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MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

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The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

A RECENT LETTER from Mr. Ralph Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee, brings the good word that they are making every effort to complete the Chapel—even at this writing (August) the outside is finished. There is also great activity on the Auditorium-gymnasium. The foundation is complete. Trucks are hauling stone, gravel and sand every day.

* * * * * * *

Upon receiving her membership certificate, one new member wrote me thus—"I hope I may always live up to the high ideals of the great group who honor their descent by having high ideals and some day that I may participate actively in the work being done." This member is also working to secure another member. Have you given such assistance?

* * * * * * *

This is the month to pay a loving tribute to our Founders and to realize that the objectives which they so wisely outlined in our Constitution in October of 1890, still guide our Society fifty-nine years later. Then, they planned to erect a fire-proof building in which to keep the records. Now we are extending that building to provide space for our added activities.

* * * * * * *

I am confidently asking each chapter to plan its program so as to complete payment for our new Building by Congress time. We are "building conscious" all this year. Keep your dollars rolling in. Let no meeting go by without a substantial contribution.

* * * * * * *

Every chapter regent has had in her possession long before her first chapter meeting of the year the Proceedings of last Congress, The Press Digest, Highlights of Program Activity, Directory of Committees, letters of instructions from their State Regents and State Chairmen. She should also be a Magazine subscriber. With all this valuable information at hand, the year 1949-50 can well be a banner year for accomplishments.

Estella A. O'Byrne
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
The Real Struggle: The Battle of Ideas

BY HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

United States Senator from Wisconsin

"Man's spirit at noontide stands,
Reflecting the intelligence of that hand
That shaped the spheres.
So man, through the years,
In mind, whole, complete,
Remains immortal, with powers replete,
And though mortal anchors slip away,
Man lives forever and a day."

In those lines there is the idea that man's spirit at noontide stands, reflecting the intelligence of the Almighty. In that language there is the concept that man is immortal—not a temporary bit of human clay, not a creature without a soul. The ideas of the material and the spiritual have been in conflict throughout the centuries.

We read in the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

In that paragraph is a granite idea that has come in conflict with the Fascist and Communist concepts. This language of the Founding Fathers, when interpreted as they meant it—(remember, "the letter killeth, the spirit maketh alive")—this language is in agreement with the dynamic words of John: "Now are we the sons of God."

Unfortunately, some of our alleged liberal friends cannot see in these words of the Apostle, or in the words of the Declaration of Independence, the true spiritual meaning that they possess. Looking back through the years and rejoicing in our finest traditions of the past, we realize that we are at a turning of the road, just as in 1776 our fathers found themselves at the crossroads. They took the right, that is, the correct turn, and it is for us to take the right turn.

Today the battle is on in this struggle of ideas. You may call it the battle between Christianity and paganism, between the things of the spirit and materialism, between the democratic way of life and totalitarianism, or you may call it a battle between capitalism and communism. At any rate, the time for straight thinkers has come.

Every man's mind is an arena and in that arena are exponents of these various concepts. Every nation is an arena and the conflict is waged therein between the exponents of the various ideas. Yes, even behind the iron curtain the love of liberty burns, though dimly. Within the human soul, there are the wellsprings for better things, though, of course, in Russia and in the other police states, there is very little opportunity for minds to get constructively into action—in a democratic fashion.

On one side of these arenas—in the states of the earth and in the minds of men—there is the idea or exponent that elevates the individual, that gives him the dignity of a thing of the spirit—on the other side, man is considered as mud, as mere material substance.

In our own land, this conflict is reflected in various minor conflicts. One is between the concept of a planned society, wherein the state is master, and the concept of free enterprise, where man is a free builder and creator. You know that the exponents of a planned society and of the police state fill men with fear. They put to the fore the issue of security, wherein men are asked to surrender their freedom for what is alleged to be economic security guaranteed by the state.

Yet, as we look around Europe and the
rest of the world, where the police state obtains, we see that the freedom which men had under the free-enterprise system has been bartered away for the freedom to starve, and for the supposed freedom to be ruled like animals. In this conflict of ideas, we who are exponents of the American way must not permit the shouting and the tumult to detract us from the line of attack. In spite of our economic recessions and a certain instability, in spite of, in particular, the world collapse in the thirties involving America, we ask: What other nation can be compared with our own? Where else do people have the income, the comforts, the standard of living, that we have here?

But you hear someone say: Is there no place for intervention by the state? Lincoln answered that, and I quote his words:

"The legitimate objective of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done but cannot do it all, or cannot do so well in their separate or individual capacities. In all that people can individually do for themselves the government ought not to interfere."

Instances where the state can act best are, of course, illustrated in times of great depressions or panics or war. In such cases, the intervention of the arm of the state functions as the arm of the people. But it should be only temporary so that it doesn't give opportunity for the servants of the people (who are the officers of the state) to become the masters of the people and the masters of the state.

We realize that the challenge to America's enterprise system is principally that it has not always provided economic stability. We recognize that, of course, our system is run by men, human beings, with human shortcomings. We recognize, too, that the world has been shrunken and that what happens in the rest of the world automatically affects ourselves. We have seen that now in two world wars when the war fever has crossed the oceans. There was no iron curtain to prevent it. And with the war came a disarranging of our whole economy, and what is more, a tremendous spending of our material wealth. We have been on a material jag which has left us with the jitters—high prices, shortages, and so on.

Now it is recognized by the medical profession that a fever is not a sickness, that it is a result—not the cause. And what human beings must do is to get at the cause of these fevers—wars, depressions, and other ills. The American enterprise system is a result of our American way of thinking and when we experience a fever which interferes with the American enterprise system, we should not destroy the system, but get at the cause of the fever.

If we follow this idea, we will not permit the exponents of the Fascist or the Communist ideas who are battling in these arenas to take our minds off the value of free men, but go forward and meet the challenge successfully on every front. We know that those who would destroy our American way of life which includes the free-enterprise system, say that it is inefficient in producing wealth, and it is inefficient in the distribution of what it has produced. And so they argue for the police state, for a so-called regulated economy, for the withdrawal of the economic freedoms that have made America great. These folks want the job planned and executed by a chosen few whom we call bureaucrats. They want the Government to allocate labor, materials, and resources.

Now let us demolish this fake argument that the free-enterprise system is inefficient.

Studies recently released show that American productivity has increased at the rate of 3 percent a year over the last 50 years. More people are receiving more things—in other words there is a more equitable distribution—than ever before. And the facts show that the so-called depressed one-third of the Nation made greater progress during the war than the other two-thirds.

We know, too, that where governments—national and state—have engaged in planning, that it hasn't brought about the millennium. In Britain, where industry has been nationalized, it hasn't increased the productivity potential. There simply is no substitute for work and production. We have seen politicians seduce the workers by saying they could be paid more for less work. And we have seen the evils that followed in the wake of such falsehood.

We also know from what has taken place in Great Britain that when the state nationalizes its industry, it doesn't make for better working conditions or better rela-
tions with labor. No; the planning by the state is just another fake term, like that of “streamlining” which is so often abused. There is no magic in mere words so that they can constitute a substitute for work and production. Industry in Russia has been state controlled for over thirty years. Yet a recent report of the Department of Labor indicates that the Russian standard of living is only one-tenth of that of the American. And this, after Russia has had four successive 5-year plans and regimentation and sacrifice under rigid state planning.

Yes; the idea is the thing, as Knute Rockne used to say—the right idea. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he. As a Nation thinketh in its heart, so will it be. And it is time that we do some straight thinking and kick out from our own minds the exponents of the wrong way of thinking—the wrong concepts and wrong ideas.

As long as we are human beings, in order to get results, it is well that there be a proper incentive. One of the great weaknesses of the so-called planned economy is its failure to provide people with adequate incentive. If people are supposed to share equally, there is no motive, there is no desire to excel. The result is depressed production and depressed standard of living.

Yes, the real struggle is the battle of ideas, and it is up to the American people to get ahold of the right ideas. Was it not Paul who said:

“Whatsoever things are true; whatsoever things are honest; whatsoever things are just; whatsoever things are pure; whatsoever things are lovely; whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things.”

I have stressed the political and economic angle of this struggle because it is going on in the arena of the nations today. What of the educational angle? Here we are confronted with a step that we Americans must take. We must see to it that our educational institutions are cleaned of all insidious and irresponsible teachings—teachings of mere materialism, teachings that reject America’s founding philosophy.

Some months ago when in New York I heard Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, former Vice Premier of Poland, who had just escaped from that stricken land, give an address. He made a deep impression upon the people who listened to him, and it was because I heard him that I chose this subject, “The Real Struggle—the Battle of Ideas.” Poland, as you know, was once gloriously free. The citizens of Germany, even under Frederick the Great, the Germanburgers, were once free men. How these and other once free peoples have suffered from lack of freedom!

After we became a nation, after our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution came into being, the ideas they represented were carried by countless foreigners filled with the passion for freedom. These ideas circumnavigated the globe, but the flame and the fire thus generated were allowed to die down. As a result, the ancient evils have returned, garbed in flashy new clothes, the evils of absolutism and absolute monarchs. They have come back into the arena, under the guise of communism and fascism and totalitarianism, the police state; and so the world is in the mess that it is today. But right ideas and right concepts are still right, and free men and free enterprise are the result of the minds of men being filled with right ideas.
Our Colonial Colleges

17—College of Charleston

By Herbert G. Moore

Charleston has long been a mecca for the artist and antiquarian, for this home of the Pinckneys and the Rutledges and the Gadsdens and the Laurenses is associated in the American mind with all the elegant charm and quaint folklore of the Old South. Around it were spun the legends of plantation civilization, with its rice and cotton economy—rice in the coastal regions, cotton on the broad uplands. Predominantly English in origin, the city adhered strictly to English custom despite the French Huguenot, West Indian and German elements in its population. Here in ante-bellum years flourished a proud society of landed gentry, democratic in sentiment, aristocratic in bearing, adventurous in spirit. All that was best in the culture of this Golden Age stamped its beauty and fineness on the city. Here were nourished all the traditions that were to give Charleston the title of “Athens of the Old South.” Here grand dames, in their calicos and crinolines, were to set the time-revered standards of Southern hospitality. Here the South Carolina landgraves and caciques ruled their plantations and their Negro slaves. Here were born and raised the people who were to make their city the mother of the Confederacy.

The years, of course, have obliterated much of the old Charleston. A new industrial spirit has to a very large extent gripped a community that once was almost entirely agrarian in nature. Earthquake and hurricane and epidemic and war have all had their significant parts in changing the city’s complexion. But much also survives beneath Charleston’s 20th-century veneer, the South’s glorious yesterday still lives amidst Charleston’s promising today—strored old Fort Sumter in the harbor—the lovely spires of Saint Michael’s and Saint Philip’s—the aristocratic old streets like East Tradd and East Bay, with their live oaks and lindens and palmettos and magnolias—the charming colonial homes with their majestically pillared porticoes, their spacious verandas and their wrought-iron gates—the quaint walled gardens with their profusion of jessamine, wistaria, camellia, oleander, pomegranate, azalea and crepe myrtle—the great plantation mansions still retaining some vestige of their former elegance and grandeur. Yes, more than a trace of the old city remains, like yesterday’s sampler hung on today’s wall, a refreshing reminder of a happy, carefree past.

And among these things that survive, Charlestonians today point with particular pride to the old College of Charleston. There are probably many who have never heard of it, for it is still a small institution and its fame has not spread far beyond the old provincial borders. There are some who may even question its colonial origin, for it did not actually receive its first collegiate students until some years after the close of the Revolutionary War. But there very definitely was a plan for an institution of this kind in the very earliest days of the 18th century. The seeds were really planted during the twilight of English rule on this continent, and they finally took root during the dawning years of the Republic. The College of Charleston was, in fact, the first municipal college in America, and the people of this venerable old city are understandably proud of its history.

We have seen everywhere in the American colonies how closely schools and halls of learning followed in the wake of the first settlers. As it was in New England and in the Middle Colonies, so it was in the settlements of the deep South. As early as 1707 James Child laid out the town of Childsbury on a branch of the Cooper River near the present site of Charleston in South Carolina, and in the very center of his plan he set aside a parcel of land for a free school and a college. Later in his will he expressed the hope that this college would be erected as soon as “any pious and charitable Parsons or people
think it fitting.” The institution did not materialize; the town itself has long since disappeared. And while the present college could not by any stretch of the imagination claim this as the date of its origin, this was unquestionably the seed that was later to germinate and eventually bring forth the old academy.

The seed was picked up next by the Reverend Thomas Morritt, a missionary sent over by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to head a free school in Charles Town. As early as 1723 he was proposing that the mission be broadened to embrace a college, arguing that the work of the society could be accomplished in no better way than “by sending over able Schoolmastrs & getting Colledges erected in these Parts & raising up Scholars amongst 'em.” The Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, to whom Morritt submitted his proposal, was sympathetic, for it was he who a few years before had aided James Blair in the establishment of the College of William and Mary in Virginia. But apparently the Assembly considered the plan a little premature; at least it was not acted upon.

In 1748 there occurred an event that was to have a direct bearing on the future college. This was the founding of the Charles Town Library Society. “Some young gentlemen,” it was recorded, “by contribution among themselves imported a few books & pamphlets chiefly for amusement. From this small beginning they soon perceived the great advantages their scheme might be if prosecuted with spirit and enlarged in its plan, to which finding themselves unequal they proposed to supply the Defect by inviting others to associate with them. They were soon joined by many lovers and encouragers of Science, a public Library was projected, which met with great applause, and was countenanced by the first people of the place, who became members of the infant Society. . . .”

Most colonial communities had associations of citizens who came together for social and cultural purposes. Such groups helped to relieve the austerity of their existence. But this Society in Charles Town was unique in that it soon expanded far beyond the scope of a mere library or an informal gathering of kindred spirits. Philosophical apparatus was acquired, to be loaned out to members on the same terms as books, and the records show that even before the Revolution the collection included a microscope, a concave mirror, an air pump, a telescope, a camera obscura and a hydrostatic balance, while an order was placed with David Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, for his famous Orrery. In 1773 an effort was made to collect materials “for promoting a Natural History of this Province,” which might be interpreted as the foundation of the oldest museum in the United States.

The plans of the Society were further broadened to include an academy “to encourage & institute youth in the several branches of liberal education.” The framework of such an academy was outlined in the South Carolina Gazette as having been first projected on December 28, 1748. Further mention of the proposed school appeared in 1759, and again in 1762 and 1764. But apparently the resources of the Society were never equal to the undertaking, and the individual members from this time on directed their energies to the provincial government for the achievement of their purpose. They unquestionably were the motivating force back of the whole college movement.

Charles Town had already grown into a thriving settlement. A port of entry and a busy market place, its population in 1770 was over 10,000, with perhaps 50,000 white inhabitants in the province together with 100,000 Negroes on the plantations. The social and cultural life of the community was enriched by public lectures, concerts and the theatre, while charitable institutions flourished. A free, or semi-public, school had been opened in Charles Town as early as 1712, and there were individual tutors and schoolmasters who conducted classes in their homes. It was natural that these people should have had hopes for a college where they might educate their sons at home instead of sending them to England or to the institutions in the northern provinces.

A college bill was actually introduced in the general assembly in 1765, backed, of course, by most of the Library Society members, and it seems to have been approved. But it was not enacted due to the more important issues raised by the Stamp Act. Another such bill was brought forward in 1769, and was strongly supported by the Gazette which contended that
a college would “plant the arts and sciences in a region, which, but a very few years since, was the seat of barbarism and ignorance.” But there were opponents, too, who argued that “Learning would become cheap and too common, and every man would be for giving his son an education.”

On January 30, 1770, however, Lieutenant-Governor William Bull recommended the establishment of a provincial college, and the College of Charleston now dates its origin from that act, although two decades were to pass before the plan was to bear fruit. The matter was immediately referred to a committee, consisting mainly of Library Society members, who in March of that year submitted a detailed blueprint of the proposed seminary. A board of trustees was created to receive gifts, erect buildings, elect a faculty and grant degrees. Land was appropriated in Charles Town for the purpose, and the faculty of five was to be headed by a president who should be “of the Religion of the Church of England and conform to the same.” The institution at this time was given the name of the College of South Carolina.

A start was even made on an endowment. On July 25, 1770, Benjamin Smith, vice-president of the Library Society, willed £500 sterling to the trustees “to be by them applied to the erection of the college whenever they see the good work likely to be brought to effect.” Other bequests of money and books followed—from John Mackenzie, John Prue, Miles Brewton, Samuel Wainwright, and Mrs. Mary Ellis, the first woman to be actively identified with the movement.

Interest in the proposed college was indeed at a high pitch, for many of these proud citizens had long deplored the lack of proper educational facilities in the southern colonies. A letter from Henry Laurens, written at about this time from Philadelphia, strongly voiced this feeling:

“I have been more than once distress’d on that Account, when Gentlemen have enquired of me in these Parts—what makes you send your Children to Philadelphia for Education?—have you no Schools in Carolina, or is it owing to the unhealthfulness of that Country? I could not admit the latter—and tho’ truth obliged me to confirm the first Suggestion, yet I have been ashamed to assign the true Cause of our Barrenness.”

But fate seemed to be against the college party, for at that particular time another issue was raging on the floor of the Assembly—the question of supporting John Wilkes and the principle of freedom of speech—and the ensuing deadlock forestalled any action on the bill. By the time the decks had again been cleared, war was upon the colonies and for some years no further thought could be given to the matter of education.

In fact, it was not until 1785 that definite action was taken, and by then great economic and political changes had been wrought in South Carolina. Fortunes were seriously depleted, and some of the former college enthusiasts were now in exile. Then, too, there had been a population shift away from the coastal region into the interior, and that section now made its demands, including removal of the seat of government from Charleston to Columbia. On March 19, 1785, the Assembly, in an effort to please everybody—in the up country, the middle country and the low country—and because “the proper education of youth is essential to the happiness and prosperity of every community,” passed an act establishing not one provincial college as originally planned, but three sectional colleges—the College of Cambridge in the district of Ninety-Six; Mount Zion College at Winnsborough; and the long-projected College of Charleston. While provisions were made to divide the endowment among the three institutions, Charleston was the only one receiving a direct state subsidy—the land and buildings set aside in 1770, the same land, incidentally, which the Rev. Morritt had set aside for educational purposes more than 60 years before. As it turned out, the institution at Cambridge never came into being, Mount Zion became a secondary school, only Charleston ever attained the college status.

Six years later a separate charter was granted to the College of Charleston. It differed from the first instrument in only one important respect—complete freedom of religion. And that the college lived up to the spirit of this provision is attested by the fact its faculty was soon to include an Episcopal bishop, a Huguenot clergyman, and a Catholic priest.
The original trustees, who held their first meeting in the state house on August 26, 1785, included a distinguished group of Charlestonians, among them being two Signers of the Declaration of Independence—Arthur Middleton and Thomas Heyward, Jr.; a future Chief Justice of the United States—John Rutledge; and two men who were active in the drafting of the Federal Constitution—Charles Pinckney and C. C. Pinckney. Another Signer, Edward Rutledge, took his seat on the board shortly afterward. In 1786 they elected as their president the Rev. Robert Smith, who was to be a generous benefactor of the college and to play an important role in its early years.

But there were still many difficulties in the way of launching the institution, and there still were to be delays. All of our colonial colleges, as we have seen, were started on the proverbial shoestring. There were few great fortunes in those days, and there were no Ezra Cornells or James B. Dukes or Russell Sages to endow them with their millions. Most of today's great state universities and denominational institutions are of comparatively recent origin, for the provincial governments and the early churches lacked the resources for such ambitious undertakings. That our 18th century colleges were started and, having been started, were able to survive, was due entirely to the determination and zeal of these educational pioneers.

In the case of Charleston, many small bequests were made even before the outbreak of the Revolution. But of all these gifts it is doubtful if the trustees ever received more than $7,000. Only in land was the college well provided, but the buildings on that land were not easily adapted to college purposes. These consisted of brick barracks which had been used by the Second South Carolina Regiment during the war, and they were now out of repair. The trustees reserved a small section in the east wing for college use, leasing the remainder as apartments to tenants who contracted to repair them. Then, too, a faculty had to be recruited, for outside of the clergymen there were few men in the Carolinas who had had sufficient education to qualify as teachers. It was no easy task.

In the meantime Dr. Smith had opened his own academy for boys with courses in English, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography. This was continued until March 14, 1789, when, as it is recorded, "The Revd. R. Smith proposed to the Trustees to lay the foundations of the College by giving up to it on the 1st day of January next the youth in his Academy, amounting to sixty Scholars." This proposal was accepted, and Smith was unanimously elected the first principal—or president as the office was later to be called.

Smith was a graduate of Cambridge University in England and had been ordained as a priest in the Anglican Church, becoming rector of Saint Philip’s in Charles Town in 1759. Not only was he highly revered as a spiritual leader of this colonial settlement, but he had further distinguished himself as a common soldier during the siege of the city in the Revolution. Several years after his elevation to the college post, he was elected Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina. A modestly wealthy man himself and eager for the success of the institution, he advanced approximately $10,000 of his own money, a debt that was not to be settled in full until long after his death.

On October 11, 1790, more than 20 years after the founding instrument enacted by the provincial assembly, the trustees issued the following announcement of the opening: "It is with real pleasure we announce to the public that the Charleston College Academy . . . is removed to an elegant, spacious & commodious suit of rooms, in one of the intended wings of the College, which we do not hesitate to say, will, after inspection, be allowed to be much better adapted to anything in that line hitherto seen in this city."

But, while the opening was fairly auspicious, the road ahead was not to be easy. Six students were selected for degrees at the first commencement in 1794. But the failure of the inhabitants to support the institution, either through giving money or enrolling their sons, prevented it from attaining full college status. It continued as an academy until 1797 when Bishop Smith tendered his resignation to devote all his time to the church.

The succeeding administrations of Thomas Bee, Jr., an eccentric scholar, and the Rev. George Buist, a very able schoolmaster, were for the most part uneventful. The latter did gather around him some very eminent faculty members, the enrollment
exceeded 100 during his term, and classes of college grade were regularly conducted. But Dr. Buist died suddenly only two years after taking office, and the college's struggle for existence began in earnest.

From 1813 to 1823 classes were conducted in the college building, but the trustees exercised no supervision over them, and both teachers and students followed each other in profusion, if not confusion. Nor did the opening of South Carolina College at Columbia in 1805 help the struggling Charleston school. Finally, through the sale of college land, the trustees were able to discharge the debt to Bishop Smith's estate and to prepare for the resumption of the institution on a somewhat firmer foundation.

This revival was aided by a sparkling editorial which appeared in the Charleston Mercury of October 13, 1823, and in which the proprietor, Henry Laurens Pinckney, stressed the importance of the college to the city. This was followed up by the convincing arguments of Joseph Nathan Cardozo in The Southern Patriot, who coined the term, "College of the Metropolis." Thus spurred on by the power of the press, the trustees appealed to the citizens for financial support, engaged an able teaching staff, several of whom were successful masters of private schools and who now agreed to transfer their pupils to the college, and on January 5, 1824, the college schools were reopened with more than 80 students enrolled. By the end of the year the student body numbered 172 and the faculty had increased to seven.

Under the capable leadership of the Rev. Jasper Adams, a cousin of John Quincy Adams, the college enjoyed its most prosperous decade. The curriculum was broadened, the enrollment passed the 200 figure, and the "new college," which today forms the center of the main college building, was erected. Then a new storm appeared on the horizon. Precipitated by a faculty-trustee controversy which for a while threatened to develop into a small-scale civil war, the crisis ended with the resignation of Mr. Adams and the closing of the college.

The suspension was of short duration, however, and served only to give the institution a fresh start. When it reopened, it was as the first city college in America. By the terms of the amended charter, all college property was surrendered to the city council to be held "in trust forever, to and for the sole use and benefit of the said College of Charleston." The trustees were also to be elected by the council, and the city in turn agreed to provide the means of support. The institution had at last come of age and was settled on its permanent foundation.

There were, of course, many more storms that would have to be met and endured. The most serious of these was the Civil War, when only the youngest students were able to pursue their courses. The buildings were beyond ordinary gun range and suffered little physical damage. There was fear of pillage, however, and many of the valuables were removed to places of greater safety. But the college was spared, for when Union forces occupied the city in February, 1865, Colonel Stewart L. Woodford, the commandant, stationed guards at the college gates and permitted no one to enter the campus.

But while the college managed to survive the war and the trying days of reconstruction without material harm, it was not so fortunate in the earthquake of August 31, 1886, when the main building was so seriously damaged that eight years were to pass before it could be completely repaired. And through the years hurricane and fire and plague and economic depression have likewise left their marks. The College of Charleston has, indeed, had its full share of catastrophes and near-catastrophes since the days of Bishop Smith. But always it has been able to rise above these misfortunes and go forward to new achievements in its local and somewhat specialized sphere.

Today the College of Charleston, a coeducational institution, is busily engaged in turning out young men and young women equipped for life in the New South. Just as it first blossomed during the days when Charleston's life centered around its shimmering rice fields and its great cotton plantations, so it bids fair to reach its full flower during this new industrial age. But the College of Charleston will never quite lose its touch of the Old South. Life has changed, new families have replaced the Pinckneys and the Rutledges, great social, economic and political upheavals have
completely altered the face of the land, and the end is not yet in sight. But Charleston is never likely to escape entirely from its past; one expects today to hear the rebel yell on the college campus just as surely as one expects to smell the scent of jessamine and wistaria. It will ever be thus at this venerable institution which grew up in the "Athens of the Old South."

-(For much of the material in this article the writer is deeply indebted to J. H. Easterby's "A History of the College of Charleston.")

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Dear Mrs. O'Byrne:

I think it is quite appropriate for me to make use of your wonderful award in thanking your organization for its presentation.

I was very surprised to learn from the papers that I was to receive a typewriter as a prize since I had known nothing about this award beforehand. However, I can sincerely tell you that I am elated over it and I will get much practical use from this typewriter in my future work.

I would like to thank you for this award and also another which I received from the D. A. R. in 1943 when I was graduated from high school. I believe your awards are a great help in adding to the education and training of the young people of today.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Lt. Richard G. Rumney,
United States Air Force.
West Point Military Academy graduate 1949
TURN in the gate from the hustle and bustle of Lincoln Highway, at the sign of “William Trent House” on South Warren Street; ahead lies a path to the eighteenth century, and a lovely garden greets you.

In 1714 William Trent, a native of Scotland, from whom the city of Trenton, New Jersey, derives its name, purchased from Mahlon Stacy eight hundred acres of land lying on both sides of the Assunpink Creek at the Falls of the Delaware. On these broad acres he built a mansion in 1719,
where it is thought he spent two summers until his final settlement there in 1721. At this time he had a township laid out which he called Trent Town.

In his "History of Trenton", Francis B. Lee gives this brief account of William Trent: "Emigrating from Inverness, young in life, with his brother James, he settled in Philadelphia about 1682. Here he identified himself in business with the Quakers. As a man of intelligence, industry, thrift and integrity he soon became a large wholesale and retail merchant, and a shipowner in partnership with William Penn and James Logan. From 1703 to 1710, Trent was a member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Council. Although not a lawyer, he was one of the persons selected in 1706 to systematize the courts, and was later one of the five Supreme Court justices.

In Philadelphia, as in Trenton, William Trent was a large landowner. His residence in that city was the famous "Slate Roof House" on Second Street, which had been William Penn's mansion—the most elegant in the city. It was built of brick, surrounded by rare and beautiful plants and flowers, and a lawn extending to the Delaware River."

From Governor Burnet of New Jersey, William Trent received immediate recognition by a commission as Colonel of the Hunterdon County Militia. The Governor made him judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Hunterdon County in 1719, and later appointed him Chief Justice of New Jersey in 1723. His sudden death on Christmas Day, 1724, deprived this region of its most outstanding citizen of that time.

William Trent was twice married, first to Mary Burge, by whom he had three sons, James, John and Morris, and one daughter, Mary; and second to Mary Coddington, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and William.

Several years after Justice Trent's death, his eldest son, James, conveyed the property to William Morris, a wealthy merchant from the West Indies. From that time on it changed hands many times. Lewis Morris, Colonial Governor, leased the house for four years; in fact it has been three times the residence of governors. The mansion knew days of great gaiety and wide hospitality just after the American Revolution, when Colonel and Mrs. John Cox and their six daughters kept continual open house.

It was then known as "Bloomsbury Court."

An interesting description of the house in its early days is found in the Pennsylvania Journal for March 12, 1767, when its owner, Robert Lettis Hooper, thus advertised the property for sale: "It is accommodated with a genteel brick dwelling house, 40 x 48 feet, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a large handsome staircase and entry; with a cellar under the whole building, and a court yard on each front of the house, one fronting down the River Delaware to the ferry, through a large handsome avenue of English cherry trees, the other fronting up the river to Trenton." The house as restored today is even more than eighty per cent original, and the "large handsome staircase and entry" are completely untouched.

That Trenton possesses this early landmark is due to the generosity of its last owner, the late Mr. Edward Ansley Stokes, who gave the property to the city in 1929 with the stipulation that it be restored to its original state and preserved as an historic house museum.

The restoration was started in 1934, under the direction of the Trustees of the Trenton Free Public Library, with Mr. Samuel Mountford as architect and Mr. Howard L. Hughes, City Librarian, heading the research. The work was financed by the United States Government through the Civil Works, the Emergency Relief and the Public Works Administration.

The Garden Club of Trenton, with plans drawn by the well known landscape architect, Isabella Pendleton Bowen, has restored the garden along lines suggested by various early references to the Trent garden.

The Mayor of the City names a Trent House Commission which manages the affairs of the House. Under its guidance a Trent House Association was formed, which now has about three hundred members. A Board of twenty elected by this Association has been instrumental in obtaining furnishings of the period of William and Mary and of Queen Anne to approximate those of an inventory made in 1726 to settle Trent's estate. Most fortunately this document is on file in the Secretary of State's office in the Capitol.

The Trent House has received many generous gifts from the Junior League of Trenton, the six Trenton chapters and the
Pennington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and other chapters throughout the state; also many individual donors have made gifts and presented memorials. These, together with extensive loans by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the School of Fine Arts of Yale University, from the Mabel Brady Garvan Collection, have made the old brick house once again a gracious and luxurious home.

The beauty of Trent House is at its peak when the great double doors at each end of the central hall are opened to spring. The proud hall, with its high ceiling, fine arch and massive original staircase welcomes the warm light after the long winter as graciously as it welcomes its guests. Rooms of beautiful proportions, with large fireplaces, open into the hall and add to its dignity.

The spaciousness of the dining room is warmed by the red and gold damask draperies; its crested high back chairs and huge tankards promise ease and ample refreshment. The corner cupboard contains two pewter plates belonging to the Trent family, engraved with the family crest.

Most of the woodwork in the panelled drawing room is original, and the mantel was restored from existing evidence. The furnishings in this room purchased by the Trenton and Pennington chapters include:

- four English pewter scotces, dated 1709;
- a love seat, English, William and Mary, about 1690, covered with 18th century Italian brocatelle;
- a pair of walnut side chairs, English, William and Mary, about 1690;
- Delft vase, Dutch, and a punch bowl, English Delft, both 18th Century;
- a lacquered hanging cupboard, English, Queen Anne; footstool, William and Mary, with original needlework cover;
- andirons, bell metal; fire tools, brass finials, English, 18th Century;
- arm chair, oak, Flemish style.

The great stairway ascends to the second floor in an open well reaching to the roof; a heart carved into the outside bracket of each riser adds a symbolic touch of domestic felicity.

Serene and spacious, Madame Trent’s bedroom is above the drawing room. White seersucker curtains at windows and bed are double festooned as they fall to the floor from under stiff blue valances.

The elegance of William Trent’s bedroom, across the hall, depicts the respect in which the master of the house was held in the eighteenth century. Stiff folds of yellow satin (listed in the inventory) hang from the stern valances of the great bed. High chests of drawers on legs, sturdy chairs and dressing table, all proclaim this a man’s room.

In the cellar is the old kitchen with an enormous fireplace and Dutch oven. Old metal and wooden utensils, huge kettles and old pottery are conspicuous everywhere; herbs from the garden hang from great beams.

In the spring of 1948 Mr. Franco Scala-mandre of New York City, well known as the maker of textiles for Colonial Williamsburg, most generously donated the drapery fabrics for the entire house, copies of authentic Colonial designs and materials. Funds for making the beautiful gold brocade draperies in the drawing room were contributed by Trenton and nearby D.A.R. chapters.

The Trent House is open to the public on weekdays from ten in the morning until four in the afternoon, and the Sunday hours are from two to five in the afternoon.

It is hoped that members of the Daughters of the American Revolution travelling through Trenton will stop and visit the Trent House. They will be most welcome.

To follow Shakespeare’s admonition:

“I pray you, let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and things of fame
That do renown this city.”

“He that has no cross will have no crown.”

—Quarles.
Origin of the Pledge to the Flag

BY MRS. J. B. BELLAMY

W E all take Columbus Day, October 12th, for granted as a holiday of long standing but in reality its first celebration was only fifty-seven years ago. It was then, in 1892, that a plan was conceived to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. That idea came from the Youth's Companion, at that time a magazine devoted to the interests of school-age youth. It called school exercises to celebrate that important day with the raising and the saluting of our flag as a feature.

It seems that in those gay nineties our national feeling and patriotism were at a low ebb, so this program was most opportune. It was intended to start among our children a national spirit and it did just that. With the flag as the central theme, it was bound to stimulate one big interest all over the country and to develop a continuing patriotic fervor.

While the Youth's Companion was arousing interest in the children to actually get the flags for their schools, it was also developing a program suitable for the occasion. It was of such a character that the children could not help but feel the import and appreciate the climax in the flag-raising and the salute.

The subtle methods of modern publicity were unknown in 1892 and the group of men of the magazine and the public school system had to invent all of their own methods. It may safely be said that no such gigantic publicity for an altogether new and strange project, depending upon popular volition, had ever been attempted before—perhaps not since.

The first move was to interest the press—to enlist its cooperation—and the next to awaken interest in the children and their schools. The superintendents of education recognized the fitness of giving first place to this Columbian Anniversary in the public schools, and so at their annual convention an executive committee was appointed to take charge.

Francis Bellamy of the Youth’s Companion staff had presented this idea to them and was appointed chairman. Wide publicity was given and much interest aroused. The job was an aside from the official program which would be the final thing. The business of the committee was to, in eight months, sell the celebration in the local public schools to the entire American public and to get every locality to lend help.

Mr. Bellamy had a strong desire that this movement should have even greater scope, so with that in mind he journeyed to Washington to present the plan to President Harrison. En route he interviewed General Palmer, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and he gave his enthusiastic encouragement.

He contacted Henry Cabot Lodge, who accompanied him on his journey. On his way to Washington, Mr. Bellamy stopped off in New York to interview Grover Cleveland, who was running again for President. He heartily endorsed this Columbus Day flag plan. From there he went on to Washington to see President Harrison, who also thoroughly approved the idea.

Before leaving, Mr. Bellamy asked that the President issue a proclamation making October 12th a national holiday and recommending that it be observed in the schools.

"Why, sir," the Chief Executive exclaimed, "that's impossible without Congressional authority!"

The Massachusetts Representative added: "While the Senate is Republican, the House Democratic, and this is election year, they won't unite on anything that might give Mr. Harrison such a bid for popularity."

But Francis Bellamy, young, eager and determined, didn't know any better than to try. He went about obtaining scores of interviews with Congressmen as well as leading influential citizens. Among the interviews which helped him to attain his goal was one with Theodore Roosevelt, then Civil Service Commissioner in Washington and active in improving the efficiency of government employees.

He declared: "This 400th anniversary ought to be made more of than any other celebration in the country. The part that
the flag is to play in this celebration appeals to me tremendously. By all means in our power we ought to inculcate among the children of this country the most fervent loyalty to the flag. I am particularly pleased with this celebration by the public schools when I look at it from the national standpoint."

So through Mr. Bellamy’s untiring efforts, the interest of these prominent men and scores of others was so enlisted that by June a joint resolution was put through empowering the President to proclaim the 400th anniversary of Columbus’ discovery of America a national holiday with “suitable exercises in the schools.”

Up to this time there had been no verbal salute to the flag but now it was necessary as a stirring climax to the program. Such a salute was in the plan of the Youth’s Companion for this Columbus Day celebration and it so happened that Francis Bellamy, Associate Editor of the magazine, was chairman of the program committee, as I have stated.

Although he had no idea that the salute would become permanent, he did take its wording very seriously for he knew that it would have to be short and simple and yet tell the basic principle to the nation. So his final form was the simple twenty-three words: “I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all.” With these concepts in mind, he wrote the flag-raising pledge for that original Columbus Day fifty-seven years ago.

For many years the authorship of the Pledge of Allegiance was not given due consideration. It was not until the first World War that people began to inquire about it, although the pledge itself had been constantly upon their lips. But when the authorship was becoming known, there sprang from the heirs of Mr. James Upham (the former editor of the Youth’s Companion) a claim that he had written it.

In order to determine, in the interest of historical accuracy and certainty, the real authorship of the original Pledge to the Flag, the United States Flag Association appointed an investigating committee consisting of Dr. Charles C. Tansill, Professor of American History of Fordham University; W. Reed West, Professor of Political Science, Washington University; and Bernard Mayo, Professor of American History, Georgetown University.

All three of these professors had had long experience in research work and were known experts of a high order. After carefully and impartially weighing all evidence submitted, the committee unanimously decided that to Francis Bellamy unquestionably belonged the honor and distinction of being the author of the original Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. The report of this committee was submitted to and approved by National Headquarters of the United States Flag Association on May 18, 1939.

The only change made in the original form was the one suggested in 1923 by Mr. Gridley Adams, Director General of the United States Flag Association, that the words “my flag” be changed to “the flag of the United States of America,” and such change was unanimously adopted and is now the government accepted form.

NOTE: Mrs. John Benton Bellamy, author, is the daughter-in-law of Francis Bellamy. She is a member of the Santa Rosa Chapter, Santa Rosa, Cal., and this article which she read at a chapter meeting was sent to us by Mrs. Ben Hessel, Publicity Chairman.

“*To him who presses on, at each degree new visions arise.*

—Howe.
ROBERT GRIERSON, a native of Scotland, came to Columbia County, Georgia, and settled with four brothers and one sister, about eight miles south of Wrightsborough. This settlement date was certainly before 1760, as he is shown as one of the traders licensed by the Colony under the Indian Regulations of 1761, and accredited to Hillibee Town, a village which was located some miles north of the present Alexander City in Alabama. Mr. Grierson took an Indian woman of the village of Genalgee, as a wife and Col. Benjamin Hawkins, the Agent for Indian Affairs, when he visited the country of the Hillibees in December 1796, found them the most prosperous of the trader families in the Upper Creek Nation. Mrs. Grierson was named Sinnuggee. There were six children in the family: Sandy, Sarah, Walter, David, Elizabeth and William. Catherine, another daughter who was accounted for in the Montgomery County, Mississippi Territorial Records as of 1817, was undoubtedly born subsequent to 1796, as she is not mentioned by Col. Hawkins. The Grierson's had two grandchildren in December 1797.

Mr. Grierson had a farm and cultivated thirty acres of land and lived at the junction of the Hillibee and Cullufadee creeks. Col. Hawkins lists corn, cotton, rice, peas, beans, squash, watermelons and coleworts as products of the farm. Mr. Grierson planted in the season of 1796, two acres of cotton, which he sowed in drills, the rows being four feet apart. He had a treadle cotton gin manufactured in Providence, which reached him during that year. That fact indicates that the Whitney patented gin which was first manufactured in 1793, had reached the Southern Indian country in a little less than two and a half years. Mr. Grierson employed Indian women to pick his cotton and he paid ½ pint of salt or three strands of small glass beads for each bushel basket of picked cotton. If they picked two basketsful and preferred not to take the salt, he gave ½ pint of rum. The Griersons owned forty negro slaves; 300 head of cattle and 30 horses. They had a salt-lick in one of the springs on the place and wild animals as well as domestic cattle, flocked to the point to avail themselves of these salty, moss-covered areas in Hillibee Creek. The Indian Agent commented that the stock holders in the Indian County "made a gathering" of their property in the spring of each year at the time the animals flocked to these places seeking salt.

The Letters of Benjamin Hawkins, a publication of the Georgia Historical Society, dated 1916, gives in passing, several references to the Grierson family. Thomas, brother of Robert, an officer in the Colonial Army, died in 1775. This man may have served from what was subsequently Alabama, though there is no documentary proof of it. His son in 1796, was living in Eufaula Town of the Upper Creeks and was seeking to get possession of his father's 500 acres of land on Upton Creek in Columbia County, Georgia. Robert Grierson is credited by Col. Hawkins as having been attached to the Army of the Colonies during the Revolutionary War and he made contributions as well in aid to the armies. Inasmuch as there is no other reference in Alabama history to any other white man living in what was subsequently Alabama, than Mr. Grierson, he should be credited with being Alabama's only Revolutionary soldier. Obviously, there were a number of British troops enrolled from the Indian Country of what is now Alabama.

Mrs. Anne Hopkins, the only sister of the Grierson brothers, died during the first year of the American Revolution and she willed her property to her niece, Jane Pettigrew, and the three boys, James, Thomas and David, children of James Grierson, who served in the Revolution as
a Colonel in the British Army. Jane Pettigrew, niece of Mr. Robert Grierson, married David Holmes, an early settler in the Baldwin County region, of the old Mississippi Territory and her descendants still live in South Alabama. Dr. Thomas G. Holmes of that family, assisted Col. Albert J. Pickett very materially in the compilation of History of Alabama, which is a record of the State from the discovery down to the period of admission in 1819.

The first recorded entry in Book A, Records of Conveyances, Montgomery County M. T. (Mississippi Territory), filed in the Court House of Montgomery County, Alabama, is a conveyance, or rather a Power of Attorney of Elizabeth Grierson, the fifth child (shown in the Indian Records as Liza) of Robert and Sinnuggee Grierson. The second entry in the book is a power of attorney from William, Thomas and Catherine Grierson, children of Robert. Inasmuch as these children, two of them at least minors, were giving powers of attorney for their property to be handled, as of the 9th day of October 1817, and there is no record of any legal transaction of Robert Grierson, the father, it must be assumed that he was dead at that time. There are references to him as of 1815, so his death occurred in the two intervening years. The witnesses to these depositions, made their “marks” on the Court records (one of them was an attorney) but three Indian men signed their names in very legible hands. Catherine, a minor, made her “mark,” Robert Grierson’s will, or rather a deed, which must be accepted as perhaps serving the purpose of a will, is recorded on Page 5, of Montgomery County’s original Deed Book, and is dated February 10, 1817. He conveyed to his daughter, Elizabeth, these negroes: Dye; Molly; Grace and her children; Rina; Ben; Dianah; Lumina; Hope; Nellie; Isaac; Lucy; Daniel; Amitto Jr.; Amitto Sr.; Rena and her children; Polly; Lydia; Nero; Dick and Ben. This deed of conveyance is attested by the Head Chief of the Upper Creek Nation, Big Warrior. The Chief could not write his name and he signed with an “X.” To little Catherine, Mr. Grierson conveyed, James and his wife and children Abigail and her children, and several other slaves. On Page 18 of the Montgomery Records, Organ Tatum, Jasper County, Georgia, conveyed by sale to Elizabeth Grayson (note the spelling of the name and also remember that Grierson is pronounced Grayson) one negro for the price of $1250. This conveyance dated October 24, 1818, at the town of Alabama in the Alabama Territory, is indicative of the fact that Miss Elizabeth Grierson was apparently the head of the family at that time and her legal residence was Montgomery County, though there is no indication of the fact that she ever lived other than at Hillibee Town. This latter place was in the Indian Territory and her residence there would have no legal status. Miss Grierson was still in the Court records of August 8, 1819, for she grants “freedom at her death” to a slave named Dick. Some months later, she conveys ownership in all of her slaves to James Bates and she recites in this deed that her slaves were “taken from her,” but had now been restored.

Mr. Grierson’s home in the Hillibees is referred to by Col. Marinus Willet, the aide whom President George Washington sent South to invite Gen. Alexander McGillivray and the Creek Chiefs to the New York Conference of 1790, as “the hospitable mansion of Mr. Grierson.” Col. Willet, a member of George Washington’s Staff in the American Revolution, and who wrote his “Memoirs” years later, visited the McGillivray home, Apple Grove, on the Coosa, after having found Col. McGillivray in the Hillibees with Mr. Grierson.

This mansion, according to Col. Willet, was ten miles from Fish Ponds Town. Mr. Grierson’s deeds, though entered in Montgomery County, were made at “Okfuski in the Creek Nation,” therefore Mr. Grierson’s family must have been “of the town” of Little Okfuski, one of the Hillibees. Atchina-algi means “Cedar Grove People” and the reference that Mrs. Grierson was of Genalge, proves that she was of the Cedar Grove people. The town of Atchina-algi was another of the several Hillibee villages.

General Andrew Jackson in his reports, speaks most cordially of “the aged Mr. Grierson.” Unfortunately, General White and his East Tennessee Volunteers on their way to join Jackson were not friendly and the town of Hillibee was burned. Sixty Indian warriors were killed and two hundred and fifty women and children were carried away shortly after General Jackson
had promised Mr. Grierson to spare Hillibee.

A direct descendant of Robert Grierson, George Washington Grayson, was an officer in the 2nd Regiment of Creek Confederate Volunteers and commanded Company K. He was for a time Treasurer of the Creek Nation of the West; was Secretary of the five tribes; was principal Chief of the Nation, and represented the Indians prior to the admission of Oklahoma as Delegate in Congress at Washington. Mr. Grayson married Anna Stidham (Steadham), daughter of Judge George Stidham, a Hitchite Indian of the West. Judge Stidham was descended from the Trader, Benjamin Steadham, a Chattahoochee River Trader of Apalachukla Town, in the present Russell County, south of Ft. Mitchell. The Steadham family is still represented in the Tensas Country of Alabama.

NOTE: A new D. A. R. Chapter organized at Headland, Alabama, on November 12, 1947, was named "Robert Grierson" because of the fact that he was the only man from the territory that is now the state of Alabama who fought in the Revolutionary War on the side of the Colonists.

Nassau-Suffolk Regents’ Round Table

THE Nassau-Suffolk Regents’ Round Table held a luncheon-meeting in honor of the New York State Regent, Mrs. James Grant Park, in the Georgian Room of the Garden City Hotel at one o’clock, Wednesday, June 22, 1949. This Round Table consists of the following chapters: Anne Cary—East Rockaway; Colonel Aaron Ogden—Garden City; Colonel Josiah Smith — Patchogue; Darling Whitney — Port Washington; Ketewamoke — Huntington; Lord Stirling — Hempstead; North Riding — Great Neck; Oyster Bay — Oyster Bay; Ruth Floyd Woodhull — Freeport; Saghtekoos — Bay Shore; Seawanhaka — Sea Cliff; Southampton Colony — Southampton; Suffolk — Riverhead; William Dawes — Rockville Centre.

Two members of the Anne Cary Chapter, Mrs. Richard Niess and Mrs. Herbert S. Eyre, carried the flags at the head of the procession of honor guests and Round Table Officers. The prayer was read by Mrs. Edgar Hyde of the Southampton Colony Chapter, followed by the pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Robert C. Dennett of the Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter. Mrs. J. Robert Gracey of the Colonel Josiah Smith Chapter led the audience in the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

The program, which followed the luncheon, was in charge of the Chairman, Mrs. Woolsey, of the Colonel Aaron Ogden Chapter, who welcomed everyone and intro-
The Washington Memorial

By Aileen Lewers Langston
Chairman, Valley Forge Committee

"No spot on earth,
Not the plains of Marathon,
Nor the passes of Sempach,
Nor the place of the Bastile,
Nor the dykes of Holland,
Nor the moors of England,
Is so sacred in the history
Of the struggle for human liberty
As Valley Forge."

—Cyrus Townsend Brady.

President Wilson named the Chapel "The Shrine of the American People." This title was given during World War I when thousands and tens of thousands of Americans came to Valley Forge to consecrate themselves to the service of God and Country. What the Washington Memorial is to the nation no one can estimate, but this incident may illustrate its influence. Dr. Herbert Burk, the founder, was returning from a lecture trip in Rhode Island when he sat in a dining car with a naval officer. During their conversation it was revealed that Dr. Burk was the Rector of the Chapel at Valley Forge. The officer said that that morning at breakfast in Boston he had told his wife that he was so disappointed at being ordered to his ship three days earlier than he had expected, because he had planned to spend a day in the Washington Memorial Chapel. He said he wanted to carry its inspiration with him in his long exile from America. Just as Dr. Burk fostered the good tradition of having our patriots in service dedicate themselves anew to God and Country at the altar before leaving for the front, so was the practice continued during World War II by our present Rector, Dr. Hart.

It takes more than stone and wood and glass to win such titles or to exercise such an influence. There are cathedrals and churches and chapels everywhere but there is only one "American Westminster," only one "Shrine of the American People."

Unfortunately not many places of worship make men seek them for inspiration before entering upon some great undertaking. St. Peter's in Rome and St. Paul's in London impress one by their size and antiquity and their place in history. The Washington Memorial is the work of the last forty-five years, and it is so small it could be easily set in either of these great cathedrals and occupy only a fraction of their vast space. The Chapel is not one hundred feet long, as the idea of the founder was a wayside chapel for the wayfaring American.
When a great multitude gather for some special service we use the Woodland Cathedral where the elms brought from Mt. Vernon by the late Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, are planted in the form of a cross. Here, from the open-air pulpit, President Harding spoke to over fifteen thousand people. On Washington’s Birthday an annual pilgrimage is made to the Chapel by the Boy Scouts of the area. Twenty-two hundred have attended services here at one time. The Scouts themselves decided this place as ideal for their annual service. On Evacuation Day, June of this year, a throng heard Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania deliver a stirring address. The founder said that he had planned to build a chapel, and that he hoped it might become a shrine. His hopes and aims have been fulfilled and appreciated over and over again.

Many times I have been asked why the memorial does not follow colonial architecture. I would like to give you Dr. Burk’s answer to the same question—“Colonial architecture was Georgian; the men of Valley Forge gave their lives in a struggle against the tyranny of a Georgian King. Why mock their memory by building a Georgian chapel in their honor? In the Commander-in-Chief’s standard, which, by the way is one of the greatest treasures of the Valley Forge Historical Society Museum—the stars follow the lines of the British “Jack.” In the Grand Union flag there were thirteen stripes but there was also the “Jack.” In other words, the men of Valley Forge were fighting as Englishmen for the rights of English citizens against the tyranny of a Prussian King. Valley Forge was the outcome of Runnymede. It was another rallying point for freedom-loving patriots, who valued the liberty won by their fathers, and who would enlarge it always, but never lessen it. To express this spirit I selected English perpendicular Gothic, taking King’s College Chapel at Cambridge for my ideal. In addition to the historical reason, there was the artistic reason, that Gothic made possible those memorials which I hoped to associate with the Washington Memorial Chapel. There were two years of study, thought, and prayer before my idea was mentioned, except to a few friends.”

At Valley Forge over three thousand American patriots lie buried in unmarked graves. It is a vast cemetery of the Nation’s honored dead. Their dust makes it hollowed ground, as the blood of their frozen feet made the old Gulph Road, over which the defeated army marched into camp, the Via Sacra of the American people. Dr. Burk felt that to trample this ground in thoughtless levity or boisterous sport (a golf course was contemplated on this area) was a desecration of the graves, an insult to the soldiers’ memory, and a crime against the Republic which the sacrifices of the patriots won for us. He built the Chapel to keep watch and ward over their dust, to foster their ideals, to make their prayers for the Nation perpetual, and their spirit of patriotic service and sacrifice national.

The founder had nothing with which to begin except an idea, an ideal, and a purpose to honor Washington and his heroic men. The cornerstone was laid on the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge, June 19, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Todd and Mr. and Mrs. I. Heston Todd gave the land on which the Chapel is built, and Dr. Burk had only enough money to buy two loads of stone. Some of us who have worked for years for the bell tower can fully appreciate his statement that “Raising money is always a difficult and thankless task; that only those who must do it to realize a beneficent purpose know what a struggle and strain it is.” Dr. Burk said the Chapel alone cost over $360,000.00 and fourteen attacks of nervous exhaustion. To date, the entire memorial has cost more than $450,000.00. The Daughters of the American Revolution have given more of time and funds to the memorial than any other patriotic society. Here seems the right place to remind ourselves of a statement regarding the ultimate cost of the completed memorial—a statement made twenty-five years ago by the founder, “Of course it will cost much more than that ultimately ($360,000.00) but what is cost in such an endeavor as this? You can not economize in love and devotion to your country, or in honor to its heroes, and be worthy of its citizenship.”

The first building at the Washington Memorial was the tiny frame chapel made famous by the visit of President Theodore Roosevelt and used until the stone building could be occupied. At the beginning
the founder’s greatest concern was not money—but the selection of an architect, for he realized that only from a great design could a great memorial be built. Dr. Burk prepared a syllabus setting forth his dream. The Department of Architecture of the University of Pennsylvania held a contest with Professor Warren P. Laird in charge. The successful competitor was Mr. Milton B. Medary, Jr., of the firm of Zantzinger and Borie. Through the years Mr. Medary and Mr. Borie, who supervised portions of the building have passed on and Mr. Zantzinger is the architect with whom we are now working on our bell tower. The first committee to raise funds for the Chapel was headed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, Mr. Harrison being Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and through their efforts the Chapel was completed.

I have spoken of the smallness of the Chapel. I wish I could write of its beauty or tell of its glory. Mr. Medary said to Dr. Burk—“I have tried to create a casket of jewels in which to set your thoughts.” I saw “the casket of jewels” three days before Christmas last year when we flooded the choir stalls with 12,000 watts of electricity during the photographing of pictures for our 1949 Valley Forge Christmas Cards. A great debt is owed to the artists who in stone, in iron, lead, brass, wood and glass have caught the spirit of the place and each has given what neither money nor design can secure—works of real inspiration. Dr. Burk himself designed many special features—a door in the library, the eagles at the end of the pews.

Art has been used to glorify religion and to illustrate history. For instance, the first of June 1774 was a day of prayer for peace between England and the Colonies. On that day Washington wrote in his diary “Went to church and fasted all day.” This record, as Washington wrote it, is cut in brass and set in the Litany Desk. It recalls the words carved in the stone of the entrance porch: “While we are zealously performing the Duties of good Citizens and Soldiers, we certainly ought not to be inattentive to the higher Duties of Religion. To the distinguished Character of Patriot
it should be our highest glory to add the more distinguished Character of Christian." This was Washington's message to his soldiers when he gave the orders for the Sunday services at Valley Forge.

The pew screens commemorate the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals of Washington's Army at Valley Forge and were given respectively by Mrs. William H. Pearson and Miss Elizabeth Swift and Mrs. Sarah Swift Zulich. Along the front of the screens are the flags of the Revolution, carved and colored, while on the shield along the bases are the names of the generals.

The beautiful carved stone pulpit, lectern and perclose were given by Mrs. Alan Wood, Jr., in memory of her husband and in honor of Washington, the Church Warden of Truro Parish, Virginia, and Lay Reader during the French and Indian War, in which he read the burial service at the interment of General Braddock.

The choir stalls, designed by Mr. Medary, were carved by Mr. Edward Maene and are considered among the very finest pieces of carving in America. Each is a memorial and each commemorates one of the brigades at Valley Forge. They are hand carved, nearly twenty feet high. In the niches stand Continental soldiers also carved in oak, and with their uniforms properly colored. (See 1949 Christmas Card.)

The beautiful prayer desk, richly carved, bears the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution as it was the gift of the Valley Forge Chapter in memory of its founder and first regent, Mrs. Anna Morris Holstein, through whose efforts Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge was saved for the nation. Mrs. Story, then President General of the D. A. R., took part in the dedication of this memorial, June 19, 1916.

The Society of the Lees of Virginia have given a pew in honor of the Lees who served in the Revolution, including Richard Henry Lee, the great patriot leader and "Light Horse" Harry Lee who served with Washington at Valley Forge.

A recent gift in the choir pews was that of the screen given by Caroline and Swift Newton, honoring his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Edward Newton.

Reproductions of the flags of the Revolution hang above the choir stalls. Many of these have been given by individuals and several are memorials. Dr. Burk cherished a hope to create a Memorial Flag Fund large enough to permit the presentation to a state of a flag which had hung in the Washington Memorial Chapel—the flag to be given to the Governor of a State who would present it to one of his schools. No faded flag should hang at Valley Forge—the place of unfading national glory. Should Dr. Burk's plan be consummated, every flag at Valley Forge would carry its inspiration to the new generations of Americans throughout the land.

The organ in the Chapel was the gift of Mr. William L. Austin in honor of Lieutenant David Snyder. Dr. Burk relates "The first time it was used two hundred and fifty sailors and marines, after silent prayer for the Nation sang 'America,' and the organ tones and the voices of the men united in the national hymn of thanksgiving and praise. One morning during the war (World War I) as I was coming through the woodland to take my place at the Chapel I heard the organ played by a master. I found the organist was a soldier from California and more than a hundred soldiers were listening to the music. After I had shown the men the Chapel and the Museum they fell in line to march away, and I stepped out to see them on their way. One of the men called to me to ask whether they could sing the Battle Hymn of the Republic to that organ. 'Of course you can,' I replied, and soon the order was given to march back into the Chapel. As they concluded the hymn every man knelt for me to ask God's blessing upon them before they left Valley Forge for France." Since that time the organ has continued to do national service and the key has never been turned in the lock. Organists come from all over the world and count it a privilege to play at Valley Forge. Dr. Hart has instituted a plan whereby organists and choirs from other churches furnish the music for the Sunday afternoon State Services.

The doors of the Chapel are works of art, records of history and prophets of patriotism. The front door, the Washington Door, was the gift of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The shields on the door tell the story of Washington's relation to church and state, while the richly colored armorial
bearings tell the long history of the Washingtons and their relation to the great families of England. The two doors leading from the Chapel into the Cloister of the Colonies are memorials bearing the arms of the thirteen colonies and were given by the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, and the Society of New York State Women. The Door of the Allies commemorates “all allies who gave Help and Hope to Washington and His Soldiers” and was the gift of the Pennsylvania Chapter of the Daughters of the Founders and Patriots of America. It bears the arms of such allies as DeKalb, Pulaski, Steuben, Rochambeau and Lafayette.

In the Cloister of the Colonies is the Choir Door, honoring Frances Hopkinson, the poet and musician of the Revolution, which was given by Mrs. George Alfred Fletcher. In the Choir of the Chapel is the Huntington Door, honoring General Jedediah Huntington, who commanded the Connecticut Brigade at Valley Forge. This brigade occupied huts on the site where the Chapel stands. The restored cabin by the Chapel, shown on our 1949 Valley Forge Christmas Cards, stands on an original cabin site.

The beautiful hand-wrought iron gates at the Chapel entrance were given in memory of Lieutenant Samuel Waples and Lieutenant Thomas Custis by their descendants, Charles Custis Harrison and Alfred Craven Harrison.

The “Roof of the Republic” represents the achievement from the efforts of all American patriots from their services and sacrifices. Every state is represented by a panel on which the arms of the state are carved and colored. The Daughters of the American Revolution of the following states have paid tribute to their founders and patriots by the presentation of State Panels: —Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas.

The windows of the Chapel are world famous and have been pronounced by English glassmakers as the greatest in the world, even surpassing all the famous windows of Europe. They were made by Nicola D’Ascenzo of Philadelphia and tell the story of the country up to the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States. Because of necessary detail the story of the windows will be told more fully at a later time.

America’s Victory Days are celebrated at Valley Forge as nowhere else—by placing flowers on the Washington Altar in honor of the men who won our nation’s victories. Several of the days are endowed and it is proposed to endow every day of the year so that the tribute can be perpetual. Individuals may remember their beloved dead and societies may honor their founders in this beautiful union of affection and patriotism and the Chapel will hold the beauty and fragrance of flowers as well as the cherished memories. Five of the flower vases were given by the National Society, Daughters of the War of 1812, and the sixth was given by Mrs. William H. Whitridge, honoring her patriot ancestor Lieutenant Thomas Johnston of the Continental Army.

The Credence, given by the Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Philadelphia honors Minnie Murdock Kendrick, the first regent. This Chapter offered the first memorial for the Chapel.

To the west of the Chapel is the Cloister of the Colonies, with its thirteen Bays, each commemorating one of the original colonies. In the marble floor of each is embedded the colonial seal cast in bronze. The arms of the state are in the carved oak ceiling. The Virginia and Rhode Island Bays form the entrance archways. The Cloister is an unusual monument of patriotism. The outdoor pulpit is in the center bay and faces the Woodland Cathedral. The Cloister forms a stage for those having outdoor programs.

Corresponding to the Cloister on the west is the Porch of the Allies on the east, back of which will be Patriots Hall, partially built and now occupied by the Valley Forge Museum. The two greatest treasures in the Valley Forge Historical Society Museum are the Commander-in-Chief’s Flag and his Marquee.

The Memorial Bell Tower, the unit of the Washington Memorial being built by the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be one of the greatest memorials in the United States and is unique because of the plan of the great Patriots’ Honor Roll, one of the main features of the tower. The Honor Roll will contain the names of patriots of the Revolution who gave us our freedom and the patriots of World Wars I and
II who have preserved that heritage for America.

Among the memorials of the tower of special beauty and interest are the Patriot Stones on the outside of the tower. Names from four groups may be placed on these stones: any President of the United States, any Signer of the Declaration of Independence, any Signer of the Constitution, and the names of our nation's outstanding patriots.

Like the Chapel, the wrought-iron gates and the windows of the Tower have taken great importance, not only as a means of decoration but as beautiful memorials.

The Carillon which will be hung in our tower is composed of 49 bells—one for each state in the union and the National Birthday Bell. The first bell ever given for the carillon was the “Paul Revere Bell” by the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. The carillon is played every hour from ten o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, when the strains of the National Anthem float out over the Valley Forge hills.

Valley Forge is the place of prayer as well as the memory of prayer—the memorial of prayer. Washington's religious life is represented in the Chapel from the porch to the altar. At the very entrance in the windows of the porch has been written his valedictory prayer for the nation.

“I commend the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His Holy Keeping.”

The font, given by Mr. William M. Sullivan, to whom we are indebted for the beautiful stonework throughout the Chapel, commemorates Washington’s birth and baptism. The record from his mother’s Bible is cut in the stone back of the font as follows:

“George Washington, Son of Augustine & Mary his Wife, was Born ye 11th Day of February, 1731½ about 10 in the Morning & was Baptized on the 3th of April following, Mr. Beverly Whiting & Cap’t Christopher
Brooks Godfathers and Mrs. Mildred Gregory Godmother."

The stone Sedilia in the Chapel are memorials to his rectors, two of whom were made Bishops; Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Provost of New York. Of these Sedilia one bears the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as it was given by Philadelphia Chapter, in memory of the Reverend Thomas Davis, rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, Va. The Pennsylvania Society of New England Women gave the Sedilia in memory of another rector of Christ Church, namely the Reverend David Griffith.

The Altar of the Chapel is a single block of Indiana limestone, weighing over ten tons, the gift of Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, who also gave the reredos. It commemorates Washington and the men who made us free. The only carving on the altar is the inscription, as Dr. Burk wanted to have the altar represent Washington's simplicity, dignity and strength of character. In the face of the altar is set the name plate from Washington's cedar coffin. It bears this inscription:

George Washington
Born February 22, 1732
Died December 14, 1799

In the steps leading up to the altar these lines from Tennyson have been cut:

"His work is done;
But while the race of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand,
Colossal seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure,
Till in all lands, and thro' all human story,
The path of duty be the way of glory."

The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different but incompatible things called by the same name—liberty. And it follows that each of these things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
THE UNITED NATIONS DAY will be celebrated throughout the world on October 24th.

God has given us the good earth on which to work out our human destiny both as individuals and as groups of individuals which we call nations. The problem of living together in an orderly fashion is the greatest problem man has to face.

It behooves every honest, peace-loving person to know all he can of the greatest experiment yet devised by man for living in a world at peace—the United Nations.

It is not so important how you value the United Nations. You may consider it an important forum where East meets West, or a valueless, propaganda sounding board. It is essential that you know what it is, how it works, its limitations as well as its achievements.

It belongs in no uncertain way to the United States. Successor in time and historical significance to the defunct League of Nations, its Charter was drafted in 1945 at San Francisco. Its permanent headquarters are now being built in New York City. Your taxes provide 39% of the funds necessary for its operation. Its very existence depends on your understanding and support.

Man in his long struggle upward from the mud of earth toward the stars is attempting still to achieve peace. Perhaps our State Department has been overzealous in selling us the United Nations as an organ for peace. It was created to MAINTAIN the peace. Four years have passed since the shooting stopped in World War II. No peace treaty has yet been signed. East-West tension blows hot, blows cold. Until this tension is ironed-out the UN cannot function adequately.

Change-over in the U. S. from isolation and self-sufficiency to leadership in world affairs has come rapidly. The question is no longer IF but HOW we can assume the responsibility. Since we are a democracy, each individual citizen shares this obligation. Learn all you can of the United Nations and of the thirteen inter-governmental organizations which are about to negotiate formal agreements of relationship with the UN. These “Specialized Agencies” are to be brought into the UN to help achieve the common purpose of a better life for all peoples. Among these Specialized Agencies are such as the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, IRO, FAO.

The purposes of the UN briefly stated are: to maintain international peace, to develop friendly relations, to achieve cooperation in solving international problems, to be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in achieving these ends.

The UN is organized as a group of six principal organs: the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat.

The main deliberate organ is the General Assembly which began its fourth year on September 20th. It functions as a world forum and occasionally as a fact-finding body. It can recommend but not enforce. Each of the 59 member nations has one vote though it may send as many as five representatives. The Assembly discusses the workings of other organs. It elects members of other organs. Upon recommendation of the Security Council it admits new members and appoints the Secretary General who heads the Secretariat.

The Security Council has the primary responsibility to maintain peace. It has five permanent members: China, France, United Kingdom, U.S., U.S.S.R. Its six non-permanent members are elected for two-year terms by the General Assembly. Decisions on substantive matters require seven votes, these seven including the five permanent members. This is the “veto.” With many powers, ways and means of settling disputes is most important.

The Economic and Social Council seeks to build a world of greater prosperity, stability and justice. The Specialized Agencies work with this Council.
The Trusteeship Council and Non-Self-Governing Territories proclaim the interests of the inhabitants of these areas to be paramount. Member states which administer such areas accept certain obligations as a sacred trust for advancement of self-government.

The fifteen judges of the International Court of Justice sit at The Hague. They decide legal disputes and give advisory opinions.

The Secretariat performs the vast administrative functions. The Secretary General heads the 3000 people whose duties and responsibilities are supposed to be exclusively international. It services the other organs and administers the policies laid down.

The 1948 D.A.R. Resolutions “declare (it) unreservedly in favor of a world organization of free nations such as is being developed under the Charter of the United Nations.”

An attempt is being made to take over and alter this voluntary organization into a limited world government. Should this movement be allowed to interfere with the delicate UN machinery? The U.S. government believes that no changes in the form but that changes of substance are needed. Support of UN is the cornerstone of U.S. foreign relations. Our only real hope lies in international organization, which at the present time means the United Nations. Long evolution in settling the terrible problems confronting the world is needed. Our approach to the settlement of the age-old ills of mankind must be realistic.

The Secretary General in his August report says, “the UN action has contributed to the progress made toward a more peaceful world by either preventing or ending wars involving 500,000,000 ... in Palestine, in Kashmir and in Indonesia.”

Warren R. Austin, U.S. Representative at the Seat of the UN, says, “The United Nations as it now stands is not only our best hope for peace, it is our only hope for peace. It represents the highest degree of cooperation that is possible today in the family of nations.”

Publications on UN:
- Charter (highly technical) ...................... 10¢
- Basic Facts on UN (fair) ........................ 15¢
- Study Kit ...................................... $1.00
- Handbook ....................................... $1.00
- How Peoples Work Together (best) .......... 50¢

THE PLANET REMAINS THE SAME SIZE, BUT—

Since there are no accurate data concerning world population, and the statistics are quite unreliable in the Orient, where a large proportion of the total population lives, it is impossible to give a precise statement. However, Mr. Harold F. Dorn, secretary of the Population Association of America, gives the following as probably the best available estimates: 1800 — 919,000,000; 1850 — 1,091,000,000; 1900 — 1,527,000,000; 1940 — 2,100,000,000.

The census bureau estimates the total population of the United States on May 1st at 148,711,000 which includes members of the armed forces serving overseas. The 1940 census figure was 131,169,275.

The armed forces of the United States May 1st totaled 1,618,600 uniformed men and women. At the same time the number of civilian employees in the executive branch of the government totaled 2,122,600. Of the civilians on the federal payroll 189,700 were overseas, the remainder in continental United States.

Try juggling these figures when you sit down to think of world government. They can be used many ways, to prove many things.

THREE WORLD GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS

Our State Defense Chairmen have been interviewing legislators back home. They report: “We voted hurriedly on X’s pet resolution as a courtesy.” In most instances the state legislators have been dumbfounded at the real import of the apparently harmless resolution they had passed without discussion.

Plans for world government are based on Article V of the U. S. Constitution which says, “The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part
of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress . . ."

On the national level there are three groups working toward eventual world government but along differing routes. These groups are to be found in both House and Senate, often with interlocking membership. Altogether 38 Senators and about 150 Representatives are sponsoring these plans. The administration is not lending its support.

Best known group working for world government is the United World Federalists. It believes that "the shortest road to world government will develop through leadership by the elected representatives of the American people toward strengthening the United Nations. Education is directed toward this end; so is publicity; so are projects." Evidence of their success is shown by having 22 state legislatures now petitioning Congress for one form or another of world government. They now have in the House of Representatives 103 members sponsoring their plan and eighteen in the Senate.

According to figures compiled from official sources by the Congressional Quarterly, the UWF, Inc. during January-June 1949, has spent $169,401.00 on its Congressional lobby. We can give no figures on the amount spent in state legislatures.

After ratification of the Atlantic Pact, two other plans were introduced in the Senate on July 26. Both are bi-partisan and both muster resolutions in both House and Senate.

Senator Kefauver, for himself and 19 other Senators, sponsored a resolution requesting the President to invite the six original sponsors of the Atlantic Pact—the U. S., Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg—to send delegates to meet this year to explore how far they can apply the principles of free, federal union. This meeting would be outside the UN, but when the plan is completed, it would hope to work within the UN.

The so-called Culbertson plan was sponsored by Senator Sparkman and others, including 34 members of the House. It is very complicated. Among other things it would have the U. S. take the lead to revise the Charter of the UN to eliminate the "veto," establish a world police force, etc.

Even such a brief survey of what is happening on state and national levels makes it apparent that any fight against world government plans is a gigantic task.

The Daughters are not lobbyists. We are not a pressure group. We must work as individuals when we bring pressure to bear on our elected representatives.

Can we hope to find the strength of a David to combat the Goliath of world government?

U. S. SENATORS SPONSORING WORLD GOVERNMENT

| Alabama    | Hill   | (D)  |
| Arkansas   | Sparkman | (D)  |
| California | California | Downey | (D)  |
| Colorado   | Downey | (D)  |
| Connecticut | Johnson | (D)  |
| Delaware   | Fearer | (D)  |
| Florida    | Florida | (D)  |
| Georgia    | Georgia | (D)  |
| Idaho      | Miller | (D)  |
| Illinois   | Douglas | (D)  |
| Indiana    | Capelhart | (R) |
| Iowa       | Gillette | (D)  |
| Kentucky   | Chapman | (D)  |
| Louisiana  | Long   | (D)  |
| Minnesota  | Humphrey | (D)  |
| Mississippi | Stennis | (D)  |
| Montana    | Ecton  | (R)  |
| New Hampshire | Murray | (D)  |
| New Jersey  | Hendrickson | (R) |
| North Carolina | Graham | (D)  |
| Ohio       | Hoey   | (D)  |
| Oregon     | Morse  | (R)  |
| South Carolina | Johnston | (D) |
| South Dakota | Mundt  | (R)  |
| Tennessee  | Kefauver | (D)  |
| Vermont    | Aiken  | (R)  |
| Washington | Flanders | (R) |
| West Virginia | Cain  | (R)  |
| West Virginia | Magnuson | (D) |
| West Virginia | Kilgore | (D)  |
| Wisconsin  | McCarthy | (R) |
| Wyoming    | Hunt   | (D)  |

NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION

Congress has sanctioned the plan urged by the President and "unified" all national defense under one man. It has amended the National Security Act of 1947 to read in part: (1) The "National Military Establishment" becomes the "Department of Defense." (2) Creates a chairman of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff. (3) Defines the departments of Army, Navy and Air Force as “military” departments within an “executive” department.

Louis Johnson as head of the Department of Defense has the deciding voice in shaping U. S. defense policy. He is the sole representative of the armed forces in the Cabinet.

The National Security Council headed by Mr. Truman will plan broad military policy. On the Council besides the President are the Vice-president, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, and Chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

General Omar N. Bradley has been appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Chiefs under him are General J. Lawton Collins for the Army, General Hoyt S. Vandenberg for Air, and Admiral Louis E. Denfeld for the Navy.

Military departments under the Secretary of Defense are: Department of the Army headed by Gordon Gray; Department of the Navy under Francis Matthews; Department of Air under Stuart Symington.

The new law preserves the separate individuality of the three military departments and provides for their separate administration, subject to the decisions of the Secretary of Defense. It looks to a sounder organizational and budgetary system. The same basic strategic differences will continue.

One-third of the entire national budget now goes for the military establishments. It is hoped that cuts in overhead and/or in combat strength will result in savings.

NOTES

The Council of State Chambers of Commerce, which claims 32 members, has declared that the religious argument is one of five recent occurrences which confirm why Congress should not vote Federal aid to education. It says the other four are (1) the return to Federal deficit financing; (2) nation-wide improvement in State and local financing of schools; (3) marked improvement in ability of poorer States to pay for their own schools, and (4) “fear” of educators that the aid would lead to “Federalization” of schools.

Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn of N. Y. says of the aid to education bill, “it takes money out of your pockets, deducts Washington’s big bureaucratic expense of handling and sends the balance back to the educational authorities of every State in the Union where it came from in the first place. Washington has not a dime to aid anybody unless it takes the money out of your pockets.”

Hon. Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, in an article “Women in American Politics” says, “American women have become a definite part of the political as well as the economic life of the Nation—as wives and mothers, as workers and citizens. . . . Only in politics do they seem to lag behind. . . . Nine women sit in the National Congress, eight in the House of Representatives and but one in the Senate—that lone woman being the first to be elected to the Senate without having first been appointed to fill a vacancy created by the death of her husband.

The Commission to Renovate the White House decided on August 2 to repair and not to tear down.

Hon. Carroll D. Kearns of Pennsylvania has introduced a Bill, H. R. 4356, in the 81st Congress to make it an offense against the United States to use the Flag for advertising purposes, or to mutilate, defile or cast contempt upon it. A similar Bill died with adjournment of the 80th Congress.

At the entrance to the National Archives are the inscriptions: LOOK TO THE PAST —THE PAST IS PROLOGUE. A new 700-page Guide to the Records in the National Archives has been published. These records consist of hundreds of millions of papers including maps, films, etc. A cloth-bound copy of the Guide can be bought at $2.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

There are 8700 women officers and enlisted personnel in the Armed Forces.

Navy Day which has been celebrated on October 27 for several years, has been abolished officially. In the future all Armed Services “days” are to be unified in a single “Armed Forces Day.”

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE DURING OCTOBER

11 (1890) Founders Day N.S.D.A.R.
12 Columbus Day.
19 Yorktown Day.
24 United Nations Day.
Committees

Motion Picture

Heart to Heart

We all know that the motion picture is primarily—and incomparably—an instrument for entertainment. But we are also keenly aware that the motion picture can do many other things—and do them better than any other medium. It can, for example, add to our enlightenment and increase our fund of information.

Sometimes a film comes along that both entertains and informs and does it in such a way that it at once catches the attention of the theatre-going public. Such a film is the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer short subject HEART TO HEART. This film is entertaining and absorbing. It is about a subject that interests people perhaps more than any other—themselves. It is informative because it gives us vital facts on mankind's greatest killer—heart disease.

The strength of a nation is the health of its people. This film which deals with the nation's health and concerns everyone, we strongly recommend. This short was written and produced by Herbert Morgan and is one in his THEATRE OF LIFE fast-film series. Gunther V. Fritsch was the director. HEART TO HEART was photographed in and around Los Angeles County Hospital, one of the largest in the country, with the full cooperation of the College of Medical Evangelists School of Medicine. The leading role is portrayed by a doctor on the hospital staff.

The picture points up the fact that one out of every three deaths in the United States is due to diseases of the heart; that one in every 20 Americans suffers from some form of heart ailment, and that only one in a thousand is doing anything about it. The film explains some of the things that cause heart disease, and how most cases can be prevented. It utilizes a technique in which real-life characters, actual situations and authentic backgrounds present a dramatic story in a factual manner.

The film shows the great strides science is making in the field of heart diseases in the hope of increasing today's life span of 70 years to 120 to 150 years.

Although grandfather didn't have a television set in his living room, a high-powered car in the garage and lots of comforts and gadgets that we take for granted today, these aren't the only things he didn't have. He didn't have a good many ailments which today's stepped-up tempo of living has given us. For with progress have come new complexities of living, making ever-increasing demands on our minds and bodies. To meet these problems must come added scientific knowledge and increased awareness of our own capacities and limitations. The factual story of these problems and what is being done to combat them is dramatically told in HEART TO HEART.

Many people refer to ill health as bad luck, when it's really bad living that is the cause. They do not realize that there are certain times when the body needs relaxation more than anything else. Nor do they know that frizzled nerves and tenseness are directly related to physical health. In the field of heart diseases, science is making great strides. And it is this progress which will eventually reduce today's appalling heart deaths, one out of every three. HEART TO HEART tells its authentic story with the use of real people and actual backgrounds. It examines a problem which, in the twentieth century's rapid-paced living, grows increasingly vital. It reminds us that if a man has a damaged heart, he can't find it out too soon. He can still live a full life—and by treatment, certainly a longer one. Science tells us that age according to the calendar is not important—a heart that stopped at 40 is no different than one that stopped at 80.

The difference is between use and abuse. It is not the age, but the condition of the human machine that matters. HEART TO
HEART simply tells us that the heart problem is largely a product of our progress—and that more progress can solve it. It reminds us that it is how we live today that determines the years in our life—and the life in our years.

Marion Lee Montgomery,
National Chairman.

Junior Membership

Many Junior Membership Committees have done splendid work during the past year. A few have reported outstanding work on certain phases of our program. I should like to summarize this as it may suggest new ways for other committees to further their D. A. R. activities.

The Junior Membership Committee of the Coral Gables Chapter (Florida) has an outstanding record in press relations. On Sunday, May 22, the work of this committee was presented on the first page of the Society Section of the Miami Herald. In addition to contributing to the Helen Pouch Fund and sending clothing to the Approved Schools and American Indians, the Coral Gables juniors distributed over 500 Manuals for Citizenship in Spanish, Greek, and English and helped immigrants with their naturalization papers. They have entertained foreign visitors at the request of the Pan-American League. These juniors have planted trees at the Coral Gables youth center. They sponsor frequent broadcasts of a radio series “What the Daughters Are Doing.” Many Coral Gables juniors hold both chapter and junior offices, and their chairman, Mrs. Fred W. Diestelhorst, is also State Chairman of Press Relations.

The Pensacola Junior Membership Committee (Florida) presented the “Follies of 1948,” a clever and well-staged musical presentation for the benefit of their junior projects. The programs for this carried extensive advertising. During the year this committee has studied National Defense.

The Mississinewa juniors (Portland, Indiana) have supplied the local schools with copies of General Omar Bradley’s article, “What You Owe Your Country” (published in Collier’s, February 26), to be used in the history classes from the seventh grade through high school. It is their desire to help direct their own young people to a better appreciation of their country and to further good citizenship.

Each member of this committee owns a copy of the D. A. R. Handbook.

Last year the Quaker City juniors (Philadelphia, Pa.) studied the work of our Approved Schools, and each member was given mimeographed sheets with brief information about all the schools. They were also given copies of “Highlights of Program Activities,” “What the Daughters Do,” and “How to Become a Member.” This committee holds dinner meetings which are both enjoyable and successful.

The Junior Committee of the Governor George Wyllis Chapter (Hannibal, Mo.) sponsors a Junior American Citizens Club in the Salvation Army outpost. They have shown the children movies of American cities and have helped them plant flowers and shrubs around the outpost.

The Des Plaines Valley juniors (Joliet, Ill.) held a benefit barn dance on May 21 with real hill-billy music and decorations. This successful annual project helps their junior work and the Children of the American Revolution Society, which they sponsor.

The Lansdowne Junior Committee (Pa.) has copied and indexed records of the Haverford Meeting Cemetery and has typed family Bible records.

The Deborah Avery juniors (Lincoln, Nebr.) chartered a bus to attend their State Conference on the day of the junior committee luncheon.

The juniors of the Baltimore Chapter (Md.) held a theater benefit party to raise their money for the building fund. At all their meetings they have had short talks on some phase of our national work.

The Iowa juniors have sent warm clothing to the Tama Indians in their state and have sold miniature beaded moccasins to help the Indians.

Won’t you let us know about the outstanding work of your junior membership committee?

Mary Helen North,
National Chairman.
Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

THIS BROAD LAND, by Ella Brown Spooner.
To the office of the D.A.R. Magazine has come a delightful book of poems by Ella Brown Spooner, a sixty-eight-year-old member of the Society, and it was a privilege and a pleasure to read the cheerful and beautiful verses contained in the small volume.
The writer has kept away from descriptions of well-known places but has given her readers vivid and colorful word pictures of unusual spots in this country of ours. With sympathy and deep understanding, she has depicted a panorama of the Rocky Mountain section; the miracle of the rainbow and a lovely moss bed hidden from the eyes of the tourist.
She has made one catch the tender calls of birds in the gloaming and pictured the soft tints of an evening sky. With a skilled pen, Mrs. Spooner has made the land and the forest with the quiet and peace very near and very dear. Particularly has she interpreted the life and the atmosphere of the great Northwest woods and the shores of Lake Superior. In these days of rush and turmoil, such poems written from the heart of one who knows and loves her country, bring rest and peace of soul and a renewed courage.
Ella Brown Spooner's great-grandfather was a prominent clergyman and her great-grandmother founded Pacific University near Portland, Oregon. She herself was a church organist and a piano teacher. Some of her poems have been published in our own D.A.R. Magazine.
Published by the Exposition Press, New York City.

THE MARYLAND GERMANS, by Dieter Cunz.
All Americans are very proud of the state in which they live or in which they were born, but very few seem to know the history of their states or the background or from whence came the original families. Mr. Cunz has written a complete and most comprehensive history of the German immigration into a state of the middle Atlantic region and has really answered a challenge by Frederick Jackson Turner to all historians to write of the peopling of America.
This book on the Maryland German influx into the Calvert colony starts around 1650 and outlines the events up to the present time. It tells of the Amish and the agnostic, of the very radical city laborer and the conservative farmer of the western part of the state. He depicts the urban groups in and around Baltimore where for years existed a "Little Germany." The author stresses the problems of their Americanization; when and how it took place; and under just what conditions did these people throw off the traditions of their past and how rapidly and how thoroughly did they become true Americans.
The Maryland Germans is not only interesting but very worthwhile and creates an urge to investigate state histories and in that way learn more about our own country. It contains many interesting illustrations by Mrs. Hilde Foss. One finds a map of Maryland as it was during the days of early settlement; pictures of Carl Frederick Wiesenthal, eminent physician; of John Stricker, a general who gained fame in the defense of Baltimore in 1812; and of Ottmar Mergenthaler who became celebrated because of his revolutionary inventions in the field of printing.
The reader will be intrigued by the cut of the public square in Hagerstown in 1776 and of Otterbene church in Baltimore, the oldest church building still standing. It was erected by the German Reformed congregation shortly after the Revolutionary War.
Most of the immigrants looked upon the sea as their last connection with the homeland and for that reason they settled along the shore. They were fearful of the hardships they would encounter in an unexplored wilderness. Up to the eighteenth century the economic conditions of the state were built upon tobacco raising until that product was overproduced. In 1748 the tobacco cultivation was limited by or-
der of the government because the soil was being worn out and the state was in dire need of grains.

Members of this Society should be interested in Augustus Herrman who was the first individual naturalized in Maryland and, indeed, he was one of the very first in the American colonies.

It took seven years of hard and careful research to assemble the data for *The Maryland Germans* but it is filled with the true history of the tired and homeless masses, their children and grandchildren who crossed the Atlantic to start homes in an unknown land.

The state of Maryland brims over with the deeds of the descendants of these early settlers and the parts they played during all of our wars. Each state offered different kinds of opportunities but Mr. Cunz discloses just how the Germans came to Maryland and took root, how the United States absorbed them and how because of their devotion and patriotism they repaid the privileges granted them. Frederick Jackson Turner claims “We shall not understand the contemporary United States without studying immigration historically.”

Dieter Cunz, the author, is Associate Professor of German at the University of Maryland and he has written many articles on the subject of American immigration history.

Published by Princeton University Press.

CANNON HILL, by Mary Deasy.

During the intense heat of the summer months we have tried to review the popular novels which are interesting and have become best sellers. *Cannon Hill* falls into that class for it is a well-told tale and has found great favor, particularly with the people of the middle west. Its characters are solid Americans.

There is little of the unusual in this new book by Mary Deasy, for nearly all midwestern towns have their own Cannon Hills, with the ups and downs of everyday life and the problems concerning the mixing with and absorption of other nationalities who migrate and settle there.

The author really loves people and she has skillfully told the story of two families, the Brands and the Beauchamps of Cannon Hill. The Hill is a small suburb of Bard City and Cannon Hall which stands there was at one time a popular Inn, built by an Englishman who came from New York to the valley of the Ohio just before the Civil War.

On Sundays residents of Bard City used to drive out to the Inn for a real outing and they would hitch their horses to the dolphin-shaped iron posts. A small brass cannon in the doorway lent color and atmosphere, while inside the owner loved to regale his guests with breath-taking tales of the Battle of Trafalgar and of his having witnessed the death of Lord Nelson.

Beauchamp, the proprietor, was very proud of his son and sent him to Harvard but the boy did not make good. Then he tried to enter politics but that venture failed and slowly the money inherited from his father slipped through his fingers. Almost down and out, he rented Cannon Hall to two spinsters who ran a select school for young ladies, but factories and mills moved into the neighborhood and forced the women to close the academy. An Irish family then took over and ran a boarding house for the men who worked in the mills but that, too, failed.

By that time Richard’s money had gone. Discouraged and poor, he spent his days in the park telling people the same war stories that he had heard from the lips of his father. Finally Rhoda, his daughter, who had suffered from an unfortunate love affair, persuaded him to once again open Cannon Hall and let her take over the boarders.

One night a workman, holding a little seven-year-old girl by the hand, came to apply for a room. Rhoda took them in and then drama and conflict crossed the path of the Beauchamp family, for Brand, the new guest, was determined to carry out the ambition of a lifetime and become a doctor. With almost no education or background, it was an uphill struggle for he had to work in a mill during the day and attend school at night. Daily he faced the jeers of the other workmen but Rhoda helped him with his studies and after ten years he obtained his degree.

Mary Deasy has given a fine character study of a man who, against all odds and the sneers of his fellow workers, succeeded in doing what he always felt he could do—become a doctor.

*Cannon Hill* is a story of real people
brought together through the American way. Readers will like Virgil, Rhoda's brother, who is as loveable and easy going as his father. He is often confused and even unhappy, for he married into a very prosperous and self-righteous German family who tried to force on him their way of living.

And then there is Sam, Virgil's son, who is just old enough to fight in the first World War and who combines the sterner stuff of the German side with the great charm of the Beauchamps. Of course, there is a love affair between Sam and the little Brand girl.

The novel is direct and simple and Cannon Hall becomes a real place in the minds of the readers as it stands on the hill overlooking the town—a silent reminder of the glories of the past. Many of us still carry in our memories just such a place in our own home state.

Published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston.

ELEPHANT WALK, by Robert Standish.

This department has never recommended any books but it has tried to review those which have reached the best seller list or have given constructive or instructive information regarding the United States and countries in which we have a deep interest.

In such a class comes the new novel by Robert Standish, entitled Elephant Walk. Those who have read The Three Bamboos will never forget it, for Robert Standish well knows and understands the life led by foreign men and women in the far distant East. He is a writer of adventure stories and he pictures a life which is rapidly dying out and which will never come back again.

This tale is of a tea estate in Ceylon, a house built entirely of teakwood and of an elephant who never forgot or forgave. All that is woven into a story which will not be easy to put out of mind.

George Carey’s father, Tom, came to Ceylon without money or fame. He started growing coffee and gradually amassed a fortune. Then came a devastating drought which killed most of the coffee plants but his tea continued to flourish and finally it became famous. Everything he touched seemed to bring in more and more money until he could not estimate his fortune.

However, he was very lonely so he decided to build himself a mansion and then get married. He selected a site for his home on the side of a mountain with a wonderful surrounding view. The place chosen was right across the “Elephant Walk”, a well-known trail which the elephant herds had trodden for years during the dry season and which took them up the mountain side where clear water and oozing mud relieved their thirst and cooled their bodies.

The natives all warned Tom Carey about building on such a spot but he only laughed at them and told them to remember that he was the master. His boast was soon put to the test for the elephants arrived and roared their defiance and a battle followed. The natives fled in fear but Tom Carey stood his ground and shot the huge bull leader and captured his mate, but the little bull calf escaped with a mangled ear and a wound across his back.

The house was finally finished—a great teakwood bungalow with twenty-eight bedrooms, a concert grand piano and furnishings of beautiful linen, crystal and china. There was every evidence of affluence and power. Then Tom Carey returned to England and married a much younger woman but she never lived to see the famous bungalow for she died at the birth of her son.

When Tom Carey died he was buried on the estate and the natives from all around brought stones to place on his cairn. And Appuhamy, his beloved personal servant, made visits in the dark and quiet of the evening to the grave to report to the master the events of the day. So life went on under the young master as in the days of the father, the same routine and the same traditions being followed.

But George Carey also became lonesome so he returned to England and brought back a wife to share his home and to take charge. Appuhamy closed his mouth in stubborn disapproval and the island bachelors resented the arrival of Ruth Carey. They had been in the habit of spending their week-ends at the bungalow where barrels of Scotch and cases of champagne and tons of rich food were consumed. A weekly game of bicycle pool was played on the teakwood floors of the big veranda, making the nights almost unbearable with the noise.
Two outstanding elements endangered the happiness of Ruth Carey. One was the ever present traditions of the big bungalow, as established by Tom Carey, which were too deep and strong for any woman to cope with; and the other was the romantic attention paid her by Geoffrey Wilding, the very handsome and mysterious overseer of her kind hearted husband. The plot grows tense when the faithful family servant, resenting strongly the domination of Ruth and the attentions of Wilding, brings to the bungalow one of the most beautiful native girls of Ceylon.

Ruth Carey, the modern English bride, growing more and more lonely, found that the house was not and could not be made into a home. It was a huge monstrosity which constantly demanded service and strict obedience from those who lived in it and she found that a report was rendered nightly to old Tom Carey who rested beneath the cairn on the grounds.

The most outstanding figure in the book is a bull elephant with a mutilated ear who had nursed for years a memory and a deep and growing resentment against the bungalow and its builder. Time and time again he has returned to roar out a threat of revenge and frequently a touch of pathos is added for he had never forgotten what happened to his parents. The big bungalow and the bull elephant play sinister roles in the taut drama which carries the reader through World War I.

Elephant Walk is the July selection of the Literary Guild and curiosity will compel one to read on just to discover how the baby elephant grew up, became the head of a large herd and finally avenged the killing of his father and the enslavement of his mother and visited punishment upon the son of the man who dared to build a home across the elephant walk.

Published by the Macmillan Company, New York City.
QUESTION. Is it permissible to allow Honorary State Regents a vote at State Conferences? Answer. Yes, Honorary State Regents may be allowed voting privileges at State Conferences. While Article X of the National By-Laws does not mention them as voting members in Section 3 of this Article, yet to give them a vote will not be in conflict with the By-Laws of the National Society, as in Article IV of the National By-Laws Honorary Officers of the National Society are listed among those allowed to vote at Continental Congress. So long as a chapter or a state does not go beyond the privileges given to members in the National Society it will not be in error.

QUESTION. If a state wishes to dispense with the ballot vote, when there is only one candidate for an office, what vote is necessary to do this? Answer. In your Article on Election of Officers if you will insert into that Article the following it will take care of the situation: "If there is only one candidate for an office the election may be viva voce." Of course before this can be done ample time must be given to see if there are additional nominations from the floor after the nominating committee has submitted its report. Things like this must not be railroaded through. Sometimes members are slow to nominate somebody for an office against the candidate submitted by the nominating committee. While this method of voting is a great timesaver I do not like it as I feel we should always be willing to take the time to cast our ballot even if there is only one candidate.

QUESTION. Our state does not publish the proceedings of our State Conferences but once during an administration, which is a term of two years, and is published at the close of each administration. Do you think this wise? Answer. No, I do not think this wise, for by so doing your state is depriving its chapters of information they should have all during those two years. A yearbook should be published as soon as possible after each annual meeting of the State Conference so that the chapters may have it as a guide. A given time should be stated in the By-Laws of each state organization as to how many months the Recording Secretary should be allowed in which she may assemble the yearbook, have it ready for the printer and mailed to those who are entitled to it. It seems to me that three months is a very good limit to be set for the Recording Secretary to have, but of course to some this may seem too short a time.

If the minutes of each session are carefully taken and approved by the Conference, and all reports to be included in the proceedings are condensed and typewritten before handed to the Recording Secretary then the task would not be so heavy. So often at a State Conference we see a chairman trying to read her report from some hurriedly pencilled notes and when she has stumbled through it the Recording Secretary asks for it. Then what does the chairman say: "Oh, I'll mail you a copy, for you could not possibly read these notes"? And how long does she take before sending the report to the Secretary? Well I'll just leave that a blank—. While we are speaking of State Conferences, a set of By-Laws was sent me recently, and what do you suppose that state had set as its quorum—a majority of the registered voters! Now please make your quorum a definite number. Your Conference is not the United States Congress which is within its right to use a majority for a quorum, for the members of Congress have a remuneration for their services while ours are entirely voluntary. A quorum should always be small for business and must go on even though many members feel they cannot remain until the close. When they leave and the quorum is as large as the above mentioned majority, often a group finds itself without a quorum; therefore no business can be transacted.

QUESTION. We have a number of young women in our chapter who are business women and have passed the age for Juniors but who cannot attend the afternoon meetings of the chapter. What would you suggest? Answer. It seems the only way
to solve this problem is to form these members into an evening circle, but you must remember that this circle is a part of the regular chapter, the only difference being that it meets in the evening. Also, no member should be placed in this circle who can attend the regular chapter meetings. We do not want to lose from membership any of our fine young women, yet we must not permit a circle of this kind to feel separate from the regular chapter. The members allocated to the evening circle must pay the regular dues to the chapter and, of course, they are to be elected to chapter membership as are all other applicants.

QUESTION. Our chapter amended its By-Laws to raise the annual dues. When the meeting opened we had a quorum present but before this particular item of business was transacted many of the members left, thereby causing no quorum present. Is that business legally transacted because there was not a quorum present? Answer. No, it is not legal, for no business is legal when a quorum is not present while it is being transacted. The dues of that chapter remain the same as they were before this amendment was adopted, because it was not a legal transaction. So keep that quorum SMALL.

The first two lists of Chapters published under Honor Roll Column in the Magazine did not designate those entitled to Star Honor Roll. The following Chapters have been Star Honor Roll Chapters for several months.

| Georgia          | John Houston |
| Illinois        | Glencoe     |
|                 | Mary Little Deere |
| Indiana         | Anthony Higo |
|                 | Dr. Manasseh Cutler |
|                 | Lafayette Spring |
|                 | Mishawaka   |
|                 | National Old Trails |
|                 | Twin Forks  |
| Kansas          | Wichita     |
| Kentucky        | Fort Hartford |
|                 | Hart        |
| Massachusetts   | Colonel Loammi Baldwin |
|                 | Peace Party |
| Michigan        | Louisa St. Clair |
| Mississippi     | Gulf Coast  |
| North Carolina  | Major Green Hill |
|                 | Mecklenburg |
|                 | Rachel Caldwell |
|                 | Ann Spafford |
| Ohio            | William Ellery |
| Rhode Island    | Captain Alexander Tedford |
| South Dakota    | John Hart    |
| West Virginia   |             |
States

Pennsylvania

The first State Regional Meeting since the war was held at Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford, Pennsylvania, Thursday, June 16th. It was fitting that it should be held at the famous hotel, for it has an historical background. When James Buchanan was President of the United States, this hotel served as the “Summer White House.” During World War II a Navy Training Center was housed there and later the members of the Japanese Embassy, Washington, D.C., were incarcerated therein.

The State Regent, seven State Officers, one National Vice Chairman, ten State Chairmen and the State President of the Children of the American Revolution together with regents of many chapters and one hundred forty-three Daughters were in attendance.

The meeting was planned by the State Director of the Central District, Mrs. Clayton E. Bilheimer of Gettysburg, who presided. The State Regent, Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, gave instructions about the work of some of the committees and answered all inquiries. The State Officers gave brief reports of their work and the State Chairmen present explained that of their committees; Chairmen unable to be present sent reports.

The meeting was a miniature State Conference and proved very helpful to all who attended; there were no delegates or alternates and all the members were welcome. The purpose of the meeting was to instruct and inform the Chapter Regents, Officers, Chairmen and members in the work of the Society.

Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick,
State Regent.

Wisconsin

The presence of our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, was the highlight of the 53rd Annual State Conference of the Wisconsin Society, held March 9th and 10th, 1949 in the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee, Milwaukee Chapter serving as hostess.

Wednesday afternoon the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Leland H. Barker. Mrs. Edward J. Schickel, regent of Milwaukee Chapter, welcomed the delegates. Mrs. Arthur Vint, Wausau Chapter Regent, responded.

Our guests of honor Mrs. George Baxter Averill, Past Vice President General and Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Vincent W. Koch and Miss Margaret Goodwin, Honorary State Regents, were presented to the Conference.

Three winners out of 343 Good Citizens who answered questionnaires were announced by Miss Goodwin, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. This year the merit system was used. Miss Patricia Smith of North Division High School, Milwaukee, was winner of the first prize of a $100 U. S. Savings Bond awarded by the National Society. Two state prizes were awarded for the first time. Twenty-five dollars and fifteen dollars were given to Diane Darus of Kaukauna and Ruth Seely of Wauzeka, second and third prize winners, respectively.

Officers’ and State Chairmen’s reports and those of the Chapter regents showed a great amount of work accomplished. Membership prizes of valuable D.A.R. plates and press and magazine prizes of money corsages were awarded.

With the Wisconsin Centennial a thing of the past, but the delightful Conference pilgrimages to places of historic interest made last year not forgotten, Wisconsin Daughters are concentrating on the complete restoration of an historic spot at Fort Winnebago. The restoration of the exterior of the Surgeons’ Quarters is finished and the improvement of the grounds begun. This has been accomplished under the direction of Mrs. Koch, State Chairman of the Surgeons’ Quarters.

Mrs. O’Byrne arrived in Milwaukee in time for our Conference dinner. This was given in her honor and was served in the

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colorful Crystal Ball Room of the Pfister Hotel. At the speakers’ table beautiful white calla lilies and greens formed a background for the replicas of our New Building in Washington. Smaller buildings served as centerpieces on the other tables. Members and their guests dropped greenbacks and coins through the skylights of all the little buildings.

Mrs. O’Byrne’s fine address stressed adequate preparedness, world organization as against world government, and the education of our young people for a better citizenship. She also explained the real need for the addition to our headquarters and urged that our share toward its completion be met by April 1950.

Thursday morning Mrs. O’Byrne again greeted the delegates and presented our Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Patricia Smith, with the U.S. Savings Bond and the Pilgrim’s pin was pinned over Patricia’s heart by the State Regent.

The building fund status was reported by Mrs. Earl M. Hale, State First Vice Regent and State Building Fund Chairman. Substantial pledges were made and a resolution adopted to “pledge to the National Society our best efforts to launch an aggressive campaign to the end that Wisconsin’s share will be raised and remitted by the time of the 1950 National Continental Congress.”

We were privileged to have Dr. Lewis H. Brumbaugh, President of Northland College, a guest of the Conference. His inspirational address emphasized the ideals and the needs of this Northern D.A.R. Approved School. In his plea for funds he said: “Our faculty and students make one dollar do the work of four.”

At the conclusion of the session, money corsages which had been worn in lieu of flowers, were tossed into gay hat boxes and given to the Building Fund.

The Conference closed with a luncheon Thursday noon. Our guest speaker was Mrs. Norbert J. Klein of Milwaukee who had recently returned from a tour of Europe and who was an observer at the United Nations session in Paris. She talked of the educational problems on the Continent and of the need of intelligent American women to act as unofficial ambassadors throughout Europe.

Throughout the Conference music by members, their daughters and by friends furnished a background of peace and beauty—a memory for all to cherish.

HELEN BASS BARKER, State Regent.

CALIFORNIA

THE forty-first annual conference of California was held in San Jose March 22-25, 1949. Tuesday evening assembly call announced the opening session, at the close of which a reception was held, honoring the State Regent and National Officers.

Wednesday and Thursday, State Officers, State Chairmen and chapter regents gave their annual reports. All were very interesting and instructive and showed steady gains for the year. We were thrilled to hear from the National Chairman that the Tribute Grove was entirely paid for.

Thursday afternoon Santa Clara Chapter placed a marker at the site where the first United States Flag was raised in San Jose on July 14, 1846. The State Regent presided.

At the banquet Thursday evening the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, was speaker of the evening and also installed the officers of El Marinero Chapter, organized February 28, 1949.

At all the sessions on Friday it was our privilege to have the President General with us. At 9:30 a.m. Mrs. O’Byrne was on the air, the delegates listening over a portable radio. Later in the morning she addressed the members of the Conference, talking mostly about the new additions being erected in Washington, saying it would complete the group of buildings the Daughters own there, and how necessary they are to the proper functioning of the work, as the Society is growing rapidly.

Members of the J. A. C. Clubs of the two San Jose schools, sponsored by Santa Clara Chapter, held a regular J. A. C. Club meeting and the president of the club, a Japanese boy, was perfect in his work. A “California Golden Centennial Pageant” was presented.

Friday luncheon was a round-table affair with the Daughters asking the questions and Mrs. O’Byrne answering them.

The Conference adjourned at 2:30 Friday afternoon, after which the State Regent, the Second Vice President General, and
State Vice Regent, the National Vice Chairman of Angel Island and myself, escorted the President General to her train at Oakland Pier.

RUTH I. PARRY,
General Chairman.

NOTE: Due to the fact that the State Historian, who was to have prepared this report for the Magazine, fell and broke her hip soon after Conference, Mrs. Parry was later pressed into service, which accounts for the late date of publication.

A Plan Worth Trying by Every State Regent?

Grand Lake Lodge,
Grand Lake, Colorado,

DEAR MRS. BROUSSEAU:

Month by month our D.A.R. Magazine is getting better and better. Congratulations!

Last fall, following the election of District Officers in October, I asked each District Treasurer to serve as a Vice Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Each was furnished with a list of chapter regents and magazine chairmen in her own district and urged to increase the interest in our D.A.R. Magazine as well as the number of subscriptions. We did show some improvement, although I do not have the figures with me.

When the June issue arrived, I sent cards myself to every chapter, either to the regent, the chairman of the Magazine Committee or the chairman of National Defense, calling attention especially to the articles World Organization versus Super Government and Our Flag, and urged that these splendid articles serve as an impetus in securing subscriptions to our Magazine.

After receiving that very excellent July issue before I left home, I wrote to each of the four District Treasurers, sending the new list of chapter regents, Magazine and National Defense Chairmen, urging them to follow the example of the college boys and go after subscriptions this summer by personal calls, telephone calls and by written notes. Many suggestions for 'pushing their wares' were offered. Attention was called to many highlights in our Magazine lest some of them be overlooked.

While I am vacationing, I am writing many letters to chapter regents, chairmen and members and taking every opportunity of mentioning the Magazine and how fine it is. When at home and on chapter visits, and I am questioned on some particular project or issue, I always delight in asking if they didn't read all about that in our Magazine and then explain one of the important reasons for being a subscriber is to be an up-to-the-minute informed member.

Best wishes for a bigger and better Magazine and again congratulations.

Very sincerely,

MARY AINSWORTH,
State Regent of Kansas.

ED. NOTE: Isn't she wonderful? And not one complaint.

"Today we study the day before yesterday, in order that yesterday may not paralyze today, and that today may not cloud our vision of tomorrow."

—WILLIAM MAITLAND.
Amsterdam (Amsterdam, N. Y.). During the year 1948-1949 Amsterdam Chapter has held nine regular meetings with interesting and informative programs.

Constitution Day was celebrated in September with an address “The Constitution of the United States and Safeguarding American Ideals” by Mrs. Arthur M. Hagar.

National Defense was the theme of our meeting in October when Mrs. Ernest H. Perkins, State Chairman of National Defense, spoke on “Americanism and National Defense”.

Miss Allie M. Van Heusen took us back through the years with her delightful talk on “Growing up in Early America”, and Paul H. Phillips, Executive Director of the Red Cross in Albany, gave a timely address on the Red Cross covering a number of historical events connected with its early history and present aims.

Guy Park Manor once again was the charming setting for our Christmas party at which time the traditional lighting of the Yule Log took place. A pageant “The Birth of Christ” was given and Yuletide carols sung.

Washington’s birthday was celebrated with a play, “Wedding Preparations at White House, 1759”. Daughters in beautiful colonial costumes enacted scenes which took place at the White House, the home of Mrs. Dandridge, just prior to the marriage of Martha to George Washington.

Reports of the 52nd annual State Convention and the 58th Continental Congress were given by Mrs. George A. Buchanan and Mrs. Arthur B. Carpenter. Slides of pictures taken during the Congress were also enjoyed as was the technicolor film “America, the Beautiful”.

The chapter has met all financial obligations. Gifts were sent to Ellis Island and the Indian Reservation. Prizes for historical projects and good citizenship were awarded to pupils in our schools.

The Business and Professional Group has held four regular evening meetings and the Children of the American Revolution have carried on their regular work.

Death entered our ranks, removing four of our loved ones. Our present membership is one hundred fifty-eight.

A beautiful Estey spinet piano was purchased by the chapter and dedicated to the memory of departed Daughters.

The chapter was privileged to entertain many honored guests, among them our State Regent, Mrs. James Grant Park.

We thus turn the pages 1948 and 1949 with a feeling of gratitude for our many blessings and deeds accomplished and with high hopes that future pages may grow ever brighter, that the light of freedom and democracy never fail this land of ours.

HELEN B. HARRIS, Historian.

Governor George Wyllis (Hannibal, Mo.) dedicated an organizing regent’s marker at the grave of Mrs. W. E. Treat, Sunday afternoon, June 19, in Mt. Olive cemetery.

Opening the service, Mrs. Homer Glascock, chaplain, read appropriate verses of scripture, commenting briefly on the passages, and closed with prayer.

The marker, which was covered with a red, white and blue floral pillow, was unveiled by Miss Daisy Applegate and Mrs. Henry Wenkle, the two remaining charter members of the chapter, each paying a tribute to Mrs. Treat. Miss Applegate placed an American flag on the grave and Mrs. Wenkle a bouquet of roses.

Mrs. W. T. Myers, regent of the chapter, made the dedicatory remarks. Mrs. Fred Gwinner, State Corresponding Secretary, gave a brief history of the chapter saying in part that it was organized on January 28, 1916, by Mrs. Treat who served as its first regent. There were twenty-six charter members. During the years that followed, Mrs. Treat held numerous offices and chairmanships within the chapter and served as State Chairman of the Girl Homemakers’ Committee. She was an active member until a short time before her death which occurred on October 22, 1948.

The chaplain closed the service with prayer.

MARY ADAMS MYERS, Regent.
Samuel Adams (Methuen, Mass.). The fiftieth anniversary was celebrated on June 7 in the Methuen Memorial Music Hall. More than 200 persons, including State Officers, regents of the neighboring chapters, members of the chapter and guests gathered to mark the half century of achievement. Following the processional, the invocation was given by Rev. Egbert W. A. Jenkinson, pastor of the First Church, Congressional, Methuen. The newly elected regent, Mrs. William H. Keller, welcomed the guest and greetings were given by the retiring regent, Mrs. Donald F. McQuesten.

After the introduction of chapter officers, the regent presented Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, State President of the C. A. R. and Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Vice-President General. A message from the organizing regent, Mrs. Lewis E. Barnes, was read by Miss Elizabeth G. Morse, ex-regent and one of the oldest living members of the chapter. The history of Samuel Adams Chapter written by Miss Gertrude W. Edwards, former chapter historian was read by Mrs. Charles P. Smith.

The chapter, through the years has been active in local, state and national affairs of the Society. In the early days, all of the Revolutionary soldiers' graves were marked and memorial tablets were dedicated to the Methuen patriots. In 1930 on Armistice Day, a purple beech tree with an accompanying bronze tablet was dedicated as a living memorial to Methuen men and women who served in the first World War. On the 200th birthday of Samuel Adams, a delegation from the chapter placed a wreath on his grave in the old Granery Burying Ground in Boston.

The chapter has contributed both time and money to all phases of the Society's activities. During the campaign for funds in 1946, $100 was donated toward the renovating of the Methuen Memorial Music Hall.

The Massachusetts State Regent, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, brought a message of congratulations and good wishes with fine inspirational thoughts for the years to come.

Each state officer was introduced and brought greetings.

A most unusual program of music was presented by Ivar Sjostrom, distinguished organist, and George Humphrey, violist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

A reception to National and State officers and ex-regents of the chapter was held following the program. Refreshments were served from a tea table beautifully arranged in white and gold. A huge birthday cake was made by Miss Bertha L. Gilson, a chapter member.

The unusual history of the Memorial Hall and organ is worthy of mention. The organ itself was built by E. F. Walcker and Co. of Ludwigsburg, Germany, in 1857. It was obtained for $60,000 and was installed piece by piece in the Boston Music Hall. The design of the black walnut organ-case was completed by Herter Bros. of New York. The carving was done by the Royal Academy of Art in Stuttgart. In 1884, in spite of protests, the organ was sold to a private owner and later resold to Mr. Edward F. Searles who built the hall for it in Methuen. The hall itself is a thing of beauty with brocaded wall panels and a ceiling modeled in white and gold and one of the most lovely and artistic bits is the charming statue of the Aurora, made of Carrara marble.

The wonderful music, the beautiful hall and organ, the inspirational messages and the program combined to make the afternoon a memorable one for guests and very especially, every member of the Samuel Adams Chapter.

Mrs. William H. Keller, Regent.
General Davie (Durham, N. C.). To raise money for the Building Fund, the General Davie Chapter had a tea Tuesday afternoon, May 24, 1949, at the Hope Valley Club. Two weeks before this, each member made reservations for herself and as many guests as she wished to have invited by sending to the committee one dollar for each person. A list of her guests was furnished the committee, which mailed out printed invitations with the name of each individual’s host written in. Three members, Mrs. J. F. Strickland, Mrs. Sterling J. Nicholson, and Mrs. H. C. Satterfield, took care of the financial burden of the refreshments, thus assuring to the Building Fund all money taken in. This amounted to almost two hundred dollars.

Magnolias in white vases ornamented the hall, and handsome arrangements of spring flowers decorated the main lounge. The American Flag stood at one end of the lounge room; the other three tables, covered with leaf-green faille cloths, held silver trays, silver candlesticks, and a large silver punch bowl. A tall silver epergne, with pale pink candles, garden flowers, and pink tulle graced the round center table. Mrs. Sterling Nicholson poured punch; and Mrs. C. L. Cooke, Mrs. B. W. Roberts, Mrs. N. A. Thomas, Mrs. H. N. Snow, and Mrs. S. W. Sparger, dressed in colonial costumes, passed puffed mints, nuts, and pink-and-green iced cakes to the approximately two hundred guests.

At intervals during the afternoon Mrs. W. H. Hall introduced a delightful and much appreciated musical program.

EVELYN B. ROBERT, Regent.

Washington County (Washington, Pa.) observed Flag Day with a dinner at the First M. E. Church, June 14. Mrs. Charles Spriggs, chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, reviewed the regulations concerning the Flag. Regent Mrs. C. E. Carothers presided and reviewed “The Flag” from the June D. A. R. Magazine.

Chaplain Miss Ida V. Steen gave the invocation at dinner and conducted the ritual. Miss Steen is an honored personage of the chapter, having been a member for fifty-one consecutive years. When she was recently installed chaplain, Mrs. Earle R. Forrest presented her with a corsage and the chapter lauded her loyalty to the ideals of and service to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Flag Day guest speaker was Attorney William S. Yard, a native son who spent several years of service in World War II. He capitalized on two words, “symbol” as applied to the Flag, and “inheritance” as applied to the ancestry of this Society. He reviewed graphically the significance of the Flag as a national emblem. Having spent some time in Russia and the Pacific theaters, he drew analogies between the advantages of women of America and those of other countries. He stressed the duty that each citizen of the United States owes to the Flag in that they must add to the inheritance they have received. “In all things,” he said, “we must be vigilant to the ideals which the Flag represents.”

Miss Ruth Taggert, accompanied by Miss Marilyn Carroll, sang “The Lord’s Prayer,” and other solos, and led with group singing of “The Star-Spangled Banner,” and “God Bless America.”
Mrs. George B. McCutcheon gave a brief history of the Flag which the chapter owns. Mrs. Carothers reported actions taken by the Board of Management at the reorganization meeting at her home May 25. These included the appointment of chairmen of standing committees for the ensuing year; a contribution to the National Building Promotion Fund; non-affiliation of the chapter with the Washington Community Council; an outline of the financial obligations; suggestions for the year’s program, and discharge of last year’s committees with thanks and commendation.

The Valley Forge Cookbook and Christmas cards were displayed and orders handled by past regent Miss Inez Bailey, chairman of the Valley Forge committee.

EUGENIE G. CAROTHERS, Regent.

Anson Burlingame (Burlingame, Calif.). How We Made Our Money for the New Building. Every organization in this area vies with every other in raising funds by means of rummage sales. They fairly tread on each other’s heels in fall and spring. Anson Burlingame Chapter could not be left out, but decided to do it a different way.

So the local papers blossomed out with frequent announcements of a HAT AND BAG SALE, to be held on Saturday, October 2. The attractive bay window of a Burlingame market was generously provided, and here were assembled all types of hats, for young and old, for men and women. The men’s hats were an especially successful item. Members brought in hats slightly worn, but still attractive, which had at one time tempted them, or which they had collected from friends. Handbags of every material and size and description mingled with the hats. Plumes and extra fine trimmings were sold separately from the shapes.

Even before the actual sale began, while they were being hung up for display, customers came in to see, and many to buy. A goodly sum was obtained, with a minimum of expense. This was largely in the form of bills for cleaning the space and for the advertising. So gratifying was the venture that a similar sale was arranged for spring, two days this time, March 31 and April 1. Again the results were more than encouraging.

The two sales together made almost the desired quota toward the Building Fund, which will be met without difficulty. On all sides members of the chapter were complimented upon their unique interpretation of the ever-present rummage sale, and this approval is herewith passed on to other chapters which may find Anson Burlingame’s method helpful in their own financial problems.

Much credit for success must be given to the chairman, Mrs. Norman Waggoner, who was untiring in her handling of both sales, and in her co-operation with the suggestion of the regent, Mrs. James Walz. The accompanying picture shows these two ladies with Mrs. Glenn Stern. All three are displaying hats and bags shown at the sales.

MARY ELEANOR PETERS, Press Relations Chairman.
French Lick (Edenwold, Tenn.), organized for business and professional women, Dec. 13, 1938, celebrated its tenth birthday, Feb. 10, 1949, with a reception held in the Ambassador Room of Andrew Jackson Hotel. In addition to chapter members, present or sending greetings were the State Regent, Mrs. Thos. F. Hudson, Memphis, and members of her Executive Board; State Chairmen living in Cumberland District; Tennessee’s past Vice President General, Mrs. W. H. Lambeth; the past regent under whose administration the chapter was organized, Mrs. Walter M. Berry; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Rutledge Smith; regents of Nashville chapters and guests who were present at the organization meeting.

Roll of the chapter’s total roster of forty-two members was called and answered by the present thirty and those present of the twelve past members who had either transferred to other chapters or resigned. Messages were read also from past members who were ill or had removed to other states.

A history of the chapter, written by Mrs. George W. Whiteside, chapter historian, was read by Mrs. J. W. Dark. It showed that the territory surrounding Nashville was once a neutral hunting ground of many tribes of Indians and that, always, large numbers of animals were to be found at or near the “licks” along the Cumberland River. These “licks” were seepages of mineral water which all animals very much liked. Because this section was particularly good hunting ground, the numerous Indian tribes came regularly for that purpose. This brought fur-traders, many of whom were Frenchmen (one, Timothe DeMontbreun, was ancestor of the chapter’s second past regent, Miss Mattie DeMontbreun), hence the spot came to be known as “French Lick” and was so designated for several years before the English settlement, known as “Fort Nashboro,” was founded.

An appropriate program of music was arranged by Mrs. R. B. Bennett, Chairman of American Music, and presented by her pupils. This included an opening chorus, “The Star-Spangled Banner,” sung by thirteen young women, in which all present joined; “Pledge to the Flag,” sung by Dewey Williams as Miss Margaret Beasley, acting flag chairman, led the salute (position only); and, after the devotional by Miss Gertrude Condra, chaplain, “The Lord’s Prayer” was sung by Mrs. Frederick B. Cothron. Greetings were given by the regent, Miss Flossie Cloyd, and the two past regents, Misses Mattie DeMontbreun and Sara Settle, after which South Carolina’s prize patriotic song, “The Battle of the Cowpens,” was sung as a chorus.

A three-tier cake, in blue and gold, bearing the inscription, “Tenth Birthday, French Lick Chapter, D. A. R.,” and topped by ten brightly burning candles, centered a beautifully appointed tea table, set in antique silver, and decorated with gladioli and fern. The regent, assisted by the Past Vice President General, cut the cake, and a delightful social period was enjoyed.

French Lick Chapter, from its beginning, has stressed adherence to National, State and Chapter by-laws; a knowledge of the objectives and work of the Society in all of its fields; and a growing membership. Five additional members were enrolled shortly after the birthday celebration, making a total membership of thirty-five.

MISS FLOSSIE CLOYD, Regent.

Contentment (Dedham, Mass.). An outstanding occasion in the brief life of
Contentment Chapter was the guest night and the charter presentation held last September in the parish house of the First Church, Unitarian. The classic beauty of the auditorium and dining room was enhanced with bowls of chrysanthemums arranged by Mrs. Harold C. Cornell.

The guests were ushered in by the pages, headed by Miss Evelyn Kirwin, assisted by Mrs. Eugene Jackson, Mrs. Lennart Gustafson, Mrs. Edwin Currier, and Mr. W. Scott Allan. After the ranking guests were seated, the Regent, Mrs. Hilyer G. Senning; the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Alfred Williams, and the National Vice-Chairman of Membership, Mrs. Herman Robinson, were escorted to the platform by the pages.

Following an address by Mrs. Williams on the many phases of D. A. R. work, Mrs. Senning introduced Mrs. Robinson, who, in the name of the National Society, presented the charter to the local chapter. In behalf of the chapter, Mrs. Senning accepted it.

Mrs. Florence Flanders, pianist, and Mrs. Florence Freeman, violinist, then enchanted the audience with their artistry.

The State Chaplain, Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, next spoke, exhorting the chapter to combat juvenile delinquency. Mrs. Terry Shuman, State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Seth Sprague, Assistant State Treasurer, spoke of their work, Mrs. Sprague being in charge of the Massachusetts D. A. R. student loan fund.

The State Historian, Mrs. John H. Hill, told the members of the history medals given in the schools and of the interesting work done in grave locations of Revolutionary soldier ancestors of members. Mrs. George C. Proctor, State Librarian, spoke of the rare volumes in the library of the National Society, and Mrs. William C. Long, State Curator, told about the Massachusetts D. A. R. State Headquarters at 9 Ashburton Place, Boston. Mrs. Ned Milliken of Contentment Chapter assists Mrs. Long there.

The Regent then mentioned the First Free School Society, C. A. R., which Contentment Chapter sponsors. The C. A. R. President, Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols, was introduced and spoke on behalf of the children, describing their activities.

Mrs. James J. Hepburn and Miss Josephine Richardson, State Counsellors, added a light touch with their humorous remarks, Miss Richardson exhorting all members to always accept every office offered to them and keep it as long as possible in order to fully enjoy D. A. R. work. Mrs. Lilla J. Ryan, State Parliamentarian, brought greetings, as did Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent, and the various visiting Regents took a bow.

Following more delightful selections by the musicians, a reception was held in the dining room where the pages ushered the guests. A buffet was served by the hostesses, Miss Dorothy Kendall, Miss Laura McIntire, Miss Margaret Boynton, and Miss Molly Lyons. The pourers were Mrs. Herman Robinson and Mrs. Cornelius Van Schagen.

MABELLE S. SENNING,
Regent.

Jane Douglas (Dallas, Texas) marked the grave of Nancy Barbee Mayes, on May 16, 1949, with Mrs. Leta Skiles Hudspeth, regent, presiding. A bronze D.A.R. Real Daughter marker was unveiled.

This North Texas Pioneer mother was the first so honored with dedication and marker service, sponsored by this chapter. She is one of the eleven Real Daughters buried in the state.

Among the participants in the ceremony was Mrs. Mary A. Mayes McNeese, former librarian of Jane Douglas Chapter, a great-granddaughter of Nancy Barbee Mayes, and also Mrs. Mary Louise McNeese Forthel, a great-great-granddaughter.

Nancy Barbee Mayes did more than merely be buried in Texas. She helped build it. One hundred and thirty-eight years ago she was born, the daughter of Elias Barbee, who carried a musket in Gaskin's Virginians and who was at Yorktown when the band played, "The World's Turned Upside Down", and Cornwallis' men marched up and laid down their guns.

After the infant nation was born, Private Barbee married Elizabeth Slaughter of Culpeper County, Virginia, and they plunged into the west to help settle a nation. They located in Green County, Kentucky, where their thirteenth child, Nancy, was born, just one year before the country had to fight Britain a second time.

Nancy Barbee was married to Dr. Robert B. Mayes in Kentucky on December 18,
1828. There they remained until the Spring of 1852, when, with their six children, and several slaves, they loaded two covered wagons, filled a 2-seated carriage and set forth for Texas.

Westward they came, camping at night. Ultimately they crossed the dangerous Red River, studied the prairie around Van Alstyne, dropped on down into Collin County, and nine miles west of McKinney, where the doctor bought a section of land. There they lived and died.

In keeping with the tradition of the ladies of the Old South, Nancy Barbee Mayes was refined, dignified, and well educated. A staunch Presbyterian, she worked in her church and often assisted her husband in ministering to the sick. Along with her Christian character, she possessed the integrity and moral fibre that were essential to a pioneer mother during the early statehood of Texas.

LETA SIKES HUDSPETH, Regent.

DENVER (Denver, Colo.). For its Golden Jubilee project, Denver Chapter decided to sponsor Company D, a unit of about forty-five boys, at the State Industrial School near Denver.

The Golden Jubilee Committee Chairman, Mrs. James V. Rush, has been faithful in her work with these boys, the majority being fifteen and sixteen years of age, and among other activities, organized the Boys Citizenship Club. Twenty-six of the club members entered a "Good Citizenship Essay Contest," the essays submitted being so outstanding the judges had difficulty in selecting the winners.

The one given first prize began, "Citizenship is a duty of all Americans, and to be a good citizen of the United States, you must obey the laws of the United States. You can never call yourself a good American if you are not a good citizen."

The essay given second prize opened with these words, "I believe that citizenship is one of the most important things in the world today."

The third prize was awarded to the boy who wrote that everyone at this time was interested in baseball, and "We soon see that school is just like a game in which there are rules and players, and that only as we understand and obey the rules can we hope for success. Unless the citizens in the home and in the nation are obedient to the rules, are willing to work for the other citizens and are really loyal, neither the home nor the nation can grow strong."

On Flag Day, committee and chapter members drove to the Industrial School to award the medals, with an appropriate program and a picnic on the lawn for the boys.

Mr. Harry, director of Company D, introduced Mrs. Rush, who in turn introduced the officers of the Boys Citizenship Club, after which the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given by all, the leader being Mrs. Victor E. Hjelm, Denver Chapter's chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag.

After one verse of the Star-Spangled Banner, with Music Chairman Mrs. John M. Kyde accompanist, Mrs. Rush spoke to the boys. In part she said, "It seems fitting to choose 'Flag Day' for the presentation of the awards in the essay contest on 'Good Citizenship'—our National Flag and citizenship are so closely allied."

After a poem on the Flag was given by chapter historian, the first vice regent of Denver Chapter, Mrs. David L. Williams, presented the awards, giving an inspiring talk built around the value of self-expression.

The very interesting article on the Flag from the June D. A. R. Magazine was then read by Mrs. Buchtel, and with a verse from "America" the program came to an end.

Everyone, boys and chapter members, enjoyed the picnic lunch under the trees where, in fact, the whole program had taken place.

Denver Chapter's Golden Jubilee is now a thing of the past but the committee intends to carry on this worth-while work for, as one of the boys said in his essay, "There is always need of men and leaders of high moral character. The boys of today will be leaders of the nation tomorrow. As we go along through life we should equip ourselves for service to others, our town and our community. Let us not forget that the greatest service we can give to our community is to be, in work and in play, good citizens."

MARGARET W. BUCHTEL, Historian.
Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa, Calif.). One of the D.A.R. projects especially dear to the Santa Rosa Chapter is the D.A.R. Neighborhood Center in Los Angeles. At different times several individual members of our chapter have made really substantial gifts to this worthy cause and it is considered a "must" in our yearly budget. Although the Neighborhood Center was started primarily to aid foreign children in becoming truly American, it grew until there were sewing classes for mothers, Red Cross and war work of various kinds, Americanism classes and the teaching of crafts, including dressmaking. There was, in the old center, one D.A.R. resident so she might be on call twenty-four hours if need be. University students helped round out their training in social service at our center, too.

Because the California Daughters were compelled to vacate their old center building, we now have the privilege of contributing to the beautiful building which is being purchased and will soon be in use so that this work of teaching and helping young citizens will soon continue in Boyle Heights, Los Angeles.

Our former regent, Mrs. Mead Clark, has always been interested with both eager heart and open purse in the work of the Neighborhood Center, so she conceived the idea of using her own spacious home and gardens for a benefit picnic and plant sale with the proceeds to be given to the project. Mrs. Clark's gardener grew the exquisite plants sold so this was also her contribution. The setting of the Clark home with its acres of lawns, choice flowers, huge trees, and the especially beautiful fern-banked creek made it a perfect place for a perfect picnic day. The local chapter furnished the food and undertook the serving except that here again Mrs. Clark gave the lion's share. Well over one hundred and fifty people attended from all over California and when our assets were tabulated we found we had $250.00 net for the D.A.R. Neighborhood Center in Los Angeles. Our own gracious Santa Rosa regent, Mrs. Edmund F. Hubbard, was present to greet the guests. We were honored in having the following California State Officers there: Mesdames Charles Haskell Danforth, State Regent; Clarence G. Smith, Chaplain; Charles Mowry, Recording Secretary; Walter W. Lense, Corresponding Secretary; and Perry Wallace MacDonald, Past State Regent. We were pleased for them and our other guests to see that we enjoy being a live chapter.

Isabella Tod Hessel,
Press Relations Chairman.

Ontario (Pulaski, N. Y.). The forty-fifth anniversary luncheon of Ontario Chapter was held at the Methodist Church House Friday, June third, Mrs. Carrie K. Parkhurst, Regent, presiding. Some eighty members attended, including National and State officers and visitors from near-by chapters. Six past regents of Ontario Chapter were present. The only living charter member, Mrs. Frank P. Betts of Syracuse, was unable to be present.

The speakers' table was decorated with roses and spring flowers and each honor guest received a corsage of American Beauty roses.

Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent, spoke of the active work done by Ontario
Chapter, especially of the adoption of a French war orphan following the first World War. Mrs. Park later installed the officers for the coming year.

Other National and State Officers who were present and spoke briefly were Miss Edla S. Gibson, First Vice President General, National Chairman of Approved Schools and former State Regent; Mrs. Frank C. Love, National Chairman of Girl Home Makers and Regent of General Asa Danforth Chapter; Mrs. Frederick G. Schiffendecker, State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Harry S. Osborn, State Librarian; Mrs. Otto W. Watchli, State Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine; Mrs. W. Scott Tompkins, State Chairman of D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship; Mrs. Emerson H. Bull, State Chairman Genealogical Records; Mrs. Fred Melvin, Vice Chairman Press Relations, Syracuse District; and Mrs. Lynn Morgan, Vice Chairman Press Relations, Watertown District.

There were a number of regents and members present from near-by chapters, including Mrs. Howard Julton, Comfort Tyler Chapter; Mrs. Foster B. Tyler, Fayetteville Chapter; Mrs. Harold Sylvester, Kayendatsyona Chapter; Mrs. James McCrudden, Fort Oswego Chapter; Mrs. Stephen Stanton, Silas Towne Chapter; Mrs. Kenneth Chase, Rhadamant Chapter; and Mrs. Joseph Witzigman, Camden Chapter.

There were vocal solos by Mrs. Charles Bollinger accompanied by Mrs. Potts, selections by the Championship Flute Trio of Pulaski Academy, and a piano solo by Miss Evelyn Davis, also a champion of Pulaski Academy.

The meeting closed with group singing of "America the Beautiful."

MRS. LYNN MORGAN,
Press Correspondent.

Monmouth (Red Bank, N. J.). A flagpole, given by Monmouth Chapter in memory of three members of Mary Stillwell Society, C.A.R., who lost their lives during World War II, was dedicated at special services on Memorial Day at Camp Brisbane, Allaire, N. J., the camp site of the Monmouth Council of Boy Scouts. The three young men, in addition to being members of the C.A.R. were all Boy Scouts; and when Monmouth Chapter was asked for a contribution to the building fund for Camp Brisbane, the flagpole as a permanent memorial was approved. Part of the expense of the flagpole was covered by individual contributions from chapter members.

At the base of the pole was placed a granite stone, the gift of Mr. Paul Bennett of Sea Girt, and on it rests a bronze plaque presented by the boys' parents. The inscription on the plaque reads: "This flagpole is erected for the Monmouth Council of Boy Scouts of America by Monmouth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and dedicated to the memory of the three boys, all scouts and all members of Mary Stillwell Society, Children of the American Revolution, who gave their lives in World War II. In honor and in humility these names are memorialized: Robert Rue Campbell, Pvt. Inf., killed in action in Italy 23 May 1944; Ehrick Parmly, Jr., Seaman 2/c, died in St. Albans Hospital 27 February 1944; Spafford Walling Schanck, Jr., Sgt. Inf., killed in action in Germany 3 December 1944."

Mr. F. Howard Lloyd of Matawan, who gave the principal address, told the 75 Daughters, Scouts, and guests, "They who
forget the past cannot build monuments for the future. Keep before us the heritage of the American freedoms, and the patriotism set forth for us by the founders of our nation. We must place principle above expediency, and live as bravely as did our war dead.”

Speakers from Monmouth Chapter were Mrs. Charles W. Cohan, first vice-regent, who brought greetings from the chapter; and Mrs. Bruce W. Campbell, chairman of the Flagpole Memorial Committee. Mary Stillwell Society, C.A.R., was represented by a former member, William C. Rue, who said “We shall always remember their loyalty and their devotion to our Society and to our country. We, together with the Boy Scouts, cherish the memory of our older brothers and think it most fitting that this memorial be placed here and be dedicated today.”

Other speakers were Col. Charles D. Y. Ostrom, Commanding Officer of Fort Hancock; Comdr. Lewis A. Thompson of the Naval Ammunition Depot at Earle; Dr. Edwin F. Stewart, oldest living Eagle scout; Rev. Theodore Franklin, pastor of Shrewsbury Presbyterian church; Mr. Sanford C. Flint, Vice President of Monmouth Council, B.S.A., and Mr. William Buschbaum, a Council Director.

ANNA LOUISE C. JEFFERS,
For the Chapter Historian.

Lewis-Clark (Fremont, Neb.). During weather reminiscent of pioneer days in Nebraska the Lewis-Clark Chapter dedicated a highway marker honoring John C. Fremont, for whom the town was named. It was laid out in 1856, although General Fremont led his expedition through the Platte Valley in 1842.

One story recounts the naming of the town as growing out of a wager between adherents of Fremont and Buchanan during the presidential campaign of 1856. The Democrats won the election but the Republicans named the town. However that may be, it is an historical fact that the early expedition led by General Fremont blazed the trail for later expeditions and the opening up of travel across the great plains.

This marker, placed by the Lewis-Clark Chapter, is one of four or five planned by Mrs. James C. Suttie, former State Regent, to mark important historic spots along our cross-state highways. This one was the first to be placed and dedicated.

The dedication was planned for November, 1948, but on the very day of the ceremony the big blizzard of ’48-’49 started. Postponed until spring, the dedication on May 3 ran into one of the worst wind storms of the season. The wind whipped the dresses of the members, flapped the flag, and bandied words so that they could scarcely be heard. All present wished for the sunbonnets of their grandmothers’ day.

Dr. James C. Olson, superintendent of the Nebraska State Historical Society, gave the address, and acting Mayor Lloyd Havens accepted the marker for the city. The marker is on Highway 30 (The Lincoln Highway), in Masonic Park, on the northern boundaries of the city. It reads: “Fremont. Platted 1856. Named for John C. Fremont, who led an expedition through the Platte Valley in 1842. Erected by D. A. R.” MRS. CLYDE COLLEY,
Regent.

Old Boston (Boston, Mass.), organized in 1912, accepts the challenge recently offered on these pages by a western chapter, on the subject of interesting family membership. While we have more than a dozen mother-daughter combinations and the usual quota of sisters and cousins, our special claim to fame in the family group is our Spencer family.

Mrs. Marion Pearce, Mrs. Elizabeth Peeling and Mrs. Mabelle Gray, sisters, each has a daughter; Mrs. Marilyn Keyes, Miss Carol Peeling and Mrs. Priscilla Amesbury are all members of OLD BOSTON CHAPTER. On June fourteenth they entertained the chapter at a lawn party and luncheon
at the Pearce home in Waltham. Moving pictures and candid camera shots of the guests were taken during the afternoon which will be shown at a regular meeting in the fall.

In recognition of Flag Day, Miss Carol Peeling, who is on the staff at Dean Academy, read "I Am Old Glory," and to further celebrate the day, a collection was taken to purchase a Scout Flag for a newly organized Scout Troop #25, Pack 25, at the Good Samaritan Hospital.

A high light of the day was the presence of our charter member, Miss Alice Conant, who had driven down from her home in Pepperell. Distance prevents her attendance at but few of our meetings and old friends and new were delighted to see her.

Further pledges were paid to the Building Fund to which OLD BOSTON has pledged a full quota and already paid in about three quarters of the pledge.

The death in August 1949 of Mrs. J. Harris Baughman (Laura Logan Carter Baughman) has been reported, and we make this announcement with deep regret. Mrs. Baughman, who was a member of Prescott de la Houssaye Chapter of Louisiana, served her state as State Vice Regent 1931-33 and as State Regent 1933-36, and she served the National Society as Vice President General 1936-39.
DESCENDANTS OF CALEB AND ANN (BUZZARD) GILBERT

(See opposite page for lineage.)
CALEB GILBERT, REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER AND PATRIOT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Contributed by Lucile Gilbert Sandefer (Mrs. Jefferson Davis Sandefer, Sr.), John Davis Chapter.

On June 9, 1775, Caleb Gilbert received a Royal grant of 100 acres on waters of Beaver Dam Creek, Ninety Six District, South Carolina. During the Revolution he served in the South Carolina Militia, as well as furnishing supplies. (Ref: Nat'l No. 221,676.) CALEB GILBERT m. Ann Buzzard, and had the following children:

- Thomas, b. 1773 d. 1-29-1835
- Lydia, b. 1-24-1775 d. 1-24-1832
- Joseph
- Sarah
- Cynthia
- Caleb, b. 4-25-1785 d. 1815
- Ann

An abstract of his will follows:

CALEB GILBERT of Beaverdam, Newberry District, South Carolina,

Dated: 30 March 1805
Probated: 3 March 1806
Wife: Ann Gilbert; 1/3 of estate
Sons: Thomas, Joseph, Caleb—"my Youngest son . . . arrives at age of twenty-one . . ."

Daughters: Lydye Chandler, Sarah McNeary, Syntiche Ragin and Ann Gilbert

Executors: Thomas Gilbert, Israel Chandler

Witnesses: Robert Spee, Sr., John West, Wm. Stephens

Ann Buzzard, wife of Caleb Gilbert died in 1815.

THOMAS GILBERT, b. 1773, d. 29 Jan. 1835, m. (1) 1791, Rebecca Gaunt, who d. 9 September 1816; (2) Mary (Gaunt) Coats, a widow, who was b. 10 November 1772, d. 10 Nov. 1844. Children: (1st mar.)

- Carey b. 8-10-1793 d. 4-2-1865
- David b. 11-22-1796 d. 8-12-1871

CAREY GILBERT, b. 10 August 1793, d. 2 April 1865; m. 10 August 1815, Eunice Chandler, who was b. 1 November 1796, d. 5 November 1873.

Children:

- Lydia b. 4-14-1821 d. 6-10-1888
- Thomas b. 3-24-1823 d. 4-18-1893
- Rebecca b. 2-3-1826 d. 4-1-1909
- David C. b. 3-28-1828 d.
- Israel b. 9-18-1831 d. 4-30-1833
- Luther b. 4-30-1833 d. 10-30-1833
- J. Calvin b. 1-12-1836 d. 8-6-1885
- Alonzo b. 7-15-1840 d. 6-9-1901
- Hugh b. 2-8-1844 d. 7-22-1865

J. CALVIN GILBERT, b. 12 January 1836, d. 6 August 1885; m. 31 August 1858, Tranquilla Gracey, who was b. 15 October 1841, d. 5 May 1925. They were the parents of Lucile Gilbert Sandefer, who, with numerous other descendants, have joined the Daughters of the American Revolution on the service of Caleb Gilbert.

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.

MCAINNELLY, Peter, Pvt. #13,923, July 15, 1833.
MCCASLAND, William, Pvt. #6,219, Feb. 26, 1833.
MCEMMON, Mathew, Pvt. #7,271, Mar. 21, 1833.
McClellan, Joseph, Pvt. #7,404, Apr. 9, 1833. From Jackson, Tenn., Sept. —, 1844.
McClelland, James, Pvt. #26,562, Mar. 17, 1834.
McCurlkin, Matthew, Pvt. #22,128, Oct. 12, 1833.
McCormick, John, Pvt. #4,515, Jan. 21, 1833. To Missouri Aug. 28, 1845.
McCoy, Robert, Pvt. #4,101, Jan. 10, 1833.
McCoy, William, Pvt. #1,814, Nov. 12, 1832.
McCoy, William, Pvt. #19,349, Aug. 27, 1833.
McCullough, John, Pvt. #30,448, Feb. 29, 1836. Increased Jan. 25, 1840.
McCune, Joseph, Pvt. #13,603, Apr. 29, 1833.
McDonald, John, Pvt. #25,032, Nov. 12, 1833. To Wisconsin Sept. 5, 1839.
McGill, Robert, Pvt. #19,348, July 17, 1835.
McGruder, Norman P., Pvt. #2,216, Feb. 16, 1836.
McKay, Robert, Pvt. #19,343, Sept. 9, 1833.
McManus, John, Pvt. #7,697, Apr. 13, 1833.
McMillen, Daniel, Sgt & Pvt. #13,925, July 15, 1833.
McMullin, Rawley, Pvt. #7,557, Apr. 26, 1833.
McPheeter, Andrew, Pvt. #13,785, June 17, 1833.
McPheeters, John, Pvt. #19,055, Aug. 2, 1833.
McCue, Thomas, Pvt. #25,294, Dec. 21, 1833.
McReynolds, Joseph, Pvt. #26,988, Aug. 5, 1834.
McWhorter, Robert, Pvt. #5,101, Feb. 4, 1833.
Madden, William, Pvt. #13,807, June 22, 1833.
Mallory, Lemuel, Pvt. #22,231, Oct. 18, 1833.
Mallon, Francis, Pvt. #19,350, Aug. 27, 1833.
Mann, John, Pvt. #19,347, Aug. 27, 1833.
Mannan, John, Pvt. #13,861, June 29, 1833.
Marsh, Samuel, Pvt. #19,128, Aug. 1, 1833.
Martin, John, Pvt. #13,545, May 17, 1833; d. Dec. 20, 1842.
Mason, George, Pvt. #25,375, Dec. 31, 1833.
Mason, Peter, Pvt. #25,472, Jan. 13, 1834. From Kentucky Oct. 29, 1839.
Massy, Charles, Pvt. #29,703, Feb. 2, 1835.
Mauzy, William, Pvt. #5,980, Feb. 18, 1833.
May, Abraham, Pvt. #7,695, Apr. 13, 1833; d. June 7, 1840.
Mead, John, Pvt. #22,341, Oct. 20, 1833.
Mead, William, Pvt. #26,529, Mar. 6, 1834.
Meeke, Jacob, Pvt. #13,604, Apr. 29, 1833.
Meneffee, Spencer, Pvt. #5,743, Feb. 16, 1833.
Merry, Cornelius, Pvt. #13,924, July 15, 1833.
Micheller, Jacob, Pvt. #25,598, Apr. 7, 1834. To Ohio Sept. 2, 1835.
Mickle, John. (See Mitchell, below.)
Mikeball, Jacob, Pvt. #2,918, Dec. 8, 1832.
Miller, Barney, Pvt. #19,281, Aug. 21, 1833. From Kentucky Sept. 6, 1836.
Miller, Edward, Pvt. #7,419, Apr. 9, 1833; d. June 26, 1836.
Miller, Henry, Pvt. #13,792, June 17, 1833.
Miller, John, Pvt. #7,258, May 16, 1833. From Kentucky Apr. 15, 1835.
Miller, John A., Pvt. & Sgt. #5,100, Feb. 4, 1833.
MILLER, Mordecai, Pvt. #19,374, Aug. 28, 1833.
MILLER, William, Pvt. #990, Oct. 24, 1832. From Kentucky Mar. 27, 1835.
MINNEAR, Abraham, Pvt. #7,387, Apr. 6, 1833.
MITCHELL, Abraham, Pvt. #25,203, Dec. 21, 1833.
MITCHELL, John, Artificer, Nov. 8, 1850. #32,789, Jan. 11, 1851.
MITCHELL, William, Pvt. #7,558, Apr. 26, 1833.
MIZNER, Henry, Pvt. #13,926, July 15, 1833.
MODRELL, Adam, Pvt. #26,614, Apr. 7, 1834.
MONROE, Alexander, Sgt. #19,320, Aug. 26, 1833.
MONTGOMERY, John, Sgt. #19,319, Aug. 26, 1833. To Illinois Apr. 12, 1839.
MOORE, George, Pvt. #33,274, Oct. 13, 1833.
MOORE, William (1), Pvt. #7,697, Apr. 13, 1833; d. Apr. 15, 1833.
MOORE, William (2), Pvt. #12,424, Apr. 16, 1833.
MORGAN, Nathan, Pvt. #19,051, Aug. 31, 1833.
MORRIS, Jacob, Pvt. #26,787, May 29, 1834. From Kentucky May 17, 1839.
MORROW, John, Pvt. #6,252, Feb. 26, 1833. From Kentucky Mar. 30, 1835.
MORROW, John, Pvt. #32,405, Dec. 13, 1845.
MOSIER, Tobias, Pvt. #13,806, June 22, 1833.
MOUNTS, Thomas, Pvt. #7,559, Apr. 26, 1833.
MUSGRAVE, Samuel, Pvt. #22,232, July 10, 1833.
MUSCROVE, Samuel, Pvt. #25,213, Dec. 9, 1833; d. Sept. 3, 1834.
NEAL, Benjamin, Pvt. #25,439, July 18, 1851; d. Apr. 15, 1853. From Kentucky Aug. 24, 1852.
NEELY, Joseph, Pvt. #26,667, Apr. 18, 1834; d. May 12, 1834.
NEWCOMER, Peter, Pvt. #2,348, May 15, 1836.
NEWELL, Samuel, Sen., Sgt. & Lieut. #19,458, Sept. 11, 1833. From Kentucky July 7, 1838.
NEWLAND, Harrod, Pvt. #13,901, July 11, 1833.
NICHOLS, Joshua, Pvt. #25,033, Nov. 12, 1833.
NICHOLS, Willibee, Pvt. & Sgt. #22,103, Oct. 3, 1833.
NIGHT, Jacob, Pvt. #26,540, Mar. 4, 1934.
NORMAN, John, Pvt. #22,230, Oct. 18, 1833.
OARD, William, Pvt. #13,902, July 11, 1833.
OGDEN, Jedediah, Pvt. #25,433, Jan. 8, 1833.
O'NEAL, John, Pvt. #22,229, Oct. 18, 1833.
OSBORN, John, Pvt. #22,130, Oct. 12, 1833. To Illinois Nov. 1, 1832.
OSBORN, William, Pvt. #13,543, May 17, 1833.
OWEN, Harraway, Pvt. #13,605, May 29, 1833.
PALMER, John, Pvt. #13,521, May 14, 1833.
PARKS, Hugh, Pvt. #5,237, Feb. 6, 1833.
PARKS, George, Pvt. #30,633, May 13, 1836.
PARR, Arthur, Pvt. #5,120, Dec. 18, 1832.
PARR, John, Pvt. #19,321, Aug. 26, 1833.
PARR, Matthias, Pvt. #19,376, Aug. 28, 1833.
PATRICK, Robert, Pvt. #3,305, Dec. 18, 1832.
PAYLEY, William, Pvt. #26,680, June 20, 1834.
PAYNE, Augustine, Pvt. #6,216, Feb. 25, 1833. From Virginia July 7, 1836.
PAYTON, Lewis, Pvt. #19,375, Aug. 8, 1833.
PERRON, Thomas, Pvt. #22,342, Oct. 6, 1833; d. Aug. 4, 1835.
PILL, William, Pvt. #13,799, June 22, 1833.
PENBERTON, John, Pvt. #4,528, Jan. 22, 1838. From Kentucky June 13, 1839.
PENDICCAST, Edward, Pvt. #13,862, June 29, 1833.
PHELPS, Asahel, Dragoon. #33,369, Oct. 11, 1856.
PIERSON, James, Pvt. #22,349, Oct. 29, 1834.
PILES, Elijah, Pvt. #25,434, Jan. 8, 1834.
POLEN, William, Pvt. #26,798, May 29, 1834.
POLLARD, James, Pvt. #22,078, Oct. 1, 1833; d. July 4, 1840.
POPE, Samuel, Pvt. #26,522, Mar. 5, 1834.
PORTER, Nicholas B., Pvt. #26,799, Feb. 29, 1834; d. Jan. 4, 1835.
PORTER, Thomas, Pvt. #7,560, Apr. 26, 1833.
PORTLOCK, John, Pvt. #6,301, Feb. 28, 1833; d. Jan. 30, 1849.
PRAEDITHER, Thomas, Pvt. #19,351, Aug. 27, 1833.
PRICE, Thomas, Pvt. #26,615, Apr. 7, 1834.
PRICHARD, John, Pvt. #25,625, Feb. 14, 1834.
PRIDMORE, Theodore, Pvt. #31,131, June 16, 1837.
PURCELL, Edward, Pvt. #692, Oct. 10, 1832.
PURCELL, William, Pvt. #693, Oct. 10, 1832.
PUTNAM, Howard, Pvt. of Art’y. #7,261, Mar. 21, 1833; d. Jan. 25, 1834.
RAGIN, William, Pvt. #25,435, Jan. 8, 1834; d. Sept. 11, 1834.
ROBINSON, Winthrop, Pvt., Dragoon & Sgt. #19,052, May 31, 1833.
ROBISON, Joseph, Pvt. #25,184, Dec. 7, 1833; d. Sept. 6, 1834.
ROSEBOOM, Calza, Pvt. #5,102, Feb. 4, 1833; d. Sept. 25, 1834.
RUE, Richard, Pvt. #6,552, Mar. 2, 1833.
RYAN, Richard, Pvt. #26,597, Mar. 31, 1834. To West Tenn. July 8, 1837.
SAMPSON, William, Pvt. #7,407, Apr. 9, 1833.
SANDERS, Henry, Pvt. #26,616, Apr. 7, 1834; d. Feb. 13, 1834.
SAPPENFIELD, Richard, Pvt. #7,227, Mar. 16, 1833; d. Apr. 14, 1837.
SAUNDER, James, Pvt. #25,386, Jan. 3, 1834.
SCOTT, Alexander, Pvt. #5,344, Feb. 8, 1833.
SCOTT, Benjamin, Pvt. #19,531, Sept. 18, 1833.
SCOTT, James, Pvt. #29,716, Feb. 5, 1835.
SCOTT, John, Pvt. #19,324, Aug. 26, 1833.
SCUDDER, Abner, Pvt. #30,455, Mar. 7, 1836.
SCUDDER, John A., Surgeon. #13,927, July 15, 1833; d. Nov. 6, 1836.
SHADDY, John, Pvt. of Cav. #19,053, July 31, 1833.
SHANNON, George, Pvt. #31,724, Mar. 11, 1840.
SHAPE, John, Pvt. #2,217, Nov. 21, 1832.
SHELTON, George, Pvt. #14,675, June 8, 1833. From Albany, N. Y. Mar. 1, 1838.
SHELTON, Wilson, Pvt. #26,822, June 6, 1834. From Kentucky July 31, 1838.
SHEWMAKER, Leonard, Pvt. #7,432, Apr. 10, 1833.
SHOEMAKER, John, Pvt. #27,631, Sept. 23, 1834.
SHORES, Christian, Pvt. #22,081, Oct. 1, 1833.
SHORT, John, Pvt. #13,606, May 29, 1833.
SHUCK, Philip, Pvt. #26,901, July 10, 1834.
SIMMONS, Joes, Pvt. #19,323, Aug. 26, 1833.
SIMS, William, Sen., Pvt. #19,214, Aug. 16, 1833.
SIPES, Danile, Pvt. #7,406, Apr. 9, 1833; d. Feb. 14, 1834.
SLAUSON, Ezra, Pvt. #6,764, Mar. 8, 1833.
SMITH, Asa, Pvt. #25,531, Jan. 28, 1834.
SMITH, Jacob, Pvt. #5,103, Feb. 4, 1833; d. Feb. 3, 1835.
SMITH, James, Pvt. & Sgt. #22,139, Oct. 12, 1833. From Kentucky Apr. 7, 1835.
SMITH, Reuben, Corp. #25,185, Dec. 7, 1833.
SMITH, Richard, Pvt. of Cav. #4,587, Jan. 24, 1833.
SMITH, Samuel, Pvt. #25,296, Dec. 21, 1833.
SMITH, Thomas, Pvt. #25,599, Feb. 7, 1834.
SMITHERS, William, Pvt. #7,423, Apr. 9, 1833; d. May 14, 1833.
SNAPP, George, Pvt. #23,091, Nov. 5, 1833. From Virginia May 3, 1837.
SNODDY, John, Pvt. #19,326, Aug. 26, 1833.
SNOW, John, Pvt. #12,547, May 7, 1833. From North Carolina July 13, 1835.
SPADER, Bergen, Pvt. #26,566, May 4, 1835.
SPARKS, James, Pvt. #25,236, Dec. 14, 1833; d. May 25, 1834.
SPENCER, Amasa, Pvt. #7,208, Mar. 15, 1833.
Spencer, Walter, Pvt. #13,863, June 29, 1833.
Stagg, John, Pvt. #2,387, Nov. 23, 1832.
Steel, John, Pvt. #19,325, Aug. 26, 1833.
Steelman, John, Pvt. #26,567, Mar. 20, 1834.
Stephens, Samuel, Pvt. #22,080, Oct. 1, 1833; d. July 21, 1834.
Sterritt, Stewart, Pvt. #26,555, Mar. 14, 1834.
Stevens, Isaiah, Pvt. #13,595, May 29, 1833.
Stevenson, James, Capt. #3,691, Nov. 29, 1832.
Stewart, Charles, Pvt. #2,074, Nov. 19, 1832.
Stine, Philip, Drummer. #19,322, Aug. 26, 1833.
Stingle, George, Pvt. #26,931, May 10, 1834.
Stinson, Elijah, Pvt. & Sgt. #19,353, Aug. 26, 1833.
Stoddard, Philo, Pvt. #26,582, Apr. 23, 1834.
Stone, Nimrod H., Pvt. #22,351, Oct. 29, 1833.
Stonebraker, Sebastian, Pvt. #25,146, Nov. 29, 1833; d. July 6, 1836.
Stout, Peter, Pvt. #30,163, Sept. 10, 1833.
Stringham, Daniel, Pvt. #22,352, Oct. 29, 1833.
Sulcer, William, Pvt. #25,205, Dec. 9, 1833; d. Dec. 10, 1836.
Symmes, Presley, Pvt. #25,035, Nov. 12, 1833.
Taylor, Joseph, Pvt. #2,075, Nov. 19, 1832.
Teeple, Jacob, Pvt. & Musician. #3,301, Dec. 18, 1832.
Templeton, Pvt. #25,359, Dec. 11, 1833.
Thomas, David, Pvt. #22,132, Oct. 12, 1833.
Thomas, Evan, Pvt. #7,209, Mar. 15, 1833.
Thomas, Henry, Pvt. #25,297, Dec. 21, 1833.
Thomas, John, Pvt. #856, Oct. 1832.
Thompson, Alexander, Pvt. #34,879, Dec. 16, 1839.
Thompson, James, Pvt. #22,353, Oct. 29, 1833. To Illinois Feb. 1, 1838.
Thompson, John, Pvt. #13,929, July 15, 1833.
Thompson, Lawrence, Pvt. #25,285, Dec. 20, 1833.
Thorn, Michael, Pvt. #1,815, Nov. 12, 1832.
Thurston, Jason, Pvt. #25,459, Jan. 11, 1834; d. Feb. 25, 1835.
Tilford, William, Pvt. #13,864, June 29, 1833.
Tisdale, Cutbud, Pvt. #13,607, May 29, 1833.
Todd, Thomas, Pvt., Inf. & Cav. #8,061, Mar. 9, 1833.
Toney, Jesse, Pvt. #31,266, Nov. 21, 1837. From Kentucky Oct. 9, 1839.
Torrans, Samuel, Pvt. #4,866, Jan. 30, 1833; d. June 18, 1836.
Towers, Gideon, Pvt. & Sgt. #7,561, Apr. 26, 1833.
Townsend, William, Pvt. #19,327, Aug. 26, 1833.
Tramel, Sampson, Pvt. #4,913, Jan. 30, 1833. From Kentucky June —, 1834.
Trow, Anthony D., Pvt. #19,354, Aug. 27, 1833.
True, Robert, Pvt. #13,928, July 15, 1833; d. Aug. 7, 1833.
Trusler, James, Pvt. #25,147, Nov. 29, 1833.
Tucker, John, Pvt. #19,328, Aug. 26, 1833.
Tucker, Thomas, Pvt. #13,594, May 29, 1833.
Tuffs, William, Pvt. #26,214, Apr. 12, 1834. From Ohio, May 7, 1836.
Turpin, Obadiah, Pvt. #26,617, Apr. 7, 1834.
Tuttle, Enos, Pvt. #19,530, Sept. 17, 1833.
Urton, Peter, Pvt. #13,608, May 29, 1833.
Utterback, Benjamin, Pvt. #13,930, July 15, 1833.

Vanarsdall, Christopher, Sgt. #29,715, Feb. 4, 1835. From Kentucky Oct. 1, 1836.
Van Bimbler, Peter, Pvt. #25,436, Jan. 8, 1834; d. Oct. 8, 1838.

Van Dalsem, John, Sgt. #7,262, Mar. 21, 1833; d. Mar. 19, 1835.


Van Rantte, John, Pvt. #7,562, Apr. 26, 1833.

Van Winkle, John, Pvt. #25,387, Jan. 3, 1834.
Veale, James Carr, Pvt. #3,358, Dec. 19, 1832.

Vest, Samuel, Pvt. #13,909, July 11, 1833.

Vincent, John, Sgt. & Lieut. #13,903, July 11, 1833.

Walker, Benjamin, Pvt. & Sgt. #19,330, July 26, 1833. To Illinois Nov. 7, 1840; from Illinois Feb. 4, 1842; to Illinois Sept. 4, 1845.

Walker, John, Pvt. #30,548, Apr. 8, 1836.
Walker, Samuel, Pvt. #13,966, June 29, 1833.

Wall, William, Pvt. #7,408, Apr. 9, 1833.
Wallace, Oliver, #31,184, Aug. 19, 1837.


Walls, John, Drummer. #19,331, July 26, 1833.

Ward, John, Pvt. #2,171, Nov. 20, 1832.
Ward, Timothy, Pvt. #19,329, July 26, 1833.
Warren, James, Pvt. #29,907, Apr. 16, 1835. To Kentucky June 11, 1840.

Watson, John, Pvt. #1,266, Oct. 30, 1832. From Kentucky June —, 1834.

Watts, Mason, Pvt. of Art'y. #7,632, May 6, 1833. From Kentucky June —, 1834.
Watts, William, Pvt. #5,105, Feb. 4, 1833; d. July 20, 1834.
Way, Isaac, Pvt. #13,867, June 29, 1833; d. May 5, 1835.
Wayman, Harmon, Pvt. #26,750, May 16, 1834.
Weaver, Michael, Pvt. #5,106, Feb. 4, 1833.
Wells, John, Pvt. #25,180, Dec. 2, 1833. From Kentucky June 6, 1844.
West, John, Pvt. #13,865, June 29, 1833; d. Aug. 14, 1833.

Wheeler, James, Pvt. of Cav. #26,713, May 2, 1834.

Wheeler, Simeon, Pvt. #7,831, Apr. 10, 1833. From Ohio Apr. 12, 1841.

Whetstone, Daniel, Pvt. #22,294, Oct. 21, 1833.

White, Abraham, Pvt. #22,039, Sept. 28, 1833; d. June 22, 1853.

White, Nathaniel, Pvt. #26,556, Mar. 14, 1834.
White, Robert, Pvt. #26,523, Mar. 5, 1834; d. Jan. 1, 1835.

White, Thomas, Pvt. #1,135, Oct. 27, 1832. From Ohio Apr. 2, 1836.

White, William, Pvt. #26,902, July 10, 1834.

Whitehead, Robert, Pvt. #13,904, July 11, 1833; d. Feb. 20, 1853.


Wilcox, Isaac, Pvt. #29,754, Feb. 17, 1835.

Wiley, William, Pvt. #13,868, June 29, 1833.

Wilkerson, William, Pvt. #31,583, Jan. 26, 1839.

Wilkins, George, Pvt. #31,583, Jan. 26, 1839.

Wilkinson, Joseph, Pvt. #7,255, Mar. 21, 1838. From Kentucky June 6, 1836.
Willey, Barzillai, Pvt. #3,304, Dec. 18, 1832.

Williams, Constant, Pvt. #25,148, Nov. 29, 1833.

Williams, Isaac, Pvt. & Sgt. #2,034, Nov. 15, 1832.

Williams, James, Pvt. #26,674, Apr. 21, 1834.

Williams, James, Pvt. #22,355, Oct. 29, 1833.

Williams, John, Pvt. #26,564, Mar. 17, 1834.

Williams, William, Pvt. #31,927, Mar. 10, 1842.

Williams, Williams, Pvt. #25,104, Nov. 23, 1833.

Williamson, Thomas, Pvt. #13,610, May 29, 1833.

Wilson, Ephraim, Pvt. #22,104, Oct. 3, 1833.

Wilson, James, Pvt. #13,609, May 29, 1833; d. Sept. 7, 1834.

Wilson, Robert, Pvt. #22,343, Oct. 26, 1833.

Wilson, William, Pvt. #2,919, Dec. 8, 1832.

Wilson, William, Seaman. #22,295, Oct. 21, 1833.

Wiseman, James, Pvt. #5,138, Feb. 5, 1833.

Witham, Peter, Pvt. #26,903, July 10, 1834.

Witherspoon, John, Pvt. #30,897, Dec. 6, 1836.


Woodworth, Daniel, Pvt. #31,706, Feb. 4, 1840.

Woodworth, Dyer, Pvt. #7,260, Mar. 27, 1833.

Woolcott, Joseph, Pvt. #30,810, Aug. 22, 1836.

Wright, Jeremiah, Pvt. #25,283, Dec. 20, 1833; d. May 18, 1833.

Wright, William, Pvt. #5,104, Feb. 4, 1833.

Wykoff, Jacob, Pvt. #25,580, Feb. 4, 1834; d. Feb. 8, 1835.

Yokum, John, Pvt. #27,628, Sept. 20, 1834.


Young, Jaret, Pvt. #3,025, Dec. 12, 1832; d. June 10, 1835.

Young, John, Pvt. #3,307, Dec. 18, 1832.

Young, Matthias, Pvt. #26,861, June 17, 1834.

Young, Morgan, Pvt. #13,105, Oct. 25, 1836. From Ohio Mar. 15, 1837.

Youngblood, Jacob, Pvt. #19,322, Aug. 26, 1833.

Younger, Kanard, Pvt. #25,115, Nov. 25, 1833; d. Aug. 2, 1851. From Kentucky June 22, 1859.

(To be continued in November Magazine.)

WILLS OF ORANGE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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

(Continued from September Magazine)

For explanatory note see July Magazine.

KELLY, Dennis, Yeoman, of Cornwall

Dated: 10 September 1786


Executors: David Sands; William Thorn, merchant of Cornwall.

Witnesses: Jno. McKelvy; John Weigant; Moses Cunningham

LAWRENCE, Jonathan of Town of Orange

Dated: 4 March 1773

Probated: 28 March 1791

Recorded: Liber A., p. 139; also recorded in Rockland County


Executors: Wife, Mary; sons, Thomas & Jonathan Lawrence, Jr.
Witnesses: Edward Briggs; George Man; Abraham Post.

MABIE, Jeremiah of Orangetown, Yeoman
Dated: 3 July 1780
Probated: 12 May 1790
Recorded: Liber A, p. 90; also recorded in Rockland County
Heirs: Wife: Sarah. Daus: Rachel, Catline, Elizabeth & Sarah
Executors: John Perry; Abraham Blauvelt
Witnesses: Abraham Cuiper; Peter Depeiu; Jacobus Perry, Jr.

NOTE: Letters of Admr. issued to Andrew L. McCord and Elijah Seely, as Lettie McCord was deceased and John McCord unable to act as executor.

MCCORD, Andrew, Town of Wallkill
Dated: 27 September 1803
Probated: 1 December 1,1810
Recorded: Liber D, p. 393
Executors: Wife, Lettie; son, John McCord
Witnesses: Samuel McCord; Rachel Hasbrouck; Jane Faulkner

PARSHALL, David of New Windsor
Dated: 10 May 1808
Probated: 15 August 1817
Recorded: Liber F, p. 65
Heirs: Son: David. Daus: Abigail, wife of John Downs; Elizabeth, wife of Matthew McDowel; Nancy, wife of Ezra Keeler
Executors: David Parshall; John Downs.
Witnesses: Neal McArthur; Alex (Landy) Hanner; Henry McArthur

NOTE: David Parshall of New Windsor renounced executorship, stating that John Downs was deceased. Letters of admr. issued to Jemima Parshall and Ezra Keeler.

PATERSON, Nehemiah of Ulster County
Dated: 16 October 1788
Heirs: Wife: (not named) — ⅓ of estate. Daus: Azzubah; Betsey
Masterson; Mary Westbrook; Ester
Executors: Son-in-law, Salathial Masterson
Witnesses: Sanford Clark; Staffal Dacker; Amos & Samuel Morror
Note: Salathia Masterson refused to act as executor.

REMSON, Elizabeth, Town of Warwick
Dated: 10 June 1805
Probated: 13 July 1805
Recorded: Liber C, p. 255
Heirs: Brother, George Remson; sister, Annanche—after decease of my mother; sister, Eleanor
Executors: Brother, George Remson; William Thompson, Esq.
Witnesses: Edward W. Dubois; James B. Dolsen; Samuel Demorest

SATTERLY, Jonas, Town of Goshen
Dated: 10 October 1812
Executors: Brother, Elnathan Satterly; friend, Seth Marvin
Witnesses: Gabriel & Thaddeus Seely

SAYER, Joseph, Town of Warwick
Dated: 17 July 1835
Probated: 16 October 1835
Recorded: Liber J, p. 323
Heirs: Wife: Hannah. Sons: Stephen (eldest)—$2,500, to be gotten by selling saw factory property; James, second son, under 21, to share in property when of age; Daniel, third son—farm where his father then resided; also farm on which Jacob Garrison now lives—he is also to take contract with the Directors of the Bellevale & Monroe Turnpike road to keep it in repair, and to take care of his Mother; Robert, fourth son, under 21 yrs. of age; Samuel, youngest son. Daus: Elizabeth, Anna & Sarah—$1,000 each—all under age.
Executors: Brother, Benjamin Sayer; James Burt, Jr.; John Forshee
Witnesses: Peter Foushay & Stephen A. Burt—both of Warwick

SMITH, Isaac of Montgomery
Dated: 20 Jan. 1816
Probated: 26 June 1816
Recorded: Liber F, p. 54
Executors: Wm. Bookstaver; David Ruggles; Moses D. Smith.
Witnesses: Samuel Warner Ruggles; Abner Bookstaver; Ever Smith.

SMITH, Johannes, New Hempstead
Dated: 27 April 1789
Probated: 12 May 1796
Recorded: Liber A, p. 347; also on file in Rockland County
Heirs: Wife: Clausje. Sons: Frederick—oldest son; Rynier—blacksmith’s tools. Daus: Elizabeth; Maria, wife of Gilbert Cooper, as long as she continues to be his wife. Grandson: Jonas Halstead.
Executors: Sons, Frederick & Rynier Smith; son-in-law, Gilbert Cooper, Jr.
Witnesses: Solomon Freigh; Jonas Halstead
Codicil: 12 Dec. 1792, witnessed by William Dusenbury

SMITH, John, Precinct of Haverstraw
Dated: 3 November 1788
Proved: 14 October 1789
Recorded: Liber A, p. 72; also on file Rockland County
Executors: Rulof Onderdonck; Samuel Hunt; Gabriel Forgison
Witnesses: Stephen A. Stephens; Nathaniel Smith; Stephen Smith
SMITH, Timothy, Town of Walkill
Dated: 6 September 1799
Probated: 4 November 1803
Recorded: Liber C, p. 79
on Long Island; and other
daus: Mary, Elizabeth & Sophia
Executors: Three daus, Mary, Elizabeth, & Sophia
Witnesses: Nathan Wells; Isaac Van Duzer; Samuel Wells

SOUTHERLAND, Alexander, Province of New Cornwall
Dated: 26 September 1777
Cousin: Charles Southerland
Executors: Wife, Mary; Mother-in-law, Sarah McDaniel; Brother, Andrew Southerland
Witnesses: John Ellison; William Edmonston; John Dear

SOUTHERLAND, Mary, widow of Alexander Southerland, deceased, of New Cornwall Precinct
Dated: 29 April 1786
Proved: 9 April 1787
Property to be sold for benefit of children, to be paid as the arise to 21 yrs of age, if males;
and 18 yrs of age if females. Negro girl, Nell, to be given freedom.
Executors: Father, Patrick McDonald; friends, Gardner Earle; David Sands. Also to act in deceased husband and father’s estate.
Witnesses: Sarah McDonall of Cornwall; David Sands; Gardner Earl

STEPHENS, Hendrick, Yeoman, of Haverstraw Precinct
Dated: 24 June 1789
Probated: 14 October 1789
Recorded: Liber A, p. 75, Goshen, N. Y.; also recorded Rockland County
Daus: Clarche, widow of Stephen Vorhase; Mary Stevens, widow of Jacobus Myer; Rebecca Stevens, widow of Abraham Brower
Executors: All of his five children.
Witnesses: Abraham P. Blauvelt; John Magie; John Cetch

(To be continued in November Magazine)

MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY
Contributed by Mrs. William W. Weis, Limstone Chapter, Maysville, Kentucky

KEY: B—Bondsman
C—Consent
F—Father
M—Mother
W—Witness(es)

(Continued from September Magazine.)

EARLEY, Jacob R. 17 May 1847
Mary J. Ashton
m. 20 May by Morton Scott
James H. Lewis—B
Wm. C. Hutchison
—C (stepfather of Mary)

EARLEY, Thomas 8 Dec. 1856
Martha A. Yancy
Harlow Yancy
m. 11 Dec. at Mrs. Wm. Yancy’s

EASTON, John W. 4 May 1859
Amelia Maria
Phillips
m. by S. M. Merrill
Chas. Phister—W

EASUM, Dr. John W. 8 Jan. 1856
Susan H.
Hancock
m. by J. H. Havens
at her father’s—Dr. John Shackelford

EDWARDS, George 24 Dec. 1850
W.
Frances Fancher
Joseph Duncan—B

EDWARDS, John C. 22 June 1839
Rebecca Wheeler
John Wheeler—B

EDWARDS, William 16 Nov. 1844
Nancy C. Wheeler
Lawrence Wheeler
—B

EFNER, Alpheus 16 Sept. 1843
Levina Rudy
Henry Rudy—B

EGAN, Thomas 23 Apr. 1853
Katherine
James Haddigan—W

Morgan
Mary Scarry—W
EITEL, John
Matilda Troutman
m. by Peter Antes

EITEL, Wm. C.
Margaret Noll
m. by Peter Antes

ELLIKER, Jacob
Maria Myer
Peter Seiler—B

ELLIOTT, Irvin
Sevina Ann Jenkins

ELLIOTT, Wm. C.
Margaret Noll
m. by Peter Antes

ELLIOTT, Irvin
Sevina Ann Jenkins
6 Sept. 1859
m. 15 Sept. by John H. Condit

ELLIOTT, William
Amanda Howe
Alex McCarty—W

ELLIOTT, William
Ann Ellis

ELLIOTT, William T.
Sally Ann Day
m. at the Lee House, Maysville

ELMORE, Wm. A.
Mary Ann Morrison

EMBRY, Judge James H.
Eliza S. Pearce
James Howard—W

ENSOR, Thomas
Margaret Corke

ENSOR, William
Minerva Peyton

EUBANKS, John
Susan Jane Smith
Susan Jane Quigley—(her mother)

EUBANKS, William C.
Eleanor Worley
m. by M. R. Burgess

EVANS, Darnall Shelton
Mary Watkins

EVANS, David
Lydia Lyon
m. 18 Apr.

EVANS, George Wm.
Mary M. Brosee
John J. Brosee—W

EVANS, Evan
Rebecca O'Neill

EVANS, Dr. Geo. W.
Julia D. Clifford Wilson

EVANS, Jesse
Mary Ann Whipps

EVANS, Jesse
Mary Anderson

EVANS, Milton
Neome Maple

EVANS, Morgan
Mary Jane McNeal

EVANS, Joseph M.
Louisa Parker

EVANS, Samuel T.
Emmeline F. Johnson
m. 23 May

FAGAN, James E.
Elizabeth Stevenson
m. 15 Oct. at Mrs. Stevenson's

13 Aug. 1850
Daniel L. Dobyns—B

16 Nov. 1849
James L. Ried—B

2 Feb. 1838
Washington How—B

7 Sept. 1848
Theodore B. Stewart—B

1 Mar. 1859
m. at Washington Evan's

11 Apr. 1843
John Lyon—B

11 June 1860
m. 12 June at John Brosee's

8 Apr. 1841
Geo. W. Smith—B

2 Apr. 1840
Jesse W. Wood—B

16 May 1838
Andrew Whipps—B

29 Nov. 1847
Stokes Anderson—B

8 Oct. 1840
David Maple—B

2 Jan. 1834
Grandison Pinkard—B

25 Jan. 1842
Henry L. Davis—B

20 May 1850
Silas M. Johnson—B

12 Oct. 1857
B. E. Pumpelly—W

Sylvester Kinner—W
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Father/Mother/Spouse</th>
<th>Additional Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fancher, Benjamin</td>
<td>25 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>Joseph Duncan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Payne</td>
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<td>Fancher, Benjamin</td>
<td>25 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>Wm. G. Phillips</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eveline Phillips</td>
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<td>Farrar, Benjamin</td>
<td>8 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>Robert C. Whipple</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eveline Phillips</td>
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<td>Farrell, William</td>
<td>7 Oct. 1856</td>
<td>T. A. Mathews</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Whipple</td>
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<td>Farrow, Stephen F.</td>
<td>22 Feb. 1853</td>
<td>Daniel Judd</td>
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<td>Roberta Stockton</td>
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<td>Farrow, Sarah F. Goddard</td>
<td>m. at Wm. Goddard's</td>
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<td>Farrow, Matthias</td>
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<td>Farrow, Roberta Stockton</td>
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<td>Farrow, Sarah F. Goddard</td>
<td>m. at Wm. Goddard's</td>
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<td>Fearnarty, James</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1852</td>
<td>James Monoghan</td>
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<td>Honor Kain</td>
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<td>Fearis, David W.</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1857</td>
<td>John P. Bradley</td>
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<td>Hester Ann Bradley</td>
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<td>Fearis, David W.</td>
<td>13 May 1851</td>
<td>John Gouder</td>
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<td>Hester Ann Bradley</td>
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<td>Fearis, David W.</td>
<td>4 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>Henry W. Taylor</td>
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<td>Hester Ann Bradley</td>
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<td>Fearis, David W.</td>
<td>5 Jan. 1847</td>
<td>Charles Brough</td>
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<td>Hester Ann Bradley</td>
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<td>Fearis, David W.</td>
<td>4 May 1840</td>
<td>Wm. Cox</td>
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<td>Hester Ann Bradley</td>
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<td>Ficklin, Robert</td>
<td>5 May 1840</td>
<td>George Cox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Ann Cox</td>
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<td>Fields, James</td>
<td>11 July 1834</td>
<td>Thomas Waller</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Poe</td>
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<td>Fields, John</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1860</td>
<td>m. at Mrs. L. Allen’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Louisa P. Allen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss L. J. Early</td>
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<td>Fields, John R.</td>
<td>21 Sept. 1848</td>
<td>John Adamson</td>
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<td>Sarah Frances Adamson</td>
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<td>Fields, John</td>
<td>11 May 1844</td>
<td>Elias Anderson</td>
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<td>Sarah Frances Adamson</td>
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<td>Finch, Shelton</td>
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<td>Mary D. Anderson</td>
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<td>m. 14 May</td>
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<td>Finn, John</td>
<td>4 Feb. 1854</td>
<td>Thos. Connell</td>
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<td>Mary Connelly</td>
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<td>m. 5 Feb.</td>
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<td>Finn, John</td>
<td>16 June 1838</td>
<td>David Dye</td>
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<td>Mary Connelly</td>
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<td>m. 5 Feb.</td>
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<td>Fisher, Jesse</td>
<td>13 Dec. 1851</td>
<td>Charles Boling</td>
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<td>Margaret J. Dye</td>
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<td>Fisher, John B.</td>
<td>13 Mar. 1853</td>
<td>Wm. Walsh</td>
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<td>Glasberry</td>
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<td>Fisher, John B.</td>
<td>4 Feb. 1854</td>
<td>Patrick Ryan</td>
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<td>Mary O’Brien</td>
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<td>Fitzgerald, John</td>
<td>5 June 1852</td>
<td>Con Doherty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rose Moore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald, John</td>
<td>8 May 1848</td>
<td>Consent of George Adamson, step-father</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Doherty</td>
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<td>2 Apr. 1839</td>
<td>Thomas Fitzpatrick</td>
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<td>Frances Blythe</td>
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<td>Thomas Fitzpatrick</td>
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<td>Thomas</td>
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<td>John Green</td>
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<td>Flaherty, James</td>
<td>8 July 1852</td>
<td>Martin Lee</td>
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<td>Agnes Davis</td>
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<td>Flanagan, James A.</td>
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<td>Lucretia F. Long</td>
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<td>W. H. W. Luke</td>
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<td>Flanner, Francis</td>
<td>11 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>Edmund Long of Dover, Ky.</td>
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<tr>
<td>W.</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Hayes</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Hayes</td>
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<td>Flaugher, George</td>
<td>5 June 1844</td>
<td>Julius C. Degman</td>
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<td>Katy Ann Wood</td>
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<td>Flaugher, George</td>
<td>17 Aug. 1835</td>
<td>A. Mitchell</td>
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<td>Patrick</td>
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<td>Flaugher, Patrick</td>
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<td>Catherine Flaherty</td>
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<td>Flaugher, Thomas</td>
<td>25 July 1853</td>
<td>Patrick Greany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nelly Grady</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flaugher, Thomas</td>
<td>25 Jan. 1850</td>
<td>Michael O'Donnell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann Grady</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flaugher, Thomas</td>
<td>16 Mar. 1852</td>
<td>John Cochran</td>
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<tr>
<td>(says first name is Patrick)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flaugher, Thomas</td>
<td>23 May 1859</td>
<td>John Manion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridget Kinney</td>
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FLEETWOOD, James A.
Anna Lee Mountjoy

FLEETWOOD, James
Anna Lee Mountjoy

FLEMING, John
Elizabeth Graham
m. 10 Dec.

FLEMING, Levi
Jane Purcell

FLEMING, William
Amanda Upson

FLINN, Benjamin
Lucy Knight

FLOWERS, Ruffin H.
Elizabeth Tyler
m. 27 Dec.

FOLEY, John W.
Elizabeth Black
Michael Reeves—W

Fool, John
Bridgett Manion

FORD, Barton
Sarah Crow

FORD, Patrick
Anna Maloney

FORD, Thomas
Mary Gillmore
m. 24 Aug.

FORMAN, Charles
Mary O. Pickett

FORMAN, George L.
Alice Ann Tebbs

FORMAN, John
Elizabeth Norman
FORMAN, John
Samuel
Jane Chambers
FORMAN, Joseph
Jane Forman
FORMAN, Samuel
Frances Soward
FORMAN, William S.
Agnes B. Yancey

FOSTER, Harrison
Ader Corns

FOSTER, Rev. Jedediah
Caroline Phillips

FOUTIER, Joseph L.
Mrs. Mary McDonald
m. by J. N. Brogard

FOUL, Jacob
Sophie Schillen
m. 11 Mar.

FOUTS, Roberts P.
Patey Hord
James Toole—W

FOWLER, Moses
Catherine King
Elbert King—B

FOWLER, Samuel
Mahala Jane Poe
Abram Ball—W

FowLER, William
Vienna Downs

Fox, Charles James
Mary Matilda
Nelson

Fox, John
Ellen Downey

Fox, John
Mary Hambrick
m. by Peter Antes

Fox, Thomas H.
Mary Wood

Fox, William P.
Lucinda Thompson

FRAME, Wm. K.
Parthena Mastin

FRAMPTON, Steven
C. Nancy Reed

FRANCIS, John T.
Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill

FRANKLIN, Charles W.
Elizabeth Ricketts
m. 1 June by R. C. Ricketts

FRANKLIN, George W.
Abby S. Jennings

FRANKLIN, Harvey
Louisa Ann Dayton

m. 2 Feb. by Rev. C. Babbitt

m. at home of Mrs. Mountjoy
B. C. Larew—W

7 Dec. 1837
Hiram Graham—B
John G. Graham—F

27 Nov. 1850
H. B. Nicholson—B

25 Dec. 1844
Thomas Colburn—B

31 Oct. 1836
Allen Knight—B

24 Dec. 1849
Thomas Grinter—B

7 Sept. 1852
m. 9 Sept. at Wm. Stiles'—W

2 Sept. 1852
Patrick Filbin—W

24 Jan. 1852
Thomas Gilmore—B

3 Sept. 1850
Bariley Lavry—B

24 Aug. 1851
Joseph Wallingford—B

11 Feb. 1839
Harrison Taylor—B

20 Feb. 1834
Thos. M. Forman—B

26 Apr. 1832
George Edwards—B

8 Mar. 1838
Harrison Taylor—B
John Chambers—F

28 Sept. 1836
John Green—B

10 June 1844
Edward Perry—B

12 Nov. 1850
Harlowe Yancey—B

18 Aug. 1836
Joseph Corns—B

1 Feb. 1854
m. 2 Feb. by Rev. C. Babbitt

30 May 1859
Mrs. Julia Tobin—W
Emil Martin—W

10 Mar. 1860
Miss Rose Long—W
Fred Adams—W

13 Aug. 1855
m. at Widow Hord's by Dan'l Bradley

4 Jan. 1836
(also shown as 4 Jan. 1837)

21 July 1855
m. 23 July at Widow Poe's

30 Oct. 1851
Jacob Thornton—B

6 Dec. 1845
George Wood—B

18 Sept. 1852
Michael Gallagher—W

12 Jan. 1860
George Landgraff—W

21 Dec. 1837
John James Key—B

9 Aug. 1834
Andrew P. Thompson—B

13 May 1841
Edmund Mastin—B

17 June 1844
John M. Reed—B

24 June 1856
m. 25 June at Henry Dayton's

18 May 1842
Joseph B. Reid—B
E. G. Ricketts—F

Hannah Ricketts—M

31 July
C. P. Jennings—B

16 Nov. 1848
Jonathan Dayton—B
FRAZEE, Anderson
D. Lizzie F. Kirk
21 Apr. 1834
John W. Anderson
20 Oct. 1857
m. by W. T. Sallee
FRAZEE, Joseph
Ann Holliday
21 Apr. 1834
m. at Chas. Gordon’s
FRAZEE, Joseph
Thomas
Amanda M. Gordon
FRAZEE, Samuel E.
M. C. Dewees
7 Oct. 1846
m. 7 Oct.
FRAZLER, William R.
Susan Moore
9 Aug. 1849
John H. Moore—B
FRENCH, Charles H.
Elizabeth F. Wood
30 Nov. 1846
Wm. Adams—B
A. A. Wood—F
FRENCH, John E.
Lucy Ann White
17 Dec. 1834
Benj. Dobyns—B
FRENCH, John K.
Elizabeth Dobyns
15 Nov. 1843
James W. Johnston—B
FRENCH, John L.
Cynthia Ann Sinclair
30 Dec. 1846
Wm. Adams—B
Peter T. Phillips—F
FRENCH, Reuben
Frances Elizabeth Phillips
30 Jan. 1837
John McCarthy—B
FRENCH, John E.
Lucy Ann White
17 Dec. 1834
Benj. Dobyns—B
FRENCH, John K.
Elizabeth Dobyns
15 Nov. 1843
James W. Johnston—B
FRENCH, Reuben
Frances Elizabeth Phillips
m. 31 Dec.
FRENCH, William E.
Ruth Mattingly
23 Mar. 1859
m. at Thos. Mattingly’s
FRIDY, Thomas M.
Nancy Jane Dunaway
30 Aug. 1859
m. 31 Aug. at her house
FROST, Henry
Druzilla Corns
11 Mar. 1835
Joseph Corns—B
FRISTOE, Daniel
Lorinda Holiday
14 Apr. 1840
Frederick Weedon—B
FRISTOE, Silas F.
Juliet Shackleford
20 May 1859
m. at R. F. Means’s
FROMAN, Daniel O.
Elizabeth Paul
20 Jan. 1835
Daniel Paul—B
FRY, John
Mahala Helen Rumens
15 Mar. 1836
Abner Rumens—B
YOUNG, Henry C.
Wife of Dr. J. W. Simpson / Born Sep’ 11 1811 / Died May 6 1866
DELILAH W. SIMPSON / Born Sept 2, 1796 / Died Apr. 11, 1881
Ezra T. Simpson / Born 15 Sept. 1815 / Died 4 Aug. 1852
Elizabeth Simpson / Born 15 Sept. 1815 / Died 4 Aug. 1852
Cemeteries of Laurens County, South Carolina
Contributed by members of Sullivan-Dunklin Chapter, Ware Shoals, South Carolina.

(To be continued in November Magazine.)

* * *

LAURENS CEMETERY
Copied by Mrs. David George

MRS. MARY GARLINGTON / Wife of Henry William Garlington / Born 15 Sept. 1815 / Died 4 Aug. 1852
DR. JOHN WELLS SIMPSON / Born Sept 2, 1796 / Died Apr. 11, 1881
JANE CAROLINE SIMPSON / Wife of Dr. J. W. Simpson / Born Sep’ 11 1811 / Died May 6 1866
ELIZA W. SIMPSON / Born Mar. 23, 1810 / Died June 26, 1854
LAURA W. / Dau. of Dr. Jno. W. Simpson & Eliza / D. Nov. 28, 1849 aged 15 yrs-4 m.
HENRY C. YOUNG / Born Aug. 30, 1794 / Died Oct 20, 1875
LUCY M. YOUNG / Wife of H. C. Y. / Born Apr 17, 1802 / Died Sept 22, 1874
RICHARD DENTON / Born in Sheffield, Eng. / Feb. 22, 1798 / Died July 22, 1857
WILLIAM M. AULD / reared & married in Charleston, S. C. / Died 1840 aged 40
SARA ELIZABETH / Wife of abv. Auld / D. 1869 aged 58 / Members Methodist Ch.
MONIMIA DAVIS / Wife of W. G. Davis / Died 4 Nov. 1834 / Aged 42 yrs-7 mos.
ROBERT ANDREW TODD / son of Samuel R & Emeline Todd / B. 21 Dec. 1829 / D. May 1, 1846
MRS EMELINE TODD / Died Dec 24. 1834 / aged 21 yrs.-10 mos-2 days.
MRS. CHARLOTTE PERRY / Wife of D. Abner Crenshaw / Born 26 Oct. 1796 / Died 11 Oct. 1832
SARAH JOICE JONES / Wife of Thos Foster Jones / D. May 4, 1820 / Aged 24 yrs.
SUSANNA DENTON / wife of Richard Denton / (who was a native of England / Died 22 Mar 1831 / aged 32 yrs-2 mos-24 days
ANN MOORE / Wife of Dr. Andrew Kennedy for 51 years / Ob. A. D. 1837—56 yrs.
MARTHA KENNEDY / Wife of C. M. Kennedy / Born Dec 9, 1818 / Died Jan 5, 1840
PHEBE CORNELIA JONES / Born Feb 16, 1831 / Died Dec 22, 1850
MARIA LOUISA JONES / Apr 16, 1833 / May 14, 1854
GENERAL THOMAS F. JONES / Dec. 24, 1791 / Jan 4, 1873
EDMUND HUGH JONES / Sept 10, 1834 / Mar 5, 1860
ELIZABETH CAROLINE JAMES / Wife of John S. James / Born Dec 13, 1801 / Died Aug 28, 1830
ANDREW ADAMSON / Born Feb 22, 1818 / Died Oct 6, 1847
LEILA VIRGINIA WILKS / Born 12-25-1858 / Died Jan 7, 1938
MARTHA E WILKES / 7-1-1826 / 12-15-1913
THOS. C. WILKES / Oct 29, 1824 / Died Jan 4, 1870
DR. WALES GOODWIN FIKE / 1871-1906
BEN E. MARTIN JR. / Sept 1882 / Aug 1903
ADELE A. MARTIN / Born Aug 24, 1853 / Died Sept 19, 1905
B. E. MARTIN / Born Dec. 25, 1845 / Died Dec. 13, 1904
JAMES MADISON RIDDELL / Born Apr 10 1852 / Died Nov 14, 1895
MARY ELLA ENTREKIN / Born Feb 14, 1866 / Died Nov 25, 1928
DR. THOS MCCOY / Born Dec 27, 1830 / Died Sept 25, 1901
MARY LEORA POOLE / Born Mar 24, 1868 Died Aug 24, 1896
ZELENE SULLIVAN / Born Nov 22, 1827 / Died May 12, 1890
F. T. WILSON / Sept 30, 1851 / Died Jan 22, 1908
JOHN JAMISON WILSON, JR / Born Feb 11, 1855 / Died Nov 20, 1899
TALULA / wife of Dr. C. L. Poole / B. July 7, 1868 / Died June 22, 1890
MARY HELEN HIX / wife of J. S. Hix / Born June 18 1828 / Died Apr 4 1881
CAROLINE MARIA VERNON / Relict of Wm. Henry Vernon / D. Oct 25, 1865 / (52 yrs)
WM. D. CROWDER / Printer / Died 7-13-1854 / in 25th yr. of age
JOHN GARLINGTON / B. Oct 19, 1784 / D. May 1, 1866
SUSAN W. / Wife of Jno Garlington / Born 6-9-1804 / Died 3-8-1880
JOHN GARLINGTON, JR. / Son of John & Susan G. / 3rd S. C. V. CSA / Born 6-18-1840 / Killed at Fredericksburg, Va. / 12-13-1862
B. CONWAY GARLINGTON / Lieut-Col. 3rd S. C. V. CSA / Born 11-4-1836 / Killed at Savage Station, Va. / 6-29-1862
SOBO DICKIE GARLINGTON / 9-26-1838 / 10-23-1913
MARY YOUNG GARLINGTON / 7-22-1851 / 10-30-1934
ALBERTA FERGUSON MCCOY / 2-5-1831 / 11-7-1906
DR. WM. ANDERSON / son of Wm. & Jane Anderson / Born Aug 7 1810 / md. Oct 31, 1839 / Died June 10 1881
JAMES WATTS ANDERSON / Born Apr 29 1853 / Died June 17 1867
MRS. E. L. ANDERSON / Dau of James & Nancy Watts / Born Dec 13, 1821 / Died July 11 1881
W. J. COPELAND / Apr 1, 1834 / Confed. Soldier
DORA / wife of W. J. C. / Born Apr 25, 1848 / Mar 15, 1902
HOWARD HIX / Born Oct 16 1792 / Died Oct 10 1882
MARY REBECCA HIX / Born Feb 21, 1802 / Died Apr 3, 1876
CLARENCE EUGENE HIX / 3rd S. C. Regt. / Killed in battle of Fredericksburg / Dec 13, 1862 / aged 18 yrs-9 mos.
JOHN E. WILKES / Born Aug 18 1852 / Died Nov 13 1890
WILLIAM ROBERTSON FARLEY / son of Archer & Anne F. / Born on Roanoke River, Charlotte County, Va. / Nov 10, 1801 / Died June 24, 1860
CAPT. ROBERT E. RICHARDSON / Born June 29, 1836 / Died Dec 31, 1877
ROSANNA FARROW / Born Aug 5 1835 / Died Aug 2, 1852
HARRIET JANE FLEMING / wife of Saml F- & dau of Charles & Jane Williams / Born Aug 22, 1815 / Died Feb 16, 1888
HARRISON HENRY / Died Jan 15, 1865 / aged 47
HOMER L. McGOWAN / Born June 10, 1837 / Died July 28, 1873
DR. JOHN H. HENRY / Born Nov 17, 1826 / Died Aug 17, 1872
HARRISON HENRY / Died Jan 15, 1865 / aged 47
COLONEL JOHN D. WILLIAMS / b. Jan 20, 1798 / d. June 25, 1870 (Continued in November Magazine)

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.

J-'49. Weaver-Kemper-Hitt.—Tillman Weaver, Captain of Virginia Militia, 1777; sons John and Mathias served under him; son, Peter, d. Bromfield Parish (where?), 1762. Kemper Genealogy states that these sons md. Kempters and Hitts. Is there a Weaver Genealogy giving this information? Wish names of their wives with data. Mabel H. Weaver, 1828 8th Street, Marysville, Washington.

J-'49. Adams-Case.—Lieut. David" (Thomas', Daniel', George') Adams, b. 26 Aug. 1716, m. Mindwell Case. Their dau., Mary, b. 1742; d. Granby (Massachusetts or Connecticut?); m. Noah Case, Jr., who was b. 10 Jan. 1740/41, and lived on Case Street, Granby. Who was the wife of Thomas' Adams? Also wish ancestry of Mindwell Case. Mrs. Carrie M. Kendrick, 1297 Paquonock Ave., Windsor, Conn.


J-'49. Spears-Oglesby-Mitchell.—Simeon (or Sims) Spears, b. Elbert Co., Georgia, 1797, grew up in Franklin Co.; said to have md. —— Oglesby. His son, Asbery Franklin Spears, b. Carnesville, Franklin Co., Ga., 3 July 1833, m. (2) in that county, 17 Apr. 1842, Marina Mitchell. Wish marriage record of Simeon Spears. Ethel Spears Updike (Mrs. L. C.), 1130 E. Culver St., Phoenix, Arizona.

J-'49. Atkinson-Washington-Jordan-Hobbs-Dunnahoo.—Samuel Atkinson left will, 1762, probably in Hertford County (or nearby county), N. C. Will names wife, Martha; sons—Samuel, Isham and Jesse; dau.—Phoebe Atkinson and Mary Johnson. The son, Samuel d. abt. 1800; m. abt. 1781, Sarah, dau. of John Washington (gr. dau. of Richard) of North Carolina. In 1790 Census they appear in Robeson County. After Samuel's death, widow and children moved to Georgia, where she d. 1831. Known children were: 1. Samuel Washington Atkinson, b. 1797; m. Morgan Co., Georgia, 1818, Nancy Jordan; were in Pontotoc Co., Mississippi in 1850; later moved to Texas. 2. Jerusha Atkinson, b. 1792, d. in Mississippi, 1856; m. James Hobbs. 3. Jane, m. —— Dunnahoo; lived and d. in Georgia. Were there other children? Wish any possible help on this line, and desire correspondence with interested descendants. Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 448, Ysleta, Texas.

J-'49. Brown.—Burwell Brown moved from Dinwiddie Co., to Charlotte Co., Virginia in 1779; will probated in latter county, 1803. Children: (by 1st wife) Eppes, William, Lucy, m. Sullivant; James; Sarah, m. Adams; Rebecca, m. —— Rudder. Who was his first wife? Data concerning this family will be greatly appreciated. Mrs. W. L. Randall, 29 Collier Road, Atlanta, Georgia.
**J-49. Cook-Bofman-Baughman—John Hamilton Cook of London had son, Valentine Cook, who m. Susannah Bofman (or Baughman), prob. b. in Pennsylvania (wish proof), d. in Kentucky, 1807; their dau., Christenah, m. Philip Hammon, who was called the "savior of Greenbrier." Wish places of birth and burial of Valentine Cook, his married life and children. Also parents of Susannah Bofman with data; same for Philip Hammon.—Mrs. W. E. Bach, 165 Bell Court West, Lexington, Ky.**

**J-49. Williams-Foster—William Williams b. (where?), 18 Oct. 1775, d. Cape Girardeau Co., Missouri, 22 Oct. 1835; m. 5 Jan. 1799 (or 1800) —bond issued Covington, Kentucky, names Jacob Foster as parent. She was b. 18 Apr. 1779; d. 9 Aug. 1855, bur. with her husband in McKendree Cemetery nr. Jackson, Missouri. Wish data on Jacob Foster, his parents, marriage and place of residence. Lois L. Williams, 549½ Germania St., Eau Claire, Wisconsin.**

**J-49. Dever-Miles—Henry Dever, Rev. soldier who enlisted in Bedford Co., Penna., moved prior to 1790 to Kentucky, where he d. 1808, leaving wife, Elizabeth (was she a Miles?) and numerous children; also a grandson, William Miles Dever. Wish parents of Henry Dever and those of his wife, Elizabeth, with available data. (Miss) Bea Tilden m. (2) Mary Powell, niece of his father's wife, Mary Powell (Query does not state whether she was mother or stepmother of Steven.) He m. (3) Lydia Rose of Coventry, Conn. Stephen & Lydia (Rose) Tilden had son, Daniel, b. 5 Nov. 1740 or 1743, Revolutionary soldier, who lived at Lebanon until 1817. Was Mary Powell, dau. of Rowland Powell, who lived for awhile at Gloucester, Massachusetts; if so, who was her mother? Also wish ancestry of Lydia Rose.—Carrie Bigelow Calman (Mrs. John), So. Main Street, Sherburne, N. Y.**

**J-49. Bowdre-Clarke—Elisha Bowdre (Bowdrey-Baudre) was deed land in Prince Edward Co., Virginia, by David Perryman, 18 June 1765. In 1784 these two appraised estate of Simon Nickels in Richmond Co., Georgia. In 1791 Elisha Bowdre d. in Columbia Co. (from Richmond, 1790), Georgia, leaving children: Robert; Samuel; Benoni; Richard G.; Elisha; Thomas, b. in Virginia, 29 Mar. 1777, m. Epatha Rees; Mary. He is said to have m. in Virginia (where?), Nancy Clarke. Wish proof of this marriage and any other data.—Bowdre Scalfie Nicholson (Mrs. R. W.), Kinbrough Towers, Apt. 406, Memphis, Tennessee.**

**J-49. Tilden-Powell-Rose—Stephen Tilden, b. 1663, m. Mary Powell, b. 7 May 1660; had son, Stephen, b. Scituate, Mass., 1689-90. Family moved to Lebanon, Connecticut in 1708. Stephen Tilden m. (2) Mary Powell, niece of his father's wife, Mary Powell (Query does not state whether she was mother or stepmother of Steven.) He m. (3) Lydia Rose of Coventry, Conn. Stephen & Lydia (Rose) Tilden had son, Daniel, b. 5 Nov. 1740 or 1743, Revolutionary soldier, who lived at Lebanon until 1817. Was Mary Powell, dau. of Rowland Powell, who lived for awhile at Gloucester, Massachusetts; if so, who was her mother? Also wish ancestry of Lydia Rose.—Carrie Bigelow Calman (Mrs. John), So. Main Street, Sherburne, N. Y.**

**J-49. Button-Wilcox—Festus Button, b. Providence (presumably R. I.), 1 May 1794; d. New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., 14 Apr. 1879; m. 6 Nov. 1814, Hannah Wilcox, b. 21 Oct. 1797, d. New Berlin, 18 Jan. 1884. Wish names and all data on parents of both, particularly Revolutionary service in either line.—Mrs. Milton H. Button, 4145 Hiawatha Drive, Madison 5, Wisconsin.**

**J-49. Van Voorhis-Newton—Daniel Van Voorhis, b. at Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., 8 July 1738, d. Washington Co., Pennsylvania, 21 Feb. 1819; m. 12 July 1780, Mary Newton, who was b. 28 Nov. 1755-58, d. 31 Oct. 1789. He is bur. at old Van Voorhis homestead, Carroll Twp., Washington Co., Penna. It is stated that he was a sea captain during Revolutionary War. Would appreciate information that will help substantiate this claim. Would like to correspond with interested Van Voorhis descendants.—(Miss) Pearl Van Voorhis Ryon, 4750 Boundary Street, San Diego 4, California.**

**J-49. Luce—Eleazer and Shubel Luce (Luse) were Revolutionary soldiers from Sussex Co., N. J. Wish ancestry, marriages, children and full data on both.—Mrs. F. W. Severne, Watkins Glen, N. Y.**

**J-49. Vander Volgen-Fort—Cornelius Vander Volgen, b. Schenectady, N. Y., 25 July 1731, d. 16 Jan. 1786; m. 22 Apr. 1756, Rebecca Fort, who was b. 1 Apr. 1736, d. 17 Apr. 1791. Her bro. Johannes Fort was mentioned in the will of Cornelius. Would like place and date of birth, ancestry and all data on Rebecca Fort.—Mrs. Charles Cotta, 1712 Harlem Blvd., Rockford, Illinois.**
J-49. Mitchell-McMachen—Adam Mitchell, b. Chester Co., Pennsylvania, 1745, d. in or near Jonesboro, Washington Co., Tennessee, 1802, m. (2) in 1769, Elizabeth McMachen, who d. after 3 Apr. 1802. Their son, Adam, b. Guilford Co., N. C., Apr. 1769, lived in Washington Co., Tennessee, and d. Coles Co., Illinois after 1 Nov. 1850; m. Martha ——, who was b. in South Carolina, 1778; d. Coles Co., Illinois. One descendant says she was a Craig. Wish proof of Martha's parents, with her father's Revolutionary service.—Marie Bell Ellis (Mrs. Albert C.), 212 No. Santa Cruz Avenue, Los Gatos, California.

J-49. Johnson-Summer—Robert Johnson, b. 1760, d. 1840, m. Elizabeth Summer, b. 1775, d. in 1840’s. He served in Revolutionary War from Randolph Co., N. C., 1780 to 1782. In Sept. 1832 moved to Tennessee; were living in Hawkins Co., Tennessee, and d. Coles Co., Illinois after 1 Nov. 1850; m. Martha ——, who was b. in South Carolina, 1778; d. Coles Co., Illinois. One descendant says she was a Craig. Wish proof of Martha's parents, with her father's Revolutionary service.—Marie Bell Ellis (Mrs. Albert C.), 212 No. Santa Cruz Avenue, Los Gatos, California.

J-49. Bloom-Ater—George Bloom, b. Prussia, 1756-1758, d. after 1798, bur. in Old Church Cemetery, Burlington, Bradford Co., Pennsylvania, m. ca. 1778, Mary Ater of Baltimore, Maryland. Wish all possible information on Ater family, Mary Jane Whomans Ellis (Mrs. Ira D.), 1227 18th Street, Greeley, Colorado.

J-49. Bryant-Miles—William Bryant, b. 1750, d. 1814, m. Lucy Miles, b. 1762, d. 1832, had children—Delanoe; Miles & George Washington, b. 1806, d. 1880, who m. (2) Elizabeth Moore. George W. & Elizabeth (Moor) Bryant were parents of George Edward Bryan of York Co., Virginia. Wish parents and all data concerning above William Bryan, particularly any Revolutionary service. There was one William Bryan, who m. Mary, dau. of Robert & Elizabeth (E.) Roberts. He d. ca. 1755, leaving children—Martha, Frederick, William & Elizabeth. Would appreciate records on this family. Could the son named William Bryan, b. 1750? Indiana Bryan Pindexter (Mrs. Benjamin Lee), Little Warwick, Morrison, Virginia.

J-49. Quackenbush-Huyck-Gardiner—Jacob Quackenbush b. Albany Co., N. Y., 30 Oct. 1715, m. Catharina Huyck. One of their sons, Isaac, was b. 19 May 1760, served in Rev. War and m. Katherine Gardiner. When and where was she born, who were her parents? Also, wish ancestry of Catharina Huyck. Was she the Catharina, bapt. 26 Sept. 1708, dau. of Burger Huik (or Huuyck) who m. 2 Oct. 1703, Mayke Goes (Hoe); or was she Catryna Huyk, bapt. 27 Sept. 1713, dau. of Lambert Huik (bro. of the above Berger) who m. 28 Aug. 1707, Anna Ratcliffe?—Clare L. Luil, Earlville, N. Y.

J-49. Atkinson-Whitehead—Nathan Atkinson, b. prob. in So. Carolina, d. Greene Co., Georgia, 1813, m. Patsy Whitehead. Children: Thomas; James; Nathan; Elizabeth, m. —— Wingfield; Lazarus, b. 1791; Patience; Rhoda. Thomas Atkinson d. Greene Co., Georgia, 1803, before his father, leaving will naming Lemuel, Armsted, Thomas, John, Nathaniel. Would like information on Nathan and wife, Patsy, also on Lemuel, son of Thomas.—Mrs. John F. White, Jr., 220 East 44th Street, Savannah, Georgia.

J-49. Case-Wickham-David Case, b. New York State, 24 Apr. 1800, d. Jackson Co., Iowa, 6 Dec. 1854, m. (1) New York State, Reba Wickham, who was b. in N. Y., d. Elkhart Co., Indiana. Children: John, b. 1826, m. Orpha Louise Hill; Stephen, b. 1830, m. Wilmurth Rebecca Green; Elizabeth, b. 1834, m. Joseph Knight. David Case, m. (2) at Ottawa, Illinois, 3 Oct. 1840, Ann Crossman, who was b. in Ireland, 1805. Children: James, b. 1841, and one other child. Wanted ancestry of David Case and his wife, Reba Wickham. His father was Joel Case, b. Old Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who according to some genealogists, m. Lydia, dau. of Deacon Ephraim & Mary (Bowen) Hix. Others claim that this Lydia was the youngest child, and not old enough to have m. Joel Case, and that she did m. in 1798, David Perry. What Lydia Hix, dau. of Ephraim Hix m. at Richmond, N. H., 24. Jan. 1779, Joel Case, who was b. 1757?—(Miss) Rose May Turner, 5324 Blaisdell Avenue, Minneapolis 19, Minnesota.


J-49. Dishaw-Jenkins.—William D. Dishaw, b. 1794, d. New York, 13 May 1877, m. Mary Jenkins, who d. in New York, 1833. Wish parents of Mary Jenkins, with full data.—Ida A. Maybe (Mrs. K. G.), 52 Euclid Avenue, Delmar, N. Y.

J-49. Ames.—Robert Ames m. Martha ——, who d. Saugus, Massachusetts, 4 Mar. 1824, aged 44 yrs. Children: Fanny Jane, b. 2 May 1809, d. Boston, 28 July 1824, m. at Boston, 1829, by Rev. Samuel Green, Hosea Lawes; Martha m. at Saugus, 8 Mar. 1825, Samuel Green (were these Samuel Greens identical?); Lucius, b. Saugus, 21 Dec. 1815, d. Lynn, Mass., 2 Aug. 1855, m. Adaline B. Pratt; Elizabeth, b. Saugus, 2 Apr. 1817. Wanted, ancestry of Robert Ames. Also, who was his wife, Martha? Wish data on her parents.—Mrs. W. A. Burrell, 55 Shade St., Lexington 73, Massachusetts.

J-49. Hause-Smith.—Samuel Hause, b. 1803, d. (when?), m. Polly Smith; in 1850 were living in Steuben Co., N. Y.; family moved to Michigah, where his widow, Polly (Smith) Hause was living at St. Johns, Clinton County, 1880. Children: Sarah S., b. 1834, d. 1866; Jane D.; John; Daniel; Benjamin; Rebecca; Bethuel; Samuel; Mary Ann. Samuel Hause had brother, Sanford, b. 1805, d. Ridgeway, Lawrence Co., Michigan 1885. His ancestor was one of three bros. who came from Holland to N. J. bef. 1700. By 1905 lineage was traced, said to be recorded in New York City; where? Will appreciate any help on this family. Mrs. Roy H. Brander, 8636 23rd St., San Francisco 10, California.

J-49. Stark-Kinago-Bixler.—George Stark, b. Pennsylvania (county?), 20 Sept. 1797, d. Miles Grove, Erie Co., Penna., 22 Aug. 1863; m. prob. in Lancaster Co., Elizabeth Kinago, who was b. Penna. (county?), 15 Oct. 1802, d. Miles Grove, Erie Co., 19 Mar. 1857. Children: Jonas; Samuel, who m. Martha, b. Erie Co., Penna., 8 Nov. 1835, d. 16 Feb. 1900, dau. of Jacob & Elizabeth ( ) Bixler; Anna, d. y. George Stark moved his family from Lancaster Co. to McKean Twp., Erie Co. in 1829, then in 1841 to Miles Grove, where he operated large farm. He and his wife are buried in Girad Cemetery, that county.

Jacob Bixler, b. Penna. (county?), 4 Nov. 1811, d. Fairview, Erie Co., 23 Aug. 1861. Children: Maria; Andrew; Martha, who m. Samuel Stark; Johnny; Amelia; Henry; Annie; Sarah; Susan; Jacob.

Wish parents and places of birth of George Stark and his wife Elizabeth Kinago, with same for Jacob Bixler and his wife Elizabeth —. (Miss) Myrtle M. Dyer, Drawer “D”, Stuart, Florida.

J-49. Price-Centry-Detrich.—John L. Price, b. 14 Jan. 1793, d. 25 Feb. 1832, m. by pastor of Presbyterian Church at Greencastle, Penna., 11 Oct. 1813, Eleanor Centry, who was b. 17 Oct. 1792, d. 18 Dec. 1849. Their dau., Elizabeth, b. 1 July 1815, m. Andrew Detrich. Wm. L. and the heading of the query to which it referred by the year and, in parentheses, the parents of Eleanor Centry. She probably had sister, Joanna, b. 18 Nov. 1790 and bro., William Centry, b. 30 Sept. 1780.—(Miss) Matilda R. Detrich, 28 South Church Street, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

Answers

Answers should be concisely stated, giving all information possible, with references and proof. They must bear full name and address of sender; but if requested only initials will be printed. Type your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows:

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

E-49. (p. 442) McDougall.—The following does not specifically answer query, but in the light of later findings could well be of interest to descendant of John & Catherine ( ) McDougall.

Ronald & Elizabeth (McDougall) McDougall, with sons John & Alexander, who were b. in Isle of Islay, Scotland, came in 1738 with Capt. Lauchlin Campbell. Ronald McDougall was granted Lot 16 of Argyle Patent (see D. A. R. Magazine, p. 299, April 1948). He did not settle here, but lived in New York City many years, where he d. bef. 26 Mar 1764, when his will was probated. His son, John, m. and had sons—John (who could have been father of William McDougall, b. New York City, 25 Dec. 1791) and Alexander. Ranold McDougall’s other son, Alexander, was b. Parish of Kildalton, Isle of Islay, Scotland, d. New York City, 8 June 1786, m. (1) while on visit to Isle of Islay, in 1751. Ann Langwille, dau. of Stephen McDougall, returning to New York same year. He was Gen. Alex’r McDougall of Revolution, and at his death owned Lots 16, 30 and 31 of Argyle Patent. Children: John, who d. unmd. in Canada Expeditition of 1775; Ranold Stevens, d. unmd., 1776, from wounds; Elizabeth, m. John Lawrence, the Judge Advocate who presided at trial of Major Andre; Mary, m. (1) 6 Apr. 1758, Archibald Hamilton and had dau. Elizabeth, m. (2) 9 Oct. 1760, John Thompson and had son, John Thompson, m. (3) 19 Dec. 1763, Alexander Stewart. (Ref.: History of The Somenauk United Presbyterian Church Near Sandwick, DeKalb Co., Illinois.)

Ibid., p. 326, listed among passengers who came in 1738:

Ronald McDougall and Bettie his wife, with John and Alexander, his two sons. Allen McDougall and Elizabeth Graham, his wife, with sons John, Margaret, Anna, and Hannah, his three daughters. Archibald McDougall and Christian McIntyre, his wife, with Alexander and John, his two sons. (Another possibility as father of above William.—Eb.)

Ibid., p. 328. Year 1739. Duncan McDougall and Jane Calder, his wife, with John, Alexander, Ronald, Dugald, and Margaret, his children. (p. 353) Alexander Livingston, b. 8 June 1769, d. 23 Oct. 1863, m. Elizabeth McDougall, who was b. in Argyle, N. Y., 1787, d. Livingston home stead, Lot 66, Argyle Patent, 28 Feb. 1853. She was dau. of William and Sarah (Gilleland) McDougall. William was soldier of Revolution. He also had a son, William, b. New York City, 21 Sept. 1770, d. near East Greenwich, N. Y., 17 June 1819, who m. 6 Aug. 1798, Eleanor, dau. of Archibald & Eleanor (McNaughton) Livingston. She was b. in Argyle, 10 Aug. 1777, d. near New Greenwich, 24 Apr. 1855.—Viola M. Shaw (Mrs. W. A.), North Shore Hotel, Davis St. & Chicago Ave., Evanston, Illinois.

G-49. (p. 627) Franklin-Allison-Kirk-Knight.—The following gives Revolutionary service for brother of Benjamin Kirk, with some data on Benjamin:

Mason County, Kentucky Families, Court and Bible Records and Declarations of Soldiers (Gen. Records, D. A. R. Library). (p. 8) October Court, 1832. Thomas Kirk proved his Declaration with depositions of William Kirk and Benjamin Kirk attached thereto; which were sworn to in open Court. . . . Court is of opinion that said Thomas Kirk was a Revolutionary soldier and served as he states, and that William Kirk and Benjamin Kirk are credible persons . . . ordered to be certified to proper office.

(p. 29) Thomas Kirk born 1759. Enlisted from Frederick County, Maryland, June 1776. Had among brothers, Benjamin Kirk, born 1764 and William Kirk, born 1766. See Pension Claim No. S. 31,188, Maryland.—Ed.
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OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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1949

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24—Washington Hebrew Congregation

OCTOBER
2—Washington Hebrew Congregation
3—Washington Hebrew Congregation
9—Central Union Mission
11—Town Meeting of the Air
16—Christian Science Joint Lecture
18—Philadelphia Orchestra
23—Guinar Novaes
25—Chamber of Commerce
26—National Symphony Orchestra—Menuhin
28—Barber Shop Quartets
30—Washington Federation of Churches

NOVEMBER
1—James Melton
2—National Symphony Orchestra
3—Gilbert and Sullivan
6—Charles Laughton
7—Sadler's—Wells Ballet
8—Sadler's—Wells Ballet
9—National Symphony Orchestra
10—Board of Trade
11—George Washington University
14—Nelson Eddy
15—National Symphony Orchestra
17—Fred Waring
18—National Geographic Society
20—International Harvester—Radio Program
21—Washington Town Hall
22—Philadelphia Orchestra
23—National Symphony Orchestra
25—National Geographic Society
27—National Symphony Orchestra—Miss Truman
29—Gladys Swarthout
30—National Symphony Orchestra

DECEMBER
2—National Geographic Society
4—Moiseiwitsch
5—Washington Town Hall
6—Third Church Christ Scientist
7—National Symphony Orchestra
8—Boston Symphony
9—National Geographic Society
10—National Lutheran Choir
12—Wagner Opera
13—Marienna & Co. of Spanish Dancers
14—National Symphony Orchestra
15—National Geographic Society
16—National Symphony Orchestra
19—Washington Town Hall
20—Telephone Co. Christmas Party
21—National Symphony Orchestra
27—Philadelphia Orchestra
28—National Symphony Orchestra

1950

JANUARY
14—Washington Town Hall
15—National Symphony Orchestra
20—National Geographic Society
21—Barber Shop Quartets
23—Burl Ives
24—Washington Town Hall
25—Philadelphia Orchestra
26—Christian Science Joint Lecture
27—National Geographic Society
29—Helen Traubel
30—Washington Town Hall

FEBRUARY
1—National Symphony Orchestra
2—Amateur Hour
3—National Geographic Society
5—Artur Rubinstein
6—Washington Town Hall
7—Tennie Tourel
8—National Symphony Orchestra
10—National Geographic Society
12—Clifford Curzon
14—Concordia Choir
15—National Symphony Orchestra
17—National Geographic Society
19—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo
20—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo
21—Vienna Choir Boys
22—National Symphony Orchestra
24—National Geographic Society
26—National Symphony Orchestra
27—Washington Town Hall
28—Philadelphia Orchestra

MARCH
1—National Symphony Orchestra
3—National Geographic Society
5—Robert Casadesus
8—National Symphony Orchestra
9—Boys Club of Washington
10—National Geographic Society
11—St. Louis Symphony
12—the Templeton
13—Washington Town Hall
14—Tchaikovsky
15—National Geographic Society
17—Businessman
18—Shan-Kar Dancers
19—National Symphony Orchestra
20—Augustana Choir
21—Philadelphia Orchestra
24—National Geographic Society
26—Robert Shaw Chorale
27—Washington Town Hall
28—Jussi Bjoerling
31—National Geographic Society

APRIL
2—National Symphony Orchestra
3—National Geographic Society
11—Philadelphia Orchestra
12—Philadelphia Orchestra
13—inclusive—D.A.R. Congress
23—Christian Science Joint Lecture

MAY
19—Tall Cedars Masonic Lodge
31—George Washington University

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