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That Reminds Me:

At this writing the 39-day-old carpenters' strike in Washington is over. The men returned to work on our Building on July 11, after receiving a ten cent per hour increase. The construction company still believes our building program will be completed by April, 1950.

Every member will be interested to learn that one third of the construction cost has been received. Another third has been borrowed from the banks. Please keep your dollars rolling in so that no more need be borrowed.

North Carolina with 74 chapters is the first State to report every chapter contributing. And of these eight chapters are on the Honor Roll and seven of them on the Star Honor Roll. The smallest contribution from any chapter is $20.00. Only consistent and concentrated effort by all North Carolina members could have accomplished this. Which state will be next?

Have you read the July issue of this Magazine? Never has so much that is good American doctrine been printed in so few pages. Within these pages, chapters will find a wealth of program material.

The revised edition of HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY is just off of the press. This illustrated informative booklet gives the program of our work briefly, yet comprehensively. Chapters are asked to request their members to make extensive use of this booklet. This public relations medium will serve to set forth constructively the work of our Society to the public at large. By widespread use, we may be able to counteract misconceptions of our aims and objects when unfavorable publicity at times brings the Society to the public mind. Address the Corresponding Secretary General, National Headquarters, Washington, for copies of the booklet; price 5¢ a copy. (When ordering in quantity, make check payable to Treasurer General.)

From the state of Georgia comes a suggestion which we should heed. One member, a former Senior President of the C. A. R. has found gratification in her work of handling affairs between a local C. A. R. chapter and headquarters to prevent the chapter from disbanding. By preparing papers, 80 girls have been kept from resigning. By this service and the fact that she impresses the girls with the importance of paying their dues to hold over for transfer, she has succeeded in keeping them within the ranks. D.A.R. workers who are willing to help in this same capacity, direct programs, and work with both groups, are needed. She reports that her own enthusiasm is unbounded, which is the direct result of the appreciation of the girls themselves. Herein lies an opportunity for constructive work. Chapters, please ask your members to be alert and alive to this satisfying and productive interest.
HASN'T this been rather a strange summer? The very active proponents of peace whose plans embrace the whole, wide world and the relinquishment of precious sovereignties, do not seem to be able to accomplish much on the home grounds. As a matter of fact, few efforts appear to have been made along that line.

The headlines of the newspapers have featured dissension and strife from the outermost reaches of the globe down to our own federal, state and even local governments.

In the courts of the land there have been exciting trials that contained morbid attacks and counterattacks, during the course of which, reputations were torn to shreds. There have been minor disputes, assaults upon methods of personal privilege and priority and, in general, the much-vaulted brotherhood of man has been relegated to the tattered edges of civilization.

The foregoing brings us down to the violent and unwarranted attack made upon the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mr. Arthur Godfrey last June because he did not approve of a certain clause in the rental contract of privately owned Constitution Hall.

At that time our President General, Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne, made public a dignified, concise statement of facts pertaining to the rulings of the District of Columbia. All of that has been dwelt upon and explained so many times over the course of the years that the issue now resolves itself into two classifications of thought and expression—those who want to believe the truth and those who do not.

Under the latter comes Mr. Arthur Godfrey, though that is really an understatement for, as the President General pointed out, he has an estate in near-by Virginia and must know from a professional standpoint what goes on in the city of Washington.

Surely his memory is not so short that he does not recall the eruption of two well-known stage and screen stars who stated that they would not appear at the National Theatre there until the segregation rules were lifted. The net result was that the owners of the theatre said that if they could not run their own place to suit themselves, they would close its doors. And close them they did, thus depriving the residents of the city of the privilege and pleasure of attending excellent theatrical productions during the winter season.

From the records it would seem that neither Mr. Godfrey nor his agent made personal application for the rental of Constitution Hall. Had he done so, he might have found conditions a bit different from those about which he blasted forth via the radio.

In her statement, Mrs. O'Byrne mentioned several exceptions that had been made and we can go a bit further and recall to the public mind the fact that in 1943 Marian Anderson gave a concert there for Chinese Relief; that in 1946 The Tuskegee Institute Singers were invited to give a concert in the Hall for the United Negro College Fund. Both were warmly welcomed and many of the D. A. R. members attended and enjoyed the artistic performances.

We citizens north of the Mason and Dixon Line know very little about the Ku Klux Klan, its origin and purposes and perhaps it should not be our business to try to inform ourselves. On the surface, it would appear that Mr. Godfrey has made an exhaustive study of the organization and has a very bad opinion of its workings. So when he scornfully compares the Daughters of the American Revolution with the Ku Klux Klan "outfit," his classification of the "bigoted" Daughters must be pretty low down on the scale.

We have all viewed Performer Arthur Godfrey on television. He is charming and casual and exudes a warm personality through the lens. He is kind and helpful to ambitious youth and for that we commend him, since helpfulness to the young has been the purpose of this Society for fifty years.

But since his lampooning, he seems to have presented a different aspect to many of the members and their friends. The charm no longer works as well, and some frankly confess to deep resentment and refuse to view his program. That may not hurt Mr. Godfrey any, but still, public
favor is quite an asset when one’s living depends upon it. You remember in our schooldays when we read with a mixture of awe and shyness about the famous ride of Lady Godiva through Coventry. That was during the era of high necklines and very long skirts—so long that even the womanly ankle must not be exposed to the masculine eye.

Today, were the lady with the magnificent tresses to take such a ride, even as a protest against excessive taxes, which history tells us was her motive, we would say that it was purely a publicity stunt. We have gotten so used to the artful ways of self-publicists that we are fast reaching the point where no one can fool us.

There have always been the most pleasant relations between all of the radio stations and the Daughters of the American Revolution. For years the Presidents General and ranking officials have been invited—and mind you, we say invited—to broadcast. This applies as well to the later-comers with the video. It is a matter of wonderment that any of these stations would permit such unseemly and vicious blasts against their friends. It has been our belief that a state of mutual helpfulness existed.

In sharp distinction is a statement made by Henry Steele Commager in an article entitled The Real Danger—Fear of Ideas, which appeared in the New York Times Magazine under date of June 26, 1949.

While we may not agree with all of Professor Commager’s sentiments and arguments against the so-called loyalty tests, we are bound to make note of one remark. In referring to the investigation of organizations he said: “Clearly all that is needed here is for the Daily Worker to give consistently favorable mention to the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion for these organizations to come under the ban.”

That places us in a category high above Mr. Arthur Godfrey’s assignment and, furthermore, we are pleased and proud to be associated with that stalwart band of devoted and loyal citizens comprising the American Legion.

GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU, Editor.

* * *

Frontispiece In This Issue

A VERY interesting traveling exhibit of newspaper photography, dating as far back as the time when Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States, has been assembled by the Museum of Modern Art of New York City.

When it paused at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington during the summer, one of our enterprising members discovered a picture of the laying of the cornerstone of Memorial Continental Hall on April 19, 1904—with Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks presiding—and obtained a copy for us.

This is particularly interesting at the moment because of the fact that during the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress ceremonies were held for the laying of the fourth cornerstone on the properties of the Society.

A careful search through the summer issues of the D. A. R. Magazine of 1904 showed other views taken on that momentous day, but not of the one here presented. That may be due to the fact that it is not a particularly good likeness of Mrs. Fairbanks, for in the memory of this writer, who made her initial appearance at Continental Congress in 1907 as an alternate from the state of Michigan, she was an extremely handsome woman.

It was impossible from the office records to identify the group of distinguished-looking women in the box surrounding the President General, nor could any of the old-time members in Washington help us out, though all agreed that from later photographs the faces were familiar.

Below the box are shown some of the members of the ever-faithful Marine Band, though it may be doubted if they were present with their fellow members of that famous band at the ceremonies which took place on April 21, 1949, forty-five years later, when Mrs. Roscoe O’Byrne, also an Indiana woman, graciously presided.

GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU, Editor.
WHAT ails America?
Why are our people so confused? Why do more and more of our citizens feel unable to take care of themselves? They feel helpless even in the midst of the greatest production of income and the greatest taxes ever known. Could we be in the grip of the very Marxism which we fight abroad? Have we, while acting as good Samaritans, caught that mortal malady ourselves? Have our eyes been so fastened on the West that we have lost the East? Are we losing American freedom too? Stranger things have happened.

To avoid the awful consequences of wishful thinking, we must answer these questions from the recorded facts. We know that our American Government has in recent years changed its character. It has become an overwhelming and omnipresent machine of controls and compulsions. It manages our money, credit, farming, rents and housing, foreign trade, social security, production and education. This Federal Government management and control of us costs us about $50,000,000,000 out of our total income of about $200,000,000,000. The Federal, State and local Governments combined take one-third of everything we produce. That means that we, as a people, work for ourselves only two out of every three days. With a 40-hour work week we have less than 27 hours, or about 3 ½ days, per week to produce our food, clothing and shelter and to maintain our health and education. It is not being done. It cannot be done. The people cry out in increasing millions for the Government to do for them what they are incapable in that length of time to do for themselves. So the Government proposes to increase the extent of the management, add more taxes and reduce further the number of days in which the people can work for themselves in the management of themselves, their property and their happiness.

Many enlightened scholars have expressed doubt as to whether any Government can take more than one day in ten from the people, or 10% of the nation’s income and have a people still able to take care of themselves. We must remember that as recently as 1930 London and Paris managed only 21% of their national economy; Berlin managed 22% and brought on national socialism three years later. Moscow, after thirteen years of socialism, managed only 29% of the Russian economy. After 1930, all of the European people were soon reduced to absolute dependence on the central Governments. Can we be excused if we fail to know these facts and govern ourselves accordingly?

The present impact of this concentration of power in our Government and the burden it imposes on our American production is unbearable. You can realize the weight of this Government burden when you know that we pay out more to Washington annually than we do to all of our six million farmers for the food we eat. We pay two and one-half times more to Washington to manage us than all American corporations realize in net profits for their services to the public.

The United States Government already owns one-fourth of all the land in the continental United States. It demands local services of the states and counties and claims its right to exemption from all local taxation. Any future severe depression might make the Government become the owner or mortgagor of half of all real estate.

The logical sequence in socialist management is to add an army of Government employees in each step of socialization. Our Government has become already the biggest employer in the world. It now has more than 2,000,000 civilian employees and they receive a cold half billion dollars per month.

This is not the whole story. Many, many more millions have become dependent upon payments, benefits and handouts. Already one out of every six adult Americans receives checks regularly from Washington. A United Press dispatch of
August 14, 1948 sets the figure at 15,830,899. If each check went to a different family, it would mean that 42.7% of our families now balance their budgets with money from Washington. Each year our tax burdens increase. Each year others join the ever-increasing ranks of the 15,830,899 whose economic life is directly dependent on the management of our central Government.

A little more than a generation ago we were free men and women. We were self-supporting, self-governing, responsible people managing ourselves and our property. Sometimes we managed badly but never so badly as being managed by someone else. We could spend or save our earnings as we saw fit. Buyers and sellers could trade at prices satisfactory to all. If anything was scarce, high prices and profits would quickly bring more production. Borrowers got their loans from private banks or lenders.

Now, instead of a free society, we have a managed and more and more controlled society. In the name of humanitarianism, political demagogues have promised an easy life at a cheap price. The price is, in truth, political power for the few, voted to them by well-organized pressure groups in exchange for the proceeds of exploitation and outright robbery of other groups poorly organized and unable to resist. The measures Marx outlined in the Manifesto include abolition of private property, a heavy progressive income tax, centralization of credit in the hands of the central government, extension of government ownership and production, and national control of the education of all children. Socialists the world over have acted in accordance with the 1848 dictum of Marx that “political power is merely the organized power of one class for oppressing another.” Who can deny that we have followed and are now following these precepts here in America? They are written on our books. The record is clear. The names we use only deceive us into denying that we are suffering from the socialist malady on a vast scale.

The support for every manifestation of our socialism has come from the Constitutional Amendment of 1913, giving the Federal Government the right to tax individual incomes. Few persons then thought it would become a transmission belt for the “heavy progressive or graduated income tax” prescribed by Marx. Legislators debated then in terms of a one or two percent tax at most. A 10% tax was considered preposterous. Yet we have had taxes which exceed 90% and Washington today commonly takes more than three-quarters of the earnings of some of our most inventive and creative citizens. All of us are now liquidated to the extent of 33 1/3% of all of our annual income in taxes which are added to the price of everything we buy from houses to bread.

That makes living so costly especially to the low-income group that we, as a people, are confessing our inability to manage ourselves. So the people, (think of it!) even Americans, deliver themselves to, even clamor for, the socialist state, begging it for shelter, food, health and education. We too developed our cynical Goebbels who knew that if you tax and tax, spend and spend, you can vote and vote the people into socialism anywhere in the world.

Washington started in a big way to imitate socialist Europe when it destroyed our national monetary values in 1933. It went off the gold standard. By that simple stroke, it robbed everyone of 41% of his or her property and it enriched others by printing paper money and issuing it in exchange for nothing of value. The value of every dollar was thus diluted. The Government could not do this with gold—gold could not be printed. So all the gold was taken by force from the people and stored in the vaults at Fort Knox. The people were thereby liquidated to the extent of 41% just as all socialist governments in Europe have liquidated their people. They were thus reduced by that percentage in their capacity to take care of themselves. All of us became more dependent on Government itself. Some of us became at once absolutely dependent on it.

This became manifest first of all among the old people. So Washington, still following strictly the Marxist pattern, compelled the people to pay to the Government their future savings for old-age and survivor’s pensions. There are now 2,471,000 people receiving old-age or survivor’s social security benefits. They and 45,000,000 others who are now being compelled to pay the Government their savings must
depend on Government for the management of all or a goodly part of their life savings. In the beginning, the Government talked of all it would do for orphans and old people. It could manage savings much better and more honestly than the people could manage for themselves. So over a period of 12 or 14 years the unsuspecting citizens have paid their good dollars to Washington. The Government promised to reinvest for the security of all. Instead of conserving and investing the people's savings, the Federal Government has spent and wasted nearly every dime of it, however, on socialist experiments. It amounts to billions of dollars. It has taken and spent those dollars and dropped IOU's in the till to take the place of the billions spent. The original savings funds are gone and, therefore, can bring no security to the old people.

Today the old people, who once were promised security, are getting instead the Government-inflated dollar worth only 50% of the good dollars paid in. That will not buy enough food or shelter or other necessities of life for them. They are desolate, hungry and on the relief rolls. The old and the sick are being exploited, robbed and liquidated among the first, even in America, as they are in every socialist state abroad.

In such a demoralized state of law and public morals, private lenders will not loan and private citizens will not borrow. So the Government walks into another vacuum created by it and starts doing business. By the end of 1947, Washington had made $10,109,000,000 in loans, one-fourth of all the loans our 15,000 private banks made. It loaned 70% of all the money that has gone into new housing since the war because private lenders had little faith in the integrity of our Government. They could not invest with confidence for the future, not knowing what the Government would do. This is what happens when, to use the exact words of Marx and Lenin, “centralization of credit in the hands of the state” takes place. Private trade and investment in every socialist nation are at a standstill for the same reason that free investment in housing and new business enterprises is stopped here. A moral collapse of Government, causing the individual to lose faith in what his Government will do, breeds modern socialism. Since it breeds and lives without a moral base, what is right and wrong is determined by an army of arbitrary commissars whose fanaticism is hardly subject to review. We are experiencing that situation now in agriculture, export licenses, loans by Government, awarding of contracts to favorites, administration of rents to benefit tenants, and so forth. All this business is being done by Government instead of by individuals at a time when individuals have never had so much money for business investment. Individual management and responsibility are drying up everywhere. They must of necessity cease. There is no 50-50, no, not even a 10-90 arrangement possible between socialism and freedom. One or the other must perish utterly. One is wrong and destroys confidence. The other is right and inspires confidence, invention and production.

The field of housing illustrates what is happening to morals and confidence in a most dramatic fashion:—Washington already is the landlord of some 557,000 American families. Allowing four persons to a family, we have 2,300,000 people who are beholden to our central Government for living space.

Since the individual investor has no such power over other people's money, he cannot compete in any field that the Government enters. Government housing kills confidence, moral sense and all possibility of equal opportunity, equality of taxation and justice before the law. The individual quits cold.

By Government decree—American variety—houses and apartments must not be rented for more than 60% of their value. Consequently, hundreds of thousands of houses for sale are dumped on the market with terrible consequences to the owners and the tenants who are forced into the black market for space. Owners must flee from bad investments in order to save what they can from the wreck. Strangely enough, all this happens in a housing market with an actual surplus of houses for sale and a frightful shortage of houses for rent at robbery rentals.

Taking a page out of the book of British socialism with its Government by public bribery, our own socialists propose that even we march down the road to Marxist serfdom by bribing our doctors to socialize health and medicine from Washington,
just as the British Marxist government has enacted state medicine in Great Britain. The procedures are almost identical. Our bribe is, of course, the biggest in the world. It would include 750,000 doctors, nurses and hospital personnel. They would enter Government employment and cease the free practice of medicine. Washington would guide and control it all and dry up the voluntary source of skill, mercy, health and our hospitalization. Multiply 750,000 by four and you get another group who will vote according to the promises of appropriations for their particular benefit. The less fit will grab $8,000 a year in Government salary just as they grabbed 2,000 pounds a year in England.

There will be no more need to excel in skill and devotion to patients; there will be no more competitive effort for public favor. Payments by Government will be for quantity, not quality, of service. Yet, as a doctor in Nashville said recently, “Socialism is the syphilis of medicine. It is easy to take but rots the body to death.” Government medicine is sterile. It never invents or discovers new cures. It can but appropriate and try to take by force what the individual alone can give as a voluntary free servant of the people. He alone can have the heart of sacrifice and devotion and love of service. Without freedom in medicine, the art of healing itself disappears.

Neither do the socialists overlook the teachers and school personnel of America. There are a million of them. It is proposed to offer hundreds of millions of dollars for their satisfaction with and allegiance to the party that makes the appropriation. If education is socialized by either appropriations, influence, supervision or control, then national elections shall go to the party promising to make the highest appropriations to this group. With the control of the minds of our children centered in Washington, the last act in the tragedy of freedom will be over. God must be thrown out of education. Instead, the goodness of the pagan state will be taught in exchange for the favors it bestows or promises to bestow.

The American people have deceived themselves far too long into thinking of our variety of socialism, just because it is ours, as different from the Marxist slave state throughout the rest of the world. The fact is that our government is identical in principle to other central Governments which manage their people and their peoples' property. To a great extent, it is like the English Nationalization and the French Popular Front. We simply have socialism—American variety. Each nation is stealing from some of its citizens and corrupting the rest of the citizens with the proceeds. We are all at about the half-way stop on the road to total socialism such as Italian Fascism, German Nazism, and Soviet Communism.

Thank God, here and there throughout our land there is a growing anxiety about the survival of our constitutional Government and a new appreciation that comes only from the real danger of losing it. Our people are restless. The socialists know it. They are fearful of losing their power over us. They are working frantically to fasten more tightly their socialist program on us before the people awaken and rise in defense of our American concept of liberty.

The socialist fear lies behind the fact that our Government now finances world socialism. Ten per cent of every Federal tax dollar you pay goes abroad for that purpose. Socialism must not be allowed to collapse abroad until it is cinched here. Our socialists are desperate. They insist that it must be made to work here, although it has failed everywhere else in the world. Would that our people might wake up in time! In the meantime, we ourselves are delaying the overthrow of socialism and the return of liberty around the world.

That our acceptance of socialism here at home was caused by ignorance or unwitting apathy does not change the awful cancer that has spread in our political body. The only cure is the free spirit of men and women. The free spirit of mankind is like the free elements of light, heat, rain and soil. All function and give off their blessings only when they are released and made utterly free. Thus, freedom is the explosive energy, much more explosive than atomic energy, for it discovered atomic energy. It is the precious possession of every society and must be its first concern for on it society is wholly dependent for the very pressing essentials of food and shelter and the opportunity for the good life. It is that practical and essential. Yet this creative and explosive substance that we call the free mind and spirit is so delicate that it cannot be managed, controlled or op-
pressed by other mere men. Under compulsion, it dries up and scarcity, even famine, follows. It has been so from the beginning of time.

Our forefathers knew this. So they made the whole concern of our Constitution that of maintaining, protecting and extolling the life, liberty, property and pursuit of happiness of the individuals. That was made the central function of our Government. It was instituted in the very beginning for that purpose. History proved them right. The American way became a gospel to the peoples of all the earth for a hundred years. But this period of a hundred years may be but a brief interlude between ages of darkness before it and the age that may follow it.

That is the challenge of our moral decision. Will we enter again the darkness from whence we came by going all out Marxist and accepting the atheist state god, his commissars and his tyranny? Or, shall we man the political trenches and the propaganda platforms with volunteers like those at Valley Forge? Our situation today is more desperate. Before, our enemy was a foreign king, wicked and corrupt. Today, we face a division among ourselves. Many worship Balaam which, in modern time, is our own state socialism. They oppose our traditional American concept of the one God and liberty of self-governing, self-disciplined individuals under His laws. They are already organized on the field of battle, literally, with captains of ten men in each election district. There is no adequate organized force against them. Unless each district is organized with equal forces in opposition, we shall lose the battle. It is being lost now. Unless we reverse the trend, it is mathematically certain that we shall have a socialist-labor Government of the English variety within four years. With you, and others like you organized in opposition, the battle can be won decisively. Will you volunteer? Will you fight in organized formations and not in lazy contemplation or criticism of the pitiful remnants of the forces now in the fight without you?

Liberty waits once more for volunteers like you, that socialism, even our own variety, shall be utterly destroyed, every root and branch of it. The victory over world Sovietism will be won also in this battle for freedom now going on right here on our own American home ground. God help us to win that battle!

Note: The above is the basic address from which Congressman Gwinn spoke before the National Defense meeting of Continental Congress on Thursday evening, April 21, 1949.

Note: See resolution on page 742. The resolution against Federal Aid to Education passed at the Fifty-eighth Continental Congress in April, 1949, is not included as that will be found under the National Defense Department in the July issue of the Magazine.

If the true spark of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered for a time; the ocean may overwhelm it; mountains may press it down; but its inherent and unconquerable will heave both the ocean and the land, and at some time or other, in some place or other, the volcano will break out and flame up to Heaven.

—Daniel Webster.
COLONIAL DAYS were days of rugged individualism. Virile times called for virile men, giants of fortitude and perseverance, while the lesser men—the weaklings, the faint-hearted, the irresolute—soon fell by the wayside. As this was true in every sphere of human endeavor, so it was true in the field of education. Many of our 18th century schools and colleges, as we have seen, were for long periods of time practically one-man institutions. All of them owed their foundation and, in most cases, their survival to a relatively few individuals of rare vision and extraordinary character. Yes, it was, indeed, a day of giants.

Little Dickinson College was no exception to this rule. And the story of Dickinson can best be told, not by a recital of cold, impersonal facts, neatly arranged in chronological order, but by a study of those half dozen or so individuals who successfully launched this seminary of learning in a remote outpost during a most unpromising period in our history. Not only did this project take courage and foresight and patience, but it required optimism to a remarkable degree.

By the middle of the 18th century all of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna was divided into just two counties—York, where the German population was largely concentrated, and Cumberland, where the agents of the Penns encouraged the Scotch-Irish to settle. And Carlisle, then numbering some 500 hardy pioneers, was named
the county seat of this vast wilderness embraced in Cumberland County.

A few years later, on March 30, 1773, Thomas and John Penn deeded Lot 219, in the original plan of Carlisle, to nine patentees "for the purpose of keeping and maintaining a grammar school." Here was soon erected a modest school-house under the principalship of James Ross, an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar. And here in still a few more years the college was to take root.

But, first, let us look briefly at some of those patentees, seven of whom were to become trustees of the college. Each is deserving of a detailed biography, but a few facts will serve to show what manner of men we are dealing with. There was Colonel John Montgomery, a great patriot and conscientious public servant. At various times he was justice of the peace, burgess, and associate judge of the local courts. In 1774 he presided over a meeting in Carlisle to protest against British aggression and to appoint delegates to a Provincial Convention. He was a member of Pennsylvania's Committee of Safety, 1775-1776, and in July, 1776, he was chosen one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians at Fort Pitt. He served as a colonel in the Jersey campaign of 1777, and in 1782 became a member of the Continental Congress.

There was General John Armstrong, who in 1756, following Braddock's defeat, led a punitive expedition against the Indians, destroying their settlement at Kittanning, now located in Armstrong County, named in his honor. In 1758, in command of the Pennsylvania troops, he aided in the capture of Fort Duquesne, the last French post in the province. He presided over the county courts for 13 years, and then during the Revolutionary War served as a major general in South Carolina and at the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown.

James Wilson was perhaps the most distinguished of all the patentees. He was a member of the Provincial Convention and later in the Continental Congress became a Signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and the first two drafts of the Constitution are in his handwriting, clearly showing his part in the authorship of that great document. And he was one of Washington's first appointees to the Supreme Court.

General William Irvine settled in Carlisle in 1764, where he practiced medicine for ten years, having previously been a surgeon in the British navy. He, too, was a member of the Provincial Convention and served two terms in Congress. He became a brigadier general in the Revolutionary Army, and commanded Pennsylvania's troops in the Whisky Rebellion in 1794.

Robert Magaw was a Carlisle lawyer. He was a member of the Provincial Convention and later of the Legislature. He left for military service in 1775, and, upon Washington's withdrawal from New York in 1776, he remained behind to defend Fort Washington, near Harlem. Captured by the British, he was a prisoner of war for four years.

Ephraim Blaine, an ancestor of James G. Blaine, was also a resident of Carlisle at this time, having been born there in 1741. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, later being named commissary general of the northern department. His service and his wealth were of inestimable value to the patriot cause. We may gather some idea of his contribution from the fact that in 1780 the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania drew a warrant in his favor for one million dollars, to cover advances made to the Army.

Yes, this was an age of rugged individualism. But even so it is truly amazing that men of such heroic stature should have been found in this little post in the wilderness, far off the beaten track. And it was through their initiative and their energy that this little grammar school at Carlisle grew and prospered, to such an extent that in 1781 these men petitioned the Donegal Presbytery—these Scotch-Irish people were predominantly of the Presbyterian faith—to take the school under their care and to enlarge it into an academy. The Presbytery approved, but the plan never materialized. For at this time another individual entered the scene and changed the school into a college.

This individual was none other than Benjamin Rush. He had graduated from Princeton in 1760, and had later studied at Edinburgh, London and Paris. Returning to Philadelphia, he became a great, if
not the greatest, physician of colonial days, distinguishing himself in particular during the yellow fever plague of 1793. He was a warm friend of Benjamin Franklin, was completely devoted to the cause of independence, and was a Signer of the Declaration. He was one of the founders of the first anti-slavery society in America, but perhaps his greatest contribution was in helping to shape public opinion through his writings, which embraced a wide range of topics outside his chosen field of medicine.

It was Benjamin Rush—and he alone—who conceived the idea of a college in Carlisle. Why he did so we do not know, for it was a most unpropitious time and Carlisle was not then a likely location for such a venture. It seems to us today that he might better have directed his energies toward aiding his own alma mater, which most certainly could have used his support. Perhaps he was out of sympathy with the New Jersey college at that time. Perhaps he felt that Pennsylvania should have a Presbyterian institution of its own. Perhaps his ego led him to found a new college rather than support an already established one. All this is purely conjectural. We simply know that he now threw his whole heart and soul into the undertaking, first enlisting the aid of his old friend, Colonel Montgomery, and then trying to convert the rest of the patentees to the project. But even before he had gained their support, Rush started to collect subscriptions from wealthy Philadelphians as an endowment for the still unchartered college. He was nothing if not an optimist.

Armstrong bitterly opposed the plan from the start, and Rush was obliged to bring to bear the full force of his persuasive powers—and these were not inconsiderable—in order to bring the "Old General" around to his way of thinking. In March, 1783, Rush wrote Armstrong a letter in which he diplomatically avoided all matters of controversy and set forth at length the many advantages of a college in Carlisle. While this letter did not convert Armstrong, it did lead him to adopt a policy of passive resistance, so that the Presbytery finally endorsed the plan. Rush then went to work on the General Assembly, with the result that that body granted the charter on September 9, 1783, by a margin of just four votes. The college had come into being—at least on paper—largely through the adroit generalship of Benjamin Rush.

Another individual appears on the stage at this time—John Dickinson, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, statesman, lawyer, patriot, pamphleteer. He needs no introduction to students of American history. Sometimes known as the "Penman of the Revolution," he drafted many important documents, including the "Declaration of Rights" and the "Articles of Confederation," and wrote many stirring petitions, addresses and pamphlets, perhaps the best known being "The Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the inhabitants of the British Colonies." One of the very few questionable marks on his escutcheon was his opposition to the Declaration of Independence. Now a new honor was to come to him, for the charter states that because of his many services to his country and "in commemoration of his very liberal donation to the institution, the said college shall be forever hereafter called and known by the name of Dickinson College."

What this "liberal donation" was we do not know, aside from about 1500 books and a few parcels of real estate. But Dickinson had undoubtedly aided Rush in the founding of the institution and his name was certain to add prestige to the undertaking. At the first meeting of the trustees, held in Philadelphia on September 15, 1783, Dickinson was elected president of the board. Two other organizational meetings were held that week before the members adjourned to meet again in Carlisle on April 6, 1784.

The apparent indifference of some of these trustees is rather startling to us today. There were 40 trustees altogether, and yet only ten were present at the first and third meetings in Philadelphia, and only a bare quorum of nine at the second. Henry Hill attended these first three meetings, but never met with the board again. William Bingham and James Wilson and several others never attended any board meeting. Dickinson was present at these first three meetings and also at the first in Carlisle, but, although he headed the board and the college bore his name, he never again presided. And even Rush himself, the prime mover of the whole undertaking, attended only five board meetings during his entire
life, the first three in Philadelphia and the first and third in Carlisle.

But this did not necessarily denote a lack of interest. Travel in those days was difficult and time was precious. Carlisle was 120 miles from Philadelphia, and over the roads or trails that existed—the first “turnpike” to Lancaster was not opened until 1790—the trip took three or four days and was physically exhausting. Dickinson and Rush, in particular, were men of indifferent health, unable to stand the rigors of such travel on horse-back or the food to be found at the inns on the way. Consequently, college affairs during the early years had to be managed largely by those few trustees living in or near Carlisle—and by Rush manipulating the strings from a distance. That Rush’s interest never waned is shown in the numerous letters between him and Montgomery. He was a petulant man, oftentimes critical and outspoken, but always enthusiastic and optimistic.

Who was to head the college, to be its “principal,” as the charter termed it? That was the next question. And it was Rush, of course, who chose the man—Dr. Charles Nisbet, of Scotland. There was nothing very strange about the selection. Scotland had a reputation for learning, and it was a natural place for Presbyterians to look for guidance. Besides, Princeton at this time had a Scotch president, Dr. John Witherspoon. But even if we understand the reason why Rush looked with favor upon Nisbet, we still do not understand why the latter finally accepted the call. For him it meant giving up life-long security for a gamble, and not a very good gamble at that.

So Nisbet became another of the great rugged individualists to enter the Dickinson story. We shall not attempt in this place to pass judgment on this noted educator and divine, for his was, indeed, a controversial character. But an objective appraisal reveals some interesting facts.

A graduate of the University of Edinburgh, he was pastor of the church at Montrose, Scotland, at the time of Rush’s first letter. His people were devoted to him, and wished him to remain among them. He was undoubtedly a great scholar, possibly the greatest of his day. He could speak fluently a dozen ancient and modern languages, and such was his memory that he could recite whole passages from the classics. In wit and satire he had no match among his contemporaries. During the Revolutionary War he had openly sympathized with the colonies, and his public expressions on this subject had no doubt helped to recommend him to Rush and the other trustees. As one of his neighbors wrote of him:

“Heading is extensive, his memory vigorous, his discernment quick, his judgment sound. In theology he is a sound Calvinist; in politics, a thorough Whig; at heart an American.”

That, briefly, was Charles Nisbet. But those facts do not tell the whole story of his many-sided character. That was to unfold only as time went on. At first, Nisbet was reluctant to break the home ties and come to America, even after his unanimous election. And this reluctance became further pronounced when Dickinson, without the knowledge of the other trustees, wrote him that there had been certain political changes which would delay or perhaps make impossible the establishment of the college. He concluded: “I therefore think myself bound in honor . . . to request you will not think of coming to America . . . until I can assure you that prospects are much more favorable.”

Rush called this “an act of treachery,” and immediately girded himself for the fray. It should be pointed out that Rush seemed to thrive on opposition, that he was at his forensic best when all forces were stacked against him. There followed a series of remarkable letters to Nisbet in which Rush let his enthusiasm run away with him. He assured the Scotsman that prospects were brightening daily, that buildings would be provided, that students were clamoring for admittance, that the State would lend its support.

“We have little doubt,” he wrote, “but what we shall have 10,000 pounds in the course of a year or two from public and private donations. Indeed, Sir, every finger of the hand of Heaven has been visible in our behalf . . . Dickinson College, with Dr. Nisbet at its head, bids fair for being the first literary institution in America.”

He even added that the trustees were wealthy men, each one pledged to see that the new principal should not want for the rest of his life. He described Carlisle as a beautiful, healthy community—a kind of
Utopia—and America as a social and economic paradise—peaceful, law-abiding, industrious and prosperous, as compared with the riots and executions, bankruptcies and distresses “of every part of England and Scotland.” It was a beautiful picture that he painted, but unfortunately it strayed a bit from the facts. Not that Rush meant to be untruthful, but he was so wrapped up in this “brat”—which he affectionately called the college—that he probably believed what he wrote. And in the end Nisbet yielded; he arrived in Philadelphia on June 9, 1785.

For three weeks Rush played the genial host to Nisbet and his family. Rush was deeply impressed by his scholarly guest, and Nisbet in turn was charmed by the Philadelphia hospitality. A beautiful and lasting friendship seemed to be in the making. But when Nisbet left on June 30 to assume his post in Carlisle, the honeymoon was over. Never again did Rush and Nisbet greet each other as friends. It remains a riddle that defies a satisfactory explanation.

For this friendship didn’t merely cool; it froze. Only five or six weeks later, Rush was in Carlisle to attend a trustees’ meeting. Under ordinary circumstances one of his first acts would have been to call upon the man he had persuaded to come to America to head the college. Such close friends should have seized this opportunity to renew old contacts. And especially so, since Nisbet at the time was seriously ill and Rush was perhaps the outstanding physician of that day. But the two men did not meet, despite the following pitiful note which Nisbet wrote from his sick-bed:

“Dear Sir: And is this thy kindness to thy friend? To have been two whole days in this place without a single moment’s tete-a-tete. This ought not so to be. If I were in health I would have waited on you by night or by day, to have snatched every moment you could spare. Please let me know by the bearer, if or when I am to be favored with a few minutes’ conference before you leave this place.

“I am, dear Sir, your much injured

“Charles Nisbet.”

Nisbet had humbled himself, but his plea was ignored. Perhaps Rush saw that he was unable to keep the rosy promises he had made, and was a bit ashamed to meet Nisbet face to face. Perhaps, as James Henry. Morgan suggests, in his history of Dickinson College, Rush thought Nisbet was lacking in the heroic elements demanded by the new college in this frontier community. In any event, Nisbet was unhappy and he made no attempt to hide his feelings. On the contrary, he took every opportunity to broadcast them. The college itself was a bitter disappointment to him in every respect—its facilities, its faculty, its students, its funds, even its salary, which was usually in arrears. Political conditions were unstable and democracy was not to his liking. Life in Carlisle was far from ideal. Food was scarce, the weather unbearably hot, the swampy surroundings unhealthy. Nisbet’s wife and children were homesick and wanted to return to Scotland, and the professor himself was physically and mentally ill. Disappointed, discouraged, lonely, expecting to die in a strange country, worried about his family, Nisbet could hardly be blamed for his bitter denunciation of everybody and everything connected with the college.

But Rush merely replied that Nisbet should be thankful the Carlisle heat was not the fires of hell, that he should accept Carlisle markets and not long for the fleshpots of Egypt, and that he should be brave enough to stand by his task. Such an attitude, of course, was not intended to calm the troubled waters. But Rush, too, probably had a case. His whole life was now devoted to this college which he had conceived. He called it “that nursery of learning and religion.” He insisted “It must, it will prosper.” He declared: “Show me a man that loves and serves our College, and he is my brother.” “Give over our College? God forbid!” Such a man could hardly be expected to be tolerant of Nisbet’s complaints. The personalities of these two men—the father of the college and its first principal—clashed; it could not be otherwise.

The net result was that Nisbet made up his mind to resign and to return to Scotland. This decision was reached in August, barely two months after his arrival, but it was October 16, 1785, before the trustees accepted his resignation and agreed to pay the expenses of the return voyage. But by this time there was no Scotch ship scheduled, and Nisbet refused to sail under an Irish captain. The trip over had been
rough and had consumed 47 days. He would not now risk such a voyage under a captain he did not trust.

So Nisbet continued to remain in Carlisle, and with the coming of cooler weather his health improved. And with this improvement in health came an improved outlook on life in general and on the college in particular. Not only that, but as time went on his family seemed to become more reconciled to life in America. The upshot of it all was that Nisbet swallowed his pride and finally announced that he would consider resuming his old post—if the trustees would re-elect him at the former salary, approximately $1200 a year. Most of the trustees, including Rush, were opposed to his reinstatement; but the members living in Carlisle had already discovered that it was no easy task to find another man who would be suitable. Consequently, on May 9, 1786, Nisbet was re-elected.

But his complaints never ceased until his dying day. In fact, he went far beyond the limits of Carlisle to find causes for grievance. For while he had championed the colonists' struggle when in Scotland, now that he was living in America he had nothing but contempt for the new nation and the democracy it practiced. A few excerpts from his letters to friends in Scotland reveal his feelings toward everything American:

"... our gentlemen are all of the first edition; few of them live in their father's house. In fact it would be impossible to conceive the country more weak and wretched. ... I am not a friend to popular elections, and no man who has seen America can be a friend to them. ... In a republic the demagogue and rabble drivers are the only citizens that are represented or have any share in the government. ... Americans seem much more desirous that their affairs be managed by themselves than that they should be well managed. I think that the Divine Providence has a controversy with the United States and that neither their union nor their constitution will be lasting, as God is not owned in it. Perhaps it has already seen its best days."

Again he writes: "... The equality of the opinions of one God, twenty gods, or no god, is affirmed in Mr. Jefferson's 'Notes on Virginia,' and seems to be becoming the established creed. By the way, I have just heard with sorrow that he has been chosen President of the United States, and Burr, vice-president. God grant us patience to endure their tyranny!"

James Henry Morgan probably found the key to this part of the Nisbet character when he wrote:

"... He seemed to have no sympathetic consciousness of the unfolding before him of the greatest national movement of modern times. He saw the evils about him—and they were many—but he never sensed the real trend of things, the painful birth travails of a great nation. He missed the real force of the movements about him, possibly in part because of his own fundamental character, certainly because of his previous training and associations. He was unsuited to life in a new and democratic community. So far as his happiness or even his comfort was concerned, the wrong man had come to the wrong country at the wrong time. It is doubtful, however, whether he could have been happy anywhere during the eighteenth century."

On the other hand, we must not forget that he was a great scholar, and was highly regarded by most of his students, that for many years after his death this early period in Dickinson's history was often referred to as "the golden age of Nisbet." If we have any doubts about his ability in the classroom and the principal's chair, we have only to glance at the list of distinguished men who graduated under him. And although he himself was certainly lukewarm toward America and her institutions, he seems not to have instilled his antidemocratic opinions in his pupils.

His most distinguished student was Roger Brooke Taney, of the Class of 1795. He became a member of both houses of the Maryland Legislature, Attorney General of Maryland, United States Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court for 28 years. Only 13 classes graduated during Nisbet's administration—and these classes, of course, were small in numbers. Yet they furnished eight principals of academies, three college professors, five college presidents, one state governor, three members of state cabinets, nine members of state legislatures, twelve judges of state courts, four United States judges, three United States Cabinet members, one for-
And only five years after Nisbet's death, when his influence was still felt in Carlisle, the Class of 1809 furnished James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States. Despite his many failings and shortcomings, Charles Nisbet, as a scholar, an educator, a trainer of youth, definitely earned his place among the giants of early American history.

Turning the pages back again for a moment, the grammar school, which was established in Carlisle in 1773, occupied a two-room structure, only one room of which, less than 20 feet square, was ready for use when the college took possession of it. From the very start it was hoped, and expected, that the trustees would buy or lease the building popularly known as the “Works,” which had formerly been used as a barracks for British troops. But negotiations were never completed, and while Nisbet did occupy an apartment there for a time, the college itself for more than 20 years continued to use the old grammar school building, somewhat enlarged in 1786 by construction of an addition. Chief Justice Taney, in his autobiography, referred to this building as “a small and shabby one fronting on a dirty alley.”

It was not until 1799 that the trustees finally bought a new site—seven acres of the present campus—for $151.50. And here the cornerstone of a new building was laid on June 20 of that year. But construction was slow due to financial troubles, which were only partially resolved through the dissipation of invested funds which had been collected in the early years. And the building was never to serve its purpose. For on the night of February 3, 1803, shortly after the students had moved in, the entire structure was destroyed by fire. In fact, only a heavy snowstorm saved the town. While this was a catastrophe of the first magnitude, Nisbet couldn’t resist making one of those quips for which he was famous. In a letter to a friend he wrote:

“... We have been bothered by our Trustees to make our College conform to Princeton College. We have now attained a pretty near conformity to it, by having our building burnt down to the ground.” (Nassau Hall at Princeton had also suffered a devastating fire the year before.)

The trustees immediately launched plans to rebuild, and on a much more elaborate scale. To finance it, a campaign for subscriptions was conducted far and wide, and with some success. Even President Jefferson contributed $100, and other subscriptions came from Chief Justice John Marshall, the French Minister, and many other high officials in Washington. The result was a charming building of native limestone with brown sandstone trimmings, erected from plans by Benjamin H. Latrobe, one of the great architects of that day, who rebuilt the Capitol at Washington after its burning by the British in the War of 1812. Now known as West College, the building stands today on the Dickinson campus as a beautiful monument to these early planners.

There is much that could be said about the early faculty members, stalwarts like James Ross and Robert Johnston and Robert Davidson and Robert Tait and James McCormick. Much could be said about the meddling and interference of the early trustees which gave the principal little freedom in his administration and the faculty little freedom in their teaching. Volumes could be written on the financial troubles, the many campaigns for subscriptions, the always insufficient state grants, the misappropriation of funds, the lottery, and, of course, the constant debts.

It was a culmination of these troubles that resulted in the entire faculty resigning in 1815. The following year the college was forced to suspend for four years. Internal difficulties again forced a closing in 1832. When the college reopened in 1834, it was under different auspices—the Methodist Church—and under healthier conditions—the principal, or president as he was now called, and the faculty had a voice in its affairs. Dickinson had survived a stormy half century and was now ready to take its permanent place in America’s system of higher education.

Perhaps some may feel that this little college in Carlisle does not merit inclusion among our colonial institutions. There are several points to be considered. First, was the grammar school a direct forerunner of the college? And the answer must be in the affirmative if we agree that the
college sprang from this source, that the college used the same building, that seven of the nine original patentees became college trustees. In many ways, Dickinson College has as much right to recognize 1773 as the date of its origin as the University of Pennsylvania has to accept 1740 as the year of its birth.

But even if we should discard the grammar school entirely in our consideration of the college, when exactly did the colonial period end and when did our national existence begin? Did the United States become a nation legally on July 4, 1776, when we declared our freedom, or did our national life begin only after Great Britain's acknowledgment of that freedom? It depends on the point of view. In any event, Dickinson's charter was granted four months before the ratification of the Treaty of Paris; at the time the college was founded the colonies were operating under the Articles of Confederation; and by the time the Constitution was adopted and Washington was elected President, several classes had already graduated at Carlisle. Therefore, if not strictly colonial, Dickinson College is certainly pre-Federal.

Furthermore, Dickinson was founded by some of the noblest of the colonial characters, and deserves inclusion for that, if no other reason. Today it's still a small college, fewer than a thousand students of both sexes, but it's proud of its scholastic attainments and it's proud of its rich traditions. For on the tree-shaded campus, with its quaint buildings of beautiful Georgian design, we can still sense the presence of those old rugged individualists who fathered this institution in the days of its early struggles—John Montgomery, John Armstrong, James Wilson, Robert Magaw, William Irvine, Ephraim Blaine, William Bingham, Robert Davidson, James Ross, Robert Johnston, and, particularly, John Dickinson, Benjamin Rush, and Charles Nisbet. These men were not infallible. Far from it. They made their full share of mistakes, as did the founders of other early colleges, as do men of action in every place and in every age. But they were right enough of the time to achieve their purpose. And Dickinson College at Carlisle stands today as a fitting monument to their amazing foresight, their unflagging courage, their never-failing determination, their sturdy pioneering spirit, their deep and abiding faith in the new nation and that nation's destiny.

(The writer is deeply indebted to James Henry Morgan and his History of Dickinson College for many of the facts and statements contained herein.)

Compulsory Health Insurance

Whereas, Powerful forces are at work to enforce the passage of a compulsory health insurance or socialized medicine act, and

Whereas, Such action would mean further heavy taxation through the creation of another huge bureaucracy, and

Whereas, Such legislation would violate the freedom and individual liberty of the people of the United States of America, and

Whereas, Such government intrusion in the field of medical care could open an avenue of advance into other professions with a welfare State or Socialism the inevitable result,

Resolved, That the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution vigorously oppose legislation designed to create State Medical care with its vast extension of a parasitic bureaucracy which could result in a Socialistic state in violation of the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States of America.
The Pattern of Communism

BY JULIA CANTACUZENE NEE GRANT

IT was a cold, drizzly morning in February of 1918 when a small Norwegian steamer reached the New York wharf. There was not much freight or baggage coming from war-torn Europe, and only a few passengers. To their discomfort on the trip had been added the danger of floating mines and enemy submarines. No reporters were on the dock and none of the gay paraphernalia and crowds which in peacetime welcome incoming steamers.

The few possessions we brought back with us passed custom formalities rapidly, and we left the dock to enter the great city of New York, teeming with war activities and wealth. This was enough to make Americans proud of our young Nation, which was making its contribution to the Allied cause.

After a few weeks spent among family and friends anxious to help us, I felt the need for action. It seemed impossible to sit at ease when such misery reigned over the old world we had left behind us. I felt compelled to warn my American compatriots of the terrible threat residing in communism as I had seen it take over all of Russia. The great harvests, and the forests, mines, and the other wealth of the Czarist Empire offered so much on which the Communists could draw for further conquest in their plan for World Revolution. Russia was so very distant that the United States was completely ignorant of what had happened.

There seemed two obligations. One to aid White Russian refugees, driven by the Soviets from their homes, penniless and starving; the other to tell the American public of Soviet hatred of democracy and all that our new world ideals represented. We had heard their plans from soap-box speeches in Russia, and anyone could read their propaganda in the writings of Karl Marx and his early followers.

Personally we refugees had witnessed the difference between propaganda of a millennium and active terrorism once the communist government had established itself. The promise was of a heaven on earth, the performance was patterned on the tyranny of Genghis Kahn and of Attila in the Middle Ages.

Very soon a small emergency aid committee had been set up under the guidance of Mr. Elihu Root, my father's old friend. We did all that such a group could do, with the generous gifts which came to us, to relieve the sufferings and find work for the increasing number of refugees. My part in the committee was making the appeal for funds, and in so doing I had occasion to recite the circumstances which forced so many of Russia’s finest citizens into exile. Most of Russia’s economic forces, large sections of the military, both officers and privates, and administrative groups poured over every frontier of that country, especially after the three years of civil war and bloody sacrifice under Soviet terror.

I found to my surprise that, though there was great interest, most Americans were misinformed as to the history of the Czarist’s Empire and the life of the Russian people. Truthful news of the upheaval had never reached this country, where interest was concentrated on the western front of the World War. There was a general, and very wrong notion that the communists had overthrown the Czar and that the red revolutionaries resembled the pioneers of early American history, than which nothing could be more false.

To bring the story of the Russian revolution into chronological sequence, let me say that, during the long years of the First World War, for which old Russia had not been sufficiently prepared, the centralized and antiquated Imperial administration had been greatly strained. While four Allies defended two hundred miles in France, Russia, single-handed, fought on a two thousand mile front. She was the only one of the Allies to fight on enemy territory and at great sacrifice she captured the Provinces of East Prussia, of Galicia, the Carpathians, and an enormous advance was made in the Near East. Her casualties amounted to approximately four million, but she was still fighting in the Allied cause even when the parliamentary
revolution of March 1917 effected the abdication of the Emperor and established a constitutional provisional government. This was followed in October of the same year by the communist revolution.

Count von Ludendorf, in his Memoirs gives the official explanation of how the communist propagandists entered Russia, overthrew the provisional government and established the Soviet capital at Moscow. From the second volume of his Memoirs, in a paragraph too long to quote in full, we gather that when America entered the war on the Allied side, the German Emperor called a council at some point behind his armies in Northern France. Hindenburg, Mackenson, and Ludendorf are all mentioned as being present. It was decided that the only chance for Germany's success was to do away with its eastern front—make peace with Russia. In order to accomplish this, the council of war planned to inject communism into Russia, break down the Russian war machine and democratic government, establish a puppet government of their own, and sign a peace, which would give them a hold on the war materials and the harvest necessary to feed Germany and continue the war. Few people, I find, have read this official account by Ludendorf.

The Germans sent Lenin and a group of his communist followers over the Russian frontier in a sealed car, giving them, according to General von Hoffman, seventy million gold marks for propaganda purposes. German money and German propaganda were found in communist cells when they were raided, but we did not know of official German backing of Lenin until we saw Count Mirbach (whom we had known well while he served in the German Embassy in St. Petersburg years previously) and a German staff arrive for an official visit to the newly declared Soviet government. Mirbach gathered up the chaotic elements of the communist regime and carried them off to Moscow, where he was instrumental in giving form to the new government. Soon afterwards, in February of 1918, Mirbach signed the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk. The Ukraine was occupied by a German general, the harvest was requisitioned for the benefit of the fatherland and the German army. Then for nearly two years Mirbach sat in Moscow and dominated in its main lines the foreign policy of the Soviet regime. Lenin and Trotsky, and their Bolshevik group, were permitted to loot and destroy the homes and economic life of Russia. From palaces to the peasant huts misery reigned. Some three million individuals escaped, but in the chaos of the holocaust's first years, it was vaguely counted that some fifty million of the Russian populace were criminally killed or died through famine and disease.

The general program of the Communists included world revolution, and in this Lenin, Trotsky and their followers preserved the Marxist tradition. They planned to establish cells, which, in various countries, would develop into fifth columns. The propaganda from these cells would be adapted to the mentality of the various peoples, always promising a millennium, always suggesting treacherous action, and always followed by autocratic dictatorship.

For instance, in the United States it soon became apparent to those of us who had watched the terror in Russia that there were individuals suggesting that life in Russia offered many advantages over the American tradition. Mr. Bainbridge Colby, President Wilson's Secretary of State, had denounced the Bolshevik regime of Russia and all it stood for. And under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Stimson had maintained Mr. Colby's policy. Therefore, the Soviet government had not been given recognition by us.

However, our immigration laws did not prohibit the entrance of Communist agents to our country and they were continually penetrating the varied strata of our national life. We heard of labor leaders, of lecturers, and social workers preaching communism in one phase or another. "Parlor Pinks" were being received and seized every opportunity for selling their ideology. Several of the newspapers avowedly defended red doctrines, and it was not long before Americans were discussing with great interest the possibilities of the five-year plan, widely advertised as a remedy for all financial, industrial, and agricultural ills. There was famine in Russia, but it was represented as a result of the Czarist maladministration and the great war. American charity was forthcoming, as always, and succored the Russian people. Some of those who carried relief to Russia
brought back terrible tales of Soviet cruelty and the wretched state of the Russian people, but even the voices of such men as Father Walsh and the Honorable Martin Dies were drowned in the hubbub of contradiction and pro-Soviet propaganda.

Opposition to this insidious trend came at first only from a few who had actually been in Russia, but soon a movement was organized among patriotic Americans, whose indignation was aroused by the attacks on our institutions. First among the latter was an organized movement by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the American Legion, who under the name “National Defense Conference” made an effort to arouse public opinion. Under their auspices meetings were staged in Washington and at various other points over the country with speakers of distinction from our Army and Navy, the FBI, and by various political men who appreciated the growing danger. It was not long before the Honorable Martin Dies had organized in Congress a committee to fight un-American activities. From this group emanated a new appreciation of the American traditions of life. Later, when in 1933, the Roosevelt administration recognized the Soviets and handed over to them the old Russian Embassy, the official situation accorded them was misused to spread new waves of red propaganda over the country. They could be more open since they had diplomatic immunity and official position in our midst. There was a penetration of many unsuspecting groups, such as labor unions, women’s clubs, student bodies, faculties of colleges, religious organizations, and even some Government departments. It was no longer an insidious attack on our institutions, but an avowed purpose to overthrow the American Government by force and violence, and this advance of the reds was abetted and encouraged by large numbers of Americans, who were either guileless enough to believe the new doctrine a new form of democracy or were cynical enough to think they would gain by the destruction of our democratic inheritance.

In December of 1936, dining at the British Embassy, I sat by one of the German Embassy’s Secretaries, Schultz by name. He was pleased to find me interested in Austria and Germany. After chatting disarmingly in German, I asked Schultz if I might make a pertinent inquiry, which he need not answer unless he cared to. He assented and I continued—I knew as I had been in Russia at the time, and had read Count Ludendorf’s Memoirs, exactly to what extent Germany had fathered the Communist revolution in Russia. I had been in St. Petersburg when Mirbach arrived with his German staff, and we had owned property in the Ukraine where the German occupation had been through 1918. I had also been interested in the fact that republican Germany had been the first to recognize the Soviet Government and restore to the representatives of Lenin the old Russian Embassy in Berlin. As I knew all of this, it was useless to debate these facts. But what I should like him to tell me was why after they had so built up and protected the Soviets, Hitler’s government now turned against their Communist proteges. Schultz seemed increasingly uncomfortable and indignant as I progressed. He did not contradict any of my statements. By the time I had finished my inquiry, he burst forth with a frank reply. He told me that it was incomprehensible to them (the Germans of Hitler) that after all they had done for the Communists the latter should have used the Embassy as a center of propaganda to undermine Germany. He embroidered on this theme with exclamations as to Communist ingratitude! What an amusing confirmation of the Germans’ iniquity which had boomeranged!

It is hard to put in the space of a short article even the skeleton of so momentous a movement from the initial activities of Marx through the Russian terror and the efforts of the Soviet government to further the great plan for World Revolution. The battle is still waging in the Orient, where the latest chapter is being written in terms of civil war. In the countries behind the iron curtain, economic and political life is dominated by the Soviet state. In every democratic country Communists are working overtime to break down free institutions and create fifth columns, which in case of war avowedly would be prepared to sabotage and otherwise serve the enemy.

In these world conditions, every American must necessarily weigh in his mind fundamental values in patriotism by looking at the price paid by our pioneers and our founders for the Nation they left us. Then we must realize that this inheritance
is the source of our wealth and power today—wealth and power enough to give us world leadership and the opportunity of absorbing millions of immigrants. Comparing all this to the destruction of spiritual and material wealth wherever communism has taken root, is the choice difficult to make between our ideals and their ideology?

Note: Madam Julia Grant Cantacuzene has long been a member of this Society and in the days when her health permitted was very active. She now holds membership in the Sara de Soto Chapter of Sarasota, Florida, her present winter home.

The following story comes from England:

An agitator was addressing a crowd of workingmen in Britain. “Comes the era of the common man,” he said, “and you will enjoy the pleasures of the rich. You will walk down Park Lane wearing a top hat—”

“Excuse me,” interrupted a member of the audience, “but Hi’d rather ‘ave a cloth cap.”

“Or, if you prefer, a cloth cap,” went on the speaker. “You’ll wear a cutaway coat and pinstripe trousers.”

“Excuse me,” interposed the interrupter again, “but Hi’m more comfortable in corduroys.”

“Very well, corduroys if you insist,” continued the annoyed orator. “And you’ll ride to work in a Rolls Royce.”

“Excuse me,” said the cockney, “but Hi’d rather use me bike.”

The agitator left the platform, grabbed the man by the sleeve and shook him roughly. “Listen you,” he said between his teeth, “comes the era of the common man, and you’ll do what you are bloody well ordered to do!”

Announcement of the Registrar General’s Office

While the administration building is undergoing repairs it is necessary to store the bound copies of the application papers, making it impossible for the office to obtain the necessary information to reply to many inquiries. It is hoped that the office can be returned to its normal order before the fifteenth of September. Your patience will be appreciated.
I shall not attempt to go into detail in an exposition of the Constitution of the United States. Such procedure does not come within the scope of this discussion for I note that the great document takes up about thirteen closely written pages in the American History book that I have in my possession. Perhaps it would be well for all of us to read the Constitution about once a year.

My intention here, therefore, will be to write more particularly of the great principles that actuated this immortal document of ours and also to show that these principles started to grow many, many years before the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution of the United States were ever thought of. I shall try to show that these principles always existed in the minds of Anglo Saxon people, to whom we as Americans belong. The main principles of government as exemplified by that race the world over, now silently endorse every provision to be found in the Constitution of the United States and that, irrespective of the fact that a limited monarchy is the traditional head of the greater part of that race.

We come then to our first thought, namely: that the Constitution of the United States represents the very best traditions of the Anglo Saxon race and that leads us to remember that our racial history did not begin when our national history did. As a nation, we are little more than one hundred and sixty years old and as a race, we are much older than that.

I suppose we can say that the Anglo Saxon part of the Caucasian race was completed after the Norman Invasion of England in 1066. The Norman blood was the last blend that was put into our blood. I received a postcard the other day from a genealogical institution in New York asking me if I knew that my original ancestor crossed the channel with William the Conqueror. Had I been disposed to pay that institution a certain sum, they would have sent me my family tree, with the name of my militant ancestor at the top. And had I not been more concerned about where I was going than from whence I came, I might have had that Society send along my family tree. Nevertheless, I would not care to dispute the word of this far-famed institution, for it is true that what we might term the Anglo Saxon race is a blend of at least four Caucasian varieties—British, Danish, Saxon, and Norman. We cannot get far with the significance of the Constitution unless we remember that.

Now the Constitution of the United States is the climax of great democratic sentiments that have been accumulating down the centuries. Though Greece is said to be the cradle of democracy, one has to admit that the Anglo Saxon peoples have taken the lead in democracy as we know it today. True, it has had to battle nearly all the time against despotic monarchs and not so many years have passed since the cessation of struggle between autocracy and democracy in the Anglo Saxon race. Any monarchy that exists within the confines of that race today lives only because it is democratic in its essence.

Let us now see what we mean when we say that the principles behind the Constitution started to grow centuries ago. No sooner had the Anglo Saxon race become perfected and consolidated than it began to smart under the injustices of despotism. That, as we know it, has evolved from the family to the tribe, from the tribe to the clan, and from the clan to the nation. It all started 'way back when the father ruled the family with an iron hand, when his word was law, whether that word was good or bad. This spread from the family right on up until, when the nations of the earth
began to be formed; autocracy, rather than autonomy was the rule. The Anglo Saxon peoples were no exception to this.

Little was done toward the eradication of autocracy during the reign of William the Conqueror and little indeed could be done. Nor was anything done either during the reign of his son, William Rufus, to strike at the citadel of despotism but just a few years later, in the reign of Henry I, the first Charter of Liberties was drawn up. Kings, however, were still despots and it was hard to have their rule invaded. Popular Anglo Saxon sentiment was determined to go all the way from autocracy to democracy.

Henry I's Charter of Liberty did not amount to much until the reign of King John. Things had reached such a climax that the barons were determined they would stand it no longer. They had King John meet them in a meadow at Runnymede, and there, with all the pomp of royalty on the one hand, and all the plainness of democracy on the other, the King signed a very important document. In that document he admitted one thing and promised several others. First he complied with the opinion of the men who drew up the document—that neither the Crown nor anybody else had any power to interfere with the rights of the people. They had him promise also that no man should be imprisoned without a trial; that justice should not be delayed, denied, or sold; and lastly, the very thing which our American forefathers upheld, that there should be no taxation without representation. This was called the signing of the Magna Charta, and it was found necessary to affirm it and revive it, again and again in the course of American history.

The next chapter in the history of democracy as it is found in the Anglo Saxon race comes in the action of that great Commoner, Simon De Montfort who was the instigator of the Parliamentary system of government. He lived in the reign of Henry III. When that king summoned a Council to ask for money and instead of their talking finances to him they talked democracy. The upshot of all this was that Simon De Montfort, usurping the very authority of the King himself, called together the first Parliament ever held in Britain, whose representatives were actually elected by the people. The present Parliament of England is founded on the principles of this first assembly that Simon De Montfort called. Some of us know the fate of this man. Not only was he put to death, but his body was mutilated afterward out of sheer spite by his royalist enemies, but what he did could never be eradicated from the life of the Anglo Saxon race.

There is little need for me to write of the next chapter in Anglo-Democracy. Most of us are as familiar with it as we are with the 23rd Psalm. We know how King Charles I was made to bend to the insistence of Cromwell's sentiments, those of the army and the people who stood behind him. Charles could never thrust down the throats of his people the Divine Right of Kings. We know how he violated the Bill of Rights which he promised so loyally to support before such men as Hampton, Pymn, Seldon and Cromwell. We know, too, that after the Civil War that followed in the gray dawn of one morning, his head was severed from his body because of his violation of the sacred rights of the English people.

Then was when it seemed as though democracy had come into its own among the Anglo Saxon peoples. Had it not been for the fact that Cromwell failed to recognize the former system of government, England might have been a Republic today. Cromwell, however, claimed the right to choose his own successor, which as we know was his inefficient son, who was only too glad to retire into private life with a pension from the crown. The coming back of Charles II just meant a revival of autocracy, despite all promises to the contrary as contained in the Declaration of Breda. The battle for democracy went on almost through the whole period of the Stuarts. Sometimes the autocracy of a king or a queen was so intense as to be intolerable; at other times it was more subdued, but it was always there.

Coming now to the events that crossed the threshold of our national life, we might say that the coming of George III to the throne of England marked an unusual revival of royal prerogative. He had trouble with the people of England long before his troubles with the people of America. Parliament was fighting his autocracy at the very time when the American situation came up. Furthermore that body fought
it all the way through the American crisis. At no time during the American Revolution did George III carry the unanimous consent for that war of either his government or of his people. Men like Chatham, Burke, and Fox protested against his action to the last.

The sentiment of the people was shown in a series of articles that appeared in “The Daily Advisor” protesting vigorously against the attitude of the King to the American people. These came out under the signature of one Junius, but no one ever knew who Junius was. At last, pressure against the actions and attitude of King George III became so strong that the address of the Duke of Richmond to the throne settled the whole dastardly business. The British troops were called off American soil, the independence of the Colonies was recognized and George III and his successors learned a lesson that they never forgot. That the Duke of Richmond’s address to the throne came at a time when the British troops were being worsted, we know, but all along the king had to sail against the combined tide of his government and the people in regard to the American issue.

Whenever one goes over this grand story in the national life of our Republic there is always one thing in evidence. It will be noticed despotism as evidenced by George III is sandwiched in between two periods of democracy—the one mild, the other pronounced. On the one side just a little higher up the line we have the reasonable reign of Queen Anne, the righteous reigns of William and Mary jointly. On the other side just a little lower we have George IV, William IV, and the good Queen Victoria. These latter reigns represent full-blown democracy, almost as perfect as we have it today. But here, in the reign of George III we have a flare of autocracy.

Why was this? The only explanation seems that George III represented in himself the introduction of foreign blood to the throne of England. This was necessary in order to secure a protestant succession to the throne. The grandfather of George III could not speak a word of English when he came to the throne. He came from a land where democracy was then scarcely in its infancy. It would seem, however, that George I brought to the English throne something more running to the third generation and breaking out in the mailed fist of the perpetrator of the American Revolution. The monarchs immediately above and below him tried to be true to the principles of democracy that had flowed in the veins of the Anglo Saxon race for centuries.

There is also this to be said although it might be paradoxical to say it. The American War of the Revolution added thousands of miles of land to British dominions. America was lost, but the kings of England were convinced after that, that no other land should be lost by a repetition of the mistake of George III. What has been the policy of English kings since then? Why, we all know. It has been to follow the sentiments of their democratic governments; to give the right of autonomy to every part of their Empire that is able to handle it; and to subscribe to the passion for liberty that has ever flowed in the veins of the Anglo Saxon peoples.

What are the present results of this? Our cousins beyond the seas have a Constitution almost identical to that of ours, though there are some disparities to be sure. There is the succession to the throne, yea the throne itself, and the union of Church and State, the latter, however, being more dangerous than the former. Politically, however, the two Constitutions are almost alike in that both of them represent a government of the people, for the people, by the people, the finishing touch being put to Britain’s system in your time and mine, when the vetoing power of the House of Lords was curtailed in the early part of this century. In fact, the British Constitution actually provides for the turning out of its government in three weeks, should its disagreement on any issue reach a certain extremity, and no King, no Prime Minister, and no Lord can say anything about it.

What we are trying to say is this: That it took the American element of the Anglo Saxon peoples to clinch that for which the whole race had striven for centuries. Our forefathers came over with the principles of Simon De Montfort, with the ideas of those Barons who wrested Magna Charta from King John, with the beliefs of Oliver Cromwell who with the axe and block taught the royalty of his day that it could not violate the sacred rights of the people.
So universally did these sentiments prevail, that we can say today that the difference between the modern American and the modern Englishman is that the former represents a form of liberty embodied in a Republic, and the latter that which is embodied in a limited monarchy. But in thinking of our great Constitution we should never forget the precedent it had in the Eastern Hemisphere, even though that precedent was climaxed in the Western.

The beauty of all this is that the English speaking peoples have always admitted this for the governments of other countries representing the Anglo-Saxon race are the silent witnesses of the main principles of ours. No British historian will say a good word for the attitude of George III to his American colonies. They see it as we have seen it—a black spot appearing between two periods of democracy—the one mild, the other pronounced.

We have seen, therefore, how the Constitution of the United States was a growth of the centuries. What we did when we made our country independent was the climax of that natal freedom that had been flowing in our veins for centuries.

There can be no doubt that we have in this immortal document something upon which we can build—I have no patience with those who talk about "scrapping the Constitution." When our forefathers said they had done the best they could with it, and that it was not perfect they did not mean that we should pull it down and make it anew. They simply meant that we should build upon it; that we should preserve all its glorious traditions, and read into it other provisions for which circumstances might call.

There is little need to say that we have not yet reached the end of the road to democracy. We are finding each year that this word means something new. We shall find that it means more than we have ever yet dreamed. We stand together, therefore, as citizens of this great Republic; stand with united effort, as we try to put our land under the jurisdiction of a Constitution greater than that of Washington's, one that indeed fulfills all that might be lacking in that—namely, The Constitution of what Jesus called, "The Kingdom of God."

NOTE: Dr. Clark is pastor of the Power Memorial Presbyterian Church of Jackson, Miss.

Our Constitution of the United States

(like a fine old tree.)

By Harriet Swan Spence

A cherished thing, like some old stately tree
With sturdy branches spreading proud and free;
Its roots made strong by winter sleet and storm.
It grows in grandeur as its motive, warm,
Bespeaks of truth to all beneath the sky.
It towers high.

It shelters underneath its stretching wings
A Pat who boasts while some Eliza sings;
Stepinski rants till clouds are low and dark
And he has scattered all within the park.
Here Jake may peddle lace, no guarantee.
Men shall be free!

The firm old tree still shades them all the same;
Is just to all; the boon for which they came.
The men who planted this, packed firm the sod;
Inspired by need of man; in hand of God.
But some, who need it most, forget to ask:
"What is my task?"

Note: Mrs. Spence was chosen "State Mother of Nebraska for 1947." She is a member of the Deborah Avery Chapter of Lincoln, Neb.
Objectives of the United World Federalists

BY COL. ALFRED C. OLIVER, JR.
Past National Chaplain, Veterans of Foreign Wars

IN view of what is happening in the United States on an international level, it is well for us to remember that some twenty-five million citizens of the United States, who have federal positions, and who are or have been in one of the armed services, have, at some time or other, solemnly sworn to uphold our present form of government. Also those who served overseas came out of that experience with a deep conviction that these United States of America will need strong military protection for many years to come, and that our form of government, with all of its imperfections, is still the best in the world. In fact, the average man on the street feels the same way, whenever he stops to consider world conditions.

But one of the troubles with our present generation is the fact that we have grown lazy intellectually and politically. We often permit others to think and to act for us, as was evidenced in the last election, when only 47% of our voters took the trouble to exercise their franchise. Freedom, in an imperfect, changing world, where so few of its people enjoy a truly democratic form of government or have had any appreciable training in democratic ways, challenges us to constant struggle and watchfulness if we are to preserve our fundamental institutions. Today, there is a vital need for a rebirth of those ideals for which we and our forefathers have fought.

Few of us realize it, or if we do, find it hard to believe, but there is an attempt being made to sell our country down the river. One of the leaders in this movement is an organization called the "United World Federalists," which advocates that the United States participate in a World Federal Government, which shall prohibit "the possession by any nation of armament and forces beyond an approved level required for internal policing."

As Cord Meyer, Jr., a member of the National Executive Council of United World Federalists said April 19, 1947, in a speech delivered at Washington, D. C. "The United Nations must be able to prohibit by binding enactment the manufacture or ownership by any national government of the means of organized warfare." This would result in the destruction of the sovereignty of the United States.

It must be evident to any one that in order for any world government to attain the power desired by the United World Federalists, there must be a surrender of sovereignty by all of the participating nations. All patriots, who stop to realize the implications, will be mighty slow to vote for such a destructive change in our form of government.

Warren R. Austin, in a magazine article last May, wrote: "There is no indication that the minds of Soviet leaders work in a way that would lead them to surrender any of their sovereignty. . . . How would the voting power be arranged in this World Federation? In terms of population so that the United States would have six per cent of the votes? . . . What would prevent the seizure of administrative machinery? Lenin seized power from a struggling new democracy and then used force to suppress a representative congress. Hitler obtained power under the democratic Weimar constitution and then seized total control. World Federalists do not face the geographical, political, economic and spiritual facts of the world in which we live."

So, considering the U.S.S.R. above, we find that it is impossible to establish a workable world government without having her as an honest participant, which makes the proposal impracticable. Nevertheless, without being realistic in this vital matter
up to and including last June, twenty-three state legislatures and ninety-six representatives in Congress, have endorsed in various forms and degrees, the idea of a World Federated State. The U. S. Congress has identified itself with this movement by saying in House Joint Memorial No. 13—

"(1) A United Nations Legislature empowered to enact laws providing for progressive disarmament of all nations and prohibiting the manufacture or possession of forbidden armaments or conspiracy to arm and wage war."


Such action is hard to understand but it is evident that an overwhelming desire for peace motivated by the wish to protect their loved ones, has resulted in this form of mass hysteria.

The World Federalists write often and long about the desirability of establishing a world government where law shall reign supreme. John Foster Dulles answers this by saying: "The gap between legal authority and social and political realities in a world state would be so enormous as to condemn it to futility. Social life is regulated not only by law and institutions of government, but by different usages, traditions, moral and religious conceptions and political and economic ideologies."

Professor T. B. Lake of Wake Forest College points out the difficulties confronting the organization of a world government by saying: "We are asked to form a world government where there are different religions—not different denominations of the same religion, but religions diametrically opposed to each other—different races, different cultural backgrounds and different views as to what the purpose and nature of government is." The practical question is "Can we trust the populations of the world to put in office men upon whom we shall be safe in conferring the power we now confer on Congress, our President and the Supreme Court?" I am sure that Mr. Average Citizen would answer emphatically, NO!

There are many who sincerely feel that the times are desperate and that world government must be established at once if civilization is to be saved. But this is one decision that citizens of the United States must think through most carefully. There are many others, who with equal honesty and unselfishness, feel that the peoples of the world are not yet ready to take such a momentous step and that it will take years of education before the necessary mutual understanding will have been accomplished.

So, to those who are sure that if the United States now enters a World Government such as the United World Federalists have envisioned, we shall find ourselves a satellite of the U.S.S.R., an appeal is made to assume the role of a present-day Paul Revere and make it their business to warn their friends and neighbors concerning this serious threat to the safety and sovereignty of the United States of America.

Before people can be persuaded to abandon one faith they must be given something else to grab hold of as a means of salvation. Men cannot live without faith in something.

—JOHN RUSTGARD.
REREAD the National Defense pages in the August Magazine which picture World Government’s advance on the political front both in the state legislatures and in the House of Representatives.

Any sort of world government means that we relinquish supreme political authority. Some think that even a “limited” world government would require the forfeiture of all national sovereignty.

In this country constitutional interpretation and judicial decree have established that national sovereignty rests with the People of the United States and not with the Government. “We the people of the United States . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America,” and thereby form the Federal Government.

What authority have state legislatures or Congressmen to transfer or surrender the powers of the people of the United States to a state outside the political limits of the nation? What right have they to act beyond that of agents? Have you, the voter, expressed an opinion on world government?

$64 Question—What Can I Do?

There is much you can do. United World Federalists claim 700 local chapters. Try to find one in your town and get their literature for study of their side of the matter. It will open your eyes. Write us for the opposition arguments. Send us 30¢ for the Congressional Digest which gives pro and con by experts.

Having studied and made up your mind against world government, ACT.

Interview or write your own county representatives in your own state if you live in the 22 “black” states on our map, for they are even now petitioning Congress for world government in some form. Demand an explanation for selling you down the river. Ask if they know what they voted for in the petition. Tell where you stand and why. EDUCATE THEM. Few of them have gone into the subject. They fell for the usual bait of peace.

If your state is not among the 22 petitioning, all the more reason to approach your county representatives BEFORE they pass any world government resolution. Again, educate them. Your state may be the next target for attack by world government forces, for with funds unlimited, they expect to gain in each and every state at the next meeting of the legislatures.

Work on your Governor. In the 22, the Governor signed most of the memorials before they were sent to Congress. Tell him your stand. Educate him, too. So far we have lost by default, not by fight.

Tell your senators and your congressman in Washington what you think. Concentrate on the 93 Congressmen already committed to world government if they come from your state. (August Magazine)

The form of the letter is immaterial. Write Hon. So-and-So, House (or Senate) Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Having educated yourself, your representatives, now educate your friends. Talk world government opposition. Remember in only two states has the voter been consulted so far.

Take the matter up in DAR meetings and educate your own chapter members. The DAR has been passing resolutions against world government since 1941. Until now the question has not been a burning one. Let this fight be your own contribution to national defense this year.

Get in touch with other patriotic organizations in your town. Arrange meetings to educate the townspeople. Use radio and newspaper to tell the people what is going on.

Send to us for material to fight with. Study it. Pass it on.

Help us start little back-fires all over the “grass roots” to put out the threatening flame of world government. Fight for our American heritage of INDEPENDENCE—
unlimited power to govern ourselves, free from outside interference; to declare peace or war, unhampered by outside control.

**Declaration of DEPENDENCE**

July 4, 1949, was celebrated by 17 American writers issuing an appeal for the cooperation of 4,000 American writers to assist in transforming the United Nations into a limited world government. A summary of their “Declaration of Dependence” states: “World government must have the power to enforce a prohibition of the use or threat of force in settlement of international disputes, to limit national armed forces to the levels required for the preservation of domestic order, to deal with individuals as well as governments, to maintain a police force adequate for the support of its authority, to raise its own revenue, and to give its courts compulsory jurisdiction. The world federation should include all nations and peoples. All would be invited to join. Should a minority refuse, the world government would be established by the ready majority and the invitation to all others would stand until universal membership is achieved. Secession would not be permitted.”

We ask you: In this year of Our Lord 1949 with no peace treaty in sight, with security not around the corner but with insecurity hung around your neck like a millstone, are you ready to give up your armed forces, your assumed atomic leadership, your freedoms under the Constitution of the United States in exchange for some uncharted, untried form of world government? Do you honestly believe a change of words to make stronger the United Nations Charter would alter the ways of doing and thinking of the Russians? Are you willing to compete at home and abroad with alien pauper labor and lose your standard of living? Are you ready to merge your citizenship with distant races? Are you willing that the natural resources, and the fruits of your productive free enterprise be looted by less industrious populations elsewhere?

Are you ready to give up being an American?

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**NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM FOR 1949-50 BASED ON DAR RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE 58TH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS**

**Fight for the American Way of Life**

**Youth and Education**

1. Study the Constitution as a guide
2. Emphasize the flag as a symbol
3. Demand more history teaching
4. Give Good Citizenship medals as recognition to youth leaders

**National Affairs**

1. Observe holidays and preserve traditions
2. Support military preparedness
3. Cooperate with other patriotic organizations
4. Study Communism in government, labor, religion
   - A. In schools
     a. Prevent subversive teaching
     b. Remove subversive textbooks
5. Work against legislation for advancing socialism
   - A. Federal aid to education
   - B. Socialized medicine
6. Support present immigration quota law

**International Relations**

1. Defeat World Government
2. Study World Geography
3. Study United Nations
   - A. Oppose specialized agencies of UN
     a. ILO proposal “Right to Organize Convention”
     b. International Trade Organization

IF YOU HAVE ONLY ONE MEETING ON NATIONAL DEFENSE, PLEASE USE IT FOR OPPOSITION TO WORLD GOVERNMENT

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**FORCE AND FREEDOM**

In order to force their will upon the people of Hungary, the Communists had to break the power of the political opposition and weaken the hold of the churches upon the people. They followed the typical Communist pattern of step-by-step internal conquest by force and subversion...

First, the Communists went after control of the police and communications. That is the standard opening move. Hav-
ing extracted a pre-election agreement from all major parties to form a coalition government, regardless of how the elections turned out, they demanded the most important cabinet posts for themselves and their puppets. They then began to purge key officials in the government and the army.

Second, they increased their strength in the government by forming an extreme leftist bloc within the coalition, to work in opposition to the Smallholders.

Third, they undertook an all-out effort to promote civil, economic, and political disorder and so shake the confidence of the people in the ability of the Smallholders party to govern.

Fourth, they resorted to open terror against their opponents, including star-chamber trials on trumped-up charges, kidnapping, and all the usual paraphernalia of totalitarian discipline and justice.

With the political opposition well in hand, they went after the religious groups. I should like to make it clear that attack on religion is not so much a matter of conflict between Church and State as between the secular religion of Marxist materialism and the traditional religion of the Churches based on moral and spiritual values. It is an attack on Protestant, Catholic, Jew and Moslem alike, and it is not just an attack on the churches but on all free institutions and human freedoms. It is materialism versus morality. It is violence and treachery versus order and humanity. Communist morality has been expressed in these words of Lenin, “everything is moral which is necessary for the annihilation of the old exploiting social order, and for uniting the proletariat.”

The Communists are highly skilled at the techniques of keeping themselves in power, and they are willing in many cases—and perhaps prefer—to use measures other than naked force to gain acquiescence from the people. Terror enters in, of course. Everybody knows of someone who has mysteriously disappeared from the scene, but the terror lies in the background, and you don’t see it happening all round you. The real restraining force is economic pressure.

The Hungarians are kept under close surveillance. There are the usual block leaders. All apartment houses and even most private houses are required by law to have a house-man who reports on the comings and goings of his people. If a Hungarian’s behavior is reported out of line, economic pressure is applied. He finds himself out of a job, and after a time he finds that no one else will hire him. A citizen in political disfavor may also lose the privilege of buying at state stores and restaurants where prices are low. He may not renew his driving license. Eventually there comes a time when there is nothing left to sell, and no source of income. Then he and his family starve. He may not buy penicillin or other essential drugs in case he or his family fall ill. His children may even be denied entry to the now nationalized schools.

We must not forget that the sworn Communist is the sworn enemy of all that we hold to be good and decent. They are out for power and mastery.

The so-called “peace offensive” is a deadly weapon of propaganda, employed to weaken the resolve of the free nations. We must not be taken in by any such measures. We can relax our vigilance only when we have undeniable proof that the Communists have undergone a basic change of heart and of policy and that they are making an honest effort by continuous actions to live in peace and friendship with the rest of us.

_{Selden Chapin, former United States Minister to Hungary, delivered before the Catholic War Veterans, Houston, Texas. Digest. The complete speech appeared in the July 1st issue of Vital Speeches._

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**DAYS TO CELEBRATE IN SEPTEMBER**

September brings to ardent patriots throughout the land two days of great significance and most worthy of observance by DAR chapters and members.

September 14th is the birthday of The Star-Spangled Banner which was written by Francis Scott Key at Fort McHenry, Maryland in 1814. On March 3, 1931, a Congressional act was approved stating: “the composition consisting of the words and music known as The Star-Spangled Banner is designated the national anthem of the United States of America.”

Why not celebrate the day by learning the last stanza (there are four) which we print:
Thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
Between their lov'd home, and the war's desolation!
Blest with vict'ry and peace may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a Nation!
Then conquer we must when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust."
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

More widely celebrated, however, is September 17, the anniversary of the Signing of the Constitution of the United States at Philadelphia in 1787 in Independence Hall. Do not confuse the date of the Signing with the adoption which was completed with the ratification of the Constitution by the ninth state, New Hampshire, in 1788.

The formative period of the Constitution covered nineteen months from the time Washington signed until his inauguration as First President of the United States. During this time ratification went on. During the remainder of 1787 three states— Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—approved. In 1788 eight other states approved as follows: Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, and New York. After the Constitution was in operation two states approved—North Carolina and Rhode Island.

Celebration of Constitution Day was first suggested by the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, in 1916.

Each and every one of our 2632 DAR chapters should celebrate this year of 1949 the Signing of the Constitution. From the National Defense Office we can be of great help. May we suggest that you consider programs in the schools by giving facsimiles of the Constitution at 50¢ each. Or put on a play, "The Preamble Speaks." Or give copies of the Constitution to a room at 2 cents each. Or give a large printed Constitution at 10¢. Or order a sample of leaflets to use in a school, then later in your chapter.

If your interest lies in community action, your might put a display in a downtown window at 50¢. Or write a radio script from "A Catechism of the Constitution" at 5¢. Or buy our collection of materials on the Constitution at 30¢ for study and writing of a paper to be given on radio or at chapter meeting. Or, if you are one of those souls who works alone, read and ponder on this document under which has grown the most perfect civilization ever created by man. Or if you want really to study deeply we will lend you any one of a dozen books which cover various phases of the Constitution.

If nothing else, take a moment for silent prayer and thank your God for the Constitution of the United States, which today, as 160 years ago, guarantees freedom, liberty, opportunity for all.

* * *

**OUTLINE FOR DEFENSE CHAIRMEN**

**STATE AND CHAPTER**

Vivacious Mrs. Robert J. Boyd, Chevy Chase, retiring State Chairman of National Defense for Maryland, has outlined for her successor, Mrs. G. Ray Helm of Ellicott City, an ambitious program which can be a valuable guide to chapter defense chairmen as well as to other state defense chairmen.

July—Ask regents for names of chapter chairmen.

August—Cards to dilatory regents asking for chapter chairmen. Mail list of chapter chairmen to National Office, giving names alphabetically by chapters.

September—Present National program at state chairmen's meeting. Write chapter chairmen a welcome letter.

October—State National Defense Rally with guest speaker after Board Meeting for state in morning.

November-January—Visit chapters to promote national and state programs.

February—Cards requesting annual reports from chapter chairmen.

March—Send in annual state report.
   a) Three minute report for reading at State Conference.
   b) 200 word report for State Year Book.
   c) Send copy of report to National Chairman.

April—National Defense Meeting at Continental Congress.

May—Relax.

June—Hand over reports to your successor.
LAST MARCH the General Van Rensselaer Chapter of Indiana had a very interesting and unique program. Mrs. Helen Hoover, chapter chairman of the Magazine, made a hit as she entered dressed in a costume made of covers from the D.A.R. Magazine. She came as a magazine salesman and presented her wares in a clever original poem. She was assisted by chapter officers, who gave many interesting items they had found in their perusal of the Magazine. One member called attention to “Items Between the Leaves” and another to the building enlargement program in Washington, D. C. Still another member gave excerpts from “Selling America Down the River” by Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau and “America’s Major Problem” by Senator Karl Mundt.

Now here is a suggestion for chapter programs. What one chapter can do can be done by others. Have a popular program on the Magazine in your chapter. Let the members who are not subscribers know what they are missing by not taking the magazine. Stir up interest among your members.

“Our Magazine” belongs to each one of us whether she is a subscriber or not. It is the mouthpiece of the National Society. No one can be informed of the activities of the Society unless she is a reader of the magazine.

Thomas Jefferson once said, “We must be contented to secure what we can get from time to time and eternally press forward to what is yet to get.” Our Society has demonstrated these words. We had high ideals given us by our founders. We have always carried those ideals before us and in a slow energetic way endeavored to carry them out. Jefferson felt that free men with faith and persistence can press forward and through the democratic methods in which he believed so devoutly, attain seemingly unattainable goals. This is what we have done in our Society. Through the Magazine we obtain information and inspiration to carry on our gigantic task. Let us keep ever alert in having our government run by the people and for the people.
THE most exciting time of our Junior American Citizens Breakfast or Luncheon at the Continental Congress is when we give out the prizes for essay, poster, poem and song contests. These prizes are made possible by the interest and generosity of the prize donors listed below and I wish to thank each and every one for their support for the J.A.C. Committee. Thomas Leiper Chapter; Colonel William Wallace Chapter; Philadelphia Chapter; State of Maryland; State of West Virginia; State of Michigan; Nebraska; Pennsylvania State Society; Colorado State Board; Mrs. G. C. Lewis of Bryn Mawr; Miss Dorothy Martin of Philadelphia and Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman of Denver.

One of the prize winning essays was so outstanding it is worthy of your attention.

"WHAT MY J.A.C. DOES FOR ME"

My Junior American Citizens Club is a source of much pleasure and happiness for me. By taking an active part in it, I am learning to be a better citizen. This will help me in future years to do my part to keep our United States of America the great country it is today.

It has instilled in me a greater love for my country since I have learned its history. It helps me appreciate the privileges my country offers.

Since I must be prepared to lead at any time at a club meeting, I am trained to be alert.

My J.A.C. gives me a chance to give happiness to others. It also gives me happiness by providing interesting entertainment at school and helping me use my leisure time wisely.

It helps me be a healthy, happy, useful citizen by developing in me such traits of character as honesty, goodwill; obedience, courtesy, thrift, cooperation, self-control, kindness, and promptness. Thus it can be seen that my J.A.C. does much for me.

Elma A. Neal Club, Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas.
First Prize, J.A.C. Essay Contest.

Essay Contest, "What My J.A.C. Does For Me"

First prize—Elma A. Neal J.A.C. Club, 6B Grade, Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas (by Maria Elena Treviño)

Second prize—Citizenship J.A.C. Club, 4B Grade, Frank Johnson School #7, San Antonio, Texas (by Lydia Rodriguez, President)

Third prize (tie)—Good Citizens' J.A.C. Club, Grade 6, Yellowstone School, Rock Springs, Wyoming (by Carolyn Stewart)

Third prize (tie)—Eisenhower J.A.C. Club, Grade 8, California Avenue School, East Hempstead, New York (by Christine Chicco)

Essay Contest, "Why I Am Glad I Am an American"

First prize (tie)—MacArthur J.A.C. Club, Grade 8, Cedar Street School, East Hempstead, New York (by Robert Shene)

First prize (tie)—Junior American Citizens Club, Grade 8A, Hanneman School, Detroit, Michigan (by Roy Latham)

Second prize—MacArthur J.A.C. Club, Grade 7, Cedar Street School, East Hempstead, New York (by Marianne Joy)

Third prize—George Washington J.A.C. Club, 3B Grade, Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas (by Richard Tangum)

J.A.C. Songs

First prize—Eisenhower J.A.C. Club, Grade 5, California Avenue School, East Hempstead, New York (by the Boys): "Our J.A.C. Song" (tune: "America") and (by the Girls): "Our J.A.C.C." (tune: "America the Beautiful")

Second prize—Robert E. Lee J.A.C. Club, Grade 7, Darling Consolidated School, Darling, Mississippi—(tune: "O Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean")

Third prize—Junior American Citizens Club, 4B Grade, Frank Johnson School, San Antonio, Texas: "Everyone Loves His Own Country" (tune: "O What a Beautiful Morning")
**J.A.C. Posters**

First prize—Susie Candle J.A.C. Club, Grade 10, Wadesboro High School, Wadesboro, North Carolina (by Nancye A. McQuage, President)

Second prize (tie)—Happy Helpers J.A.C. Club, Dist. 141, Gage County, Nebraska (by Dennis Lee Boesiger)

Second prize (tie)—Elma A. Neal J.A.C. Club, 6B Grade, Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas (by Victor Carrillo and Leonel Medina)

Third prize—Bowie Citizenship J.A.C. Club, 4A Grade, Bowie School, San Antonio, Texas (Manual Moran, Margaret Ovalle and Joe Zertuche)

**Additional Prizes**

First prize—Robert E. Lee J.A.C. Club, Darling Consolidated School, Darling, Mississippi: Scrapbook of club press releases, a program, a song and essays about twelve patriotic American women, illustrated with pencil sketched portraits by a sixteen-year-old member of the 8th Grade (Jack Turberville)


Third prize—Abraham Lincoln J.A.C. Club, Grade 3, Little Silver School, Little Silver, New Jersey: Poem (“Our J.A.C. Club”—by Joyce Inselberg)

There were several honorable mentions and fourth prizes, but space does not permit listing them all.

MABEL HOFFMAN,
National Chairman.

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**Americanism Committee**

**“Of Thee I Sing”**

The vibrant challenge of Magna Carta—“To no man will we sell, to no man will we deny or delay right or justice”—stands today as the fundamental landmark in the development of Constitutional liberties. We have come a long, long way since the day in 1215 when King John of England was forced by his rebellious barons to sign this charter at Runnymede. Fair play was the essence of this treaty with its declaration of human rights and justice.

We have likewise advanced a long, long way since the day in 1774, when Thomas Jefferson observed that “The God who gave us life, gave us liberty at the same time.” And the trail has been long since the great charter of American Independence was signed by the Congress of the thirteen united states of America on July 4, 1776. May every American school child become familiar with the ringing phrases “All men are created equal—they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

The culmination of these strides in freedom and liberty came with the winning of the Revolutionary war, the ratification of our Federal Constitution and its subsequent Bill of Rights. Thus a firm foundation and working plan was established upon which to build a great nation. The world leadership and high standards of the United States did not just happen. The price has been costly and high and the toll has been taken in life and treasure.

Observation tells us that if one has anything of value in this world, one invariably has to fight to keep it. Whether the value is spiritual, material or physical, the fight to keep it goes on. And so we find freedom a continuing struggle—a struggle that must be won anew with each succeeding generation, and each succeeding generation since 1775 has given its treasure or the life blood of its youth to keep this freedom.

Having come such a long, long way in the evolution and development of a free, democratic form of government, would we endanger our future by supporting or promoting any legislative measures that would oppose or undermine this government? Socialistic bills now contemplated and pending in Congress would change the United States into a complete socialistic state with the management of our affairs...
vested in a central government. In spite of the greatness of our American past, we are aware that our hard-won liberty and freedom could be lost in a single generation.

We believe in the integrity of the Founders of our nation, who in their founding sought to rid themselves of all Old World hates, systems, intrigues and traditions. Their idea, when forming our Republic, was to limit the powers of the federal government and to give the main authority to the state and local governments. We feel quite sure that these Founding Fathers of ours would not look with favor upon the enormous centralization of power that has grown up in Washington and would place small faith in a “bureaucrat” housed in a huge Pentagon Building and insulated with a flourishing paternalism.

Social planning in a democratic government will end all freedom, political as well as economic and a governmental control of our national economy will restrict all initiative and free enterprise. Our federal government has no money to appropriate for any plan that it does not take first from the taxpayers of the 48 states of our Union. In fact federal aid of any kind is simply part of the people’s money handed back to them. Taxes mount daily. Statistics inform us that 33 1/3 per cent of our present taxes go to the government. The voice of one Karl Marx reminds us “Tax the people and make them dependent upon the government.” And make no mistake, federal aid means a federal central control of our affairs.

That our nation is established on the rock of God’s favor, we firmly believe, and we wish to believe that in spite of two horrible and devastating World Wars, our way of life will prevail. But let us not forget that eternal vigilance still remains the price of freedom and it is also the price of freedom from excessive government.

BEATRICE K. CURTISS,
National Chairman.

National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund
as of 1 August 1949

ALABAMA
KANSAS
LOUISIANA
MARYLAND
MASSACHUSETTS
MONTANA
NORTH CAROLINA
PENNSYLVANIA
RHODE ISLAND
WEST VIRGINIA
WISCONSIN

*—Choctaw
*—William Wilson
*—Alexander Sterling
—Colonel Tench Tilghman
*—Mercy Warren
*—Chief Ignace
*—Elizabeth Montford Ashe
*—Gettysburg
—Pettaquamscutt
—Wheeling
—Solomon Juneau

*—indicates Star Honor Roll—a payment of $6.00 per member

STARS added to previously listed Chapters

MARYLAND *— General Smallwood

84 Star Chapter Honor Roll
29 Chapter Honor Roll

113 Chapters on Honor Roll to date
KINFOLK, by Pearl Buck.

Not since The Good Earth was published back in 1931, has Pearl Buck written a more powerful or understanding account of China as in her novel Kinfolk.

The author well knows her China and has the rare art of making her many readers not only see but feel the wide difference between the eastern and the western way of life; the difference between a culture dating back to the days of Confucius and his followers and a culture still considered as in its early childhood. So with her expert knowledge of the Orient, Pearl Buck has told with humor and tragedy; with compassion and idealism both sides of a question which is troubling the world today. She has carried her story on to the present time when China is on the verge of utter collapse.

Kinfolk is a remarkable and impressive tale. The time, now. The location, the ancestral home of the Liang family in a northern village in China which is deeply rooted in family traditions and customs. From this small village the son of a landowner migrated to another country to study and later he became the wellknown Dr. Liang Wen Hua of New York. He developed into a self satisfied Confucian scholar, author and lecturer, whose ego was enlarged by a set of American women who surrounded him and hung on his every word as he told them how China could be developed.

From these group talks he drew a large income. However, he had not returned to his native land in many years for he could not see exchanging the luxury and comforts of life in a large New York apartment for the dirt and squalor of China.

Dr. Liang has four children who have been brought up in New York and are more American than Chinese. James, the eldest, has graduated as a surgeon and has a bright future ahead of him. For some reason, China keeps calling to him and the urge to return to the land of his parents and to help it in its hour of strife and confusion is ever before him.

In spite of great opposition on the part of his family, he leaves home to accept a position in a hospital and later to live in his ancestral village. His sister Mary soon follows him across the seas and the two of them devote their lives to the fight against disease and dirt, fear and superstition and enforced ignorance.

Eventually the other two children arrive in China but the pretty, giddy little Louise cannot adapt herself to the new life and so she marries an American and returns to her beloved New York. Poor, restless, unhappy Peter, who is easily influenced, falls into the hands of the Communists and ultimately is put to death by the secret police.

Kinfolk is a fine novel with all of its characters clearly portrayed, but if the reader had to select the most outstanding, he would pick Mrs. Liang, the peasant wife of the doctor and the mother of his children, who is a symbol of the very best in China. She is devoted to the welfare of her wayward husband who often plays with the idea of a concubine even in America. She is always kind and understanding of the problems of her children, making the best of a life which she hates and is never as stupid as she is often made to appear. One will love fat and very lazy Uncle Tao, patriarch of the ancestral Liang village.

Kinfolk is a grand story and fine and real people live within its pages. Pearl Buck has again given us a book which will long be remembered. No wonder it is a Book-of-the-Month selection.

Published by the John Day Company, New York City.

THE BIG SECRET, by Merle Colby.

The many readers who delighted in Mr. Deeds Goes to Town, will gladly welcome the new book The Big Secret by Merle Colby. It is written in much the same humorous style with Washington as a background. While the events and characters are all fictitious, people living in Washington cannot help but find a parallel in many of the daily incidents related.
The Big Secret is the June selection of the Literary Guild. It deals with an atomic scientist's fight for scientific freedom so that all discoveries along that line can be pooled.

A stubborn red-headed young scientist from a small college in Maine arrived in Washington by bus in order to hear a paper read by a very noted physicist, Christopher Trebet. Dan Upstead had been looking forward to this discussion for some time and had saved his few extra dollars and his vacation period so as to be among those present at the meeting.

Picture his chagrin and keen disappointment when the Executive Secretary introduced Dr. Trebet, who with much feeling and great embarrassment announced that his paper had been cleared by the Science Committee under the Atomic Energy Act but that just one hour before the meeting he was notified that Washington's approval for publication had been withdrawn and he had been ordered to burn all proof sheets.

The meeting was thrown into an uproar and Dan Upstead refused to take the ruling without a fight. Being entirely innocent of the manipulations of the big time politicians he became so incensed that he decided to stay on and fight single handed for the rights of the atomic scientists.

Unexpectedly he ran into a plot to cripple all atomic progress and daringly pitted himself against the most powerful politicians in the Capital City. He requests just a few minutes with the President of the United States in order to present his cause and that starts him off on the well known merry-go-round.

By his sincerity he wins the admiration and respect of Nancy Bascomb, a bureau statistician who dearly loves Washington and a cab driver, young McCullum, sole owner of a cab outfit known as "We-Are-Veterans Cab Company." He also wins to his side an alcoholic newspaperman.

Dan blunders his way into a White House conference where the members consider him too dumb to do any harm. They are sadly fooled for he hails from Maine, where the natives never give up when they think they are in the right, and the group finds that there is a real fight behind the seeming stupidity.

The beautiful daughter of one of the outstanding cabinet officers is given the task of introducing him to the Washington society circle and one chapter is devoted to a tea and birthday party where a cake in the shape of an atomic bomb was served. A knock-down fight was the result.

Later he listened with horror in his soul to an account of a lecture given at a Red Cross rally where an Army general described what would happen if an atomic bomb fell on Washington. A map had been drawn which divided the city into circles and in detail he told just what would take place in each circle.

The story of a young professor of science who, after a mighty effort, won his battle is most interesting for it paints a picture of Washington at work and at play and shows all the types one finds there. One meets the newspapermen and the do-gooders who feel that they alone can save the world. Then there are the office holders with their reactions to the work or lack of work given them and the many socialites who willingly play their roles as pawns of hidden powers.

To make his book more realistic, the author takes his readers to Hammel's, famous for their steaks and to Mrs. Casey's Chop House, where White House reporters mingle with presidential staff members over lunch and one has a chance to spend an evening at a little art center back of St. Matthew's Church.

The Big Secret is replete with romance, bravery and plenty of action and one has a keen desire to read on and on just to see what will happen next. But at the same time it imparts a feeling that in spite of red tape and constant intrigue the will and determination of the American people will in the end make itself felt.

Mr. Colby is at present engaged in public relations work in Washington where he is well known. He has written previous novels and pamphlets, as well as a guidebook on Alaska.

Published by The Viking Press, New York City.

A DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT, by Judith Kelly.

In her new book Judith Kelly has undertaken to handle a much mooted problem, for she has launched an attack on the pre-
A Diplomatic Incident is a tense story of the constant intrigue which goes on daily in Washington. The scenes constantly shift from the Russian Embassy to the State Department and even into the private homes and little known restaurants. As the story unfolds the reader grows to understand the workings of the Russian mind and he senses the constant fear felt by the Russian representatives sent to this country and their daily dread of being spied upon and even reported by the members of their own staff.

The book is a game of chess. It concerns old John Wilson, a brilliant career diplomat who was a great idealist but who has become so disillusioned and embittered by the constant betrayals that he can see no peace in the picture save through a gigantic war.

He is pitted against Grigorei Krosov over the grave and explosive problem of Iranian oil. Both men are trained, experienced and relentless. In his decisions Wilson has before him the painful memories of the death of his two sons on the battle front and the crippling of his third son Gannet, in whom he sees developing his own early ideals and hopes. Hence John Wilson has been too deeply hurt and is too old to retract from the stand he has taken and Krosov is too thoroughly indoctrinated with the teachings of Russia to rebel against the plans of his country.

The meat of the story is found in the meetings between Gannet and a small number of revolutionary Russian Christians who are banded together to use the Iran controversy as a means for starting a genuine peace movement. Young Gannet's love of music—for he is an outstanding performer—gives him a welcome into the Russian circle of mystics who are attached to the embassy and who have dared to set Christ against Stalin and to secretly work toward their ends.

Young Gannet, who is running for a political office, is an ardent backer of the United Nations and is easily converted to this plan for peace advocated by the small band which is working with the Soviet underground until the time comes when they can openly rebel. The son hopefully presents this plan to his father but John Wilson has become so soured by the failure of the League of Nations and by the death of his soldier sons that he looks for and suspects nothing but trickery.

A Diplomatic Incident presents a plan which is comforting but not so very convincing for the world of today is divided into two distinct classes of thought and so far the vast majority seem to feel that it is better to face another tragic war than to take time to think and to try to reason.

This book is not just a fairy tale or a mass of wishful thinking, for it does place before its readers a very serious thought. Can we, with our strong belief in Christianity and our desire for peace, reach across to the souls of the Russian people who exist behind the Iron Curtain and get them to join with us and outlaw war?

Judith Kelly was born in Toronto and was graduated from Vassar College. She now lives in Boston, is married and has brought up three children. She wrote Marriage is a Private Affair, which was awarded the Harper prize in 1941. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Books Received for Review

The Maryland Germans. By Dieter Cunz. Published by Princeton Press, Princeton, N. J.

This Broad Land. Poems by Ella Brown Spooner. Published by The Exposition Press, New York City.

Medicine Throughout Antiquity. By Benjamin Lee Gordon, M.D. Published by F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia.
QUESTION. Should the chairmen of chapter standing committees be permitted to continue indefinitely in the same chairmanships? Answer. NO. All chairmanships should become vacant at the close of each administration. Chairmen of standing committees should not be given a vote as such on the executive board. The By-laws of all chapters should state these points regarding the chairmen.

I realize just what has brought about this question, as so many of the chapters' By-laws do not limit the term of service for chairmen, feeling if an efficient one is secured she should continue on and on. Often this makes a chairman feel she has a fixed appointment and in a few years she will, in all probability, resent any other member being given the chairmanship of "her committee." The most satisfactory rule is the one which treats all chairmen alike, allowing them to serve for that administration only. Giving a committee a new chairman each time officers are elected brings a new person into activity and gives her the opportunity of learning the work of our fine standing committees.

I note that many chapters include in the Article, Election of Officers, the election of delegates and alternates to Continental Congress and to the State Conference. This is entirely wrong, as the election of delegates and alternates should be a separate article and not governed by the requirements for the nomination and election of officers. Besides, officers are elected for a specific term, and it is better to have new delegates and alternates elected each year for attendance at these important meetings. There is where members learn of the work of the Society and receive an incentive to do better work themselves by seeing the National Society and their State Conferences in action.

In the same Article, Election of Officers, nine sets of By-Laws include those who compose the executive board, as the last section of the article, out of every ten sets received. The executive board must also be a separate article and not tacked on to this one mentioned.

Question. Should the first senior advisor for a junior group continue with this group indefinitely. Answer. NO. The office of senior advisor should become vacant at the close of each administration. This gives the junior committee an opportunity to bring a new person into the work. Besides the same old answer may also be applied to this, that if a person knows her term is limited she will render much better service to the juniors. A junior group recently wrote that it had made the mistake of making one of their senior advisors an honorary advisor, and that she felt she must attend every meeting of the junior committee and its executive board. She seemed not to learn the art of keeping quiet but still thought she must give advice upon every subject that arose, but worst of all by the honorary attending every meeting the newly appointed senior advisor was intimidated. To me it seems this term "honorary" is at times a terrible drawback to the organization especially if they are members of the executive board, with a vote.

Question. Please explain why an order of business should not be in the By-laws? Answer. Because an order of business is a standing rule, subject to change without previous notice. So if it is included in the By-laws it then becomes as any other article governed by the article on amending—which always requires previous notice—to be amended.

In a few months many of the states will hold their State Conferences, so here is a little reminder which I hope will be observed. If your state has not adjusted its By-laws to the amendment adopted by the 1948 Continental Congress, Article V, Section 3, I do hope you will offer an amendment to the By-laws which will keep down the many controversies we had last winter. Some State Regents and State Treasurers continued to collect the 35 cents for the
quota funds which are now paid to the Treasurer General in the dues of members of $1.50.

Kindly make a study of the National Society Constitution and By-laws and note again this fact: According to Article XV, Section 3, the change became automatic and there is no necessity for amending your By-laws. But where the error has occurred is that so many states would not accept this amendment and continued to collect the 35 cents per capita for quota funds from their chapter members when the members had already paid it in their dues to the Treasurer General. Now if a state wishes to keep its state dues from chapters up to the original amount before this amendment was adopted by the National Society, it should amend its By-laws accordingly and re-allocate this amount, by the method of amending as included in the state By-laws. Otherwise no state should collect the 35 cents. As I wish to look forward to a pleasant correspondence with the chapters and states, I very much hope each state will adjust this question according to National Society requirements.

A Challenge

BY WILLIAM LYNN INDERSTRODT

LAST WINTER Indianaians threw out their chests and patted themselves on the backs because a Hoosier had been elected President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. “A great woman from a great state,” was the passing thought of Hoosier-land. But the casual interest for Hoosiers was Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, a native, and not Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

On April twenty-second of this year the majority of American newspapers carried headlines, “The D.A.R. lays cornerstone of new building in Washington.” It was the whole of the United States that this time gave an occasional glance at these headlines, and then disinterestedly said, “Well, I guess their building will just add to the confusion of Washington.” Again the secondary interest rather than primary one had attracted the attention of American citizens.

The common work-a-day American knows too little about the D.A.R. and its contributions to the American way of life. That Society has in the last few years been hidden from the people by the great clusters of post-war organizations which have been and are still springing up all over this country of ours—organizations that find their strength in social functions, abundant publicity and a large solicited membership. Although the D.A.R. is sometimes placed in this grouping of temporary post-war organizations (only through ignorance) it continues to work with purpose towards its goal.

My first memorable contact with the organization was a few years ago when I saw a picture of four members and attached to it was a note which suggested their resemblance in the picture to George Washington. I knew that all organizations had humorous yet defacing characteristics which had been associated with them, and at the same time I thought this to be one of the best; “All members of the D.A.R. resemble George Washington.” However, on deeper consideration I realized that although it was quite humorous it certainly wasn’t defacing because the individual or group who had made the classification hadn’t chosen a tyrant, not even a common ordinary citizen; but had associated the D.A.R. with the “Father of His Country” George Washington.

The contribution of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been great, and will continue to be so. The humorous characterization is a challenge to the National Society, and the Daughters are a challenge to every individual to live and to preach the American way of life.
Chapters

Tallulah (Tallulah, La.). As a living memorial to the men and women who have served in our American wars, the Tallulah Chapter dedicated a bronze marker placed at the foot of a live oak tree. The ceremony took place on Flag Day on the Madison Parish Court Square where the tree stands on the right side of the front entrance.

Mrs. John Newton Pharr of New Iberia, State Regent, and Mrs. James Conway Liner of Monroe, first State Vice-Regent, were honor guests for the occasion.

An honor guard of Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Legionnaires stood at attention as three Boy Scouts—one carrying the American flag—marched to the tree and stood on guard during the ceremony. Mrs. George S. Yerger, Sr., Chapter Vice-Regent, led the assembly in the Salute to the Flag.

Mrs. Pharr, introduced by the chapter regent, said in part: “I commend the Daughters of the Tallulah Chapter as they here on this Flag Day seek to carry out one of the cardinal purposes of our great organization. We mark historic spots and erect monuments not alone to commemorate feats of bravery and significant events, but to foster true patriotism and love of country, and keep alive our glorious American heritage.

“In the veins of many of you standing here today flows the blood of men who fought in all of our American Wars—our war for Independence; for freedom of the seas; to preserve the Union and States’ Rights; to make the world safe and to rid it of totalitarianism. The ink was scarcely dry on the terms of the surrender papers, when we began to realize that we had won the war but not the peace. Our American institutions, principles and ideals are today challenged by a doctrine of collectivism, and we Daughters of the American Revolution are resolved to rekindle the blazing faith which fired the hearts and minds of the founders of our nation. We shall work with passionate determination to arouse the public to the critical need of this hour. Let us here rededicate ourselves to the great American concept of the right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.”

Mrs. Pharr, assisted by Mrs. Bailey, formally dedicated the bronze marker and live oak tree, reading the impressive D.A.R. dedication ceremony which closed with the benediction. Mrs. Flora Bowers, Press Relations Chairman.

Great Crossings (Somerfield, Pa.) celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a luncheon meeting Thursday afternoon at Green Gables, near Jennerstown. The chapter was organized January 19, 1909.

Mrs. G. Wylie Overly of Mount Pleasant, regent, presented five charter members—Mrs. Robert E. Ross of Addison, Mrs. H. D. Schaff of Rockwood, Mrs. Frank Black of Meyersdale, Mrs. A. S. Glessner of Berlin and Mrs. John Augustine of Uniontown.

Past regents honored were Mrs. Harry Campbell of Confluence and Mrs. Ross. Visiting leaders of the D. A. R. who extended greetings were: Mrs. John M. Young, regent of Philip Freeman Chapter of Connellsville; Miss Mary E. Jeffries, regent of Colonel Andrew Lynn Chapter of Uniontown; Mrs. Davis W. Henderson, regent of Great Meadows Chapter of Uniontown; Mrs. Richard E. Schrock of Somerset, regent of Forbes Road Chapter; and Miss Pearl Walker of St. Petersburg, Fla., organizing regent of Boca Ciega Chapter of St. Petersburg.

The program opened with invocation offered by Mrs. H. D. Schaff. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag followed.

Guest speaker was Rev. Robert S. Nagle, pastor of the Lutheran Church at Berlin. He warned the group of the attacks of communism and said that if successful, communism will defeat all for which the forefathers fought and died in Revolutionary days.
TOLL HOUSE AT ADDISON, PA., WHERE GREAT CROSSINGS CHAPTER HELD OPEN HOUSE

Mrs. Harry Campbell gave the history of the chapter. Mrs. Robert E. Nagle was vocalist and was accompanied by Rev. Nagle. Mrs. A. G. Boughner, the chapter poetess, read a poem which was written by her for the anniversary meeting. Mrs. A. S. Glessner was program chairman.

A motion picture, "Pennsylvania Beautiful," further featured the program.

Open house was held by the chapter from 2 to 5 o'clock Friday afternoon at the Toll House at Addison. The beautifully appointed tea table was decorated with garden flowers with a wreath around the punch bowl at the head and refreshments graced the other end. Guests were present from eight chapters.

Mrs. Robert Leiberger of Philip Freeman Chapter, Connellsville, Pa., who is the state chairman of the D. A. R. Flag Committee was an honored guest. Mrs. D. H. Pore, treasurer of Great Crossings Chapter, assisted by several Junior members, presided at the tea table.

M. Reba Pore Overly,
Regent.

Rhoda Fairchild (Carthage, Mo.) observed Flag Day on June 11th with the regular luncheon meeting at the Drake Hotel with about seventy-five members and guests present. In addition to attractively arranged bouquets of mixed spring flowers, small flags were in evidence on all the tables.

Mrs. Fred Frerer, regent, presided at the meeting and, after reading the ritual and the singing of America, she introduced the special guests: Mrs. William J. Boyd, State Regent, and Miss Inez Martin Wolfe, State Vice-Regent. A brief talk was made by the State Regent.

Mrs. E. D. James, Past State Corresponding Secretary, Joplin, and Mrs. Charles C. Carter, Director of the Southwest District of the Missouri Society, member of Rhoda Fairchild Chapter, were also present.

Two other chapters in this District, from Neosho and Joplin, joined in the observance. Mrs. H. E. Rice, regent of the Neosho Chapter, introduced sixteen of her members, and Mrs. Charles Martin, Vice-Regent, Joplin, presented fourteen members of her chapter.

Special music was furnished by Miss Virginia Carter, local talented violinist, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. John Carter. The guest speaker was Mr. John H. Flanigan, member of a prominent local law firm, who gave a very fine historical and patriotic address.

After the program, the chapter and guests enjoyed a social hour.

JESSIE R. HARKER,
Publicity Chairman.

MRS. CHARLES C. CARTER,
Librarian.
Gainesville (Gainesville, Fla.). Organized March 20, 1920 by Mrs. Roberta Purce Haile, we are an active chapter of seventy with other names pending. We contribute to all National requirements and shall do our share for the National building project. Time has changed our plans for a chapter house here and our fund will be put in the perpetual home, where, with great pride, our successors will enjoy it in future years.

We are very fortunate in having access to the finest of speakers at our meetings from the State University. We observe all patriotic days by radio and with programs. Contribution of medals is an outstanding project for history proficiency in our schools here and in surrounding towns.

Always of great interest and pleasure is our annual Washington party. In the palatial home of Mrs. J. C. Wise two hundred guests were welcomed by the past regents. All were in Colonial costumes, including chapter officers. In the traditional silk and satin, and with powdered wigs were Mrs. Frank I. Lee and Mrs. Loomis Blitch who headed the receiving line and represented George and Martha Washington.

To the strains of soft music parlor hostesses conducted the guests through the beautiful flower bedecked rooms to the dining room where cherry pies, coffee, nuts and mints were served.

A group of members gathered around a historic spinning wheel and gifted Mrs. Blanton sang the old love song “There’s an Old Spinning Wheel in the Corner.”

The year closed with the annual luncheon at the White House Hotel. The installation of the new officers was by the chaplain, Mrs. Lee. A talk on the evil of Communism was given by Mrs. Haile and a Flag program was conducted by Mrs. George Evans.

Mrs. Charles Palmer, regent, in her address to her officers and members stressed unity, cooperation, progress and membership growth for success.

Mrs. Frank I. Lee, Chaplain.

Yorktown (York, Pa.). The Junior membership Committee of the Yorktown Chapter engaged in a most successful bit of fund-raising when, representing their chapter in a table-setting contest, they captured the first prize of $60.00 in the formal dinner table group. The contest, sponsored by a York jewelry store, was held May 2 in the ballroom of the Yorktowne Hotel (and the management of that hostelry mistakenly do spell it with an “e”). Invitations to compete were extended to 22 of the city’s women’s organizations.

Mrs. Vincent McCabe and Mrs. Robert D. Sallade of the Junior Membership Committee were in charge of the table arrangement. The Juniors are always on the lookout for ways and means of raising money for worthy D. A. R. projects, and the chapter, under the regency of Mrs. Gilbert F. Metz, has entrusted to them the disbursement of the prize award.

Hundreds of people viewed the colorful and attractive exhibit which included formal dinner tables, breakfast, luncheon and buffets. Georgiana Smyser, Secretary, Junior Membership Committee.
Susan Carrington Clarke (Meriden, Conn.) Officers are pictured with the Revolutionary-period flag, which was on display for the week including Flag Day, at the Meriden High School.

The flag was given to the chapter in its early days, by Mrs. Charles F. Linsley, a charter member. It had been the property of her father, George Gay, who, born in 1816, was the grandson of Thadeus Gay who fought in the American Revolution in 1780. It is thought the flag may have belonged to this Revolutionary patriot.

Since the form of the flag adopted June 14, 1777, was changed by act of Congress effective, May 1, 1795, to 15 stars and 15 stripes, this flag is known to have been made between those dates.

Since the standardization of length to breadth, size of field, and placement of stars was not provided for in the first Congressional Flag Act, considerable variation was found in these early flags. This one shows one of the 13 stars in the center of an oval of stars on an oblong field, as compared to the present-day square field. Of particular interest is the fact that it is entirely handstitched, of homespun all wool bunting. The display of the flag at the high school stimulated considerable patriotic interest and was made the basis of teaching in the history classes.

The Curtis Memorial Library had the flag on display over July Fourth.

Louise L. Mazzocchi, Regent.

Ketewamoke (Huntington, N. Y.). An unusual golden anniversary was held June 6th by Ketewamoke Chapter at the chapter house on Nassau Road. It took the form of a golden tea to honor Mrs. Martha Collas, a beloved and faithful member for fifty years.

Mrs. Collas joined first the Fort Green Chapter of Brooklyn as a life member, and later transferred to Ketewamoke.

While attending the Society's recent Congress in Washington, she was presented at the New York State luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel by the state regent, Mrs. James Grant Park.

Mrs. Collas is a native of Huntington township and a descendant of the Rev. Joshua Hart, a minister of note and a vigorous patriot of Revolutionary War days.

Mrs. Harold M. Smith, chapter regent, graciously opened the meeting with greetings to all and with a special tribute to the guest of honor. Mrs. James Cockcroft, chairman of arrangements, then presented a delightful program including vocal selections by Miss Marie Olsen with Miss Gladys Fanton at the piano. Other members read original poems suitable to the occasion and Mrs. Collas herself gave a few highlights in the life of Rev. Joshua Hart.

An interesting feature of the afternoon was when a special committee took over and in fifteen minutes received from the members over two hundred dollars in gifts and pledges. This is part of the local chapter's share in the National Society's $900,000 building project now under way in Washington, D. C., and will be forwarded to headquarters in honor of Mrs. Collas.

Following the program tea was served with Mrs. Henry D. Bixby pouring. The
table was lovely in silver and gold decorations. Mrs. Collas, wearing a corsage of yellow rose buds with foliage of crisp dollar bills, cut her birthday cake. These corsages were a feature of the building fund drive at the Congress in Washington. The afternoon was pronounced a huge success by all.

EMILY E. BADETTY, 
Chairman of Publicity.

Ashley (Cedar Rapids, Iowa) celebrated its 50th anniversary on the evening of March 25, 1949. A banquet and program was held in the Roosevelt Room of the Hotel Roosevelt with one hundred fifty members, their husbands and guests.

Ashley Chapter was first organized on June 10, 1899, under the name of “Cedar Rapids Chapter” with thirteen charter members, but none of them is now living. On April 12, 1902, the name was changed to Ashley Chapter, which today has a membership of 150—the second largest in the state of Iowa. This is indeed a fine tribute to the fine women whose vision gave to it the birth.

The table decorations were most artistic—all in gold and white. The tapers and nut cups were in gold with the numeral fifty prominently displayed. The place cards were most clever, depicting the customs of fifty years ago.

Mrs. Mable Tiffany, chaplain, gave the invocation and Mrs. L. P. Johnson, Flag chairman, led in the pledge of allegiance. A highlight of the evening was the cutting of the huge birthday cake by Mrs. Imogen B. Emery, oldest regent in length of service, and Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, present regent. This large three tiered cake was covered with fifty gold candles and was topped with the D.A.R. insignia made entirely out of blue and white icing. Directly below the cake was placed a large spread-winged eagle carved from ice and around which were placed the corsages which were presented to the honored guests.

Following the banquet, Mrs. Watson extended a most cordial welcome and presented the honored guests.

A very special honored guest was Mrs. Imogen B. Emery. She is a member of Ashley Chapter having served as its regent and she is also Honorary State Regent of Iowa. A tribute was paid her for her outstanding work and many letters containing best wishes for her were read from non-resident members and friends. She was then presented with an orchid corsage and a golden gift from the chapter.

Songs of fifty years ago were sung and one of the most interesting features of the evening was the reading of the paper containing the highlights of the chapter’s half century of existence. This was written by one of the members, Mrs. H. L. Aust of Dallas, Texas and was most capably read by Mrs. Emery.

An album containing the pictures and a short biographical sketch of all the twenty-seven past regents was presented to the chapter by the regent. It was on display throughout the evening as were all the old chapter scrap books and antiques belonging to the members. In a prominent place was displayed the original charter granted to this chapter.

The main speaker of the evening was the very popular Dr. Marion H. Williams who spoke on “What Makes America Great.” He gave five reasons why America is great: her great history, supremacy of the individual, her opportunity, her philosophy of life and the way she treats her enemies. This provided just the right seriousness of thought to end this delightful evening. It was felt by all that Ashley Chapter will indeed go on and accomplish the same worthwhile things in our next half-century as our fine predecessors have done in the past.

MRS. MARION H. WILLIAMS, 
Chairman, Press Relations.
Cherokee (Brookhaven, Ga.) organized from fifty-two members-at-large and confirmed by the National Board of Management on February 3rd, reported a membership of eighty-five on June 1st, after only four months' experience.

During this time it has received both state and national honors. It was awarded the Perdue Loving Cup at the Georgia State Conference on March 3rd for securing the greatest number of new subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. A month later, it was placed on the Star Honor Roll at the 58th Continental Congress for contributing above its quota toward the new administration building. This donation was made in honor of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Athens, Georgia, Honorary President General.

The first D. A. R. Chapter to organize in the greater Atlanta area since 1905, it gets its name from the Cherokee Indians, this tribe being prominently identified with early Georgia history. Its name is appropriate also in that Georgia’s state flower is the Cherokee Rose.

The first monthly meeting was held on February 8 at the home of Mrs. James Rankin. The officers are: Mrs. Ransom Burts, regent; Mrs. John S. Candler, vice regent; Mrs. Hinton Blackshear, recording secretary; Mrs. James E. Crouse, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William A. Bugg, treasurer; Mrs. Claude E. Fitts, registrar; Mrs. Murray C. Taylor, historian; Mrs. Walter Sheffield, librarian; Mrs. H. A. Kane, auditor; Mrs. Markley Lee Jones, chaplain, Mrs. Gordon Elliott, parliamentarian; Mrs. James Therrell, curator.

A Junior Committee has just been organized, Miss Betty Ann Boyet being chairman. Mrs. F. W. Conrade is senior president of the new C. A. R.

ANNE PAGE BUGG,
Chairman Press Relations.

Faneuil Hall (Wakefield, Mass.) carried out on Sunday, May 30, an unusual pre-Memorial observance, during which flags were placed on the graves of 49 Revolutionary soldiers, who are buried in the “Old Cemetery” that adjoins the grounds on Church Street, of the First Congregational Church.

The observance had been planned by the recently elected regent, Mrs. Ralph Nelson of Melrose and it received wide newspaper notice. Members of the chapter from the neighboring communities of Reading, North Reading, Stoneham and Melrose, as well as from Wakefield, were present. Several years ago, the chapter undertook, as a special project, the location and identification of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in this old cemetery, and 49 were so located. The ancient landmarks, once a churchyard—the town, was settled in 1644—is situated on rising ground, above the south shore of Lake Quannapowitt. The scene was quite lovely on this Sunday afternoon—the great stone church with its square Norman tower, the lake stretching away to the north, and the waiting company within the cemetery gates.

Previous to the formal exercises, Boy Scouts had placed flags on the graves, which are located in different parts of the cemetery. Mrs. Nelson, chapter regent, presided, and gave the facts about the part
the chapter had played in locating the graves. Mrs. Scott Bullard, chapter historian, and daughter of the retiring regent, Mrs. Peter Y. Myhre, read the names of the 49 men (of course, these were not all) who went from Wakefield, then called Reading, into the service of the Colonies. A ruffle of drums followed the reading.

Mrs. Clarence Wilson of Melrose, chaplain and former regent, offered prayer, which was followed by a volley from a firing squad from Co. E., 182nd Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard. Taps were blown on the trumpet by William Whitney.

In the photograph are to be seen at the right, left to right, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Nelson, and the two guests of honor, Burton Whitcomb and William R. Lindsay, Selectmen. At the left is the firing squad.

Twenty-five different names appear on this roster of 49 patriot-soldiers, and it is worthy of note that every one of these names is still borne by one or more families in Wakefield. This simple and dignified event was noticed in both local and Boston newspapers, and was widely commented upon as a true patriotic activity, worthy of the traditions of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

**EVA GOWING RIPLEY.**

**Dr. Benjamin Rush** (Narbeth, Pa.). “Know Your DAR!” was the theme carried out through our different committees in an interesting series of programs, which attracted an unusually good attendance throughout the past year.

One meeting was devoted to Ellis Island, with our National Chairman, Mrs. George A. Kuhner, as the speaker. Another meeting stressed “National Defense.” This was most interesting as we had a young lawyer, Robert L. Kunzig, Esq., of Philadelphia, tell us his first hand experiences at the Buchenwald Trials in Germany. He was assistant prosecutor there. At another meeting we had our “Press and Radio” represented, with a talk by the editor of one of our leading local papers.

Our annual meeting took the form of a picnic at the very beautiful home of one of our members, Mrs. George R. Powell, in Morrisville, to which each member brought a picnic lunch and our hostess served a very delicious dessert and coffee. At the meeting which followed we had as our guests of honor the Vice State Regent, Mrs. Thomas H. Lee, who talked on the Student Loan Fund; the State Chairman of Genealogy, Mrs. John Edgar Hires, who gave a very interesting talk on that subject; the State Chairman of Credentials, Mrs. B. Ross Burritt, and State Vice Chairman of Credentials, Mrs. Harold C. Fenno. Pictures were taken of the members on the beautiful grounds surrounding the ranch type house and then a movie, “Pennsylvania,” provided through the courtesy of the Esso Company, was shown in the recreation room. Everyone seemed to have a fine time.

Our Flag Presentation, shown in the illustration, took place at the Narbeth Community House on May 2. Mrs. B. Ross Burritt, Flag Chairman, made the presentation and members of her committee, Mrs. William Schenck and Mrs. Carl Wells, accompanied by the Regent, Mrs. Harry M. Ellsworth, took part in the ceremony. This was a new Brownie Troop, composed of thirty-five girls and their leader, Mrs. Frank Gray. They were very proud of their flag and carried it for the first time in the Memorial Day parade.

**FLORA ELLSWORTH,**

*Regent.*
Santa Ana (Santa Ana, Calif.), Mojave (Fullerton, Calif.), Mother Colony (Anaheim, Calif.), Patience Wright (Laguna Beach, Calif.). Climaxing a successful year of D.A.R. activities, the four Orange County Chapters were hostesses at a delightful luncheon honoring the State Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Danforth of Palo Alto, and the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller of Santa Monica.

Sharing guest honors with the two were Miss Mabelle Howard of Riverside, Assistant Chaplain; Mrs. Reginald L. Parry of San Jose, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. Roy R. Munger of Pasadena, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. William H. Gunther of Beverly Hills, Librarian.

Hostesses chapters were Mojave Chapter, Fullerton, Mrs. Irene Jarvis, regent; Mother Colony Chapter, Anaheim, Mrs. Charles A. Pearson, regent; Patience Wright Chapter, Laguna Beach, Mrs. John Holland Kinkaid, regent, and Santa Ana Chapter, Santa Ana, Mrs. Elmer Burton DeuPree, regent.

The visiting officers, regents and past regents were seated at the honor table where places were marked with lovely cards depicting California scenes handpainted by Mrs. DeuPree. Table decorations arranged by Mrs. Robert B. Johnson, vice regent of Santa Ana chapter, were in Scotch Broom with tall tapers of blue, carrying out the colors of the D.A.R. year book. Mrs. Danforth was presented with a corsage with stems bound in 20 one-dollar bills. She announced she would use the money for the Neighborhood Center project.

Following luncheon Mrs. Johnson introduced a group of music students from the Orange High School who presented several favorite selections. Highlight of the afternoon was Mrs. Danforth’s interesting résumé of the Continental Congress held in Washington in April. Of particular interest was her description of the currency corsages worn by the delegates, which were donated to the building fund at the various sessions. Mrs. DeuPree presided at the luncheon, introducing Mrs. Danforth and the members of her executive board.

The pleasure of the occasion was marred by the painful accident sustained by Mrs. Layne, who fell just before the luncheon and fractured her right hip. She was taken to a Santa Ana hospital where she has been in a cast for the past six weeks. Mrs. Layne is making a good recovery and is looking forward to returning to her Los Angeles home early in August.

Mary G. DeuPree,
Regent, Santa Ana Chapter.

American Leadership Is Based On—

FIRMNESS but not harshness
UNDERSTANDING, not weakness
JUSTICE, not license
HUMANENESS, not intolerance
GENEROSITY, not selfishness
PRIDE, not egotism
Résumé of Fifty-three Years of Service by Mississippi Delta Chapter of Rosedale, Miss.

Since this chapter, organized February, 1916, by Mrs. Florence Warfield Sillers, has never appeared in the DAR Magazine, and furthermore because we have kept our organizing regent continuously in office for thirty-two years, it seems our duty and privilege to give an outline of the chapter's activities during these years.

The name, Mississippi Delta Chapter, was unanimously chosen in honor of our dearly loved Mississippi Delta, of which Bolivar County is the center; and to help to bring this section to the notice of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Immediately after its confirmation the chapter sent a full delegation to the State Conference of 1916 at Greenville, Miss. It has since been well represented at every State Conference and many Continental Congresses.

At the close of its first year it had more than twenty members and there has been a steady, normal growth every year since, the present number being eighty-six. There have been several State Officers from our chapter since 1920—two Vice Regents, one 2nd Vice Regent, one Secretary, two Treasurers, a Registrar, serving five years, an Historian five years, a Librarian and the present Chaplain; 3 State Chairmen and one National Chairman of the Southern Division of Motion Pictures and our regent, who has served for fourteen years on the State Board.

One most important fact is the quality of the women who belong to this chapter,—leading and representative women from all parts of this large county,—loyal Americans who believe in the sanctity of the Constitution just as it was bequeathed to us by our patriotic ancestors whose God-given wisdom created this free country of ours.

Our first serious undertaking was in 1918,—the compilation of a complete record of every War Activity of Bolivar County in World War I. We secured from the returning soldiers and their families 600 service records of soldiers (white) and from records the names of fifteen hundred colored soldiers. This record was handsomely bound and illustrated in colors by hand. It was placed in the Department of Archives and History and to our surprise, it won the state prize offered for the best county War record.

In 1923 the Mississippi Chapters of the D.A.R. were asked to undertake the task of securing the early records and history of their counties. Our chapter with its then thirty-six members, accepted for Bolivar County, and two years of hard work followed. Court House records were copied; pioneer citizens were interviewed for experiences and exciting tales of this great wilderness when the county was created in 1836.

In 1926 the county story was finished, and we workers had first hand knowledge of its people and of the land. We presented our typed and bound history to the Board of Supervisors of the County and sent one copy to the D.A.R. Library and one to the Department of Archives and History. Our book here was in great demand for its information, not available anywhere else. This County History also won the state prize.

In 1929 the Mississippi Delta and the Belvidere chapters joined hands in entertaining the State Conference in Greenville, Miss. At this time, the hostess chapter bore all the expense of the Conferences, and the members and their friends were our guests. Mr. William A. Percy, well known poet and later the author of “Lanterns on the Levee” was the guest speaker of this occasion.

Bolivar County celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1936 with a Centennial, the pageant for which was written by the daughter of the regent, that was so beautifully and thrillingly presented as to long be remembered by the thousands who witnessed it. The chapter membership was represented in the pageant.

In 1944 the chapter compiled the military records of eighty-six Bolivar boys—the next of kin of our members, and these were bound and sent to both state and National Historians, as well as placed in our own files.

A complete survey of every cemetery in the county was made by one young com-
mittee Chairman in 1947. This record consists of the name and inscription on every grave stone in this county, copied and typed and indexed,—a remarkable piece of hard work. This book was bound and given to both State and National Societies, and to her chapter.

Two patriotic friends of the chapter donated to it in 1946, a large fully 500 year old Cypress Tree, to preserve and keep for a land mark and timber Exhibit No. 1 of the kind of timber the county grew when the Delta was a dense forest. We call it the Big Tree, as it towers above all the surrounding trees, and its dimensions are height 153 feet—circumference (seven feet above the ground) is 28 feet—diameter, 9 feet.

Because we are to preserve this tree the National Chairman of Conservation presented to the chapter at the 1948 Continental Congress, the valued prize of an elm,—great great grandchild of the original historic George Washington Elm of Cambridge, Mass.

On the day of the chapter's meeting, the 16th day of December, 1948, our Conservation Chairman had the little elm tree transplanted to its permanent home at the intersection of two State Highways—Nos. 1 and 8—just below the town of Rosedale. An impressive ceremony and an interesting program were given. Participating were the Boy and the Girl Scouts, the American Legion, many citizens, our members and two ministers. The master of ceremonies was the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Mississippi,—the regent's son. The old colored man who had watered and tended the little tree through the hot summer, made his first talk over the loud speaker, telling of his love for it and commending to others the care of the tree for "Little George is all of our tree now."

The chapter completed the History of Bolivar County in 1947, bringing it up to 1940, and it is now being published and will soon be in circulation. It is being financed by the county Board of Supervisors for a limited edition of 1000 volumes.

Some years before the last war, the chapter financed the last two college years of a Bolivar County girl at a cost of over $400.00, and several other worthy girls were given smaller loans later. Money and boxes of clothing have been sent to the Approved Schools.

As this chapter was instrumental in acquiring Rosalie, our State Shrine at Natchez in 1938, and has been 100 per cent in its financial support, together with time and work, it is deeply interested in and proud of the wonderful success of this state project. One member of the chapter has been its Maintenance Chairman for ten years. Contributions of hand made articles are made annually to the Junior Shop there. Rosalie is entered every year in the Natchez Pilgrimage.

We meet in the homes of the members all over the county which keeps up the social interest. All national and state projects have always been supported as far as possible. We have given prizes, flags, and have presented the Good Citizenship contest to four High Schools in the county every year. Many distinguished guests and guest speakers have been entertained by the chapter, including all of the State Regents. Our regent was honored by the State Board in having her name placed in the Bell Tower at Valley Forge with that of Mississippi's Vice President General, Mrs. W. S. Welch.

This chapter is the largest patriotic organization in the county, and commands the respect and confidence of its citizens.

Long, long ago our one and only regent was sentenced by the chapter "without appeal" to a life-long service as its regent,—and the work went on successfully.

HELEN FOX SPINKS,
Chairman of Press Relations,
FLORA LOGAN VARDAMAN,
Chapter Historian.

The first thought in the morning and the last thought at night are marked on your face and in the set of your shoulders.—Guideposts.
Genealogical Department

Katie-Prince Ward Esker
Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

INDIANA AGENCY ROLLS

(Continued from August Magazine.)

Listed below are names of Revolutionary soldiers who, at some time, drew their pensions in Indiana. For further explanation see July Magazine.

FALCONBURY, Jacob, Pvt. #19,375, Aug. 28, 1833.
FIELD, Ansel, Pvt. #26,779, May 27, 1834.
FINNEY, John, Pvt. #6,256, Feb. 27, 1833.
FISCUS, Adam, Pvt. #5,095, Feb. 4, 1833.
FISHER, Isaac, Pvt. #26,100, Mar. 6, 1834. From Ohio Sept. 3, 1840.
FISLER, John, Pvt. #25,249, Dec. 14, 1833.
FITZGERALD, William, Pvt. #6,375, Feb. 28, 1833; d. Feb. 18, 1848.
FLATHERS, Edward, Pvt. #19,371, Aug. 28, 1833.
FLORENCE, William, Pvt. #22,012, Sept. 26, 1833.
FLOYD, Abraham, Pvt. #26,729, May 9, 1834.
FORDYCE, Henry, Pvt. #25,624, Feb. 14, 1834.
FORDYCE, James, Pvt. #19,372, Aug. 28, 1833.
FOREMAN; Jacob, Pvt. #25,143, Nov. 29, 1833.
FORCISON, John, Pvt. #29,662, Jan. 26, 1835.
FORRAY, Jacob, Pvt. #4,414, Jan. 16, 1833. From Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 18, 1837.
FORT, Benjamin, Pvt. #31,423, June 4, 1838.
FORTNER, Emanuel F., Pvt. #26,730, May 9, 1834.
FOSTER, Alexander, Pvt. #25,027, Nov. 12, 1833.
FOWLER, Joshua, Pvt. & Sgt. #5,094, Feb. 4, 1833.
FRITTS, John, Pvt. #26,900, July 10, 1834. From Jonesborough, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1837; to Virginia June 3, 1843.
GALBREATH, William, Pvt. & Sgt. #13,856, May 29, 1833.
GALLAMORE, John, Pvt. #25,412, Jan. 6, 1834.
GARRETTSON, Jacob, Pvt. #26,565, Mar. 20, 1833; d. Apr. 16, 1836.
GARRISON, James, Pvt. #5,096, Feb. 4, 1833.
GARRISON, Joel, Pvt. #25,028, Nov. 12, 1833.
GASNELL, Benjamin, Pvt. #19,343, Aug. 27, 1833.
GEOGE, John, Sgt. #13,768, June 17, 1833. From Kentucky July 27, 1838; d. Nov. 28, 1847.
GEOGE, Thomas, Pvt. #7,390, Apr. 9, 1833. From Kentucky Oct. 10, 1839.
GORMLEY, Joseph, Pvt. #5,097, Feb. 4, 1833. To Ohio Jan. 7, 1839.
GILMORE, Alexander, Pvt. #2,051, Nov. 17, 1832.
GIPSON, William, Pvt. & Sgt. #19,342, Aug. 27, 1833; d. Apr. 9, 1835.
GLIDEWELL, William, Pvt. #25,144, Nov. 29, 1833.

GOBLE, Stephen, Pvt. #13,919, July 15, 1833.

GOODON, Robert, Pvt. #13,599, May 13, 1833.

GOODWICH, Nathan, Pvt. #26,951, July 23, 1833.

GOOLD, John, Pvt. #5,117, Feb. 4, 1833.

GORSACE, John, Pvt. #7,678, May 13, 1833. From E. Tennessee June 28, 1831.


GRAY, David, Pvt. #29,567, Dec. 9, 1833.

GRAY, John, Pvt. #25,597, Feb. 7, 1833.

GRAZEBROOK, Julius, Pvt. #13,886, July 15, 1833.

GREENWOOD, Philip, Pvt. #26,636, Apr. 11, 1833.

GRIER, John, Pvt. #7,041, Feb. 26, 1833. From Jonesboro, Tennessee Dec. 8, 1835; re-trfd. to Jonesboro, Tennessee June 8, 1840.

GRIFFIN, Ralph, Pvt. #13,896, July 11, 1833.

GRIMES, James, Pvt. #7,278, Mar. 25, 1833; d. Nov. 11, 1833.

GRINER, Peter, Pvt. #13,520, May 29, 1833.

GUBRICK, Nathan. (See Goodwich.)

GUFFY, James, Pvt. & Lieut. #26,413, July 27, 1833.

GULLION, Robert, Pvt. #13,918, July 15, 1833.

HALL, Robert, Pvt. #13,600, May 29, 1833.

HAMSLEY, John, Pvt. & Capt. #26,806, May 29, 1834.

HAMPTON, Benjamin, Pvt. #13,857, June 29, 1833.

HAMMAN, Abraham, Pvt. #25,039, Nov. 12, 1833.

HAMMER, George, Pvt. #22,347, Oct. 29, 1833; d. July 21, 1834.

HAMNER, John, Pvt. #29,962, June 12, 1835.

HANCOCK, Abner, Pvt. #26,612, Apr. 7, 1834.

HANLEY, Hardy, Pvt. #13,898, July 11, 1833.

HANNAMAN, William, Pvt. #25,290, Dec. 21, 1833.


HARBISON, James, Pvt. #7,028, Feb. 22, 1833.


HARDING, Ede, Pvt. #25,291, Dec. 21, 1833.

HARDING, Henry, Sgt., Pvt. #4,865, Jan. 30, 1833.

HARDING, Thomas, Pvt. #19,144, Aug. 8, 1833. From Kentucky Aug. 19, 1835.

HARDY, John, Pvt. #6,221, Feb. 26, 1833.

HARPER, Ebenezer, Pvt. #26,621, Apr. 9, 1834; d. Aug. 14, 1835.

HARRISON, William, Pvt. #13,858, June 29, 1833.

HARROLD, Jeremiah, Pvt. #6,286, Feb. 27, 1833; d. May 6, 1834.

HARRY, Charles, Pvt. #3,207, Dec. 12, 1832.

HARSIN, Garret, Sailor & Pvt. #1,921, July 15, 1833.

HASLET, Samuel, Pvt. #26,553, Mar. 14, 1833.

HAYNES, Richard, Pvt. #25,145, Nov. 29, 1833.

HEATH, Daniel, Pvt. & Sgt. #19,048, July 31, 1833.

HEDGER, Thomas, Pvt. #25,054, Nov. 15, 1833. From Kentucky Nov. 27, 1840.
HENDERSON, John, Pvt. #7,385, Apr. 6, 1833.
HENDERSON, William, Pvt. #22,102, Oct. 3, 1833.
HENDRICKSON, Moses, Pvt. #29,517, Feb. 25, 1934.
HICKMAN, Jacob, Pvt. #29,578, Dec. 17, 1834.
HIGGINS, Daniel, Pvt. #19,344, Aug. 27, 1833.
HICKMAN, Jacob, Pvt. #7,385, Apr. 6, 1833.
HENDERSON, William, Pvt. #22,102, Oct. 3, 1833.
HENDRICKSON, Moses, Pvt. #29,517, Feb. 25, 1934.
HICKMAN, Jacob, Pvt. #29,578, Dec. 17, 1834.
HIGGINS, Daniel, Pvt. #19,344, Aug. 27, 1833.
HIGGANS, Daniel, Pvt. #25,029, Nov. 12, 1833.
HIGHT, Thomas, Pvt. #31,149, June 30, 1837.
HIGLEY, Abraham, Pvt. #26,554, Mar. 14, 1834; d. Sept. 6, 1836.
HILLS, John, Pvt. #13,897, July 11, 1833.
HILMAN, Thomas, Pvt. #22,093, Oct. 2, 1833; d. May 5, 1835.
HINKLE, Nathan, Pvt. & Capt. #32,258, Dec. 27, 1844.
HINES, Jacob, Pvt. #13,547, May 17, 1833.
HITE, Jacob, Pvt. #13,897, July 15, 1833.
HOLE, Daniel, Pvt. #22,094, —.
HOLMAN, George, Pvt. #6,818, Mar. 2, 1833; d. May 24, 1859.
HOLMAN, Isaac, Pvt. #26,806, June 6, 1834; d. Apr. 5, 1845.
HOOK, George, Sgt. #29,735, Feb. 11, 1825.
HORRALL, William, Pvt. #7,313, Apr. 6, 1833.
HORTON, Thomas, Sgt. Major. #23,162, Sept. 6, 1853.
HOUGH, William, Pvt. #26,727, May 6, 1834. To Ohio Mar. 30, 1836.
HOWLETT, William, Pvt. #2,286, Nov. 23, 1832; d. Aug. 27, 1834.
HUME, John, Pvt. #26,652, Apr. 14, 1834.
HUMPHREY, Ebenezer, Pvt. #7,555, Apr. 26, 1833.
HUNT, Josiah, Pvt. #13,803, June 23, 1833.
HUNTER, John, Pvt. #30,214, Oct. 10, 1835.
HUNTER, Patrick, Ensign. #7,228, Mar. 16, 1833.
HURST, William, Pvt. #6,098, Feb. 4, 1833. To Illinois Nov. 17, 1835.
INGRAM, Andrew, Inf. & Cav. #25,530, Jan. 28, 1834.
IRVINE, William, Pvt. & Sgt. #13,601, May 29, 1833.
ISRAEL, John, Pvt. #19,346, Aug. 27, 1833.
JACKSON, Samuel, Pvt. #26,563, Mar. 17, 1834. To Illinois Oct. 27, 1841.
JACKSON, Solomon, Pvt. #13,602, May 29, 1833.
JACOBS, Samuel, Pvt. #5,199, Feb. 4, 1833.
JAMES, Jos. Rogers, Pvt. #32,014, Mar. 10, 1837.
JAMES, Romas, Pvt. #13,804, June 23, 1833.
JEE, Andrew, Pvt. #25,525, Jan. 21, 1834; d. Mar. 13, 1848.
JEFFRIES, John, Pvt. #7,422, Apr. 9, 1833.
JEFFROES, Gowin, Pvt. of Art. #25,326, Dec. 24, 1833.
JENKINS, Ezekiel, Pvt. #3,607, Dec. 28, 1832.
JESTER, Nimrod, Pvt. #22,237, Oct. 18, 1833.
JOHNSON, Abraham, Capt. #13,922, July 15, 1833.
JOHNSON, David, Pvt. #7,693, May 13, 1833. To Wheeling, Ohio Sept. 13, 1845.
JENKINS, Ezekiel, Pvt. #3,607, Dec. 28, 1832.
JESTER, Nimrod, Pvt. #22,237, Oct. 18, 1833.
JOHNSON, Abraham, Capt. #13,922, July 15, 1833.
JOHNSON, David, Pvt. #7,693, May 13, 1833. To Wheeling, Ohio Sept. 13, 1845.
Note: Probably to Ohio, and was paid by agent at Wheeling, Va. (now West Va.) — Ed.
JOHNSON, David, Pvt. #25,413, Jan. 6, 1834.
JOHNSON, Henson, Pvt. #2,035, Nov. 15, 1832; d. Jan. 9, 1858.
JOHNSON, James, Pvt. #2,769, Dec. 5, 1832. From E. Tennessee July 15, 1835.

JOHNSON, John, Pvt. #30,312, Jan. 7, 1836.

JOHNSON, Zachariah, Dragoon, #30,938, Jan. 6, 1837.

JOHNSON, Joseph, Pvt. #26,833, Sept. 11, 1834.

JONES, David, Pvt. #13,880, July 9, 1833; d. May 6, 1835.

JONES, Epaphras, Pvt. #7,556, Apr. 26, 1833.

JONES, Matthew, Pvt. #26,714, May 2, 1834; d. Jan. 18, 1837.

JONES, Nicholas, Pvt. #2,976, Dec. 10, 1832. From Kentucky June 20, 1835.

JONES, William, Pvt. #19,313, Aug. 26, 1833.

JUDD, Job, Pvt. #26,943, July 21, 1834.

JUSTICE, James, Pvt. #6,320, Feb. 28, 1833.

KEISLING, John, Pvt. #13,899, July 11, 1833.

KELLER, Devault, Pvt. #26,797, May 29, 1834.


KELLY, William, Pvt. #19,049, July 31, 1833; d. Jan. 21, 1834.

KELSEY, Alexander, Pvt. #19,315, Aug. 26, 1833.

KEMP, Reuben, Pvt. #7,430, Apr. 10, 1833.

KENDRICK, Heth, Pvt. #2,320, Nov. 23, 1832.

KIRK, John, Pvt. #13,663, May 30, 1833. From Kentucky June 29, 1837.

KESSELER, Frederick, Pvt. #3,600, Dec. 28, 1832; d. Mar. 1835.

KEVER, James, Pvt. #25,218, Dec. 11, 1833; d. Oct. 15, 1835.


KILANDER, Philip, Pvt. #19,591, Sept. 25, 1833. From Kentucky May 16, 1835.

KILGORE, Thomas, Pvt. #2,218, Nov. 21, 1832.

LINDSAY, William, Pvt. #19,317, Aug. 26, 1832.

LIPPAID, William, Pvt. #13,860, June 29, 1832; d. May 5, 1834.

LITTLEJOHN, John, Pvt. #27,553, Aug. 21, 1834.

LLOYD, Samuel, dec'd, Pvt. #26,905, July 12, 1834.


LOGAN, William, Senr., Pvt. of Cav. & Inf. #25,219, Dec. 11, 1832; d. Sept. 12, 1838.

LOSEY, Moses, Pvt. #2,037, Nov. 15, 1832.

LOTT, John, Sgt. #13,516, May 13, 1832.

LUNSFORD, Mason, Pvt. #25,031, Nov. 12, 1832.

(Continued in September Magazine)

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WILLS OF ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

(Continued from August Magazine.)

Contributed by members of Minisink Chapter, Goshen, N. Y.

These abstracts are made from original wills filed in the courthouse at Goshen, N. Y., many of which are unrecorded. Where the will is recorded, this is indicated by book and page number.

DAVENPORT, Oliver, Town of Cheescoks

Dated: 9 July 1800
Probated: 11 February 1801
Recorded: Liber B, p. 229

Sons: Thomas; Robert; Stephen; Jesse

Daughters: Elizabeth; Frances; Hannah; Susannah

Granddau: Charity Davenport, “only dau. of my deceased son Samuel”

Executors: Son, Thomas Davenport; Clark Smith, George Coleman, Witnesses: David Thorn; William Thorn; Rhoda Conklin (her mark).

DOGGETY, Edmond, Kingston, N. Y.
Dated: 9 March 1807
Legatees: Bartley Ryle and Robert Ferry—“19 1/2 acres; & 1 barrel of whisky at Floridy; 18 shillings to be paid William Oanes; & bridles & 1 mare & 2 horses which belongs & 2 blankets due Micha Jones . . .”

Witnesses: Cornelius B. Masten; Jane Schutt

EVERETT, John, Town of Goshen
Dated: 9 August 1790
Wife: Jane Everett, sole heir and executrix

Witnesses: John Denton, Joseph Gillespie, Peter Randell

FREEMAN, James, Gentleman. Tappan
Dated: 9 June 1780
Heirs: Friend, Wm. Graham of Tappan — “Tinman & Cabinet Maker & his Wife, Margaret Bayley, now Graham—my loving and dutiful Godchild for whom I have an affectionate love, having brought her up as my own child, and with whom I live.”

Executors: William & Margaret Graham
Witnesses: Henry Van Veck (or Heck), John Graham, Margaret McShrine.

GOLDSMITH, Jemimah, widow, of Mont-gomery, Orange County (relict of Stephen Goldsmith, deceased).

Dated: 22 June 1803
Probated: 27 January 1804
Recorded: Liber C, p. 112

Sons: Thomas Goldsmith—proceeds of sales of his father's estate; John Hardenbrook; David Hardenbrook

Daughters: Esther, wife of John Yakely
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Granddaughters: Mary Yakely, dau. of Esther Yakely
Executors: Reuben Neely, John Yackly
Witnesses: Nathaniel Brown, James Blake

Note: Testator was Jemima Miller, b. 1754, dau. of John & Esther (Bull) Miller. She md. (1) John Hardenbrook; (2) 7 Jan. 1789, Stephen Goldsmith.—E. H.

GRAHAM, Andrew, late of Town of Montgomery
Dated: 26 August 1813
Probated: 27 November 1815
Recorded: Liber E, p. 35
Wife: (Not named) —$2,500 in lieu of dower; also negro girl, Peg; furniture she brought to my house when I married her
Children: John William Hardenbrook Graham (under age) —$3,000, placed in hand of his mother for education, while she remains my widow; if she remarries, money to be placed in hands of the boy’s uncle, John A. Hardenbrook. If this son dies under age, property to his mother if she has not remarried—then to other surviving children—William, Richard, Charles, Robert children of son, Andrew, Mary, Catherine, Jean and Sarah
Executors: James Clark & Adam Dickerson, of Montgomery; David Crawford
Witnesses: Peter Hunter, Hannah Hunter, James Hunter

NOTE: A caveat against will was filed 18 November 1815, by Henry Snider and wife, Elizabeth; signed by David Mason, atty.

GRAHAM, William of Orangetown
Dated: 17 June 1795
Probated: 11 May 1796
Recorded: Liber A, p. 63. Also recorded in Rockland County.
Wife: Margaret Graham
Son: James—“when 25 years of age”
Daughters: Margaret, Elizabeth, Agnes and Jane (under age)
Executors: Wife Margaret; Friends and Neighbors, James Edwards and Peter Tauman (Tallman)
Witnesses: Will: George Titlam (or Titlar), Margaret McAlpine, & David Pye. Codicil: David Pye, William Graham

Codicil: Dated 4 September 1795—if children die unmarried, their parts divided among survivors.

GREEG, Hugh of Cornwall, Orange County
Dated: 15 April 1789
Probated: 30 May 1789
Recorded: Liber A, p. 63
Wife: (Not named)
Children: Son, James—for whom Certificate was granted in name of Stephen Mapes; “other minor children” (not named)
Executors: Brother, Robert Gregg; brother-in-law, John Reeder; friend, Thomas Moffatt
Witnesses: Peter Snider, Thomas Moffatt, Jemima Youngs (her mark)

HAIT, Keziah, formerly of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., now of the Town of Walkhill, Orange County
Dated: 21 May 1823
Probated: 20 September 1823
Recorded: Liber G, p. 129
Sons: Phineas and Daniel Hait
Daughters: Prudence Clarke; Keziah; Rebecca, wife of Lymon Gregory
Executors: Prudence Clarke and Lyman Gregory
Witnesses: Isaiah Howell, Walter Gregory, Daniel Gregory

NOTE: Caveat presented by P. Hait. Testimony by various friends as to whether she was capable of making a will. One witness stated she was 78 yrs. of age and incapable of signing will; another that she died 3 August 1823, retaining memory to end. Original will not filed with caveat. Above abstract made from recorded will. —E. H.

HOWELL, David of Town of Minisink
Affidavit sworn to by Benjamin Smith of Minisink, Orange County, 1 Oct. 1804, before James Everett—Viz: “Benjamin
Smith being duly sworn says he is well acquainted with the real estate whereof David Howell deceased, died seized and deems the yearly value at $15.00."

HOWELL, Gilbert, Town of Warwick
Dated: 26 July 1828
Probated: 17 September 1829
Recorded: Liber I, p. 63
Heirs: Daughter, Mary Craven, and her husband (name not given); grandson, John Howell, son of his son James Howell
Executors: Henry Wisner, John VanDuzer
Witnesses: James Vail, John VanDuzer, Nath'l Jennings

HUNTER, John of Precinct of Hanover, Ulster County
Dated: 20 June 1776
Probated: 28 December 1810
Recorded: Liber D, p. 363
Brothers: James Hunter, Robert Hunter, Matthew Rea Hunter
Executors: Brothers James & Matthew Rea Hunter
Witnesses: James Milliken, Robert Kidd, Alexander Kidd

NOTE: By the time will was probated one executor, James Hunter, was deceased. Letters of Admin. with will annexed were issued to James Hunter, Jr.

JACKSON, Thomas of Florida
Dated: 10 November 1787
Probated: 18 March 1788
Recorded: Liber A, p. 17
Wife: Elizabeth Jackson
Sons: James & Enoch Jackson
Daughters: Margaret Jennings; Mary Vance; Hannah Jackson
Executors: Sons, James & Enoch; sons-in-law, Isaac Jennings & John Vance.
Witnesses: John Poppino; David Lawrence of Goshen; Wm. Thompson of Goshen

NOTE: Will written in testator's own very fine handwriting.—E. H.

JONES, Henry, late of Town of Newburgh
Caveat against will filed 9 October 1818, dated same day, by Daniel Reynolds of Plattskill, Ulster County, and Isaac Haldane, of Town of Newburgh, Orange County. They protested against will; objected to it as irregular in all its parts, in the execution, and in disposition; they being in right of their respective wives, heirs at law of said deceased.

(To be continued in October Magazine.)

MARRIAGE BONDS OF BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA
Contributed by Ann Waller Reddy

Almost all of the records of this county were destroyed. We are, therefore, particularly pleased to print these few remaining bonds.—Ed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Security</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbott, Benjamin</td>
<td>Sarah Flowers</td>
<td>June 12, 1786</td>
<td>John Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adcock, John</td>
<td>Sally Wheeler</td>
<td>February 13, 1787</td>
<td>Thomas Parley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akers, John</td>
<td>Anne Jeffries</td>
<td>March 21, 1785</td>
<td>Abner Lee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, James</td>
<td>Janie Guerrant</td>
<td>April 16, 1787</td>
<td>Peter Guerrant  (father)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundurant, Darby</td>
<td>Lucy Hall</td>
<td>June 12, 1786</td>
<td>Thomas Hall, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burton, Jacob</td>
<td>Anne Hambleton</td>
<td>January 26, 1785</td>
<td>(Father not named)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carden, John</td>
<td>Carthajane Davis</td>
<td>November 25, 1791</td>
<td>Benjamin Davis  (father)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian, Stephen</td>
<td>Mary Amonet</td>
<td>—— ——, 1786</td>
<td>Wm. Amonet  (father)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, William</td>
<td>Frances Taylor</td>
<td>—— ——, 1791</td>
<td>Thos. McCormack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Marriage Bonds of Mason County, Kentucky**

(Continued from August Magazine.)

Contributed by Mrs. William W. Weis, Limestone Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky.

**Key:** B—Bondsman; C—Consent; F—Father; M—Mother; W—Witness.

**Groom - Bride**

**Date - Security**

**Duncan, Fleming**

Martha Scruggs

February 17, 1787

Pleasant Saunders

**Forbes, Alexander**

Lucy Scruggs

January 28, 1787

Bartlett Davis

**Groom - Bride**

**Date - Security**

**Duncan, Fleming**

Martha Scruggs

December 11, 1785

John Agee

**Forbes, Alexander**

Lucy Scruggs

October 30, 1785

Isaac Salle

**Griffin, Techariah**

Elizabeth Beverly

September 18, 1786

Wm. Fuqua

**Groom - Bride**

**Date - Security**

**Howerton, Philip**

Susanna Smith

July 28, 1792

Henry Smith

(father)

**Huddleston, Simon**

Lucy Page

—— — —, 1786

James Page

(father)

**Hudgens, Holloway**

Nancy Berryman

February 8, 1787

Matthew Branch

**Jamison, John**

Sarah Palmer

November 17, 1786

Wm. Johnson Berryman

December 29, 1786

Jesse Kidd

June 12, 1786

William Phelps

September 7, 1791

Daniel Taylor

(father)

**Martin, Joseph**

Magdalene Lutteral

June 8, 1787

**Moss, Thomas**

Betsey Toney

February 21, 1787

William Toney

(father)

**Parley, Thomas**

Winnie Adcock

November 17, 1785

James Bristow

**Price, James**

Elizabeth Strong

February 15, 1794

John Strong

**Taylor, James**

Nancy Wooten

December 16, 1784

Thomas Harris

June — — — —

**Terry, — —**

Lucy Lax

June 15, 1787

Stephen Garrot

(father)

**Tomson, Joseph**

Susannah Garrot

January 28, 1786

Edward Herndon

**Walker, John**

Mary Kidd

June 20, 1786

John Welch

**Wheeler, James**

Elizabeth Welch

**Groom - Bride**

**Date - Security**

Wright, Stephen

Peggy Brooks

November 1, 1784

Peter Ford

**MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY**
DAUGHTERY, Samuel
Sara G. Eshom
(Isham)
6 Aug. 1851
Robt. W. Lane—B
m. 7 Aug.

DAVID, Barton T.
Mary Ann Rosser
25 Sept. 1837
John Rosser—B

DAVID, Barton T.
Catherine Ellen
Boniwell
8 Dec. 1856
Moses F. Adamson—W
Christian Schultz—W

DAVIDSON, John C.
Mary Ann Edwards (age 40)
5 Dec. 1853
m. 6 Dec. at Simon Baker’s, Wm. Baker, John Roe, etc.—W

DAVIS, Basil E.
Mary Ann Filson
21 Aug. 1847
Wm. O. Phillips—B

DAVIS, Benjamin
Eliza Donovan
13 Nov. 1837
Henry L. Davis—B

DAVIS, David
Susan Finch
4 Mar. 1844
Shelton Finch—B
John Finch—F

DAVIS, David
Frances T. Chinn
6 Nov. 1860
J. R. Lashbrooke—W
Benj. F. Preston—W

DAVIS, Drury B.
Frances Jane Farrow
22 June 1835
Landon D. Farrow—B

DAVIS, George W.
Elizabeth J. Whittington
11 Mar. 1843
Charles White—B
m. 15 Mar.

DAVIS, James
Rachel Ann Dickson
15 Jan. 1849
David Dickson—B
Wm. M. Davis—W

DAVIS, James
Margaret Davis—M
23 Nov. 1854
Robt. Baldwin—W
James Scott—W

DAVIS, John
Mary P. McKinney
1 May 1852
William McKinney—B
m. 2 May

DAVIS, Joseph
Ruth Ann Miley
23 Feb. 1857
Lewis Hawkins—W
m. 25 Feb. at George Miley’s
Jas. B. White—W

DAVIS, Joseph A.
Caroline L. Maddox
m. at Jas. Conrad’s

DAVIS, Joseph J.
Mrs. Rebecca P. Coons—Nat Poyntz (father of Rebecca)

DAVIS, Michael H.
Mary Walker
m. 2 July

DAVIS, Richard C.
Frances T. Wilson
m. by Jos. W. Warder

DAVIS, Richard H.
Sarah C. Rader

DAVIS, Samuel
Dolly Krusor

DAVIS, William
Hetty D. Corwine
m. 27 Mar.

Dawson, Larman
Eliza Jane Sticklery
m. by H. C. Boyers

DAY, Hiram
Julia T. Tennis

DAY, Joel A.
Susan Glasberry
m. 9 June

DAY, William
Eliza J. Nicholson

DEALEY, Thomas
Susan Pollit

DEAL, Jacob
Elizabeth Seaman

DEAN, William
Rebecca Burns

DeAteley, Alfred H.
Nancy I. Higdon
(Emily Higdon says Nancy was 21 on 12 Oct. 1847
m. by Lewis Campbell, Bapt. minister

DEATLEY, Austin B.
Elizabeth Pollitt

DEATH, Austin B.
2 Feb. 1834
Wm. Lashbrook—B

DAUGHERTY, Samuel
Sara G. Eshom
(Isham)
6 Aug. 1851
Robt. W. Lane—B
m. 7 Aug.

DAVID, Barton T.
Mary Ann Rosser
25 Sept. 1837
John Rosser—B

DAVID, Barton T.
Catherine Ellen
Boniwell
8 Dec. 1856
Moses F. Adamson—W
Christian Schultz—W

DAVIDSON, John C.
Mary Ann Edwards (age 40)
5 Dec. 1853
m. 6 Dec. at Simon Baker’s, Wm. Baker, John Roe, etc.—W

DAVIS, Basil E.
Mary Ann Filson
21 Aug. 1847
Wm. O. Phillips—B

DAVIS, Benjamin
Eliza Donovan
13 Nov. 1837
Henry L. Davis—B

DAVIS, David
Susan Finch
4 Mar. 1844
Shelton Finch—B
John Finch—F

DAVIS, David
Frances T. Chinn
6 Nov. 1860
J. R. Lashbrooke—W
Benj. F. Preston—W

DAVIS, Drury B.
Frances Jane Farrow
22 June 1835
Landon D. Farrow—B

DAVIS, George W.
Elizabeth J. Whittington
11 Mar. 1843
Charles White—B
m. 15 Mar.

DAVIS, James
Rachel AnnDickson
15 Jan. 1849
David Dickson—B
Wm. M. Davis—W

DAVIS, James
Margaret Davis—M
23 Nov. 1854
Robt. Baldwin—W
James Scott—W

DAVIS, John
Mary P. McKinney
1 May 1852
William McKinney—B
m. 2 May

DAVIS, Joseph
Ruth Ann Miley
23 Feb. 1857
Lewis Hawkins—W
m. 25 Feb. at George Miley’s
Jas. B. White—W

DAVIS, Joseph A.
Caroline L. Maddox
m. at Jas. Conrad’s

DAVIS, Joseph J.
Mrs. Rebecca P. Coons—Nat Poyntz (father of Rebecca)

DAVIS, Michael H.
Mary Walker
m. 2 July

DAVIS, Richard C.
Frances T. Wilson
m. by Jos. W. Warder

DAVIS, Richard H.
Sarah C. Rader

DAVIS, Samuel
Dolly Krusor

DAVIS, William
Hetty D. Corwine
m. 27 Mar.

Dawson, Larman
Eliza Jane Sticklery
m. by H. C. Boyers

DAY, Hiram
Julia T. Tennis

DAY, Joel A.
Susan Glasberry
m. 9 June

DAY, William
Eliza J. Nicholson

DEALEY, Thomas
Susan Pollit

DEAL, Jacob
Elizabeth Seaman

DEAN, William
Rebecca Burns

DeAteley, Alfred H.
Nancy I. Higdon
(Emily Higdon says Nancy was 21 on 12 Oct. 1847
m. by Lewis Campbell, Bapt. minister

DEATLEY, Austin B.
Elizabeth Pollitt

DEATH, Austin B.
2 Feb. 1834
Wm. Lashbrook—B
DEBELL, Elias
Sarah E. Baker
23 Mar. 1840
Simon R. Baker—B
21 June 1845
Stephen Tolle—B
17 Sept. 1853
Wm. Clark—W
Honora King—W
DEERING, James
Catherine L. Morrison
24 Nov. 1848
Thomas J. Smith—B
DEERING, William
Margaret J. Singer
4 Sept. 1847
John Pelham—B
DEGMAN, Julius C.
Clarissa Townsend
19 Sept. 1844
Conrad Rosedahl—B
DEGMAN, Ulyses
Minerva J. Wells
4 Mar. 1845
David Wells—B
Wm. R. Wells—C
22 Feb. 1853
Arthur Berry, David Likes & wife—W
DEHONEY, Marcus A.
Fanny A. Kirk
23 Feb. 1852
G. R. Freeman—B
DELANEY, John
Bridget Grealy
22 Feb. 1850
Thomas Delaney—B
DENNISTON, Daniel
Eliza Kennard
2 July 1838
Milton Dougherty—B
DEPEW, Henry
Amanda Bell
3 May 1848
Charles Bell—B
DERMOTT, Arthur
Mary Jane Gribben
12 Feb. 1851
Peter Gribben—B
m. 26 Feb.
5 Oct. 1835
Moses Fowler—B
3 Nov. 1849
Michael Collins—B
20 Jan. 1849
Matthew Collins—B
m. by John Joyce
31 Jan. 1844
Hugh McIlvain—B
DEVIN, Abraham
Elizabeth Wood
29 Apr. 1849
Jeremiah Desmond—B
14 Apr. 1851
John Thos. Collins—B
6 June 1846
Zebulon S. Williamson—B
Mahlon Williamson—C
14 July 1848
David E. Bullock—B
4 Feb. 1843
Walter S. Chandler—B
1 July 1846
Lawrence Hughes—B
8 Feb. 1854
W. Chandler—W
Enoch Berry—W
23 June 1835
Otway P. Peck—B
Thos. Glascock—W
Joseph Rooke—F
3 March 1852
Wm. Morford—B
m. 4 Mar.
30 Jan. 1853
Balser & Catherine Yeako, with their children—W
14 Feb. 1844
John R. Tarleton—B
6 Feb. 1849
John B. Woodward, Gdn. of Elizabeth
DILLON, Charles
Catherine Hot
m. 11 Dec.
DILLON, Roten
Susan E. Henson
m. 27 Sept. at Mr. Henson's
DILLON, William
Amey McGraw
DILLON, Charles
Catherine Hot
m. 11 Dec.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
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<td>DILLON, John</td>
<td>m. 6 Nov.</td>
<td>5 Nov. 1851</td>
<td>John Calahan</td>
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<td>Mary Fitzgerald</td>
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<td>8 Feb. 1841</td>
<td>Gustus Dillon</td>
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<td>21 Dec. 1836</td>
<td>George Grant</td>
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<td>16 Sept. 1856</td>
<td>Thomas Calvert</td>
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<td>8 Oct. 1845</td>
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<td>28 Jan. 1845</td>
<td>Isaac McGraw</td>
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<td>13 Sept. 1841</td>
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<td>Ann Hunt</td>
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<td>24 Sept. 1849</td>
<td>E. Morris</td>
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<td>Caroline Cox</td>
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<td>John Key</td>
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<td>5 July 1837</td>
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<td>Henry Dobyns</td>
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<td>24 Nov. 1855</td>
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<td>3 Oct. 1839</td>
<td>Morris Doll</td>
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<td>19 May 1860</td>
<td>Peter Concallon</td>
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<td>DIXON, George W.</td>
<td>m. 20 May</td>
<td>1 Feb. 1842</td>
<td>Sam'l V. Darnough</td>
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<td>Lucinda Irvin</td>
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<td>3 July 1846</td>
<td>Emanuel Mallemer</td>
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<td>m. 29 Sept.</td>
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<td>Elizabeth V. Sumrall</td>
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<td>11 Apr. 1843</td>
<td>Abraham D. Cracraft</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. H. Phister</td>
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<td>20 Apr. 1835</td>
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<td>DOBYS, Thomas I.</td>
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<td>23 Feb. 1836</td>
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<td>Margaret N. Dobyns</td>
<td>Edward D. Parry</td>
<td>3 Oct. 1839</td>
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<tr>
<td>DOBYS, Wm. E.</td>
<td>Elizabeth Jean Larew (Under 21)</td>
<td>19 May 1860</td>
<td>Peter Concallon</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONALDSON, James</td>
<td>Charlotte Timis</td>
<td>1 Feb. 1842</td>
<td>Sam'l V. Darnough</td>
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<td>DONALDSON, Samuel</td>
<td>Jane Vannoy</td>
<td>3 July 1846</td>
<td>Emanuel Mallemer</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONALDSON, Stephen</td>
<td>Narcissa Williams</td>
<td>15 Aug. 1836</td>
<td>Richardson Williams</td>
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<td>DONALDSON, Wm. F. Francis Hord, James Clark, etc.,</td>
<td>m. 15 Dec. 1856 at Mrs. A. Clark's by John H. Condit</td>
<td>25 Oct. 1844</td>
<td>Joseph Patterson</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONIPHAN, Anderson</td>
<td>Malinda Biggers</td>
<td>2 Sept. 1848</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONIPHAN, George W.</td>
<td></td>
<td>21 Jan. 1854</td>
<td>John &amp; Margaret McNamara</td>
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<tr>
<td>DONIVAN, Aaron</td>
<td>Louisa Cracraft</td>
<td>11 Apr. 1843</td>
<td>Abraham D. Cracraft</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Marriage Information</td>
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<td>DONOLLON, Anthony</td>
<td>30 Dec. 1850</td>
<td>Patrick Walsh—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen Malye</td>
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<td>DONOVAN, James</td>
<td>25 Feb. 1843</td>
<td>Edward Poe—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emily M. Poe</td>
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<td>DONOVAN, Lewis</td>
<td>29 Dec. 1850</td>
<td>Thos. K. Ball—B</td>
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<td>Emiline R. H. Hannah</td>
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<td>DONOVAN, Thomas</td>
<td>3 Sept. 1853</td>
<td>Thos. Woods—W</td>
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<td>Jane Usher</td>
<td></td>
<td>Catherine McIlvain—W</td>
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<td>11 Apr. 1846</td>
<td>H. R. Reeder—B</td>
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<td>DONOVAN, Thomas</td>
<td>15 Aug. 1838</td>
<td>Wm. Dougherty—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>M. Elizabeth M. Smith</td>
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<td>DOUGHERTY, Bernard</td>
<td>10 Feb. 1850</td>
<td>John Lacy—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Ann Dougherty</td>
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<td>DOURRA, Edmond</td>
<td>10 Sept. 1850</td>
<td>Robt. A. Cochran—B</td>
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<td>Mary Cummins</td>
<td>24 July 1851</td>
<td>Thomas Burns—B</td>
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<td>DOWLING, Michael</td>
<td>24 Jan. 1839</td>
<td>Samuel B. Owens—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joanna McGraugh</td>
<td>7 Oct. 1848</td>
<td>George Garrison—B</td>
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<td>DOWNEY, James</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1849</td>
<td>Charles Barclay—B</td>
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<td>Gargaret Gaven</td>
<td>10 Feb. 1855</td>
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<td>DOWNING, Abel</td>
<td>10 Mar. 1860</td>
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<td>Jane Worthington</td>
<td>7 Oct. 1848</td>
<td>S. Wells' by Mason Owens</td>
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<td>17 Apr. 1852</td>
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<td>Hannah Bayless</td>
<td>15 Sept. 1857</td>
<td>Robert Downing—W</td>
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<td>DOWNING, Charles</td>
<td>6 Sept. 1843</td>
<td>Erasmus K. Thompson—B</td>
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<td>Cynthia Wells</td>
<td>17 Apr. 1852</td>
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<td>30 Jan. 1854</td>
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<td>DOWLING, Michael</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1849</td>
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<td>10 Mar. 1860</td>
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<td>Isabella T. Bledsoe</td>
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DUKE, Ormeal J.
Margaret Spencer

DULIN, George P.
Mary E. Jacobs
Wm. Ogden, etc.
—W

DULIN, Patrick
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m. by J. F. Mc-
Sweeney

DUNAWAY, George D.
Nancy Jane Hord

DUNBAR, John R.
Catherine Rice

DUNBAR, John S.
Lucy P. Dudley

DUNBAUGH, George W.
Sarah Chowning

DUNCAN, George A.
Catherine Hibb Robb

DUNCAN, Joseph
Martha Payne

DUNLAP, Henry C.
Martha E. Boyce
J. R. Dunlap of Lexington—C

DUNLAP, Lithigo W.
Louisa Willett

DUNHAM, Samuel
Margaret Stitt

DUNN, Martin
Catherine Sweeney

DUNNINGTON, John F.
Hannah Jane Smith

DURANT, Mark
Elizabeth Ann Calvert

DUTY, Thomas B.
Elizabeth Hickman

DUVALL, John
Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher
Robert Kile—W

DUZAN, John T.
Harriet W. Hieatte

DWIRE, James H.
Amanda Kilgore—Joseph Kilgore—F

DYE, Andrew
Mary Fulcher

DYE, George A.
Mary R. Arthur

DYE, George W.
Phebe S. Bratton

DYE, Hiram
Martha Ann Clift

DYE, James
Susan Fulcher

DYE, John
Catherine Hitt

DYE, John
Mary Peck

DYE, Madison
Caroline Grover

DYE, Richard Willis
Nancy Hampton

DYE, Thomas
Mary Catherine Howard

DYE, William T.
Elizabeth Watson
m. 7 Mar.

(To be continued in October Magazine)
CEMETERIES OF LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Through the courtesy of Mrs. Sara S. Ervin, Honorary Regent, Mrs. Albert Stephens, Regent, and other members of the Sullivan-Dunklin Chapter, Ware Shoals, S. C., we are enabled to print a series of inscriptions from old cemeteries of Laurens County, S. C. The first installment follows.

FRANKS-SIMMONS CEMETERY

Contributed by Mrs. David George.


GEORGE M. AULD. Aug 10, 1830-Jan 17, 1894.

JANE ADELINE. Wife of George M. Auld. Died Mar 15, 1907 in her 84th yr.

WILLIE FRANKS. Mar 10, 1859-Sept 14, 1860.


WILLIAM H. FRANKS. Mar 24, 1803-Nov 8, 1883.

CHARLES FRANKS. Died Jan 24, 1880. Aged 73 yrs-7 mos-4 days.

EPPIE FRANKS. Oct 23, 1818-Feb 12, 1892.

S. SIMMONS. Died —er 15, 1868. Aged 75.

MARY SIMMONS. Consort of W. Simmons. Born June 15, 18(?) 0. Died —.

JANE F. SIMMONS. Jan 1, 1808-June 12, 1862.

SARAH A. SIMMONS. Died 14 Aug 18(?) .

THERESA ANN GARLINGTON. Sept 10, 1856-Aug 18, 1862.

BETTIE GARLINGTON. Nov 19, 1860-Sept 19, 1862.

(Conclusion of record.)

CHESTNUT RIDGE CEMETERY

Copied by Mrs. J. S. George.

JAMES DIAL—/May 15 1799

LETITIA DIAL—/Jan. 18 1802

MARY DIAL / Born Dec 13 1797 / Died Feb 22 1894

HASTINGS DIAL / Died Sept. 12, 1862 / Aged 69 yrs—4 mos—13 days

WILLIAMSON DIAL / Died Oct 29 1844 / Aged 27 yrs—4 mos—18 days

MARTHA REBECCA DIAL / Daughter of Nath' & / Martha Ann Barksdale Dial & wife of Albert Dial / Died Apr. 9 1866 / Aged 36 yrs—7 mos—17 days

ALBERT DIAL / Born Sept. 10, 1825 / Died Feb. 18, 1898

JAMES BURNS Sr / Born Mar. 20 1790 / Died Nov. 26 1829

MRS. NANNIE BURNS / Born May 2 1790 / Died Apr. 10 1868

JOSHUA BURNS / Born 1814 / Died Nov. 19 1892

MARGARET BURNS / Wife of JOSHUA / Born Apr 23 1814 / Died Aug 14 (illegible)

MARY BURNS / Born Oct. 21 1810 / Died Nov. 4 1834—/24 yrs—11 days

SUSAN BURNS / Wife of Christopher Burns / Died Sept. 25 1834 / Aged 22 yrs—10 mos—6 days

ELIZABETH HUDGENS / Wife of Ambrose Hudgens / Died July 3 1833, / aged 70.

FRANCES H. HUDGENS / Born Aug 13 1791. / Married Dec 7 1809. / Joined Chestnut Ridge Church Aug 31 1822 / Died June 8 1882

WILLIAM HUDGENS / Husband of Frances / Born Dec 8 1786 / Died Aug 2 1863

ELIZABETH J WINN / Wife of Upton Winn / Born 1802—Died 1864
MRS Susanna Winn / Wife of Lyddell Winn / Born in L—burg Co., Va. / Aug. 7 1779 / Died Laurens Dist., S. C. / Aug 13 1845

Parthena J. / Wife of William Bolt / Born Sep’ 15 1822 / Died Dec 17 1856

William Bolt / Born Mar 5 1790 / Died July 22 1867

Mrs Ann Bolt / Wife of W. P. Bolt / Born Mar 17 1794 / Died Aug 6 1863

M. Mary F. Robinson / Died Aug 18 1869


Mrs. Sarah Downey / Wife of James Downey / Born Oct. 29, 1829 Died Mar. 24, 1861


Polly Knight / Wife of J. W. Knight, / Died Aug 14, 1854 / Aged 39 yrs—11 mos —8 da.

(Conclusion of record.) ..

ROCKY SPRINGS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CEMETERY

Contributed by Mrs. David George

Louise M. Deshields / Consort of Martin R. DeShields. Died 1851, aged 32

Margaret Burke / Wife of James Burke. Born Mar 2, 1810 / Died Oct 22, 1844

Henry Cunningham / Born Oct 14, 1807 / Died July 15, 1871

Joshua Beasley / Died Jan 11 1872. Aged 23 yrs-9 mos-1 day

Margaret A Sumereal / Wife of T. J. Sumereal & dau of James & Isabella Taylor / d Aug 1, 1880

John S. Hutchinson / Died May 5, 1839 / Aged 58 yrs-1 mo

Mary Hutchinson / consort of Jas H—d. 1851

Jane Blakeley / b Sept 9, 1805 / Died May 23 1832

Margaret Blakeley / Feb 12, 1839— / Died 28 1856

Elder Chas. Blakeley / Jan 15, 1798— / Mar 17, 1857

Capt. James McQuown / Feb 27 1803— / Died Aug 22 1878

Rebecca McQuown / Oct 17, 1808— / June 11, 1892

L. J. Duvall / Sept 6 1818— / Nov 18 1895

Isabel Duvall / wife of L. J. D.— / d 25 July 1879— / 59 yrs-5 mos-10 days

Rev. Jno McKittrick / Mar 4, 1808— / Aug 28, 1874

Susan McKittrick / Sept 23 1855— / Sept 1, 1883

Octavia Duvall / wife of Dr. G. W. D— / July 10, 1859— / Aug 16, 1896

William Blakeley / Aug 29 1798 / Mar 10 1873

Elizabeth Blakeley / wife of Wm B— / June 24 1799— / Apr 16 1871

Beufert Blakeley / June 3 1830— / Sept 22 1862

Warren Blakeley / Nov. 9 1833— / Apr 30, 1858

Thomas Blakeley / May 31, 1800— / Sept 4, 1859

Nancy Dorrah / wife of Thos Blakeley / Jan 19, 1811— / July 5, 1861

 Capt John Templeton / d Oct 28, 1856 / Aged 56 yrs-8 mos-8 days

Andrew Speer / b Apr 23 1767 md / June 22 1797 d Aug 5 1849

Jane Speer / wife of Andr" S— / born Oct 15 1773 d June 12 1852

Margaret H. Templeton / Consort of D. C. Templeton & dau of John C. Hitch / Died June 4, 1814 / Aged 31-2-11 da

Mary M Speer / Wife of R. Speer / Died June 12, 1841 / Aged 29 yrs 29 da

Thomas Gill / Born Dec 16 1778 / Died Mar 10 1832

Jane Gill / Born June 8 1774 / Died 30 May 1862

Nancy Twid McDowal / Born Oct 2, 1823— / Died Nov 2, 1842

Jane Templeton / Senr. Died Feb 9 1824 / Aged 76

Martha Bryson / Born abt yr. 1805 / Died Aug. 6, 1871

Emily C. Workman. Apr 29, 1833—Aug 29, 1870.


Mary Taylor. 1837—1888.

James Taylor. Died 1866.

Dr. Samuel Todd. Born & educated in Ire., emigrated to this state & by blessing of God upon his labour acquired large property which he used for glory of his Savior & good of his fellow men. Died June 3, 1825. Aged 63.

Isabella Todd. Consort of Dr. S. Todd, a resident of this place, departed this life Jan 29, 1820 in 68th yr of age.

Thomas Lewers (a soldier of '76 who bled for American Independence). Died July 14, 1817. Aged 66 yrs.

Mary Angeline Ramage. Aug 13, 1836—Aug 12, 1855.


Zaney Catharin McDowal. Apr 2, 1826—July 4, 1847.


Margaret J. Smith. Died Sept 10, 1838.


Elizabeth Fowler. Died July 8, 1822. Aged 31 yrs.


Major William J. Blakeley. Died Nov 19, 1853. Aged 30 yrs-10 mos-14 days.


Margaret Blakeley. Wife of John B—. Died 9 Sept 1817. Aged 23 yrs-9 mos-26 days.


(Conclusion of record.)

BOOK REVIEWS


Beginning with Edward Dorsey, who was of record in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia as early as 1645 and who, with Matthew Howard, Nicholas Wyatt and others, had moved to Ann Arundel County, Maryland by 1650, this book takes the Dorsey descendants down five generations. Included also are the female lines—Norwood, Petticoat, Howard, Hammond, Jacobs, Warfield, and many other names. In addition to these descendants of the first Edward Dorsey, there are recorded second marriages of a number of Dorsey widows and husbands of Dorsey women, with children of these marriages and further data, which makes the book valuable to a number of other Maryland families, such as Greeniffe, Crouch, and Talbott. A section is devoted to the allied families of Wyatt, Todd, Elder, Howard, Rockhould and Norwood.

This carefully compiled book has several features not usually found in printed genealogies. It is well documented, containing abstracts, full printed text, or facsimiles of many wills, inventories, deeds and various court records. The compilers have made a collection of seals and signatures of early Dorseys, reproduced in facsimile form. These signatures are not only interesting to examine in this book, but should prove valuable to those doing further research on the family. An early map of Annapolis and maps of several Dorsey plantations are included. Pictures of Dorsey homes and early churches and other places identified with the family add interest.

Of particular value are about fifty charts showing lines of descent from the emigrant, Edward Dorsey, to present-day descendants. These charts will enable innumerable persons not included in the book to identify their lines.

The 22-page index includes given names, facilitating the use of the book.

In appearance the volume is in keeping with the painstaking work reflected in the text. It is printed by offset method, and handsomely bound in dark blue cloth with gold lettering.

The authors are willing to consider publication of a second volume, continuing from the fifth generation down to the present, if there is sufficient interest among members of this widely scattered family to justify their further efforts.


Genealogists will welcome this revised edition of “Searching for Your Ancestors” by Mr. Doane, who is a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists and Director of the General Library, University of Wisconsin. This book was first published in 1937, and, because of its great fund of concise and very practical information, became quickly out of print.

The author has treated his subject in such a way as to make it possible for even the most amateur genealogist to proceed. The book is intended primarily for those who wish to begin ‘from scratch’ on their individual family lines, and is an introduction to the method of searching, with each step made clear. It is based largely on the writer’s actual experience in his, now some forty years, of research.

Titles to a few of the chapters, such as How to Search Among the Relatives, Digging in Books and Libraries, Blowing the Dust off the Town Records, Government Aid in the Search, How to Be a D.A.R. and How to Arrange a Genealogy, give an idea of what to expect in the way of help, but it is not possible to tell you just how interestingly and skilfully each subject is handled.

Three appendices contain a bibliography, useful lists, and all sorts of valuable suggestions for the experienced genealogist as well as for the beginner. A well-compiled index makes the book very usable.
MISCELLANEOUS MARRIAGE RECORDS

In March Magazine, p. 246, appeared marriage btwn DA——, William & Nancy Routledge, 17 Jan. 1788, Farmville, Va.; also that of DAVIS, William & Nancy, dau. of Joseph Routledge, 5 Jan. 1788, Farmville, Va. These probably refer to same persons, with some error as to date. The names should be DACUS, William & Nancy, dau. of Joseph Rutledge. The Bible of their son, Paschal Dacus, gives the following:

William Dacus father of Paschal Dacus was born Sept 28th 1759

Nancy Dacus was born May 25th 1768

Paschal Dacus was born May 11th 1789

Polly A. (Mary Adkins) Dacus was born Sept 5th, 1791

(Other births recorded include those of his wife, Ann Blaggrove Dacus, of her parents, Tyree and Rachel (Glenn) Blaggrove, and of Paschal and Ann’s five children, whose names were Louisa Amanda, Nancy Rutledge, William P., Polly Ann and Elizabeth Moon Dacus.)

Nancy Dacus departed this life Sunday 29 July 1832 about 3 in the morning

Susannah Dacus departed this life Tuesday 10th July 1832

(Other births recorded include those of his wife, Ann Blaggrove Dacus, of her parents, Tyree and Rachel (Glenn) Blaggrove, and of Paschal and Ann’s five children, whose names were Louisa Amanda, Nancy Rutledge, William P., Polly Ann and Elizabeth Moon Dacus.)

William Dacus father of Paschal Dacus departed this life April 16th A. D. 1839 aged 80 years

Wills and admins., recorded in Greensville Co., Va., of John, Nathaniel and William Dacus; Joseph Rutledge (1814), and of his widow, Mary Rutledge (1819).—Sara M. Nash, Fountain Inn, S. C.

In May Magazine, p. 430, is marriage of RICHARDSON, Nathan & Phebe Cracker, 8 Nov. 1748, Lebanon, Conn. A direct descendant, Leato B. Richardson Oldroyd (Mrs. W. L.), 14 Robertson Road, Framingham, Mass., sends the following correction:

Phebe was the dau. of John & Elizabeth (Champion) CROCKER. This marriage is given on p. 7 of the “Eleazer Richardson Genealogy” by Delos Andrew Richardson, 1913, where it is stated they married in Coventry, Conn.

Queries

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

1-49. Bradley.—Was Joseph Bradley of Charles City Co., Virginia, 1720, the son of Joseph Bradley, who was in Essex, Massachusetts, 1691? (Miss) Susan Todd, 106 Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

1-49. Brewer-Stagg-Lackey.—Cornelius Brewer. m. prob. in 1820’s Mary (Polly) Staggs; thought to have been dau. of Joseph Staggs, who settled in Wayne Co., Tennessee, 1815-1818. Who were the parents of Cornelius, and where did they live before moving to Wayne Co., Tenn.? Richard M. Johnson Brewer, b. Wayne Co., Tenn., 25 May 1841, m. Sarah Porter Lackey, who was b. on Buchanan Creek, Giles Co., Tenn. 31 Jan 1844. Was he son of Enoch Brewer? Where did this family of Brewers live before settling in Wayne Co., which was prob. 1830 to 1840. Wish complete data on Brewer and Lackey families. Mrs. M. A. Bryan, Saint Joseph, Tennessee.

1-49. Walden.—William Walden has son Benjamin, who moved from Caroline Co. to Culpeper Co., Virginia, thence to Kentucky and later to Indiana. Would like Revolution service in this line; also any family connections. Mrs. Herbert Webb, Ross & D Sts., Hamilton, Ohio.

1-49. Moore-Yoe.—Rhodeham Moore, b. 1744, d. at Ararat, Patrick Co., Virginia, 4 Jan. 1811. Wish list of his brothers and sisters, with their dates and marriages. Rhodeham Moore is believed to have had a dau., Elizabeth, who m. Peregrine Yoe, who lived in Tennessee and had son, Rhodeham Moore, Jr. Would like all possible data on ancestors and descendents of Rhodeham Moore. Mrs. Annie C. Thomas, 2940 Down Street, Jackson 42, Mississippi.

1-49. Murray-Snyder-Prinkey-McGill.—Nathan Murray, believed to have been Revolutionary soldier (wish proof of service). Samuel, who m. Eve Snyder; their son, Josiah F., m. Elizabeth Prinkey, and had Harrison F., who m. Elizabeth McGill. They had son, Thomas Josiah Murray, b. at Scotdale, Pennsylvania, d. 1943, at Rockford, Illinois. For the purpose of completing
D. A. R. papers for new member, the Registrar of Rockford Chapter would appreciate dates, locations and any help on this line. Mrs. Charles Cotta, 1712 Harlem Blvd., Rockford, Illinois.

I-'49. Scott.—Who were the brothers of William Scott, b. —; d. 1791, the father of Gen. D. A. R. papers for new member, the Registrar of Rockford Chapter would appreciate dates, locations and any help on this line. Mrs. Charles Cotta, 1712 Harlem Blvd., Rockford, Illinois.

I-'49. Massie.—Peter Massie d. in New Kent Co., Virginia, 1719. Can anyone give name of his wife? Kenneth Posse, 107 W. Paces Ferry Road, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

I-'49. Clay—Nunnally—Sibley—Abbott—Johnson—Powell.—Henry Nunnally m. 1785, Betsy Clay; Elizah Sibley m. 1792, Polly Clay; Elisha Abbott m. in Halifax Co., Virginia, 1793, Lydia Clay, whose mother, Margaret Clay, signed certificate. James Clay (brother) and Hopkins Muse were bondsmen. Martha Clay m. — Johnson, probably of Halifax or Chesterfield Co., Va.; they moved to North Carolina. James Clay, whose Revolutionary service has been established, was father of the above.

James Powell of Powellton, Brunswick Co., Virginia emigrated to Orange Co., N. C., then to Lynn Co., Georgia, where he died 1790, leaving will. Correspondence is solicited with descendants of all the above named persons for the purpose of completing a family history. (Miss) Frances Powell Otken, 524 Third Street, McComb, Mississippi.

I-'49. Bridgeforth-Hobbs.—James Bridgeforth, left will in 1796, Nottoway Co., Virginia; wife Elizabeth —. Children: Benjamin; Robert F., m. — Moore; David Daniel, m. ca. 1818, Maria Dandridge Hobbs; Philadelphia; Kittie; David D., & Maria Pendridge (Hobbs). Bridgeforth had son, John, b. (in Virginia ?) 1819; but by 1820 they were living in Davidson Co., Tennessee, with two children in family. Would like name and ancestry of Elizabeth, wife of James Bridgeforth; his ancestry; proof of any Revolutionary service, and all information available on family. (Miss) Rebekah Dean, 140 Marshall Street, Petersburg, Virginia.

I-'49. Mudgett-Edgerly.—Simeon Mudgett, b. 1768, d. Parsonfield, York Co., Maine, 26 Nov. 1853. This couple lived near Jackson, Miss., where they reared the following children: Thaddeus, Elizabeth Mildred, Harriet A., Alfred, Julia A., Henry F. With them lived Mrs. Elizabeth Shreiber (or Schreiber), b. in New York state, dau. of Steffan & Rachall ( ) Schreiber of New York. She had been captured by Indians at age of six and held four yrs., then found purchased from Indians for 30 gals. of rum. She must have been b. ca. 1750; d. in the Steven Holt home near Jackson at 101 yrs. of age. She was the grandmother of either Steven Holt or his wife—which? What was maiden name of his wife, Julia A.? Will appreciate any information on this family. Mrs. T. N. Pulley, Jr., Box 205, Oak Grove, West Carroll Parish, La.

I-'49. Kear-O'Dell-Merriman.—Seth Merriman, b. 1826, d. 1875, of Dutch Huguenot ancestry. Her mother's maiden name was Annie O'Dell, and her father served in Revolutionary War. Wish his name, with proof of service and full data for completion of D.A.R. papers. Mrs. Herman Puron, 942 Finley St., La Mesa, California.

I-'49. Britton-Meyers.—Joseph Britton from England, m. in Chicago, ca. 1835, Anna Meyers (or Myers), who was b. Huntingdon Co., Pennsylvania, 3 Mar. 1817, d. Chicago, 7 May 1906; both bur. in Flagg Creek Cemetery, Chicago. Family tradition says Hannah was youngest of seven sisters, with one younger bro., Michael Meyers. She left home and went to Chicago to live with older sister when her father re-married. Want her parents, data, location and any information. Mrs. Glenn Gordon, 1800 So. St. Aubin Street, Sioux City 20, Iowa.
1. **Rhoades-Cochran.**—Daniel Rhoades, b. Virginia, 11 Feb. 1790, d. Mercer Co., Missouri, 18 Jan. 1867; m. 1811, Barbara Cochran. Children: Joseph, James, Phanley, Rachel, m. Belknap; Emily, m. Brower; Catherine, m. Hardwick; Barbara, m. Protheres; Elizabeth, m. Hambrick; Melvina; George S.; Edward W.; William F.; Daniel Boone; Thomas Sharp. Daniel had bros., Jacob & John Rhoades. Wish parents of these Rhoades bros., and any information on descendants of Daniel. Henry H. Beeson, 5205 Swiss Ave., Dallas 6, Texas.


Children: 1. Samuel, b. 26 Mar. 1758; m. (1) 1788, Martha Asken, who d. 4 June 1836; (2) 11 Mar. 1841 Charlotte Snow. This family lived in Kentucky. 2. Robert, b. 12 Mar. 1760; m. Mary Hosack—t.o. Ohio. 3. William, b. 12 May 1762, m. Mary Asken—from Laurel Hill, Penna. to farm near Bellefontaine, Logan Co., Ohio. 4. Sarah, b. 29 Oct. 1762, sic. Is this year 1762 typographical error?—Ed. d. 2 Aug. 1812; m. her cousin, David Moore. (Ancestors of querist.) 5. John, b. 15 Aug. 1767, d. Ohio Falls (now Louisville), Ky., 11 Aug. 1797; never married. Archibald, b. 18 Mar. 1770, m. his cousin, Jemima Tannahill; lived in Pennsylvania. 7. Thomas, b. 14 Jan. 1775—would like further record. 8. Andrew, b. 21 Nov. 1775; m. in Harrison Co., Ky., 4 Aug. 1796, Betsy McKorkle.

Sketch of a grandson in "History of Butler Co., Ohio" states that John Moore was killed during Revolutionary War. In a history of Fayette Co., Pennsylvania, it is stated that John Moore was killed by Indians.

Desire to establish D.A.R. line from this John Moore. Any help will be appreciated. (Miss) Alice Longfellow, 332 North 10th Ave., Broken Bow, Nebraska.

1. **Leddon-Rhodes.**—Henry Leddon m. ca. 1800, Jane Rhodes, who was b. near Glassboro, Gloucester Co., N. J., 1772, d. 15 Oct. 1857. Children: Samuel, b. 1801; Henry, b. 1803; John; James, b. 1807; Elijah; Melita, m. — Parker; Mary, m. — Carter; Sarah, m. — Strang. Jane Rhodes had sister, Euny, who m. — Butler. Want names of parents of these sisters, with data. Nellie L. Montgomery (Mrs. W. J.), 64 Grand Ave., Poughkeepsie, 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 your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A-'48—January 1948; B-'48—February 1948 and so on through K-'48—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and in parentheses the page number.

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E-'49. (p. 439) Peterson-Teeter-Harper—Jonas Peterson, Sr., Xenia, Ohio, was b. Hardy Co., Virginia, 8 Sept. 1800. (Ref: "History of Green County, Ohio," by Dill.) His gr. grandfather, John Jacob Bidert, afterward corrupted to Peterson, was b. in Barenville, County Basolof Langenbury, Switzerland, 7 Jan. 1706; m. 1728, a neighbor girl Sarah Mohlerin, and had nine children—Jacob, John Martin, Michael, Sarah (all b. in Switzerland), Anna Maria, Trina, Bettie, Anne Maria & Barbara. Family sailed for America 23 July 1756; remained 'some few years' in Philadelphia then to that part of Augusta Co., Virginia which was later Hardy Co.

Family tree compiled by Martin Luther Peterson, Frankfort, Ross Co., Ohio, August 14, 1928, shows: Hans Jacob Bidert, anglicized into John Jacob Peterson, b. 7 Jan. 1706, m. 13 Aug. 1726, Sarah Mohlerine. Children: Jacob, John Martin, Michael, Sarah, Anna Maria, Trina, Barbara, Anne Maria & Barbara. Family sailed for America 23 July 1756; remained 'some few years' in Philadelphia then to that part of Augusta Co., Virginia which was later Hardy Co.

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