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Issued Monthly By

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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

Grace L. H. Brosseau, Editor

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

Mrs. LaFayette LeVan Porter, National Chairman

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE, President General
The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

This chat with our membership is being written as your President General journeys from the East coast to the West in her spring tour of State Conferences. Everywhere there is in evidence the firm and determined presence of the true Daughter. It is well nigh an inspiration to observe the alertness on every side to the importance of National Defense. The Daughter of 1949 is a worthy and fitting descendant of her equally worthy and fitting ancestor.

* * * * * * * *

Committed as this administration is to the successful termination of the much needed Building program, it caused many a heart throb of pride in our membership to witness as travel passes from one of our Conferences to another the resoluteness with which organized Daughters apply themselves to the considerable task in hand. Pledge follows pledge as our Society slowly but surely forces the grand total upward. Georgia Daughters contribute one example at the very beginning of this spring tour of States by passing a resolution pledging $6.00 per member to raise that State's full quota. Each State, of course, operates in its own way, but the direction is ever forward.

* * * * * * * *

Every Daughter is overjoyed to see the Society complete with its Fifty-Eighth Congress the pledged purchase price for the National Tribute Grove. Once more we write into history the solvency and the dependability of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

* * * * * * * *

I would urge each member to be responsible for the purchase of two boxes of Valley Forge Christmas cards. This is not asking an extra contribution, but instead, just a request to buy your Christmas cards of Valley Forge, where all the profit passes to Memorial Bell Tower.

* * * * * * * *

Never forget that we must keep our Building dollars rolling into the office of the Treasurer General in order to continue paying on the project and holding the interest down. Please do not let a month go by without sending in your money. Is your chapter on the Honor Roll? Did your State pledge its full amount at the Fifty-Eighth Congress?

* * * * * * * *

We enter upon the final year of this administration. By working continuously the task of each committee can be completed and left in the best condition possible for those who shoulder the burdens when the new term begins. I am ever mindful of the cooperation of the last two years. If we but all work together we will complete our quota of the years gloriously.

Estella A. O'Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Our Colonial Colleges

12—Brown University

BY HERBERT G. MOORE

UNDERGRADUATE life at Brown University begins in September when members of the entering class climb College Hill for the indoctrination and orientation ceremonies of Freshman Week. It ends in June when the seniors in caps and gowns march in procession down the Hill to receive their diplomas in the lovely old Baptist Meeting House, with its Christopher Wren tower, erected in 1775 for the “publick Worship of Almighty GOD and also for holding Commencement in”. Sandwiched between these opening and closing exercises are four exciting, event-crowded years, years which the men and women of Brown never forget.

Generation after generation of young Americans have been going up and down that Hill, and their foot-prints have left their permanent mark on the university which today towers above the busy city of Providence. Somehow one seems to sense the presence of the Colonial Fathers on this campus, and their influence is felt in every phase of undergraduate life. This is not to say that the present institution is still living in a bygone century. On the contrary, Brown is a modern, forward-looking university whose purpose is to give today’s youth, not merely the means of earning a living in a wide field of activities, but the training and equipment that make possible a full, rich and useful life. It would be more accurate to say that this institution atop College Hill represents a wise blending of the past and present, for as we chart the future it is well for us occasionally to cast a glance backward at the road over which we have come. Brown is proud—and justly so—of this road which stretches back to pre-Revolutionary years, and admittedly much of the charm of today’s elm-lined campus and many of the traditions of today’s undergraduate life derive from this past abounding in adventure and romance and rich historic lore.

It all had its humble and rather inauspicious beginning in September, 1765, in the little town of Warren, R. I., when New England’s third institution of higher learning (the ivy at Harvard and Yale had already been well-planted) opened its doors under the name of Rhode Island College. James Manning was its president and also its entire faculty. As if that were not enough, Manning was also founder and headmaster of a Latin School in Warren and pastor of the local Baptist church. The student body in that first year consisted of just one student, and it is rather a curious coincidence that in a colony that had been established by Roger Williams, this first student’s name was William Rogers.

There was a reason—several reasons, in fact—why the Baptists had selected Rhode Island, or, to use its official and cumbersome handle, the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, as the site for their first American school. For this colony recognized absolute religious liberty and was Baptist in origin and attachment. Roger Williams, a refugee from Puritan Massachusetts, in announcing this philosophy of the complete separation of church and state, had clearly declared his purpose “to hold forth a lively experiment that a most flourishing civil State can stand and best be maintained with full liberty in religious concernments.” Furthermore, there was no rival institution in the colony, and Newport, then the second city in New England, and Providence offered prospects of future support.

Consequently when in 1762 the Rev. Morgan Edwards, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, suggested that a college be started in Rhode Island, the Philadelphia Baptist Association was quick to see the advantages and immediately appointed James Manning, a graduate of the college at Princeton in that same year, as its agent to establish “a seminary of polite literature subject to the government of the Baptists.”

Manning was the son of a New Jersey farmer, and had already been ordained as a Baptist minister. Incidentally, he was only 25 years old at the time, and he, there-
fore, is marked in history as one of the youngest men ever to head an institution of higher learning. He might also qualify as the biggest president—physically if not mentally—that any American college ever had, for in his later years he weighed nearly 300 pounds.

The charter was granted by the General Assembly in 1764, but since there were no funds and not likely to be any for some years, it was necessary that the president should first find some other means of support. A highly satisfactory solution presented itself when Manning was called to the pastorate of a new Baptist church that was just being founded in Warren, R. I. He moved his family there in the spring of 1764, and immediately opened his preparatory school, which was moved to Providence six years later and which had a distinguished history of its own as the University Grammar School. The following year, 1765, the college was started in Warren with the aforesaid one student.

Ezra Stiles, who was considered at the time the most learned man in New England and who was later to become president of Yale, had been selected to draft the charter for the new college. This was a rather strange arrangement because Stiles was an ardent and often outspoken Congregationalist, but apparently the Baptists thought he was better qualified for the task than anyone in their own denomination. In any event, this charter, despite some criticism, proved to be one of the most liberal instruments of its kind written in the 18th century.

It declared “that into this Liberal and Catholic Institution shall never be admitted any Religious Tests but on the Contrary all members hereof shall forever enjoy full free absolute and uninterrupted Liberty of Conscience” and “that the Sectarian differences of opinions shall not make any Part of the Public and Classical Instruction.” Another clause, extremely liberal and far-sighted for the time, required “that the Public teaching shall in general respect the Sciences.”

Not only was the institution to be non-sectarian in character, but other denominations were given generous representation on the governing bodies. The trustees were to number thirty-six, “of which twenty-two shall forever be elected of the denomination called Baptists, or Antipedobaptists; five shall forever be elected of the denomination called Friends or Quakers; four shall forever be elected of the denomination called Congregationalists, and five shall forever be elected of the denomination called Episcopalians.” There were also to be twelve Fellows, of whom eight were to be Baptists, “the rest indifferently of any or all denominations.” Although the President must be of the Baptist faith, three other important offices—those of Chancellor, Secretary and Treasurer—were without sectarian limitation of any kind.

Under the stimulating influence of this liberal charter, the infant school enjoyed a healthy growth. By 1767 there were ten students enrolled, and a tutor was engaged to assist Dr. Manning, who by this time must have sorely needed help. In 1769 the first graduation ceremony was held, with seven men receiving the degree of Bachelor in the Arts. As at Harvard and Yale in those days, the requirements for admission to Rhode Island College included a knowledge of Cicero, Virgil, the Greek Testament, “Vulgar Arithmetic”, prosody, and the ability to write “true Latin”, in addition to “suitable testimony of a blameless life and conversation.” The chief studies in college were Latin, Greek, mathematics, logic, philosophy, history and oratory. Chapel attendance was required twice daily, and discipline generally was paternal, but strict, the students being visited for inspection every day in their rooms by the tutors. And all this for a total expenditure of $56 for the college year for each student!

But it had never been planned that the college would remain at Warren—that had only been a temporary arrangement until sufficient resources could be acquired—and now that a permanent location was being sought many towns in the colony vied with each other in offering inducements. The choice finally fell upon Providence, named by Roger Williams in 1636 “in gratitude to his Supreme Deliverer”, and in the year 1770 on College Hill the foundations were laid for the first building. This was then called the College Edifice, now known as University Hall, and was modeled after Nassau Hall at Princeton. A house for the president was also built at the same time, the two structures together costing about $10,000. But even though the institution was now on firmer footing and located in its permanent home,
Manning, either from choice or necessity, again accepted an outside income. For he now assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Providence, continuing in this dual capacity of president and clergyman until his death of apoplexy in 1791.

However, war clouds were gathering and dark days were ahead for the little college on the Hill. When war finally broke out, most of the students and faculty entered the service of their country, and classes were suspended from December, 1776, until the fall of 1782. The College Edifice, like many other such buildings in the colonies, became a barracks and hospital for American troops and for the French forces under Rochambeau; even the French horses were stabled in it for a time.

In reviewing the first quarter century of Rhode Island College, one is impressed by the healthy growth which the institution enjoyed, despite its small beginning, the moving from Warren to Providence, and the fact that all activities were suspended for nearly six years during the war. By 1790 the enrollment had increased to 72, and in that year a class of 22 was graduated, the faculty then consisting of the president, four professors and two tutors. A start had also been made on a permanent endowment fund, the first contributions, amounting to $4500, having been collected in England and Ireland in 1767-68 by the Rev. Morgan Edwards. The latter also obtained the first books for the library.

In view of this record, considerably better than the early records of some of the other colonial colleges, Manning's ability as an organizer and administrator seems not to be open to serious question. Furthermore, he was undoubtedly a scholar of some merit, although his many duties naturally prevented him from being a deep student. And despite the fact that Ezra Stiles, speaking, of course, from the Congregational point of view, once called Manning a "bigotted Baptist", there is considerable evidence to indicate that he was an unusually tolerant and broad-minded man for his age, perhaps more tolerant than his sometimes blunt critic.

However, Manning was accused by some of not being too enthusiastic in support of the colonists' cause in the Revolution, although on this point it is hard to weigh all the evidence at this late date. Stiles charged that he did not pray for Congress or for the success of the army. "He was a Baptist Tory", he said, "... an Enemy of the Revolution here, altho' after- wds he trim'd about... ."

This may or may not be true. But in recording Stiles' opinion, we must remember that this eminent gentleman was addicted to criticizing others, and from time to time made unflattering remarks about many of his contemporaries, including Samuel Johnson, the first president of King's College in New York. There is certainly nothing to indicate that Manning was ever guilty of any outright disloyal deed; his sins, if any, were sins of omission rather than of commission. And in judging him now it perhaps would be fairer to point out that he was a deeply religious man and a confirmed pacifist, and that probably his conscience, as well as his obesity, prevented him from taking an active part in the struggle for independence. To substantiate this view, two letters of Manning's have come down to us. One was written to an English friend on November 13, 1776:

"Oh horrid war! How contrary to the spirit of Jesus! ... these scenes of carnage always appear shocking to me, and I feel no disposition to destroy or injure my fellow-man."

Again on August 3, 1784, Manning wrote:

"Our blood indeed was wantonly shed ... I think I can say that I never in one instance doubted the justice of our cause, but I desire to bless God that I never thirsted for the blood of those who were shedding ours."

In any case, Manning was very gracious in entertaining George Washington, then President of the United States, when he visited Providence in 1790 in company with Thomas Jefferson. The students, in honor of the occasion, placed candles in all the windows of University Hall, and Washington viewed the special illumination from College Green. In response to Manning's greeting, President Washington declared:

"You may rely on whatever protection I am able to afford in so important an object as the education of our youth."

In 1792 Nicholas Brown, a graduate in the class of 1786, made the first of many gifts to the university—$500 with which to purchase law books for the library. The
The charter had provided that the trustees and fellows might at some future date rename the college, if they so chose, in honor "of the greatest and most distinguished benefactor." Consequently, when in 1804 this loyal alumnus endowed a professorship of oratory and belles-lettres, the name of the institution was changed to Brown University. Other gifts followed in later years until the total value of Nicholas Brown's benefactions amounted to approximately $160,000.

The Rev. Francis Wayland became Brown's fourth president in 1827, and began a notable 28-year term. One of the most distinguished educators of his time, he raised the standard of scholarship, increased the scope of instruction, placed new emphasis on the sciences, encouraged graduate study, finally accomplishing a thorough reorganization of the university on the basis of the elective principle. The faculty was enlarged, the college grounds were laid out, and several new buildings were erected.

Brown, like other colleges throughout the country, suffered greatly from the impact of the Civil War. Three hundred graduates and students entered the Union service, and 21 of these men gave their lives. While classes were not suspended as in the Revolutionary War, it was not until some time after peace had been restored that the university was able to regain its normal stride.

During the presidency of the Rev. Barnas Sears, 1855 to 1867, a system of scholarships was established, and over $220,000 was collected in subscriptions for this purpose despite the financial crisis of 1857 and the Civil War. In fact, all during the latter years of the 19th century the university expanded rapidly in all directions. The endowment fund passed the $1,000,000 mark, and was to exceed $3,000,000 shortly after the turn of the century. New laboratories and dormitories were built on the Hill. In 1878 the John Carter Brown Library, which today contains the finest collection of early Americana in the world, was erected as the gift of the son of Nicholas Brown.

Perhaps the greatest expansion of all took place during the presidency of Elisha Benjamin Andrews, 1889 to 1898, when it may be said that the modern university emerged. Under his administration the total number of students increased from 268 to 860, graduate students from three to 101, faculty from 22 to 73, departments from 16 to 25. The museums of fine arts and anthropology were founded, Hope College was renovated, Wilson Hall, the Ladd Observatory, the Lyman gymnasium and Maxey Hall were built, and a new athletic field was laid out.

It was at this time that Brown broadened its horizon and admitted women to the campus. In 1892 Pembroke College, a coordinate undergraduate college for women, was established, and in 1897 this institution was formally accepted by the Corporation and officially designated as the Women's College in Brown University. Pembroke Hall, built by the Rhode Island Society for the Collegiate Education of Women, was transferred to the university this same year as a recitation and lecture hall, and still stands as a monument to the new and broader interpretation of educational opportunities.

The fame and prestige of any institution of higher learning must, in the final analysis, be reflected in its graduates. There is not the space here to list the many distinguished sons who during the last one and three-quarter centuries have marched down that Hill and out into the world to make their mark in life. Statesmen, educators, lawyers, scientists, engineers, clergymen, industrialists, merchants. Samuel Snow, Jonathan Maxey, Jonathan Russell, Henry Wheaton, Adoniram Judson, William L. Marcy, Horace Mann, Samuel Gridley Howe, James B. Angell, Alexander L. Holley, Richard Olney, John Hay, William W. Keen, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Charles Evans Hughes, Sam Walter Foss, Dana Carleton Munro, Alexander Meiklejohn, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The list is long—and will be longer.

The world, of course, has changed, and life on the Hill has changed, too. The College Edifice still greets the entering freshman and the returning graduate from behind the beautiful Van Wickle Gates, but many other ivy-covered buildings now keep it company. And more than 2000 undergraduates, several hundred graduate students and some 400 faculty members have converted the once quiet campus into a bustling educational community.

Yes, life on the Hill has changed from the old days when one professor, James Manning, taught one student, William...
Rogers. But later administrators at Brown have not failed to appreciate the advantages of this close professor-student relationship, and they have made every effort to preserve it and to strengthen it in today's larger and more complex college community. This aim was well expressed by Clarence Augustus Barbour, who served as Brown's tenth president from 1929 to 1937, when he said:

"Education proceeds best by contact between superior minds and personalities. The character of a University as an institution of higher education depends essentially upon the competence of the faculty, the quality of the students, and the adequacy of the provisions for contact between them. Out of these primary elements the educational policy of a University is constructed."

The town at the foot of the hill, too, has changed much since colonial days. Situated at the head of Narragansett Bay, merchantmen once tied up at its busy docks to unload their cargoes of sugar, rum, molasses, silk and spices from the West Indies, India and China. At these docks, too, the ships of Esek Hopkins, the first admiral of the United States Navy, were fitted out to do battle with British men-of-war.

Today this little colonial village has grown into a city of more than a quarter of a million inhabitants. No longer a great port, it has become an important manufacturing, cultural and governmental center, and students still go down the Hill to visit its large industrial plants, its engineering laboratories, its hospitals, its libraries, its museums and theatres, its dramatic and art groups, and to observe government in action when the state legislature is in session. Many of the city's streets still bear the quaint old names—Pound, Sovereign, Doubloon, Benevolent, Friendship, Peace—and the red brick houses, with their marble trimmings and their walled gardens, still preserve their colonial charm. Providence, separated from and yet almost a part of the campus, has much to offer students preparing to take their places in life.

Yes, College Hill still connects Town and Gown, and it's a busy thoroughfare for today's men and women of Brown. And that last march down the Hill to the old Baptist Meeting House is one they never forget. But in the truer sense there is no last trip down that Hill, not as long as hearts still beat. For these loyal sons and daughters of Brown invariably return to climb again the steep hill and to renew memories on this acropolis of learning high above the town which Roger Williams settled more than three centuries ago.
How About an
“Am I an American?” Day?

MAY 15 will be “I Am An American
Day” and this department suggests
that it be followed by an “Am I an Ameri-
can?” Day with the following theme:

Am I an American—

If I let myself be taken for a stooge and
a pushover by known Communists, fellow
travelers and easily identified scuttlers of
the American way?

If I shout about the outrages of Krem-
lin court routines with vim and fury but
seem sound asleep when somebody is up
for election in my labor union, my city
council, my State Legislature or the high
places in Washington whose technic is so
close to the Communist technic it is ad-
hesive?

If I send telegrams to my Congressmen
deploiring the mock trials, shootings and
imprisonment of priests, clergymen and
defeated public servants one minute and
cast my vote for well known pinkoes in
the next?

Am I an American—

If I take my hat off when Old Glory
passes but pass it (or nearly so) to collect
the wherewithal that promotes the hammer
and sickle in my own country?

If I join lustily in “Oh, Say Can You See
by the Dawn’s Early Light” Monday night
and on Tuesday morning croon the old

melody “What Can I Do?” when a labor
leader, taking his line from Moscow Joe,
bids me jump through the hoop?

If I pay lip service to Uncle Sam but
fail to get any energy into the fight to keep
him from being hit below the belt, run into
the ditch, socked with poison arrows and
generally taken for a sucker?

Am I an American—

If I cry “Why doesn’t somebody do some-
thing to stop these horrible persecutions
of the church in Europe?” but always string
along with the office seekers here at home
who are clearly leading the country slowly
toward Russian routines?

Am I an American—

If I talk indignantly but vote obediently?
If I find comfort in being a sucker, a fool,
a tool, an easy mark and a setup for the
Kremlin’s smooth talkers, fast workers and
adroit borers from within?

If any check on my own conscience would
prove me a hypocrite, a specialist in waste-
motion and a pretty futile citizen in the ter-
rific job of protecting the American con-
cept of life, liberty, religious freedom and
justice first, last and always?

Am I an American—

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Sun, New York, N. Y.

* * *

“There is our Flag! He must be cold indeed who can look upon its folds rippling
in the breeze without pride of country. If in a foreign land, the Flag is companionship
and country itself with all its endearments.

White is for purity; red for valor; blue for justice. And altogether, bunting,
stripes, stars and colors, blazing in the sky, make the Flag of our country, to be cherished
by all our hearts, to be upheld by all our hands.”

—CHARLES SUMNER.
DURING the rush and bustle of Easter-tide in beautiful springtime Washington, members of the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered and made final plans for the Fifty-Eighth Continental Congress which opened officially in Constitution Hall at 8:30 P.M. on Monday, April 18.

Manifest in these plans was the determination that the main project of the administration of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, be amply stressed during the Congress.

This project, the construction of an addition to the Administration Building, was voted at the Fifty-Seventh Continental Congress with overwhelming approval. Thus the delegates showed that they believed their strong and progressive Society needed more adequate housing in which to carry on important work toward fulfillment of its objectives.

The Society this past year was faithful to its task of raising funds for the Building, and the Fifty-Eighth Congress promptly set about rallying the courage and strength of the members to strive on and finish the task this coming year.

Delegates who arrived by Easter afternoon attended the impressive memorial service held in Constitution Hall at 2:30 P.M. for the 271 deceased members of the past year. Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Chaplain General, presided. A tribute was paid also to Founders at the Founders' Memorial Monument in the garden of Memorial Continental Hall. Easter Day, with its message of "Spirit Victorious" was a most fitting day of remembrance.

The Texas Music Room was dedicated in Memorial Continental Hall at 3:30 P.M. on Sunday. The daytime hours of Monday were occupied by registration and by various state affairs and National Committee meetings. Then, at 8:30 Monday evening, came the formal opening of the Continental Congress, which is the most colorful event that Washington is privileged to see throughout the year.

Music was provided by the United States Marine Band Orchestra and the invocation was pronounced by Rear Admiral William N. Thomas, Chief of Chaplains, United States Navy. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, National Chairman, D.A.R. Correct Use of the Flag Committee. The American’s Creed was led by Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, National Chairman, D.A.R. Americanism Committee. The National Anthem was sung by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney.

After a message from the President of the United States was read, greetings were given by the Hon. John Russell Young, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia; Mr. John W. Finger, Vice President General, National Society Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution. Miss Patricia Edwards, Junior National President, N. S. C. A. R., was presented, with Leslie William Chittenden, Junior State President of Maryland, as color bearer, and John Robert Kernodle, Jr., Alamance Regulators Society, N. C., and Margaret Worth McKay, Rowan Resolves Society, N. C., both little tots, appearing in Colonial costume.

Mrs. O’Byrne spoke on “We Build Ideals.” She said, in part: “The pathway ahead may look dark and difficult at times. But in the glory of our heritage, in the strength of divine inspiration, we will go onward and onward in service ever victorious.”

Music before and after the address of the Hon. Karl E. Mundt, United States Senator from South Dakota, was presented by Walter Cassel, baritone, with Stewart Wille at the piano. Senator Mundt spoke on “Our American Destiny—1949.” He said, in part, “I hope and believe that the courageous, patriotic, clear-thinking women of the D.A.R. will set an example for all Americans to follow in measuring up now to the responsibility and opportunities which the trends of the times present. If so, I feel assured our American Destiny is secure—and sublimely significant.”

Following the presentation of Honorary Presidents General—Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. William H. Pouch and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, the Colors were retired, completing the evening’s program. Honorary Presidents General Mrs. Hobart and Mrs. Magna were unable to be present.

(Senator Mundt’s speech will be printed in a later issue of the Magazine.)
Ghosts of the Past

BY RUTH ELLEN SMITH

Of all of the hundreds of ghost towns which abound in the states west of the Mississippi river, none is more colorful or romantic than those that scar the mountain sides and valleys of Idaho. These bleached sentinels mark the inflow of thousands of early day treasure seekers from the four corners of the earth.

Here, intermingled with northern Yankees and Southerners, were men from England, Wales, Scotland, and other lands. Thousands of Orientals came from the west and added to the conglomeration of good and bad, high and low, priests and cutthroats. In all of the five hundred mile length and three hundred fifty mile width of the State can be found these monuments to the achievements and aspirations of the early day pioneers and fortune seekers.

Some of these ghost towns now have a handful of population, usually from one to a dozen or so, but many are totally abandoned. More often than not the huge mill buildings still stand, often full of the machinery that was so painfully hauled over treacherous mountain trails by oxen or horse drawn wagons. Ofttimes stores and houses, their windows boarded, will be found, filled with the dust and litter, yes, even the old makeshift furniture that did service so long ago, now on the verge of falling apart.

Pearl, Idaho, thirty miles north of Boise, Idaho’s capital city, is one of the few “ghost towns” that still has at least one mine in operation and a population of some thirty people where once lived more than three thousand.

At Warren, in central Idaho in the Chamberlain Basin, where once was a flourishing city and several big mines going day and night, there are now but a dozen or so men and women, making a living by dredging the creeks and the tailings that the big mines had discarded as not worth while. Warren’s one business establishment is a combination hotel-postoffice-grocery store and service station. Pierce, now numbering 300, is said to have once had a population of 3000 Chinese and 1700 whites.

One of the most interesting districts of ghost towns lies in southwest Idaho, in Owyhee County, along the Jordon Creek where gold was first discovered in 1862 and the town of Silver City laid out the next year. Later discoveries along the same stream brought into life the flourishing towns of Mullins, DeLamar, Dewey, Guffey and Bruneau. Except for Bruneau these places are utterly abandoned, without so much as a single inhabitant these many years. The mills still stand, the streets, stores and many of the houses are there, but no human being calls these towns home, and it is a rare occurrence when one of them has a visitor.

Typical of the many tales of early days in these forsaken cities is this one told by an old timer who spent several years in DeLamar. “It was in the early eighties that a prospector named Jack Wilson first located the rich Wilson mine of the DeLamar group, that alone produced more than sixteen million dollars in gold and silver and then suddenly ‘petered out’ and disappeared. Many have searched for the balance of those rich twin veins of ore but the direction they took is still a mystery. They seemingly just ended.

“This rich gold field of mines was ten miles from the then boom town of Silver City, and Dewey, a smaller ‘strike’, lay between. The Wilson mine was sold in 1887 for a reputed $60,000 to a Frenchman, J. R. DeLamar. He, in turn, after buying a dozen other claims in the same vicinity, sold them all to an English Company for a cool $2,000,000. The company was incorporated in March 1891, under the laws of Great Britain with 400,000 shares worth one pound each. They named it the DeLamar Mining Company, and its holdings ran for six miles beyond the town in two directions.”

“It was June first, 1896 that I left Eureka, Nevada and traveled to Nampa, Idaho, enroute to the fabulous new gold mining town of DeLamar,” related Bob Morecom of Star, Idaho, recently. “I had been promised a job as driller in the Wilson mine.
DeLamar lay some sixty miles south of Nampa, on Jordon Creek, in the Owyhee mountains. Nampa, at that time, was but a stage stop, with a railroad depot, a small hotel, and little else. A stage drawn by six horses left Nampa daily for the mining towns, but the road was so bad that often eight or even ten horses had to be used. These were in turn, changed for fresh horses four times before reaching the end of the long rough journey.

We left Nampa on the stage at six o'clock the morning following my arrival there. It was one of the old fashioned 'rockaway' affairs, with the passengers inside and the top laden with supplies, mail and freight. The dust of the road was hub deep, but we swung out of town at a full gallop, the yellow cloud of dust enveloping us.

The driver sat up in front on top of the stage. The passengers beside myself were two miners, a gambler, a Catholic priest, and a Chinaman and his bride. One of the miners had with him an old fashioned talking machine with ear phones attached. He made money hand over fist for years by charging twenty-five cents to listen to a song from the phonograph.

By the time we had crossed the fifteen miles of 'flat' to Walter's Ferry on the Snake River, we were so dust covered that we looked like a bunch of chimney sweeps and felt even worse.

Here they changed horses, drove onto the ferry and crossed the river. Then began the long climb up the mountains to Reynolds Creek. The road was steep and rough, and at every hill all the way the driver would stop the horses and sing out, 'Boys, you'll have to get out and walk, the horses can't make it!' We must have walked at least twenty of the sixty miles.

These stages were often held up and in 1896 a stage driver was killed in a hold-up, and buried beside the road, where the grave can still be seen. In 1898, a band of Indians held up the stage, the one passenger luckily escaped but the driver, Wm. S. Hemingway, was killed and scalped. The next stop was Mullins and the third one Democrat Station, and at each we changed horses, finally arriving at DeLamar after 10 o'clock that night, after more than sixteen hours on and off the stage.

The town was a beautiful and welcome sight to the dirty, tired travelers. It was built against the hill side and was ablaze with lights. The big mill, that processed two hundred tons of ore daily, was pounding away, day and night, twenty-four hours a day, the sound reaching us long before we reached the town.

The Wilson mine was at the lower part of a huge ledge, one end of which rested against an 'iron dike' and the other against a 'fault' of sheer rock. The ledge looked as if it had been cut off by a giant sharp knife and the knife left standing there. The ore was a fine quartz carrying both gold and silver. Near this was a streak of blue talc from one to two feet wide, that had to be cut out with axes and knives and handled separately. This talc produced silver nuggets, and a crew of fifty were hired to crush, sort and sack the silver, of which there was more than seventy-five percent. Several hundred miners worked in the other mines and at the peak of production the town's population was more than 2500.

Wood haulers provided the mine and mill with wood for operations and they used a full cord each hour or twenty-four cords each day. Later part of the mill was operated by a cyanide process.

Snows were sometimes six feet deep during the winter. The town was a wild, lawless place for several years, but as it grew there was a good school, two churches, several lodges and a weekly paper, edited by John Lamb. Pay days were twice monthly and there was usually a shooting, often a killing and sometimes more than one, soon after each payday. About two-thirds of the miners in DeLamar were Cornish, or 'Cousin Jacks' as they were called, from southern England. Many of the rest were renegades and outlaws from all parts of the country. The Cousin Jacks were big, husky and strong, and first class miners.

The town was located in two sections due to the narrowness of the valley between. The upper part was the town proper, with the mill, miners' cabins, stores, churches and schools located there. The lower section was known locally as 'Tough-Town' and held most of the saloons, gambling houses, cheap boarding houses, and so forth. The Company maintained a fine hotel and a nice lodging house for its employees at nominal cost.

A strong Miner's Union was organized in April of 1896, and a twenty-five piece
band of capable musicians was often called upon to play from as far away as Boise for special events, such as County Fairs or other celebrations.

"There were several large stores and a livery stable. Eighty-three year old Fred Lenaghn, who now resides in Star, ran the blacksmith shop, and August Crete with his wife and fourteen children had charge of the Company hotel. In Tough-Town the Barkel Brothers ran the biggest saloon and Chris Farrell and Charles Walker ran two others.

"On July Fourth and Labor Day the camp held big three-day celebrations, with band concerts, horse races, foot races, drilling and sawing contests and parades. For the hard-rock drilling contests a large block of granite was placed in the center of town and the miners used steel drills and large hammers. The object of the contest was to see who could drill the deepest hole in the rock in a given time, usually fifteen minutes. This required both skill and hard work. The prizes ranged from $100 to $500.

"Below the town a mile or so, lived several Chinese, some of them with families, doing placer mining along the creek. The place was called Chinatown, but because there had been much trouble between them and the other miners, the Chinese seldom were seen in DeLamar or Silver City."

The DeLamar Mining Company has not been operating for more than thirty years except clean-up work in the old tailings of the once rich field of mines. Now DeLamar is no more, the big mill is silent, all the friendly people gone. It is indeed, just another ghost of the past.

The man, Jack Wilson, who discovered all this wealth was said to have spent all of his $60,000 in less than two years' time and to have returned to DeLamar, broke, and to have worked for wages in the same mine he discovered and once owned.

Notice

At the meeting of the National Board of Management on February 3rd, 1949, it was voted to discontinue publication of the National Defense News. Pertinent articles by the National Defense Committee will hereafter be incorporated in the D. A. R. Magazine and information pertaining to pending legislation and other vital issues will be furnished states and chapters and State and Chapter Chairmen of National Defense by direct releases. It was felt that through this medium of contact all concerned would obtain necessary data much more promptly than it could through the National Defense News, which was published only six times a year.
AMONG the earliest projects of our colonial ancestors, who settled on the land bordering the Delaware River, was the selection of the more desirable sites for the erection of villages. One of these, which claimed their first attention, was that upon the western bank of the Delaware, north of Neschaminy Creek—then called the town of Buckingham.

The story of Old Bristol is a subject that embraces the history of a town that was once our county's capital and the only seaport in it. It enjoys the distinction of being the second oldest borough in the state and wherein many interesting events have transpired in the past two hundred fifty years.

It is an error to suppose that Friends were the first to settle our county. Years before Penn's arrival a few Dutch, Swedes and Finns were on the Delaware between Falls and the Schuylkill, living in the crudest of log cabins, hunting, fishing and trading with the Indians. A few English settled on the river in Falls Township in 1678, on land granted them by the Duke of York. One of the earliest English travelers down the Delaware was George Fox, the eminent Friend, in the fall of 1672 on his way from Long Island to Maryland. He and his friends were taken across the river in Indian canoes and the horses swam.

In 1681, Samuel Clift obtained from the Provincial Governor of New York, a grant for two hundred and sixty-two acres covering the site of Bristol and soon after became a resident here. Clift also established the ferry between Bristol and Burlington. The ferry had much to do with the attraction of travel in this direction—in those days and a few years later this was an important factor in the consideration of a site for the market town of Bristol. The original code of regulations remained in force for many years—"Single foot passengers—six pence; two persons at the same time—four pence, and three or more—three pence each; a single horse and rider—one shilling and greater number—nine pence; a single ox—one shilling three pence and any greater number—one shilling; sheep—two pence each; hogs (alive)—six pence; dead—three pence; four wheeled carriages with two horses and one person—five shillings; two wheeled carriages with a single horse and one person—two shillings and six pence"; and in every case the rates were increased one-half after 10 o'clock at night.

Bristol encountered the trials and tribulations of a village for twenty-three years before assuming the responsibilities of a corporate life in 1720.

Bristol was the first seat of justice in Bucks County from 1703 to 1725. The county seat was moved to Newtown and then in 1812 to Doylestown—each removal placing the court house and public offices nearer the center of population.

An old institution of Bristol was the mills on Mill Street which are now in ruins. They were built in 1701 by Samuel Carpenter. A large trade was done in shipping kiln-dried corn meal to the southern states and West Indies. At one time the mills were owned by John and Arthur Dorrance who later made their fortunes on Campbell's Soup.

Among the provisions of the first charter of Bristol was one authorizing the holding of two annual fairs—two days in May and three in October—in such place or places as the Burgess from time to time may appoint. These fairs—a great feature of social life of that day—were attended by all classes—the great majority bent on having a frolic. Horse racing—drinking—gambling and stealing prevailed to an alarming extent. The young men came with their sweethearts behind them, their coats tied behind the saddle in which was a pair of thin soled shoes for dancing. The girls wore two pairs of stockings—the inner pair was white and the outer of colored yarns to protect them from getting soiled. Previous to dancing the outer ones were taken off. Jigs, Virginia reels, hip seesaws and the grand old dance huggin'
snug were the most favored. Negro slaves were allowed to attend the last day of each fair, when they came together in droves and had a grand jubilee. These fairs continued for three-quarters of a century—but were finally abolished in 1796.

The Burton Family has been prominent in Bristol from the first settlement. The ancestors, John and Mary Sotcher, were married at Pennsburg October 16, 1701. That was the eve of Penn's return to England, and is the only marriage he is known to have attended in America. The certificate is signed by some of the leading men of the Province, including Penn, his wife and daughter. Letitia Penn made the bride a present of a chest of drawers that cost seven pounds.

For many years Bristol was a celebrated watering place. As early as 1722 the Bath Springs obtained celebrity for the medicinal qualities of the water, and at that early day it was much frequented by invalids, some coming from abroad. It became a noted resort and many distinguished people spent several weeks there in the summer. Following the Revolutionary War and down to 1812 it was the principal watering place in America. The Delaware House, then known as George the Second and later as the Fountain House was crowded with guests during the summer season. The railroad had not yet made its appearance and travel was either on the river or in stage coaches. The daily appearance of the old stage wagons, the arrival and departure of the guests, the travel to and from Bath Springs, the daily landing of the river boats gave the old town the appearance of prosperity. Two race courses, one on the Badger Farm below Bristol and the other at Bath Springs greatly enlivened the life of the Community.

The St. James Episcopal Church was built about 1711, several years before the Friends Meeting House was finished—The Church was used as a barn and completely ruined during the Revolutionary War. The Meeting House became a hospital.

Those days were stirring and eventful ones in the quiet little town of Bristol. The inhabitants lived in momentary fear of attack by the enemy. Radcliffe Street was alive with soldiers at most hours of the day and night coming down to the George the Second Hotel. Thus the days passed until that memorable Christmas night, when Washington, by his intrepid assault on the Hessians at Trenton, kindled anew the fires of patriotism and instilled renewed hopes into the American hearts.

On the river just above Bristol in 1784, one of the biggest seed producing establishments in the world was started. It is known today as the D. Landreth Seed Co. The most improved methods of cultivation have been adopted and the farm is one of the finest in Pennsylvania.

As far back as 1785, there was a ship yard on Mill Creek, where a man named William Davis built and repaired vessels. The first post office in Bucks Co. was established in 1790 at Bristol. The Farmers' Bank, the first in the county, was organized in 1814.

Major Lenox, who represented the government of the U. S. at the Court of St. James, was a resident of Bristol for many years. His mansion was built in 1816, and after his death it was occupied by Miss Sara Luken Keene, whose hospitality led many persons of distinction of this country and Europe to the door—among them Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, and several foreign diplomats.

There lived in Bristol about the year 1818, a colored man known as Dick Shad. He was a runaway slave from Virginia. Believing himself to be safe in his new surroundings, he married and started a home of his own. His principal business was buying and selling shad—hence his name. It was a sad day for Dick when his old master visited Bristol and recognized him. After much deliberation, the Colonel accepted a sum of money that Dick's friends had gotten together and gave him his freedom papers. Richard had a son 14 years old. Colonel Russell said he would be worth $1500.00 to him in Virginia. Dick's wife, on hearing all this, packed up the boys clothes and told him to run for his life. He never returned to Bristol and his parents never heard from him.

February 21, 1861 was a day long to be remembered in Bristol. President-elect Abraham Lincoln had left his western home a few days before, and started on his long journey to Washington by New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Baltimore. The news reached Bristol that Mr. Lincoln was in New York and would pass through there in the afternoon en route to Philadel-
Ignorance of Government Is Crime

We maintain that to be ignorant of the workings of our government is nothing less than a crime against the perpetuation of our democratic form of government. Majorities rule in an honest democracy and a decent republic. A majority means the most votes cast in an honest election for the selection of officials or the constitutional changes that may be desired or referendum on a proposed law.

We have stated that our public schools and our private schools also are derelict in their duty in instilling in the minds of the students the basic principles of government. We have stated and we maintain now that too much attention is devoted to football and not enough to our form of government. As proof of that we want to quote from a personal statement by a man who was once a member of a president’s cabinet and who held other high official positions in our national government:

“I was around this town for many years; I found that this town had a government, had wards, and I learned that there were townships in the counties, and that there was a state legislature. I heard they collected taxes. I had the vaguest knowledge about government. The less government interfered with me around this town, the better I liked it.”

Any intelligent person who reads the above will shudder for the safety of his government—state and national; yes, city and county. We have coaches and supervisors for virtually everything but citizenship. It is far more important that our young and impressionable minds should be taught the vital principles of free government than it is to teach them how to kick a goal or knock a home run.

We wonder when our boards of education and our superintendents will get their eyes opened and take a thought for the future safety of our nation. If America is saved, it will be done by Americans who are loyal to the principles of our free government and how can they know what those principles are unless they are taught and make a study of our government in deadly comparison with the dictatorships existing in many of the governments of Europe and Asia.

From East Tennessee Labor News.
What Is a Boy?

AFTER a male baby has grown out of long clothes and triangles and has acquired pants, freckles and so much dirt that relatives do not dare kiss it between meals, it has become a boy.

A boy is nature’s answer to that false belief that there is no such thing as perpetual motion. He can run like a deer, swim like a fish, climb like a squirrel, balk like a mule, bellow like a bull, eat like a pig or act like a monkey, according to climatic conditions.

The world is so full of boys that it is impossible to touch off a firecracker, strike up a band, or play a ball game without collecting about a thousand of him.

He is a piece of skin stretched over an appetite and eats only when awake. He is a noise covered with smudges. He is called a tornado, because he comes at the most unexpected times, hits the most unexpected places and leaves everything a wreck behind him.

Boys are not just ornamental; they are useful. If it were not for boys, the newspapers would go undelivered and unread and motion picture houses would go bankrupt. The boy is useful in running errands. He can easily do the family errands—with the aid of five or six adults. The zest with which a boy does an errand is equalled only by the speed of a turtle on a July day.

The boy is a natural spectator. He watches parades, fires, fights, ball games, automobiles, boats and airplanes with equal fervor. But he will not watch the clock. In fact, the person who invents a clock that will stand on its head and sing a song when it strikes will win the undying gratitude of millions of mothers with boys who are forever coming home to lunch at dinner time.

Boys will faithfully imitate their dads in spite of all efforts to teach them good manners.

The boy is very durable. If not washed too often and if kept in a quiet, cool place after each accident, he will survive broken bones, horns, fights, swimming holes and nine helpings of pie.

A boy loves to trade things. He will trade frogs, knives, fishhooks, marbles and snakes for anything that is priceless or worthless. When he grows up he will trade puppy-love, energy, warts, bashfulness and a cast iron stomach for pride, ambition, pretense, a bay window and a bald spot and will immediately begin to say that boys are not what they were in the good old days.

That boy is the person we are dependent upon to finish what we have started. He is going to sit at our desks and do all the work that we are doing—in his own way. We may make policies and devise plans but whether or how they will be carried out, depends on him. He will make laws, negotiate treaties and form leagues but he will have the power to amend, repeal or annul them.

He will occupy the seats in the Senate and the benches in the courts. Our cities, states and the nation will soon be subject to his will. He will take over and manage our churches, schools, universities, hospitals, charitable institutions, prisons and corporations. All of our labors and plans are going to be judged and praised or condemned by him. Whether our names and achievements are remembered and honored, depends upon his estimation of us and of our performances.

In short, all our work is for him, a boy—growing animal of superlative promise—which must be fed, watered and kept warm. A joy forever, a periodic nuisance, the problem of our times, the hope of our nation; and every boy born is evidence that God is not yet discouraged with man.

Author Unknown.

A citizen of Athens visiting Sparta asked: “Where are your walled cities?” A Spartan, pointing to the young men of the country, replied: “Every youth in Sparta is a brick in the walls of Sparta.”
No star shines brighter in filmdom, no star has held a longer sway. While others have flashed across the Hollywood skies, one alone has remained steadfast. To him, the Garsons, the Gables, the Boyers, the Bergmans, have all paid homage. And like the great in many fields, he is known the world over by a single name—"Oscar".

Oscar is no Adonis; he is 10 inches in height, and weighs 6 1/4 pounds. The most coveted statuette in the world, he is plated with 24 karat gold. In his hands he clasps a crusader's sword; beneath his feet rests a reel of motion picture film. To Hollywood he represents the highest creative and technical traditions of the motion picture.

Oscar was born in the autumn of 1928. At one of the earliest meetings of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the problem of a suitable annual award for the best performance by an actor or actress arose. Cedric Gibbons, who is familiar to the average movie-goer as the Art Director of so many excellent films, roughly sketched the symbol which was eventually to represent the greatest kudos an artist could receive from his fellow-workers. Once the general idea was agreed upon, a young sculptor named George Stanley brought it to life in the form of the figurine that we have come to know so well today. Both Bette Davis and Sidney Skolsky have been credited with giving Oscar his name, but its actual origin has been clouded by legend.

Since its inception, the Academy Award has virtually become a national institution. The initial presentation which was confined to the best star performance of the year has been extended to producers, directors, musicians, artists, supporting players, and all varieties of technicians. As many as 26 awards are now presented each year, with over 2,000 Academy members participating in the elections. The voters represent the creative and technical phases of motion picture making from actors and writers to film editors and cinematographers. Accredited representatives of all such departments in the various companies select, by secret ballot, five nominees for awards in their own particular area of production. Thus, actor nominees are chosen by actors, directors by directors, writers by writers, and so on. The five nominees selected from each area are placed on the final ballot which is then distributed to the entire membership of the Academy for voting. The victors are the choice of the Academy in general, rather than of the particular field of endeavor which they represent.

No national election could be conducted with more formality, or tallied with more business-like precision. The ballot is completely secret. Voters mail their ballots to the accounting firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co., where they are counted, checked, and rechecked, before being placed in a vault to await the night of presentation. Only then are the results made public. Until this time, even Jean Hersholt, President of the Academy, is kept in ignorance of the winners. At the banquet, a representative of the accounting firm hands a sealed envelope to the master of ceremonies, and the excitement reaches its climax.

Occasionally, criticism has been leveled at the voting procedure for the Academy Award on the grounds that the voters, themselves, are all of the motion picture industry and have, as it were, an "axe to grind" for their own particular companies. Actually, however, the Academy wisely forestalled such a possibility when it took pains to confine the group of long-term contract personnel to approximately 250 in numbers. This means, of course, that the remainder of the 2,000 voters, freelance workers from loyalty, cannot rightfully be expected by any one studio. Too, the Oscar is cherished that much more by its recipient because it represents the commendation of his or her highly skilled and trained fellow-workers; the acclamation of the general public is indeed gratifying to the artist, but it cannot touch the thrill of being singled out for honor by one's own colleagues and competitors.

Marion Lee Montgomery,
National Chairman.
FIRST FIRST LADIES, by Mary Ormsbee Whitton.

Most Americans know, or should know, about the lives of our early Presidents. Much has been written about them and their social standing and political views and all of them had interesting backgrounds upon which to base narratives.

However, to date, very little has ever been told of the wives of these famous men, yet each one played an important role in the formation of our country. Mary Ormsbee Whitton has written a most enlightening book on the subject. Starting with Martha Washington, she takes the wife of each President down through Mary Todd Lincoln. Coming as they did from all parts of the country, these women brought different ideas and new social standards to the White House and each represented some phase of the history of the United States.

A review can never do justice to this book which presents our First Ladies who were women of the gentry, women from the early frontiers, domestic women, sheltered women, popular and unpopular women, but all lending of their personality in shaping a cross section of early American life.

For instance, Martha Washington had no formal education and could hardly write, but she traveled all over New England, New York and New Jersey in order to be with her husband and to make a home for him during his campaigns. She did not particularly enjoy being the wife of a President but if she had any opinions of her own she never voiced them. She died as she had lived—"always a lady."

Next came Abigail Adams, so we swing from the south to the north. She was the daughter of a Congregational minister and really educated herself from the books in her father's library. We have an opportunity to know more about her for she left a small collection of letters which were published by her grandson, Charles Francis Adams. These letters have proved of great value because of the descriptions of costuming and decorations and items pertaining to their home in Auteuil and their life in England, where she was presented at Court. In 1800 she and the President moved into the unfinished White House where deadly quarrels followed them. Her influence still lives in the pages of her published letters and takes one back to the days of an era long past.

Martha Skelton, wife of Thomas Jefferson, died before he ever became President and her two daughters took turns in presiding over the White House. Martha was the widow of Bathurst Skelton. She had married at seventeen and became a widow at nineteen. She was famous for her beauty and had been dowered with four thousand acres of rich land. At twenty-three she married Jefferson and in nine years had five children which caused the failing health from which she never recovered. Her husband never remarried and upon his death there was found in a secret drawer locks of hair and other mementoes of the wife he had loved and lost.

The personality of Dorothea Madison lives on today because of her great popularity. She was born in North Carolina but was of Virginian ancestry, and she, too, was a widow when Madison married her. Hospitality was an art with her and yet when the White House was in danger from the British, she packed case after case of legal papers, sent them to safety and also rescued the famous Stuart portrait of George Washington. When Dolly Madison died and was buried from St. John's Church, the streets were thronged with people.

Few of us have ever stopped to think how much we owe to these First Ladies, whose courage and faith and endurance helped to make the careers of their husbands outstanding. Mary Whitton has taken these stories and woven them into a beautiful tapestry which forms a background for our women of today.

In one corner will be found Hannah Hoes of Kinderhook, New York, who became the wife of Martin Van Buren. She was of Dutch descent and died twenty years before Van Buren became President. In a shadowy space will be found the story of Rachel Jackson, whose life embodied adventure, romance, great temptations and conflict. About her raged one of the fiercest battles of personal attack and scandal in American History. Through it all her
husband tried to save and protect her but she died of a broken heart.

One cannot relate each story but brighter spots are interwoven. There was Harriet Lane, the favorite niece of bachelor James Buchanan. She had been approved by Queen Victoria and had danced with the Prince of Wales. The Buchanan administration became one of the gayest of all time and Harriet Lane was its heroine. She outlived all of her family and founded a home for invalid children which is now a part of Johns Hopkins Hospital.

And last comes the tragic story of Mary Todd Lincoln who was with her husband when he was shot. Her great sorrow was more than she could face and slowly she slipped into a land of illusion where fear of poverty and assassination pursued her and in 1875 it was found necessary to take legal steps to have her placed in a private hospital.

Don’t fail to read First First Ladies for it brings to light so many of the events that took place when the country came into being and it portrays how the women of those early years took their stand on some of the vital questions which even now face the world of today.

Published by Hastings House, New York City.

One of our active members, Mrs. Alonzo Benn of Chicago, a member of the Americanism Committee, has suggested that we mention in our Book Review Department a recent publication—"THE WAR OF 1812," by Francis F. Beirne, associate editor of the Baltimore Sun.

Mrs. Benn gives a great many talks on American History, of which she is a student, and feels, as many do, that too little attention has been given to the War of 1812, which was really a part of the American Revolution.

It seems that Mr. Beirne has gone into the subject more thoroughly than most historians have. His interesting and detailed narrative—with accompanying maps—begins on March 4, 1805, when Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated for his second term, and closes with a chapter devoted to the treaty of peace.

It would seem that at this critical period in world affairs American History, so long neglected, should have a revival of interest and that women’s patriotic groups should make it their business to see that public schools give more attention to this important subject than they have been credited with doing in the recent past.

G. L. H. B.

ENGLAND TO ME, by Emily Hahn.

Piquant, sarcastic and very interesting is the new book by Emily Hahn, which is a personal chronicle of life and conditions which have existed in England since the close of the war. Miss Hahn became universally known by her account of the Soong sisters—China to Me and Miss Jill.

In this present book she adopts an entirely different style and has written in a witty but rather caustic way of her introduction to English country life in the crumbling and very much run-down ancestral home of her husband, Major Boxer, in Dorset, England.

Followers of her books will recall that the author and her small daughter, Carola, came to America to await the release of Major Boxer from a prison camp. He was finally able to make his way to this country and then he and Miss Hahn were married and started for England to establish a home.

The new wife found life at Conygar decidedly British with the estate managed by sternly feudal servants who had been trained to expect their masters not only to know their place but to keep in it. They strongly resented any change, especially the importation of new help, and so they made things as uncomfortable as possible. Some of the most amusing incidents in the book relate to the resistance of the Cliftons, old-time retainers, which caused constant changes. Miss Hahn frankly admits that she is not a good housekeeper and much prefers to write or to travel.

Her encounters with the local plumber who came to repair a broken water pipe will give the reader a definite chuckle. As is the British custom, all pipes are laid on top of the ground so when they burst, as they constantly have a way of doing, they will not cause a “messy” house.

England to Me is filled with tweedy women who openly resent the use of black gowns so often worn by Americans. The
Hunt Balls are still kept up in spite of the depression and add a dash of color. Women in evening gowns and men in pink coats dance to the same music that marked the author's young days in the States, for jazz has not touched England. Only the waltz and the two-step succeed each other.

In his youthful years Major Boxer was never considered much of a scholar but he became interested in and made a study of Portuguese history and as a result he was invited to take a professorship and teach that subject. Then started a mad search for living quarters in town, all of which will remind one of like conditions in this country. The description of the excitement and thrill of Major Boxer's lecture to a packed hall is highly amusing.

*England to Me* will please and even delight those who read it for it is filled with shrewd observations regarding home life in England as it exists today.

Published by Doubleday & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

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**National Honor Roll of Chapters**

**Administration Building Fund**

March 1-31, 1949, Inclusive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Chapter(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DELAWARE</td>
<td>Mary Vining</td>
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<td>FLORIDA</td>
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<td>Everglades</td>
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<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>Anthony Nigo</td>
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<td>Lafayette Spring</td>
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<td>Twin Forks</td>
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<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>Wichita</td>
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<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>Colonel Loammi Baldwin</td>
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<td>Susannah Tufts</td>
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<td>MISSISSIPPI</td>
<td>Gulf Coast</td>
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<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>Major Green Hill</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rachel Caldwell</td>
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<tr>
<td>RHODE ISLAND</td>
<td>William Ellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Captain Alexander Tedford</td>
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</tbody>
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Total through March 31: 33
QUESTION. Is it legal to allow an amendment to a State's By-Laws to be brought before the State Conference for discussion and adoption that has not been offered in the manner prescribed in the State's By-Laws in the Article, Amendments? Answer. No. An amendment cannot be legally brought before the meeting that has not been submitted according to the requirements of the Article, Amendments, in the By-Laws.

Question. Our chapter By-Laws say the following: "Vacancies occurring in office between annual meetings shall be filled by the regent." Is that the correct procedure? Answer. No. Vacancies occurring in office between annual meetings should be filled by the executive board until the next annual meeting when the vacancy shall be filled by the chapter for the unexpired term. It would be a good idea for your chapter to amend its By-Laws and delete that section.

Question. Do you think it wise to state in the By-Laws that the term of office shall be one year, and follow with this sentence: "But an officer is eligible to three consecutive terms in the same office?" Answer. No. It is much better to have a three year term rather than one year with the privilege of re-election twice to that office. Nothing is quite so upsetting to an organization as holding an election at every annual meeting. Besides a regent cannot plan a well rounded program which links up with the program of the National Society for just one year, especially with the thought in her mind that she may not be elected for another one year term. The best arrangement for all chapters and for all states is to have a three year term for officers, coinciding, if possible, with the year that the National Society holds its election. Your parliamentarian fully realizes how difficult it is sometimes to find a full slate of candidates who will give their consent to serve three years, if elected, yet the organization will run more smoothly if the officers are elected for that length of time. Besides, with the three year term the work of the National Society will be carried out much more completely.

Several letters have come asking if the amendment adopted by the last Continental Congress to Article IX, section 4, that: "no member shall serve as a chapter regent more than six consecutive years", applies to other officers in a chapter? Answer: It does not say anything about the number of years of service of other officers, therefore, it does not affect them. The regent is the only officer automatically representing the chapter at Congress, so this was proposed in an attempt to make it possible for other members to become regents and attend Congress rather than the same persons who have been chapter regents 25-40 or more years.

Bearing upon this same amendment comes another question? Does this mean that after six consecutive years, that a past regent can never serve again? Answer. Now let's look at the wording: "Six consecutive years," but not a word about their being barred from that office forever. If possible, do state in your By-Laws that at least three years must intervene before a past regent may again be eligible. The real joy of and reward for serving a chapter as regent is in attending the Continental Congress, so do be generous in your chapter and give as many members this pleasure as there is good regent timber.

Question. If an applicant has failed of election to the chapter, may her name be presented again? Answer. Yes, there is no rule to prevent this, unless you have adopted such a drastic one in your particular chapter, and I trust you have not. Remember, it should be only a majority of those present and voting, necessary for election. I just hope you are not one of those chapters who still uses the antiquated black ball system, viz., that one negative vote defeats a person. If you are, please delete this, for the best of us might have one enemy who could keep us out of our wonderful Society.
Question. We have a standing rule in our chapter that “if there are two or more candidates for the same office, that the tellers do not have to bring in the number of votes anybody received except the candidate who received the majority,” is that right? Answer. “Shades of the Bloomer Girls!” No, it is incorrect to bring in such a report. Tellers must state first in their report: Number entitled to vote; number voting; number necessary to elect; (a majority) and then list the number of votes each candidate received. It may be a little embarrassing to the losers, but I feel sure any candidate would prefer to hear the number of votes she received, rather than have the tellers just give the name of the candidate who was elected.

If your chapter or state is fortunate enough to have several members desiring the same office it is well to carry a rule in your By-Laws like this: “If there are three or more candidates for the same office and there is no election on the first ballot, the one receiving the lowest number of votes cast, may be dropped from the next ballot. This procedure shall continue until there are only two candidates remaining for election to that office. If there happens to be a tie vote between these remaining candidates, balloting will have to continue until one or the other has received a majority.” There is no such procedure in a case of this kind of one candidate withdrawing in favor of the other; both must remain in the race to the finish. Probably some of you may be thinking if there is a tie vote, the regent should be requested to break the tie but, no, not nowadays. Our regents vote each time the ballot is passed so could not possibly break the tie. If any of you carry such an antiquated rule, do amend your By-Laws at once and delete it.

Question. Please state who are considered charter members? Answer. When a chapter has been organized and confirmed by the National Society, the chapter may decide how long the charter will be held open, six months or longer, and those who join within that time are deemed charter members. It is a very good custom to have some specific time limit set, for in the coming years that chapter may become very outstanding and those who joined originally may be very proud to be called charter members.

Question. Do you think the organizing regent should be made a voting member of the chapter board for life? Answer. No, I really feel that she should not, for being the organizing regent is an outstanding honor within itself. Besides, I think each member should be treated alike as to term of office on the board.

The embassies of Egypt, Australia, Turkey, Switzerland, Philippines, and Panama will be open to the public in Washington, D. C., on April 30, from 3 to 5 P.M. for the benefit of the handicapped workers of Goodwill Industries. The tour tickets also include a tea and entertainment given by Mrs. Martin Vogel, and can be bought at the AAA, the Willard and Raleigh Hotels, or at the Goodwill Industries, 1218 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., for $2.40.

The Goodwill Embassy Tour and Tea is an annual event sponsored by the Goodwill Guild. Mrs. Wiley Rutledge, wife of Justice Rutledge of the Supreme Court, is President of the Guild.
PROGRESS was the keynote of the Forty-eighth Annual Meeting of the State Conference, District of Columbia, which opened with a Memorial Service, Sunday afternoon, March 13, at 2:30 p.m., in the auditorium of the Natural History Building of the Smithsonian Institution.

During this service, special tribute was paid to the memory of Miss Janet E. H. Richards, Charter Member, National Number 133.

Miss Katharine Matthies, Third Vice President General, brought greetings from the National Society, Monday morning.

The principal speaker was the Honorable Ralph W. Gwinn, Congressman from New York. He predicted that the United States will have a socialist-labor government by 1956 if Federal controls continue. Later, it became apparent that District Daughters had been cognizant of the situation before hearing our speaker, for among resolutions adopted were those opposing Federal legislation tending toward further regimentation and centralization of government and the removal of State control; Federal aid to education, and compulsory health insurance.

A playlet, “Beersheba’s Gift,” presented by the Filing and Lending Bureau, concluded the morning session.

A feature of the afternoon program was the presentation of Good Citizenship awards to high school seniors by Miss Matthies. Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Vice President General and National Chairman, Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee, spoke of the committee’s work, her remarks being recorded for the broadcast, heard on Tuesday afternoons on Station WBCC. A $100 savings bond was awarded to the District’s Pilgrim, Miss Elizabeth Manny.

Monday evening was devoted to chapter regents’ reports. Group singing, led by the pages, lent a gay note to the occasion.

Highlights Tuesday morning were the usual, brief talks by former State Regents. Underlying them was the feeling of the importance of the task which lies ahead in preserving our American heritage.

Culminating the District’s tribute to our late Honorary Vice President General and Charter Member No. 112, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Mrs. J. Edwin Lawton, who served as Chairman of the Special Committee for the “Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins Memorial Fund,” presented to Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State Regent in whose administration the project was undertaken, a mahogany and glass case constructed by Mr. Lawton, to be used in preserving the Memory Book containing the names of donors to the Fund. It will be placed in the District Room of Memorial Continental Hall.

Pledges to the National Society’s Building Fund came in quickly as Mrs. David D. Caldwell, State Chairman of the Committee, reported with enthusiasm. It was announced that the District would man a “snack bar” for the benefit of the Building Fund at Continental Congress in the Clerks’ Dining Room.

What the Girl Home Makers can accomplish was shown when a group appeared in dresses made under the guidance of the Committee, and were awarded prizes. Others received Red Cross certificates for “baby-sitting” courses.

Resolutions adopted called for: exposure of Communism and Fabianism; requested the Un-American Activities Committee to broaden its scope in the exposure of all subversive activities in the country, its dependencies, and the armed forces; opposed world government; urged expulsion of Communists in Government service; opposed the International Labor Organization; and the proposed extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike through Valley Forge. Resolutions relating to District public schools urged that more time and emphasis be placed on studies of early American History and the Constitution of the United States, and that the SENIOR SCHOLASTIC magazine and the textbook, BUILDING CITIZENSHIP, by R. O. Hughes, be banned from the public schools. Others opposed any slackening of our laws affecting undesirable aliens; urged a written test for naturalization; opposed the
signing of any pact automatically committing the United States to war, or any agreement superseding the Constitution of this nation, and the bill pending before Congress which would change the status of the United States Marine Band by abolishing musicians' ratings set up in special Marine Band legislation enacted by Congress.

The Conference closed Tuesday evening with a banquet at the Mayflower Hotel. Miss Earline White, former post-mistress of the Senate, was the speaker.

MILDRED CARTER SHERMAN,  
State Recording Secretary.

DELAWARE

THE State Society of Delaware held its State Conference at the Hotel du Pont in Wilmington on February 26. Honor guests at the luncheon were Governor Elbert N. Carvel; President and Mrs. William S. Carlson, University of Delaware; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National President of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Vice President General and National Chairman of Good Citizenship Committee; Mrs. Brant E. Roberts, State Regent of Maryland; Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, State Regent of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania. Miss Pistorio, National Vice Chairman of American Indians Committee, another guest, was a speaker.

Mrs. H. Oscar Morris, State Chairman, had conducted an essay contest in twenty-seven schools of the state and Mrs. Bowker presented the one-hundred-dollar bond to Miss Mary Fantini of Claymont High School.

The Student Loan fund, which has not been used by college students for some years, has been made available to high school graduates who wish to study nursing.

The summer conference will be held in Lewes, Delaware, June 14. It is to be an Indian program, and the delegates expect to visit the archeological diggings of the vicinity.

PAULINE K. SKINNER,  
State Regent.

GEORGIA

MRS. YOUNG HARRIS YARBROUGH,  
State Regent, presided over the Fifty-first Annual State Conference of the Georgia Society held in Augusta, March 2, 3, and 4. The highlight and inspiration of the entire conference was the presence at every session of the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne.

On the opening evening, following a banquet given in her honor, Mrs. O'Byrne delivered the keynote address of the conference, sounding a warning against world government and making a plea for a strong national defense. She pointed out that better citizenship has a part in nearly all the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It was at this opening session that the State Regent, Mrs. Yarbrough, presented to the conference Miss Gwendolyn Adams, who had been chosen as Georgia's "Good Citizen." She placed on Miss Adams the Good Citizenship pin and presented her with a hundred-dollar bond.

Of note, among the distinguished persons presented to the conference, were Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, Vice President General from Georgia; Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General, and Mrs. Howard McCall, Honorary Vice President General.

At the National Defense Luncheon on Thursday, Mrs. Cyrus Griffin Martin, National Chairman of this committee gave a forceful address in which she called on the Daughters of the American Revolution to rally to the defense of America and its traditional way of life.

The afternoon session was given over to the reports of state chairmen and the presentation of awards and trophies. Upon the adjournment of this session, the Augusta Chapter was hostess at a tea given at Meadow Garden. This shrine was the home of George Walton, one of Georgia's three signers of the Declaration of Independence. In it will be found many of the original furnishings and while it is kept in excellent repair, it stands today much the same as it did at that time. It might be interesting to note here that the Georgia Society voted to employ an architect to make blueprints and architec-
tural drawings of Meadow Garden, in or-
order that such might be available for repro-
duction of the historic old home, should it
ever be destroyed by fire.

Thursday evening’s banquet was in honor
of the chapter regents and the evening pro-
gram consisted chiefly of their reports. At
the conclusion of these reports, the Helen
Rogers Franklin Trophy, given for general
excellence was awarded to La Grange chap-
ter.

In response to an appeal made by the
President General for the National Build-
ing Program, the Georgia Society au-
thorized three contributions totaling $3,000
for this fund. One of the $500 authorized
was in honor of Mrs. William Harrison
Hightower of Thomaston, Honorary State
Regent and chairman of the building fund
committee. Another $500 was given in
honor of Mrs. Ober D. Warthen, and
$2,000 was pledged for a committee room
in the new building, in honor of Mrs. Y.
Harris Yarbrough. Earlier, Mrs. Hightow-
ner had made a $1,000 contribution in
honor of Mrs. Mark Smith, Honorary State
Regent. Many generous pledges and con-
tributions were reported from chapters.
A quota of $32,262 was set as Georgia’s
share of this fund. This will mean a per
capita contribution of six dollars from
each of her 5,377 members. The John
Houston Chapter of Thomaston and the
Tomochichi Chapter of Clarkesville have
already met their quota and thereby earned
their place on the National honor roll.

Friday morning’s session concluded re-
ports of State chairmen and report of the
Resolutions Committee. Conference ad-
journed at noon.

MRS. WILLIAM C. ROBINSON,
State Chairman, Press Relations.

ALABAMA

TIDANCE LANE CHAPTER of Scotts-
boro, Ala., of which the State Regent,
Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs is a member,
was hostess to the Fifty-First Annual Con-
fERENCE of the Alabama State Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution at
the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, March 9,
10, and 11, with Mrs. Jacobs presiding.

Alabama Daughters were honored with
the presence of Mrs. James B. Patton,
First Vice President General; Mrs. Edwin
Stanton Lammers, Recording Secretary
General; Mrs. Walter Scott Welch, Vice
President General from Mississippi and
Mrs. Cyrus T. Martin, National Chairman
of National Defense. Greetings were ex-
tended by Honorary State Regents Mrs.
James H. Land and Mrs. Thomas H. Napier,
distinguished guests.

The formal opening of the conference
occurred Wednesday evening with its ever-
impressive ceremony. Welcome was re-
ceived from Mrs. J. W. Gay, Jr. of the
hostess chapter and from the city of Birm-
ingham by Mayor W. Cooper Green. Re-
response was made by Mrs. T. L. Moore,
State Vice Regent. Representatives from
other patriotic organizations were intro-
duced.

Rear Admiral Hutson Maples, U.S.N.,
gave the main address of the evening. The
annual banquet of the Alabama Officers
Club with the president, Mrs. R. T. Comer
in charge was enjoyed in the evening pre-
ceding the opening session.

Thursday morning’s session included re-
ports from state officers, an address by
Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National
President of the C.A.R. and an interesting
report by Mr. John P. Tyson, Principal
of Kate Duncan Smith School. Mrs. Adams
stated that the C.A.R. would observe its
fifty-fourth anniversary this year, and that
it is the oldest youth organization in the
nation. The annual National Defense
luncheon was enjoyed by a large attend-
ance of members and guests. Mrs. Fred
Koenig of Birmingham, State Chairman
of National Defense, presided, and Mrs.
Cyrus G. Martin, National Chairman of
National Defense gave the principal ad-
dress.

An enjoyable program at every State
Conference is “Regent’s Night” when mem-
bers like to hear the reports from other
chapters throughout the state. Alabama’s
regents all gave splendid accounts of their
activities and showed the growth of the
Society under the capable administration
of the State Regent. In her report the
State Regent stated that five new chapters
have been organized and three reorganized
during her term of office.

Also in the State Regent’s report and the
talks given by the National Officers present,
plans and outlines were given concerning
the new building fund and Alabama So-
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Society pledged one hundred percent support to this important project. Several chapters have paid their per capita share. The concluding business on Friday morning was hearing reports from State Chairmen, the Resolutions Committee and the election of officers.

Among resolutions adopted were opposition to socialized medicine and world government, and support of a more comprehensive course of American history in the schools. It was also voted to “command, encourage and uphold the works of the committee on un-American activities.”

Delightful and appropriate music was furnished during the conference by Birmingham artists which added greatly to the pleasure of the guests. New officers elected to serve were Mrs. Smith G. Fallow of Birmingham, State Regent; Mrs. M. W. Peace, First Vice Regent; Mrs. E. N. Pasmore, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. M. E. Curtis, Chaplain; Mrs. Edmund deCelle, Recording Secretary; Mrs. R. E. Mattison, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. C. McCracy, Treasurer; Mrs. John B. Privett, Registrar; Mrs. Walter Houston, Historian, and Mrs. Baldwin Wescott, Librarian.

With the singing of “Blest Be the Tie that Binds” and the retiring of the colors, the State Conference of the Alabama Society adjourned. A reception honoring the distinguished guests and state officers followed.

AGNES W. McCONDY,
State Historian.

MISSISSIPPI

DIGNITARIES from several states added lustre to the 43rd conference of the Mississippi Society held at the Markham Hotel, Gulfport, February 23rd to 25th. These included the Regent, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer; Mrs. E. R. Barrow, State Regent, Texas; Mrs. Virgil Brown, State Regent, Oklahoma; Mrs. L. E. Rex, Vice President General, Kansas; Mrs. Nathan Patterson, Vice President General, Oklahoma; Mrs. Walter Scott Welch, Vice President General, Mississippi; Mrs. Luther Tomms, ex-Librarian General; Mrs. Lee Clinton, National Chairman of Insignia;

Mrs. Robert Wood, Recording Secretary for the state of Oklahoma; Mrs. George W. Davis, regent of the Tulsa chapter, Oklahoma; Mrs. Howard Clark, Honorary State Regent of Hawaii; Mrs. Hanum Gardner; Mrs. R. N. Somerville; and Mrs. Egbert Jones, all Honorary State Regents of Mississippi.

On the opening morning Mrs. L. P. Ritchie, State Organizing Secretary and Mississippi chairman for the national building fund, entertained at breakfast in her home, Robinwood Farm, honoring Mrs. Brewer. Multi-colored camellias and azaleas were used in profusion. In the afternoon a tea in the Gold Room of the Markham was given by Mrs. Regina F. Sheely, Gulf Coast chapter regent and convention chairman, in honor of Mrs. Brewer and Mrs. Jones. On Thursday in the Crystal Room of the hotel a Rosalie luncheon was presided over by Mrs. Harry Ogden, state chairman of Rosalie, antebellum D.A.R. shrine located at Natchez. Mrs. Brewer was endorsed by the Conference as a potential candidate for the office of Vice President General.

Mr. James D. Arrington, nationally known speaker who is called the “Will Rogers of Mississippi,” addressed the Conference banquet with his humorous “Look What Fell Out of the Family Tree.” The 200 guests were asked to glance about and see just what was meant by the allusion.

At an open meeting on Thursday evening on the Markham Roof Mrs. Birney L. Parkinson, Mississippi Director of the National Association of Parliamentarians and
wife of the president of Mississippi State College for Women, spoke on “World Federation vs. World Government.” The Gulfport High School was presented a framed editorial on Freedom and Miss Wilma Henderson received the Good Citizenship Girl award for the state of Mississippi.

MRS. WILLIAM ROBERT MONTGOMERY.  
State Press Relations Chairman.

* * *

Awards

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee

For the year beginning January 1, 1948 to January 1, 1949.

1st Group 6000 over
- ILLINOIS membership 8592
  - 769 subscriptions 44 increase
- INDIANA membership 6314
  - 519 subscriptions 41 increase

2nd group 3000-6000
- CALIFORNIA membership 5867
  - 889 subscriptions 230 increase
- TENNESSEE membership 3517
  - 266 subscriptions 139 increase

3rd group 1000-3000
- FLORIDA membership 3064
  - 341 subscriptions 54 increase
- OKLAHOMA membership 1936
  - 226 subscriptions 47 increase

4th group under 1000
- NEW MEXICO membership 531
  - 62 subscriptions 34 increase
- HAWAII membership 162
  - 39 subscriptions 29 increase

(Have tripled subscriptions)

* * *

Offered 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.
Chapters

Short Hills (Short Hills, N. J.). Marking the completion of the first decade as a chapter, our members honored its organizing regent, Mrs. Alexander W. Keller, at a birthday tea given at the home of Mrs. Edward A. Parmele on November 16, 1948. Members of the first executive board who received with Mrs. Keller and Mrs. Kenneth Blanchard, the present regent, were Mrs. William B. Leavens, Mrs. Arthur Goetz, Mrs. Frank Olive, Mrs. Parmele, Mrs. Allen Cudlipp and Mrs. D. Wentworth Wright.

SHORT HILLS CHAPTER BIRTHDAY TEA

Mrs. Keller, the honor guest, is active in other D.A.R. projects, having been National Chairman of Girl Homemakers and State Chaplain of the Children of the American Revolution. She also made the illustrations for the talks given by Mrs. John C. Hover on “Battles of Connecticut Farms and Springfield” and “Across New Jersey with the French.”

Short Hills Chapter was organized on September 21, 1938 at the Paper Mill Playhouse, Short Hills, with nineteen members and it now numbers fifty-two.

Mrs. Keller was presented with a blue leather guest book and among those who signed were, Mrs. Warren Perkins, who was State Regent at the time the chapter was formed, Mrs. Raymond Goodfellow, Mrs. Palmer M. Way, present State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Fisher, Mrs. Frederick Rosseland, Mrs. Stephen Beers, Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, Mrs. Jerome Powers and Mrs. William Boice.

Charlotte M. Parmele, Press Chairman.

Winners of Aloha Chapter Awards: Archie Makawai, Ellen Schattenburg, Orby Groves

Aloha (Honolulu, Hawaii). Emphasizing the need for a return to the early principles of our Republic as laid down by the Founding Fathers, Archie Makawai, of Farrington high school, won first place in the eleventh annual five-minute speech contest sponsored by Aloha chapter in Honolulu, Hawaii, December 5, 1948.

In second place was Ellen Schattenburg, of Punahou, who discussed the topic, “Russia and America Are Much Alike.”

“Communism and Its Influence Throughout the World” was the subject of the third place winner, Orby Groves of Roosevelt high school.

Using the general theme of “Russia—a World Problem,” students from eleven senior high schools discussed various topics dealing with democracy and communism.

Chosen to award prizes of security stamps were Judges J. Frank McLaughlin, Gerald Corbett, Jerome O. Hughes, John E. Parks and Harry Steiner.

Music for the program was furnished by a glee club from Farrington high school, under the direction of Mrs. Alvina Nye Kaulili. Ushers were students from St. Andrew’s Priory.

Mr. John Hamilton, of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce provided special pamphlets of the topic by airmail from the Mainland. Presiding was Mrs. James D. Brown, regent of Aloha chapter.

Members of the committee were Mrs. Harry W. Smigh, Chairman; Mrs. Paul E. Summers, Mrs. J. K. Evans and Mrs. Sarah Snodgrass.

Mrs. Paul E. Summers.
Halpatiokee Chapter (Stuart, Fla.) was organized in Stuart, Thursday, January 20, at Sunrise Inn.

A luncheon was enjoyed prior to the meeting, attended by the State Regent, Mrs. David M. Wright, of Bartow, and the Honorary State Regent, Mrs. James F. Byers of St. Petersburg, as honor guests, sixteen organizing members of the new chapter and two guests. At the conclusion of the luncheon, which was served in the patio overlooking the pool, the company retired to the solarium overlooking the beautiful St. Lucie and Indian Rivers, where the organization meeting was held.

It was called to order by Mrs. Ernest Lyons, organizing regent. Mrs. Harvey Homlar read the Scripture taken from the 7th chapter of Matthew, and the Lord’s Prayer was repeated in unison. The pledge to the flag and the American’s Creed were given, led by Mrs. M. G. Littman. The meeting was then turned over to Mrs. Byers, Honorary State Regent, who acted as presiding officer and gave a talk on the purpose of the organization and the objectives of the National Society. She then presented the State Regent, Mrs. David M. Wright, who declared the name of the local chapter, Halpatiokee, and administered the oath of office to the following officers: Mrs. Ernest Lyons, Regent; Mrs. H. H. Hipson, Vice-Regent; Mrs. T. E. Preston, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Treasurer; Mrs. Paul Hoenshal, Registrar; Mrs. Peter Steelman, Historian; Miss Myrtle Dyer, Librarian; Mrs. Harvey Homlar, Chaplain.

The history of the name of the chapter was given by the regent and Mrs. Wright welcomed the chapter into the National and State Societies as the “Baby Chapter” of Florida. To it she then presented two flags, one, the Flag of the United States of America, and the other, the flag of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Organizing members of Halpatiokee and guests present at this meeting were: Mrs. L. W. Barnes, Mrs. Evans Crary, Mrs. Harold Coutant, Mrs. Dewey Hayes, Miss Myrtle Dyer, Mrs. H. H. Hipson, Mrs. Paul Hoenshal, Mrs. Harvey Homlar, Mrs. Lane Jennings, Mrs. M. G. Littman, Mrs. Ernest Lyons, Mrs. T. E. Preston, Mrs. Earl J. Ricou, Mrs. Albert Shrigley, Mrs. Peter Steelman, Mrs. Webster Ordway and Mrs. W. R. Leach.

Ezelle G. Lyons,
Organizing Regent.

Tierra Alta (Los Angeles, Calif.). The beautiful and spacious ranch home in Saugus of Mrs. O. A. Held was the setting of the Christmas luncheon and party of Tierra Alta Chapter. A total of twenty-six members and guests of the chapter motored to the home of Mrs. Held who is chapter vice regent, on December 12 for the affair. An exchange of gifts was enjoyed, and the hostess also presented each guest with a gift. Mrs. James Chester Cram, regent, presided at a brief business meeting which was followed by group singing of “White Christmas.” Members also posed for snap shots.

Mesdames E. E. Hathaway and C. Y. Dillman poured at a beautifully appointed table decorated in the Christmas theme. Assisting Mrs. Held as hostesses were her daughter, Mrs. L. E. Hanlon and Mesdames E. F. Goodale, T. E. Briggs and L. O. Berg. Guests included Mrs. Alberta Gregory of Roscoe and Mrs. Henry Smith Williams of Los Angeles.

Three manikins in gala attire at the entrance of the front yard added much to the festive occasion.

Mrs. Held, who has been hostess to the chapter at its Yule event for three consecutive years, was presented with a collection of rose bushes in appreciation of her hospitality.

Carrie Yale Dillman,
Press Relations Chairman.
Chemung (Elmira, N. Y.) celebrated its fifty-second anniversary with a luncheon at the Mark Twain Hotel, Saturday, January 22nd, 1949.

Mrs. Edgar T. Bowen, chapter regent, presided at the meeting which followed and Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, was guest of honor and addressed the assembly on the educational and other work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. John W. Peelle sang a group of American songs, accompanied by DeWitt K. Botts.

The regent guests from surrounding chapters were Mesdames John Krill, C. B. Raymond, Albert Halstead, Robert Kephart, John Peelle and Ralph T. Norris.

In May, 1947 Chemung Chapter adopted this motto, which it attempts to follow: “Put Your Shoulder to the D.A.R. Wheel and Work.” In pursuance thereof, Mrs. Edgar T. Bowen wrote “An Ode to Membership”, which Mrs. Park, State Regent, urged be appended to this report as a possible inspiration to other chapters.

Appreciate your D. A. R.!
Bring members in from near and far;
Our grandfathers began to fight
With all their souls—with all their might
For principles within their hearts,
They won our independence start.

They fought for home—they fought for God
Some buried were beneath the sod,
With liberty within their hearts
They won our independence start!

Appreciate your D. A. R.
Go, get new members, near and far,
Don’t sit at home quite nonchalant
Or Communism will you haunt.
We should be up and wide awake
To fight the enemy, within our gates.
Now, let your conscience prick you hard,
None of us dars’t be off guard,
Just put your shoulder to the wheel
And work, lest someone from you steal
The privileges you now enjoy
And always have. (Don’t with them toy.)
With liberty within your hearts
Let’s win our independence start.

ELIZABETH KISTLER BOWEN,
Regent.

Nancy Knight (Hartford City, Ind.).
On the afternoon of November 12, 1948, Nancy Knight chapter celebrated its 25th anniversary with a tea in the home of Mrs. James Cronin, Jr. The distinguished guests were Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Fural Robert Burns, State Regent, Mrs. Wayne Corey, State Vice Regent, Mrs. C. R. Gilman, State Treasurer, and Mrs. Paul K. Thiery, central director.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY TEA

An interesting history covering important events in the chapter’s twenty-five years was prepared by two of the three remaining charter members, Mrs. Howard G. Ervin and Mrs. George Rapp, and it proved to be highly entertaining. Mrs. William Rosenbaum, Jr., accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Cronin, sang the lovely song “Old Glory.” Mrs. Burns’ address emphasized the need of the enlargement of the Administration Building and told of our own state’s interest in the work.

Mrs. Elmer Tutrow, Regent, presented Mrs. Burns with the chapter’s anniversary gift. This poem:

“Corsages, favors and extra specials
Are all wrapped up in these silver shekles.
Your names and ours on them is shown
Our anniversary gift for our new home.
The pride of the D.A.R. she’ll be
A dream we’ve made a reality.”

was printed on a silver card and attached to a silver bag in which was twenty-five silver dollars.

Mrs. Ervin and Mrs. Rapp presided at the tea table. White chrysanthemums and silver foliage in silver bowls graced the table. White tapers in silver candelabra cast a soft glow over the room as a revolving stand with cakes in silver and white played “Happy Birthday” during the tea hour. The picture taken around the tea table included all present except Mrs. W. L. Clark and Mrs. James F. Crankshaw.

BARBARA DODGE CRANKSHAW,
Secretary.
Jane Sheldon (New Smyrna, Fla.). Washington's Birthday is the day Jane Sheldon Chapter puts on its annual Colonial Tea. We are busy for weeks planning for although this event is a benefit, we take great pride in making it one of the outstanding social events of the winter season.

The tea was held February the 19th at the Woman’s Club. Our members, in their lovely colonial costumes (some parts of them prized possessions of our ancestors of the period) waited in a bower of flowering cherry blossoms. In the lobby our regent, Mrs. C. H. Varian, and her committee welcomed the guests. The auditorium was set with small tables, each with its lighted blue candle above a red and white star holder. Around this, tiny clothes-pin colonial soldiers, as favors, stood at attention.

Our program was unusually good. The artists, five young women and four young men, are advanced students of the John B. Stetson University School of Music. This outstanding University is located in our neighboring town of DeLand and is very generous about sending student artists for such affairs.

Mrs. Varian made a short address of welcome. Mrs. B. B. Littleton, the general chairman, then took over and after thanking her committees, she explained the program and introduced the musicians as they appeared—a program of vocal and piano selections which were well chosen and expertly rendered. We were especially proud when Miss Mary Jane Lewis sang several soprano solos. Miss Lewis lives in Tampa now, but she graduated at New Smyrna Beach High School and has many warm friends here.

This year we celebrated the chapter’s 23rd birthday. We have taken care of routine matters and we came very near a record of 50% increase in membership! Starting the year with forty we now number fifty-seven (with another three pending). We hope to have a marker in place quite soon—tell you about that later.

ZELIA SWEETT, Historian.

David Moffat (Craig, Colo.). Each year in September the old and the new West meet on the streets of Craig, Colorado, in a colorful “Ride 'n Tie Days” parade which is a fitting prelude to the big two-day rodeo celebration in Moffat County.

The blue and white DAR float, pictured here, depicting a colonial lady at her spinning wheel, tied for first place in the parade. Mrs. J. E. Luttrell, the gracious colonial lady, is not only an officer of David Moffat chapter but she is also State Chairman of the Manual for Citizenship Committee for Colorado. The spinning wheel used on the float was loaned by another member, Mrs. Evan Marr. It is a flax wheel and was made in 1830 for her great great grandmother Maddox.

In the three years of “Ride 'n Tie Days,” David Moffat chapter has entered a float in the parade which starts off the festivities, twice winning first place, and we hope to continue the record in the years to come.

MRS. OWEN DYAR, Chapter Regent.
Loantaka (Madison, N. J.). When the Loantaka Chapter placed the name of Miss Mary Elizabeth Burnet on the Honor Roll at Valley Forge a few months ago in recognition of her many contributions, it conveyed to her its appreciation of her continuing vital interest in its work.

Born before the Civil War she has reached an age where she could be content to rest upon past achievements. Instead, she directs with vision and enthusiasm the chapter's work with youth. People have always been her main interest, especially young people. She became a teacher early in life because financial reverses prevented her entering Mt. Holyoke College. She taught in both secular and church schools. Her mother, too, was a born teacher and their combined years of teaching the "Infant Class" at the Presbyterian Church of Madison, N. J., was 97 years. Miss Burnet's span was from 1877-1933.

Descended from early colonial settlers she appreciated how precious is our American heritage and the idea of its value she sought to instil in the minds and hearts of the hundreds of young Americans with whom she came in contact. When the film strips, "Our American Heritage" were produced by the Readers Digest and the National Education Association, Miss Burnet saw in them an opportunity to promote patriotic education. At her suggestion the Loantaka Chapter bought the strips and they have been shown repeatedly in seven Junior High Schools, twice at the County Fair and are now permanently loaned to the County Library for its use.

For twenty years she directed the historical essay contest sponsored by the chapter and carried on in these same seven schools. As chapter historian she made history come to life and kept the members aware of history as it was being made.

She has lived her long life with zest and spirit and in service to her community.

Annabelle M. Coultais.

Hannah Goddard (Brookline, Mass.) was chosen to present on Thursday, February 24, an historical program, "An American Afternoon," for the international gathering of Boston's International Institute. Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, chapter regent, presided and the program was under the direction of the registrar, Miss Jeneve Melvin. Boston and Brookline newspapers carried pictures and news of the event and three chapter members, Mrs. W. M. P. Mitchell, Miss Jeneve Melvin and Mrs. Robert Shaw Sturgis were featured on a radio broadcast at 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, February 23d over Station WVOM.

Many prominent Boston persons, including state D.A.R. officers and those of other patriotic and historical organizations, joined with persons from foreign lands and enjoyed immensely this post-Washington Birthday event which occurred fittingly in National Brotherhood Week.

Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Massachusetts State Regent, made a patriotic address. Mrs. Rutherford Bingham of Boston's Warren & Prescott Chapter, sang a group of patriotic songs and her accompanist was Mrs. A. Dwight W. Prescott of Wollaston's Abigail Quincy Chapter. Commander Raymond F. Bowley and his Continental Color Guard of the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution presented the "History of the United States Flag," using nine beautiful platform flags of different periods of American history. Reverend Wolcott Cutler, pastor of Charlestown's St. John's Episcopal Church and an authority on Charlestown historical sites, gave an illustrated talk on "Historic Charlestown." Members of the Hannah Goddard Chapter presented an 18th century fashion show. Exhibits of D.A.R. activities, patriotic, historical and Indian material were on display.

Hostesses for the Hannah Goddard Chapter were Mrs. Augustine B. Conant and Miss Katherine R. Briggs.

Aaron Olmstead (Kent, Ohio). Over 60 members of the Aaron Olmsted Chapter and their guests were greeted by a curtsy from wee misses clad in colonial dress Tuesday afternoon, February 22.

The children who welcomed the guests upon entering the spacious home of Mrs. Ernest Ferry, were Janet Apley, Merritt Donaghy, Berjie Smith, Mary Alice Savory and Marjorie and Gail Wise. The children members of the Children of the American Revolution were following a tradition of the chapter by assisting their seniors in the annual George Washington tea.

Students of the Helene Bietz dance studio, in colonial costume, entertained with the minuet, first with a modern tap minuet by John and Edith Lawrance, followed by the stately dance.

Taking part were Helen and Laura Jane McDonald, Sandra Rotondo, Corinne Ashworth, Dorthy Ann Smith and Julia Chesnutt.

The Regent, Mrs. Basil Byrne, presided during the business session, her opening remarks reminding members they must carry on the ideals of the D.A.R. and our patriot, Gen. George Washington to strengthen our country and oppose the isms of today.

Mrs. Byrne then introduced Mrs. Dick Donaghy who pleased her audience with excerpts from “Journey Into America” by Donald Culross Peattie, which was so appropriate to the day of George Washington’s mother who reared him under divine guidance.

After Mrs. Donaghy’s reading, guests were served coffee and cherry tarts from a refreshment table centered with a floral arrangement of red, white and blue carnations.

Mrs. Byrne and Mrs. Max Miller, Vice Regent, presided at the table.

The enclosed picture shows Laura Jane McDonald and John Lawrance in the foreground as they dance the minuet. In the triple frames are: Marjorie Wise, Merritt Donaghy, Gail Wise, Berjie Smith and Mary Alice Savory.

EVA FOOTE PRL,
Press Relations.

Schenectada (Schenectady, N. Y.) celebrated Washington’s birthday with a colonial tea on February 17th. Members of the executive board and hostess committee wore gowns of one hundred years ago. Miss Helen Johnson, assistant director of the Schenectady Museum, in Colonial costume of the style worn in the home kitchens in the early days, spoke on “Stitchery by Colonial Children” using as examples samplers, dating from 1700 to 1831, brought by chapter members.

A feature of the afternoon was the tea table spread with a homespun linen cloth, white tapers in brass candlesticks and a tea service of gold band china dated 1830.

The refreshments were molasses cookies, pound cake and spice cake made from an old recipe. The sugar was in chunks to represent the pieces of loaf sugar used in the days of the Revolution and the candy was horehound drops and peppermint sticks.

ADELE VAN. B. WORCESTER,
Regent.
Anne Loucks (Martinez, Calif.) made history, local and national, the theme for February.

Early in the month at a tea attended by eighty members and guests Mrs. A. W. McKeown, State Regent of Oregon, who has made a valuable contribution to American folk history in her best seller “The Trail Led North,” was guest of honor.

For years, she said, she had planned that some day her own trail would lead North, but it was not until three years ago, that she and her husband actually followed the water trail of the pioneer canners who went north for the salmon run in the days when each cannery made its own cans and when the indoor crews were largely Chinese, whose greatest passion was that their bones should find final rest in China.

To complete the month’s plans, the regular chapter meeting was held in the Alamo Community Club house, an old frame building that has stood at the junction of the main highway and the Stone Valley road since 1854. It has served as a store, a hotel, a saloon, and rumor has it “a bootleg joint” in the prohibition era, but is today the cheerful home of a women’s club, where the Alamo branch of the County library is installed in the alcove formerly the bar. Mrs. H. K. Nourse, chapter chaplain, is a member of the club and volunteer librarian.

Miss Ada Ford, a daughter of Contra Costa gave glimpses of the days when there were Spanish and Mexican grants and, after 1850, Federal lands. She told of the sulphur springs in Ygnacio Valley named for the world-famous Bareges Springs in the Spanish Pyrenees because of the chemical analyses of the waters were identical. Now, where bath houses once stood are the stalls of thoroughbreds who carry the new name “Heather Farm,” to turf meets throughout the country.

An intimate touch was lent by Mrs. Louise Wilkinson Gavey who displayed her treasured candlestick, one of the pair that burned on a table in the old Haasbrouck house in Newburgh, New York the night Washington and Lafayette conferred on disbanding the Continental army. Mrs. Gavey, who is a native of Newburgh, where her mother was an active D.A.R. chapter regent, read bits from “The Lady Nurse of Ward E,” who was Amanda Akin Stearns. In her daily notes and letters home she gave contemporary impressions of Lincoln who frequently visited Armory Square hospital. The regent’s father, William Crosby, from Maine, was one of the patients in Ward E.

Isabella Crosby McGeehon, Regent.

Washington-Lewis (Fredericksburg, Va.) entertained with a beautifully appointed Colonial tea at the Community Center February 15 commemorating the birthday of George Washington.

The Invocation was given by the chaplain, Mrs. J. E. Timberlake, and the American’s Creed followed. All present joined in the singing of the National Anthem.

The regent, Mrs. W. Henry Cloe, welcomed the chapter members, visiting regents and other guests.

The guest speaker, Rev. Hugh Burleigh of the Methodist Church, spoke on the theme “Brotherhood.”

Following the presentation of the program the group was invited to the lobby, which was attractive in decoration of red, white and blue.

The table was centered with floral arrangement of red carnations in silver container flanked by silver candelabra with white tapers.

Presiding at the silver service during the afternoon was Miss Ethel Nash, assisting were Mrs. Julia Biscoe, chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. W. T. Thompson, Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson, Miss Mattie Tansil, and Mrs. Russell Nolan.

Members of the C. A. R. in colonial costumes assisted with the serving.

Mrs. W. Henry Cloe, Regent.
Alexander Doniphan (Liberty, Mo.). Alexander Doniphan Chapter celebrated its 40th birthday on March 8th at the home of Mrs. A. B. Crawford. The chapter was named for Alexander Doniphan, a citizen of Liberty, who led an army over a thousand miles into Mexico and return, the longest military expedition in history.

Mrs. I. M. Dye, one of the fourteen charter members, prepared a sketch of the organization of the chapter, which was read by her sister, Mrs. Harry Bates Smith. Two other charter members, Miss Irene Raymond and Mrs. Ludwig Graves, were also present.

The delightful program was given by Miss Dorothy Ray, soprano, and Miss Miriam Grahl, contralto. They wore the off-the-shoulder, long full skirted dresses made in the period of the 1840's, the time the historic old house was built. They were accompanied by Mr. Wiley Crawford at the piano.

Miss Irene Raymond, the first regent, and Mrs. William H. Goodson, the present regent, poured coffee and tea from handsome heirloom silver services. The table was decorated in the D.A.R. colors, a bowl of yellow carnations and blue iris. The hostesses served a variety of sandwiches, salted nuts, and individual iced cakes bearing the dates, 1909-1949.

Among the out of town guests were Mrs. William J. Boyd, State Regent; Miss Inez Wolf, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Leonard Haseman, State Librarian; Mrs. H. B. Smith, State Chaplain; Miss Acena Booth, past state treasurer of the Student Loan Fund; Miss Jennie Booth, chairman of Arrow Rock Tavern; Mrs. Everett Keith, regent of Columbia Chapter; Mrs. William D. Baskett, past regent of the Fayette Chapter; and others.

Alexander Doniphan Chapter through the forty years of its existence has always supported all state and national projects. It has also done much for its community. For example, the American flag had not flown from the courthouse since it was taken down during the Civil war until it was restored by the D.A.R. in 1912. It placed a bronze tablet containing the American's Creed in the public schools. Perhaps its most lasting achievement was the issuing of the "The Centennial Souvenir", a lavishly illustrated history of Clay County, during the Centennial Celebration in 1922.

Mrs. Robert S. Withers was the editor. Alexander Doniphan Chapter believes that "Life Begins at Forty" for organizations as well as for individuals, and is planning to accomplish even more in the future than it has in the past.

LUELLA H. GOODSON, Regent.

Fort Trial (Martinsville, Va.) which was organized in November 1948, had a delightful meeting in March when a program of early American music was given under the direction of Mr. J. Frank Machen, director of music of the First Methodist Church. He was assisted by the church choir with Mrs. Jeff Eggleston, a member of Fort Trial chapter, as organist. The program was open to the public and members of the General Joseph Martin and Patrick Henry chapters were invited as special guests. Beginning with hymns which were "lined" out through all the harmonious melodies to the singing of the benediction the audience sat entranced. Mr. Machen's explanation of colonial compositions and the illustrations which followed showed the progress and changes as the political, economic, and social trends moved forward. Members and friends agreed that future programs on American music would have to be "super" to equal their first one. All are looking forward to the time when Mr. Machen's book on American music will be published.

RUTH GILES FISCHER, Regent.

Mary Mott Greene (Shelbyville, Ind.). The accompanying photograph of officers in our chapter was taken at a recent colo-
nial party, honoring George Washington's birth date, which was held in the Elk's Home Club room with more than one hundred in attendance, including members and guests. This occasion marks the most elaborate party of the year, with a program of music and a book review, preceding the serving of refreshments.

Our chapter was organized January 12, 1911 by Mrs. Rhoda Gary Offut and the then State Regent, Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie with eighteen members and it now numbers forty-three. The name was chosen because Mary Mott Greene was a relative of Nathaniel Greene and he was the ancestor of three of our charter members.

The chapter is to place in the Valley Forge Memorial a plaque honoring our ancestors with their names and dates of service; also the names and records of six men who participated in World War II.

William Byrd, Nathaniel Bacon, Commonwealth, Henricopolis, Old Dominion, Bermuda Hundred and Chancellor Wythe (Richmond, Va.) held a reception in the foyer of the roof garden of the Hotel John Marshall at 12:30 p.m. on February 22nd, preceding a luncheon with the Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in joint celebration of General George Washington's birthday. The distinguished guests were—Mrs. W. V. Tynes of Norfolk, Registrar General; Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds of Charlottesville, Vice-President General from Virginia; Mrs. Everett L. Repass of Salem, State Regent; Mrs. Hampton Fleming, National and State Parliamentarian and Mrs. Donald N. Frazer, State Registrar. They were presented with corsages made of crisp bank notes to be forwarded to the State Treasurer for the State Society's fund for the endowment of the Betty Washington Lewis bedroom at Kenmore in Fredericksburg.

The guest speaker for the occasion was the Honorable J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. The audience of more than two hundred members of both societies was told by the
Attorney-General that at least once a year Americans should harken back to the "fundamental principles of democracy," and that General Washington would be appalled at the leftist leanings now noticeable in the city that bears his name.

Elizabeth H. Towill,  
Regent.

Rushville (Rushville, Ind.). The home of Mrs. Chester Cross was the scene of a delightful occasion when Rushville chapter celebrated its fortieth birthday with a party honoring charter members.

In 1909 Rushville chapter was organized with one hundred and seven charter members, including Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, who is now President General, and it has the honor of having the largest charter membership in the United States. Forty-six of them are living and the seven present were Mrs. Horatio Havens, Mrs. D. D. Van Osdol, Mrs. A. L. Gary and Mrs. Tom Coleman, still active members, and Mrs. Nina Ford Black of Indianapolis, Mrs. Emily G. Wilson and Mrs. Claude Crane of Milroy.

Mrs. Luke W. Duffey had prepared a program of "Reminiscences" by charter members which proved most interesting and brought to mind the fact that a book shower given February 22, 1911, by Rushville chapter was the beginning of the Rushville Library. Over six hundred books were donated and the county commissioners granted two rooms in the Courthouse to be used as the library which was surrendered to the city of Rushville in 1915, with four thousand volumes.

The President General's message was read by Mrs. Ray Thornburg, after which Miss Lillian Bennett gave a description of the Indiana Room in Memorial Continental Hall. Miss Sharla Beirkher, state music chairman of the C.A.R. played a piano number, "Artists Life," and Mrs. Alva Eakins, accompanied by Mrs. Mary Dean, sang three numbers, "Sunset", "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" and "Auld Lang Syne." Mrs. Irl Burkher, past regent, who presided in the absence of Mrs. Roy Waggener, regent, gave "A True Love Story of Olden Times" by Dr. Laura Plantz who was the daughter of a Real Daughter and granddaughter of a Minute Man.

Guests were invited into the beautifully decorated dining room where Mrs. Van Osdol cut the huge and patriotically decorated cake surrounded with forty red, white and blue candles. Miss Burkher, charter member and a past president of Amos Farrar Society, C.A.R., poured.

Many messages and gifts were received from charter members now living in various parts of the country, including a letter and gifts from the President General.

Assisting hostesses were Mrs. Harry Patton, Mrs. Emily Compton, Mrs. Herbert Caldwell and Mrs. Dean.

May Stiers Burkher,  
Past Regent.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele (Salisbury, N. C.). On October 7th, 1948 at Thyratira Church, Rowan County, North Carolina the Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, descendants and other patriotic citizens unveiled a monument honoring Elizabeth Maxwell Steele.

An impressive program of appropriate music and speeches by distinguished personages, telling the gift of this noble woman of her life's savings of gold and silver to General Nathaniel Greene when she learned of his distress and the suffering of his Army. This act was far-reaching, as it enabled General Greene to procure food and other necessities for his Army, and to bravely meet the enemy at what is now known as Guilford Battle Ground. Notwithstanding General Greene's Army retreated, it was a victory for the American forces, as after this battle Lord Cornwallis realized the necessity of surrendering, which he did a few days later at Yorktown, Virginia.

Thyratira Church is one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in the South. The cemetery is surrounded by majestic oaks and smaller trees, the foliage of which, in autumn, presents a scene of rare panoramic beauty. The inscriptions add much to the interest of the monument.

The monument was unveiled by Norman McCorkle, a descendant, and four small girls placed colonial nosegays tied with red, white and blue ribbons, on the grave.

The National Anthem and benediction closed the exercises.

We find here the graves of many pioneers, men and women who like Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, were the builders of the
MONUMENT TO ELIZABETH MAXWELL STEELE UNVEILED BY CHAPTER BEARING HER NAME

nation; John and Jean Gracy Knox and their seven sons who were soldiers of the American Revolution. Their son James was the grandfather of President James Knox Polk. Honorable Mathew Locke, a statesman of renown, and Dr. Samuel E. McCorkle, an eminent divine and an educator are buried here. Besides these are many others whose names are well known because of their bravery on the battlefields during the Revolutionary War.

"Now the laborer's task is o'er;
Now the battle day is past;
Now upon the farther shore
Lands the voyager at last.
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servants sleeping."

SARA OAKES WRIGHT.

John Young (Charleston, W. Va.) entertained with the annual Colonial Silver Tea on February 19 at the home of Mrs. R. E. O'Conner. The Junior Committee acted as hostesses and the junior members were all attired in costumes reminiscent of colonial days. A beautifully appointed tea table was presided over during the afternoon by Mrs. W. S. Johnson, organizing regent of the chapter; Mrs. George Engle, chairman of Approved Schools; Miss Virginia Williams, vice-regent; and Mrs. Roy Byrd Cook. These ladies have been helpful in the organization of the active junior group.

The colonial theme was further emphasized by the daughters of several chapter members who entertained. Miss Elizabeth Gilchrist played a group of patriotic numbers at the piano. Miss Debora Clark presented two vocal selections, "Yankee Doodle" and "She'll Be Coming Around the Mountain." The little Misses Mary Amos and Dora Kizer charmed the guests with the minuet and several piano selections. All four little girls were dressed with all the quaintness of the colonial period.

The Chapter felt quite honored to have in the receiving line Mrs. William Vaught of Point Pleasant, chapter god-mother and Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. J. H. Smith of Parkersburg, State Regent; Mrs. V. E. Holcombe, National Building Fund Chairman and State Recording Secretary; Mrs. A. K. McClung of Hartford, State Vice Regent; Miss Louise Bullock of Parkersburg, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. D. W. Snyder of Huntington, State Librarian; and Mrs. F. S. Harkleroad of Beckley, State Historian. The receiving line was completed with Miss Jean Lawhead, Mrs. John O. Kizer, chapter regent; and our own Mrs. M. L. O'Neale, State Registrar. The many out of town guests added to the gay atmosphere and contributed much to making the tea an outstanding success as did the kind and gracious hospitality of Mrs. O'Conner.

Junior members assisting included Mrs. L. A. Ferris, Mrs. William Best, Mrs. F. E. Lewis, Mrs. R. E. Saxton, Mrs. J. T. Spencer, Jr., Mrs. Brough Treffer, Mrs. Joseph
Cook and the Misses Mary Fayne Acker, Llewellyn Cole, Martha Cole, Mary K. Adams, and Virginia Johnson.

**VIRGINIA B. JOHNSON.**

**Bartow (Bartow, Fla.).** Bartow Chapter entertained a large number of the key women of the city at a beautifully appointed colonial tea Tuesday afternoon, February 22 in the Woman's Clubhouse.

This tea is the outstanding social event of the chapter and as a delightful innovation this year the members were attired in gay colored colonial costumes with powdered hair and they presented a charming picture reminiscent of antebellum days.

The gown worn by Mrs. J. L. Hargrove was particularly interesting due to the fact that it belonged to her grandmother and is about a hundred years old. The costume, designed from brocaded black satin, was worn over an embroidered three flounce petticoat. Dolly Hargrove wore pantalettes and Judy Hargrove a three flounced petticoat, both of which came from Paris many years ago and are heirlooms in the family.

The guests were greeted on the porch by Mrs. R. H. Langford and ushered inside where they were welcomed by the receiving line consisting of Mrs. M. J. Wilson, regent; Mrs. G. C. Metcalfe, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. R. L. Hughes, State Chairman of Filing and Lending; Mrs. Lena Bass, vice regent; Mrs. Spessard L. Holland, wife of U. S. Senator Holland; Mrs. G. T. Lockwood, recording secretary; Mrs. F. M. Benton, corresponding secretary; Miss Bernice Lyle, historian; Mrs. J. A. Wood, registrar; and Mrs. T. L. Marquis, chaplain.

The tea table was centered with an arrangement of flowers in the national colors, with handsome silver services resting at either end, the other appointments being in crystal and silver. Daughters of the members, also attired as lovely colonial maidens, served the refreshments.

A program of music was presented under the direction of Mrs. Fred Tillis.

Members of the chapter assisted at the tea table and as floating hostesses during the afternoon.

**CHARLOTTE ANNE VARNE,**
**Press Relations Chairman.**

**Hawkinsville (Hawkinsville, Ga.).** The hand of time turned back a century in Hawkinsville, and in some cases two centuries, Wednesday afternoon, February 9, when large crowds gathered to view the Antique Show, sponsored by the Hawkinsville Chapter, in the show rooms of the Ford Building.

The display showed exhibits of old glass, china, leather, brass, gold, silver, wood, furniture, old books, historical documents, and many other objects, some of which were heirlooms of Hawkinsville families, cherished by many generations. An interesting feature was that some exhibits had been owned and used by Real Daughters of the American Revolution. A number of people from Hawkinsville participated in the show, and large crowds viewed the display of interesting objects.

The oldest exhibit on display was a book, 227 years old, "Origines Ecclesiasticae: or Antiquities of the Christian Church," by
Joseph Bingham, Rector of Havant, printed in London in 1722, exhibited by Miss Emma Caldwell. Two other books shown by her were “Perkins Sermons, 1795,” and “John Wesley’s Sermons, 1808.” Mrs. R. G. Way displayed a blue iron stone chafing dish, about 200 years old, an heirloom in the Saussy family of Savannah. Mrs. R. V. Smith displayed, and played several selections on an accordion brought by her ancestors from Austria in 1835.

Among the historical exhibits were: Pulaski County Tax Digest, 1813, Pulaski County Land Lottery, placed by I. Mannheim, clerk of court; the first land grant to be recorded in Pulaski County, placed by Mrs. R. T. Bembry, the property still being in the Bembry family; land grant, signed by Governor George Matthews of Georgia in 1795, placed by Miss Emma Caldwell; family history, placed by Mrs. T. L. Underwood; and several books, more than 100 years old, placed by Mrs. R. H. Scarborough.

Among some of the interesting exhibits were several art objects, green and ruby glass lustres, Venetian glass vase, Marie Antoinette fan of gold and pearl, blue china vases, and many old pieces of gold and white china, from Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brinson; several pieces of antique silver, hair jewelry and an old land grant from Miss Virginia Jelks; old china, glass and silver, carved mahogany dining room chairs, from Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ryan; iron stone pitcher, old sampler and German tankard from Miss Frances McGriff; antique chair, and several pieces of milk glass from Mrs. J. L. Slappey; old jewelry, kaleidoscope, castor with cruets, mustache cup, framed cameos, and interesting pieces of old glass from Mrs. J. J. Whitfield; homespun coverlet and hand-carved bellows, from Mrs. R. A. Anderson.

Among other interesting antiques placed by their owners were: several old pieces of brass, and a century-old document, Mrs. J. H. Thompson; perfume bottles, lace handkerchiefs and old glass, Mrs. Henry Ragan; objects of copper, china and glass, Mrs. R. B. Smith; silver, glass and curtain rosettes, Misses Reba and Carolyn Jordan; antique oak chair and milk glass fruit stand, Mrs. S. M. Anderson; brass and onyx table, Mrs. H. S. Fountain; satin glass bowl and stand, Mrs. N. A. Jelks; silver tankard and goblets, Mrs. T. L. Underwood; gingerbread paddle, Mrs. Lillie May Royal; Tom and Jerry drink set, Mrs. Julian Kahn; Civil War gun, Archie Mooney; family medicine chest, Miss Maud Jelks; gold-edged china, Mrs. W. E. Meadows. Other exhibits included quilts, clocks, bronze, shawls, flasks, picture frames, and many antique objects of interest.

**EMMA CALDWELL.**

**Lydia Putnam (Houlton, Maine).** Mrs. Orin A. Hodgins was in charge of the program of the Lydia Putnam Chapter, on November 18 at the home of Mrs. L. D. Young. Mrs. Hodgins’ subject was “Colonial Days in Song and Story.” In a most interesting manner she presented the story of historical events in chronological order from the landing of the Pilgrims to the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

Her talk was interspersed with musical selections and poems which were typical of the period and included a piano solo by Mrs. Edwin Arnold, two vocal selections by Mrs. Lawrence Burleigh, readings by Mrs. L. D. Young, Mrs. Walter E. Hess, Mrs. John Crawford and Mrs. Fred Lowery, and as a fitting finale Mrs. Hodgins read Abraham Lincoln’s fine tribute to George Washington. All those taking part in the program were dressed in very beautiful and colorful Colonial costumes.

The Regent, Mrs. Alton Titcomb, was in charge of the tea which was served at a table decorated in keeping with the Colonial period and at which Mrs. Frank Peabody and Mrs. Cora Putnam presided.

**RUTH D. TITCOMB,**

*Regent.*
Mobile (Mobile, Ala.) observed George Washington's birthday and that of the chapter with an interesting program at the Woman's Club. “A Colonial Romance,” adapted from the painting of Washington's courtship and compiled into a pageant by Mrs. J. E. Beck, was given by a group of the chapter's members.

George Washington had come to call on Martha Custis, and not wishing for her two children, Patsy and John Parke, to remain in the parlor all evening, he promised to tell them a story if they would retire early. He tells them the story of the romance of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins.

The program was opened with a welcome of greeting by the regent, Mrs. L. C. McCrary. Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, State Regent, brought greetings and complimented the work of the chapter members and expressed her appreciation for their splendid co-operation.

Mrs. Beck was the reader for the evening. Mrs. J. W. McCondy played the wedding march for the marriage of Priscilla Mullins and John Alden and also the Minuet in G (Beethoven). The reception committee was composed of the past chapter regents. Large bouquets of azaleas, yellow jonquils and camellias decorated the club rooms. Pictures of George and Martha Washington, and John Alden and Priscilla Mullins were displayed on the walls. Members from the five other Mobile Chapters and friends were guests for this enjoyable occasion.

Agnes W. McCondy, Press Chairman.

Absaroka (Hardin, Mont.). On February 22nd, Absaroka Chapter, organized in November, 1946, held its first Washington Tea in the Masonic Temple. In spite of cold, snow, and icy roads, about two hundred invited guests attended. The Daughters, as hostesses, were dressed in Colonial costumes and the serving table was beautiful with silver and glassware, and floral decorations of tulips, iris and carnations. The program was in keeping with the occasion and consisted of the following numbers: a group of three songs, Washington, Mount Vernon Bells, and Yankee Doodle Dandy, sung by the Sixth Grade children of our Public School; patriotic readings, Ringing the Liberty Bell after the Declaration of Independence, by Caroline Lammers, and Emily Geiger's Ride, by Lillian Kawamoto; and closing with a solo by Beverly Terpenning, Revolutionary Tea. The material of our program was so old that it was new to most of our guests, and refreshed their memories about our Revolutionary tribulations. Many compliments were received, some of our guests saying that it was the nicest party they had ever attended in Hardin.

Grace S. Garrison, Chairman.

Racine (Racine, Wis.). The Wisconsin State Regent, Mrs. Leland Barker of Wisconsin Rapids, and other State Officers were in Racine, Wis., on Feb. 19, to join with Racine Chapter in the celebration of its
golden anniversary. Former members residing in other cities, members of Racine's second chapter the Erskine-Perry-Sears, were among those present at the program recognizing the founding of Racine Chapter on Feb. 22, 1899.

Mrs. Barker brought congratulations from the state. An anniversary booklet reviewed chapter history and announced the afternoon's program. Prized antiques owned by members were grouped on the stage to provide the setting for a skit by junior committee members, who re-created the first meeting and founding of the chapter by twelve charter members.

Highlights of the terms of office of each of the chapter's twenty-two regents were presented in a chatty interview, and past regents were presented plates for Wisconsin's centennial, celebrated in 1948. Activ-

JUNIOR MEMBERS OF RACINE CHAPTER RECREATE THEIR FOUNDING MEETING

ities of the chapter today were described as the regent introduced officers and chairmen.

DOROTHY LAWTON,
Publicity Chairman.

* * *

Colonel William Barton
Portsmouth, Rhode Island

MY DEAR CHAPTER REGENT—
I sat by my window thinking:
All I had to remember
Was that tomorrow is Christmas,
The twenty-fifth of December.

The six generations I think of
Who gave pleasure to me on that day,
How many are not with us now,
How many are far, far away.

Childhood's friends are gone too;
Far beyond, far beyond our ken.
But not too far have they gone
Beyond our thoughts or our pen.

So I let such thought control me
As I think we all sometimes do;
Until I heard a voice, "your regent
Has asked me to take this to you!"

I looked—and I saw such a box
Had been placed near to my seat!
Brimful of Christmas goodies
For me to drink or to eat.

How wicked I felt, how selfish!
My gloom—I sent it afar
Because of the gracious act
Of my friends of the D. A. R.

How it cheers up my heart—
My loneliness went!
"Christmas Cheer" to me now
Was a blessed event.

Will you please thank the Chapter?
And for me please to say:
"They gave the first start
To a glad Christmas Day."

With kindest regards,
AUNT PHOEBE.

NOTE: Mrs. Phoebe Manchester was ninety years young on March 11, 1949. She is a charter member of Colonel William Barton Chapter of Portsmouth, R. I. This poem was written as a thank you note for a Christmas box which the chapter sent her.
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS AND PATRIOTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA
(Continued from last month. For explanatory note see January Magazine)

SATTERWHITE, John. Prob. Militia. (John Mangum, S. 16,939) Applicant enlisted from Newberry District in December 1781. His lieutenant was John Satterwhite.

SAXON, Lewis. Col. Casey’s Battalion. (Thomas Hamilton, R. 4,522) Applicant while serving from 96 District was acquainted with Capt. Lewis Saxon. Also, (Richard Gideon, R. 4,002) This soldier testified that at Siege of 96 he was attached to Capt. Lewis Saxon’s company.

SESSIONS, Josias. Militia. (John Roberts, S. 18,188) Josias Sessions testified in court, Horry District, 1834, that he was in service with John Roberts.


SIMMONS, Cato. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant “also knew in Marion’s camp, Cato Simmons, an officer—he thinks an aide to the general.”


SINGLETON, John. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Applicant “also knew in Marion’s camp, John Singleton.”

SINGLETON, Randall. Militia. (William Abbott, S. 30,239) Also “knew in Marion’s camp, Randall Singleton.”


SMITH, James. Patriot. (James Tinsley, S. 31,426) Applicant served from 96 (later Newberry) District as substitute for James Smith.


SMITH, John. Sumter’s Army; Capt. Philip Water’s Company. (Jacob Childers, R. 1,923) John Smith testified, York District, 1834, that he had known Jacob Childers since he was a boy, that Childers persuaded him to enlist; that he did enlist in same company.

NOTE: It is quite evident that these were two different men.—En.


SMITH, William. Militia. (Benjamin Neighbors, S. 19,000) In 1828 Capt. William Smith testified that Benjamin Neighbors served under him.

NOTE: This was probably in Militia drawn from Newberry District.—Ed.

SPANKLIN, Thomas. Militia. (Thomas Hamilton, S. 30,470) Applicant entered in Granville (since Abbeville) County, after February 1778. His lieutenant was Thomas Spanklin. In summer of 1778 volunteered
in horse company in county he thinks is now Pendleton under Capt. Robert Anderson and Lieut. Thomas Spanklin.


Spraggins, Thomas. (John Chaney, S. 32,187) Prob. Militia. John Chaney testified that his companion on furlough, Clark Spraggins, was a brother to Capt. Thomas Spraggins in Rutherford’s Brigade.

Stanaland, James. Militia. (John Roberts, S. 18,188) James Stanaland appeared in court, 1834, Horry District, and testified that he was in service with John Roberts.


Steele, John. Cont’l Line, 6th Regt. (James Wilson, R. 11,660) Applicant enlisted from Craven (now Fairfield) District in spring of 1776. John Steele enlisted in same company, same day, and was killed in Battle of Savannah.

Stephenson, ——. Sumter’s Brigade. (John Henderson—w. Elizabeth, R. 4,869) Applicant entered from York District and was commissioned captain in October 1781. In Lawrence Co., Alabama, 1833, Hugh B. Stevenson testified that he was acquainted with Capt. Henderson in Revolutionary War, knew him to have served as captain ... that his own father served under him. Hugh W. Stephenson also made oath that he was young, but distinctly recollected that Capt. Henderson served as an officer.

Stephenson, Hugh B. Patriot. (John Henderson—w. Elizabeth) In above testimony, Hugh B. Stephenson also stated that he was drafted, but did not serve as a consequence of the surrender of Cornwallis.

Stevens, John. Prob. Militia. (James Clark, R. 1,980) Applicant served from Camden District in 1780 under Capt. John Stevens.


Stone, William. Possible service. (Hamilton Brown—w. Nancy, W. 1,707) Applicant served from Chester District, Testified in Greene Co., Alabama, 1832, that his Florida service could be proved by William Stone, “who lately moved to this country.”

Stroud, ——. Prob. Militia. (Hampton Stroud, S. 36,789) Hampton Stroud testified that he was taken prisoner at Battle of Hanging Rock by British, who threatened to hang him, as they did his brother, because he was a Whig.

Stutstill, John. S. C. or Georgia service? (John Mangum, S. 16,939) In spring of 1781 John Mangum volunteered, marched to Kioka Creek in Georgia. Was in Siege of Augusta. His lieutenant was John Stutstill; in regiment of Colonel Elijah Clark.

Sutton, Jacob. Prob. Militia. (David Morrow, S. 7,253) Jacob Sutton made oath in Lawrence Co., Alabama, 1833, that he was in army in South Carolina with David Morrow; in battles of Rocky Mount, Hanging Rock, Eutaw Spring, and at taking of Orangeburgh.

Tait, Thomas. Militia. (William Copeland, S. 17,889) On original pay bill in applicant’s file appears the name of Thomas Tait, who served as private fifty days.

Tapley, ——. Col. Middleton’s Regt. (John Chaney, S. 32,187) Applicant enlisted from 96 District, he thinks spring of 1781, in presence of Mr. [space left for first name] Tapley, who had previously enlisted in same company.

Tanner, Josiah. Col. Brandon’s Regt. (Silas McBee, S. 7,202) Applicant volunteered July 1781, near Tate’s Ferry; his lieutenant was Josiah Tanner.

Taylor, ——. Militia. (William Taylor, S. 39,099) John Taylor testified at Columbia, S. C., 1822, stating, “... my father, who tho not in the continental line was at that time in constant service and he
assured me that the said Wm. Taylor had served his time out."

TAYLOR, Hugh. Militia. (Samuel Mayfield, S. 16,930) Applicant drafted from Union County for Siege of 96. The ensign in his company was Hugh Taylor.

TAYLOR, Jeremiah. Militia. (George Harbison, R. 4,586) Jeremiah Taylor testified in Fairfield District, 1840, that he was with George Harbison in East Florida and then Augusta; next saw him "at my father's house in Craven County."

TAYLOR, John. 3rd S. C. Regt. (James Wilson, R. 11,660) Applicant who served from Fairfield District in 1779 declared that John Taylor was Orderly Sgt. of his company.

TAYLOR, Samuel. Militia. (Thomas Hamilton, S. 30,470) Applicant, who served from Granville (later Abbeville) District, stated that he was acquainted with Capt. Samuel Taylor.

TAYLOR, William. S. C. Service. (William Taylor, alias Peter Snyder, S. 10,439) Comptroller's office found one William Taylor who was paid as lieutenant. The notation reads, "Not this man in all probability;" meaning not Wm. Taylor, or Peter Snyder, the applicant.

TEAGUE, William. Militia. (Zadock Wood, S. 3,612) William Teague testified in Wilson Co., Tennessee, 1833, that he and Zadock Wood were mustered into service together at Hammond's Old Store, then in 96 District.

TERRY, Joseph. Marion's Brigade. (John China, S. 46,593) Applicant entered from Sumter District, 1781; one of the lieutenants was Joseph Terry.


THOMSON, Absolom. Militia. (John Hen-
tour in 1779 from Craven (later Kershaw) District. Refers to Richard Tucker, who later became captain and was taken prisoner by the British and hung at Camden.


TUTT, Benjamin. Independent Company. (Thomas Farrar, R. 3,449) Thomas Farrar served as officer in company commanded by Capt. Benjamin Tutt. Also, (William Gillespie, S. 32,267) This applicant served in 1776, from 96 District, under Capt. Benjamin Tutt.

Tutt, Richard. Independent Company. (Thomas Farrar, R. 3,449) Testimony shows that the Governor commissioned Richard Tutt to raise and command an independent company under Major Benjamin Hugar "to guard the frontier."

(Continued in June Magazine)

MICROSOFT MARRIAGE RECORDS

(Continued from April Magazine)


ODEAR, Stephen & Elizabeth Stubblefield, 2 March 1795. Wentworth, N. C.

ODEL, John & Nancy Yates, 13 day, 1 mo. 1843. Culpeper, Va.


OUTHouse, Peter & Yuratee Evan by Alex'r Ross, 10 May 1791. Christiansburg, Va.

OVERTON, Moses & Mary Overton, 23 March 1791. Wentworth, N. C.


PAIN, David & Anna Garrison by Alex'r Ross, 11 Apr. 1791. Christiansburg, Va.


PAYNOR, Jesse & Eliza Oliver, 26 March 1792. Halifax, Va.


PEAY, Dotson & Disey Williams, 9 July 1795. Wentworth, N. C.

PECKHAM, Henry W. & Lucretia F. Tilden by Esek Brown, Pastor, Baptist Church, 1 March 1827; both of Lebanon, Connecticut.


PERDUE, Zachariah & Mary Conley by Alex't Ross, 3 Jan. 1792. Christiansburg, Va.


PFAIR, David & Nancy Shaw, by P. Campbell, J. P., 15 June 1851. Statesville, N. C.


PHILLIPS, Samuel & Agnes Crow, 5 March 1796. Wytheville, Va.


PIRKL, Jacob & Elizabeth Saunders, 3 Oct. 1796. Wentworth, N. C.

PLYER, Owen & Eloner C. Swan by M. F. Freelan, J. P., 26 June 1851. Statesville, N. C.


POOL, Randolph & Malona Blackwood by P. F. Merony, J. P., 1 Apr. 1866. Mocksville, N. C.


Potter, Joseph, aged 40, & Jane Lyles, aged 23, both res. of Fairfax Co.; m. by Edward Kingsford, 27 Apr. 1854. Fairfax, Va.


Powell, William C., aged 22, b. Fairfax Co., Va., son of Bushrod & Catherine Powell, farmer, & Eliza Jane Kornell, aged 22, b. Green Co., N. Y., dau. of Henry & Sophie Kornell; both res. of Fairfax Co.; m. by S. Trott, 1 June 1854. Fairfax, Va.


Prather, Henry & Catherine Eatter by John Stanger, Minister, German Congrega-
tional Church, 14 Dec. 1790. Wytheville, Va.


Prewitt, Michael & Mary Thurston, 10 Mar. 1778. Halifax, Va.


Proctor, Jiles & Nancy Willey, 15 Feb. 1794. Wentworth, N. C.


Pugh, Franklin & Elizabeth Shupe; bond dated 18 July 1833. Marion, Va.


Purse, John & Jean Jones, 17 July 1798. Wentworth, N. C.

Pursil, William & Patsy Young, 23 June 1790. Wentworth, N. C.

Rabin, Charles & Manerva Shadrack by


RAGLAND, Thomas & Frances Glass, 22 Dec. 1788.


RAVES, Elijah & Lilley Moore, 8 Jan. 1798. Wentworth, N. C.


RECTOR, George & Anne Atkinson by Alex'r Ross, 3 Jan. 1792. Christiansburg, Va.


REYNOLDS(S), Joseph & Elizabeth Turner, 26 Nov. 1787. Halifax, Va.

RHODES, Joseph & Rachel Pearson, 11 Jan. 1792. Wentworth, N. C.


Rice, George & Nancy Woods by Jonathan Bird, (date not shown). Robert Crockett, witness. All of Wythe County. Wytheville, Va.


RICHARDS, George & (bride's name not shown), 8 Jan. 1781. Halifax, Va.


RICHARDSON, Ebenezer, Jr., & Katherine Brewster, 5 Nov. 1747. Lebanon, Connecticut.


RICHARDSON, Nathan & Phebe Cracker, 8 Nov. 1748. Lebanon, Connecticut.


RICHARDSON, William & Sarah Watson, 14 Feb. 1795. Wentworth, N. C.

RIGHT, Reuben & Casey Cantrell, 27 Apr. 1791. Wentworth, N. C.


ROBBINS, Anderson & Hazey Odear, by William Murphy, J. P., 21 Mar. 1852. Marion, N. C.

ROBERTS, James, Jr., & Elizabeth Oakes, 6 Oct. 1760. Halifax, Va.


ROOD, Jeremiah, b. 15 Aug. 1759; m. Abigail Phelps, widow, abt. 1760. Lebanon, Connecticut.


ROSENBAUM, Adam & Susannah Spreaker, by J. Finley, Esq., 27 Nov. 1796. Wytheville, Va.


ROWTON, Joseph & Molley Payte, dau. of Jeremiah Pate, 10 July 1784. Fraulius Preston, witness. Christiansburg, Va.

ROYELL, William & Botte [sic] Barnes, 3 Apr. 1797. Wentworth, N. C.


Rude, Jeremiah & Hannah Grover, 16 May 1753. Lebanon, Connecticut.


* * *

ABSTRACTS FROM PAPERS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATS: ADAMS & JEFFERSON ADMINISTRATIONS.

Note: Earlier items in this collection were printed in D. A. R. Magazine, issues of May 1948 and January 1949.—Ed.


List of Appointments Made by the President of the United States Subsequent to the Rising of the Senate in March 1804: 
Ephraim Kirby of Connecticut an additional Judge for the Mississippi Territory. Commission dated 6th Apl. last


John Badollet of Penn's Registrar of Do. at Vincennes. Same date.

David Mereweather of Georgia, Commissioner to treat with the Creek Nation of Indians—23 Apl.

George Hoffman of Ohio. Registrar of Land Office at Detroit, first of June.

William Few of New York, Commissioner of Loans for that State, 29 May.

Thomas Rutter of Maryland, Marshal for Maryland District. Same date.

Daniel Humphreys of New Hampshire, Attorney for that District.

Tomson J. Skinner, of Massachusetts, Commissioner of Loans for Massachusetts. Same date.

John Gibson of Indiana, Secretary for the Indian Territory. Dated 14 May.


Wm. C. C. Claiborne of the Mississippi Terr., Governor of the Territory of Orleans from 30 Sepr.

James Brown of Kentucky, Sec'r of the Territory of Orleans from 30 Sepr.


Mahlon Dickerson of Penna., Atty for Orleans District, from the same period.

Harry Toulman of Kentucky, one of the Judges in and over the Mississippi Territory—the date is blank.

Isaac Neufville of South Carolina, Commissioner of Loans for that state. Dated 10th Sept.

Edward Hall of Maryland, Commissioner of Loans for Maryland. Dated 4th October.

Thomas Fitzpatrick of S. Carolina, Registrar of Land Office in the County of Adams in Mississippi Territory for the Land Rights West of Pearl River. Dated 5 October.


Joseph Chambers of the Mississippi Territory, Registrar of Land Office in the County of Washington in Mississippi Territory, for land lying East of the Pearl River. Dated 25 March last.

Frederick Bates of Indiana Territory, Receiver of Public Monies for Lands of the United States at Detroit.

Elijah Backey of Ohio, Receiver of Public Monies for Lands at Kaskaskia. Dated 5 October.

Harry Toulmin of Kentucky, Receiver of Public Monies for Lands at Ho-bu-hentoo-p-a or S. Stephens. Dated 5 October.


William Bache of Penns*, Surveyor for the Port of Philad* and Inspector of the Revenue for same. 2d April.

Thomas C. Ferbee of North Carolina, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Old Town, Sixth April.

William Fisher of Virginia, Inspector of the Revenue for Port of South Quay. 7th April.

Wilson Carey Nicholas of Virginia, Comptroller for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth. 2d May.

Joshua Prentiss of Massachusetts, Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue for the Port of Marblehead. 29 May.

Robert Carter Nicholas of Kentucky, Surveyor & Inspector for the Port of Orleans. 29 May.

Persons Agreed On By the Senators and Representatives in Congress From the State of Connecticut As Proper for Commissioners:

1ST DISTRICT

Andrew Kingsbury—Hartford

Elijah Chapman—Tolland

2ND DISTRICT

Epaphroditus Champion—East Haddam

Simeon Bristol—Hambden
3RD DISTRICT
Shubael Abbee—Windham
Joseph Isham Sr—Colchester

4TH DISTRICT
William Heron—Reading
John Davenport Sr—Stamford

5TH DISTRICT
Julius Deming—Litchfield
Shadrack Osborn—Southbury

The person first named in each District is recommended for nomination or appointment; the second in each District is named to be nominated or appointed in case the Person first named should not accept.

To His Excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq., President of the United States, we the subscribers citizens of the county of Bristol Commonwealth of Massachusetts do humbly Petition your Excellency that the collector at New Bedford and the Collector at Dighton in said county may be removed from office aforesaid.

Taunton, December 9th 1804
Abraham Wadell
George Wodell
Caleb Wodell
George Freelove
Jonathan Barneby
Enoch French
Joshua Wilbour
Charles Dean
John Dean
Abiatar Leonard
Abraham Hathaway
Aaron Pratt
Samuel Wilis
Samuel Allen Jun
Valentine Martin
Zepenian Perry
Silvenus Perry
— Martin
Elnathan Lake
Simeon Round
Abel Burt
Henry Burt
Lewis Wade
James Nichols
Pardon Devol
Jonathan Brownell
Caleb Abel
George Peck
David Brown
Joseph Wheaton
James Brown
Christopher Blanding

A LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR THE LOAN OFFICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

NOTE: Name of candidate is followed by name or names of persons recommending him.—Ed.

Joshua Potts: John Williams & others
Duncan McAulsiin: William Martin & Timothy Bloodworth, Esq.
Joshua Winslow: Robert Cochran, Esq.
John Jay: Wm. B. Grove, Esq.
John Bradley: Joseph G. Wright, Esq., G. I. McRee, Esq., Timothy Bloodworth
A. Jocelyn:
Daniel Carthy:
James Kenan: Hon. Timothy Bloodworth & Jas. Gillespie
Bassett Stith: Judge Sitgreaves, Wm. R. Davis, Esq. & others
Dr. Nathaniel Alexander: William Polk, Esq. Alex Martin, Esq.
Wm. Henry Haywood: John Haywood, Esq.
William Sheppard: Charles Biddle & others
William Smith:
Thomas Henderson: Hon. Alexander Martin
Robert Fenner: Thomas Bloodworth & Sam Johnston
Samuel Bloodworth: Hon. Timothy Bloodworth & Sam Johnston, Esq.
Wm. Durvey:
James Carreway
Dunkin Moore
James Richardson
Hon. Timothy Bloodworth

Sherwood Haywood: John Steele
Spyers Singleton: Timothy Bloodworth (Dated) 1798.

CLARKE COUNTY, ALABAMA
TERRITORIAL CENSUS OF 1816

The following census was copied from the original record, which is now a part of the State Archives at Jackson, Mississippi. Until 1817 the present state of Alabama fell within the boundaries of the Mississippi Territory.
In the original record surnames appear under their initial letters. Since the census taker had rearranged names to this extent, they have been completely alphabetized for this list.

Clark County was formed from Old Washington County, Mississippi Territory, in December 1812.

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<th>Head of Household</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
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<td>Under 21</td>
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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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<th>Head of Household</th>
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Thornton, William 2 2 1 1
Towns, Auky. 1 1 1 1
Trayreck, Allen 1 1 1 3
Treeble, Andrew 1 1 2 2
Tucker, George 1 1 2 1
Turner, Abner 2 3 1 2
Tutchstone, Caleb 1 2 1 2

Veesy, James 2 1 1 2
Vincent, David 1 2 1 2

Wadkins, Josiah 1 3 1 3
Wadkins, William 1 1 1 1
Walker, Matthias 1 1 2 2
Walker, Purnall 1 3 2 1
Walker, Tandy 1 2 2 2
Walker, William 3 4 1 4
Watson, Alexander 4 2 2 2
Webb, William 1 4 1 2
Westbrooks, Thomas 2 4 1 3
White, James 1 1 1 1
White, John 1 3 1 1
White, Jonathan 1 1 1 2
White, Michael 1 1 1 2
White, Robert 2 2 1 1
Wilkerson, Jesse 1 1 2 1
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Wilkerson, Samuel 1 3 1 3
Williams, Joseph 1 2 1 1
Williams, Stephen 2 1 1 1
Wills, Josiah 3 2 1 1
Wilson, John 1 4 1 1
Wilson, William 1 1 1 1
Wright, Margaret 2 1 3 1
Wood, James & A. Kilpatrick 3 1

* Marked out on original record.

(End of record.)

Chester: Collector, Jeremiah Nichols
Annapolis: Collector, John Randall
Nottingham: Collector, George Briscoe
Town Creek: Surveyor, Charles Chilton
Nanjemoy: Collector, John C. Jones—dead.
Alexander Scott, 10 June 1802
St. Marys: Surveyor, Robert Chesley
Swollenberg: Collector, Richard Jordan.

** ** **

CORRECTION

On page 334, April issue, in review of the "Rennolds-Reynolds Family of England and Virginia," the address of the author, Col. Stephen Frederick Tillman, was given as 300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. This should read 3000 Connecticut Avenue.

** ** **

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.

E-'49. Flesher-Fletcher.—John, William, Jeffrey and Jacob Flesher (all brothers) came to Marengo, Iowa Co., Iowa. Jeffrey left will, naming as his heir, Mary Elizabeth Flesher Dillman, who had a dau. Phenia Amona Dillman, b. 1856, Crescent City, Illinois. Who were the parents of Mary Elizabeth Flesher Dillman. Would like any information on these Fleshers. Gertrude M. Gogon (Mrs. Edward F.), 116 Summer Street, Lawrence, Massachusetts.

E-'49. Putnam, John.—John Putnam, b. 1762, enlisted in Revolutionary War as Jeptha Putnam. He had a brother, also named John; both sons of Fuller Putnam. This John (or Jeptha) Putnam d. in Bath Co., Virginia. His 3rd wife, Mary, on Virginia Pension Roll. Who were his first two wives and his children?

John Putnam served in Capt. Brandon’s Regt. of South Carolina.

Mr. John Putnam of Danvers, Massachusetts, lived for a while in “the Carolinas” and was afterward known as “Carolina John.” He d. at Danvers, 23 Dec. 1827. What was the name of his wife?

Mr. Putnam of George Town, S. C.—who was his wife?

Capt. Putnam delivered supplies to Gen. Nathanael Greene’s troops in 1781, South Carolina. Elizabeth Johnson Putnam with sons John, James and Jerry; dau. Mary, Callies, Lucv, Susan, Adeline, Mariam and Cynthia removed from the Pee Dee River section of South Carolina to Mississippi Territory. Who was her husband, and who were his parents?

Wish any information on the above persons. Am specifically seeking ancestry of Susan Putnam,


E-‘49. Lowe-Frazier.—Aaron Lowe, b. Virginia (county?), 1775; m. in Patrick Co., Virginia, 3 Oct. 1801, Sarah Frazier, b. Virginia (where?), 1775. Children: Ellen, m. Moses Stanley; Orrison R., m. Jane Stone; Nathaniel Brown m. Robert Stanley; William Leelin, m. Elizabeth King; Nancey, m. John Young; Char- lotte, m. John M. Williamson; Mary, m. Booker Keesee; Sarah, m. Henry Hunt; James Aaron, m. Mary Ann Rutherford; Elizabeth, m. Lewis Maynard. Where did this family live in Virginia? In 1835 moved to Pike Co., Kentucky. Would like Lowe line back to immigrant ancestor, with all possible information: also ancestry of Sarah Frazier. Mrs. Dave Ward, Cinderella, West Virginia.

E-‘49. McCartney-Cooper-Conine.—William McCartney, b. Virginia (county?), 1792; m. in Knox Co., Ohio, 1820, Eliza Cooper, b. New Jersey, 1799, dau. of Charles Cooper, of New Jersey, b. 1794 & wife, Catherine Conine, b. 1765. Want parents of William McCartney, Charles Cooper and Catherine Conine. Kenneth E. Mc- Cartney, 547 California Blvd., Toledo 12, Ohio.

E-‘49. Hollingsworth-Henry-Madden.—George Hollingsworth, Jr. m. Jane Henry and had dau., Elizabeth, b. 1780, m. ca. 1800, Thomas Madden, who was b. ca. 1775. They ran a tavern in Florence, Boone Co., Kentucky. Who was the mother of Jane Henry. Also, wish names and full data on parents of Thomas Madden.—Mrs. Vera J. Adams, P. O. Box 1702, Long Beach, Mississippi.

E-‘49. Shackleford-Palmer-Rogers.—Roger Shackleford and Mary Palmer both emigrants in Edward Palmer's company 1659. Was this the Mary Palmer whom Roger Shackleford married? William Shackleford m. abt. 1798, Sarah Rogers. Who were her parents. Mrs. H. M. Tanner, 106 W. Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.


E-‘49. Padgitt-Davis-Wats.—John O. Padgitt, b. in Virginia abt. 1780, d. at Fairfax Court House, Fairfax Co., or possibly in Albemarle Co., Va.; m. Elizabeth Wats, who was b. in Virginia, 25 May 1785. Children: David, b. 23 Apr. 1806; James D., moved from Gallant Co., Tennessee to Texas in 1854; Eliza, d. Calloway Co., Tenn., 1885; Jack, b. 1823, m. in Calloway Co., Tenn., Nancy Fair; William Durrett, b. 14 Nov. 1825, d. 11 June 1901, m. Alethia Jane —, lived in Calloway Co., Tenn.; Elizabeth, m. Hardy Fleet- wood; Fannie, b. 15 Aug. 1804, m. Anderson Harloe of Nashville, Tenn.; Nancy, b. 13 Oct. 1802, m. Nolean Robertson. The mother of John O. Padgitt was Annie Davis. Would like his an- cestry and that of his wife, Elizabeth Wats. James T. Padgitt, 717 Live Oak, Coleman, Texas.

E-‘49. Peterson-Teetar-Harper.—John Martin Peterson, b. in Switzerland, 1739, d. Hardy Co., Virginia (now West Va.), 1820, m. in Virginia, 1768, — Teetar; their first son, John, b. probably in Virginia, 1769, d. probably in Ohio, 23 Mar. 1839, m. (in Virginia?) John Harper, who was b. — June 1770, d. 28 May 1811. Their children were: Solomon, m. 1812, Magdalene Bowers; Elizabeth, b. in Virginia, 1792; Martin, b. Va., 1795. John Martin Peter- son's Revolutionary service is established; but for purpose of completing D. A. R. application, would like to have his wife's given name; also full data on John & Mary (Harper) Peterson and Solomon & Magdalene (Bowers) Peterson. Dawn Yang (Mrs. Lloyd), 102 West Riverside, Kellogg, Idaho.

E-‘49. Herndon-Clark.—Hiram Herndon, b. ca. 1824, m. Bethany, dau. of Hosea & (Stanley) Clark. Hosea Clark was a Baptist preacher of Pike Co., Alabama. Hiram Herndon had bro. James, who m. in North Carolina, Kitty Wilson, and bro. Greene, who m. Mesena F. Dart; both couples went to Alabama, Green going on to Texas. They are descendants of William Herndon of Virginia, who m. Catherine, dau. of Edward & Elizabeth (Page) Diggles, through one of their three sons—Edward, James or William. Would like proof on this point, with any other data on line. Mrs. Merlyn Houch, Route 2, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

E-‘49. Long.—Samuel Long, b. Virginia, d. Tippah Co., Mississippi, m. in Mississippi, d. in Virginia, d. Tippah Co. They had lived in McNairy Co., Tennessee. Wish parents of Samuel Long and his wife Mary —, with full data. Mrs. Mattie L. Scales, 514—19th Street, Washing- ton 6, D. C.

E-‘49. Shackelford-Palmer-Rogers.—Roger Shackelford and Mary Palmer both emigrants in Edward Palmer's company 1659. Was this the Mary Palmer whom Roger Shackelford married? William Shackelford m. abt. 1798, Sarah Rogers. Who were her parents. Mrs. H. M. Tanner, 106 W. Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.
Louisa Co., Virginia to Hartsville, Trousdale (then Sumner) Co., Tennessee. Children: Richard, b. 17 June 1817, m. (1) 17 Dec. 1846, Emilia B., dau. of James Calhoun, she was b. 11 May 1826, d. 17 Sept. 1851; John, m. Mildred Crenshaw; Thompson, m. Nancy Crenshaw; Grainger (or Crenshaw), m. Eliza Crenshaw, on Mary Ann, m. Dick Crenshaw; Elizabeth, m. Mary Thompson; and data on his wife Mary Thompson, and name of wife, dates and other data for James Calhoun. Mrs. Malcolm Box, 1108 Exchange Street, Union City, Tennessee.

E-49. Haile.--Jonas Haile, d. Northampton Co., N. C., 1804, m. (1) Temperance (surname?), Fanny (surname?), who survived him and later m. Samuel Tarver, moving to Wilson Co., Tennessee abt. 1822. Children of Jonas Haile were: William; Rebecca, m. Mathew Exum and were living in Northampton Co., N. C. 1809; John T., m. Dorothea, dau., of John Coker, moved to Madison Co., Tenn.; Nancy, m. (1) Edmund Hill (2) John, son of Anthony Moore, left Northampton Co. and prob. moved to Wilcox Co., Alabama, later to Tenn., and in 1833 or 1834 to Texas; Jeremiah M.; Jonas Judd, m. Amanda M., dau. of Edley Ewing of Nashville, Tenn. Wanted parents and any information on ancestry of Jonas Haile. Mrs. Linwood Hall, 4936 Junius Street, Dallas, Texas.

E-49. Carpenter.--Arthur Oldfield, b. in Pennsylvania (where?) abt. 1795; m. John Shier (or Shyres), who d. 7 July 1851, at Astoria, Fulton Co., Illinois. Children: Emily, b. in Pennsylvania; m. Samuel. H. Stambaugh; Catharine, b. Penna.; Francis, b. in Ohio. Catharine (Oldfield) Shrier, d. intestate, Holt Co., Missouri, 18 Jan. 1879. A gr. grandson said her mother's maiden name was McCullough, and that her parents were John & Jane (McCulloch) Oldfield of Baltimore. One John Oldfield left will at Denton, Caroline Co., Maryland, 1770, naming wife, Jane. Were they parents of Catharine Oldfield. Who was the Mary Oldfield of 3rd Street, West Side, Philadelphia, Penna., 1790-1795? Would like proof of Catharine (Oldfield) Shrier's parents, with data on their ancestry. Floyd Stambaugh, Gen. Del., Ft. Thomas, Alabama.

E-49. Smith-Cammett.--Loammi Smith, b. 1788, d. 1808, (prob. son of Elisha) m. Catharine Cammett, and had dau., Eliza, b. 1811. They lived in York County, Maine. Would like to have ancestry of both Loammi Smith and his wife, Catherine Cammett. Anna Solimene (Mrs. M. S.), 2860 Sierra Way, San Bernardino, California.

E-49. Self.--Elisha H. Self, b. Tennessee (where?), 1814; m. in Tenn. Malinda --. Children: Margaret, Reese B., Josiah and Hila. Elisha had bros., Josiah Monney Self, M. D., and Reese B. Self. All moved abt. 1840 to Cape Girardeau Co., Missouri. Said to have been related to John Randolph. Would like more information on ancestry of the Self brothers with data. Martha Kahn Baker (Mrs. G. C.), 609 Storer Avenue, Akron 2, Ohio.

E-49. Hicks-Fountain-Jung.--Giles W. Hicks, m. abt. 1765, Henrietta Fountain; both b. Eastern Shore of Maryland. Their dau., Charlotte Lucinda, b. 1779, m. John Jung, m. (1) 1780, Anne Co., Md., abt. 1818, d. St. Michaels, Talbot Co., Md. 1880. He was a merchant and later an engineer at Easton, Talbot Co., Md. Wish ancestry of Giles W. Hicks; how was he related to Gov. T. Holliday Hicks of Maryland. Also, wish ancestry of Alexander C. Jung. Mrs. George Whitehead, 4760 Monroe Ave., San Diego, California.

E-49. Baldwin-Crane.-Nathaniel & Mary (Crane) Baldwin had son, Elijah b. at Newark, N. J., 15 Oct. 1717, who d. there 28 Jan. 1766; surveyor of highways, 1752, and overseer of poor, 1758-1761. Would like book and page references for these statements. Children of Elijah Baldwin were: Nathaniel; Elias; Cornelius, b. 1751; Luther; Zachariah; Jonathan; Phoebe and Hannah. Wish data on Nathaniel, son of Elijah Baldwin. Mrs. Fred Penney, 1636 East 8th Street, Pueblo, Colorado.

E-49. Frye-Stier-Syres.--John Frye, b. 1771, d. 29 Nov. 1828, m. Elizabeth Stiere (or Syres), who d. 7 or 9 Aug. 1838, her mother said to have been a. Rittenhouse. They went from Frederick Co., Maryland to Ohio; both bur. in Sugar Grove Cemetery, near Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. Children: Margaret, b. 13 Oct. 1804, m. 16 Sept. 1830, Jacob Close; Julet Ann, b. 28 May 1809, d. 13 June 1818; Many (Mary), b. 30 May 1810, m. 8 Feb. 1829, John Brubaker, who lived in Maryland; John, b. 25 Apr. 1812—said to have gone down Ohio river and never heard of thereafter; Frederick S., b. 20 May 1814, d. Steubenville, Jefferson Co., Ohio, 1836, Mary Permar; Elizabeth, b. 13 Jan. 1816, m. (1) 4 Dec. 1831, Thomas A. Porter, who d. at Waterloo, Monroe Co., Ohio, 1844; Mary, b. Ohio, m. John Yeagley; Katherine Ann R., b. 5 Mar. 1818, m. 1 Dec. 1836, Isaac Wycoff, who was b. 7 Dec. 1814, d. 10 May 1885 or 1886; Martha, b. 29 Dec. 1819, d. 23 Mar. 1906, George Yeagley; Julet Ann, b. 22 July 1821, d. 11 Oct. 1826; Sarah Ann, b. 1 Feb. 1823, d. 1849; George William, b. 28 July 1825, m. 9 May 1846, Caroline Runyon, who was b. 15 Nov. 1822, d. 28 Oct. 1889; Eliza Jane, b. 16 Oct. 1827, d. 11 Feb. 1891, m. 22 Jan. 1852, John M. Wycoff, who was b. 27 June 1830, d. 8 Jan. 1908. Wanted parents of both John Frye and Elizabeth Stiere, with data; particularly Revolutionary service in either line. Jane H. Chevrolet, 1321 St. Clair Ave., East Liverpool, Ohio.

E-49. Davis-Yost-Richardson.--Thomas & Sarah ( ) Davis had son, Nathan, b. Auglaize Co., Ohio, 1 Jan. 1823; drowned in canal near St. Marys, Auglaize Co., 14 Sept. 1866; m. Mary Francis Richardson, b. 27 June 1830, m. Samantha McDoro Yost, b. Sulphur Springs, Henry Co., Indiana, 23 Aug. 1857, d. there, 16 Nov. 1906. Any data, particularly Revolutionary service in above lines will be appreciated. Mrs. Heward Armstrong, 125 El Verano Way, San Diego, California.

E-49. Morrow-Dunlap.—William Morto m. Mary (Polly) Dunlap and settled in Wayne Co.,
Tennessee abt. 1819-1820. From 1820 census they evidently had 1 son 16-18 yrs. of age, 3 sons 10-16, 1 under 10 and 1 dau. under 10; William and his wife both being over 45, or born prior to 1775. Their son, John, b. 6 Mar. 1802, m. in Wayne Co., Tenn., 1829, Elizabeth Cypert, who was b. 8 Feb. 1806. Children: Lydia W., b. 14 Jan. 1830; Jemima W., b. 22 Sept. 1832; William Carroll, b. 10 Feb. 1833; Jesse Cypert, b. 23 Nov. 1835; Nancy Jane, b. 16 Dec. 1837; Sarah Ann, b. 30 Nov. 1839; Mary Rose, b. 22 Aug. 1842; Elizabeth M., b. 14 Jan. 1844; Emily W., b. 5 Aug. 1846; Martha Lona, b. 15 Nov. 1846. William & Mary (Dunlap) Morrow also had son, James, b. ca. 1804, who m. Patsy Martin; their children: Lydia, Elizabeth, Elias, John Martin, Ann, Catherine and David Neal Morrow. William Morrow thought to have come from Ireland to Pennsylvania. Wish his parents, with full data; also parents of his wife. (Mrs.) Grace Morrow Biederman, Osseo, Minnesota.

E'-49. Harvey.—William Harvey, b. East Haddam, Connecticut, 1754, served in first battles of Revolutionary War around Boston; taken prisoner; after being released he again enlisted, 1777, in Capt. Catlin's company, Gen. Huntington's brigade; in battles of Germantown and Monmouth. Again captured, then to Bermuda, then South Carolina. At end of war returned to family; moved to Haverhill, N. H., and later to East Lyndon, Vermont, where he d. 20 Aug. 1826. Would like names and data on his parents, brothers and sisters. Tradition is that his father came from Scotland to East Haddam, Conn. M. O. Harvey, Box 43, Middletown, Connecticut.

E'-49. Moore-Evans.—John O. Moore m. Rachel Evans; their son, Alexander, b. District of Columbia, 14 Apr. 1823, where John O. Moore taught school. "U. S. Biog. Dictionary of Minnesota" (1879), p. 365, states that Alexander Moore's grandfather was an officer in Revolutionary Army. Wanted, parents of John O. Moore and proof of this Revolutionary service. Mrs. Lester J. Sanborn. Children: Reuben, b. 1774; John W., b. 1776; Horatio G., b. 1778; Nancy K., b. 1780; Osphasia, b. 1783; Rachel C., b. 1786; Esther S., b. 1789; Alexis, b. 1791; Oswyn, b. 1794; Elam, b. 1796. Family lived at Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C. James Alexander served as Pte. in Capt. John Johnstone's Regt. of N. M. Militia, Gen. John Butler's Brigade; name on company payroll, 12-22-1780 for 106 days; lived on Sugar Creek, 12 mi. from Justice Alexander, Major Harris and Judge Caldwell. Who were his parents? Wish any records—birth, marriage, wills; also burial places of above persons. Mrs. E. J. Smalley, 3016 Stafford St., Topeka, Kansas.

E'-49. Phelps.—Friend Phelps, d. Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y., m. Canaan, Connecticut, 1777, Rachel Phelps, d. 1846. They lived in Warren Co., N. J.; he m. (2) Elizabeth Berg; lived at Flatbrook, Sussex Co., N. J. and moved to Montour Co., Penna., then to Sun Prairie, Dane Co., Wisconsin, and later to Minnesota, where he is buried at Northfield, Rice Co. Census of 1885 shows his parents were b. in Penna. Will appreciate any help on this line. Mrs. E. J. Smalley, 3016 Stafford St., Topeka, Kansas.

E'-49. Morse-Smith.—Jonathan Morse, Revolutionary soldier, m. at Dublin, N. H., 10 Sept. 1783, Thankful Smith, who d. at Leicester, Vermont, abt. 1859. He d. there 12 Dec. 1812. Wanted, their parents, with any information. Harry A. Biederman, Osseo, Minnesota.

E'-49. William Dennison, b. Easton, Monmouth Co., N. J., 1 Apr. 1780; d. at Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio, 8 Dec. 1863, m. 1805, Mary Cater, who was b. at Amherst, N. H., 8 Mar. 1799, d. at Cincinnati, Ohio, 21 Jan. 1853. His sister, Leona Dennison, m. D. Mason Co., Kentucky, abt. 1846, m. in Mason Co., 20 Mar. 1813, John Phillips, who was b. N. J., 30 Aug. 1790, d. in or near Jacksonville, Morgan Co., Illinois, 19 Jan. 1847. The mother of William & Leona Dennison was Rachel ——. Wish her surname and ancestry, her husband, with data, particularly for Revolutionary service in either line. Mrs. Rollo Robbins, Augusta, Illinois.

E'-49. Turner-Rose-McBride.—Charles Turner, b. Vermont, —— June 1764, m. Hamilton Co., N. Y., 29 Mar. 1843, m. 1800, Hephshibah Rose, who was b. Vermont, 1764. Children: Anna, b. 1801, m. Oenam Sweat; Charles, b. 1803; Mercy, b. 1806; Daniel R., b. 1808, m. Sallie Green; Warren, b. 1811, m. at Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., 4 Sept. 1835, Elizabeth E. McBride, who was b. abt. 1800, d. Columbia Co., Wisconsin, 11 Dec. 1861, "aged 61"; Benjamin, b. 1813; Lydia, b. 1815. Charles Turner may also have had son, Thomas, by a former wife. Charles was Revolutionary pensioner, leaving widow, who had been Irena Abbot; seems to have also had wife, Lorana—possibly same person. Wish ancestry and data for Charles & Hephshibah (Rose) Turner.

Warren & Elizabeth (McBride) Turner had children—Henry Taring (Dr.), b. 1837, m. (1) Talitha Cumi Potter, (2) Abbie S. (Haskins) Smith; Wilber (or William) Fiske, b. 1844, m. Nancy J. Rathbone; Anna, m. St. John; Mertie, m. — Sweet; dau. (twin to Wilber), d. y.; George, b. 1845; Leonidas Hamlin, b. 1847, m. Alvira Adelia Cass. Data and ancestry of Elizabeth McBride will be appreciated. (Miss) Rose May Turner, 5524 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis 19, Minnesota.

E'-49. Sailey-Shultz-Berg.—Daniel Sailey, b. prob. Easton, Northampton Co., Pennsylvania, 14 Aug. 1803, m. abt. 1835, Fanny, dau. of Peter Shultz, who d. by 1846. They lived in Warren Co., N. J.; he m. (2) Elizabeth Berg; lived at Flatbrook, Sussex Co., N. J. and moved to Montour Co., Penna., then to Sun Prairie, Dane Co., Wisconsin, and later to Minnesota, where he is buried at Northfield, Rice Co. Census of 1885 shows his parents were b. in Penna. Will appreciate any help on this line. Mrs. E. J. Smalley, 3016 Stafford St., Topeka, Kansas.


E'-49. Alexander-Sanborn-Wilson.—James Alexander, b. 1749, d. 1835, m. 1772, Elizabeth Sanborn. Children: Reuben, b. 1774; John W., b. 1776; Horatio G., b. 1778; Nancy K., b. 1780; Osphasia, b. 1783; Rachel C., b. 1786; Esther S., b. 1789; Alexis, b. 1791; Oswyn, b. 1794; Elam, b. 1796. Family lived at Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C. James Alexander served as Pvt. in Capt. John Johnstone's Regt. of N. M. Militia, Gen. John Butler's Brigade; name on company payroll, 12-22-1780 for 106 days; lived on Sugar Creek, 12 mi. from Justice Alexander, Major Harris and Judge Caldwell. Who were his parents? Wish any records—birth, marriage, wills; also burial places of above persons. James Alexander, b. Pennsylvania, 1749; Rev. pension S. 8,014 shows that he served as Pvt. from sometime in 1776—3 mos. under Capt. Samuel Evans, Lt. Col. Evans, Chester Co., Pennsylvania Militia, in Battle of Trenton, 1777; during 1778—1 mo., 3 weeks, Capt. Stephenson's N. C. Regt., also 2 mos., Col. Hugh Breward's
Cook Roth (Mrs. Eugene A.), 2715 Isabella Street, Houston 4, Texas.

**E-49. McDougal.**—John & Catherine ( ). McDougal had son William, b. on Liberty St., New York City, 25 Dec. 1791. His first 5 children born at Allen, N. Y., and the last 2, born New York City, were as follows: William, b. 16 Oct. 1815; Mary Rankin, 31 Jan. 1818; Christian, 26 Sept. 1820; Elizabeth, 31 July 1822; Peter D., 17 Oct. 1824; Catherine, 13 July 1827; Janeth, 25 Dec. 1829. Wish any information concerning this William McDougal and his family. Mrs. Ruth Wieide, 1046 Dover Ave., Akron, Ohio.

**E-49. Odell-Williams.**—Samuel Odell, b. 1770, d. (perhaps in Ohio) 1843; m. Elizabeth Wills, b. 3 Dec. 1775; d. 1 Jan. 1825. Children: Samuel, b. in New York State (possibly near Glens Falls, Warren Co.), later settled near Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio; Beavir Major B. b. 1804, d. 1860, married d. at Swanton, Fulton Co., Ohio, unm'd.; Daniel; Hiram, who with Daniel may have gone to Michigan; Polly, b. 1797, d. 1890, a midwife; James B., b. 1792, d. 1825; Marian, b. 1812, d. 1825. Wish to know parents of Samuel Odell, who was b. 1770. Mary Hubbs Patterson (Mrs. J. H.), 12 Balmiere Parkway, Cranford, N. J.

**E-49. Turner-Shelley.**—Sarah (Shelly) Turner, a widow, left Barnwell District, S. C., in 1809 and moved to Southwest Mississippi with the following children—Baylis (gr. grandfather of querist), Wilson, Jackson, Matthew, William, Joseph, Lyttleton, Patsy, Betsy, and Mollie; leaving a son, John Turner, in the U. S. Wish to have name of the father of this family, with data and Revolutionary service, if any. Jimmie Lou Turner Lyons (Mrs. J. T.), 1016 New York Avenue, McComb, Mississippi.

**E-49. Crooks-Warford.**—James, William and Charles, crooks brothers, came from Ireland ca. 1743-1744, landing in New Jersey. James Crooks was in Loudoun Co., Virginia in 1789. Want proof that he m. Elizabeth, dau. of Abraham Warford of Cameron Parish, Loudoun Co., with date of marriages, and children. Did they have a son, Abraham, b. 1788? Mrs. W. H. Curtiss, Hyannis, Nebraska.

**E-49. Howard-Asbury-Hilton.**—Rezin Howard of All Saints Parish, Frederick Co., Maryland in 1759, with Thomas, George and Jacob. Rezin Howard m. Esther, widow of John Ashbrook, bef. 1775, when they signed grant deed to Aaron Ashbrook in Hampshire Co. (now V. A.), Va. Rezin Howard (1753-1860), m. in Burke Co., N. C., Decoy Walker. Rezin Howard in 1782 Census of Hampshire Co., Va. Rezin Howard in P. & I. War, out of Annapolis, Maryland; Capt. Wm. Luckett's Muster Roll, 13 Aug. 1757. Razon Howard in 1790 Census, Burke Co., N. C. Can anyone give Revolutionary service and family data for one or more of these several Rezin Howards?

Joseph Asbury is listed in Hampshite Co. near Rezin Howard; also grants land. Did he have a dau. who m. Rezin Howard, and did they have son, Asbury Howard, who m. Dorothy Dorcas Hilton and have son, Oliver Perry Howard? Margaret E. Armstrong (Mrs. Howard), 125 El Verano Way, San Francisco 16, California.

**E-49. Adams-Thomas-McCarthy.**—Philip Adams left data, Farmville, Virginia, dated 6 Mar. 1749; m. Eleanor Thomas, who survived him; also survived by children—Joseph, Ann, Jane,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE  

Sarah, Jacob, William. The last four named were minors, in custody of their uncle, William Thomas. The son, William, abt. 12 yrs. old in 1749, served in Revolutionary War, and m. at Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Kentucky, 1799, Nancy McCarthy Crook (widow?) from Fairfax Co., Va., had one son, Samuel. They moved to Illinois in 1826, where both d. a few years later. By William Adams been married earlier? Any information on him from 1749 to 1799—Revolutionary service; places of residence, any marriage, children, etc., will be appreciated. (Mrs.) Ethel Adams Thompson.

E-'49. Jack-Mason.—John Jack, b. 1766, d. 1822, m. in Westmoreland Co., Penna., Mary (Polly) Mason, who was b. 1759, d. 1853. They moved to Woodford Co., Kentucky, then to Switzerland Co., Indiana. Wish to correspond with any descendants of this Mason family. A. R. Robbins, 102 So. Mitchell Ave., Long Beach 2, California.

E-'49: Hobson-Clarke-Thompson.—John Hobson had dau. Nancy, who m. Clarke. Their dau. Martha (Patsy or Patti) Clarke, while living with her Hobson grandparents in Virginia (Richmond?) m. ca. 1815-1820, Robert Thompson (date?). They went from Virginia to Spartanburg District, S. C. (near Gaffney), where Robert Thompson d. ca. 1845, his widow, Martha, d. 7 Aug. 1885. Names of descendants: Robert Thompson, Mack, Waddy and Sam Thompson, Elizabeth, Mariah and Martha Jeanette, b. 5 Jan. 1823, who m. James Monroe Lipscomb, son of John, and grandson of John and gr. grandson of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Lipscomb, who had gone from Louisa Co., Virginia ca. 1784, settling on Thicketty Creek in S. C. Wish all possible information on family of Robert Thompson and Clarke family of Virginia. Mrs. Richard E. Callender, 209 Lee Ave., College Station, Texas.

E-'49. Hamilton.—William Hamilton, pioneer settler in Leacock Twp., Lancaster Co., Penna. ca. 1733, m. Jane — ; he d. 1787. Children: Hugh, William, John, James; Robert; Jane, who m. Joel Baker; Ann, m. James Wallace; Nancy; m. Thomas Wade. Has anyone been able to carry this Hamilton line back beyond William? Grace M. Lansing (Mrs. L. S.), 920 Washington St., Watertown, N. Y.

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.

B-'49. (p. 172) Exum-Reynolds.—Josiah Reynolds was son of John & Mary (Gay) Reynolds; b. in Nansemond Co., Virginia, 1 Jan. 1756; m. (1) twice—4 children born before 1815, but wife not given; m. in Isle of Wight Co., Va., 1815, Sarah Exum. Some of children moved to Tishomingo Co., Mississippi. (Ref: Reynolds-Reynolds Family by Col. Stephen F. Tillman, publ. 1946, p. 145, parag. 1309.)—Grace Briscoe (Mrs. Mason), Richmond, Texas.

B-'49. (p. 172) Exum-Reynolds.—Josiah Reynolds m. (1) —. Issue: Mark, b. 1802, d. y.; Bluford L., b. 1808; Guilford, b. 2 June 1802, d. 25 Dec. 1852; Clinton Burke, b. 16 Nov. 1813. He m. (2) Sarah Exum. Issue: Lucinda, b. 1816, d. 1889, m. (1) Isham Herod, (2) Abraham Ford, who d. 1886; Arthur Exum, b. 29 Nov. 1817; Sarah Louisa, b. 18 Mar. 1820; Josiah John, b. 21 July 1823; Harriet, b. 1829, living with her brother, Arthur, in Tishomingo Co., Mississippi, 1850. Josiah Reynolds was son of John David Reynolds, b. in Virginia 1 Jan. 1728, m. Mary Martha Gay. John David, son of William Reynolds, b. New Kent Co., Virginia, 5 July 1701, m. Mary —. William Reynolds, son of William and Mary (Ashall) Reynolds, b. in Middlesex Co., Va., 1680. This Thomas was son of Christopher & Elizabeth ( ) Reynolds. This Christopher Reynolds was b. in England, 1611. Moved to Isle of Wight Co., Virginia, where he d. 1654.—Imogen Ireson Guenthen (Mrs. E. O.), Sugar Land, Texas.

C-'49. (p. 259) Eubank-Ware.—Ware, James and Nancy Pendleton, spinster, December 13, 1800. James Garland, surety. Consent of his father John Ware. Consent of her father Reuben Pendleton. (Ref: “Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia” (1937) by William Montgomery Sweeney.)

Henry, son of George & Elizabeth (Pettingale) Pendleton, b. 158—; d. 1635, bur. at St. Stephen's, Norwich, England, 3 July 1635, m. at St. Simon and St. Jude's, 30 Sept. 1605, Susan dau. of Humphrey & Cecily (Pettus) Camden; their son, Henry Pendleton, b. 1614; d. 1682, m. (1) in 1636, Hanna —, who d. 1648; m. (2) Elizabeth (possibly Douglass); son, Philip (2nd mar.), b. Norwich, England, 1654, d. King and Queen Co., Virginia, 1721, B.A. from Corpus Christi College, Cambridge Univ., 1672-73, m. Isabella Hurt; their 2nd son, John, (with his younger bro. Philip) moved to Amherst Co., m. there, Mary Tinsley of Madison Co.; only known child, William, b. 1720, d. abt. 1779, m. 1748, his cousin, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Tinsley. William Pendleton's will dated 2 Jan. 1774, names among others, son Reuben Pendleton. Reuben Pendleton m. Frances Garland. (Ref: “The Pendleton Family” (1939) by James W. Phillips.)

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