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*Issued Monthly By*

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* * *

MRS. LAFLAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

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The President General’s Message

That Reminds Me:

With the coming of February we must be mindful of our obligations to forward to our various State Chairmen by the close of the month our written statements of deeds accomplished, thereby forming the basis of the tabulation of reports in turn by the State Chairmen to the appropriate National Chairmen. Care must be exercised to see that reports to the Treasurer General, Historian General and Librarian General are included in this mass of material. The national summation depends for its accuracy and completeness upon performance of its duties by each individual Chapter. In the interest of a comprehensive picture of that which the Daughters have done when our next Congress convenes, I solicit with all my heart the genuine support of all Chapter Chairmen in the conscientious discharge of their work which falls in February. I know that to ask is to receive but likewise to remind is to avoid forgetting.

* * * * * * *

I would direct your attention in this year of our activities to the cardinal need for special emphasis upon every feature of our building program. There is no feature of this engagement which dares to be overlooked. A constant train of the reporting of pledges mailed and of payments received is an absolute necessity in a program which sees the participation of every Daughter and the accurate accounting of every sum.

* * * * * * *

The Society in every State should be familiar with the adopted program there of achieving the performance by that Society of its fair share of the burden. Every Daughter should understand that no gift is too small and none too large to have its proper place in the whole. Too, it should be stressed that in spite of the generosity of gifts of substantial size that are received upon occasion, the program cannot hope to succeed, as succeed it must, and as succeed it will, without the steady support coming from the pledging and payment of the regular contribution of a designated amount per day, per week or per month, over a two-year period.

* * * * * * *

Another practice which is being encouraged in different localities is that of collecting wherever possible and at the same time acceptable to the Daughter involved, payment of the entire two year proposed total by remittance in advance, since that enables the Society to pay in cash and entirely without interest as long as receipts make that practice available. It is encouraging that we can report that this has been largely done to date.

* * * * * * *

Keep constantly in mind throughout this program the slogan of our Society—“Every Member a Contributor.”

Estella A. O’Byrne

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

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The late V. Lansing Collins, in his fascinating little guidebook, "Princeton, Past and Present," wrote:

"Much of the Nation's history, and nearly all of the University's, from the shadowy days of Taimenend, legendary Delaware chief whose hunting lodge was nearby, down to the machine-driven present, could be told in terms of Nassau Street, the Princeton mile or so of the well-worn thoroughfare that runs through the borough. Back and forth along it was played the romance of colonial life, and tragedy and comedy have continued to use it for a stage."

Originally it was an Indian trail following the high ground through the wilderness. As early as 1697 we find it referred to as the "Great Road" from Trenton. Later, it was known as the "Post Road" or the "High Road," practically the only land link between the northern and southern colonies. By the middle of the 18th century it was the "King's Highway," and more recently it was part of the Lincoln Highway. Today the modern ribbon of concrete by-passes the town, and the broad avenue that runs through Princeton proper is now just plain Nassau Street, but a street so rich in historic lore, so rooted in tradition, that it must forever be listed among the famous highways and byways of America.

More than twenty Presidents of the United States have at one time or another set foot on Nassau Street. Practically every important character in early American history traveled its once mud-baked ruts—William Penn, Washington, Lafayette, Burr, Rochambeau, Hamilton, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Stockton, Mercer, Whitefield, Howe, Cornwallis, Madison, "Mad Anthony" Wayne, "Light Horse Harry" Lee, Molly Pitcher, Rachel Wilson, Benjamin Rush, to name just a few. Advancing armies and retreating armies also passed this way during the most critical days of the Revolution, and along this route of march General Washington perhaps gave the most outstanding demonstration of his inspired military genius.

Paul Revere is associated in the American mind with a certain midnight ride which he took from Charlestown to Lexington to warn the patriots of the approach of the Red Coats. But Paul Revere rode down Nassau Street, too. He came in December, 1773, to carry the news of the Boston Tea Party. He came again several times in 1774 and 1775 with important dispatches for Congress, passing on Nassau Street in Prince Town to change horses, to have his papers countersigned, and probably to fortify himself with a bit of refreshment at storied, old "Hudibras Inn" or at the equally famous "Sign of the College," known to later generations as "The Nass"—for the town's taverns were popular among the travelers of those days and few passed them by. Yes, through the years, the traffic on Nassau Street has in a very real sense told the story of America with all its changing fortunes, and likewise the story of the university which grew up by its side.

Princeton—or the College of New Jersey as it was officially known for the first 150 years—received its first charter in 1746. But the university might trace its history back another 20 years—and with some justification. For its beginnings were unquestionably linked with the "Log College," founded in 1726 at Neshaminy, Bucks County, Pa., by the pious William Tennent, Sr. Of course, this wasn't a college in the sense that we use the word today—George Whitefield described it merely as "a log house 20 feet long and as many broad"—but its purpose was to train young men for the Presbyterian ministry and many of its zealots later played their part in laying the foundations for the institution that was to settle on Nassau Street. In fact, a writer of 1761 spoke of "the original of the new-light Log-College that is now become a great building at Princeton, in New Jersey".

Once again we must refer to the "Great..."
Awakening”, the religious movement that kindled a blaze from Maine to Georgia and that was to contribute to the founding of so many of our colonial colleges. Evangelists roamed the country, preaching repentance, regeneration and the awful terror of “fire and brimstone.” But while this wave of religious fervor stirred the people to their innermost souls, it reached fanatical proportions at times and was guilty of many excesses. Consequently it created a bitter conflict within the Calvinistic churches, dividing them into two opposing schisms usually identified as the “Old Sides” and the “New Lights.” And the “New Lights” were in the ascendency due to the fact that their preachers, educated in small “academies” conducted by devout clergymen in their own parsonages, were beginning to outnumber the ministerial candidates, being more formally turned out by Harvard, Yale and the European universities. Conservative churchmen took a dim view of this trend, and Tennent’s school at Neshaminy became one of their logical targets.

In 1738, at a meeting of the Presbyterian synod of Philadelphia, the “Old Side” faction, still in the majority but somewhat apprehensive, attacked the Log College and its “inadequate training”, ruling that in the future every candidate for the ministry, unless he had studied at one of the New England colleges or European universities, would have to be examined by a committee of the synod. The “New Light” element in the newly-formed presbytery of New Brunswick, realizing that Log College men would receive little consideration at the hands of this committee, defied the synod and were promptly expelled.

We find four of these rebellious firebrands riding home after the meeting, over the atrocious Pennsylvania roads, across the ferry at Trenton, finally urging their tired horses through the hamlet of Prince Town up the highway that was to become Nassau Street. They were four devout pastors of four flourishing “New Light” churches—Jonathan Dickinson, of Elizabeth; Aaron Burr, of Newark; John Pierson, of Woodbridge; and Ebenezer Pemberton, of New York. And as they rode they dreamed of a new college which they would build some place in the Middle Colonies and where young men of the right experience might be trained for an enlightened ministry. Little did they realize at the time how fully these dreams of theirs would be fulfilled. For, as Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker in his book, “Princeton, 1746-1896,” points out: “...the college of their dreams would train tens of thousands of young men, who would not only carry out their design of preaching the Gospel in every part of the country, but would play a major role in the creation and development of an independent America.”

Dickinson, Burr, Pierson, Pemberton, together with three pious laymen—William Smith, jurist; Peter Van Brugh Livingston, merchant; William Peartree Smith, philanthropist—six Yale men and one Harvard man—these were the founders of Princeton. They first sought a royal charter from Governor Lewis Morris, of New Jersey, in March, 1745. But the governor was an Anglican and none too friendly toward dissenters, and the application was refused. A year later, however, after the sudden death of Morris, the plea was renewed to John Hamilton, the acting governor. He, too, was a member of the Church of England, but he was old and feeble and more or less dependent on a group of advisers who happened to be sympathetic toward the proposed college. As a result, he was persuaded to affix his signature to the document on October 22, 1746. Incidentally, this original charter was lost, and it was not until recent years that a transcript was discovered in the library of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London, where it had reposed apparently unnoticed for nearly two centuries.

In this year 1746 there were just three colleges in all the colonies—Harvard and Yale in New England, William and Mary in Virginia. For, while the University of Pennsylvania today claims 1740 as the date of its origin, the fact is that the Academy at Philadelphia did not actually begin instruction until 1751. The colleges in New York and Rhode Island were still on the planning boards, and the female seminary, which the Moravians had just opened at Bethlehem did not attain college status until Civil War days. Thus it was that the College of New Jersey was established to provide a seat of higher learning for young men in that then vast territory between Connecticut and Virginia, and
especially to train ministers to fill the pulpits of the growing Presbyterian Church.

In order to cement the ties with the "New Lights," the seven founders named five men from the Log College group to join them on the first board of trustees—Gilbert Tennent, William Tennent, Jr., Samuel Blair, Richard Treat and Samuel Finley. This board was increased from 12 to 23 members the following year when, because the legal status of the institution was under attack, the new governor, Jonathan Belcher, issued a second charter.

These trustees unanimously chose Jonathan Dickinson as the first president. He was one of the most distinguished theologians and writers of his day, and the first class of eight or ten young men gathered in his parsonage in Elizabeth in May, 1747. Thus it might be said that his dining room became the first Princeton "Commons," his spare bedrooms the first dormitory, his parlor the first lecture hall, and his modest collection of books the first library.

But the college's life at Elizabeth was to be all too brief, for four and a half months later Jonathan Dickinson died. His passing meant not only the loss of an eminent scholar and friend of the students, but in this case, since it was literally a one-man institution, it meant the loss of the faculty, the library, the entire physical plant of the school. Fortunately another noted divine, the Rev. Aaron Burr, took over the reins, and the students moved their belongings six miles to Newark. And here the first commencement was held in November, 1748, with Richard Stockton, later to be a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, as one of a class of six receiving the degree of bachelor of arts.

But the location of the college, first in Dickinson's, then in Burr's parsonage, was never intended to be more than a temporary arrangement, and the trustees soon began looking around for a permanent site. Both Elizabeth and Newark were eliminated as not being central enough and too near the proposed college at New York. In September, 1750, the board voted "that a proposal be made to the Towns of Brunswick and Prince Town to try what sum of money they can raise for Building of the College, by the next meeting, that the Trustees may be better able to judge in which of these places to fix the place of the College."

When the citizens of New Brunswick failed to meet the conditions—1000 pounds, ten acres of land and 200 acres of woodland for firewood—the trustees in September 1752 voted to accept the Princeton offer. For not only had the inhabitants of that village subscribed generously to the plan, but, in addition, one of their number, Nathaniel FitzRandolph, had given a "Deed for a certain tract of Land four hundred feet Front and thirty Poles depth, in lines at right angles with the broad street where it is proposed that the College shall be built." Today the ornate triple FitzRandolph Gateway marks the main Nassau Street entrance to the campus, now grown to more than 1100 acres, and behind a tablet in one of the arches of Holder Hall, erected on the site of the old FitzRandolph family burial ground, rest the few remaining bones of this early benefactor. The Latin inscription on this tablet, written by the late Dean Andrew Fleming West, reads: "He rests in our ground—and yet his own."

On this site along an historic highway in a little colonial hamlet, construction of the first building for the College of New Jersey was started in 1754. Governor Belcher, a warm friend and patron of the institution, declined to have his name given to the building—a fact for which Princeton men today are perhaps very thankful—and suggested Nassau Hall in honor of King William III, a member of the House of Nassau and "champion of British liberties." The building was formally occupied in 1756, with 70 students taking up residence.

Nassau Hall at the time was the largest and perhaps the most imposing edifice in all the colonies, containing recitation rooms, prayer hall, refectory, library and students' rooms. Within its hallowed walls lived and studied boys who in later life were to become prominent actors on the great American stage. Included among the very earliest were James Madison, fourth President of the United States; Aaron Burr, son of the college's second president who needs no introduction to students of history; William Paterson and Oliver Ellsworth, both Framers of the Constitution and justices of the Supreme Court; Henry Lee, hero father of Robert E. Lee and
author of the famous phrase spoken of Washington, “First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen”; Benjamin Rush, a Signer of the Declaration and famous physician; Philip Freneau, eminent poet and editor.

Today Nassau Hall is not merely the revered center of Princeton life; in the larger sense it is, and must always remain, an American shrine, for too much has happened within and without its walls for any true American ever to forget. Here in 1770 the students burned the letter of the New York merchants breaking the Non-Importation Agreement. Here in 1774 the undergraduates staged their own tea party, building a huge bonfire of the entire college supply of tea, and tossing in an effigy of Governor Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, with a canister of tea tied around his neck. Here on July 9, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was read amid volleys of muskets and wild rejoicing. Here in 1776 the first State Legislature of New Jersey met, approving the first State Constitution and inaugurating the first governor. Here that same year the British and Hessians arrived to occupy the building as barracks and hospital, the basement as a stable, and here on January 3, 1777, during the Battle of Princeton, Alexander Hamilton’s battery fired shots whose marks still remain beneath the ivy on Nassau Hall’s walls. The armies of Washington and Rochambeau marched through here in 1781 on their way to Yorktown, and here later in the year the surrender of Cornwallis was widely celebrated. Here the Continental Congress sat during the summer and autumn of 1783, and here the Congress tendered to George Washington the thanks of the nation for his services. Here that same year Peter van Berckel, of the Netherlands, was received as the first foreign minister accredited to the new nation. What a proud moment that must have been!

And so it has gone through the years—the celebration of the Fall of the Bastille in 1793, the arrival of Winfield Scott in 1814, the reception to the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824 upon his return to Princeton after a lapse of 49 years, the exercises in 1858 marking the laying of the Atlantic Cable and honoring Professor Joseph Henry who in 1836 had sent the first message over a wire from his office in Stanhope Hall to his home a few hundred feet across the campus, the solemn farewell given the Southern students in 1861, the thanksgiving services marking the Fall of Richmond in 1865, the funeral processions of the two Burrs, Davies, Edwards, Witherspoon, Stockton and other colonial immortals—countless events on down through two world wars. In and around this shrine and along the street in front of it have occurred historic exercises, receptions, mass meetings, commencements, snake dances, solemn processions, gay parades, wild riots. Across this colorful stage colonial life passed in review; here was reflected every fluctuation in the temper of the American people. No one can walk down Nassau Street today, and across the elm-lined lawn and up the steps of Nassau Hall without feeling extremely humble. Somehow one senses here the presence of great men and great events, and one instinctively speaks in a hushed voice and must resist the temptation to walk on tip-toe. This is dedicated ground.

But to return to those early days at Princeton. There were serious problems for the young institution from the very start, administrative problems, tutorial problems, financial problems, problems of discipline—the same problems that confronted and plagued all our colonial colleges. Accentuating all these troubles was the fact that during this second decade of the college’s existence it lost four presidents through death. Four times the trustees had carefully deliberated and finally selected the man whom they considered the ablest for the post, and four times they had followed his body to the cemetery on Wiggins Street, a graveyard which, because of the many distinguished personages buried there, has been called—a bit extravagantly—the Westminster of America.

Burr died on September 24, 1757, worn out by his many cares and the long travels he had to make to seek money for the college’s current expenses. In this connection it is interesting to note that the college officials, although they punished the students for playing cards or dice, saw no harm in holding lotteries for the benefit of the college. Jonathan Edwards, Burr’s father-in-law, succeeded to the post and died within six months, following a smallpox inoculation—this, of course, was be-
fore the day of vaccination. Samuel Davies, the next president, was tubercular and succumbed in 1761. And Samuel Finley held the office only five years, passing away in 1766 in Philadelphia where he had gone for medical treatment.

This marked the end of the college's formative period. Despite the many problems that had beset it, despite the new faces that Fate was constantly forcing into the President's House, the college had flourished. There were now 120 undergraduates, and many of the alumni had already made a name for themselves in civil and clerical life. In fact, Nassau Hall—that was the name frequently applied to the college in those days—was generally considered the religious and educational capital of Presbyterian America. The founding fathers—Dickinson, Burr, Edwards, the Tennents, Davies, Finley—had labored long and well. In speaking of them, Wertenbaker writes:

"We find them surrounded by their students, giving unsparingly of their time and energy, acting the father and friend as well as the teacher, winning their deep affection, stimulating their minds, molding their characters. Nassau Hall, with its fine proportions, its sturdiness and beauty, is a reflection of their vision, resolution, and devotion."

But Finley’s death in 1766 precipitated a crisis in the affairs of the college. The "Old Sides" still hoped to gain the upper hand, and they now brought pressure to bear on the trustees to elect as the new president Dr. Francis Alison, professor at the University of Pennsylvania and one of the original opponents of the Log College. They even sent a committee from Philadelphia to support Alison’s candidacy, but the trustees retired behind closed doors without giving them a hearing. When they emerged, the chairman stunned those present by announcing that the new president was Dr. John Witherspoon. It was a master stroke. For the trustees, realizing that there was probably no man in America who could now bring the two factions together, had cast their eyes overseas and had selected a man who was above this petty feuding—Scotland’s greatest scholar, author, preacher and church leader.

Neither Witherspoon nor his wife would have been tempted by the promised financial inducements, but the trustees sent Richard Stockton abroad to appeal to them through “a prospect of rescuing religion and education in America from grave dangers.” It took a second mission to win their acceptance, and finally on August 7, 1768, the Witherspoons with their five children arrived in Philadelphia and proceeded to Princeton. Wertenbaker describes their coming:

"At the old province line, about a mile from the village, they found Vice-President William Tennent and the three tutors, with the entire student body waiting to greet them and escort them to their temporary quarters at Morven, the residence of Richard Stockton. That night Nassau Hall celebrated their arrival with a tallow dip in every window."

The trustees had chosen wisely. Even the "Old Sides" welcomed him warmly, and this noted Scotch divine was soon regarded as the new leader of the church. At Nassau Hall, he raised scholarship standards, increased the endowment, and installed a businesslike administration. His kindliness and homespun humor endeared him to the student body, and his deep Scotch brogue became a familiar sound on the campus.

As resentment against England mounted and as the day of revolution approached, many persons thought Witherspoon might find his ties across the ocean too strong to break. But their fears were groundless. From the moment he had set foot on American soil at Philadelphia, John Witherspoon was every inch an American. He liked this land of freedom and opportunity and enthusiasm. He loved its people and admired their ideals. When prior to the outbreak of hostilities the students demonstrated and rioted and lit their bonfires, he made no effort to restrain them. On the contrary, it is thought that he fully enjoyed these open manifestations of the growing spirit of independence, smiling broadly as he peeped at them from behind the curtains of the President’s House. Nor was he to play merely a passive part in this struggle. He presided over the Somerset County Committee of Correspondence, was a member of the New Jersey constitutional convention, had a hand in the imprisonment of Governor William Franklin, was among the first to plead for a Declaration of Independence, and later was a Signer of that document, the only clergyman to do so.
During these stirring days, his adopted country came first, his beloved college second. John Witherspoon was not only one of Princeton's greatest presidents, but one of America's greatest patriots.

On November 29, 1776, Witherspoon summoned the students to the prayer hall, announced that the British were approaching, and bade them farewell until happier days. Nassau Hall was immediately evacuated, the Witherspoons themselves setting out for Pennsylvania with a wagon and an old sorrel mare. The British arrived on December 7, and then began the "twenty days tyranny." The soldiers went through the village pillaging and plundering. In Nassau Hall only the valuable scientific apparatus, including the famous orrery made by David Rittenhouse, escaped damage.

Before daybreak on January 3, 1777, these proud, if unruly, troops marched off toward Trenton, leaving only a small garrison behind. A few hours later a few came back, in panic. They had been surprised by Washington just outside the village, and had been disastrously defeated in the crucial Battle of Princeton. Some fled north toward New Brunswick. Others prepared for a last stand in Nassau Hall. But a cannonball passed through a window of the prayer hall and destroyed the portrait of George II. The British apparently took this as an ill omen and immediately raised the white flag. The frame of that portrait of His Late Majesty has been preserved, and today in that same hall—now the faculty room—it holds a picture of George Washington, ordered by the trustees and painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1783.

"Princeton is indeed a deserted village," wrote Benjamin Rush upon his return. "You would think it had been desolated with the plague and an earthquake . . . the college and church are heaps of ruins, all the inhabitants have been plundered."

But the end was not yet. For a body of Continental troops now moved into Nassau Hall and destroyed what the British had overlooked. Even the priceless orrery was now so badly damaged that it could never be entirely repaired. Benches and doors were used for firewood, the floors were ripped up, the walls were stripped of plaster, the organ was ruined. It was to be 14 long years before the building could be fully restored. Nassau Hall was also seriously damaged by fire in 1802 and again in 1855, but each time the walls remained, so that only the interior was somewhat altered in the rebuilding operations.

A few undergraduates returned in the summer of 1777, but until 1782 President Witherspoon, as a member of Congress, had to spend much of his time in Philadelphia, and instruction at best was haphazard. He did render a bill for war damage to college property, and Congress finally granted payments totaling $19,357 Continental currency. But by the time this money was received it had so depreciated that it wasn't worth five cents on the dollar, and living in Nassau Hall was to be an austere experience for many years.

With Witherspoon in Congress and with the college at a low ebb in its fortunes—there were only ten undergraduates in 1779—it was necessary to find someone who could give his undivided time to the institution. The man selected was Samuel Stanhope Smith, Witherspoon's son-in-law and founder of Hampden-Sydney College.

Under Smith's guidance the enrollment jumped to 18 in 1780, to 40 in 1782, 68 in 1784, and to 90 in 1786. And when Congress, fleeing from a body of mutinous soldiers, took up their deliberations in Nassau Hall, the quiet college community suddenly became a scene of bustling activity. As Ashbel Green wrote, "From a little obscure village we have become the capital of America," with "the passing and rattling of wagons, coaches and chairs, the crying about of pineapples, oranges, lemons and every luxurious article." And according to Wertenbaker, it is probable that no graduating class in any American college ever received their degrees before so distinguished a gathering as did that class of 1783—Washington, the French minister (the Marquis de la Luzerne), seven Signers of the Declaration, nine signers of the Articles of Confederation, eleven future signers of the Constitution, and many members of Congress.

On November 15, 1794, Dr. Witherspoon, now totally blind, died peacefully at his nearby farm, Tusculum. He had served the college well, and under his inspiring leadership alumni of the institution had gone out into the world to carry its fame far and wide. As proof of this—if proof
is needed—more than 16 per cent of the membership of the Constitutional Convention had received their education at this little school of fewer than 800 graduates.

Eventful years have followed. There was the growing distrust in the college by the church, which resulted in the founding of the separate Princeton Theological Seminary. There was the riot tradition which sprang up in the early days of the 19th century, resulting in mass expulsions and unfavorable publicity, and this was finally to be solved by giving the students a large measure of self-government and by institution of the honor system in examinations. There were the trying days of the Civil War when the departure of the Southern students left the college in a seriously weakened condition. There were the growing pains experienced under the administrations of James McCosh and Francis Landey Patton, with the result that in 1896 the College of New Jersey became Princeton University. And there was the period of physical expansion and intellectual growth, launched at the turn of the century and continuing today under the presidency of Harold Willis Dodds, which has resulted in the widely acclaimed preceptorial system, the Graduate College, the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, the creation of many new departments and fields of research, and a vast building program.

Today the founding fathers would probably find it difficult to recognize in the modern university the little college which they established in colonial Prince Town. The huge crowds thronging Palmer Stadium on a football Saturday or lining picturesque Lake Carnegie for a crew race, the frenzied cheering in the Hobey Baker Memorial Rink or the new Dillon Gymnasium—these things would leave them stunned. And their eyes would undoubtedly pop could they glimpse the beautiful Princeton Chapel, the new Firestone Library, the well-equipped laboratories and the imposing Gothic dormitories. Even busy Nassau Street today would not bring back the old memories.

But they would recognize Nassau Hall still standing there among the elms, and they would understand, if not recognize, some of the old traditions which have survived in a slightly altered form to this day. Such things as the nightly curfew ringing from the belfry of Old North, the clapper stealing which is a yearly freshman prank, the undergraduate rallies and parades, and the huge campus bonfires built around the Cannon when the students toss in an effigy of Eli Yale or Johnny Harvard instead of Governor Hutchinson. And they would certainly understand why the seniors like to gather on the steps of Nassau Hall on warm spring evenings and sing the old songs, some of them for the last time. Here they sing—and dream—of “Going Back To Nassau Hall,” and people come from miles around to hear them. But there is no applause. Applause would be distinctly out of place here, disrespectful, almost irreverent. And the last strains of “Old Nassau” fall, as they should, on the deathlessly still night air, and there are few eyes which are not moist. And the colonial fathers who built Nassau Hall would understand that, too.

(The writer wishes to give proper credit to Thomas Jefferson Wertenbaker’s “Princeton, 1746-1896” and V. Lansing Collins’ “Princeton, Past and Present” for many of the historical facts contained in this article.)

“Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.”

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Abraham Lincoln's Education

BY MRS. J. A. THOMPSON

Historian Samuel Sorrell Chapter, Houston, Texas

WITH less than a year of formal schooling, Abraham Lincoln became one of the most effectively educated men of all time. Largely by his own efforts, and using the meager means at hand, his keen intellect was developed to the extent that he is placed among the world's great philosophers. His ability to think, and to express his thoughts impressively in speech and writing, are evidences of his skill in learning. His state papers and official acts as legislator and president, reveal that he was thoroughly educated in law and jurisprudence. Without benefit of a staff of ghost writers, he wrote the immortal words of the Gettysburg address; with his own hand, he penned many sublime thoughts with practical applications. His trained mind and kind heart are shown in his friendly and diplomatic answer to the King of Siam refusing the gift of a herd of elephants.

A much-loved American saga is the story of young Abe, walking twelve miles to borrow a book from a neighbor, spending his evenings in reading by the light of pine knots burning in the fireplace. The family was very poor, with more than the usual privations of pioneer households, but they had a Bible and a copy of Pilgrim's Progress, which were read to the children, and re-read by them as they grew older. Other books borrowed from teachers and visiting circuit riders were Weems' Life of Washington, Aesop's Fables, and Robinson Crusoe which constituted Lincoln's main source of inspiration and information during his youth. As his opportunities expanded, he made use of every means of acquiring knowledge and developing skill in speaking and writing.

Though Lincoln learned the hard way, without advantages of school and college training, he had high ideals for the organization of educational systems. In an address, while candidate for Illinois legislature, he explained his views on the subject of education. One paragraph is especially significant: "Upon the subject of education, not presuming to dictate any plan or system respecting it, I can say that I view it as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in. That every man may receive at least a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries, by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance." These objectives of education have been stressed and re-stated in many forms since Lincoln wrote these words at the beginning of his political career; "the ability to read history" and "to appreciate the value of our free institutions". Recent world history and current events reveal the need for renewed emphasis on the aim and purpose of education in the United States, and call for zeal and wisdom in devising methods of teaching these principles. Most of our school agencies are alert to the urgency of the subject, and patriotic organizations are co-operating.

One element of Lincoln's education remains a constant factor throughout all the years: All education is largely the result of self-effort, self-determination in choice of time-investment, self-denial and self-control in selection and completion of courses in our abundantly rich curricula, with the thousands of distractions, innocent or harmful, that beset the path of modern youth. There are as great opportunities to develop strong character and forceful personality in our well-equipped schools, laboratories, and libraries, as in the days of pioneer poverty. The best means that can be provided by parents and schools depend for their value on the use made of them by each individual, and his power to use his mind in sane, constructive thinking. "You can lead a boy to college, but you can't make him think."
The Great Woman Emancipator

BY MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD

THIS MONTH we observe the birthdays of two Emancipators: — Washington who freed this country and Lincoln who freed the slaves. Women—especially members of the Daughters of the American Revolution—should call attention to a woman born in February, who might be called the Third Emancipator. Susan B. Anthony, born February 15, 1820 at Adams, Massachusetts, freed women and at the same time freed men from their backward ideas about the opposite sex.

Stirred by the injustices to women and their lack of rights, Miss Anthony devoted her life to working for their liberation and advancement. Her secretary said:—"The life of Susan B. Anthony is an amazing story of nearly sixty years of devotion, singleness of purpose and unbelievable persistence for the enfranchisement of women. She was organizer and director of countless activities, attended hearings, and conducted campaigns, of which she was ever the driving force. She issued the call to conventions and guided and directed their activities. She worked in every capacity. The Cause suffered defeat after defeat and yet she never lost sight of the main objective—an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising women. Through hatred, persecution and bitter disappointment she struggled on, finally to be accorded recognition, admiration, honor and affection, even by those who opposed her cause."

For thirty-seven years from 1869 to her death in 1906, Miss Anthony went personally to Congress with her bill for a Federal Amendment to the Constitution which would allow women the vote. It was not until fourteen years after her death that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeded Miss Anthony as leader, was able to put across the 19th Amendment, on August 26, 1920, allowing women the right of franchise. Because of her lifelong devotion to "Votes for Women" the amendment was called the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

At her funeral in March, 1906, Mrs. Catt said:—"This woman for a large part of half a century was the chief inspiration, counselor and guide of our movement. There were great women associated with her from time to time, women of wonderful intellect, of superb power, of grand character, yet she was clearly the greatest of them all, the greatest woman of our century, perhaps the greatest of all time. We shall never see her like again."

For forty years—from 1866 to 1906—Miss Anthony lived in Rochester, N. Y., in a brick house at 17 Madison Street, at first with her mother and sister Mary and then after the passing of the mother, with her devoted sister. In order that this place might become a national memorial to a great leader, The Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc. was formed in 1945. Through voluntary contributions the corporation was able to buy the house on December 31, 1945. It has been restored as nearly as possible to what it was in Miss Anthony's day. Some of the furniture has been returned—an old-time rocker, the mahogany rocker of the mother, desk chair and Morris chair; bedroom sets of the sisters, pictures, books, and bric-a-brac.

The "best bedroom" is now a museum. Here on the walls may be seen the valuable collection which Mrs. Catt had of the framed photos of those who believed in rights for women, from the early days of Margaret Brent in 1635, who was the first woman in America to ask for the vote. Then comes Anne Hutchinson in 1640 in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who was the "first woman in America to demand the right of individual judgment upon religious questions." Abigail Adams hangs near these two—the wife of one President and the mother of another—who wrote to John Adams in Philadelphia to consider the rights "of the ladies" when drawing up the Constitution. Glass cases contain much valuable Anthoniana—gavel, flag, Bible, etc. At one side of the room is the large mahogany desk on which Mrs. Catt drafted all her strategic plans for putting through the amendment. In an alcove which is like a shrine is the lovely marble bust of Miss Anthony which the Metropolitan Museum of New York City loaned.

The Daughters of the American Revolution would be interested especially in Miss.
Anthony's study because on one of the walls hangs the photostat copy of her lineage papers which came from Irondequoit Chapter of which she was a life member. The original papers were made out in her own clear handwriting and give the record of her maternal grandfather, Daniel Read who served with honor throughout the American Revolution even to the surrender at Yorktown. He attended church at Cheshire, Massachusetts right after the beginning of the American Revolution, April 19, 1775, at Concord, Massachusetts. The minister preached an impassioned sermon and then asked those who would volunteer to arise. Young Daniel Read was the first to step into the aisle. His father, Joshua Read, also served and another grandfather, Jonathan Richardson.

On August 26, 1936, the Postmaster General issued a commemorative three-cent stamp, using a copy of the bust of Miss Anthony by Adelaide Johnson. There is also a piece of sculpture in the rotunda of our nation's capitol which has the three figures of the Great Triumvirate:—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lucretia Mott and Miss Susan B. Anthony.

The women of this country should keep green the memory of Miss Anthony and her associates in "the mightiest woman's crusade the world has ever known, led by as great generals as ever headed armies and finished fights for victory." The message for women today may be found in her own words:—"Woman must now assume her God-given responsibilities and make herself what she was clearly designed to be—the educator of the race."

They came with no falsehoods to defend—no empire to establish or feudal castes to enslave and subdue.

They sought to place no crown upon the head of any man for on the Mayflower all were kings in the soul's divine rights.

Their hands that served were answers to the lips that prayed. Their faith in God and the soul's divine rights were their morning and evening stars.

They sowed seeds of faith in New England soil that became the mother of art, inspiration to poet, patriot and philosopher. Their thrift and industry brought to life the inventive genius of their posterity who, given complete freedom under the Republic's wise laws, gave comforts of ancient kings to the common man, made earth a heaven under the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Today our founding fathers sleep in tongueless dust—some in unmarked graves and they live only in the hearts and minds of we who cherish their memory, their glorious deeds and service.

They broke every link in the chain that bound them to their homes beyond the sea. They gave their last ounce of devotion to the New World—they gave their all in life and in death their prayers that we of this changing epoch might keep alive in our hearts the Faith of our Fathers.

Long live the divine courage of that gallant group that carved 1620 on the Tablets of Infinity.

From THE AMERICAN WAY.
What Vintage Is Your Knowledge of American History?

RUTH CRAGO OVENSINHE

HAVE you ever had an acquaintance say in a joking way, "Don't tell me you are a D.A.R.? Why on earth do you waste your time that way?" You probably gasp and then blurt out, "Certainly, I'm a D.A.R. We do lots of good work. We support some southern mountain schools, we mark historic spots, we print and give out citizenship manuals, and we—we . . . !"

Is it hard for you to tell people why you are a member? I sometimes think that if all 161,813 of our members suddenly decided to really inform themselves on all of the D.A.R. work and really help in the fight for sound American ideals, we could be a much, much greater steadying force in this hectic challenging period of our country's growth.

We aren't Daughters of the American Revolution just to revere our ancestors, just to think of the past, and build monuments to the past. We are dedicated to a much larger task; to "cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all of the blessings of liberty."

You can hunt up your "What the Daughters Do" pamphlet and you can look over that splendid "Activities" booklet. You can participate in the D.A.R. work as much as your interest and abilities permit. But, there is something even bigger you can do in your own home and community! Buy yourself some good new American History books, and read them! We feel that our generation was lucky in having studied so much American History in childhood. But how many of us have studied it with an adult mind and understanding? Do we understand the development and interpretation of our Constitution since its signing in 1789? Do we know the growing pains through which our country has passed since our forefathers came to this new land seeking a better life?

Can you remember as a child being requested to read the Classics or Shakespearean plays? You probably enjoyed their wonderful plots, you thought you knew all about them and you even memorized many passages. But have you read those Classics or those Shakespearean plays since you have acquired, by living, more experience? You never dreamed as a child what depths of wisdom lay in each word, what great human forces were portrayed.

Don't you see, if you apply that experience to your knowledge of American History, where you stand? You may have a good memory and you may remember the characters and the battles. But have you studied your history with an adult mind? Our Constitution was a document blended by the wisdom of many men, with many differences of opinion. It was interpreted, and is still being interpreted into our every day living by men of great minds. The Jeffersonian ideals were not the Hamiltonian ideals. The Whisky Rebellion wasn't just a rebellion against the money tax, nor was the Civil War fought just to free the slaves. At twelve years of age or even sixteen or eighteen, you were hardly able to grasp all of the economic and social background of our history; and even so, new interpretations are constantly being added to our history by historians.

So, to be a real working Daughter, know whereof you speak and do speak to everyone you meet. All people do not have the background of knowledge that you have had, by which to judge the present government policies. We are surrounded on every side by doubters, by people who see only one side of a question. Your mission is to inform yourself about the past and the present; then help others to "see through" propaganda and queer "isms". If you and 161,812 other Daughters had the courage of your convictions, the knowledge of the true American ideals, wouldn't you in daily contacts impress some of that good on a great majority of our approximately 150,000,000 people?
Especially you must talk with our younger generation whom you continually say are not studying enough American History in the schools. And, by the way, do you actually know what the children are studying in your home town schools? The great motive supporting all of our D.A.R. work is the promotion of American ideals. Help with this work all you can. Inform yourself first about the past and closely follow all government activities today. Know both sides of the question, then you will know why you are a D.A.R. and, by all means, TALK about it!

NOTE: Mrs. Ovenshine is regent of William Dawes Chapter, Rockville Centre, N. Y.

* * *

**Moss Rose Sugar Bowl**

What story have you to tell me,
Sweet old moss rose sugar bowl,
With handles fashioned of a heart divided?
Who was this romantic soul?

How come your glaze is grayed and crackled
But your lid is lily white?
Was it hidden in the corner cupboard,
So it never saw the bright sunlight?

Did you have a precious sugar shell
Made by the great Revere;
Or was it of purest pewter,
The style of yesteryear?

Was the sugar that you held in store
Quite often tinged with brown?
Did little boys take your colored lumps,
And you saw a mother’s puzzled frown?

Did you often give your sweetness
To sprinkle buttered bread;
Or did they favor cornpone
Or buckwheat cakes instead?

Did a silver bowl ever come to take your place,
And then you were hidden out of sight,
Not quite good enough for company
Because you couldn’t shine that bright?

Or did you become a treasure chest?
Did a miser ever squeeze you tight
And count his coppery coins
By a dim, hand-dipped candle’s light?

Did ever troubled times o’ertake you,
So a teaspoon was a goodly measure?
Where did the antique man find you?
Never mind, you are my sweetest treasure.

**May Tooker Van Camp,**

*Member of Chinkchewunska Chapter, Franklin, New Jersey.*
EARLY on Thursday morning, October 21, the lobby of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington was filled with luggage indicative of activity unusual for even that famous hotel in the world's most important capital. After 78 Daughters of the American Revolution had had their last hurried sip of breakfast coffee, they congregated to leave by motorcade for a tour of six Approved Schools in the mountains of the Southern states.

To be visited in the ensuing nine days were Blue Ridge School in Virginia; Crossnore, Inc., in North Carolina; Tamassee D.A.R. School in South Carolina; the Berry Schools in Georgia; Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School in Alabama, and Maryville College in Tennessee.

The group was headed by Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, and Miss Edla Stannard Gibson, National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee. All details of the Tour were thoroughly planned and ably executed by Mrs. John Bayley O'Brien, National Chairman of the Transportation Committee.

Ten National Officers, two Honorary Presidents General, eleven Vice Presidents General, one Honorary Vice President General, twenty-three State Regents, eleven National Chairmen and other Daughters comprised the party. It traveled in two chartered busses, augmented by at least five private automobiles.

As the Pilgrims headed westward into Virginia, one veteran Daughter commented: "World travelers, many of them, but today they are as eager as children." "More like schoolgirl enthusiasm," remarked another.

But wasn't this to be the apogee of all our Autumn activities and one of the highlights of the administration of Mrs. O'Byrne? So the trek began, and with Washington soon far behind us, we were enjoying the beauties of the Virginia countryside, the horse-and-hound environs of Warrenton, the low lichenised walls draped intermittently with the scarlet of the Virginia creeper and the vines and purple fruit of the wild grape.

Snow recently fallen crisped the air as we reached the Skyline Drive. It accented the brilliant and bewitching colors of the hardwood and the dark rich greens of the broadleaf and the conifers.

Near noon of the first day we arrived at Swift Run Gap. The Pilgrimage was met by Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Vice President General; Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. William J. Phillips, State Chairman of Approved Schools, and Mrs. Frederick T. Morse, State Chairman of Transportation, all of whom had come up from Charlottesville. They escorted us down the mountain to the Blue Ridge School at St. George, which is in Greene County 23 miles north of Charlottesville and is snuggled against the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

We were next greeted by the Headmaster, the Rev. Dewey Campbell Loving, and his staff. The school was founded in 1910. Ninety per cent of its students come from so-called "broken homes,"—homes disrupted by illness, death, or marital separation. There are about 100 boarding students and a limited number of day pupils. The school takes boys and girls from grades one through six, and girls only on through high school.

Blue Ridge School is administered by the Protestant Episcopal Church and is operated for children of any religious background or none.

At a pre-luncheon meeting in the school auditorium, the pupils had the pleasure of hearing Mrs. O'Byrne and Miss Gibson bring greetings. Members of the school staff and distinguished guests were introduced at the luncheon. Mrs. O'Byrne expressed the gratitude of the Tour participants for the school's hospitalities, and
extended her best wishes for the further success of the Blue Ridge School.

The guests visited the lovely school Chapel built of fieldstone, the New Rectory, Mayo Hall, the Infirmary, and other places of interest on the grounds. The school property includes 500 acres of farm, orchard and timberland, and it produces its own milk, meat, fruits and vegetables.

The time for departure, which came all too soon, found us with an impression that Blue Ridge School has been rightly named “An Open Door of Opportunity.” For here is a school busily and unostentatiously engaged in training deserving American youth in body, in mind, and in spirit.

Soon we were again on the road, enjoying the fields and forests of the Blue Ridge Highlands en route to Roanoke. At that southwestern Virginia city, through which thousands of the migrants to the South and the West passed in pioneer days, Mrs. Everett L. Repass, State Regent of Virginia, met the guests at the Hotel Roanoke.

Mrs. O’Byrne and her entourage were the guests of the Virginia D.A.R. at a delightful dinner. It was arranged by Mrs. J. B. Preston, General Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Robert Cochrane. Mrs. Repass introduced the President General and other distinguished visitors.

A musical program was presented by Mrs. Cochrane, a talented vocalist, accompanied by Miss Virginia Schaffer at the piano.

Each guest received a “Virginia Lucky Stone.” They are little crosses of stone, chiseled by Nature and, according to legend, affording protection en masse against witchcraft, sickness, accidents and other mishaps.

After an early breakfast next morning, we headed on southward toward North Carolina. Nineteen miles below Roanoke found us “follerin’ the ridge road,”—the famous Blue Ridge Parkway,—through a paradise of red and gold. The little mountain farms slipped by us. There were strips of corn and cabbage patches, bounded by split rail fences.

At the state line we were welcomed by rangers of the United States National Park Service and members of the Rendezvous Mountain Chapter of Wilkesboro, N. C. They escorted us to Blowing Rock, where a delightful luncheon was served at the Watauga Inn under the direction of the Rendezvous Mountain Chapter, of which Mrs. A. Gordon Finley is regent. On the way the rangers showed points of interest to the travelers in this amazingly beautiful land of forested mountains and deep valleys, patterned with humble farms. At intervals, the pine forests seemed as empty of human life as on the day of man’s creation. Places of great beauty long to be remembered were Fox Hunters Paradise Overlook and Elk Mountain Overlook near Deep Gap. This region contains the highest mountain east of the Mississippi.

Miss Gertrude Carraway, State Regent, gave greetings and introduced the guests and distinguished North Carolina Daughters at the Watauga Inn luncheon. Nylon hose were given the guests by Mrs. Paul H. Efird, of Charlotte, through her Mecklenburg Chapter, which is the Mother Chapter of the North Carolina D.A.R.

Throughout the remainder of our stay in the Old North State we were the guests of the N.C.D.A.R. After leaving Watauga, we were escorted on the remainder of our Pilgrimage through the South by the highway patrolmen of the various states. We proceeded to Crossnore School for the dedication of the new Administration Building and the Junior D.A.R. Music Building. These exercises were held in the new David A. Allen Memorial Gymnasium. A hesitant little shower fell as we arrived, but our spirits were not dampened.

Miss Carraway presided at the dedication exercises.

A welcome to North Carolina, written by Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, Past Vice President General and fourth oldest N.C.D.A.R. member in active service, was read in her absence by Mrs. J. F. Hayden. Welcome to Crossnore was extended by Dr. Emma S. Fink, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Sloop and regent of the Crossnore Chapter. Response was by Miss Katharine Matthies, Third Vice President General and Former National Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee.

The Junior D. A. R. Music Building was presented by Mrs. E. A. Branch, former State D.A.R. Treasurer, and was accepted by Mrs. John S. Welborn, Crossnore School Trustee. The dedication prayer was offered by Mrs. Joel G. Layton, State D.A.R. Chaplain.

Mrs. Edward Bower, State Chairman of
the Approved Schools Committee, introduced Miss Gibson, the National Chairman, who made the dedication address. Mrs. O'Byrne then presented prizes to the six chapters winning the advertising awards for the special Crossnore booklet which Miss Carraway had arranged and edited for the occasion. These Chapters were Richard Dobbs Spaight of New Bern, John Hoyle of Hickory, Mecklenburg of Charlotte, Craighead-Dunlap of Wadesboro, Thomas Wade of Wadesboro, and Gen. Henry William Harrington of Rockingham.

Instead of presenting orchids to the four chief speakers, the State Society gave to Mrs. O'Byrne a check for $40 to buy four building stones in the new D.A.R. building at Washington—in honor respectively of Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Talmadge and Miss Gibson.

The Administration building was presented by Mrs. James E. Lambeth, State D.A.R. Treasurer. It was accepted on behalf of the D.A.R. by Mrs. John A. Kellenberger, State Historian, and on behalf of Crossnore, Incorporated, by Dr. E. H. Sloop, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

A check for $1,500.00, including $500 from the State Society and $1,000 from the Mecklenburg Chapter as a 50th Anniversary gift, was presented to Dr. Mary Martin Sloop as the first gift towards a badly needed boys' dormitory. Mrs. Sloop spoke briefly.

The dedication prayer was by Mrs. William H. Belk, Past Vice President General and Past Chaplain General. Mrs. Joseph Simpson Silversteen, Past Vice President General, introduced Mrs. O'Byrne, who gave an interesting and inspiring address on the subject of "Responsibilities."

"We should do all we can for the improvement and the advancement of the free America for which the soldiers of the American Revolution fought such a long and bloody war," said Mrs. O'Byrne. "We eagerly dedicate our lives to the various endeavors and projects which from time to time become a part of our program. We honor the pioneers of early yesteryear by calling to our attention the accumulated responsibilities of so many groups in support of the ideas and ideals, the dreams and the visions of the birth of Crossnore. May God forbid that any member of any of those groups be remiss in the payment of the individual debt he owes, and if this be true, it follows as surely as the night follows the day that great as has been the past of Crossnore, greater still will inevitably be the Crossnore of the future."

The tables in the Crossnore dining room where 225 were served were decorated with an autumn motif by Col. Ninian Beall Chapter of Lenoir. Assisting were John Hoyle Chapter of Hickory, Mary Slocumb Chapter of Mooresville and Fort Dobbs Chapter of Statesville. Crossnore towels were given to each visitor by Mrs. Belk through the Mecklenburg Chapter.

Crossnore students then gave a program of ballad singing and folk dancing in the Gymnasium. The technicolor movie, "Meet North Carolina," was shown. The Pilgrims were entertained overnight at resort hotels in Linville. The Jonathan Hunt Chapter of Elkin placed hand-painted welcome cards and large red mountain apples in each room.

Following breakfast, the children stood on the rise of ground outside the dining hall and sang, "God Be With You 'Til We Meet Again." Every visitor to Crossnore was impressed by the industrious spirit of this school which, it has been said, was built "on old clothes and good will."

We were soon well on our way again. The Pilgrims arrived at flag-bedecked Marion almost before the town's dignitaries were on hand to extend greetings. One of the men on the welcoming committee alluded: "It's the first time women were ever ahead of time." Anyway, the greeting was most hearty from Mrs. W. W. Neal, regent, and the members of Martha Pettigrew Chapter, as well as from representatives of civic clubs and town officials.

Driving on toward Hendersonville, we skirted placid Lake Lure, with the autumn tapestry of its shores brightly mirrored, and stopped briefly at Chimney Rock to make sundry purchases. Members of one of the automobile parties climbed to the flagpole on top of the rock. Arriving at the resort city of Hendersonville, we were escorted by the chief of police to picturesque Echo Inn, atop Jump Off Mountain. We were overlooking the entire community and had panoramic views of the distant mountains.

A feature of the luncheon at Hendersonville was a radio broadcast over Station WHKP which was participated in by Mrs. O'Byrne, Miss Carraway and other digni-
taries. Small silver dogwood pins were given to the guests by the North Carolina D.A.R. and Joseph McDowell Chapter.

In the late afternoon we stopped for tea in Brevard, just north of the border of the two Carolinas, at the lovely house of Mrs. Silversteen. Memories of our visit to this gracious home will remain with us always.

At Brevard a telephone call from Chimney Rock was awaiting Mrs. Daniel Roy Swem, State Regent of Washington. She had left her wallet there, and a citizen had taken the trouble to trace the course of the Tour and notify her of her loss. But so complete had been the Tarheel hospitality that she had not needed it at once, and so had not missed it. And such was the Tarheel honesty that she regained her wallet later, with its contents intact.

Reluctantly leaving Brevard, we hurried on toward Tamassee. The sun had set behind the mountains and the stars came out to shine with un-faltering brilliance high above the window lamps of the foothill cottages. Ablaze also were the star-shaped lanterns at the Grace C. Marshall Memorial Gates and those of the Tamassee grounds.

The student body was gathered near the entrance to welcome us. The school's tractors, trucks and wagons were assembled and decorated with streamers. Boys and girls were everywhere. The place rang with their happy cheers as we passed them. Then we saw down the drive the festive lights of Ohio-Hobart Hall, All States and other buildings.

Soon we were adjusted in our lodgings and directed to Ohio-Hobart Hall for dinner. We were greeted with warmth and kindness at every turn. Each boy and girl eagerly gave us loving consideration and attention, even carrying our luggage and acting as guides. They showed steadfast trust in us as Daughters of the American Revolution, and faith in our continued willingness to help them. This Tamassee spirit is a tribute to Ralph H. Cain, the Superintendent, who inspires and directs these young people with goodness, love and intelligence.

Tamassee was founded by the South Carolina D.A.R. in 1919 to offer assistance to needy mountain children who otherwise might not have educational opportunities. It provides boarding school facilities for more than half of its enrollment of approximately 400. The site of the school's original 110 acres, now expanded to 720 acres, is part of the original grant to Gen. Andrew Pickens for his Revolutionary services. Tamassee now includes 27 buildings, with ground broken for the Chapel and the Auditorium-Gymnasium. Every state has had a part in the school's steady development.

Girls learn home-making at Tamassee, practicing domestic arts as they share with the boys the work of running the school. The boys care for the live stock and grow vegetables and fruit.

At the dinner we were welcomed by Mrs. Henry Jackson Munnerlyn, State Regent of South Carolina. We all attended the meeting of the Tamassee Board of Trustees in the Chapel, presided over by Mrs. Munnerlyn, and then went to the New York Cottage for a reception honoring Mrs. O'Byrne and given by the State Regent.

Next morning we attended Sunday services, including communion, in the Auditorium. Following breakfast in Ohio-Hobart Hall, there was a tour of the buildings and grounds. Then the Founders' Day exercises began in the Auditorium.

The invocation was given Mrs. Arch M. Smith, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. George J. Cunningham, Third Vice Regent of the South Carolina D.A.R. The American's Creed was led by Mrs. Robert K. Wise, Second Vice Regent, S.C.D.A.R., and the singing of the National Anthem was led by Mrs. H. C. McCain, State Chairman of the American Music Committee. Mrs. F. H. Calhoun, Past Vice President General, gave the official welcome to South Carolina, and Mr. Cain gave the official welcome to Tamassee. The response to the welcome was given by Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General.

Distinguished guests were introduced by Mrs. Marshall Pinckney Orr, Vice President General, and greetings were given by Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Pouch, Mrs. Joy and Miss Gibson. Mrs. Orr, who is also Vice Chairman of the Tamassee D.A.R. School Board, then gave a tribute to the Founders.

Following music by the Tamassee School Choir, Mrs. T. J. Mauldin, Honorary Vice President General, presented Mrs. O'Byrne. The President General said in part: "One of the very pleasant memories I will have as a result of today's services is the privi-
lege of joining hands with each of you and of helping you celebrate. Tamassee is one of the projects of our organization which year after year justifies our existence as a Society. The good that Tamassee has done—the good that Tamassee is doing—is one of the rewards we reap for continued and continuing support.

"I would not say that no other word expresses as adequately as the word 'teamwork' the many successes of Tamassee, but I would state that no other word puts it more abundantly. Here in this Sunlight of God we find demonstrated the cumulative effect of the elimination of lost motion. No child does his share reluctantly but eagerly, and with a happy heart. No child feels his share an imposition, but would be either offended or hurt if his abilities were not openly relied upon to produce the whole.

"The teachers do their full share, and more. And let me call to the attention of the student body the tireless application and the ceaseless urge which alone could maintain this enterprise ever striving to be better and to more completely realize the visions of those who brought these acres into being.

"The backlog of interest and devotion by graduates and families here is followed by a vigilance in behalf of the Tamassee of tomorrow, and the citizenship of this entire section of the Carolinas must be ever on the alert to contribute toward the ever increasing advantages of this home of the friends of the mountain folk.

"Tamassee is not a completed school. In this life we do not cease growing and become static or stationary. Unless you are constantly trying every living minute to advance and to improve, you are losing ground and slipping backward. Great as have been the accomplishments of the Tamassee of yesteryear and of today, they will prove as nothing in comparison with the Tamassee of tomorrow!"

The Tamassee Glee Club provided music, and then Mrs. Byron Wham, State Vice Regent, presented Mr. Jesse T. Anderson, State Superintendent of Education. He praised the D.A.R. for its fine educational work. "Education," he said, "is necessary if we are to keep our American way of life. It is the greatest guaranty against any 'ism.'"

Mrs. E. Clay Doyle, Honorary Member of the Tamassee School Board for Life, spoke in dedication of the Memorial Acres, and Mrs. F. T. Dargan, Secretary of the Tamassee Board, spoke in dedication of the Memorial Lights.

After luncheon in Ohio-Hobart Hall, Mrs. Robert K. Wise, Second Vice Regent of S.C.D.A.R., presented Miss Gibson, who gave an address. Miss Gibson asked all the Pilgrims to carry home some of the sunlight and warmth of Tamassee. "Tell your chapters," she said, "that you have seen Young America yearning for education and the good way of life. Education is the hope of the world."

The Tamassee Glee Club led in the singing of "Alma Mater," and Mizpah was given by Mrs. E. C. von Trescow, Honorary State Vice Regent.

The Pilgrims next took the 21-mile trip to Clemson for a tea and reception by the Andrew Pickens Chapter on the Clemson College campus and a visit through Fort Hill, the Calhoun mansion. The campus was originally part of the 1,100-acre plantation acquired 122 years ago by John C. Calhoun, famous South Carolina statesman.

Members of the Tour who knew personally the late Grace C. Marshall, First Vice President General, took the circuitous route through the wooded cemetery on the hill above the campus to tarry for a while at the stone surround and the plot of earth which is dear to us all. Bright autumn leaves fluttered down to rest on the freshly raked sand floor of this hallowed place.

After returning to Tamassee, we were guests at a buffet supper, and then went to the Auditorium for the showing of motion pictures of Tamassee and its environs, with commentaries by Mr. Cain. Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Mauldin were hostesses for refreshments which followed.

We were up again at sunrise, and after breakfast departed with individual resolutions to return at the first opportunity. The morning was bright and glorious. About 30 miles from Tamassee we crossed the mist-enshrouded Tugaloo River. Our trip on through Georgia was full of interest, and we arrived at the Country Club at Marietta at noon. There we were greeted by a delegation of Georgia Daughters, headed by Mrs. James T. Anderson, regent of Fielding Lewis Chapter.

Mrs. Anderson presented Mrs. O'Byrne with a fine tea rose from her own garden, the gift of her cub-age young son, who was
at home indisposed. He told his mother when she left for the Country Club, "Please give this to the High Knocker of the D.A.R. for me." Mrs. O'Byrne, who is always interested especially in young people, accepted it as graciously and enthusiastically as she receives orchids.

A delicious luncheon was served by the Georgia D.A.R. Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, State Regent of Georgia, introduced distinguished guests and Georgia Daughters, many of whom brought greetings. We hastened on to Rome, Georgia, and thence to the remarkable Berry Schools at nearby Mt. Berry. The schools were founded by Martha Berry (1866-1942), a high-born Georgia lady who gave most of her life for the betterment of her less fortunate neighbors. Much that she had dreamed of in her younger years, and much that far exceeded those first dreams, was unfolded to make life rich for her as she developed her singular philanthropy. You can read "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot," an unusual biography, and learn most of the details of her career.

In the late afternoon, we toured the 32,000-acre campus and visited the several schools. All assembled for dinner in the Ford Refectory on the magnificent quadrangle. There we were greeted by members of the staff.

After dinner we spent a brief time in the weaving display room before going to the Ford Theater to see a Pageant-Play, "Martha Berry, Echoes of Her Life," which was enacted in twelve scenes by the Kappa Alpha Dramatic Society, a campus organization. We were lodged all night on the campus, and after an enjoyable breakfast we attended morning services with the students in a beautiful Chapel of Colonial-style architecture. The sun streamed through an imposing Palladian window above the altar.

Mrs. O'Byrne brought greetings in which she remarked that Daughters from thirty-two states were participating in the Tour. She said "the motto of the Berry Schools, 'Dignity in Our Work,' is an inspiration which we will all take away with us."

The Berry Schools are non-sectarian, but Christian in character and teachings. Mr. James Armour Lindsay is president. There are 1,000 boarding students and 20 day pupils. The schools serve eleven Southern states.

En route to the Kate Duncan Smith D.A.R. School in Alabama we passed by many a field where the second cotton picking of the year was in progress. We saw some of the areas which have been taken over by the Tennessee Valley Authority. Where there was once land of mediocre agricultural value, great bodies of water are now impounded for useful application in the manufacture of hydroelectric power.

The roadway up Gunter Mountain is winding and steep. But there were those on the Tour who remembered the old days when the Kate Duncan Smith School was first founded. Then the going was even more trying. The Alabama D.A.R. founded the school in 1924 because of the educational needs of a rather thickly populated but isolated neighborhood on the fertile sandy plateau atop Gunter Mountain. Today the school occupies 200 acres, and, like Tamassee, it is owned and maintained by the N.S.D.A.R. However, the Marshall County school system pays its teaching staff. It has 600 day pupils, from first-graders through high school. It affords a basic education and training in vocational agriculture, home economics and health.

We were greeted at Becker Hall, the gymnasium and auditorium, by Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, State Regent of Alabama, and distinguished Alabama Daughters, as well as by Mr. John P. Tyson, Principal.

The dedication program was opened with an invocation by Mrs. A. W. Vausuhn, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance led by the student body. The National Anthem was sung by the assembly and a welcome was given by Miss Mary Ellen Campbell and Mrs. Edward Burke. Distinguished guests were introduced by Mrs. Jacobs, who presided throughout the program.

There was the presentation and dedication of the following gifts: Faculty Cottage, gift of the Illinois D.A.R., represented by Mrs. J. De Forest Richards, Honorary State Regent; Rexer Cottage, gift of Mrs. Winnie Doan Rexer, of Ohio, represented by Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, State Regent; Becker Hall remodeling, paid for by the New Jersey D.A.R., represented by Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, State Regent; piano, gift of the Georgia State Society C.A.R., represented by Miss Margaret Ford, Georgia State Junior C.A.R. President; farm equipment, gift of the Iowa D.A.R., repre-
sented by Mrs. Eugene Henely, State Re-
gent; and $200.00 to replenish equipment
in the Helen Pouch Lunchroom, given by
Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary Presi-
dent General, in memory of Mrs. J. Morgan
Smith.

Mr. Tyson, who is an understanding and
capable educator, accepted the gifts "as
instruments for the development of patri-
otic service for the country, banishing
superstition and poverty."

Mrs. O'Byrne said in part: "This is the
first time that so many leaders hailing from
so many states have met on these hallowed
grounds and taken, so to speak, a post-
graduate course in the Approved Schools
program of the Daughters of the American
Revolution. Hereafter they can talk and
think of the things which they have seen,
and of the possibilities which appear just
around the corner. The enthusiasm gener-
ated by the events of this day will expand
as the ripples on the water extend from
point to point, until eventually the entire
country is affected.

"The kind of Americanism taught at the
outstanding mountain schools of this south-
eastern section of the United States could
well be copied by other institutions. Young
men and young women here learn to be
self-reliant, to be good citizens, ready to
defend our form of government and its
institutions.

"The Daughters of the American Revo-
lution are not unmindful of their debt to
the men and women of this territory, the
student body and the alumni of this insti-
tution. It is a community achievement."

Next came a processional to the ground-
breaking for the classrooms commemorat-
ing the twenty-fifth anniversary of Kate
Duncan Smith School, a project of the
Alabama D.A.R.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Jacobs
the Alabama D.A.R. had arranged for a
"pitch-in" luncheon, which was served in
the Helen Pouch Lunchroom. The women
of the Gunter Mountain neighborhood
brought food of all kinds for this spread.
Every courtesy was shown us by the school,
and when we left late in the afternoon we
carried with us memories of the happy
hours spent with the Alabama Daughters.
The good people of the mountain country,
both young and old, convinced us that they
genuinely appreciate what the D.A.R. is
doing to help them.

The Tour stopped overnight for dinner
and breakfast at the Reed House in Chatta-
nooga. Members from several of the Chatt-
tanooga Chapters came to the hotel during
the evening to greet the visitors.

The Pilgrims arrived at Maryville, Ten-
ssee, at noon on Wednesday, October 27.
The weather remained beautiful, and we
were assigned to homes on the Maryville
College campus and in town. Luncheon in
the Home Economics Room was followed
by a brief presentation of highlights of the
college program by Dr. Ralph W. Lloyd,
Miss Clemmie J. Henry and others. The
College, founded in 1819, offers a four-
year liberal arts curriculum, and accommod-
dates 675 boarders and about 160 day
students. It specializes in home economics
and pre-medical courses.

The guests were then taken for a drive
before being escorted to the homes of their
hostesses. Dinner and breakfast were
served in the College Dining Hall with
the students.

Following dinner, Dr. Lloyd again em-
phasized the advantages of a church-affili-
ated school. Motion pictures of the College
were shown, and then four beautiful selec-
tions were sung by the A'Cappella Choir of
some 60 voices. Later in the evening the
College gave a lovely reception, in the
Student Center, with the faculty, members
of Mary Blount Chapter and Sam Houston
Chapter (both of Maryville) and other
townpeople invited. Representatives of
the four Knoxville Chapters—Bonny Kate,
James White, Simon Harris and James
Dawson—and of the three Chattanooga
Chapters—Judge David Campbell, Nancy
Ward and Chickamauga—joined in the
welcome during the day and evening.

Mrs. William H. Lambeth, of Nashville,
Past Vice President General and State
Chairman of Approved Schools, was among
the guests. Mrs. Cyrus G. Martin, of Chat-
tanooga, National Chairman of the Na-
tional Defense Committee, also was present.

As we left Maryville the morning of
October 28 the sky was overcast. How-
ever, the sun reappeared in the afternoon.
We arrived at Johnson City, Tenn., in time
for luncheon, and were back in Roanoke
again for dinner, overnight and breakfast
at the Patrick Henry Hotel there. We were
again greeted by Mrs. Repass, Virginia
State Regent, and other Daughters. Then
we drove on up to Charlottesville, where
we were luncheon guests at the Monticello Hotel of the three Charlottesville Chapters—Shadwell, Jack Jouett and Albemarle. Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Vice President General and a member of Jack Jouett Chapter, presented the President General. Preceding the luncheon, the Pilgrims had an opportunity to see some of the beautiful and famous buildings on The Lawn of the University of Virginia.

After the luncheon, the Pilgrimage returned to Washington. Mrs. O'Byrne summarized her impressions of the Tour as follows:

"Everyone in the Pilgrimage was impressed with the efforts of our Society in aiding these schools. It was an inspiration to see the boys and girls and young men and young women who are eagerly striving to secure an education in these remote mountain places.

"The Tour gave State Regents a wonderful opportunity to get together and to exchange their ideas in regard to our Approved Schools program. We all realize, as never before, the importance of the work we are doing to aid the students of these schools."

NOTE: Mrs. Hill appended a list of names of all who took part in this Tour to her delightful account but due to lack of space it had to be regretfully eliminated.
A Georgia Daughter, Martha Berry, Takes It Upon Herself

BY LULU SMITH WESTCOTT

THERE was a great need. Martha Berry “took it upon herself” to meet that need!

Article after article has been written about Martha Berry and her work. Honor after honor has been bestowed upon her for building what many believe to be the most unique educational plant in this country—the Berry Schools, near Rome, Ga.

When Calvin Coolidge presented her with the Roosevelt medal for distinguished social service, he said, “In building out of nothing a great educational institution for the children of the mountains you have contributed to your time one of its most creative achievements.”

No one can find adequate words to express her feeling of miraculous achievement as she views what Martha Berry accomplished in four decades. The best view of this miracle is from the top of Lavender Mountain which affords awe-inspiring scenes equal to any on this continent. In the distance, as far as the eye can see, the mountains stretch in every direction and in the valley below lie the Berry Schools.

From the Southern mountains and valleys have come more than 12,000 boys and girls to enter the gate of opportunity, to spend time on this beautiful thirty-thousand-acre campus earning and learning. They go out from these gates, their lives enriched with the leaven to strengthen the nation. Theodore Roosevelt stated, “This is one of the greatest practical works for American citizenship that has been done in this decade.”

From this mountaintop, Martha Berry could both dream and work to make her dream materialize—buildings of pine logs; of finished lumber; of brick and stone: a Boys’ School, a Girls’ School, a Co-educational College.

None but God, with whom she communed on this mountaintop, knew the struggles and hardships that went into the realization of this dream; of the countless thousands of miles she traveled; and of the countless thousands of friends she interested in her work. But God knew. He was using Martha Berry’s personality to conserve the youth of these mountains and valleys.

Hers was a creative and exuberant personality. Her vision, her faith in her vision; her energy and enthusiasm; her courage and willingness to dare; her dedication to the task she had imposed on herself inspired a deep and abiding loyalty on the part of her staff and students and enlisted support throughout the nation.

Among the first and most faithful to become interested in the schools was the N.S.D.A.R. Berry was founded in 1902 and at least as early as 1904 and 1905, Martha Berry, herself a Daughter (Xavier Chapter, second organized in Georgia) was pleading her cause before Continental Congress. Hers was the first school to get aid from this organization—even before there was a list of approved schools—Martha Berry being a pioneer in this type of education. Many educators since have studied her methods and modeled schools after Berry. No less than five Presidents-General have visited the schools. Martha Berry is a Daughter of whom the National Society, as well as her native state of Georgia, is proud.

Repeatedly she has been voted one of America’s greatest women. Eight Universities and Colleges bestowed upon her honorary degrees. She was received at the Court of St. James by King George V and Queen Mary. These and other honors she accepted humbly for herself but proudly for her boys and girls who were continually on her heart.

Hers was such a heart of compassion that she could never be satisfied with what she had accomplished for thinking of the need yet to be met. Her motto, “Not to be ministered unto, but to minister,” was lived with such zest that those about her were inspired to do likewise.

Martha Berry’s spirit permeates the campus now as in her lifetime. She is seen in every vista, in every spire pointing
heavenward, in the dignity with which students carry themselves and perform their tasks, in the cleanliness and order, in the Berry desire for service. Everywhere her spirit is felt and all who have the privilege of falling under its spell feel renewed, re-created and nearer their Maker.

Yes, Martha Berry was “one, who, seeing a great need, turned from the pleasant places in which her lines were cast, to bring light and opportunity to children who, but for her, would have walked all their lives in the darkness of ignorance.” (Mr. Garfield, president of Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1925.)

“What of tomorrow?” When asked that question, Martha Berry replied, “I’m going to answer you this way: I have enough faith in God, in my boys and girls who come here and in our friends, to believe that these schools will carry on.”

As Martha Berry took it upon herself to meet the need of her day, other Daughters of the King, inspired by her example, will take it upon themselves to meet the need of Berry today.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of France announce with sorrow the death of Comtesse de Chilly of Paris on September 26, 1948. The Comtesse was State Regent of France from 1932 to 1934. It was also in 1934 that she organized the Rochambeau Chapter, which included French descendants of those who fought with LaFayette for American independence.

During her twenty-five years’ residence in Paris she was very prominent in Franco-American relations and other civic activities and received many distinguished awards from the French government.

The Comtesse, nee Josephine Underwood Munford, was an American, having been born in Clarksville, Tenn. She was married to Comte de Chilly in 1923.
Our Building Program

BY MRS. V. EUGENE HOLCOMBE

Chairman, Building Promotion Committee

MRS. HOLCOMBE

SO the Daughters are building again? That is the $900,000 question which has come to me many times in the last few months. And the answer is—"Yes, we are building, but we are not building again."

Daughters of the American Revolution are always building. We have been builders since the very beginning of our organization. Actually, only a part of our building has been upon the plot of ground in the heart of the Nation's Capital, which we wisely purchased many years ago. We are building constantly to improve our Approved Schools. Every time we erect a monument or place a bronze tablet to identify some landmark of early American history, we are building for America.

The D. A. R., in fact, is constantly engaged in hundreds of building activities and they all contribute to the growth and strength of the organization. Look where you will and you will find in practically every city in the country, ample evidence that the more than 161,000 women of our organization are builders. It may be a marker erected by a D. A. R. chapter to denote the grave of a soldier of the Revolution. It may be the planting of a seedling from a historic tree, but it is building, just the same.

In addition to all of these activities, however, we are now engaged in the greatest building project since construction of Constitution Hall. Occupying the space between Memorial Continental Hall and the present Administration Building, a new structure of steel, stone and cement will soon rise in stately beauty to complete the headquarters.
group of buildings. Foundation work, in fact, has already begun.

So far as we can now envision, this will be the last big building project at National Headquarters. There simply is no more room on D. A. R. property for further extensions. We believe that the present building and the alterations should take care of the needs of our Society for the next half century.

Many of the older members recall the work and the struggle and the sacrifice which they endured when lovely Memorial Continental Hall was built on 17th Street. It was ample then for all D. A. R. needs. Eventually, we outgrew that structure and an Administration Building was erected. Still later came the bold and at that time daring plan to construct Constitution Hall, a huge auditorium seating 4,000 people, and connect it with the Administration Building and to Memorial Continental Hall by corridors. There were those who said our National Society would go bankrupt. Others said that we would be in debt for years and years. But Constitution Hall, with all of its superb furnishings, was completely paid for in some 13 years from the time the first spade of earth was turned.

Financially speaking, although the amount is not as large, we face just as big a problem in our present project of remodeling Memorial Continental Hall and the present Administration Building offices, and erecting a large addition to that building. That is because we are courageously setting forth to raise $900,000 in the space of only two years. In other words, the plan is to practically pay for the project during the period of building operations.

It is the aim of the present administration to lay the cornerstone of the new building during the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress this April, and to have the building substantially completed when the present Cabinet members leave office at the close of the Fifty-ninth Congress in 1950. Plans also have been laid to complete the fund raising at the Fifty-ninth Congress, and thus leave no carry over for the new administration.

That means, of course, a very intensified effort on the part of every member from now until April 1950.

It certainly is a tremendous undertaking, especially during these times of higher prices and heavy taxes, and never-ending requests for contributions to various causes. But there is strength in numbers and success can be achieved through a unified effort.

So under the slogan, “A Contribution from Every Daughter,” we are asking chapters to make a direct appeal to each and every individual member. Many state D. A. R. organizations have “honor rolls” for their state work and have included contributions to the Building Fund in their requirements. There will be a National Honor Roll for the Building Fund alone during Congress and already some chapters are eligible.

There are other ways, however, by which the funds are being raised. We have estimated the costs of the various portions of construction work and also the cost of the furnishings such as desks and lights and tables and chairs, etc. State organizations, chapters and individuals are selecting various items, and are donating or pledging the amounts necessary to pay for them. These items range all the way from $20,000 for stairways and important sections, to $5.00 for one square yard of asphalt tile.

Now that the holidays have passed and 1949 is on its way, it is time to focus attention on our undertaking. “Nothing succeeds like success” and if the Daughters in every part of this broad land will set aside a certain amount of time to work for the building fund, that fund will keep pace with building operations. As chapter after chapter goes over the top, there will be a concerted effort upon the part of everyone to put the state over the top. What state will be the first to reach its one hundred percent goal? Indiana, Ohio, Florida, and my own state of West Virginia are the first four states to report some of their chapters on the Honor Roll.

There is time right now to formulate a program by which a number of state organizations will be ready to report at the coming Fifty-eighth Congress that they are “paid in full” or at least have pledges in full. I hope a splendid demonstration can be arranged for these states when they make their “over the top” announcements.

There is a thrill in giving. There is an added heartthrob of joy to those of us who have watched our National Society increase in membership and in prestige. We are proud to have the privilege of being a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. And I am sure that every young woman who joins our
organization also takes pride in wearing the insignia of the wheel and distaff.

Those who, even at considerable sacrifice, do their full part in this building project will be repaid many, many times in knowing that their efforts made this project a complete success. The Building Promotion Committee and the members of the Building Finance Committee are supremely happy to find in our organization so many members who are willing to give generously, according to their means. A number of very substantial gifts already have been made and the total of contributions and pledges at the present time exceeds the sum of $250,000.00.

This, every member will acknowledge, is a good start and we hope during the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress to be able to render a magnificent report on the progress of our fund raising endeavors.

There is an old saying that anything can be accomplished if no one seeks the credit. I am sure this holds true in our building program.

(See floor plans in center of this issue.)

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Mrs. Holcombe, a resident of Charleston, W. Va., has been active many years in D. A. R. circles. She is the wife of Dr. V. Eugene Holcombe, a medical specialist, of that city. She is a past Vice Chairman of Approved Schools, and past Regent of Kanawha Valley Chapter, and is now State Recording Secretary of the West Virginia D. A. R. Society. She holds membership in the Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Magna Charta Dames, Daughters of the Founders and Patriots, Daughters of the Colonial Wars, Huguenot Society, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is now National Organizing Secretary of the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists.

Mrs. Holcombe has been active in P. T. A. work, of which she is a member, Community Chest drives, etc.; is a member of the Federated Women's Clubs, and Business and Professional Club. She has been very active in Red Cross work and won recognition for 3,000 hours of service during World War II.

Sharing with her husband a deep interest in medical affairs, Mrs. Holcombe is President of the Woman's Coordinating Board, Morris Memorial Hospital for Crippled Children, Milton, W. Va.; Past National President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Medical Association, 1940-41; and Past State President of the Woman's Auxiliary to the State Medical Association (West Virginia) —1939-40.

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**Memorial to Mrs. George Maynard Minor**

At the Connecticut State Conference last March, it was voted that a memorial to the late Mrs. George Maynard Minor, former President General, be raised, to take the form of a contribution to the new Library being built at American International College.

Knowing that Mrs. Minor was loved and honored not only in her own state, but throughout the entire membership of the National Society, it is felt that many members outside the state will be glad to contribute to this fund if it is brought to their attention. Such contributions may be sent to Mrs. Daniel H. Gladding, 21 Everit Street, New Haven 11, Conn., who is chairman of the Minor Memorial Committee.
Films the President General
Suggests for Chapter Use

Availability of Patriotic Films at Meetings.

To promote larger attendance at chapter meetings, the President General is recommending for background programming the following educational motion pictures which are entertaining as well as highly informative.

SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE—2 reels; black and white; sound; 20 minutes. Constitutional history showing conditions of confusion under Articles of Confederation. Dramatizing Convention sessions in 1787, where the Constitution was prepared and adopted. Shows individual contribution made by various early leaders, particularly Benjamin Franklin, and some of methods used to arrive at conclusions which established unity. Of great interest to D. A. R. chapters. Very well done. (Motion Picture Association of America.)

THE FLAG SPEAKS—2 reels; technicolor; sound; 20 minutes. The Flag tells, with dramatizations, of abuses of freedom of the press (1798), freedom of religion (1833), freedom of assembly (1904). Final sequences are a guide to correct use of the Flag and correct manner of salute, closing with singing of “America the Beautiful.” Dramatic, colorful, purposeful, and well done. (Motion Picture Association of America.)

MEET YOUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—2 reels; black and white; 15 minutes. A young chap relates to his college friends experiences of his trip to Washington, as guest of his Congressman Uncle, who has shown to him his Federal Government in action. Very well shown, with interesting scenes of Washington City and the Government buildings. (Distributed by Young America Films.)

Because of the educational scope of our program, the Motion Picture Association of America is granting our chapters the privilege of procuring these films at nominal rental fees, from the film libraries of local educational institutions. Inquiries at nearest colleges and universities will give the information.

These three films are the beginning of a list of films which will be suggested from time to time.

Important

States have been asked to show these films at State Conferences, thus introducing the film idea to chapters as program material.

State Films

Geographic locations become realities through the use of these expertly executed 16mm films of various states, in color and sound. Through the courtesy of the Esso Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the chapters within the 18 states listed (covering the area in which the Company operates) are privileged to have the showing of these films, upon request, made to the Company’s 12 respective Division Headquarters. These films are likewise recommended by the President General. The films are:

A Date with West Virginia.
Meet North Carolina.
New Jersey Journey.
This is Louisiana.
New England Calling.
Pennsylvania.
Maryland—in process of making.
Virginia—in process of making.

States in Esso Territory

Maine           Maryland
Rhode Island    District of Columbia
New Hampshire   Virginia
Vermont         West Virginia
Massachusetts   North Carolina
Connecticut     South Carolina
New York        Tennessee
New Jersey      Arkansas
Pennsylvania    Louisiana
Delaware

List of Division Managers

(Esso Standard Oil Company)

F. H. Skehan—50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
Inheritance

There must be a sea-captain in my blood,
Because, although I've never gone to sea,
I know just how the Clippers sailed the waves
With white sails filled, like wings, bird-like and free.

I've seen the waves lash at the for'ard deck
And felt the listing on a stormy day.
I've stood behind the rail upon the bridge
And felt the sudden stinging of the spray.

I've checked the charts and held her to her course,
I've watched the glass with calculating eye.
On starlit nights I've left my cabin's warmth
And stood against the wind to shoot the sky.

I've watched the bowsprit's even rise and fall,
And seen it hidden by the angry foam.
I've watched the tops'ls filling in a breeze,
And, writing in the log, I've dreamed of home.

Sea-captain from the past! When your quick blood
Goes surging through my veins, your gift to me
Is more than blood alone, dear ancestor,
For I, with you, go sailing on the sea!

Ernestine Hale Bellamy.

Note—Miss Bellamy has recently become a Junior member of Old South Chapter of Boston, Massachusetts.
Fifty-Eighth Continental Congress

ACTIVITIES at D. A. R. National Headquarters, since shortly before the beginning of the New Year, have been and are being directed toward preparations for the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress which will be held in Constitution Hall April 18-22, inclusive.

The usual preliminary meetings will begin on April 14, but the formal opening of the Congress will be on Monday evening, April 18, at 8:30 o'clock.

The Memorial Service is being arranged for Sunday afternoon, April 17, at 2:30 o'clock, but due to this being Easter Sunday we will not make our customary pilgrimage to Arlington National Cemetery and to Mount Vernon following the Memorial Service.

Our Chaplain General and any State Chaplains who will be able to accompany her will place the Society's memorial wreaths at the Tomb of America's Unknown Soldier and at the tombs of George and Martha Washington Tuesday afternoon, April 19.

Reports of National Committees will again be arranged according to educational, historical, patriotic and miscellaneous groupings, as this plan was very successful last year.

As extensive repairs are being made on the White House all public receptions usually held there are cancelled for a year. It is, therefore, impossible for our officers and delegates to be received at the White House during our coming Continental Congress.

**PROGRAM**

**Sunday—April 17**
2:30 P.M.—Memorial Service in Constitution Hall.

**Monday—April 18**
8:30 P.M.—Formal opening of the Congress.

**Tuesday—April 19**
9:30 A.M.—Reports of National Officers. Afternoon free for state and committee meetings.
8:30 P.M.—President General's Reception. Pages' Dance — Mayflower Hotel.

**Wednesday—April 20**
9:30 A.M.—Business meeting.

2:00 P.M.—Reports of National Committees.
7:30 P.M.—Reports of State Regents. Nominations.

**Thursday—April 21**
8:00 A.M.—Voting.
9:30 A.M.—Business and reports.
2:00 P.M.—Business and reports.

**Friday—April 22**
9:30 A.M.—Business meeting and adjournment of Congress.
7:30 P.M.—Banquet—Mayflower Hotel.

ANNE TUOHY,
Chairman of Program.
ONE of the most important transactions at the October 1948 National Board Meeting was resolved in these words: "That the Committee for the Erection of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge be given authority to proceed with completed plans and to arrange with George A. Fuller Company and the Vestry to erect the tower as directed by the Executive Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution."

The plan is to build the Bell Tower now as far as our present funds will permit. The George Fuller Company is the same firm which is building our new Administration Building in Washington.

We are all cognizant of our present building plans at our headquarters in Washington, however, can we not make a supreme effort now for our Valley Forge Bell Tower in order to have this unfinished project out of the way and to "clear the coast" for our administration building program?

Your Valley Forge Committee has held nine meetings to discuss and to decide various Bell Tower problems. Also, there have been innumerable conferences between your chairman and the Chapel Building Committee. We realize the importance which this memorial occupies in the hearts and minds of so many of our members; we remember its importance to our Gold Star mothers; we remember that the Memorial Tower is a tribute to American Patriots by the Daughters of the American Revolution. We pledge to you our best endeavor in representing our Society and in carrying out the projected plans at this National Shrine.

We will expect to have the Memorial Room of the Bell Tower finished and ready to dedicate during Congress 1950—another pilgrimage to Valley Forge. How wonderful it would be to have the entire tower finished and ready to dedicate at that time!

With this definite schedule of work before your committee, we ask your cooperation and your help in all of our future plans. Because of your past interest, we know you may continue to have your sympathetic understanding.

Bell Tower Plans

What is your chapter doing for Valley Forge?

1.—Do you have your ancestors listed on the Revolutionary War Honor Roll? Cost $10.00.
2.—Have you listed all available World War I and II Patriots on the Honor Roll? Cost $10.00. (Army, Navy, Marine, Air Corps, Waves, Wacs, Overseas Red Cross, War Nurses may be enlisted on the Honor Roll.)
3.—Is your chapter listed on the Chapter Roll? Cost $25.00.
4.—Have you given 15 cents per member for the Bas Relief—as endorsed by the National Board in October 1947?
5.—Do you have a Chapter Scroll for your chapter? Each signature $1.00.
6.—Have all State and National officers added their names to their respective lists? Cost $25.00.
7.—Memorial Floor Blocks—$250.00.
8.—Does your state have a Patriot Stone—$300.00?

A word further about the Honor Roll:

We must have 5,000 additional names on the Honor Roll. The tablet space has been allowed in the building plan. It will look odd, indeed, for us to fail to have an adequate number of names to properly fill the space. Have you honored your Revolutionary ancestor? On June 1, 1948 we had 161,813 members in the D.A.R.—therefore, a possible Revolutionary War Honor Roll of more than 161,813 names, counting our supplemental lines. However, to date we have a meager 1,328 names in this division.

Likewise, we have only 4,727 World I and II Honor Roll names. This list could be many times greater. Remember, the minimum number of names required for the Honor Roll space is 10,000. The architect assures me he can care for any number above that figure.

Christmas Cards for 1949

The following motion was adopted by the Executive Committee Dec. 8, 1948:

"That 50,000 boxes of Valley Forge Christmas cards be ordered to be sold through chapters during the year 1949."

This motion definitely gives not only an assignment but a responsibility to us all in behalf of this National Project during the coming year.

We are grateful to Mr. Henry C. Biddle, Jr., the Chairman of our Vestry Building Committee, for having financed the 1948 Christmas cards for us. Mr. Biddle not only had the photographs made, but carried the project through in its entirety.
The 1949 Valley Forge Christmas Cards will be a project completely under the jurisdiction of the D.A.R. as the foregoing motion states: and all proceeds will go into our Memorial Bell Tower Building Fund.

The Executive Committee recommends that every member will buy a box and will sell a box of the cards. Your Valley Forge Committee is given authority to ask full measure of your cooperation, your interest, and your help, as well as your acceptance of the responsibility which the above recommendation will place on your chapter.

Our motion means that we will order 50,000 boxes of cards as a minimum. The recommendation of the goal set by the Executive Committee far exceeds this number. Therefore, in order to have our final number in excess of the 50,000 boxes and in order to be able to guarantee the delivery of the cards to you during October and November, our printer has said that July 1, 1949, is the final date for receipt of your orders. Hence, this means that we must immediately begin receiving orders.

Our plan of work was thoroughly discussed at the Executive Committee Meeting in December 1948. For your convenience I will list the recommendations this body endorsed as the plan of procedure we will follow.

1. The boxes of Valley Forge Christmas Cards for 1949 will contain 12 cards.
2. The cost will be $1.00 per box.
3. The cards will be pictures of historic spots at Valley Forge, as well as pictures of the Chapel.
4. Every Chapter Regent will be given order blanks on which all orders will be recorded and filed with your new State Valley Forge Chairman.
5. All State Valley Forge Chairmen will file the orders for her state with the National Chairman at the end of each month. (This will enable your National Chairman to inform the printer how sales are progressing. He must be prepared to fill our orders. His supplies naturally will vary if our final order is for 300,000 boxes instead of for 50,000 boxes.)
6. Each chapter will receive a 10% commission on each box of cards it sells.
7. All orders must be accompanied by a check for the full amount of the order—less the 10% commission reserved by the chapter treasurers.
8. Any chapter which guarantees to sell its full quota of two boxes for each member—if this “full measure of your cooperation” is reported to your National Chairman, the order will be sent on consignment, and the chapter may pay the amount when the cards are sold.
9. $600.00 in Prizes.

Prizes will be awarded according to the following arrangements. The chapters will be divided into classes according to size of membership. The awards of prizes will be made during Congress of 1950.

The awards will be given on a “percentage basis”. The members of any chapter of a given class, selling the highest number of boxes of cards per member will be the recipient of the $100.00 award for her class.

The chapters are divided into the following classes:

- Class 1—Membership ranging from 1 to 50
- Class 2—“50 “50 „100
- Class 3—“100 „200
- Class 4—“200 „300
- Class 5—“300 „400
- Class 6—“400 or more

This plan will give every chapter a chance to enjoy equality in competition with every other chapter in the National Society.

We believe you will like this project and we are confident it will warrant your full support. The cards will include pictures of Washington’s Headquarters, Letitia Penn School House (used as a hospital during the encampment), log hospital hut, covered bridge over Valley Creek, the Chapel at night, altar, Washington-Burk statue, original Headquarters Flag, Valley Forge Chapter prayer desk and several others. The pictures have been taken and the greeting cards will be on display in April during Congress of 1949. Because of popular request, we will not print Christmas messages on some of the cards—thus leaving them plain for correspondence cards.

D. A. R. Cookbook Being Compiled

The following motion was adopted by the National Board of Management October 20, 1948: “That the Valley Forge Committee proceed with the compilation of a D. A. R. Cookbook to be sold for the Bell Tower Fund”.

Your Valley Forge Committee has invited the National Board, the Honorary Presidents General, Honorary Vice Presidents General, all State Historians, all State Valley Forge Chairmen, and all National Chairmen to submit recipes for this book which will be ready by Congress of 1949. The contributors are illustrating their recipes which are written long hand. We know that you can not help liking this “personal edition” of our very own book, and that you will freely advertise this new venture among the members of your chapter. Advance orders are now being received by your National Chairman. The cost will be $2.50, plus mailing and postage. You will hear more of the book in the very near future. Its compilation is now proceeding.

AILEEN LANGSTON,
National Chairman.
Conservation
S. O. S. for the National Tribute Grove!

WORD has just been received from the Save-the-Redwoods League that the time limit for subscriptions for the Tribute Grove is April, 1949. To fall within the terms of our option on the D. A. R. unit of the Grove the entire purchase price must be collected by Continental Congress. The cost to us of our D. A. R. unit (Parcel #9) is $26,100.00. On October 1, 1948, the total contributions for our Grove fund amounted to $19,594.34, which left $6,505.66 to be collected by April in order to complete the project, plus about $250.00 for a D. A. R. marker.

The necessary quota per member was set at 20¢ but the states that can give more are asked to do so, to make up for those that are unable to give their per capita share. Interest in the Grove seemed to be gathering momentum and the contributions had greatly increased this past year, but the tempo must be accelerated to win the race with time by next April.

This project was adopted by the free vote of the Daughters at the 1946 Continental Congress, and so entails an equal obligation on all states to complete this unified tribute. This is the first time that a national project has been located in the extreme West. Westerners loyally support projects that are necessarily in the East, but the sense of fair play requires reciprocation. “There is neither East nor West”; all D. A. R. National projects must be supported by the members of all states.

All Daughters should know that the National Tribute Grove is a great grove of primeval Redwoods situated in Northern California near the Oregon border, established in honor of those men and women of World War II who served in the armed forces of the United States. To our Society has been accorded the honor of saving one unit of the Grove, Parcel #9, consisting of about 500 acres, and the very heart of the Grove. The Save-the-Redwoods League has the option on this parcel, but it expires in 1949. All other units have been paid for already by the organizations that adopted them. We are equally bound in honor to redeem our pledge. Shall we have the unhappy distinction of being the only group to repudiate our obligation? An ax must never be put to the heart of the Grove. If we do not save it, perhaps some other society may come to the rescue at the last moment—and act fast. But we would be justly ashamed, for it is we who should preserve “the beauty, and the wonder and the power” for our children’s children.

If we do not complete the required sum we could never put up our marker and call it a D. A. R. unit; the erasure of our name from the maps would be a disgrace. Next summer I would like to have our members privileged to be present at the installation of our D. A. R. marker for our dedication of the D. A. R. portion of the Grove, but we cannot have this ceremony unless we complete the purchase price.

At the Conservation Breakfast at the Mayflower Hotel on Tuesday morning, April 19th, five prizes (Redwood Burls) will be awarded to states giving the greatest total amounts to the Grove since the inception of the project; and five to those giving the most per capita; and two to the Chapters that have given the most per capita. State Regents must report all unusually large Chapter donations, so the proper awards can be made. Remember, donations can be solicited from anyone whether a D. A. R. member or not. Be careful to check all names of veterans honored by donations for the Golden Book. The list is incomplete.

I have tried so hard to bring about a realization that the Sequoias are the tallest, oldest, and most glorious trees in the whole world. They are absolutely unique. California is the last stand of the Redwoods, a vanishing race of giants. “Through all the ages,” says John Muir, “God has cared for these trees. But He cannot save them from the sawmill.” Will you?

Somehow I feel that dependability must be the foundation of D.A.R. character. So I am sure that we will all be happy and proud at Continental Congress to know that we have saved forever “these magnificent examples of the handiwork of the Creator.”

ESTELLE PORTER CHRISTIN,
National Chairman.
Resolutions

RESOLUTIONS, the medium through which the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution proclaims its policies, is truly a Continental Congress to Continental Congress matter. And how general is the feeling that the work of this committee is confined to the few days annually when Congress meets. In reality, no other committee probably boasts such a background of activity and study. Many resolutions presented to Continental Congress for action have come by way of one or more of the national committees, where they have been checked against existing resolutions on the same subject, checked against information concerning it, against overlapping or contrasting situations; checked with authorities outside the Society when the matter required it or justified outside assistance.

Resolutions also come directly to the committee from a State Society or from members. All resolutions, regardless of source must be thoroughly checked. Detailed research is often necessary. Several resolutions received upon the same subject, may be combined to make one strong one. Some, in spite of requests, must be reworded to make them suitable in form. Still others, too controversial, in the judgment of the committee, must be revised to conform to the Society’s rigid non-political stand, or they must be rejected. Through the few days of Continental Congress, the Resolutions Committee—made up of representative members from all sections of the United States—works willingly, works diligently, works conscientiously, frequently sacrificing social activities. The sub-committee often works far into the night.

To assist the committee the following suggestions are made. State Regents please send the resolutions passed by your conferences to the committee. These often denote trends, although local, that are of importance to the committee’s decisions. However, should you desire to call attention to any one resolution passed, or wish the committee to take action upon it, you must take that one out of the body of your resolutions. Please pay particular attention to wording, so that the resolution will be suitable for consideration by the national meeting. It must be national in scope, rather than local. If the resolution covers the work of any national committee, submit it to the chairman of that committee for checking, to avoid duplication or to be sure that the matter fits into the program or scheme of committee or society activity.

All resolutions must be presented in the following form—Use letter size paper; four (4) copies, typed, double spaced, properly signed. There is no limit to the number of resolutions that may be sent, but be sure that subjects are treated individually. Send to Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder, chairman, Ashland, Kansas, before April 1, 1949.

Please allow the committee as much time as possible—April 1 is the deadline. Reference or research often leads to much detailed work. Typing of many copies is a real item. Both committee and the press must be supplied.

The committee on resolutions strives to adequately serve the Continental Congress and so the National Society. Resolutions are received, checked, presented and passed on to the Congress for adoption. Once adopted, they constitute the policies of the Society. They become the responsibility of the members of the National Society from Continental Congress to Continental Congress.

DOROTHY BERRYMAN SHREWDER
(Mrs. R. V.),
National Chairman.
THE TRAIL LED NORTH, by Martha Ferguson McKeown.

An unusual piece of Americana has just been published in a new book by Martha Ferguson McKeown for to date very little has ever been recorded regarding this phase of our American history. This is the author's first book and the Daughters of the American Revolution should feel very proud for Mrs. McKeown is the present State Regent of Oregon. She is a third generation Oregonian and an authority on the early history of the great Northwest.

It is a thrilling tale which will bring joy to the world weary business man; in fact, all men and boys will be fascinated and deeply interested as well. Moreover, this is really a true story, told in the quaint and simple language of "Uncle Monty," as he is lovingly called by the author and niece, Martha McKeown. Into her listening ears he poured the saga of his own life and that of his big red dog, Pedro, who is now enjoying a more peaceful life in Dog Heaven.

Mont Hawthorne was a restless young man so he went north in the early eighties to learn how to catch and can silver salmon. Those were the rough, tough days when young men were often shanghaied on to merchant ships and life in general was filled with constant dangers. He learned the business as he followed the gleaming fish and by hard labor and thankless hours of gruelling work, he pushed toward the top.

Uncle Monty describes how fortunes were often made and lost over night. He tells of men who fought each other with knives and even hatchets, for competition among the different companies was both keen and relentless. He depicts terrible storms at sea when hope was almost abandoned as ships raced to reach new canning grounds.

Working in the canneries only during the short season, he spent his winters doing repair jobs or working on his inventions to improve the fishing methods. However, the north was in his blood and he made a trip to Alaska, this time after gold. He was in the Klondike with those hordes of men who were hunting a quick way to strike it rich—men whose stories have never been fully told. He mingled with the fiery fury of gold diggers who lived and fought for preservation without any regard for law.

Uncle Monty's constant companion was his faithful dog Pedro, loving and understanding and beautiful. Dogs have a way of injecting themselves into our lives, into stories and now they actually steal the show in some of the popular motion pictures.

In his stories Mont Hawthorne eases the tenseness with amusing incidents of the habits of the China boys, always to be found with these expeditions, and the afternoon tea parties given by the Indian women, who had been taught the art of serving the beverage by the Russians in the Klondike.

The story is one of pure delight and of great adventure, for Uncle Monty, the hero, is so lovable you will never forget him. He is now eighty-one years old and lives on a farm adjoining the home of Mrs. McKeown.

Published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

THE HEARTH AND EAGLE, by Anya Seton.

The true and deep love of a girl for a man and her willingness to leave her home and with courage and determination go forth with him across the stormy Atlantic to build a new home, is the background of The Hearth and Eagle, by Anya Seton.

She has written her latest novel with a magic pen for she makes one really see that rugged and desolate New England coast and even feel the heavy salt spray as it was thrown ashore from the great rollers. Then there is a moment of suspense as the "screechin' woman" appears to give warning of a coming tragedy or
Three men played important parts in the life of Hesper. First, there was Johnnie who hoped to some day be captain of a Marblehead fishing schooner, but he enlisted with the men of the town and failed to return.

The years rolled slowly by and then Hesper met Evan Redlake, the handsomest man she had ever seen. He was an artist who had come to the town to paint the rocky coast. He was also a man of mystery and awoke in Hesper all the fire of which her soul was possessed, so against the wishes of her family they were married and went to Boston and New York to live. Soon he tired of her and she returned to the tavern while he went overseas and later became a famous artist. Then came Amos Porterman, an old friend in Marblehead, who had loved her for years.

The story of Hesper is one that will linger long after the book has been put aside for it is heart warming and the search for happiness and contentment by this New England girl is told with sympathetic understanding. When the lights burn low and the last page is turned in the shadows, one will again see that bleak New England coast and the fight for existence and will feel the faith and courage which has made this country great. One wonders how many today would face such an undertaking!

Anya Seton (Mrs. Hamilton Chase) is the daughter of the late Ernest Thompson Seton, famous naturalist and writer. Her early days were influenced by Indians who frequently visited the Seton estate in Connecticut and taught her Indian dances and woodcraft. She was named Anne by her parents but a Sioux chief called her Anntitha, meaning "cloud gray eyes" and in later years she shortened it to Anya.

She comes by her writing talent naturally, not only from her father, but also from her mother, Grace Thompson Seton, who has nine books to her credit and also spent several years of her life as an explorer in the jungles. (Incidently, Grace Thompson Seton is a long time member of Putnam Hill Chapter of Greenwich, Conn.)

*The Hearth and the Eagle* is Anya's fourth book and in the writing of it she consulted over one hundred source books, visited dozens of libraries and spent much time in Marblehead absorbing the atmosphere and talking with countless natives.
She confesses that she loves the research work almost more than she does the writing. So far, her books have ranked as best sellers.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin Company, New York.

COLLECTIVISM CHALLENGES CHRISTIANITY, by Verne Paul Kaub.

It would seem that this would be an easy book to review but after a careful perusal, one realizes that the attempt would be like holding a thimble under the falling sprays of a fountain.

Under the captions of Christianity, Free Government and Free Enterprise, Mr. Kaub has gone thoroughly into the reasons why these three should be the motivating power of life in this land of ours.

While naturally his own opinions are reflected, he makes copious quotations from the highest authorities in the world, counteracting the challenge of communism and collectivism by the sound and patriotic reasoning of those whom he has chosen to represent the logical and best thought of Christian countries. Every statement and every quotation is meticulously authenticated.

Perhaps one of the most appealing quotations is from the words of Dean Clarence E. Manion of the Law School of the University of Notre Dame:

“This is God’s country. All of us have heard this affectionate reference to the United States of America. It happens to be true—not just figuratively true but literally. The official dedication was made many years ago on the day that independent American Government was born.”

It is not the purpose of this department to advertise books. When publishers send in those that are worthwhile, an honest review is given and the rest is up to the reader. In this case, however, there is no hesitation in recommending Collectivism Challenges Christianity to the Daughters of the American Revolution for real study, hence data hitherto omitted is given below.

Mr. Verne Kaub is not a theorist or a fanatic but a “hard-headed” business man, who places love of God and country above all else and he devotes most of his spare time helping to keep America free, strong and independent.

Published by Light and Life Press, Winona Lake, Indiana. Price $2.00.

G. L. H. B.

A very beautiful maroon leather bound book, entitled THE MEDAL OF HONOR OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, has recently been issued by the Public Information Division of the Army and the Library of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been gifted with a copy. It is needless to say that it is deeply appreciated and will be a valuable addition to the new shelves.

This book represents the first official study of legislative and historical developments in the Medal of Honor as it pertains to the Army from the time of its creation in 1862. It is a very exhaustive work, profusely illustrated, and contains listings of names of winners of the Medal by states, by campaigns and in alphabetical arrangement.

The history includes a study of predecessors of the Medal of Honor, such as the Badge of Military Merit, or Purple Heart, created by George Washington and special badges and medals created for other wars, up to and including World War I.

The Department of the Army has placed the book on sale with the thought in mind that families of service men, libraries and historians might wish to obtain copies. This may be done by applying to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The shallows murmur while the depths are dumb.
The following has caused quite a stir in one of the state organizations, so for the benefit of those of you who perhaps would like to ask your parliamentarian a question or have her opinion about something taking place in your chapter or state these two questions will be discussed first.

The first question. "Who may ask the National Parliamentarian a question?" The second question. "Does the member asking the question have to first receive permission from her chapter regent or from her state regent before she may ask the question?" As both come under the same category they will be answered as one.

Answer. NO. It is the privilege of every member of the National Society to ask questions of the National Parliamentarian, and she will endeavor to answer to the best of her ability. If she does not know the answer it will be referred to the Editor of the Magazine, Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau for an interpretation.

Please allow your parliamentarian to make this statement: Whenever a question is asked of her, that question is given careful consideration as to its relation to the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society and as to what interpretation may be put upon it according to Robert's Rules, Revised, which is our parliamentary authority and our guide in all such problems that arise. So if you are not sure of the legality of something being done in your chapter or your state and wish to ask your parliamentarian about it, do not let anybody intimidate you by saying you must first secure permission to ask your question. As I have so often said in these columns we are a free people, living within a republic and members of an organization composed of descendants of those patriots who in many instances sacrificed their lives for "the cause of American Independence."

Question. "Do you think that as the National Society has increased the annual National dues 50¢ and stated very plainly in its By-Laws, Article V, section 3 that this increase is to take care of the quota funds previously paid through the State Treasurers, that the states should now increase their per capita tax of chapter members to take care of this deficit?"

Answer. No, for the State Treasurers are really not out but 15¢, as 35¢ was collected from the chapter members and sent on to the Treasurer General each year in the past, so if the states now make their per capita tax 50¢ per member they have very little to lose. Very few states ever had more than $1.00 any way, and it seems to your parliamentarian a little hard upon the members to retain as the amount to be sent to the State Treasurer, $1.00. But if a state feels it must increase its tax, it will have to come in as an amendment according to its article on amending, and a new allocation made of the $1.00 tax.

While the loss of the 15¢ may work a hardship on some of the states it will be a greater hardship upon the members to have to pay an increase of 50¢ annual National dues, and the increase in state dues too. This amendment was not offered and adopted by the National Society to penalize the members but to take the burden from the State Treasurers of collecting and sending the quota funds to the Treasurer General.

In Article X, "States," National By-Laws, the states are given the privilege of adopting a by-law that will provide for dues for their use but I hope there will not be any misunderstanding as there has been sometimes in the past—that if a member has not paid her per capita tax to the state she can not be elected a delegate or alternate to Continental Congress. That law was stricken out of the National By-Laws during the administration of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart. The only restriction we now have relating to a member's dues is that her annual National dues of $1.50 must be shown upon the Treasurer General's books by the time required by the National Society. The state per capita tax does not enter into the matter.

As so many of the states will be holding
their Conferences during March. I hope you will delete this from your state by-laws should you carry such an antiquated one. Kindly keep in mind we are governed by the laws of the National Society and any chapter or state going beyond the rules regarding chapters and states breaks a fundamental law of the Society.

While we are speaking about the laws of the National Society I do want to call your attention again to another amendment adopted at the last Congress to Article 1, section 1 that—“An applicant for membership must be proposed by two members of that chapter etc.” Very few chapter by-laws that are sent to me for a check over, include this ruling. Also won’t you read the rule of the National Society about “amendments affecting chapters and states,” and put that in your article on amending as section 2?

And here is another mistake so many chapters make regarding electing C. A. R. members to chapter membership.

Many chapters seem to think because a C. A. R. member is exempt from paying the initiation fee when joining a chapter she does not have to go through the regular process of election to membership. She must be elected as are all other applicants.

Question. “May our chapter confer honorary membership for life upon a member the chapter wishes to honor?” Answer. You may confer this honor upon your member, but the chapter will have to pay the member’s annual dues to the National Society of $1.50 as usual.

Question. “If a chapter has adopted a budget for the year, allocating certain funds in it to the different projects, is it necessary to take a vote to disburse these amounts when the time comes to send the check for the projects?” Answer. No. When a budget has been adopted to take care of certain allocations, it is not necessary to have a vote that this amount of money be sent whenever it is due. If this has to be done you are defeating the purpose of presenting and adopting a budget at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Question. “Who sends the notice to the National Society of a member who desires to resign from the chapter?” Answer. The model by-laws in the handbook state the following in Article IV, section 4. “Any member desiring to resign from the chapter shall present her resignation in writing to the corresponding secretary, who after consultation with the chapter regent and the chapter treasurer, shall immediately report her resignation to the Treasurer General.” Of course the resignation of a member in arrears for dues shall not be accepted.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.
LEGEND
1. STAIR NO.1
2. STORAGE
3. OFFICE
4. CORRIDOR
5. OFFICE
6. OFFICE
7. OFFICE
8. OFFICE
9. CORRIDOR
10. OFFICE
11. STORAGE
12. STAIR NO.2
13. CORRIDOR
14. TOILET
15. CLOSET

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO BUILDINGS FOR NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
EGGERS & HIGGINS
ARCHITECTS
N.Y.C.
States

VERMONT

THE 49th Vermont State Conference of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on September 29-30, in Burlington, with Mrs. Edwin A. Morse, State Regent, presiding.

The following distinguished guests brought greetings to the conference: Miss Katharine Matthies, Third Vice-President General; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President C. A. R.; Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey of Maine, a Vice-President General; Mrs. Roy Heywood of Maine, National Chairman of Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Frank Nason, Honorary State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Arthur Norton and Mrs. C. Leslie Witherell, Honorary State Regents of Vermont; Mrs. C. K. Johnson, Past Vice-President General. In addition, the National Vice Chairmen from Vermont present were: Miss Marguerite Lane, Americanism; Mrs. Robert McLuen, Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; and Mrs. Guy Wood, D.A.R. Manual.

A welcome was extended to the opening group by Mr. J. E. Moran, Acting Mayor of Burlington.

A banquet and reception were held on Wednesday evening at the Roof Garden, Hotel Vermont. Prof. Hovey Jordan, State President of the S. A. R. was present in addition to the previously mentioned distinguished guests. Miss Matthies and Mrs. Adams both addressed the group.

The conference was most successful and after two days of business meetings the total registrations showed 184 members and guests in attendance.

ORA K. CONKLIN,
State Historian.

The Kentucky Workshop

EACH YEAR, the Kentucky Society brings to all sections of the state a D.A.R. workshop, to better acquaint the membership with the ideals and aims of the work of the organization. Under the capable direction of the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, six District meetings were planned and carried to a successful conclusion. The respective District Chairmen arranged local details for the meetings. Delightful luncheons and outstanding guest speakers were provided, and true Kentucky hospitality was extended to all Officers and State Chairmen making the tour.

One National Officer, Mrs. Keene Arnold, Chaplain-General, seven State Officers, twenty-six State Chairmen attended the meetings. Fifty-seven chapters were represented. A total registration of over 700 indicated that renewed interest is shown in all phases of D.A.R. work. Each State Officer and State Chairman gave an outline of her work for the coming year. The feature of the morning session of each District meeting was an address by the State Regent, Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, whose subject was Patriotism. In addition to having an intimate knowledge of the work of the Society, Dr. Jones is a gifted and brilliant speaker who inspired her listeners on each occasion.

On September 1st, the Fifth District meeting was held at Cynthiana, with the Cynthiana chapter as hostess. Judge William E. Boswell, County Judge of Harrison County, was the afternoon speaker. His subject was "Juvenile Delinquency and What the Daughters of the American Revolution Can Do About It".

On Tuesday, September 7th, Berea-Laurel Ridges chapter was hostess to the
Fourth District meeting at Berea. Dr. Elizabeth Peck and Dr. Francis Hutchins, both of Berea College, spoke to the meeting. Luncheon was served in historic Boone Tavern. This meeting was of especial interest to all members as it provided an opportunity to see Berea College and to hear of its work by two members of its faculty.

General Marquis Calmes chapter was hostess to the Third District at Versailles on September 8th. Mrs. Keene Arnold, Chaplain-General, spoke briefly bidding us all a very special welcome to Versailles. Mrs. W. S. Blackburn, Vice-Regent of the General Marquis Calmes chapter, was the afternoon speaker. Unusually beautiful music by talented young people of the community interspersed the business program.

One of our young chapters entertained the Second District at Elizabethtown on September 9th. The Captain Jacob Van Meter chapter has made great strides in D.A.R. work in the two years of its history. Luncheon was served at the Elizabethtown Country Club. In the afternoon, the chapter presented an historical drama entitled “America’s Road to Freedom”. This pageant was a unique and colorful feature of the meeting, portraying the historical significance of the manuscripts aboard the Freedom Train.

Captain Stephen Ashby Chapter, another young chapter, entertained the First District meeting at Madisonville on September 10th. State Officers were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Polley at breakfast the morning of the meeting. Mr. Harper Gatton, Superintendent of Schools, spoke on the Constitution, pointing out that in his opinion, the greatest contribution the D.A.R. has made to history is that it has kept alive the spirit of patriotism in America. At the conclusion of the business session, all members were entertained at tea at the home of Mrs. J. R. Corum, member of Captain Stephen Ashby chapter. The State Regent, Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, made a radio address over Madisonville broadcasting station.

So ended a series of meetings that took us from the Bluegrass section, through the valley of the Big Sandy, into the mountains of eastern Kentucky, back to the central part of the state, and then on to western counties. Designed to better inform the membership of what the National and State Society expects to accomplish, much information was exchanged, many outstanding accomplishments were reported, questions were asked and answered. Opportunity for the state officers and state chairmen to know personally their corresponding chapter officers and chairmen made these meetings of universal benefit to the Society.

CLARA CLENDENIN DAVIS,
Press Relations Chairman for Kentucky.

A Pilgrimage to Old Fort Washington

IN following famous trails of history, the path of the Historians’ Committee, District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution, led to placid Fort Washington slumbering along the Potomac. Much of the enthusiasm and interest which prompted over one hundred Daughters to make this pilgrimage, on October 30, 1948, is due to Committee Chairman and State Historian, Mrs. George D. Nolan. Mrs. Nolan so inspires her committee with a love of the historical that they want to discover for themselves the little-known but celebrated points of interest in and around Washington. Mrs. Otto Hammerlund, Committee Vice-Chairman in charge of transportation, arranged for the entire group to go in private cars on the tour, thus adding to the pleasure of all. Carrying out the historic idea in complete detail, a delectable lunch was provided for those who cared to stop on the return trip at the Old Williamsburg Inn on Naylor Road, Southeast.

Long before Columbus discovered America, the present site of Fort Washington was used as a stronghold by the Indians. Governor Calvert and his British colonists were attacked from the fort by 500 Indians. It was here, too, that the Indians made
their last stand against the white man. Under command of Colonel John Washing-
ton, grandfather of George Washington, the Maryland and Virginia militia defeated 2500 Indians on this spot.

It was not until after the Revolutionary War that steps were taken to make Fort Washington a permanent military establishment. George Washington himself selected the site which is almost directly opposite Mount Vernon. At his request, Congress appropriated $3000 in 1794 for the erection of a proper fortification on this bluff to defend the Capital, and L’En-
fant, designer of the Capital, was placed in charge of construction. The fort mounted two 52-pounders; two 32-
pounders; eight 24-pounders; and in a martel tower, two 12-pounders with two loopholes for musketry, with a battery in the rear for mounting two 12 and 6 field pieces. In the words of the British later on, the fort was described as a “most respect-
able defense.”

On August 27, 1814, the guns at Fort Washington lost their one and only chance to bark when, rather than fight the British squadron sailing up the Potomac, Captain Dyson ordered the fort blown up and abandoned without firing a single shot. For his shameful action, Capt. Dyson was court-martialed and dismissed from the service. This chapter in American history is regrettable, but it bears retelling be-
cause it is a story of military unprepared-
ness at its worst.

Rebuilt after the War of 1812, Fort Washington looked much as it does today, only more formidable. Land was purchased increasing the reservation from 13 to 354 acres, and at this time, a young engineer, Robert E. Lee, designed and constructed the south wall of the fort. During the Civil War, the fort was bristling with 80 guns—just in case of an attack.

In World War I, all guns were torn out from the fort and shipped to France because of her urgent need for artillery, but they arrived too late for action.

In World War II, the fort was used as an Adjutant General’s School. At least three hundred officers ranging in rank from 2nd Lieutenant to Lieutenant Col-
onel were trained for duty overseas.

So, in spite of its age, it can be truly said that Fort Washington never was tested in battle; never withstood a siege; never actually figured in war operations. No longer will marching feet tramp across the entrance bridge or through the picturesque gateway! Fort Washington has retired. As patriotic citizens, we should do all within our power to aid the U. S. National Park Service in preserving this, the oldest fort in America.

TULA BARBEF,
Vice Chairman, Historians Committee, D. C. D. A. R.

“As the state is the unit of government, the citizen is the unit of the state. Make him self-respecting, self-reliant and responsible. Let him lean on the state for nothing. Let him cultivate independence to the point of sacrifice, and learn that humble things with unbartered liberty are better than splendors bought with its price. Let him neither surrender his individuality to the government, nor merge it with the mob.”

—HENRY W. GRADY.
Awards
Offered by
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee

For the year beginning January 1, 1949 to January 1, 1950

$20.00 to the state having membership over 5,500 which obtains the most new subscriptions.

$20.00 to the state having membership of between 3,000 and 5,500 doing the same.

$20.00 to the state having membership of between 1,000 and 3,000 doing the same.

$20.00 to the state having membership of less than 1,000 doing the same.

$20.00 to the state reaching the President General’s request of tripling their subscription list of January 1, 1949 first and sending the report to the National Chairman of the Magazine, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Any new subscription counts, no matter to whom it goes, library, church, etc.

They may be sent in in November or December but must start with January 1949 issue to be eligible.

Chapter chairmen must keep a careful count and report to their state chairman who in turn will notify the National Chairman.

The announcement of this year’s winner, and the awarding of prizes will take place at Continental Congress in April 1949.

ANNE CARLISLE PORTER.

“So capitalism is a failure, is it? Just a decadent system that an angry people will soon toss out, in favor of some foreign system which advertises freedom for everyone but actually makes the individual a pawn in the hands of all-powerful officials! A good many intelligent persons talk glibly along this line.

“But who is it that is carrying along a large part of the world on its shoulders? The worn-out, despised, capitalistic United States! The more food and money the American people pour into hungry Europe, the more despicable its government becomes, according to some observers.

“Something about the decadent democracy we have must click in order to bear so many burdens and provide the highest standard of living in the world for so many people.”

New London DAY.
Mary Penrose Wayne (Fort Wayne, Ind.). The Fort Wayne Country Club was the scene of a luncheon in September given by Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, to which State Officers were invited as guests. The affair opened the fall activities and was intended especially to honor Mrs. C. R. Gilman, State Treasurer and chapter member. A business meeting was later held at the home of Dr. Berniece Williams, at which Mrs. Chase Nichols, regent, presided. Mrs. Furel R. Burns, State Regent, gave an interesting and informative talk on National Defense and outlined progress being made in the construction of the new addition to National Headquarters. The chapter pledged $1,000.00 towards this project.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, named for the wife of General Anthony Wayne, was organized in 1901. Five of its founders are still living. Of its charter members, Mrs. Perry A. Randall (Regent 1906-08), Mrs. C. B. Fitch (Regent 1912-13) and Mrs. E. H. Merritt, still reside in the city and attend chapter meetings. Fort Wayne abounds in history. Important treaties with the Indians were made there, both by General Wayne and later by General Wm. Henry Harrison.

The early founders of our chapter comprised a small group of courageous and visionary women, who determined to preserve the relics of this historic spot. By working tirelessly to collect data and curios they soon had a sizeable exhibit which they assembled in a room provided at the courthouse, under the name of "THE RELIC ROOM OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." The chapter maintained this relic room from 1901 until 1925, when the entire collection was presented to the Allen County and Fort Wayne Historical Museum, where it now forms a large part of the museum's valuable and permanent collection.

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, numbering 145 women, takes pride in the activities and accomplishments of its group. All historic spots in the vicinity have been marked and a fine collection of genealogical data has been placed in the public library. A Junior Committee and evening group sponsors a scholarship for one of the Ap-proved Schools and a new CAR society has been organized by Mrs. Harold Dowell, past-regent. It is named "Ruth Hunt," for the first white child born here in General Wayne's old fort. Mrs. Henry Ehle, chapter member, started in 1925 to copy early county marriage records and the results are worthy of note. Single-handed, she compiled two volumes containing records of the first 25 years of the County's history, 1824 to 1849. The second 25 years, 1849 to 1874, was completed last year. Copies of these records have been furnished the National Society, State and local libraries. Mrs. Ehle later worked with other members in copying early wills and cemetery records and has helped many women trace their ancestry for admission to the DAR.

The Chapter's history cannot be told without mentioning Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Honorary Vice-President General, who is considered its most distinguished member. Mrs. Crankshaw, who joined the DAR in 1902, has held almost every chapter and State office. She never misses attending a Congress and is known far and wide wherever Daughters gather. Her guidance and counsel to chapter officers has, through the years, proved invaluable and her enthusiasm has been inspiring.

Betty Douglas Hayes, Chapter Press Chairman.
Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.). When a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has carried on good work for more than fifty years without ever having appeared in the Official Magazine, a decent respect to its founders and to our present constituency demands that certain facts be given well-deserved, though tardy publicity.

It would be a large order indeed, to give a complete account of the worthwhile and interesting activities of Fort Stanwix Chapter from its organization to the present day. Inasmuch, however, as some of its early history includes experiences out of the ordinary, this article will be restricted to certain happenings of the first few years, followed by a sketchy description of the rest of the period covered by its existence.

Whatever may be said about the beginning of other chapters, that of Fort Stanwix was democratic, since the fifteen women who met on January 15, 1896, came in response to a public notice in a local paper inviting all women who had Revolutionary ancestors to meet for the purpose of founding a chapter in Rome. The organization was not completed for several weeks, and the charter was not in hand for a number of months, yet many matters were settled, including the choice of a name. There appears to have been perfect unanimity on this point. Fort Stanwix Chapter, of course! Fort Stanwix, the fort that never surrendered, on the site of Rome, N. Y.; Fort Stanwix where the hastily made flag was first unfurled in battle during the siege of Oriskany. The minutes of the first meeting do not report that any other name was even suggested.

The chapter has some unique claims to distinction. For instance, it held its early meetings in homes on the actual site of the fort, it had as a local badge a miniature of the original flag, and it had as a resident of Rome, Polly Hubbard Vincent, ninety-six years old at the time, who was made a member without cost to her. Also, it held its program meetings on or near historic dates, as follow: January 6, Washington’s wedding day, April 19, the battle of Lexington, August 5, the battle of Oriskany, and October 19, the surrender of Cornwallis. Business meetings were held when necessary, as there was much activity between the historic dates.

At the first of these quarterly meetings, held in a home on the site of Fort Stanwix, roll call was answered by each member giving the name of her Revolutionary ancestor and the nature of his service. Incidentally it is recorded that the first nine of those so named had fought in the battle of Lexington. The rest of the program consisted of a spirited account of that battle, original poems, and patriotic songs. The meeting was reported fully in the local paper and merited thirty inches.

The August program was given in another home on the site of the fort, its topic being the Siege of Fort Stanwix, said to have been the first public observance of that event. Elihu Root, then a professor in Hamilton College, gave the address before the members and their guests, the Gansevoort-Willett Chapter of the S. A. R. Again, there were original poems and patriotic songs all being fully reported in the city press. There is no detailed account of the program of the October meeting, but it is recorded that fewer than half the members were present, and it was voted to impose a fine of twenty-five cents for absence, the same to be paid at the following meeting.

The first year closed with a membership of fifty-five. A delegate was elected to the Continental Congress, and the first appeal was received, namely, to lend historic articles for exhibition in New York to raise money for a memorial to Francis Scott Key. It would be interesting to have a list of the causes for which appeals have been made since that time.

The records of the second year have less to say about the programs. The project idea was adopted, however, and the Daughters co-operated with the city and with the S.A.R. by furnishing the bronze tablets which were placed on cannons to mark the corners of the fort. This was not fully carried out for several years.

The quarterly programs devoted to Revolutionary heroes, especially Baron Steuben and Kossuth and their invaluable aid to the Colonies, had prominent local historians as speakers. Interesting features of the October meeting were the reading of a diary written by Captain Davis at the time of the surrender of Yorktown, and a report by a member who had taken part in the ceremonies attending the placing of flowers and an American flag on the tomb of La Fayette. At Christmas the Chapter presented Polly Vincent with a gold eagle.
She died the following month at the age of ninety-nine.

Other interests of the second year included the beginning of relief work for the Spanish-American War under the direction of the Red Cross, and the offering of prizes to the upper classes of the high school for the best essays and orations submitted from a list of subjects given by the Chapter. This has been continued for more than fifty years, the winners appearing on D.A.R. programs. At one meeting, each member answered roll call by relating a deed of valor performed by her ancestor. A study program is mentioned, with no details given as to subjects, length of time taken for them and so on. In view of the lack of information about the success of such a study course, we are justified in thinking that the early members, like us, preferred to have someone else dig up information for their enlightenment and inspiration.

One suspects that enthusiasm waned the third year, for the records contain a motion to enforce the collection of fines for absence. We are left in lamentable ignorance, however, as to the method employed and as to the success of the effort.

When, in 1925, the United States Flag Association was formed, and New York state was chosen to open the nationwide membership campaign for one million members, the quota for New York was $100,000, and Rome's share was $300. The D.A.R. was one of the first organizations to form a 100% circle membership, and through its efforts 1000 members were secured in Rome.

In 1927 when Rome was selected as the place where the sesquicentennial of the adoption of the flag was to be celebrated, the city went all out in its efforts to do suitable honor to the occasion. As one would expect, the D.A.R. did its part in an elaborate program of pageantry and entertainment.

Our fiftieth anniversary year was devoted to collecting and preserving original documents relating to the history of Rome during and following the Revolutionary period.

As the National Society has extended its interests and activities, Fort Stanwix Chapter has kept step with progress. A number of state and national chairmen have been elected from this chapter.

We have had an honorable history. With about a hundred loyal members, capable regents and enthusiastic members, we feel that this chapter is a distinct influence for good and that it offers high promise of long-continued helpfulness in our community.

Ida L. Reveley,
Magazine Chairman.

Natchez (Natchez, Miss.) had the pleasure of entertaining the State Regent, Mrs. E. C. Brewer, together with ten other State Officers, six Rosalie Chairmen, Honorary State Regent Mrs. Egbert Jones and Vice President General Mrs. W. S. Welch, at our chapter meeting on Armistice Day. These prominent Daughters had come from all over the state to Natchez to attend the fall meeting of the State Board, the meeting of the Board of Trustees for Rosalie and the meeting of Rosalie chapter chairmen. At all of these meetings plans were made to beautify the house and grounds of our historic antebellum home, Rosalie.

The program of the chapter meeting comprised a talk on the third birthday of the United Nations by Mrs. C. C. Clark, an outline of the work of the Junior D.A.R. by Mrs. H. A. Alexander, First Vice Regent, and a report of the recent National Board Meeting by Mrs. E. C. Brewer, State Regent.

Following the program and business meeting the chapter entertained the visitors at a tea in the beautiful dining room of Rosalie.

Catharine D. Brown,
Regent.
Susannah Lee Barlow (Oregon City, Ore.). On August 15th, 1948 during the centennial celebration which was held in commemoration of Oregon becoming a territory of the United States, the Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter dedicated a marker to the memory of Dr. Forbes Barclay, who was a pioneer physician and also active in civic affairs of that city.

During the ceremony Mrs. Mary Shank, regent of the local chapter, presided. Rev. W. S. Grimm, former pastor of the Methodist Church, now retired, gave the invocation.

Miss Jeannette I. Dentler of Portland, Vice President General, brought greetings from the National Society and added her congratulations as a native daughter of Oregon.

The Oregon State Regent, Mrs. Archie W. McKeown, spoke on behalf of the state and congratulated the chapter on its past work. She also spoke of the Horace and Jane Baker marker which was dedicated at an earlier date by the Susannah Lee Barlow Chapter and the Old Timers Association.

Dr. Guy Mount, member of a pioneer family, gave a talk on the life and attainments of Dr. Barclay.

Speaking as president of the Oregon Historical Society, Dr. Burt Brown Barker told the history of the Barclay House.

The marker was unveiled by Miss Sis Barclay Pratt, a granddaughter of Dr. Barclay, and a wreath of Oregon grapes was placed on it by Mrs. Elizabeth Pratt Patton, a great-granddaughter.

Mayor Raymond P. Caufield accepted the marker on behalf of the city, after which the program was completed with the playing of taps by Bill Snodgrass, a life member of the Boy Scouts.

Mary Shank, Regent.

Captain Wendell Wolfe (Washington, D.C.). On Massachusetts Avenue, noted for its beautiful old homes, embassies, and legations, is the Chapter House of the DAR of the District of Columbia. It is one of those magnificent old homes acquired by the Daughters for the use of the sixty chapters in the District. Two beautiful crystal chandeliers presented by Miss Lillian Chenoweth, honorary member of the Chapter and past State Regent, add greatly to the rooms which were recently redecorated.

It was in this setting that the first event of the fall was held—a reception to the new State Regent of the District and member of Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter, Mrs. David L. Wells. Gracious, dignified, dynamic, personable Mrs. Wells grew up in DAR atmosphere. She represents the third generation in the chapter. Until the death of her grandmother, Mrs. Ruth P. Barnard in December 1945, the chapter was attended by Mrs. Barnard, by her daughter, Mrs. Ruth Barnard Parker, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Ruth Parker Wells. Mrs. Wells has the unique distinction of having held every office in her Chapter. She has also served the State most ably in various capacities.

It was with unusual pride that Captain Wendell Wolfe Chapter presented Mrs. Wells on October 2 to 175 guests in the attractive setting of the Chapter House. The rich autumn colors in the floral decorations, the beautifully appointed tea table, combined with the colorful evening gowns to make a sight of exceptional beauty. In the receiving line were Mrs. Alexander H. Bell, past chapter regent, who made the introductions, Miss M. Alvina Carroll, Chapter Regent, Mrs. David L. Wells, State Regent, Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Vice President General, Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades, Treasurer General, chapter officers and delegates.
A most enjoyable feature of the evening was the piano and violin selections. It was a memorable occasion, not soon to be forgotten.

HARRIETT M. CHASE, 
Chapter Ex-Regent.

William Tuffs (Elkhart, Ind.) observed the 25th anniversary of its organization at a birthday luncheon held at the W. Y. C. A. on December 4th. A feature of the luncheon was the two-tiered white and silver birthday cake, which was cut by a charter member, Mrs. Charles Suthimer of Goshen, Indiana, who joined the Society as Louise Wissinger in 1923. Table decorations were in the D. A. R. color, colonial blue, with white and silver. Flower arrangements were of miniature white chrysanthemums, and favors were small corsages of the white mums with silver leaves and tied with colonial blue ribbon.

Mrs. Basil Turner, regent, presided at the program meeting following the luncheon. A history of the 25 years of chapter activity was read by the historian, Miss June Deal, who had compiled it from chapter records, and newspaper clippings. A copy of this history is to be filed at the Elkhart public library.

Distinguished guests were: Mrs. Furel Robert Burns, Indiana State Regent, and Mrs. W. C. McClelland, northern Indiana Director. Mrs. McClelland spoke briefly of chapter activities under her jurisdiction. Mrs. Burns, the principal speaker of the afternoon, emphasized in particular the following four objectives for the current year: support of the Approved Schools; financing the addition to the headquarters buildings in Washington, D. C.; purchase of a tract of virgin forest in Southern Indiana by the Indiana Daughters, and of the Redwood Tribute Forest by the National Society D. A. R, both as memorials to men and women who served in World War II; and support of local civic welfare enterprises, such as the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the Crippled Children’s Fund, Christmas Seal sales, the cancer fund, etc.

Four former regents of William Tuffs Chapter were recognized. They are Mrs. William C. Reid, Mrs. Ernest Abbott, Mrs. George Wetherbee, and Mrs. E. B. Barnes. Mrs. Roy Mayse of Goshen was recognized as the member in the Chapter with the longest term of membership in the National Society.

Guests from neighboring Chapters were: Mrs. L. B. Kelps and Mrs. George Blair of Mishawaka Chapter; Mrs. B. C. Lukens and Mrs. Fred Deal of LaGrange De Lafayette Chapter; and Mrs. Lena M. Igo and Mrs. Max Smith of Anthony Nigo Chapter. Guests representing other local women’s patriotic organizations were: Mrs. Berniece Hecht of the DUV, who is also the National president of that organization; Mrs. Myrtle Rothrock and Mrs. Chloe-Stoner, also of the DUV; and Mrs. Hazel Thursby of the Gold Star Mothers. Guests eligible for membership were Mesdames George Borneman, Howard W. Smith, Fern B. Foley, Ella Layne Brown, and John Holdeman, and Miss Maud Essig.

NORA PRESCOTT BARNES, 
Publicity Chairman.

Prudence Wright (Pepperell, Mass.). At the golden jubilee of Prudence Wright chapter which was attended by the State Regent, Mrs. Warren S. Currier and many state officials on October 25th at the chapter house (an old schoolhouse of the one-room type), was an arrangement which attracted much attention from the many guests. This was a replica of Pepperell’s old covered bridge around which was built the incident of the capturing of Tory spies in 1765 by Prudence Wright, the woman for whom the chapter was named.

The regent, Mrs. George P. Parker, extended greetings and presented the remaining charter members, Mrs. Thomas Reveley
and Mrs. George V. Herrig. The latter gave an interesting talk on the founding of the chapter.

A five tier cake—one tier for each ten years—centered the refreshment table. This was cut by the charter members, State Regent, each of the seven past regents now living and the present regent. A beautiful bouquet of golden chrysanthemums, sent by the Anne Keyes Powers chapter of Hollis, N. H., also adorned the table.

The program was furnished by Miss Charlotte Parker, vocalist who was accompanied on the cottage type organ by Mrs. J. Fletcher Smith who also had played the rare old seraphine, the pride and joy of the chapter.

Each of the guests registered in a guest book, purchased for the occasion and which is being carefully stored for exhibition at the chapter’s “diamond jubilee.”

**MRS. GEORGE PARKER.**

William Scott (Bryan, Texas.) A colorful ceremony accompanied the gift of a Texas Flag to the Color Guard of Allen Military Academy on October 25 at Bryan, Texas. Mrs. Dona Coulter Carnes, pictured with Col. Charles Urban, P.M.S. & T., gave the silk parade-size flag in appreciation of assistance given the Daughters of the American Revolution by the school. Mrs. Carnes is regent of the William Scott Chapter of Bryan, and the gift of the flag was her personal project for the year. The ceremony was attended by officials of the school, members of the William Scott Chapter and all the students of the Allen Military Academy who gave a formal parade in honor of the occasion.

Mrs. Carnes, in presenting the flag, said in part: “The Flag of Texas was adopted by the third Congress of the Republic of Texas in 1839 and the colors of red, white and blue mean courage, liberty and loyalty. Allen Cadets, I dedicate this flag and its glorious meaning to you and to your future. May you always carry it with pride and respect and with the knowledge that the members of the William Scott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extend with it their friendship and support.”

**MRS. EMMETTE WALLACE, Registrar.**

Fort Plain (Fort Plain, N. Y.). The Fiftieth Anniversary dinner meeting of the Fort Plain Chapter was held in February at the home of the regent, Mrs. George Duffy, with ninety-one members present. Mrs. Florence Veeder Nellis, the only granddaughter of the chapter, was present, a descendant of Cornelius Veeder 1764-1848, a soldier in the Tryon County Militia. Cornelius Veeder was a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Volkert Veeder of the Fourth Regiment of Tryon County.

In October the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the chapter charter 405 was observed in the chapter house which was festively decorated. A formal tea was enjoyed by State Officers, State Chairmen, Regents of near-by chapters and chapter members. Miss Elsie Failing, vice regent, presided.

Three charter members are still living: Miss Jessie Rand Tanner and Mrs. Ida Canfield Fessenden who live in California and Miss Alice Wood of Fort Plain, the latter being present at both meetings.

A few of the highlights reported at the anniversary meetings are as follows: A history prize given to the school was voted the first year and has been continued annually to date.
A boulder was placed in the Fort Plain cemetery to honor soldiers who defended Fort Plain in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Donald McLean, then President General was guest of honor at the unveiling. Miss Ellen L. Dunn was chapter regent.

Miss Ella Zielley was chapter registrar for twenty-three of the first twenty-five years and Mrs. Lillian Failing Devoe has served as registrar for the past fifteen years.

Fort Plain Chapter sponsored the Uniform Flag Display requiring 168 flags in Fort Plain.

In October 1928, during the regency of Miss Alice F. Weller, a boulder with inscribed bronze tablet marking the site of the “Old Fort, and Blockhouse” was dedicated.

In 1940 Fort Plain Chapter received the blue ribbon for the best publicity work in the state of New York.

The chapter has been honored with a State Regent, a Vice President General, a State Corresponding Secretary, and a State Director.

A CAR Society was organized by Mrs. Marian Merkel Shults.

As a fiftieth anniversary project the chapter house was shingled for the sake of preservation and other exterior and interior improvements were made. The sum of $853.69 for this work was raised by the sale of a “Book of Favorite Recipes” compiled by Fort Plain Chapter members.

The present membership is now 145.

Mrs. Hilda Cook, 
Chapter Historian.

Tangipahoa (Hammond, La.) has a member who is probably the oldest active D.A.R. member in the Society. Mrs. Ignatia Robinson, the widow of Shelby Robinson, was the former Ignatia Watson and was born on a plantation twenty miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, April 30, 1850.

Mrs. Robinson later lived in Crystal Springs, Miss., where she became a charter member of Copiah Chapter. She had been a resident of Hammond, Louisiana, for several years when Tangipahoa Chapter was organized in 1932, whereupon she transferred her membership to this chapter of which she is also a charter member. For three years she held the office of historian. After the office of chaplain was established she was elected to that office and has held it ever since. She attends meetings whenever possible and offers beautiful patriotic prayers.

Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church and until recent years has been very active in church and Sunday School work. She is a member of the Midwest Poetry League and several other literary organizations and has written and published a book of poetry, a copy of which she presented to Mrs. Talmadge when the latter was President General. Her National Number is 72386 and her Revolutionary ancestor was Robert Simmons of South Carolina.

Mrs. Evon G. Till, 
Registrar.
Ruth Hart (Meriden, Conn.) in 1902 appointed a committee composed of Mrs. C. L. Upham, Chairman, Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Mrs. George C. Merriam, Mrs. Russell Hall and Mrs. Hiram Yale to raise funds for the care and maintenance of Meetinghouse Hill Burying Ground situated on the top of Buckwheat Hill. Here are buried over two hundred of the first settlers of Meriden. To the north of the cemetery was located the first church whose first pastor, Rev. Theophilus Hall, died in 1769, and his name is inscribed on the brownstone monument with those of twenty-nine other settlers.

The gate with carriage and foot entrances and fence were erected in 1904, properly inscribed by Ruth Hart Chapter. On September 17, 1937 an oak tree donated by Mrs. J. Joseph Williams, at that time State Conservation Chairman, and a chapter member, was planted in the cemetery to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Constitution. In spite of rain on that day sixteen members and three children each put a shovelful of dirt at the base of the tree.

In 1948 a committee composed of Miss Elizabeth Upham, daughter of the first chairman, and Mrs. J. W. Maskell, Sr., was appointed to raise funds to repair this old cemetery. Funds to the amount of $300.00 were again raised by chapter members to repair and paint the fence and gates, mow and grade, reset stones, etc. Ruth Hart Chapter is very proud of this historic achievement.

ALICE M. MASKELL, Treasurer.

Osceola (Bradenton, Fla.). One of the most interesting departments of the South Florida Museum in Bradenton's Memorial Pier building, is the colonial room which was furnished by the Osceola Chapter.

Just one year ago last April President W. D. Sugg of the museum asked the chapter to furnish a room, so, in period, a fascinating collection has been arranged under the direction of Mrs. W. A. Knight, Chairman, and Mrs. C. S. Myers, co-chairman. Osceola Chapter is proud of the fact that it is the only one in Florida which has such an enterprise. The following list includes only a few of the valuable and historic articles on display:

Sr. W. D. Sugg—Primitive picture of Martha Washington.
Mrs. W. D. Harris—Sampler dated 1800.
Mrs. John A. Drew — Flax spinning wheel.

Osceola Chapter's Room in South Florida Museum

Mrs. Olivia Maskiell—Foot warmer.
Montague Tallant—Boston rocker.
Mrs. R. R. Roadman—Cooking utensils.
Mrs. L. Tipton Young—Great grandmother's fruit stand 1760.
Mrs. Bert Hendrickson — Davenport pitcher.
Mrs. Robert Lamb—English registered tea set.
Mrs. Ella Casline—200 year old Japanese shawl box.
Mrs. Jessie Savage—Revolution commission.
I. P. Stivers—Army recruiting poster dated 1797.
General Jacob Odell (Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.). A long table brightly aglow with many lighted tapers and fragrantly bedecked with flowers held the huge birthday cake which marked the seventeenth birthday of the General Jacob Odell Chapter.

The eighth of December was a gala party day. The very air seemed to tingle with the warmth of the Yuletide season as Mrs. John Chattin, Regent, presented the many guests who had gathered in honor of the occasion. On display were the pretty and practical gifts which Mrs. Reginald Eagles had purchased for the Chapter to send to Barbara Beardon, their Tamassee girl. In keeping with this spirit of giving was the long list of contributions to different causes, which Mrs. August Haucke, Treasurer, reported the chapter had made during the past month.

Five New York State officers brought timely messages to their large audience. Mrs. James Park Grant, State Regent, described the different Yuletide activities and customs of the chapters throughout the state. Both Mrs. Edward Madden, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Ray Erb, Corresponding Secretary, urged a strong united front in facing any forces which might threaten the foundation of our Republic. Mrs. Richard Lewis, Historian, explained how each member might participate in completing the Bell Tower at Valley Forge. Mrs. Frank Cuff, Press Relations Chairman, demonstrated most vividly the mighty power of the press.

Guests of honor included Mrs. Charles Brieant, Regent, and twenty members of the Mohegan Chapter of Ossining, New York. There were ten visiting regents from nearby chapters who added charm and dignity to the occasion.

Highlighting the program was a musical interlude by violinist Mrs. Irma Leagh Bell and Mrs. Chester Comstock, pianist. As the last sweet note of their program died away, the two musicians played the lovely melody of the age old Christmas Carols, and the entire group joined in singing these songs that grow more hauntingly beautiful with every passing year. Later, as the guests gathered around the tea table and watched Mrs. John Chattin cut the birthday cake, each could not help but feel that this had been a most momentous birthday party.

Mrs. R. Schmidt.

Judith Randolph (Farmville, Va.). This Chapter played an important part in the Sesquicentennial Celebration in Farmville, Virginia, October 22nd, 1948.

The celebration was of special interest to the chapter since it was named in honor of the widow of Richard Randolph of “Bizarre”, from whom was purchased in 1798, the original fifty acres of land on which Farmville, Virginia, was laid out. Madame Randolph signed the deeds of purchase at the first public sale of lots in the prospective village.

This scene, as well as others of life on an early Virginia plantation, was beautifully presented in the Sesquicentennial pageant. Mrs. E. P. Lancaster, chapter regent, portrayed Judith Randolph, surrounded by a group of children. All in the scenes wore replicas of charming dresses of the period. Several members of the chapter took part in other scenes of the pageant, which was presented by the Farmville Woman’s Club. Mrs. Todd Smith, club president and a member of the chapter, was general chairman of the pageant. The narrator’s script was written by Mrs. Allen Stokes, an active club member and former regent and char-

Mrs. Edwin P. Lancaster as Judith Randolph in Farmville’s Sesquicentennial Celebration
ter member of Judith Randolph chapter. Other members who had a part in making the pageant a success were Mrs. W. W. McClintic, Mrs. Graves Thompson, and Miss Carrie Spencer and Mrs. James Spencer wrote an interesting history of Judith Randolph for the D.A.R. chapter program. Mrs. Horace Adams represented the Woman's club and Miss Lila London represented the Garden club in one of the scenes of the pageant.

Mr. Clarence Bradshaw, in his current history of Farmville, which was published in a special edition of the Farmville Herald, acknowledged his indebtedness to Mrs. Luckin Bugg, Mrs. W. M. Holladay, Miss Carrie Bliss, Miss Emma Venable, and Miss Minnie Rice, all chapter members, for their help in furnishing data and in research. The roll of Revolutionary ancestors of members of Judith Randolph chapter reads like a “Who's Who” of early Farmville and Prince Edward history.

The town organizations joined in this celebration by having Civic Day, Community Chest finals, and a parade. Mrs. Frank Crawford, a chapter member, was president of the Community Chest.

A native of Farmville, George Richardson, Jr., lawyer of Bluefield, W. Va., and a son of Mrs. George Richardson, an honorary member of Judith Randolph chapter, graciously responded to the welcome for former citizens who had returned for the day's celebration.

MRS. R. B. CRAWFORD,
Chairman Press Relations.

Stone Castle (Dawson, Ga.) participated in the Armistice Day celebration, STONE CASTLE CHAPTER FLOAT ENTERED IN ARMISTICE DAY PARADE

Nov. 11th, 1948. This celebration was a gay, colorful event sponsored by the Davis-Daniel Post of the American Legion.

The Jordan High School Band, composed of one hundred fifty talented students of Columbus, Ga., furnished music for the parade of beautifully decorated floats. The float of Stone Castle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, received first prize, a check for twenty-five dollars. The theme of the prize winning float was “Peace, Plenty and Honest Friendship with all Nations.” A golden cornucopia filled with farm products and fruits was mounted on a base featuring harvest colors. A large replica of the D.A.R. Insignia on the front of the float was flanked by the name of the chapter in gold letters. The six lovely children riding on the float and enhancing its beauty were Ann Davidson, Joy Collier, Joan Peddy, Tom Collier, Cal Peddy, and Mac Lowery.

AMORETTE B. DISMUKE,
Chairman, Press Relations.

The following is a motto which President Theodore Roosevelt always kept on his desk in the White House:

“The value of a smile is great, costs nothing but creates much. It is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad, and Nature’s best antidote for trouble. Yes, a smile cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anybody until it is given away.”
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REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

(Continued from last month. For explanatory note see January Magazine.)


EASLEY, John. Militia—Col. Roebuck's Regt. (John Brown—Jincey, W. 5,906) Entered service in 1777 from Spartanburg District; John Easley was lieutenant.


EVANS, George. Gen. Marion's Brigade. (Alston S. Massey, R. 7,004) Alston Massey's widow testified that he served under Capt. Hendrick, and that she believed George Evans was a lieutenant in said company.

EVANS, Jabez. Prob. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, R. 3,984) On an order for payment of Indents to a number of men from Spartanburg District appears the name of Jabez Evans.


FELDER, Jacob. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant testified that he served with Jacob Felder in Marion's camp.

FILES, Abner. (Service—possibly military or patriotic.) (William Caruthers, w. Mary, W. 6,628) Abner Files testified in Fayette Co., Ala. that while he was in Fort Independence, Ninety Six or Abbeville District, about 1779, applicant was married to William Caruthers in the Fort.

FILES, Jeremiah. Prob. Militia. (William Caruthers—w. Mary, W. 6,628) Jeremiah Files testified in Fayette Co., Ala. that he was in engagement with William Caruthers against Cherokee Nation; also against Tories.

FOWLER, Samuel. Prob. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, R. 3,984) On order for payment of Indents to a number of men from Spartanburg District appears the name Samuel Fowler.

FRAIZER, Thomas. Militia. (John Fletcher, S. 45,841) Applicant served from Marion District; last tour being under Capt. Thomas Frazier.

FRENCH, Lafford. Militia. (Alexander Copeland—w. Rebecca, W. 9,395) Mrs. Jane McMillan, aged 81, deposes in Spartanburg District, 1851, that she was well acquainted with Lafford French who was "a companion in arms" of Alex'r Copeland during Revolutionary War.

FRENCH, Simon. Militia. (Alexander Copeland—w. Rebecca, W. 9,395) (See testimony under Lafford French, above.)

FRENCH, William. (Alex'r Copeland—w. Rebecca, W. 9,395) (See testimony above.)

GALE, Ambrose. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant deposed that "he also knew in Marion's camp, Ambrose Gale."
GALE, Josiah. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) (See testimony under Ambrose Gale, above.)


GILL, Archibald. Militia. (James Gill, w. Mary, R. 4,023) Applicant testified that in one scouting party he and six others—among them his cousin Archibald Gill, took Tories, etc.

GILL, George. Militia. (James Gill, w. Mary, R. 4,023) Applicant entered service in spring of 1777, from what was later Chester District, as substitute for his brother, George Gill, who was sick. Testimony shows that this brother was later with him in skirmish with Tories.

GILL, James. Militia. (James Gill, w. Mary, R. 4,023) James Gill, the applicant testified that in one scouting party he and six others captured Tories—one of these six being his cousin, James Gill.

GILL, James. Militia. (Hamilton Brown—w. Nancy, W. 1,707) Hamilton Brown declared in 1832 that he could prove his service by Capt. James Gill, who at that time was living only ten miles from him in Greene Co., Alabama.

NOTE: This James Gill is the rejected applicant for pension—R. 4,023, above. (En.)

GILL, Thomas. Militia. (James Gill, w. Mary, R. 4,023) Applicant entered service from Chester District latter part of April 1780. Michael Gore was lieutenant.

GOLDFIELD, James. Militia. (James Martin, S. 31,833) Applicant served second tour under Col. Gooden—his lieutenant was William Gray—all from Camden (now Fairfield) District.


GORE, Michael. Prob. Militia. (Samuel Houston—w. Martha, W. 7,810) Applicant again entered army from Chester District latter part of April 1780. Michael Gore was lieutenant.

GOULDEN, James. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant stated that he "also knew in Marion's camp, James Goulden."

GOUGH, John. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, W. 3,984) Mrs. Jane McMullen testified in Spartanburg District, 1854, that Captain John Gowen lived not far from her father's and that she knew him as a Whig captain during the Revolutionary War.


GRAY, William. Prob. Militia. (James Martin, S. 31,833) Applicant served second tour under Col. Gooden—his lieutenant was William Gray—all from Camden (now Fairfield) District.


GRIFFIN, John. Militia. (John Mangum, S. 16,939) Early in 1780 John Mangum again volunteered; marched from Newberry District to Augusta, Ga.; thence to Cupboard Creek, under Capt. John Griffin.

GRIFFIN, Joseph. Militia—Col. Anderson's Regt. (James Milwee, R. 7,254) Joseph Griffin deposed in Laurens District,
1847, that he served as private on different occasions during the Revolutionary War under Capt. Milwee.

**Guess, Benjamin. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239)** Applicant stated that "he also knew in Marion's camp Benjamin Guess."

**Ham, John. Militia. (William Mitchell, w. Eleanor, W. 5,379)** William Mitchell reenlisted from Union District, in his same company, Capt. Otterson, as substitute for John Ham, and finished out Ham's tour.


**Hammond, Samuel. Militia. (George Harbison, R. 4,586)** Samuel Hammond testified at Augusta, Ga., 1841, that he was in South Carolina Militia with George Harbison; Col. Neaf's regiment, 1778-1779.


**Harper, Robert. 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 Robert Harper.

**Harper, Matthew. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, W. 3,984)** (See testimony above.)

**Harper, Samuel. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, W. 3,984)** (See testimony above.)

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

**Harris, David. Prob. Militia—may be Georgia service. (John Mangum, S. 16,939)** Applicant volunteered from Newberry District, 1781; in Siege of Augusta, Georgia, under Capt. David Harris.

**Haynesworth, Henry. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239)** Applicant testified that "he also knew in Marion's camp Henry Haynesworth."


**Hemphill, Samuel. N. C. or S. C. Militia. (Charles P. Coleman—w. Fanny, W. 25,435)** Applicant joined army in North Carolina, marched to South Carolina; joined Gen. Sumter's army; his lieutenant was Samuel Hemphill.

**Henderson, Alexander. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, W. 3,984)** On order for payment of Indents to a number of men from Spartanburg District appears the name of Alexander Henderson.

**Henderson, James. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, W. 3,984)** (See testimony above.)

**Henderson, Robert. Militia. (John Henderson—w. Martha, W. 3,984)** (See testimony above.)

**Henderson, Thomas. Militia. (William Copeland, S. 17,898)** Applicant, who served from York District, deposed that he was well known by Mr. Thomas Henderson, a Revolutionary soldier.


**Hicks, Benjamin. Militia. (Aaron Copeland, R. 2,308)** Applicant was drafted from Chesterfield District under Capt. Benjamin Hicks.

**Hodge, Benjamin. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239)** Applicant testified that "he also knew in Marion's camp, Benjamin Hodge."


Holden, John. Prob. a soldier in Sumter's Brigade. (James Clark, R. 1,980) James Clark Testified, "Was with Gen. Sumter when he took a place called Rugeley's Fort in So. Carolina. Have lately written letters to S. C. and ascertained that John Holden by whom I could positively prove my service and identity, has lately died."

Holland, Jacob. Prob. Militia, 96 District. (Charles Holland, S. 7,027) Jacob Holland testified in Tuscaloosa Co., Alabama, 1832, that he served as soldier of Revolution for several years from same section of country as applicant.


Hopkins, David. 3rd Regt. of Cavalry. (Samuel Wood, S. 25,744) Applicant served under Capt. David Hopkins in aforementioned regiment.

Houston, James. Militia. (William Houston, S. 17,889) James Houston made affidavit, 1833, that he knew Capt. William Copeland during Revolutionary War; referred to Siege of Friday's Fort and of the Burned or Brigham Church.

Houston, John. Col. Washington's Regt. of Horse. (Benjamin Copeland, S. 21,122) Applicant while living in Cheraw District, volunteered; his lieutenant was John Houston.

Houston, Thomas. Patriot. (Samuel Houston—w. Martha, W. 7,810) Applicant entered short time previous to fall of Savannah in place of his father, Thomas Houston, with whom he resided in Chester District, and who had been drafted to serve.

Houston, William. Militia. (Samuel Houston—w. Martha, W. 7,810) Applicant remained to take care of his brother, William Houston, who was wounded in Battle of Hanging Rock, and who died on way to hospital.

Hughes, Andrew. Militia. (William Copeland, S. 17,889) Applicant, who served from York District, testified in 1833 that he was well acquainted to Andrew Hughes, a Revolutionary soldier.


(Misellaneous Marriage Records)


Caffey, Thomas & Polly Patrick, 6 Dec. 1807. Wentworth, N. C.


Calder, George, Jr. & Catherine Hootsel by Charles Hardy, 10 Nov. 1791. Wytheville, Va.

Caldwell, Henry & Martha Allen, dau. of Melvin Allen, 2 May 1766; Robert Bird, surety. Farmville, Va.


CALLEY, Thomas & Sarah Laswell by Nicholas Reagan, (no date) Abingdon, Va.


CAMPBELL, George P. & Elizabeth Oliver by John Davidson, J. P., 5 Aug. 1851. Statesville, N. C.


CAMPBELL, John & Darcus Tate by Nicholas Reagan, 10 Feb. 1799. Abingdon, Va.

CAMPBELL, Joseph & Mary Keys by Charles Cummings, 7 May 1788. Abingdon, Va.


CAMPBELL, William & Jini Dean, dau. of Adam Dean, 5 Mar. 1782; Stephen Sanders, witness. Christiansburg, Va.


CANTRELL, Robert & Nancy Shrieves, 13 Jan. 1808. Wentworth, N. C.


CANTS, George & Barsheba Thomas by Charles Hardy. (Date not shown.) Abingdon, Va.


CARRELL, James & Elizabeth Walker, 13 July 1807. Wentworth, N. C.

CARNEY, John & Elizabeth Sims, 1 Sept. 1807. Wentworth, N. C.

CARPENTER, James D. & C. J. Moore. Bond 26 June 1865; signed by J. A. Claywell. Morganton, N. C.


CARRELL, James & Elizabeth Walker, 13 July 1807. Wentworth, N. C.


CARROLL, Timothy & Agnes Hickenbottom by Charles Cummings, 9 June 1796. Abingdon, Va.


CARTER, John & Eleanor Johnston, 11 Jan. 1808. Wentworth, N. C.


CARTER, Theodrick, Jr. & Judith Cunningham, 16 Apr. 1764; Alexander Cunningham, surety. Farmville, Va.

CARTER, Thomas & Sarah Martin, 28 May 1764; Thomas Scott, surety. Farmville, Va.


CATEN, Orrel & Sarah Wood by Milton Hobbs, J. P., 1 June 1865; Ephraim Gari, witness. Mocksville, N. C.


CERTAIN, Elijah (or Sarton) & Saray Mills by Alex'r Ross, 26 Apr. 1791. Christianburg, Va.


CHAPPELL, John & Mary Ann Hays, 7 July 1789; Samuel White, surety. Farmville, Va.


CHILDRESS, Royal & Elizabeth Coward, 16 Nov. 1796; Reuben Coward, surety. Bedford, Va.


CHILDs, Raland & Amilla Frost by John Frost, 24 Feb. 1791, Abingdon, Va.

CHRISTMAS, William & Elizabeth Kernbrough, 23 Sept. 1809. Wentworth, N. C.


CLARIDGE, James & Beachers, 14 Feb. 1802. Wentworth, N. C.


CLARKE, Richard & Susannah Elizabeth Scott, wid. of John Scott, dec'd, 14 Dec. 1791; George Booker, surety. Farmville, Va.


CLARIDGE, James & —— Beachers, 14 Feb. 1802. Wentworth, N. C.


CLERICK, Henry & Mary Hinkle by Nicholas Reagan, (no date shown). Abingdon, Va.

CLIBORNE, Jonias & Elizabeth Tanner, dau. of Joseph Tanner, dec'd, 15 Dec. 1788; Thomas Tanner, surety. Farmville, Va.
Click, John M. & Lucy J. Bailey by C. M. Bessent, M. G., 26 June 1865. Mocksville, N. C.


Clyburn, Daniel & Anna Freeman, 2 Nov. 1795; James Freeman, surety. Bedford, Va.


Cobbs, Jesse & Elizabeth McCoy, 24 July 1780; Charles Cobb, surety. Bedford, Va.


Cockram, James & Nancy Canady, 4 Oct. 1804. Wentworth, N. C.

Cockram, John & Sarah Hamblin, dau. of John Hamblin, dec’d, 14 Nov. 1797; William Hamblin, surety. Farmville, Va.

Coe, A. J. & Alviry Hicks by Edwin S. Hull, J. P., 10 Apr. 1851. Marion, N. C.


Collins, James & Malinda Dungan; bond 10 June 1833. Marion, Va.


Collette, B. F. & Sally D. Hunter by J. Green, J. P., 2 May 1865. Mocksville, N. C.


Compton, Meredith & Sarah Beard, 11 Dec. 1795. Lewis Cundiff, surety. Consent of William Beard, father of Sarah. (Place not shown.)


Connor, John & Sarah Knight, 28 Jan. 1793. Wentworth, N. C.


Coontz, Lamuel & Else German by Edward Crawford, 16 May 1796. Abingdon, Va.


Cooper, Caleb & Sarah Hamilton by Charles Cummings, 7 Dec. 1796. Abingdon, Va.


Copenhaven, David to Jane Anderson by John Hones, 29 June 1832. Marion, Va.


Coram, Champ & Polly Lewis, 26 May 1808. Wentworth, N. C.


Cornet, Samuel & Mary Benonan by John Frost, 18 May 1791. Abingdon, Va.


Cox, William & Hannah Lemmis by Nicholas Reagan. (No date.) Abingdon, Va.


Crabtree, Job & Rebecca Smith by Nicholas Reagan, (No date.) Abingdon, Va.


Craig, David & Margaret Carson by Charles Cummings, 28 Feb. 1793. Abingdon, Va.


CRANK, John & Elizabeth Walker, widow, by Edward Crawford, 23 July 1866. Mocksville, N. C.


CROCKETT, James S. & Esther Hudson—according to Methodist Episcopal Church, South, m. by license 19 Jan. 1853. Wytheville, Va.

CROCKETT, John & Nancy Crockett, by license 16 Nov. 1797. Wytheville, Va.

CROCKETT, John & Nancy Graham by D. Lockett, 4 June 1801. Wytheville, Va.


CROCKETT, Nathaniel & Margaret M. Patterson, 7 Aug. 1845. Wytheville, Va.


CROCKETT, Samuel & Elizabeth Carter by Dell Lockett, 10 Apr. 1804. Wytheville, Va.


CROCKETT, William & Agnes Richie, 14 Jan. 1759 or 1760; Robert Hastie, surety. Farmville, Va.


CRUMPTON, Thomas & Lenah Simpson, 1y Dec. 1800. Wentworth, N. C.
CUNNINGHAM, Andrew & Martha Scott, 5 Apr. 1791; John Cunningham, surety. Consent of Samuel Scott, father of Martha. Farmville, Va.
CUNNINGHAM, James & Polly Patrick, 1 June 1808. Wentworth, N. C.
CUNNINGHAM, John & Mary Patrick, 31 May 1808. Wentworth, N. C.
CUNNINGHAM, William & Rebeckah Oliver, 25 June 1801. Wentworth, N. C.
CURRY, Allen & Nancy Jane Proctor, 20 Nov. 1858. Wentworth, N. C.
CURRY, John H. & Vitha Moore, 26 Nov. 1856. Wentworth, N. C.
CURRY, Martin V. & Mary Proctor, 7 Mar. 1860. Wentworth, N. C.
CURRY, Robert B. & Rachel Robertson, 30 Mar. 1816. Wentworth, N. C.
CURTIN, John & Margaret Snodgrass by Nicholas Reagan (date not shown). Abingdon, Va.
CURTIS, Thomas & Mirey Curtis by C. W. Godfrey, J. P., 12 Aug. 1852. Marion, N. C.
CUTHBERTSON, Nathaniel & Mirey Finley by Swann P. Burnett, J. P., 13 Oct. 1853. (Place not shown.)

(ARGYLE PATENT OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, N. Y.)

In the April 1948 issue of this magazine there appeared a short account of what is known as The Argyle Patent, with names of the original patentees, furnished by Mrs. W. A. Shaw of Fort Dearborn Chapter. Recently we have received from Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore of Hillsdale, Michigan, an interesting manuscript based upon records furnished her by Mrs. John Forst, Registrar of Fort Defiance Chapter, Defiance, Ohio, and pertaining to descendants of Alexander McNaughton, one of these original Argyle patentees. We are pleased to supplement our former record with this contribution.—Ed.

What was known as the Argyle Patent was granted by George II in 1742 to a group of Scotch emigrants who were Covenanters and wished to get away from the Established Church. It was located in Charlotte County, New York, now Washington County. All emigrants drew lots for their respective homesteads.

In later years two groups of Covenanters migrated farther into Indiana and Ohio, settling in and near Ray, Indiana, and in Franklin County, Ohio. Among the families who came into Ohio were Graham, Mitchell, and French. At Ray the Covenanters established a settlement and a church; the latter with its own graveyard. The old graveyard is still in existence, and from it was taken the following unique tombstone record, copied by Mrs. John Forst, Registrar of Fort Defiance Chapter, Defiance, Ohio, sent by her to Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore of Hillsdale, Michigan; and
forwarded to the D. A. R. Magazine by the latter, with Mrs. Forst's kind permission.

ALEXANDER McNAUGHTON

Alexander McNaughton was born in Argyle, N. Y., June 16, 1800, and migrated to this locality by water and ox-cart in 1836 with his wife, Mariah Crawford, and family. He died at Ray, Jan. 24, 1884.

His father, Robert McNaughton, was born in Washington county, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1767, and died in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1845. His mother, Isabella Morrison, was born in Washington County, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1767, and died in Jackson, Michigan, Aug. 21, 1856.

His grandfather, John McNaughton, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1726, and died in Washington County, N. Y., about 1800. His maternal grandmother, Margaret Taylor, was born in the Isle of Islay, Scotland, and died in Greenwich, N. Y., Dec. 1769.

His great-grandfather, Alexander McNaughton, was born in the Isle of Islay, Scotland, in 1698, he came to America in 1738, settled in 1765 on the Argyle Patent, N. Y., of which he was the presiding trustee; and died in Salem, N. Y., in 1784. He was buried in the McNaughton burial ground on his own land, lot 32 of the Argyle Patent.

His great-grandmother, Mary McDonald, member also of an ancient Scottish family was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1690, and died in Argyle, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1777. Her remains were interred in the Argyle cemetery at Argyle, N. Y., where along the roadside stands a commemorative plaque.

Other names appearing on tombstones in the old Covenanter Cemetery at Ray, Indiana, are McNabe, McLouth, McCombs, Handy, Morton, Mitchell and French.

The Documentary History of the State of New York, Vol. IV, p. 888 (publ. at Albany, 1851), contains the following item:

Application from Charlotte County, N. Y., later Washington Co. To Be Allowed the Privilege of Electing a Representative to the Assembly. Dated Dec. 1, 1774.

Signers from Argyle
Alexr Campbell
James Campbell
Wm. Crookshank
Alexander McNach-ten
Niel McCokron
Dun Campbell
Roger Red
Timothy Titus
James Mount

Endorsed Jan. 25, 1775.

NOTE: Undoubtedly, the Alexander McNach-ten, whose name is signed to this petition, is the “great-grandfather, Alexander McNaughton” mentioned on the tombstone.

ADDENDA TO LOUDON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WILLS

The following inventories and wills were inadvertently omitted in the publication of abstract of Will Book A, July through December 1948. They follow items printed in the August Magazine.

WALTER WILLIAMS

Inventory of Walter Williams, dec'd. Ordered May Court 1757 . . . £212: 12: 61⁄2: Returned 11 Aug. —— (p. 171)

JOHN OWSELY

Inventory of John Owseley, dec'd. Ordered May 7, 1767. £4: 0: 0: Returned Aug. 12, 1767 by Nehemiah Ferguson, Matthew Adams, John Adams. (p. 174)

LOVILL JACKSON of Fairfax County

Dated: 13 January 1752
Proved: 8 June 1767 by Einifred Eathell, and on 12 Aug. 1767 by William West. Ordered recorded.

Legatees: “Land in Fairfax County and all the rest of my whole Estate both Personal and Reale to be equally devided between William Bell of New Castell upon Tyne and his Mother Elisha. Bell of New Castle in Grete Britton and to Ann Batts sister of the said Elizabeth of the same place.”

Executors: William Bell and his Mother Elizabeth Bell
Witnesses: W. West, John Eathell, Winnifrod Ethell (p. 174)
JANE MIDDLETON
Dated: 6 August 1767
Proved: 14 September 1767, by John Miller and James Lane
Daughters: Lettice and Hannah Middleton, Negro man
Executor: My beloved friend, Joseph Brown, sole executor.
Witnesses: John Miller, (one name illegible), Jas. Lane, James Hamrick (p. 175)

WILLIAM HARRIS
Inventory of William Harris's estate.

JAMES JOHN of Parish of Cameron, Taylor.
Dated: 19 April 1767
Proved: 15 September 1767 by Jonas Potts and Conrod Sholders
Wife: Mary—"all estate, and to her daughter Mary after her forever."
Executor: Wife Mary, sole Executor.
Witnesses: Jonas Potts, blacksmith, Joseph Burson, mason, and Conrod Sholders. (p. 178)

EARLY RECORDS OF ST. PETER'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH MONROE TOWNSHIP, PUTNAM COUNTY, OHIO
Contributed by Mary Longsworth Breese (Mrs. John E.), Lima Chapter, Lima, Ohio.

The following were taken from an original book, recently discovered by Mrs. Harry B. Longsworth, and now deposited with the Allen County Historical Society, Lima, Ohio. St. Peter's Evangelical Church stood two miles to the north and one-half mile to the west of the town of Cairo, then in Putnam County. When Allen County was erected in 1846, this site fell into the northwest corner, Section 20 of that county. A second church, built in 1870, is also gone. The ground where these two churches stood is covered by Maple Grove Cemetery.

We are greatly indebted to Mrs. Longsworth, Mrs. Breese and the Allen County Historical Society for these very interesting records.—Ed.

The first entry in book reads:
"In the year of our Lord, 1838 the Reverend Frederick Wynecken a member of the Evangelical Lutheran connection visited us and preached on the 10th day of September and administered the Lord's Supper to this congregation which consisted of 17 Members the same time Paul Schindler was confirmed and one woman and 10 children were baptized. Mr. Wynecken was from the Kingdom of Hanover who recognized this congregation which consisted of the following members

Simon Schindler Peter Herbster* 
Anthony Herbster Jacob Herbster 
Jacob Schindler Peter Alstaetter 
Jacob Alstaetter Paul Schindler''

* (Harpster)

Abraham Doner's first year as pastor began July 18, 1841. The Reverend Paul J. Stirewalt began his pastorate on October 1, 1854.

BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS

Froena Mathilda, infant daughter of Johann Jost Becker and Mary Ann Becker was born March 12th 1847; bapt. 13th June 1847 by Abraham Doner, Pastor.

Mary Ann Teegardin was born May 21, 1847; bapt. July 11, 1847; daughter of Daniel and Mary Teegardin.

Anna, infant daughter of Paul and Catherine Schindler was born August 1st 1846; baptised August 8th 1847.

Caroline, infant daughter of Peter and Catherine Alstatter baptised August 8th 1847.

Samuel, son of Jacob and Mary Schindler, born March 7th, 1847; bapt. August 8th 1847.

Anna, daughter of Jacob and Mary Schindler [date not entered], bapt. Sept. the 2 1848.

Johann Michael, infant son of Jacob Alstatter and his wife was baptised September 3 1848.


Harriett, child of Paul & Catherine Schindler, born Feb. 5 1851; bapt. Sep. 28 1851.

Mary Magdalene, dau. of Jacob & Catherine Alstetter, born May 14 1850; bapt. Mar. 16, 1851.


Michel, son of Charles & Eve Margret Rummel, born Nov. 7 1850; bapt. Mar. 16 1851.


Maria Adaline, dau. of John & Susanna Rockey, born Apr. 20 1840; bapt. Aug. 29 1852.

George, son of Paul & Catherine Schindler, born Feb 11 1853; bapt. Jun 5 1853.


Mary, dau. of Jacob & Barbary Muller, born Apr 21 1854; bapt. Nov 25 1854.

Elisabeth, dau. of Michel & Mary Roderer, born Nov 30 1855; bapt. Feb 10 1858.


David, son of Paul & Catherine Schindler, born Jan 1 1854; bapt. Aug 24 1856.


Rhuben, son of Samuel & Mary Stepelton, born Aug 8 1855; bapt. Aug 24 1856.

Susanna, dau. of John J. & Mary Schneider, born Oct 5 1855; bapt. Nov 1 1856.

George, son of Job & Sivily Boton, born Oct 9 1854; Nov. 2, 1856.

Mary Elisabeth, dau. of Job & Sivily Boton, born Aug 22 1856; bapt. Nov 2 1856.


Note: In the book were found items on slips of paper, intended for permanent recording. The first of these, probably children of one family, shows no surname; but is included here for possible identification by some reader.

Elisabeth was born May 20 1834
David was born May the 7 1835
Christine was born August the 13 1836
Georg was born February the sixth 1839
Thomas was born the 22 1840
Daniel was born July the 7 1841
Sarah Jane was born November 26 1843
Robert Nuten was born January 19, 1846
George died the first of November 1839

Margaret McHane
Born September th 23 — 1835

Elisabeth Teegardin was born February 20 1838
Huldah Teegardin was born June 19 1840
Mary Teegardin was born January 30 1844

Mary Teegardin was born November the 10 1855
Elizabeth Teegardin was Born October the 18 1837
Joseph Teegardin was Born March the 19 1841
Sarah Ann Teegardin was born May the 4 1842

Peter Teegardin was born September the 17 1844

[Illegible] Frances Grabill was born February the 10 1835
Sarah Catherine Grabill was born June the 1 1837
Mary Elizabeth was born October the 19 1840

B [Illegible] Frankle was Born August the 13 1843
Naomi was Born August the 13 1843
James—infant son of William and Elizabeth Wagner was baptised on the 20th Day of June 1846 by Abraham Doner Pastor of the Lutheran Church

Alexander McCafferty of Monroe township Putnam County Ohio—And Margaret Edmunds of said township and County were joined in marriage by A. Doner—Lutheran Pastor on this 15th Day of July 1846

Samuel Franks of Monroe township was buried on the 18th Day of July 1846. [Signed] John Baker, Deacon.
At a church meeting, held on the 10th Day of August 1846 the following church officers were duly elected, namely—Jacob Vanvoorhis and James Arnett, to be Elders of the Church, and William Ormond, Deacon.

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REUNION OF DUVALL DESCENDANTS

The annual reunion and election of officers of the Society of Mareen Duvall Descendants was held on November 6, 1948, with members attending from a number of states. A highlight of the reunion was a pilgrimage to St. Margaret’s Episcopal Church on the Severn River, with a memorial service held in memory of Dr. Wirt A. Duvall, one of the founders of the Society.

Plans were endorsed for the compilation and publication of a Duvall Family Genealogy, and the services of Harry Wright Newman were engaged for this purpose. Mr. Newman is one of the leading authorities on early Maryland families, and is the author of several genealogies and other books of recognized standing. He has a considerable amount of authentic material on hand, and will spend some months in Great Britain and France investigating the European background of Mareen Duvall, the emigrant ancestor.

Duvall descendants are asked to furnish their lines with all data possible. These may be sent to Mr. Harry Wright Newman, 1701 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

ELIZABETH D. SINGER, 1st V. P.

4-C Ridge Road, Greenbelt, Md.

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The Continental Book Company which is making a valuable contribution to the field of history, and to a lesser degree to that of genealogy, by producing reprints of rare books, has made a wise choice in their recent publication, “Memoirs of Henry Timberlake, 1756-1765.” This book was first printed in London, 1765; the last copy known to have been sold at auction brought $120. In 1927 a very small edition was reprinted, and the occasional copy that may be found sells around $20. This current edition is a facsimile of the 1927 edition. It carries an introduction and annotation by well-known Tennessee Judge Samuel Cole Williams, which serves to fill a gap in the history of the South and of the Cherokee Indians.

Henry Timberlake, of whom little is known, and who died before his book came from the press, relates in an interesting and informative manner his experiences in the French & Indian War. There is a 9 x 15 inch copy of Timberlake’s original “Draught of the Cherokee Country,” a map which shows streams, Indian villages and mountains, with names of the head of each village and the number of fighting men from each.

This is a work which will be welcomed by anyone interested in frontier of Virginia and the Carolinas, and particularly by those seeking knowledge of Indian life and customs.

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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.

B-'49. Chandler-Baldwin.—Swithin & Ann (Wilson) Chandler of Christiana Hundred, New Castle Co., Delaware, had son, Enoch, b. 6 June 1755, who m. at Old Swede’s Church, Wilmington, Dela., 7 Dec. 1774, Hannah, dau. of Francis Baldwin. Enoch Chandler, disowned by Kennett Monthly Mtg. 5 mo. 11 da. 1775, for marrying ‘out of unity’ was reinstated in 1791 and granted certificate to Westland Monthly Mtg., Fayette Co., Pa.; later certified to Plainfield Monthly Mtg. of Ohio. Wish proof of Revolutionary service—military or civil—for Enoch Chandler. Also, want proof that these three were or were not identical—Francis Baldwin on list of “non-enrollers returning from service.” (Dela. Archives, Vol. 2, p. 755); Francis Baldwin, who wrote will 3 mo., 9 da. 1784, Christiana Hundred, naming dau. Hannah Chandler; Francis Baldwin, who m. at Old Swede’s Church, — Aug. 1746, Margaret Little. Who were the parents of this Margaret Little? Help on any of the above questions will be appreciated. Mrs. E. D. Humphries, Saco City, Iowa.

B-'49. (a) Williams-Hackney.—Robert Williams, d in Bute Co., No. Carolina, 1772; m. Anne Hackney (?). Children: Seth; John; Ashkahaz; Parmenius, m. Dolly ——; Simon (or Simeon) ; Francis; Ashkenaz; Archelus; Nimrod, m. Amey ; Mary; Robert—all in Warren Co., N. C. Want proof that wife was Anne Hackney, her parentage, and ancestry of Robert Williams.
(b) Eberhart-Patton.—George Eberhart, b. 1772; d. 1857; m. (2) in 1795, Margaret Patton (or Patton), whose family lived in North Carolina. They had four children: George Eberhart and his parents; also the Patton family.

(b) Hauck-Sanford.—Barnet Hauck, b. Lancaster Co., Penna., 1740, m. 1762, Christina Sanford, who was b. 1745; d. 1798. Wanted place and date of Barnet Hauck's death; also proof of Revolutionary service.

(b) Runyan-Hill.—Col. Hugh Runyan (1738-1823), Deputy Qtr. Master General in Revolutionary War, d. in Kingwood Twp., Hunterdon Co., N. J.; his wife, Sarah Hill (1744-1829), d. in Lebanon, N. J. Wish to know their burial places.

(b) Smith.—Israel & Jasper Smith, brothers, took Oath of Allegiance at Trenton, N. J. in 1777. Wanted, names of their parents, with data. Mrs. G. T. Smitheman, Route 1, Box 969, Phoenix, Arizona.

(b) Ragland-Ferguson.—Gideon Ragland, from Virginia to Kentucky abt. 1800; m. presumably in Hardin Co., Ky. — Ferguson (her given name and parents?); their son, John Gideon, b. 1820; d. 1901; m. Grace Walters, b. 1825; d. 1904—both bur. at Magnolia, Larue Co., Ky. Wish names of Gideon Ragland's parents, with dates, locations and other data. Mrs. H. H. Huenkenbery, 1811 Overton St., Independence, Missouri.

(b) Knight.—Caleb Knight, b. abt. 1779, d. Charlton, Massachusetts, 30 Apr. 1842; m. 27 Dec. 1807, Linda Lamb of Charlton. Where was he born, who were his parents? Would like their residence, dates, names of children, and particularly proof of any Revolutionary service which his father may have rendered. Mrs. De Los Lemuel Hill, 75 Pone de Leon Avenue, N.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

(b) Clayton-Jack.—William Clayton (name of wife unknown), had son, Sampson, b. in Tenn. (or Deering) in 1804. Meek, Post master, who moved to DeKalb Co., Alabama bef. 1830. His first child, Wil-Hicks Sampson, b. 30 May 1830; m. 30 Sept. 1849, Amelia Jack. Will appreciate any information on this Clayton family.

(b) Rippery.—Matthew Rippery, lived in Orange Co., N. C. in 1790; d. there in May 1817; will names six sons, John, Edward, Joseph, Thomas, James, Jesse, and one dau., Jinney Garret. Wish any possible help on this family. Fannie Clayton Humphrey (Mrs. B. C.), 849 Grape Street, Abilene, Texas.

(b) Dearing-Jett.—Lieut. John Dearing (or Deering), b. Orange Co., Virginia, 1745; d. in Culpeper Co., 9 Dec. 1822; m. 1777, Anne (Nancy) Jett, b. 1751; d. 1823. They had 13 children. Wish data on this family.

(b) Harbin-Williams.—Thomas Wylie Harbin, b. (prob. in Hillsboro, N. C.), 1760; m. in Wilkes Co., N. C., Mary Witherspoon; both bur. in Hardin Co., Tenn. Childern: William, Israel, Polly; Morgan; Harriet; Thomas; Wylie; Nancy; Fannie. Wish proof of any Revolutionary service for Thomas Wylie Harbin, with all possible data on Harbin and Witherspoon families.

Eugenia Lawrence Ray (Mrs. W. T.), 677 So. Milledge Avenue, Athens, Georgia.

(b) Hauck-Sanford.—Barnet Hauck, b. Lancaster Co., Penna., 1740, m. 1762, Christina Sanford, who was b. 1745; d. 1798. Wanted place and date of Barnet Hauck's death; also proof of Revolutionary service.

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(b) Dearing-Jett.—Lieut. John Dearing (or Deering), b. Orange Co., Virginia, 1745; d. in Culpeper Co., 9 Dec. 1822; m. 1777, Anne (Nancy) Jett, b. 1751; d. 1823. They had 13 children. Wish data on this family.

(b) Harbin-Williams.—Thomas Wylie Harbin, b. (prob. in Hillsboro, N. C.), 1760; m. in Wilkes Co., N. C., Mary Witherspoon; both bur. in Hardin Co., Tenn. Childern: William, Israel, Polly; Morgan; Harriet; Thomas; Wylie; Nancy; Fannie. Wish proof of any Revolutionary service for Thomas Wylie Harbin, with all possible data on Harbin and Witherspoon families.

Eugenia Lawrence Ray (Mrs. W. T.), 677 So. Milledge Avenue, Athens, Georgia.
(b) Swain-Davis.—Edward Swain, tailor, d. insolvent; inventory shows pews No. 42 & No. 21 in North Meeting House. Who were his parents? Another Edward Swain, seller, b. 1 Oct. 1774; lost at sea — Sept. 1822, aged 47; m. 23 May 1802, Sally Davis, who d. bef. 26 June 1852. Their son, Dr. John Swain, of Ballardsville, Kentucky, sold his part of his mother's estate. Her other heir was E. T. Swain of Hallowell, Maine, who had been bapt. at Newburyport, Mass. 19 Apr. 1812; m. same place, 18 Apr. 1839, Mary Cutter. He d. at Lynn, Mass. 13 Dec. 1890, leaving 7 children by 3 wives. Heirs of Dr. John Swain now in Kentucky are trying to prove parents of this Edward Swain and will appreciate any help. Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

B-49. Exum-Reynolds.—Arthur Exum, est. d. 1819 to 1830, Davidson Co., Tennessee; m. Sarah ——. Children: Joseph; William; John; Arthur; Elijah; Elizabeth, m. Adonijah Edwards; Mary, m. William Reynolds; Sarah, m. Josiah Reynolds; Martha, m. Mayberry Walton; Rebecca, m. John T. Scott; Margaret, m. Abner Champion; Patience, m. Moses Patterson. These families lived in Smith, Dickson and other counties in Tenn. Josiah Reynolds in Smith Co. as early as 1808; had bros. Peter, Jack, Gay and James; sister, Polly. Wish names and residence of his parents; when and where did he marry Sarah Exum? Also wish parents of Arthur Exum and his wife, Sarah ——. Where did they migrate from to Tenn.; was he the Arthur Exum who received pay for Revolutionary services in Northampton Co., N. C.? (Miss) Katherine Reynolds, 4211 Caroline, Houston 4, Texas.


B-49. Bell-Chambers-Castle.—James Tomas Bell from North Carolina to Tennessee, m. Chambers; their dau. Masy Ann Bell from North Carolina to Tennessee, m. Mason Fowler, who served in Confederate Army. Would appreciate any information on this family; particularly the given name of Chambers and her parents. Annie Castle Beard (Mrs. E. R.), 603-3 North Avenue, Columbus, Mississippi.

B-49. Washburn-McSwain.—Gabriel Washburn b. 12 Oct. 1772, d. 8 Jan. 1856, m. Priscilla Jones McSwain, who was b. 14 Jan. 1756, d. 8 Jan. 1839, bur. Rutherford Co., N. C. Children: (Family Bible) Mary, m. Davis; Elizabeth, m. Morris; Rhoda, m. Martin; Martha, m. Gilbert Harrill; John, m. Mary Ann Magness; Thomas; Sarah, m. James Law; Reuben; Margaret, m. Isaac Law; Gabriel, m. Emily Thomas; Jonathan; Priscilla; Lewaner, m. McSwain; Susana, m. John Harrill; Abram, m. Rebecca Durham; Nancy, m. Joseph, m. McCentre, Sons, Reuben and Gabriel in Illinois in 1841. Sons-in-law, James & Isaiah Law, b. in Sumter District, S. C. Gabriel, Sr., left all in Rutherford Co., N. C., 1829; was b. in W. Va., 1670, or from New England family? Any help will be appreciated. Mrs. S. J. Jones, 310 Pine Avenue, Albany, Georgia.

B-49. Clure-Gibson.—Solomon Story, b. 5 Feb. 1760, m. in Haywood County, 1847. William Rabun said to have been descendant of Powhatans, and uncle of Gov. Rabun of Georgia. Will appreciate any information on him, particularly proof of Revolutionary service. Elizabeth Kimsey (Mrs. Herbert B.), Cornelia, Georgia.


B-49. Story-Brooks-Gibson.—Solomon Story, b. 1760, m. Phebe Ann Brooks of Georgia and South Carolina, who was b. 16 May 1763; their son, Thomas Tillman Story, b. 1807, m. Eliza Desdemona Gibson. Wanted, parents of Phebe Ann Brookes and of Eliza Desdemona Gibson. Wanted all dates and names of parents of Samuel Story, b. 11 Jan. 1765; d. 28 Mar. 1867; m. (1) 20 Aug. 1815, Elizabeth Pate; (2) Annie Brown; lived in Worth Co., Georgia. Annie Belle Story Breckenridge, Gen. Del., Great Bend, Kansas.

B-49. Hatch-Patterson.—Ebenzer, son of Ebenezer & Abigail (Poster) Hatch, was b. 1816; d. 1882; m. Margaret Patterson, and lived in Dresden, Lincoln Co., Maine. Wanted all dates for Margaret Patterson and Abigail Foster, with names of their parents. Mrs. Ruth B. Hatch, 1145 Vine Street, Paso Robles, California.

B-49. Johnson.—Sarah Johnson in Upper Moreland Twp., Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, abt. 1788. Her will names children: Charles Johnson, Abigail Biddle, John Johnson, Mary Roney, Elizabeth Singley, Sarah Roberts, Ann Jones. Silas Roney, son-in-law, was administrator. She was a dau. of Peter & Abigail (Ball) Gilbert. What was her husband's given name? Mrs. Loretta Roney Brading, R. R. 13, Box 367, New Harmony Road, Evansville, Indiana.

B-49. Tucker.—Daniel Tucker d. in Wake Co., N. C., 1793. His will names children—Mary Spain, Martha Ellington, Elizabeth Gurrrant, William Tucker, Sally Ellington, Daniel Tucker, Pascal Tucker, Nancy Tucker, Lucy Maxey, Joseph Tucker, Rebecca Rust, Mason Fowler, Pleasant Tucker, and "my own grandchildren" Spain, Epps, Sally & Pascal Tucker. Want to know place of birth and parents of Daniel Tucker; also, name of his wife, with any data. Rober Tucker Geuple (Mrs. Louis A.), 531 Rotherwood Avenue, Evansville, Indiana.

B-49. Wells.—Philip Wells, first Supervisor of Hartwick, Otsego Co., N. Y., m. 1789, Elizabeth Green, who was b. in Rhode Island abt. 1769; d. at Hartwick, 1845. Who were her parents? Was she the dau., Elizabeth, b. to...
Christopher Green, of Revolutionary War, 15 Dec. 1766; would like documentary proof on this.
Jane Hawkins Ball (Mrs. Geoffrey V.), 255 Wabash Street, San Bernardino, California.

B-'49. Allee-Hite(s).—James Allee, b. in Pennsylvania, 20 Aug. 1793; m. 6 June 1813, Kitty Hite(s), b. in Penna. (perhaps Bedford Co.), 3 Oct. 1789. Dates from their family Bible. James Allee served in War 1812 from Erie, Penna. Wanted, ancestry of Kitty Hite. Clara Blizard Julis (Mrs. R. W.), 3136 Nichol Avenue, Anderson, Indiana.


(b) Grantham-Granger.—Jesse Grantham, from North Carolina to Florida abt. 1828; m. Rebecca Granger. Children: James Pinckney, Mary Ann, Ciril. Wish parents of both Jesse Grantham and Rebecca Granger. Also, any Revolutionary service. Mary E. Grantham Wood (Mrs. E. G.), Pacelot, South Carolina.

B-'49. Norris-Gordon-Mills.—Henry Davis Norris, b. Harford Co., Maryland, abt. 1760; m. in Baltimore Co., Maryland, 3 April 1790, Mary-garet Gordon; emigrated to Yellow Creek Twp., Columbiana Co., Ohio in 1815. Elizabeth Davis Norris (presumably their dau.), m. in Columbiana Co., 2 Apr. 1822, Robert Mills. Wish full data on Henry D. & Margaret (Gordon) Norris—their children, with marriages and data; also ancestry of Margaret Gordon. (Miss) Nada M. Seymour, Apt. 710, 1225 3rd Street, W.W., Washington, D. C.

B-'49. (a) Henshaw-McConnell-Stockdale-Reed.—Nicholas Henshaw, b. 1763; d. Fayette Co., Virginia, abt. 1790, Margaret McConnell, latter moving to Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, where she d. 14 Feb. 1810; had daus., Mary, b. 25 Apr. 1783, m. Stockdale; Rebecca, b. 1 July 1789, m. 24 Oct. 1811, Andrew Reed. Would like all possible data on Nicholas & Margaret (McConnell) Henshaw and their two daus.

(b) Hughes-Hardesty.—John Hughes, b. 9 Feb. 1780, m. in Washington Co., Virginia, 30 May 1812, Sebecie Hardesty, and moved to Pulaski Co., Kentucky. Would like ancestry of both, with any additional information. O. U. Connwell, Box 412, San Diego, California.

B-'49. Post-Bull.—Peter Post, Revolutionary soldier of Orange Co., N. Y., had son John Post, War of 1812 soldier, who had son, Stephen Post, b. 6 Jan. 1803; d. 14 Feb. 1885, moved to De-posits, Broome Co., N. Y. He m. (1) ——— had 8 children; after her death came back to Orange Co. and m. (2) her 1st cousin, Hannah Bull, who was b. 3 Sept. 1810; d. 5 May 1874; they had 2 daus. Wish name, ancestry and any facts pertaining to Stephen Post's first wife. (Miss) Dolly W. Booth, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

B-'49. Opdyke-Green-Baker.—John & Mar-garet (Green) Opdyke of Hunterdon Co., N. J. built and occupied "Headquarters House," so called because Washington camped there. Their three sons said to have served in N. J. Militia, two having been in Battle of Princeton, but none listed in Stryker. Their son, George Opdyke, b. 1743, d. in New Jersey, 1795, m. by 1769, Sophia Baker, who died at the age of 103 yrs., 7 mos., 19 days. Date of birth not known. Wanted proof of Revolutionary services of these Opdycke brothers, particularly that of George, with dates, parentage and any information on Sophia Baker. C. M. Thomas, 2840 Downing Street, Jackson 42, Mississippi.

Wanted proof of Revolutionary services of these Opdycke brothers, particularly that of George, with dates, parentage and any information on Sophia Baker. C. M. Thomas, 2840 Downing Street, Jackson 42, Mississippi.

B-'49. Woods-Phillips-Raney.—Hezekiah Woods, b. in South Carolina (where?) in 1820, d. Attalla Co., Mississippi, 1884; m. (1) Melinda Phillips; (2) Martha Raney. Children: 1st Mar. Robert J.; Emily E., m. —— Scarbourough; Martha M., m. —— Littleton; 2nd Mar. Wil-lemina; Jeff D.; Magnus T. Woods. It is thought that Hezekiah came from S. C. to Pickens Co., Alabama with his parents. Any proof of his ancestry will be appreciated. Marie Woods Elliott (Mrs. James Wm.), 808 Belhaven Place, Jackson, Mississippi.

B-'49. Taylor-Kent.—Dorman Taylor m. in Caswell Co., North Carolina, 1 Mar. 1808, Sally Kent. Would like to have parents of Dorman Taylor. Also, parents of Sallie Kent, with all available data as to births, deaths, marriage. No Kent record, other than above marriage found at Caswell County courthouse. Mrs. Balfour H. Clark, 1307 West 3rd Avenue, Corsicana, Texas.

B-'49. Billings-Walker-McNeer.—Joseph Billings, b. 1772; d. 26 Sept. 1807; m. abt. 1800, Mary ——; going to Washington, D. C. to live; children: William Wright, b. 1801, m. 8 Mar. 1827, Rebecca Walker; Augusta Matilda, b. 1803, m. 28 Feb. 1818, William McNeer; Caroline Cordelia, b. 1805, m. 2 Dec. 1826 Joseph F. R———.

Who were the parents of Mary C. Billings, and where did they live? Will appreciate any information on this family. Mrs. John William Noble, 50 Peterboro Street, Apt. 406, Detroit 1, Michigan.

B-'49. Rouse-Milligan.—Sylvestor Rouse, b. Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., m. Sarah Ann Milligan, who was b. near Brighton, Canada. Their dau., Emaline, b. 1831; m. 1851, George Chatterton, b. in Canada. Wish any information on parents and ancestry of Sylvester Rouse. They were related to family for which Rouse's Point, N. Y. was named. Mabel L. Day, 1020 West Main Street, Smethport, Pennsylvania.
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.

F-'48. (p. 499). Boone.—The following information was furnished years ago by Mrs. J. J. Goss, Clinton, Missouri: "Hannah Boone, b. Nov. 1, 1786; d. Jan. 28, 1862; m. in 1800, James Barnhill, who was b. Aug. 1780; d. Jan. 1, 1825. They lived for short time at Fort Boonsborough (Ky.), later at Shelby Co. near Lynch's Fort; in a few years moved to Oldham Co. (then part of Henry) and in 1824 settled in Davies Co., Ky. It is stated in "History of Davies County, Ky." (1885) that Hannah (Boone) Barnhill was dau. of Josiah Boone and that she was b. at Fort Boonsborough."

Possibly Mrs. Goss, a descendant of this couple could furnish list of children, thus helping on problem of Rebecca Jane Barnhill's ancestry. "History of Davies County" might yield some clue.

Sisters of Daniel Boone all accounted for; none named Rebecca; none m. a Barnhill. The late Dr. Reuben N. Mayfield of Seattle claimed that above answer:

"Josiah Boone, and that she was b. at Fort Boonsborough."

"Hannah (Boone) Barnhill.—EP."

"History of Davies Co., Ky. '83), pp. 522-24. James Barnhill, b. Virginia, to Woodford Co., Kentucky when young man; m. Hannah, dau. of Josiah Boone. She was b. in Fort Boonsborough. They had nine children; settled in Oldham Co.; to Davies Co. spring of 1824. Jeremiah, one son, b. Oldham Co., 17 July 1818; m. Sept. 1836, Elizabeth, dau. of James & Anna (Garner) Ware. Sketch of Jeremiah's son, James M. Barnhill, p. 666, says: "His father was Jeremiah Barnhill who was born in Oldham County July 15, 1818. He was a cousin of Daniel Boone, the old Kentucky pioneer and Indian fighter and hunter."

Sketch of Thomas J. Howard who m. Persis, dau. of James & Hannah (Boone) Barnhill states "she was a second cousin of Daniel Boone,"


Barnhill, J. A.—father James, m. Hannah Boone—Father, George, 12-19-1804. H. R. E. Barnh., D.A.R. Libr., gives Hannah (Boone) Barnhill's birth as Nov. 1, 1780 and her death as July 1844, with births of the nine children with some later records.

Oldham Co., Ky. Marriages (Burns) (p. 22) Thompson, David & Mary Jane Barnhill—her father William, m. 8-21-1837.

(p. 2) Barnhill, John & Eliza Dunaway, 11-6-1853.

From data on Barnhill family of Shelby (later Oldham) County, Ky., filed in D.A.R. Library:


WILL OF WILLIAM BARNHILL, OLDHAM CO., KY.

Dated: 28 Oct. 1846
Probated: Jan, Term 1853

Wife: Ruth

Children: Deborah Bays, Nancy Love, Hiram C. Barnhill, Mary T. Thompson, Sarah Love, James Barnhill

Executors: Hiram C. Barnhill & James Barnhill

Witnesses: Wm. Barnhill & John Barnhill

** * * *

The above marriage records are from mimeographed books, not free from errors, and will of William Barnhill, with dau. Mary T. Thompson, which apparently is error for Mary J. Thompson is typed. Since there are slight discrepancies between these records and information given in query it would seem best to procure certified copies of marriages and will in question before concluding that Rebecca Jane Barnhill who m. David Thompson was Mary Jane Barnhill, wife of David Thompson and dau. of William & Ruth (Boone) Barnhill.—Ed.

K-'48. (p. 863). Ingram-Nelson.—There is an Ingram-Nelson connection in Brunswick Co., Virginia, which might possibly be the solution of your problem. Note similarity in given names and dates.

Benjamin (Charles, Thomas, John) Ingram, m. in Northumberland Co., Va., Dec. 1756, Elizabeth, dau. of William & Mary (Eliza) Nelson; she was b. ca. 1730/35. (Ref: Virginia Magazine, Vol. 47, p. 41). Benjamin Ingram d. in Brunswick Co., Va., will dated 28 Jan. 1794. They had: Nancy, b. 7 Sept. 1759; Mary, b. 3 Dec. 1761, m. — Harper; Elizabeth, b. 22 Apr. 1763, m. Stith Parham of Hancock Co., Georgia, (Ref: Wm. & Mary Qly, Series I, Vol. 26, p. 47); Charles, b. 22 Sept. 1765, m. Elizabeth Wyley; Benjamin, b. 6 Sept. 1767, d. Nottoway Co., Va. bef. 1 Dec. 1840, no issue; Paulina, b. 22 Apr. 1769; John, b. 22 Sept. 1773; Pressley, b. 19 May 1777, m. Elizabeth Parham, and had Sophia, Mary, Miles, Stith Harper, Elizabeth Threet; William; Ann, m. 1st, in Brunswick Co., Va. 22 Nov. 1790, her cousin, Thomas Ingram, 2nd Sterling Tucker—by 1st mar. had Benjamin & Edwin Ingram. Notes taken from Anson Co., N. C., in 1946 include the marriage date of Benjamin Ingram and Elizabeth Nelms, given as 27 Dec. 1756. Have much data on some branches of Ingram and Nelms families and will be glad to correspond with interested descendants. Ruth Nelms Hooker (Mrs. Thomas E.) 66 Poplar, Memphis 3, Tennessee.
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