. Lester.

MC MURTRY FAMILY GENEALOGY

A genealogy and complete family history of McMurtry families, including various spellings (McMurtry-trie-trey-tray, etc.) is in preparation. Data is being compiled by Zelma McCord McMurtry (Mrs. Robert), Route 3, Georgetown, Ohio, who desires correspondence with all descendants, particularly with those in allied families of Taylor, Lusk, Hays-Hayes, Johnson and Creighton in Kentucky and other states; also Keiser, McDonald, Meeke, Kelso in Missouri and possibly California; Booth, Gregg, Pearson, Floyd of Indiana, Haile in Louisiana; Berry in Alabama and Texas; Day of Texas.

The compiler states that she is collaborating with others so wishes information from all branches of McMurtry family, and that no assessments of any kind will be made against interested descendants.
BOOK REVIEW


Amite, organized in 1809 as a territorial county, was taken from Wilkinson, which had been erected in 1802 from Adams, one of the two original counties of the area that later became the state of Mississippi. Thus, some of the records in this book go back to the very beginning of American settlement of present Mississippi.

Seldom has such a rich store of material on a county been incorporated in one volume, and the fact that so little has been published from this genealogically important section, makes the work valuable indeed. Included are—Marriage Licenses, Vols. I through V, 1810-1866; Wills, 1809-1860; Orphans’ Court Records, 1809-1831; Spanish Claims; and Preemption Claims. Complete census records are given as follows: Amite County—U. S. 1810, 1830, 1850, and Territorial of 1816; Wilkinson County—Territorial 1805. There are many other complete records of more or less importance. For instance, “Journal of Land Commissioners” is a sixteen-page record replete with information on some of the earliest of the Amite County settlers. There are numerous maps showing the county at early dates, and eleven pages of original plats show exact locations of the homes of inhabitants from 1789 to 1803.

The book contains 665 pages and is substantially and attractively bound. It is duplicated by what is known as the hectograph method. We would not deny that printing would have made a more finished and pleasing product; but considering the bulk of this work and the fact that so much tabulated text would have run into prohibitive costs if printed, the duplicating process was practical. It is good type and quite legible.

A comprehensive Table of Contents helps make the book usable; but it is the excellent and complete name index which will win for the author his readers’ deepest appreciation.

Dr. Casey was assisted in his work by his cousin, Miss Frances Powell Otken. Their personal interest lies in the fact that their ancestors were Amite County pioneers.

Dr. Casey has accumulated a vast amount of material on this county from federal, state, county, church, newspaper and family records. At present he is having minutes of the various early churches printed. Personally, we very much hope that the entire 275 copies of “Amite County, Mississippi, 1699-1865, Volume I” may be quickly disposed of and that Dr. Casey will continue to put into book form all of his invaluable records of Amite County. —K. P. W. E.

REQUEST FOR D. A. R. LINEAGE BOOKS

The Registrar of Sara de Soto Chapter earnestly desires to purchase the following D. A. R. Lineage Books: Vols. 129, 130, 131, 132 and 153. Mrs. W. S. Telford, Sr., 3701 Bay Shore Drive, Indian Beach, Sarasota, Florida.

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.

A-'49. Tuck.—Was Bennett Tuck, Revolutionary soldier of Halifax Co., Virginia, father of Dr. Davis Green Tuck who later went to Christian Co., Kentucky? Would like list of Bennett Tuck’s descendants with information. Lois Tuck Smith Ellis (Mrs. L. C.), Glasgow, Ky.

A-'49. Hager-Shrader.—John Hager, b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany, 26 Dec. 1759; d. Johnson Co., Kentucky; m. in Augusta Co., Virginia. 1783, Ann Mary Shrader. He served under Col. Greene during Revolutionary War; family lived in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Johnson Co., Ky. Wish information on George Shrader, said to have owned mill which supplied troops during Revolution, and whose sons all served in army while Ann Mary tended the mill. (Miss) Nell Hawes, 421 14th Street, Huntington, W. Va.

A-'49. (a) McLendon-Mathis-Edwards.—Mason W. McLendon, had land in Marion, Macon and Talbot Counties, Ga.; m. Mary —, who was b. 1789, and d. in Taylor Co., Ga., 1 Jan. 1855. Their son Willis, b. Talbot Co., 19 Dec. 1807, m. (1) in Talbot Co., 1832, Lucinda Mathis; (2) in 1839, Henrietta R. Edwards of Taylor Co. Wish full information on ancestry of Mason McLendon
and that of his wife Mary. Was Josiah McLendon of North Carolina and Wilkes Co., Georgia a relative?

(b) Edwards-Heath. — James, Andrew & Thomas Lawson Edwards, brothers, left Tennessee after the Revolutionary War and settled in Jones Co., Georgia. Thomas Lawson Edwards m. Mary Heath and had: Betsy, m. Thomas Butts; Mariel, m. Dick Bowle: Patsy, m. E. Gardner; Frances, m. Sam Foy; William Posey, m. Winnifred Ann, dau. of Micajah & Rebecca (Heath) Blowe at Old Fort, Jones Co., Ga. in 1823. Wanted parents of both Thomas Lawson Edwards and Mary Heath, with all data available. Mrs. Betty McLendon McRosky, Wharton, Texas.

A-49. (a) Carter. — Nehemiah Carter, b. (when & where?), d. at Natchez, Adams Co., Mississippi — will probated 5 Mar. 1814; m. Rachel —. Children: Jesse; Parsons, m. Ann Hays Dortch; Betty, m. Adams; Phebe, m. Philippe; Sally, m. Hackett; Hannah, b. 25 Dec. 1764, d. 1826, m. 14 Nov. 1782, Archibald Palmer: Anna, m. — Landfin; Prudence, m. — King; Isaac, m. (1) — Lambert, (2) Jane Floyd. Nehemiah said to have been desc. of Robert "King" Carter (1663-1732) who m. (2) Elizabeth Landon of Virginia. He must have been a Loyalist, for he sailed from Perth Amboy, N. J. after the Revolutionary War and settled in Wilkinson Co. (then Louisiana Territory), Miss. on Homochitto River btw Natchez and Woodville. Was his wife Rachel a Parsons? Will appreciate any clue to parentage of Nehemiah Carter or of his wife, Rachel.

(b) Austin-Cooke-Palmer. — John J. Austin, b. (where?) 18 Mar. 1785, d. 13 June 1833; m. (1) — — — —; their son David b. in New Jersey, m. Charlotte Cooke, b. N. J., and had children: Abigail, b. J. J.; J. Dawson, b. Louisiana; Ada lade, b. Louisiana; David Austin m. (2) 10 Sept. 1804, Sarah dau. of Archibald & Hannah (Carter) Palmer, who was b. 25 Jan. 1786, d. 4 June 1844; m. William A., m. 29 Jan. 1829, Elizabeth Draughan; Lewis Stirling, m. Nancy Lively; Aurelia, m. 29 Dec. 1825, Martha Cock, b. 28 May 1826, m. 7 Mar. 1841, Louisa Bogan; Sarah Ann, m. 20 Dec. 1832, Calvin S. Smith; Mary Jane, b. 18 June 1837, Henry Hobgood; Hannah Louise, m. — Aug. 1839, Joel Eddins; John Quincy Adams, m. Milly Ann Turbeville; Susan Jones, m. 9 Jan. 1840, Samuel K. Smart; Meranda Elizabeth, b. 10 June 1825, d. 5 Sept. 1835; and Charles Busheil, b. 14 July 1823, d. 17 Jan. 1909, m. (1) 12 Oct. 1848, Margaret Lauretta Ferguson, who was b. 5 Jan. 1828, d. 5 Aug. 1855, and had 3 dau. — Sarah Helen, Mary J. H., and Margaret L. He m. (2) 5 Aug. 1856, Henrietta Marion Hudson, b. 1 Aug. 1837; d. 17 Jan. 1915, and had children: James N. H. and Gertrude Z.

John J. Austin's middle name said to have been John J. Austin of Mingo Co., Ohio, 8 Apr. 1824, Sarah John. Would like record of this marriage; also Revolutionary record of his grandfather, Solomon Gloefeller, who came from Switzerland in 1843 with his father Casper Gloefeller. Mrs. Charles W. Gloefeller, Waterville, LeSueur Co., Minnesota.

A-49. (a) Meanley. — Richard Meanley lived in New Kent Co., Virginia; oldest child b. 1712. Wanted name of his wife and his parents.

(b) Fanning. — Bryan Fanning, d. Amelia Co., Virginia, 1790. Wanted name of his parents with data. Mrs. Naomi McLain, 1543 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

A-49. Cooke-Thomas-Shackleford. — Thomas & Mary (Thomas) Cooke bad dau., Rebecca, who m. abt. 1750, William Shackleford. Wish to correspond with anyone interested in this line. Was Thomas Cook son of Thomas Cooke of Maryland, and was Mary, dau. of Robert Thomas of Ann Arundel Co., Maryland? (Miss) Jean Wells, 122 West Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

A-49. Washer-Bruce. — Thomas Washer, Burgess in 1619 from Isle of Wight Co., Virginia, m. Mary Bruce. Would like to have proof of her parents. Mrs. A. M. Todd, 106 West Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

A-49. (a) Epenetus Howe m. 1740, Mary Mead. Jesse Howe. (prob. from Connecticut) m. at Poundridge, N. Y. 1782, Mary Wood. Would like record of this William Newman. Myrtle Rogers, 703 Snow Street, Brookfield, Missouri.

A-49. Wray-Baldwin. — Jordan J. Wray, b. 1 Apr. 1800 (prob. at Reading, Penna.) m. Esther Baldwin, v. West Virginia (then Va.) 1810—it is thought 2 May. Esther Baldwin had moved to Pennsylvania while young. Seeking colonial records of her ancestors and will appreciate any help. Eunice Tofflemire (Mrs. C. D.), Cameron, Missouri.

(b) Franks-Hardin.—Robert Franks, b. prob. Kentucky, 1809; d. New Madrid, Mo., 24 Nov. 1854; m. 11 Nov. 1833, Elizabeth Hardin, b. on Dutch River in Georgia, 2 Dec. 1809; d. Thomasville, Mo., 13 July 1882. Their dau., Susannah S. Franks, b. 14 Feb, 1836; d. Arcadia, Mo., 15 Nov. 1854; m. in Fredericktown, Mo., Jesse Chilton. Wish parents of Robert & Eliza (Hardin) Franks, with any Revolutionary connection. Mrs. Maxine Chilton McMeans, 3970½ Canfield Avenue, Los Angeles 34, California.

A-49. Brown-Felton.—George Brown, b. possibly in North Carolina, moved to Anderson, South Carolina in 1805; d. 1845; m. in Surry Co., N. C. 30 Sept. 1788, Rachel Felton, who d. — March 1853. Children: Jesse, Isham, Carey, Elijah, b. 1802; d. 1846; m. Cindarella Sartor; Elizabeth, Mary; Ascenith. Have considerable data on descendants of Elijah Brown, but am very anxious to have more information on George Brown and to learn names of his parents. Grace M. Parker (Mrs. Edward W.), 1710 Bull Street, Columbia, S. C.

A-49. Bradley-Christian.—William Bradley m. abt. 1760, Elizabeth Christian. Was she dau. of James Christian? Who were William Bradley’s parents? He lived in Amherst, Buckingham and Campbell Counties, Virginia. (Miss) Mary Smith, 107 West Paces Ferry Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.


(b) Pulman-Harcastle.—James Graham Pullum moved from Georgia to Putnam Co., Tennessee abt. 1810; had son, Jennings, who m. Artie Mencie Hardcastle, who was b. 1802. Wish names of the parents of James Graham Pullum, with full data; also name of his wife, with date and place of marriage. Floella Smith McDonough (Mrs. Thomas H.), 4011 Hillsboro Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

A-49. Diggs.—Hiram C. Diggs lived in Winchester, Randolph Co., Indiana. A son, Jack D. Diggs lived for years in Joplin, Missouri. For the purpose of completing his granddaughter’s D.A.R. he is asking help on his Diggs ancestry. He feels certain of having Revolutionary ancestor who settled in Virginia and rendered service. Also, would like to get in touch with person who has copy of genealogy called “The Diggs Family in America.” Any help will be appreciated. (Miss) Emma C. Simkins, 1345 No. Weber Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado. (Registrar, Zebulon Pike Chapter.)

A-49. Robertson.—Jesse Mann Robertson, b. North Carolina, d. in Florida, 1873, bur. at Tallahassee; by 1st and 2nd marriages had—David, James, William; m. 3rd Marcella Ann (Newsome) Lester, who had by her 1st mar.—Ruth, Mattie, Annie & Walter Lester. By mar. to Mr. Robertson had one child—Henry Newsome Robertson, b. 24 Jan. 1866. Wish ancestry of Jesse Mann Robertson, with full data. Was he descendant of Jess Robertson, N. C. Revolutionary soldier? (Miss) Esther B. Balliet, 704 Magnolia Street, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

A-49. Johnson.—Henry Johnson, Sr. said to have been b. in Ireland, lived near Salisbury, N. C. (probably there from Virginia); his grand-son, Cave Johnson, was Postmaster Gen’l in Pres. Polk’s Cabinet. Henry Johnson had brother, Isaac, who abt. 1796 moved from Virginia or N. C. to Tennessee. His son, Henry, became an early gov-ernor of Louisiana; served in Congress as House Member and Senator, bwn. 1818-1849. While in Washington m. a cousin of Francis Scott Key. Henry Johnson d. in Pointe Coupee Parish, La. Did he leave descendants? (Miss) Edna M. Dickey, Monticello, Arkansas.

A-49. Mathews.—Richard Mathews, Revolutionary soldier, m. Eleanor —; among children were Sampson, b. Rockbridge Co., Virginia, 1767, in Robertson Co., Tennessee, in early 1800’s; William, who was in Greene Co., Ken-tucky abt. 1806; John and Richard. Wanted ancestry of Eleanor (—) Mathews; was she a Bradshaw? Also, desire data on William Mathews. Mrs. A. G. Seal, Box 188, Monticello, Arkansas.

A-49. (a) Phillips-Lilly.—William Phillips of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., m. (1) 1794, Lucinda Lilly (or Lillie) who was b. Union, Connecticut (Unionville, Hartford County?—Ed.) in 1776; he m. (2) Nancy Dustin of vicinity of Pownal, Vermont. Children: (1st mar.) Susan, William, Michael, Abigail, Hiram, Sally, Julia, George, who manufactured Phillips stoves, and Jane. Proof needed of Lucinda’s parents, places of birth and marriage. Was she dau. of Ebenezer & Jerusha (Williams) Lillie, of Pownal, Vt., who had children—Caleb, Harvelar, Lucy and Lizzie?

(b) Brown-Windrow-Warren.—Sterling Brown, thought to have been Revolutionary soldier, lived in Williamson Co., Kentucky abt. 1796. Among children were—a dau. who m. — Nance; two sons (one of whom had son, Wylie Brown), and Lint Brown, Methodist minister, licensed to preach in 1817, m. — Windrow and lived at Windrow Camp Ground, Williamson Co., Tenn. They had a son b. 1 Jan. 1829, who m. a dau. of Nathaniel & Nancy (Newman) Warren. Data on Sterling Brown will be appreciated. Mrs. Gladys Hall Meier, Box 269, Brownsville, Texas.

A-49. (a) Booth-Threlkeld.—James Booth m. Ellen —; from King George Co., Virginia to Mason Co., Kentucky abt. 1792; their dau. Ann, b. 24 Nov. 1749; d. in Fleming Co., Ky., Nov. 1828; m. 1767, Benjamin Threlkeld, who was b. in King George Co., Va., 1744; d. Mason Co., Ky., 1794; gr. gr. grandparents of querist. Wish Revolu-tionary record of James Booth, with any other family data.

(b) Walter-Gaither.—Thomas & Sophia (Gaither) Waller of Mason Co., Ky., had dau. Polly Waller, b. 5 Apr. 1776; d. 20 July 1849; m. 9 Jan. 1795, William Threlkeld, who was b. in King George Co., Va., 1744; d. Mason Co., Ky., 1794; gr. gr. grandparents of querist. Wish Revolu-tionary record of James Booth, with any other family data.

A-49. Powel-Adams-Foster.—Joshua Foster, b. in Virginia, 1 Dec. 1793; m. in Virginia, 16 Feb. 1819, Susan W. Adams, b. in Virginia, 16 Oct. 1801, whose mother is thought to have been a Powel. They had—Philip C., b. 21 Apr. 1820; d. — July 1820; Philip Brooker, b. 27 Apr. 1821;

A-'49. Thomson-Hogg-Haynie.—Moses Thomson m. (2) Elizabeth Hogg. Their son, Matthew, b. in Augusta Co., Va., 15 Dec. 1772; m. 16 Apr. 1801, Sible Haynie, and lived in Clark Co., Kentucky. Wish names of parents of both Moses Thomson and Elizabeth Hogg. Mrs. J. H., 201 Sherman Avenue, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

A-'49. White-Davis.—Lewis (? ) White m. (1) Margaret Davis, (2) (name unknown), (3) Griffith. Children: (1st mar.) — Lewis, b. 9 Sept. 1800, m. Mary Morton Glass, dau. of Benjamin & Susan (Bourne) Glass of Owen Co., Kentucky; (2nd mar.) — Richard, Jemima; (3rd mar.) — Joel Johnson and Edmond White. Margaret Davis had sisters, Elizabeth, who m. Robert True, and Delilah, who m. Wright. Wish names of parents of both Lewis White and his sisters, with any data available. (Miss) Mary B. Lockhart, 618 West Second Street, Santa Ana, California.

A-'49. (a) Stanley-King-Goodell.—Noadiah Stanley (or Standly) b. in West Hartford, Conn., 18 June 1759, m. Hannah King; their son Moses m. Susannah Goodell (or Goodale), who was b. in Amherst, Massachusetts, 26 July 1784; d. at Veteran (county?), N. Y., 1 Mar. 1826. Wish data on Moses Stanley.

A-'49. (b) Bohon.—John Bohon, Revolutionary pensioner, Virginia service, m. Sarah —, and moved to Mercer Co., Kentucky in 1833. Desire names of their children with data. Mrs. Howard Doyle, Box 336, Parsons, Kansas.

A-'49. (a) Helms-Mahaffey.—Isaac Helms, b. in Virginia, 17 Nov. 1800; d. 19 Jan. 1876; bur. Logan Co., Illinois; m. abt. 1820, Rebecca dau. of Alexander & Margaret (Kirpatrick) Mahaffey, and moved to Ohio. Isaac had brothers, Peter, John & Daniel Helms—sister, Nancy, who m. — Smoot, and Mary, who m. — Lytle (or Lykens). Wanted, parents of Isaac Helms, with any Revolutionary service in his line, or in ancestry of his wife, Rebecca Mahaffey.

A-'49. (b) McWilliams-Thompson.—William McWilliams, b. at Wightstown, Belmont Co., Ohio, m. 28 Nov. 1833, Elizabeth, b. May 1814, dau. of Samuel Thompson. Wanted, ancestry of William F. McWilliams. Mrs. Paul E. Davis, Topeka State Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

A-'49. (a) Hodson-Brown.—William & Ann ( ) Hodson had dau. Rebecca, b. Burlington Co., N. J., 9 May 1808, who m. 3 Oct. 1829, Thomas Brown, and had one son, Thomas Hartshorn Brown. The earliest Hodson said to have come from England and had land grant near Columbus, Burlington Co., N. J., in 1680. Who was he? — Wanted, parents of William Hodson and of his wife Ann — — , with any data available.

A-'49. (b) Brown-Richardson.—Henry Brown, b. 9 Sept. 1716, m. in New Jersey (prob. Mansfield Twp., Burlington Co.), 22 Jan. 1735, Ann Richardson, who was b. 6 Dec. 1718. They had one son, John, Revolutionary soldier. Were there other children? Ann had cousins: Elizabeth (Richardson) Middleton, Jane Richardson & John Richardson; and probably sisters: Martha, m. — Handcock; Susanna, m. Abraham Brown, and had son, Joseph Brown; Mary, Phebe. Jane & Elizabeth Richardson. Were Abraham Brown and Henry Brown related? Also wish parents of both Henry Brown and his wife Ann Richardson, with data. Mrs. Elting F. Deyo, 44 Wake-man Road, Fairfield, Connecticut.

A-'49. Jones-Montgomery.—Milton Streeter Jones m. at Savannah, Chatham Co., Georgia, 1868, Rebecca, dau. of Richard & Charity (Harvey) Montgomery. Wanted, names, dates and any data on parents of Milton Streeter Jones; his mother or grandmother was Sallie (or Susan) Strober (or Strohbar), member of Saltzburger Congregation, Ebenezer, Effingham Co., Georgia. Mrs. W. L. Robertson, 740 Magnolia Street, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

A-'49. (a) Custer-Ball.—Nicholas Custer m. abt. 1740, Sarah, dau. of John Ball, Sr. — Her mother supposed to have been Sarah Roads. Would like to know who John Ball, Sr., was.

(b) Swartz-Custer.—Peter Swartz, b. 1765; d. 1852; m. in 17 — , Mary, dau. of Nicholas & Catherine (Schreiber) Custer. Wish place of birth and other data on Peter Swartz. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Barghoorn, 315 Franklin Street, N. E., Washington 2, D. C.

A-'49. (a) West-Baker.—Jeremiah West m. at Savannah, Chatham Co., Georgia, 1868, Rebecca, dau. of Richard & Charity (Harvey) Montgomery. Wanted, parents with any data.

(b) William Trimble m. in Callaway Co., Missouri, 7 Apr. 1842, Martha Hughes, who was b. 1823; d. Callaway Co., Mo., 3 Aug. 1876. Wish names of her parents, with data. Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro Street, Norman, Oklahoma.

A-'49. (a) West-Baker.—Jeremiah West m. Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky., 1826, Mary (Polly) Baker. Wanted, his parents with any data.

(b) William Trimble m. in Callaway Co., Missouri, 7 Apr. 1842, Martha Hughes, who was b. 1823; d. Callaway Co., Mo., 3 Aug. 1876. Wish names of her parents, with data. Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro Street, Norman, Oklahoma.

11 Mar. 1811, d. 8 May 1900; m. 9 Oct. 1833, Mary Reed and had 10 children b. in Batesville, Ohio; Jesse of Muskingum Co., Ohio; Jacob of Morgan Co., Ohio; Abel, who settled in Michigan; Catherine, m. James Scott of Tuscarawas Co., Ohio. Wanted any possible information on Michael Hendershott and his son Isaac. Mrs. Claude Maxwell, 501 North Jefferson, Vandalia, Missouri.

A'49. Hains.—Christopher Hains, b. Winchester, Frederick Co., Virginia, 8 June 1760, Revolutionary pensioner, m. in Rockingham (or Shenandoah) Co., Va., 14 July 1762, Tallitha —, who was b. 28 Dec. 1760. (Was she Tallitha Short?) They moved from Rockingham Co. to Kentucky. Children: Milly, Mary, Nanse, Sary, Russell, Sharp. (b) Gatewood-Hains.—John Gatewood, b. Culpeper (or Spotsylvania) Co., Virginia, 10 July 1761, d. 6 Oct. 1835. Enlisted in Revolutionary War from Amherst Co., Va., granted pension in 1832 while resident of Allen Co., Kentucky; m. 22 Aug. 1782, Nancy (or Ann) —, who was b. 5 Feb. 1765. Children: Dotia, —, mela, Artieley, Roland, Wiley, Richard B., Miarah, Maria, John F., & Fletcher. Miarah (or Myrah) Gatewood, gr. gr. grandmother of querist is mentioned in "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon Co., Illinois" by Powers, as b. in Alabama and partly raised in Georgia. She m. in Allen Co., Ky., Oct. 1815, Christopher Hains, Jr.; moved to Barren Co., Ky. and in 1829 to Sangamon Co., Ill. Wanted all data possible on John Gatewood and his wife Nancy (or Ann) —. Mrs. Jay W. Anderson, 2712 Mulberry Avenue, Muscatine, Iowa.


A'49. Williams.—Daniel Williams m. Ursula —; living in Hanover Co., Virginia 1740. Wanted Ursula's surname and parentage; ancestry of Daniel Williams, with any information as to dates, locations, their children's names, marriages and records. (Miss) Marie Williams, Box 216, Summerton, Co. Carolina.

A'49. Graham-Mead.—John Graham, b. Muscatine Co., Iowa, Dec. 1822; d. Jan. 1932; m. Eva Sophia Mead, who was b. in Noble Co., Indiana, Dec. 1859; d. Apr. 1938; both bur. at Zephyrhills, Florida. They lived at Ligonier and Kendallville, Indiana; Moline, Elk Co., Kanas, and in Florida. Children: William Earnest, James Graham, Frank Ephraim, Frank Justice, Eliza Charron (whom did she marry?), Mike May, Florence Elvan, m. — Wright; Bertha Luella, m. — Underwood; Earl Mead; Hazel Serena, m. — Underwood; Ella Nettie Pearl, m. — Dalton; Edith Bernice, m. — Sain. Would like to have parents of John Graham; also need addresses of his children. Invite correspondence with anyone interested in above surnames. Mrs. Eva Mead Firestone, Upton, Wyoming.

A'49. McCarty-McCarty-Funderburg.—James McCarty, b. South Carolina, 1784; d. in Texas 1856; m. in Clark Co., Georgia, 1809, Elizabeth McCarty, b. in S. C.; d. Alabama bef. 1850; who was a stepdaughter of Isaac Funderburg of S. C. and Georgia. James McCarty was in Autauga Co., Alabama, census of 1850; had bros. Charles and John McCarty, and a sister, Martha, who m. Benjamin Knott. Wanted parents of James & Elizabeth (McCarty). McCarty. Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Sr., 1041 West Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

A'49. Bagland-Wright.—Petua Bagland of Hanover Co., Virginia, write in 1807, mentioning deceased dau., Elizabeth, who had m. Jesse Wright. They had 3 children—two being William and David Wright. Does anyone know name of the other child? (Miss) Ann Waller Reddy, 1065 East Marshall Street, Richmond, Virginia.

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 each answer with the exact heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A'49 — January 1949; B'49 — February 1949 and so on through K'49—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.


Epps, William, Patsey, Lucy, James, Sarah—wife of William Adams who migrated in 1816 to St. Louis Co., Mo., and Rebecca were children of first marriage.


On 4 Aug. 1832 Sarah Adams and Joseph C. Brown were appointed adms. of est. of William Adams. (Probate Records, St. Louis, Mo., No. 975.) Heirs: Burwell B. Adams, Franklin Co., Mo.; Sarah of Sabine; Lucy, wife of C. J. Brown; Elizabeth, wife of David Adams, dec'd; Nancy, wife of Dr. Shoemaker; James Adams, St. Louis Co., Mo.; Martha Adams, St. Louis Co.; Rebecca, wife of John E. Brown, St. Charles Co., Mo.—Mrs. Win. B. Adams, R. R. #6, Muncie, Indiana.
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
SPECIAL MEETING
December 8, 1948

THE Special meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, in the President General's Reception Room, Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 8, 1948, at 12:00 noon.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given, followed by the Lord's Prayer led by Mrs. Rex, Vice President General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, called the roll and the following members were recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Patton, Miss Matthies, Mrs. Lammers, Miss Cook, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss McMackin, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Bowker; State Regent: Mrs. Wells.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rhoades, moved that 234 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Wells. Carried.

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

Report of Registrar General
I have the honor to report 1,304 applications presented to the Board. ETHEL M. TYNES, Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved that the 1,304 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Cook, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General
Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 20th to December 8th:

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

Mrs. Kathleen Bailey Burts, Brookhaven, Georgia.
Mrs. Frances Pugh Beaupreut, Carson City, Nevada.
Mrs. Fannie E. Vann Simmons, Kenly, North Carolina.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

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

Through their respective state regents the following reappointments of organizing regents are requested:

Miss Vera York, Lafayette, Tennessee.
Mrs. Margaret Edie Miller Sorensen, Torrington, Wyoming.

The authorization of the chapter at Iola, Kansas, has expired by time limitation:

Through its state regent the following chapter has requested official disbandment:

Northland, Aitkin, Minnesota.

The Dorothea von Steuben Chapter of Berlin, Germany, was automatically disbanded by the Treasurer General on November 17, 1948, for having been below the legal number for one year.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

Fort Conde, Spring Hill, Alabama.
Cachinetac, Redwood City, California.
St. Andrews Bay, Panama City, Florida.
John Floyd, Homerville, Georgia.
John Rogers, Christopher, Illinois.
General William Shepard, Westfield, Massachusetts.
Alice Adams Ripley, Las Cruces, New Mexico.
Colonel John Alston, Valdese, North Carolina.
Malheur, Ontario, Oregon.
General William Lee Davidson, Edenwold, Tennessee.
Sarah Robinson Erwin, Breckenridge, Texas.
Anthony Smith, Lufkin, Texas.
Fort Trial, Martinsville, Virginia.

LAURA CLARK COOK,
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Cook moved the confirmation of three organizing regents; the reappointment of two organizing regents; the official disbandment of one chapter; the confirmation of thirteen chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Bowker. Carried.

The President General spoke of the death of the husband of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, and of Mr. C. B. Shaler, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Carwithen moved that an expression of sympathy on the death of her husband be sent to Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, State Regent of Pennsylvania; and a message be sent to Mrs. C. B. Shaler, wife of the late Mr. C. B. Shaler, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution. Seconded by Miss McMackin. Carried.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:35 p.m.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1948-49

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

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

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

3rd Vice President General
MISS KATHARINE MATTHIES, 59 West St., Seymour, Conn.

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

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

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

Organizing Secretary General
MISS LAURA CLARK COOK
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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

Registrar General
MRS. WILLIAM V. TYNES
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General
MRS. VAN COURT CARWITHEN
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General
MISS HELEN M. MCCABIN
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General
MRS. ROY J. FRIERSON
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

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

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1949)

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

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

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

MRS. ROY C. BOWKER
4415 39th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. BENJAMIN RAMAGE WILLIAMS
428 N. McKean St., Butler, Pa.

MISS JEANNETTE ISABELLE DENTLER
5732 S. E. Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.

(Term of office expires 1950)

MRS. LEO CARLISLE GRAYBILL
609 Third Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont.

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

MRS. ROY C. BOWKER
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(Term of office expires 1951)

MRS. MARSHALL PINCKNEY ORB
809 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C.

MRS. CLAUDE K. ROWLAND
7024 Forsythe, St. Louis 5, Mo.

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### National Board of Management—Continued

#### State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1948-1949

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### NORTH DAKOTA
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Harry J. Winkelsmeier, 21 Sixth Ave., Dickinson.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. O. A. Stevens, 1110 Tenth St., Fargo.

### OHIO
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Frank O. McMillan, 518 W. Market St., Akron.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Earl B. Padgett, 524 W. Cherry St., Galion.

### OKLAHOMA
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Virgil Brown, Cedar Lakes R. F. D. #3, Edmund.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Harry L. Whitemire, 1209 E. Broadway, Enid.

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

### PENNSYLVANIA
- **State Regent**—Mrs. B. H. Kirkpatrick, 4405 Schooley Farms Terrace, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Thomas Lek, 1 Lothian Pl., Philadelphia 35.

### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Mark R. Carlson, 4211 Madison Ave., San Diego 4, Calif.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Byron Wham, Willow.

### RHODE ISLAND
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Louise Olver, 106 Blackstone Blvd., Providence 6.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, 35 Friendly Rd., Cranston.

### SOUTH CAROLINA
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Henry Jackson Munson, 506 W. Main, Bennettsville.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Byron Wham, Willow.

### SOUTH DAKOTA
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- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Lawrence Timley, Canton.

### TENNESSEE
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Thomas Francis Hodges, 76 Clark Pl., Memphis.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. T. J. Bozman, Observatory Dr., Nashville.

### TEXAS
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, 3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Frank Garland Tray, 710 W. Washington Ave., Sherman.

### UTAH
- **State Regent**—Mrs. E. A. Hall, 532 Center St., Salt Lake City.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. W. H. Logan, 2667 Fowler Ave., Ogden.

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

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

### WASHINGTON
- **State Regent**—Mrs. Daniel Rot Swain, 1013 36th Ave., Seattle.
- **State Vice Regent**—Mrs. Claire R. Dobles, 3323 Federal Ave., Everett.

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