The Fur-Lined Brief Coat

Our four-choice wonder coat might be yours with sheared raccoon, black-dyed Persian lamb or mink-dyed muskrat or silver blue-dyed muskrat for its delicious lining. A wealth of fur outside, too.

A coat to choose from many colors, in soft-surfaced woolen ............... $225

Wal—Misses’ Coats, Third Floor
The National Metropolitan Bank of Washington
WASHINGTON, D.C.
C. F. JACOBSEN, President
Oldest National Bank in the District of Columbia

1814—135 years old—1949
15th Street—Opposite United States Treasury

COMPLETE BANKING
AND
TRUST SERVICE

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

World Famous

- For its friendly yet unobtrusive hospitality, extreme comfort, and deft service
- As the Washington home of international celebrities, and favorite meeting place of the Capital's smart society
- For the delicious food of its noted restaurants, and the delightful atmosphere of its gay Cocktail Lounge
- And for its superb location on one of the world's most fashionable avenues.

First Choice of Chapters From Coast to Coast

NEWMAN CAST BRONZE MARKERS
Hand-chased and hand-finished to highlight their beauty and symbols. Finest quality cast bronze.
LAY MEMBER MARKERS 7" X 10½"
Complete with pointed stakes or stone bolts:
One only ...........................................$9.00
Six ..................................................each 8.25
Twelve or more .................................each 7.75

Extra Charges for Nameplates:
Daughter's name only.........................6.75
Chapter inscription (as illustrated).......8.25
TODAY—Please write for FREE BROCHURE grave, historic site markers, memorial tablets.

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC.
674 W. 4th St. Cincinnati 3, Ohio

The Mayflower
WASHINGTON, D.C.
C. J. MACK, General Manager
Through these Portals a warm welcome awaits all members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. When in Philadelphia you are especially invited to visit one of the most beautiful jewelry stores in the world and to learn of the many ways we may serve you.

Complete displays of official insignia, souvenirs and stationery are maintained at all times. You will find our splendid assortments of fine merchandise a source of interest and pleasure, with suggestions ranging from the modest remembrance for but a few dollars to the most important pieces.

DIAMONDS  JEWELRY  WATCHES  CLOCKS
SILVERWARE  CHINA  GLASSWARE
LEATHER GOODS  LAMPS  STATIONERY  INSIGNIA

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
CHESTNUT AND JUNIPER STREETS • PHILADELPHIA • PA.

Official Jewelers and Stationers N. S. Daughters of the American Revolution
Contents

Frontispiece ........................................ 882
President General’s Message ......................... 883
Education for the New Social Order—Col. Augustin G. Rudd ... 884
Citizenship—Joe Gonzales ............................ 890
Our Colonial Colleges—The College of Hampden-Sydney—Herbert G. Moore ... 891
Two Golden Days ....................................... 896
What Every Oklahoman Should Know—Judge Edgar S. Vaught ....... 897
Ellicotts of Maryland, The—Eunice White Mann ............. 902
America For Me (poem)—Henry Van Dyke .................. 903
Prize-Winning Essay in Daughters of The American Revolution Contest ...... 904
Daffodil Festival for the Building Fund, A—Ruth Bowie Houghton .... 905
National Defense Committee ......................... 906
Committees ............................................ 910
Book Reviews—Frances Marsh Towner ................. 912
Parliamentary Procedure—Nellie Watts Fleming ...... 916
States .................................................. 918
Challenge to Daughters of the American Revolution, A (poem)—Elizabeth Moore Tracy ... 919
Chapters .............................................. 920
Treasures of Our Museum—Spode Tea Set—Dorothea LeVere Halloran ... 927
Genealogical Department—Katie-Prince Ward Esker .......... 928

Issued Monthly By

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

GRACE L. H. BROSEAU, Editor

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

MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

Copyright, 1949 by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 6, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

TWO western States—Arizona and Utah—one south and one north—report every chapter in their states has made contributions to the Building Fund and these have been received by the Treasurer General. I rejoice with them and now urge them to have each chapter on the Honor Roll. Why are not all the other States having a few chapters in this class?

* * * * * *

Our construction program is progressing satisfactorily. Several groups have been moved into their remodeled and renovated offices—others are in the process of moving. I have received many letters and notes of appreciation for our Genealogical Library from those who have visited Washington this summer and called at our Library for information. All have been most enthusiastic, not only about the appearance of the Library but also for the convenience of the many facilities offered to researchers and nearly all wrote me they planned to return to do further research.

* * * * * * * *

For the information of all I want to share part of a letter received recently—"I regard it (our Society) as the most aggressively loyal organization in America." Then speaking of this Magazine—"I read it each month with a great deal of interest and pleasure and I believe that each member of your organization will be better able to carry out her duties as a loyal American citizen if she would read the magazine each month." This friend of ours is amazed, as I have always been, that every member is not a Magazine subscriber.

This is the month when the spirit of Thanksgiving is most prevalent in our being. Let us count our many blessings and give thanks for each.

Estella A. O'Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
At a delightful garden party near the banks of the Hudson River, there were present several students from a nearby women's college, two of whom I engaged in conversation. Although these young ladies were born and bred in the finest American tradition, I was amazed to hear their opinions on economic and political philosophy.

Both held that our American free economy was outmoded, that the profit motive was bad and that socialism would be an improvement. Both were lukewarm about the value of the Constitution of the United States, saying that it had outlived its usefulness in many respects and now retarded democracy.

One said that communism was a modern form of democracy from which we could adopt many desirable features. In short, these college girls had little or no faith or belief in our American system regardless of its glorious record of material and spiritual blessings, the envy of oppressed peoples all over the world.

No doubt all of you have had similar experiences, for this leading girls' college is not unique. It could be any of about two-thirds of our colleges for men and women, North, South, East or West, for a carefully conducted survey recently revealed that nearly two-thirds of our college students favor socialism.

Dr. Henry Link posed the following question to a cross section of 5,000 people: "If the Government owned and managed industries, would you get more or less for your money than you do now?" Among the general population, 43% said they would get as much or more under Government ownership, and 63% of the college students polled were of this opinion.

Bewildered parents all over the country have been asking themselves in recent years, "How do these youngsters get that way?" Time and time again I have heard a distressed parent say, "Jim certainly didn't get it at home." Or, "Jane was all right before she went to college." Or, "I thought we had the best schools in the country."

So, what is the answer? Is there a pattern or plan behind a widespread movement? Unfortunately, this condition has been brought about largely by design. Briefly, this is the story.

Thirty-five years ago, Charles A. Beard, then a young professor at Columbia University, wrote a book called "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States", in which he questioned the motives and the work of the Founding Fathers of this Republic. This book may be properly considered the primary source of the "debunkers" of American history. It advanced the theory of "economic determinism," meaning that any man's motives are dominated by his present or expected wealth, and, therefore, his actions must be judged solely in this light.

Since most of the signers of the Constitution were men of some wealth (quite naturally, since they were educated and education was rare and expensive in those days) it follows, according to the book, that their impelling motives for creating this great charter of freedom were not necessarily for the good of the whole people but rather for the delegates' own personal interest.

Seldom has a more unjust and destructive theory been advanced in the history of our country. And yet, this book has been required reading in thousands of schools and colleges for a generation.

"This book," says Walter Lippman, "has had an immense influence upon the writing and teaching of American history and upon the outlook of the generation that was educated in the interval between two great wars. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that this book is the classic which set the fashion for the debunking historians."

Now do we find this propaganda in our school classrooms? We certainly do. There is a series of textbooks called Building America, sponsored by the National Education Association. In California, the Sons of the American Revolution, learning that the State Department of Education intended to introduce these books into the
public schools, vigorously opposed the proposal and instituted court action to prevent it. I now quote one item from the complaint and petition in the proceedings before the legislature of the State of California.

"Building America" is a subversive publication in that it undermines principles essential to our form of government. The following material contained therein is of that character:

"Nearly all the men who gave their great talents to the job were capable, well-to-do lawyers, planters, merchants, bankers, or businessmen. Some of them had lent money to carry on the Revolution. Many had Continental bonds and paper money which were almost worthless, but which they wanted the new government to make good. None of the delegates was a city mechanic or a small farmer who owned little or no property."

The S.A.R. petition continues:

"The board was put on notice regarding the subversive origin of propaganda in the Building America books. It was shown that the unit, Our Constitution, had been prepared in 1936 in a Federal writers' project in New York City with WPA funds; that a considerable part of the material consisted of hand-outs from Federal propaganda agencies; that the educational pattern was based on programs of left-wing radical groups."

Fortunately, the S.A.R. won a complete victory in California and the legislature refused money for the purchase of the books, Building America.

With the rise of communism in Soviet Russia, the alien theories of Karl Marx began to take root in the United States. They found particularly fertile soil among the radical educators at Teachers College, Columbia University, where a small group decided the time was ripe for a new social order of a collectivist character.

Getting stimulus from the ideas of Professor John Dewey, Charles Beard and others, the institute of International Education was established in Columbia University in 1919. It started conducting trips to foreign lands, aided by educational foundation funds.

A noted educator, Dr. John C. Almack, professor of education, Stanford University, says:

"Many teachers and students took the pilgrimage to the Old World, usually including Germany and Russia in their itineraries. Many of them returned challenging everything American, breathing fire and defiance to property, the profit system and the Constitution and beating the tom-toms for a new social order. They began the active diffusion of economic reform ideas by means of pamphlets, papers, panel discussions, forums, lecturers, teaching and books.

"They were filled with the notion that revolution was just around the corner and that they must declare the way, after insuring their own safety, should things go wrong, by guarantees of academic freedom.

"The new schools in Russia were organized and conducted after the model laid out by John Dewey in Chicago many years earlier. The children ran the schools, worked when they pleased, were rude and unmannerly, and showed no respect for parents or teachers. No reading, writing, arithmetic, and such old-fashioned fundamentals were tolerated in these modern schools. Instead, there was a complex system, in which, with social activities, skills were supposed to be introduced when and if the pupils wanted them.

"In the Russian schools indoctrination in the practice of communism was included as direct instruction. A teacher who would have introduced a doubt of its merits would have been liquidated by a comrade on guard as a counterrevolutionary.

"Ardent American tourists saw and heard only what the boss Bolshevik wanted them to see and hear. They missed many of the views that would have shown the system for what it was.

"However, they came back to America bubbling over with evangelism for the "new" education and particularly ballyhooed "education for a new social order." Needless to say this new social order embraced the tenets and practices of collectivism, a name caution taught these apostles to prefer to communism."

Since these activities were largely under the command of Columbia teachers, it was only natural that the Teachers College of Columbia University should become the fountainhead of this new type of education. Not only were teachers who were looking for advancement beginning to come in great
numbers to Teachers College, but the sum-
mer schools which taught these most “ad-
vanced” ideas were so well advertised that
many thousands came each summer, swept
off their feet by teachings—things they had
never heard before. They became the vic-
tims of new theories of society and the kind
of “education” (so-called) which was nec-
essary to produce and perpetuate such a
society.

Consequently, they went back to their re-
spective cities, towns and hamlets with the
absolute conviction that they had discov-
ered the fount of all educational knowledge
and the sure way to save the world from
the plague and civilization from its own
worst enemy, namely itself.

Now multiply this yearly performance
by the number of years since the first
World War and you can imagine how
many men and women in our teaching
profession have become inoculated with
these subversive doctrines.

Styling themselves the “Frontier Think-
ers,” these educator-reformers and their
colleagues, the more aggressive social re-
formers experimented in “liberal” schools
and tested the possibilities of capturing our
educational system. Their methods and
technique were extremely subtle and their
doctrines were artfully concealed in an
attractive package labeled “progressive
education” and decorated with ribbons
called Social Science.

Socialism? Of course not. This was
the new twentieth century streamlined
model of “democracy,” said the Frontier
Thinkers. As everyone likes to be pro-
gressive and everybody wants democracy,
little opposition developed.

In 1926 a group known as the American
Historical Association appointed a commis-
sion of liberal educators to “investigate the
teaching of history and other social studies
in the schools.” After bringing in a pre-
liminary report in 1928, this commission
was enlarged, secured a grant of $300,000
from the Carnegie Corporation and spent
five years in deliberations.

From about this time the more militant
social reformers, or “hard progressives,”
dominated the movement. In 1934 the
commission published its report, the fif-
teenth volume of which is entitled Con-
cclusions and Recommendations and con-
tains the premise and philosophy of the
left-wing educators: Our American way of
life is a failure and must make way for a
collectivist form of society. Education is
to bring the day of this utopian “integrated
order.”

From Conclusions and Recommendations
we learn in detail how this indoctrination
through the schools is to be accomplished.
The propaganda vehicle is to be the new
Social Science courses, supplementing the
traditional United States history, geogra-
phy and civics. Textbooks are to be
rewritten, special courses and teachers’
guides are to be prepared and other teach-
ning material is to be carefully selected to
accomplish this purpose of education.

Perhaps the most fitting characterization
of this book is the statement of Professor
Harold Laski, prominent English educator
and Marxist, who says:

“Stripped of its carefully neutral
phrases, the report is an educational pro-
gram for a Socialist America. . . . It could
be implemented in a society only where
socialism was the accepted way of life;
for it is a direct criticism of the ideals
that have shaped capitalistic America.”
(New Republic, July 29, 1940)

This was hatched the plan of the col-
lectivists at Teachers College to propagate
alien idealogies through the public schools
from coast to coast. Having formulated
this ambitious plan, they found that the
most difficult part of the program was to
introduce it into the public schools. After
all, to change the “climate of opinion” of
American citizens so that they will discard
many traditional institutions is no small
undertaking. Obviously the task required
skill in preparation and extreme tact in
presentation.

Space will permit only one example of
the manner in which this program was
introduced into our schools. One of the
ablest for this task was Professor Harold
Rugg of Teachers College, keen, resource-
ful, teacher of teachers. Rugg had long
been an exponent of the new social order
and had experimented with courses de-
veloping the idea.

In fact, in the early 1920’s he introduced
his social science pamphlets into the Lin-
coln School of New York City. With the
strong support of radical colleagues, Rugg
introduced his social science courses into
other schools and in time his whole com-
prehensive courses, including ten or more textbooks and various accessories, were in use in approximately 5,000 schools.

The working tools of this system are as follows: Textbooks, workbooks and Teacher's Guides. One or two examples will show the nature of this system. In one of the pupil's workbooks the question is asked: “Is the United States a land of opportunity for all our people? Why?”

This is the answer the child should give according to the Teacher's Guide for Our Country and Our People (p. 38). “The United States is not a land of opportunity for all our people for one-fifth of the people do not earn any money at all. There are great differences in the standards of living of the different classes of people. The majority do not have any real security.”

Most of us hold the belief that our country is superior to dictatorships of other nations. But apparently we are wrong. For this is how the Teacher's Guide for America's March Toward Democracy (p. 52) rules out any such attitude: “Of the 315 pupils 88% said that the following statement was true, 'My country is unquestionably the best country in the world.' Now the attitude thus expressed is one that we decidedly do not want to develop in our classes.”

Among other tips to teachers, we find this in the same guide (p. 68): “Treat the War for Independence essentially as an economic struggle between the ruling classes of England and the Colonies.”

Thus we find many instances of the influence of Beard's thinking in 1913. In one of Professor Rugg's social-science textbooks, History of American Government and Culture, page 127, the following text appears:

“For land speculation later involved many leaders. Among them were Franklin, Gallatin, Patrick Henry, Robert Morris, James Wilson and many less widely known men. The speculators soon saw that to protect their ownership they must have the help of a recognized Central Government which would establish land offices, make accurate surveys and establish Army posts to protect the settlers. There was a second group of speculators who also wanted a Central Government. They were gamblers who were buying up the depreciated paper money.”

In his Teacher's Guide for America's March Toward Democracy, page 71, we find the following: “The convention, however, consisted of a very small, self-selected group of well-to-do educated upper-class Americans, many of whom were exceedingly conservative. This was the group that made the written Constitution of the United States.”

And in the same Guide, on page 72, is this:

“Furthermore, show that not more than three percent of all the inhabitants of the United States actually voted on the ratification of the new Constitution. Emphasize that thus only the small property class was represented in this conservative government.”

This is history as taught by the Rugg system.

Soon the entire scheme of indoctrination of the Frontier Thinkers became entrenched in our educational system from grade schools to colleges. Beard, Dewey, and numerous others did the spade work. Rugg and others write the courses for children to fit the specifications of the plan. Then they devise courses for teachers which sell them on the philosophy and expect them to sell the community through the medium of the children. Then teachers' colleges fall into line by making similar courses mandatory for those seeking advanced degrees. Qualifying teachers are then rated as specialists and favored in “progressive” schools, where they naturally advocate the use of Rugg's and similar courses.

And so the cycle of propaganda is complete, all of which has been financed by millions of good capitalistic dollars from educational foundations assisting to cut the throat of the very economic system which created them!

Briefly, that is how it happened—how the radical teachers captured the citadel of learning while parents did not realize what was going on, and consolidated their position by means of great organizations such as the National Education Association.

Now, what has been the result of twenty years or more of this kind of education? After all, we are not prejudiced against new ideas or methods and should judge any institution by its results—its effect on our society. There have been some benefits or good points but they have been so minor
as compared to the bad ones that the general effect on millions of the younger generation has been little short of tragic.

A fair appraisal of this educational scheme for a new social order will reveal vital defects as follows: (1). Shocking deficiencies in knowledge of mathematics, history, civics, geography, spelling, grammar and other basic subjects. (2). Unsound citizenship training by ignoring or weakening discipline, initiative, respect for authority, willingness to work and other attributes of good training. (3). The social science in particular has been used as a cover in many instances for indoctrination in Marxism and other subversive activities undermining faith in our American institutions.

Wise men have long known that a knowledge of history is indispensable to good citizenship, for it is the essence of man's experience through the ages. "Not to know what happened before one was born is always to be a child," said Cicero. No nation can be severed from a preceding generation and history; therefore, it becomes a continuous drama wherein each scene leads to the next.

In a survey made by the New York Times in 1943, college freshmen throughout the nation revealed a striking ignorance of even the elementary aspects of United States history, "and knew almost nothing about many important phases of their country's growth and development," said Benjamin Fine.

Seven thousand students in thirty six colleges and universities were examined. A large majority of these college freshmen could not identify such names as Abraham Lincoln, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson or Theodore Roosevelt. Of those questioned, 25 percent did not know that Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States during the Civil War. Twenty-five students listed George Washington as having been President during that highly important period; thirty-five percent listed Alexander Hamilton as being principally famous as President of the United States. A goodly number of students listed Hamilton as being historically important because of his watches!

The survey revealed that most of these students had taken courses in social studies or social science but that 82 percent of the colleges of this country did not require the teaching of United States History for the undergraduate degree. Few of the students had any notion of the geographical and historical formation of the United States.

Based on a poll of English instructors in 106 colleges and universities which trained Army and Navy students during the war, a report recently submitted to the School-College Conference on English made fifteen recommendations to modify English teaching practices in secondary schools. Of these 106 colleges and universities polled, only seven disapproved of the committee's indictment. One institution reported that a third of its trainees were so "grossly deficient as to make it incredible to us that any secondary school would permit their graduation."

Another serious objection to this education for the new social order is that it is a philosophy of pure materialism. The theory is that the religious influence which fits certain standards of morality, honesty, integrity and loyalty is a sham and a delusion and has no place in education. In short, these time-tested verities must give way to a "philosophy of change" in which nothing is constant or stable. It is a simple step from this to the acceptance of a materialistic philosophy which is the Marxist doctrine.

Effort is centered on demolishing loyalties and shattering our objects of allegiance. This is cleverly termed "changing our attitudes" which is an essential step to the rooting of many time-honored loyalties and respected customs and traditions of patriotism and culture which have been the foundations upon which our Republic was built.

Coupled with this, the child is deprived of history, geography and civics as separate courses. These time-honored and vitally important subjects are lost in these social science courses of indoctrination. As a consequence, the student so educated is cut loose from the philosophies of life which the ages have proved of value.

He is taught that there are no permanent values or standards and that he must have no concept but one of "change," inevitable change. Thus the child is submerged in a propaganda of disbelief and cast adrift in a sea of doubt and cynicism. He is like a ship without a rudder.
The whole scheme is so skillfully designed that it has fooled millions of people. In fact, many adults and even teachers have been deceived by this program which masquerades cleverly under the attractive banner of “liberalism,” “progressive education” and an effort to improve our democracy.

So when we review this revolutionary educational plan objectively and see the results of twenty years in operation, we find that on balance it is definitely bad.

I have dealt rather harshly with our educational system because it deserved it. But I wish to make it very clear that I am not condemning all our schools and colleges and certainly not the teaching profession as a whole, for which I have the highest regard. Thousands of schools have refused to accept in whole or in part this insidious pattern of education, and others have thrown it out when its true nature was revealed.

Great credit must be given to the teachers who have fought for years without organization or recognition against the apparently overwhelming influence of radical educators. Against all kinds of pressure, they have held true to their principles and now see their judgment vindicated.

Now if you would see the pattern that these politico-educators have for the United States you should follow closely the program of the Socialist labor government in England. This labor government is the child of the Fabian Society, pioneered by Sidney and Beatrice Webb in London in 1884.

As you see one industry after another being nationalized, the farmers being told what they must sow, how they must reap, and citizens generally ordered to work where directed and under conditions prescribed by the state—all under heavy penalty on refusal—you can see liberty rapidly disappearing and the hollow mockery of Britain’s proud boast of centuries that every man’s home is his castle.

And when you see America’s political educators pressing relentlessly, year after year, for Federal Aid to Education, with the inevitable consequences of Federal control of education, you need only to look at the tragic condition of England under socialism to realize the danger confronting free education in our country.

When the Frontier Thinkers conceived their elaborate and clever plan many years ago, they estimated it would take one complete generation to accomplish their purpose by means of education. They have now had about two-thirds of the allotted time. They have completed the job in England and you may judge for yourself how nearly they have reached their goal in our country.

These leaders are able, intelligent and determined and they are using your money, your schools, and your children to bring it about. And if and when that sad day ever strikes this glorious country, you will find emerging from their pink ivory towers as the real heroes of the movement, several radical educators just as Professor Harold Laski took the plaudits in England when the Socialists took over.

It has long seemed to me that many patriotic societies have muffed the opportunity of leadership in fighting the activities of those who are seeking to destroy our form of government. Millions of alert Americans see what is going on but do not know what to do. When leaders of integrity appear they are quick to follow. Our tendency has been to live too much in the past and often to flinch at coming to grips with controversial issues which may mar the serenity of a social occasion. Well, our liberties were not won that way and that way will not preserve them.

I belong to several patriotic societies and no one holds a greater respect for the deeds of his forbears than do I. But I hold that the best way to show appreciation of the work of our ancestors is to fight today for the great heritage they left in our care. “All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing,” said Edmund Burke more than a century ago.

We should know by now that all our efforts to rout Communism amongst adults will be only a temporary victory at best if so many of our schools and colleges continue to spawn collectivists and socialists, for these alien forms of society are based on the economic and political principles of Marxism, which pave the way for Communism. We have seen the proof of this a dozen times in countries that have fallen behind the Iron Curtain.

Let us not forget that when Cicero’s last effort failed and the gates of the Roman...
Republic were opened to the barbarians from the North, it perished in the dust along with the hopes and aspirations of mankind. And it was nearly 1,500 years thereafter before a republican form of government worthy of the name dared to rear its head in Italy.

Wealth may come, wealth may go; material security may be a fact today and a fiction tomorrow, but once the liberties of men are destroyed no one can tell when or if they will ever be restored.

Ed. Note: Colonel Rudd is Chairman of the Guardians of American Education, Inc., and has taken much time out of his otherwise busy life to study, to write and to lecture upon this vitally important subject of indoctrination of socialism and communism in the American system of education. This article is earnestly recommended for chapter programs. An address along similar lines was inserted in the Congressional Record by the Hon. Ralph W. Gwinn.

Citizenship

BY JOE GONZALES

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. There are different laws in the United States and they are simple. Here are some of the ways a good citizen should act.

To be a good citizen you have to be a good citizen in the family’s home. A home is a lot to good citizens. The good citizen always tries to keep his home neat and in order. He keeps his back and front yards neat and clean. He tries to help older people who are sometimes homeless. If you are a good citizen of the nation you also have to be a good citizen in the family home.

To be a good citizen you also have to be a good citizen in school. That is why we have schools, so that children and young men and women can attend and be educated, so that when they grow up they can live a more happy life. There are public schools that help to prepare boys and girls to become good, loyal, and intelligent citizens of the United States.

If you want to be a good citizen you have to be a good citizen at work. We now have a lot of modern machinery which gives us an easier and faster job. Nearly all the people in the United States work for a living. There is a certain day called Labor Day. It is a day which no worker works. There are both men and women that work in factories now. Even boys and girls now work for spending money. All the good citizens work, earn, and save money.

A good citizen is a good citizen at play. Boys and girls all over, play for exercise, health, and for fun. Children are not the only ones that play. Even young men and women have recreation. When they play games, as basketball, baseball, football and others, both sides wish victory. The losers have to be good sports. They can always try again.

A good citizen and the government. Intelligent citizens are essential to a free government. For this reason our public school systems have been established. A good citizen is watchful and critical. The good citizen, therefore, will respect his government and obey its laws. He will take active interest in his government. Our government is, as Lincoln said, a “government of the people, by the people, for the people.” This United States of America will grow stronger and more powerful if it is full of good, respectful and active citizens.

Note: In the contest put on by the Patriotic Education Committee of the Denver Chapter for the boys in the Colorado State Industrial School, the above essay was awarded first prize by the judges. Young Joe is president of The Boys Good Citizenship Club of fifty members in the school.
Our Colonial Colleges

18—The College of Hampden-Sydney

BY HERBERT G. MOORE

THE COLLEGE OF HAMPDEN-SYDNEY, CUSHING HALL DORMITORY

JOHN HAMPDEN, descendant of an ancient family, was a great English statesman who established his place in history through his courageous opposition to the “ship money” tax in the time of Charles I. Algernon Sydney was a staunch defender of religious liberty during the reign of Charles II and became a martyr in that cause. It is entirely fitting that their two names should have been adopted by a little Virginia school to symbolize the union of civil and religious freedom in a land that was at that very moment struggling for those ideals.

The College of Hampden-Sydney is only one of a select group of American colleges which have survived from a colonial foundation. But in one important aspect it may be said to have differed from most of the others. Earlier colleges had been founded purely as colonial institutions operating under, and more or less at the pleasure of, the crown. While each strongly supported the cause of independence when the proper time came, in their early years each acknowledged allegiance to the mother country and each accepted, or at least tolerated, the existing political status. Furthermore, since these colleges were all established under church auspices, they almost without exception followed a narrow, and sometimes bigoted, sectarianism.

But Hampden-Sydney opened its doors just six months before the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, at a time when full-scale revolution was brewing following the firing of the first shots, when the die was practically cast, when the eyes of all true patriots were turned toward freedom, and when they were prepared
even to die in order to achieve it. Hence, the College of Hampden-Sydney from the very beginning was consecrated to the colonists' cause and dedicated to the great principles of civil and religious liberty and, of course, to the principle of educational liberty which they implied. That dedication and that consecration were made plain in the prospectus, and from that day to this the little Virginia institution has ever been faithful to this early pledge and promise.

Hampden-Sydney was of Presbyterian origin, having its roots among the Scotch-Irish settlers who were then trekking into Virginia and the Carolinas, and joining the English, Welsh and Huguenot groups, all of whom were predominantly Presbyterian. If the College of New Jersey, later to become Princeton University, had had its own foundation delayed a decade or two, it probably would have been established further south in order to minister to, and gain support from, these new dissenting elements. In such a case, perhaps Hampden-Sydney would not have been necessary. As it was, Nassau Hall at Princeton, the recognized colonial stronghold of Presbyterianism, did furnish the leaders and much of the inspiration for the movement that was to result in the College of Hampden-Sydney.

The need for a college in Virginia was early recognized by the roving preachers who were bringing the gospel to the towns and villages and plantations in the central and southern sections of the colony. In fact, an unsuccessful effort to launch such an undertaking had been made in 1772 by the Presbytery of Hanover, organized and developed through the zeal of Samuel Davies, later to succeed Jonathan Edwards as president at Princeton. The movement finally bore fruit in October, 1774, when a plan for subscriptions was formally set up. It was from February 1 to 3, 1775, that the organizing meeting was held in a one-room structure that served as the office of Nathaniel Venable on his plantation at Slate Hill. This date marked the birth, and this little frame house the birth-place, of the new seat of learning. For at this meeting it was reported that the "subscriptions had succeeded beyond expectations; above 1300 pounds is already subscribed, and considerable additions are expected". And when Peter Johnston, a native of Edinburgh and one of the earliest settlers, donated a tract of 100 acres in Prince Edward County as the school's site, a committee was immediately formed to prepare plans for the first building, and a sum of 400 pounds was appropriated for "such books and Mathematical and Philosophical (science) apparatus as are more immediately necessary". These purchases had to be made in the colonies because of the non-importation agreement. Thus Hampden-Sydney, unlike most of our colonial colleges, from the very start looked to America, not England, to furnish its books and equipment, as well as its funds. The long years of dependency on the mother country were at an end.

No formal charter was issued at this time, probably because of the unsettled conditions, and consequently the school in these early years was usually referred to as an academy. But there can be no doubt that the founders had a college in mind as they sat around the table at Slate Hill and drew the blueprints. For it was declared that there "shall be taught the Greek and Latin languages to their greatest extent; and all the sciences which are usually studied, at any college, or Academy, on the Continent". Geography also was included "in greater perfection than it is done in the major parts of our Institutions of learning", and "Mathematics, History, Eloquence, Criticism and the science of Morals". This was definitely a college curriculum, and a broad one at that, for the 18th century. Furthermore, Dr. J. D. Eggleston, for more than twenty years president of the college and an able historian, in his fascinating sketch on Slate Hill, emphatically states that Hampden-Sydney started as a standard college and not as a preparatory school inasmuch as an academy or feeder already existed at the time and there was no need for a second one.

High on the Slate Hill agenda must have been the selection of a man to head this new institution, and here again the Princeton influence was felt. For the choice fell on the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, a graduate and later a tutor at Nassau Hall, and more recently a missionary to Virginia. Not only was Smith a graduate of the college of New Jersey, but so were all four of the tutors who served under him. And in the prospectus, which appeared in the
Virginia Gazette, issues for October and December, 1775, it was stated that:

“The system of education will resemble that which is adopted in the College of New Jersey, save that a more particular attention shall be paid to the cultivation of the English language than is usually done in places of public education”.

Of all the things achieved at this historic organization meeting, however, perhaps the most interesting to us today is the principle of religious liberty so emphatically expounded. Not only did the list of subscribers to this Presbyterian college represent many different denominations, but Smith in his prospectus announced that the school “will be subject to the visitation of twelve gentlemen of character and influence in their respective counties, the immediate and acting members being chiefly of the Church of England”. Furthermore, it was stated that while “the Presbyterian mode of worship” would be observed at chapel, the students “should enjoy their own religious sentiments” and “be at liberty to attend such religious service as they preferred”. These founders were not merely paying lip service to the principles of Algernon Sydney; they were determined to put them into practice.

An anonymous writer, however, did challenge Smith’s statement, urging every Church of England subscriber “to withhold his contribution till the school is put under the care of masters who are all members of the Church of England. For to suppose that a dissenter is a proper tutor to bring up members for the Church of England, is full as absurd as it would be to assert that to establish Popery in Quebec is the most effectual method to proselyte the inhabitants to the Protestant faith.”

Smith, in reply, repeated his pledge, adding: “I hope I have already given assurance to the public of the candor of my intentions, and of the catholicism of the principles I shall inculcate in the course of education. If there yet remains a scruple in the minds of any of the good people of this colony, I shall not attempt to remove it by replying to anonymous scribblers, but by my practice and the reputation of my scholars.” And Smith practiced what he preached—as did his successors in office.

There were two other Virginia colleges in existence at this time—William and Mary at Williamsburg, and the institution that is known today as Washington and Lee, at Lexington. But that a third college, founded on the broad principles of its two patrons of liberty and letters, Hampden and Sydney, was needed is evidenced by the fact that 110 students were enrolled when the new academy opened its doors on the first day of January in that memorable year, 1776. Those were stirring days, of course. From New England to the Carolinas the colonists were fired by the thoughts of independence, and this naturally resulted in a great awakening in the field of education in order that leaders might be trained for the new nation that was about to be born. And the men at Hampden-Sydney were fully aware of this growing thirst for knowledge and of the importance of satisfying it.

But these men were not unmindful of their other duties in the bitter struggle that lay before them. Very early in the little school’s history a company of students was formed, with Tutor John Blair Smith, the president’s younger brother, as their captain. In 1777 this little militia band marched to Williamsburg to defend the capital when an attack by the British appeared imminent. While, as events turned out, their services were not required, they proved that they were ready and prepared to put aside their books and grab muskets at any time, and they were duly thanked by the governor for their patriotism.

Samuel Stanhope Smith was a distinguished scholar—he had graduated at the top of his class at Nassau Hall—an able administrator, a great patriot, a devout churchman. Imposing in person, eloquent in speech, zealous in performing his duties, he was in no small measure responsible for the college’s auspicious beginning. But the war years were a heavy burden to him, and his health, always delicate, was further impaired by a serious hemorrhage of the lungs. This forced him to resign in 1779. At least, that was the reason given, and it was certainly a valid one. However, as he immediately accepted a faculty chair at his alma mater, and later succeeded his father-in-law, Dr. John Witherspoon, as president, it is probable that a contributing factor was the inadequate financial reward in Virginia. He died in 1819 and lies in historic Princeton Cemetery—an honored son of Old Nassau, the revered Father of Hampden-Sydney.
The first president of the academy—or rector as he was usually called—was followed in office by his brother, John Blair Smith, an equally distinguished scholar, an equally tireless worker on behalf of the church and school. We have already seen how he had organized, drilled and led the little company of student militia. That action was characteristic of John Blair Smith, for all his life he was a fighter, battling what he regarded as evil, wherever he found it. As A. J. Morrison wrote of him in his biography of important figures in the early history of Hampden-Sidney:

“He fought the bill for Toleration—on the ground that toleration meant a tolerating party. He fought the bill for a general assessment to support religion—arguing with his friend Madison that religion should be quite exempt from State enactment. He fought his old friend Patrick Henry, who wanted a very strong local government, believing that Patrick Henry’s ideas might fix on the State more of an oligarchy than would the procedure of a federal system. John Blair Smith fought slavery (but not as an incendiary), he fought the devil, and he died fighting that old demon of the yellow fever.”

Or as Hugh Blair Grigsby, the then president of the Virginia Historical Society, spoke of him in 1876 on the occasion of the college’s centennial celebration:

“. . . they (the people of the adjoining Virginia counties) likened him to an apostle wrestling with the powers of Darkness, and coming out conqueror over them all.”

In any event, this zealous fighter in the classroom and pulpit was eminently qualified to carry the burdens handed over to him by his brother. High among the achievements of his administration was the obtaining of a college charter in 1783. The future of the young country was not yet determined, the final peace treaty with England was not yet signed, but the atmosphere had so far cleared that some kind of a formal document now seemed highly desirable. Again quoting from A. J. Morrison:

“Mr. Smith knew the value of a charter, not only as advertisement but for maintenance of the ideal. He went straight to Princeton for his model, a model extraordinary in America or anywhere else—and it must be allowed that the old charter of Hampden-Sidney is a political instrument of art.”

In this charter there was no mention of a king, no reference to the mother country. On the contrary, the document concluded with these stirring words:

“And that, in order to preserve in the minds of the students that sacred love and attachment which they should ever bear to the principles of the present glorious revolution, the greatest care and caution shall be used in electing such professors and masters, to the end that no person shall be so elected unless the uniform tenor of his conduct manifests to the world his sincere affection for the liberty and independence of the United States of America”.

Today, 166 years later, those words will bear re-reading. Today, when subversive forces are everywhere at work, when would-be destroyers of the American Way have actually infiltrated many of our college faculties, when we sometimes wonder whether we can constitutionally thwart their efforts, when there seems to be some confusion in the public mind as to the difference between “freedom of speech” and the “license to preach treason,” it is well for us to focus our eyes on this sentence in the old charter of Hampden-Sidney. If such a provision were inserted in every college charter in America, no Communist or Fascist would ever again be able to serve on our faculties, no one would be able to stand before a classroom of American youth “unless the uniform tenor of his conduct manifests to the world his sincere affection for the liberty and independence of the United States of America”.

Twenty-seven trustees were listed in this historic charter, including, in addition to John Blair Smith, such great names as James Madison, Patrick Henry, Nathaniel Venable, Colonel William Cabell, Sr., Paul Carrington, General Robert Lawson, John Morton, John Nash, Thomas Reade, William Booker and Thomas Scott.

President Smith faced many trying and vexatious problems during the decade of his administration, especially during the war years. Students were called into the service, the currency was unstable, and there was always the difficulty in providing sufficient food for the college community. But the president was equal to the task,
and not once during the entire war period was it found necessary to suspend classes.

But John Blair Smith was not to continue in the presidency for long. He was the type of man who threw his whole heart and soul into whatever he was doing, but when that particular job was finished—or when he thought it was finished—he immediately directed his energies elsewhere. Thus it was that in 1789 he considered his work at Hampden-Sydney completed, and he resigned. He had pulled the college through the war years, he had given it a solid foundation; now he felt that he wanted to go among the people of this new nation and bring them the message that was in his heart.

So he retired to a farm on the Bush River, and started to preach to the people on the surrounding plantations. His evangelical work won him renown, and he was called to the pulpit of the Pine Street Church in Philadelphia. In 1795 he became the first president of Union College in New York, returning to Philadelphia in 1799, where he soon died in the yellow fever plague of that year.

Smith's resignation was a serious blow to the school at the time, but in the capable hands of his successors—Drury Lacy, Archibald Alexander, William S. Reid and Moses Hoge—Hampden-Sydney passed through this trying period in its history and emerged on the solid footing of the 19th century. When Jonathan P. Cushing, an Episcopalian, assumed the presidency in 1821, the future of the little Virginia academy was established without question.

Despite its phenomenal enrollment in that opening year of 1776, Hampden-Sydney today is a relatively small college, with only some 400 students listed in its four undergraduate classes. But it's a mistake to judge an educational institution by size alone, and Hampden-Sydney has no ambition to be a large college. It does have an ambition to maintain its high scholastic standards and to strengthen the close relationships between faculty and students. And the achievements of its alumni speak volumes for this program. For through the years former students of Hampden-Sydney have occupied important places in American public life, including, as they do, one president of the United States—William Henry Harrison—two cabinet members, four foreign ministers, ten United States senators, eleven governors of states, twenty-eight members of the House of Representatives, thirty-four members of the Virginia House of Delegates, hundreds of clergymen, lawyers, engineers, physicians and teachers.

It is probably in the field of education that Hampden-Sydney has made its outstanding contribution. We have already noted that Samuel Stanhope Smith succeeded John Witherspoon as president of Princeton and that his brother became the first president of Union College. The Rev. Archibald Alexander was named the first head of the Princeton Theological Seminary, the Rev. Moses Hoge helped to found Union Theological Seminary in 1812, and Joseph C. Cabell, of the Class of 1796, was co-founder with Thomas Jefferson of the University of Virginia. Altogether, men identified with Hampden-Sydney founded, or revived or reorganized, no less than 18 important American institutions of higher learning, a record of which many a larger college would be proud.

It should also be emphasized that Hampden-Sydney has always been true to that early tradition of liberty and independence, which first manifested itself in the prospectus of 1775 and later in the charter of 1783. From the American Revolution, when that little band of student volunteers rushed to the defense of Williamsburg, to World War II, when more than 1700 graduates served in the armed forces, the men of Hampden-Sydney have played an important part in every war and in every crisis of American life.

Today, about a hundred feet from the Hampden-Sydney Administration Building, stands a little white house. It's a humble, one-room-and-attic structure, and at first glance it appears to be out of place among the modern buildings of the present campus. But it has about it a dignity and a distinctive charm, and to the men of Hampden-Sydney it is more beautiful than any edifice in Virginia, more imposing than any monument of marble and granite that might be erected. For it is the little Slate Hill office of Nathaniel Venable, donated to the college some years ago and moved to the campus. In this humble house, restored but not modernized, the undying spirit of Slate Hill lives on. Around a table here in February, 1775, a group of colonial gentlemen proclaimed religious liberty before the Virginia Assembly estab-
lished it for the Commonwealth, and founded a college several months before another group of patriots, sitting in Philadelphia, adopted the Declaration of Independence.

From such plain, unpretentious structures as this, little frame houses and humble log cabins—from such hardy, pioneer stock, the courageous, far-sighted men and women of thirteen colonies—sprang the great Republic we know today. Slate Hill and Hampden-Sydney, and the inspired souls who planned and labored there, played no small part in the miracle that is America!

---

**Two Golden Days**

There are two golden days in the week about which I never worry—two carefree days, kept sacredly free from fear and apprehension.

One of these days is yesterday. Yesterday with its cares and frets, and all its pains and aches, with all its faults, its mistakes and blunders, has passed forever beyond my recall. I cannot undo an act that I wrought, I cannot unsay a word that I said. All that it holds of my life, of wrong, regret and sorrow, is in the hands of the Almighty love that can bring honey out of the rock and sweet waters out of the bitterest desert—the love that can turn weeping into laughter, that can give beauty for ashes, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness, joy of the morning for the woe of the night.

Save for the beautiful memories, sweet and tender, that linger like the perfume of roses in the heart of the day that is gone, I have nothing to do with yesterday. It was mine; it is now God's.

And the other day that I do not worry about is tomorrow. Tomorrow with its possible adversities, its burdens, its perils, its large promises and poor performances, its failures and mistakes, is as far beyond my mastery as its dead sister, yesterday. It is a day of God's. Its sun will rise in rosy splendor or behind a mask of weeping clouds—but it will rise. Until then, the same love and patience that held yesterday holds tomorrow. Save for the star of hope that gleams forever on the brow of tomorrow, shining with tender promise into the heart of today, I have no possession in that unborn day of grace. All else is in the safekeeping of the Infinite love that holds for me the treasures of yesterday, the love that is higher than the stars, wider than the skies, deeper than the seas. Tomorrow is God's day. It will be mine.

There is left for myself, then, but one day in the week—today. Any man can fight the battles of today. Any woman can carry the burdens of just one day and both can resist the temptations of today. Oh friends, it is only when we willfully add the burdens of those two awful eternities, yesterday and tomorrow—such burdens as only the Almighty God can sustain—that we break down. It isn't the experience of today that drives men mad. It is the remorse for something that happened yesterday and dread of what tomorrow may disclose.

These are God's days. Leave them with Him.

Therefore, I think and I do and I journey but one day at a time. That is the easy way. That is man's day and dutifully I run my course and work my appointed task on that day of ours. God the Almighty and the All-loving takes care of yesterday and tomorrow.

Author Unknown.
Some years ago, in conversation with a friend of mine from another state, in which we were discussing the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various states, this friend made the remark: "The trouble with you people in Oklahoma is that you have no history. You are too new to have a history." I replied that I thought Oklahoma had a history, but this statement of his agitated me for some time. Partially as a result, I began to devote more time to the study of the history of Oklahoma and the Southwest with the idea of determining whether or not Oklahoma has a history. To my great astonishment when the history of Oklahoma is fully revealed it becomes an outstanding record of discovery, growth and development of this section of our country—the great Southwest. In fact, I think I can demonstrate that Oklahoma history is such that, in comparison with that of any of the older states, it will not suffer.

The history of Oklahoma, so far as we know it, begins in 1540 to 1542 when Coronado in his famous search for gold came through Oklahoma from Mexico and thus attempted to extend Spanish dominion. The name Santa Fe is a striking example of the effect of this noted Spanish excursion. Other Spanish names which are existent in Oklahoma are Cimarron, Canadian (from Rio Canado), Rio Mora (for Mulberry), and Rio Nutria (for Otter River). At about the same time, however, that Coronado was attempting to gratify a greedy curiosity, the French were approaching from another direction. The French were great hunters and fishermen and instead of marching across the plains, they resorted to their boats and came up the Mississippi River to the Arkansas and thence by the Arkansas to Fort Gibson and Muskogee in what is now Oklahoma. They left their impress and many of the names now existing in Oklahoma were given by the French, such as Fourche Maline, Sallisaw, Dardeen, Poteau and Sans Bois.

The intense rivalry existing between Spain and France in Europe had its influence in the new country across the Atlantic and from this time there was bitter contention as to the ownership of what is now Oklahoma. In 1803, however, Napoleon, because of his misfortune in Europe and his fear that the French possessions in America might be acquired by England or Spain, ceded what was known as, and has since been designated as, the Louisiana Purchase which included all of the French territory west of the Mississippi, north of the Spanish possessions, to the United States.

The Louisiana Purchase in many respects is the most important step in the development of the United States as a nation. Prior to the acquisition of this vast territory by the United States, Spain, and later France, for nearly forty years had blocked the throat—the mouth of the Mississippi River—to the development of what is known as the Middle West. The Mississippi River and its tributaries constituted practically the only means of transportation and that territory lying adjacent to this river and its tributaries was seriously affected by the fact that Spain, and later France, refused to the United States access to the Mississippi through the New Orleans entrance except by special permit.

In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, France ceded all of the Louisiana territory to Spain and Spain continued to occupy and extend her dominion until the year 1800 when, because of Spain's embarrassing situation with reference to her possessions and her increasing debts due to her wars in Europe, Charles IV of Spain ceded the Louisiana territory back to France, but with the condition that if it was ever again ceded away by France, it should revert to Spain. When, therefore, in 1803 the Louisiana territory was purchased outright by the United States, Spain's friendly attitude toward the United States was not increased in any manner.
Immediately thereafter there was friction between the United States and Spain over the boundary line between their respective possessions. At that time Spain and Mexico claimed possession of all that section north and northwest of Mexico, including what is now Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and portions of what is now Colorado, Arizona and California. But the event, in relation to this friction, with which we in Oklahoma are directly concerned, was the signing of a treaty in the year 1819 between the United States and Spain which provided that the Red River should constitute the boundary between their respective possessions. In the same year, 1819, Congress created Arkansas Territory which embraced substantially all of the territory now included in the states of Oklahoma and Arkansas.

In 1820 Congress proceeded to make some provision for the segregation of the various Indian tribes in order that there might be less conflict between the Indians and whites. Prior to this time what is now Oklahoma was a hunter’s paradise. The French hunters and tradesmen, among whom were the Chouteaus, collected vast stores of hides and skins and carried them down the Arkansas River to New Orleans for sale. In 1824 there were more than two thousand hunters in this territory.

In 1832 Congress, pursuing its former policy, provided for a commission known as the Stokes Commission to deal with the Indians in the new territory and to negotiate treaties leading to friendship and more peaceful relations between the government and the Indians. This was a monumental undertaking. When we think of the numerous tribes of Indians which inhabited this section, at least for a portion of the time, we are not only impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking of bringing about peaceful relations, but we learn where many of our present Oklahoma names originated. The tribes occupying this territory included the Senecas, Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Osages, Wichitas, Wacoos, Comanches, Kiowas, Delawares, Quapaws, Seminoles, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Sac and Foxes, Pawnees, Iowas, Kickapoos, Shawnees, Potawatomis, Poncas, Sioux, Otoes and Missouris.

In September, 1832, after months of negotiation, at a meeting held near the present site of Lexington, Oklahoma, in what is now Cleveland County, the Stokes Commission and other representatives of the federal government entered into a treaty with the various tribes of Indians which is regarded as the first made by the United States with the wild Indians of the Southwest. These tribes previously had had contact only with Mexico and many of whom for that reason spoke the Mexican language.

President Jackson, shortly prior to this time, had made a treaty with the Indians east of the Mississippi, particularly the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles, which provided for their transfer from that section to the New Indian Territory and after Arkansas was admitted as a state in 1836, all of what is now Oklahoma, except the Panhandle, was designated Indian Territory and was set apart for the various tribes.

This period witnessed the famous “Trail of Tears” when the Indians were forced to leave their homes, the burial grounds of their ancestors and all of those things so traditionally dear to them, in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Florida and establish new homes in a country they had never seen. It is charitable to say that they were unwilling emigrants. Thousands of them died on the way. Others escaped and returned to their former homes in the Smoky Mountains. In fact, such a large number refused to come, or escaped, and made their homes in the Smoky Mountains and nearby sections that many years later the Cherokee Reservation was set apart in North Carolina where a great colony of Cherokees now have their homes and schools, and live peacefully.

Many of the Indian tribes had slaves, so in the Civil War the Indian Territory with its various tribes took sides with the Confederacy against the Union.

About 1866 Congress again disturbed the relations existing in Indian Territory. Many thousands of acres of valuable land had not been occupied by the Indians and there was a demand for additional land for white settlement, so another treaty was negotiated (if forceful submission could be regarded as negotiation). Later those various tribes were required to sell to the United States their lands for from fifteen to thirty cents an acre and it was not many years until the United States owned much of what
formerly had belonged to the Indians in Indian Territory.

In 1889 Congress, by appropriate act, opened a certain portion of the Indian Territory to white settlement and attached to the Territory for governmental purposes certain other sections. The Five Civilized Tribes occupied what after 1889 was known as Indian Territory, but in 1889 when the famous “run” was had and from which date we mark the beginning of Oklahoma as a territory and state, the following counties were organized, to-wit: Logan, Oklahoma, Cleveland, Canadian, Kingfisher and Payne. The Territory of Oklahoma was organized by Act of Congress in May, 1890, in order that there might be some form of government in this new country which had been opened to settlement.

It is not necessary to relate here matters which are well-known to most of my readers—how the people came from every state in the Union, with little or much, as the case might be, to found new homes and to help found a great commonwealth. No higher tribute can be paid to the type and character of citizenship than the fact that from April, 1889, to May, 1890, the people in the new Oklahoma Territory existed without any law or any organization of state or county or city government. The only laws in existence were those of the United States and the only officers empowered to enforce those laws were the United States marshals and their various deputies.

After May, 1890, however, the Territory was organized as a government. A governor and other territorial officers were appointed, a legislature was elected, and a form of government was in force in the Territory. The various county organizations had their beginning. Laws governing not only the counties but the cities and districts were enacted. Provisions for schools were made also and the embryonic state had its beginning.

In September, 1891, the United States Government had effected its treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians whereby what are now known as the Sac and Fox Reservations were opened for white settlement and two additional counties were organized, known as Lincoln and Pottawatomie.

In April, 1892, treaties were made whereby the government came into ownership of certain lands in the western part of what is now Oklahoma, known as the Cheyenne and Arapahoe section. This was admitted to the new Territory as six additional counties, namely, Blaine, Dewey, Day, Roger Mills, Custer and Washita.

In 1893, by the treaty with the Cherokees, the government came into possession of what is known as “the strip”, which consisted of the northern portion of the present state of Oklahoma extending from the Osage country to the Texas border, a territory larger than the state of Massachusetts. This section was opened to settlement in 1893 under the second “run” and seven counties were formed from this additional territory: Kay, Grant, Garfield, Pawnee, Woods, Woodward and Noble.

In 1901 the Kiowa and Comanche country, which had been purchased by the government, was opened to settlement and three additional counties were added to the new Territory: Kiowa, Comanche and Caddo.

There are two additions to Oklahoma, however, which have an unusually interesting history. The Spanish treaty of 1819 provided that the dividing line between the United States and the Spanish territory should be the Red River, running east and west, and the one hundredth meridian, running north and south. The Red River, however, has two forks, one extending in a westerly direction known as the South Fork and one running in a northwesterly direction known as the North Fork. After admission of Texas as a state, in 1845, that territory between the two branches of the Red River was claimed both by Texas, which had organized the disputed territory as Greer County, Texas, and by the United States. This engendered intense rivalry between Texas and the United States and much uncertainty on the part of the occupants of the lands in Greer County. Both the government and Texas stood by their contentions and President Cleveland, in December, 1887, issued a proclamation declaring the disputed lands to be part of the Indian Territory and warning all persons against selling or purchasing any of the land. That was the situation when Congress, in May, 1890, created the Territory of Oklahoma.

In order, however, that this matter might be settled definitely and permanently, the Attorney General of the United States was directed to bring suit in the United States
Supreme Court against the state of Texas for determination of the title to Greer County, which turned on the question of whether the North Fork or the South Fork was the stream contemplated in the treaty with Spain in 1819. The suit was filed in October, 1890, and became one of the most famous suits in our judicial history. In 1896 The Supreme Court, in this case (United States v. Texas, 162 U. S. 1), held that the South Fork was the main stream and boundary and, therefore, the area in dispute was part of the United States and thus became part of Oklahoma Territory. In March, 1896, President Cleveland issued a proclamation declaring this area, that is Greer County, to be in a state of reservation until it should be opened for settlement and on the following May, Congress enacted legislation declaring the former Greer County, Texas, to be Greer County, Oklahoma Territory, with Mangum as the county seat.

Another interesting bit of history has to do with what is known as the Oklahoma Panhandle, which is a strip of land approximately 34 miles wide extending 165 miles west of the northwest corner of Oklahoma Territory and lying between Texas and Kansas. By Act of Congress in September, 1850, of the Texas Legislature on November 25, 1850, and by a proclamation of the President of December, 1850, the State of Texas ceded to the United States all claim to the territory west of the one hundredth meridian and north of thirty six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. This might be explained in another way. Under the Missouri Compromise, slavery was prohibited in all territory west of the Mississippi, except Missouri, and north of the southern boundary of Missouri, which is thirty six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. When Texas sought admission as a state, that portion of Texas north of thirty six degrees, thirty minutes, was north of the prohibited boundary and slavery could not exist in that section. In other words, Texas preferred to cede that part of Texas north of thirty six, thirty, later known as “No Man’s Land” to the United States in order that the remainder of the state of Texas could be recognized as a slave state. For many years after 1850, then, this strip, which we have always known in Oklahoma as the Panhandle or No Man’s Land, was occupied by anybody and everybody. It was not a part of any state and was wholly without law. After Oklahoma Territory was organized, Congress provided that this “No Man’s Land” should be attached to Oklahoma Territory and thereafter it was known as Beaver County until statehood. The constitution, in dividing the Territory of Oklahoma into counties, made three counties out of the Panhandle—Texas, Cimarron and Beaver, and they are now three counties in the state of Oklahoma.

The Territory of Oklahoma had a marvelous growth from 1889 to 1907. Her citizens were ambitious for statehood. One group wanted a separate state out of Oklahoma Territory and these were known as the “double statehood group.” Another strong group saw the possibilities of developing an even greater commonwealth by uniting the two territories, Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, into the State of Oklahoma. This engendered much debate and developed intense jealousies on the part of the two Territories. Many ambitious statesmen, believing that two states would furnish more public offices than one, insisted on two states. In June, 1906, Congress passed what is known as the Enabling Act which provided for the organization of the State of Oklahoma out of the two Territories. News of the passage of this Act was greeted with great enthusiasm in both Territories because the matter was settled once and for all. Members of the Constitutional Convention were elected, as provided by the Act, the constitution was written and adopted, and on November 16, 1907, the new state started on its career as the forty-sixth state in the Union.

The history of Oklahoma since 1907 is well known to most of you, and the progressive development of this young state has challenged the attention of the entire nation. According to the 1940 census, we have a population of approximately two and a half million which is in excess of the population of any of twenty-six states. From raw prairie country, we have started from the “grass roots” so to speak. We have developed a system of education that is a credit to any state. Our State University, our Agricultural and Mechanical College, our various teachers’ colleges and our other higher institutions of learning would be a credit to many of the older states. No state in the Union can boast of more beau-
tiful churches than Oklahoma. Religion has played an important part in our development. Our people as a whole are law abiding and certainly our citizenship is representative of the best type and character of citizenship in this nation. With approximately two per cent of our citizenship foreign born, we might say that our people are truly American.

The state has gone far commercially. We have great highway systems, factories, manufacturing institutions of various characters, and in recent years, Oklahoma has become one of the greatest oil producing states in the Union.

Oklahoma has taken its place among the leading states as an agricultural state. As a cotton, wheat and corn producer, the state holds a high rank, while pecans, fruits, berries and many other products are produced in abundance.

Nature has done much for Oklahoma. Its climate is ideal with the exception perhaps of thirty days in midsummer. It is a healthful country. In fact, practically everything in Oklahoma has something to command our admiration. Oklahomans should feel proud of their state.

Quit apologizing that you live in Oklahoma, and when you speak of your state, speak of it with a spirit of pride and not with apology. If you prefer to live in another state than Oklahoma, there are plenty of transportation facilities to satisfy your desire. I have long felt that it is much more patriotic, if you do not like a community or state, to move.

Oklahoma has been built by the sacrifices of her citizenship. We have had nothing given to us. The raw prairie and the sod houses have given way to cultivated fields and modern homes and the early day settlers, who endured all character of hardship, today see in the sons and daughters whom they have given to the new state, our leaders in the state, in the church, in education and in the business world. Those of us who have lived in Oklahoma for the past forty years like to think, with pride even though without justification, that we have contributed to the development of our new state and therefore that we are a part of it.

In taking this position I would not leave the impression that I think there is no room for improvement. There are many things which will stand modification and improvement. Our educational system, our methods of agriculture, our government in state, county and city, our penal institutions, our respect for law, our participation in civic enterprises, our attitude toward religious, charitable and other eleemosynary institutions, all will stand a generous review, with such modifications and improvements as an enlightened intelligence will suggest.

So I conclude with this thought, if we knew our state better, its history, its advantages and its possibilities, we would become more enthusiastic Oklahomans and have a greater pride in the state we have helped to build.

NOTE: The writer of this article is Federal Judge of the Supreme Court of the state of Oklahoma.

The spirit of liberty is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women. The spirit of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interests alongside its own without bias. The spirit of liberty remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded. The spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, near 2,000 years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten: that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest.

—Judge Learned Hand.
The Ellicotts of Maryland

BY EUNICE WHITE MANN

Of the early settlers of the pre-Revolutionary period, there are none who have contributed more to the advancement of agriculture, milling, and grain industry, than the three Ellicott brothers who came to Maryland from Bucks County, Penna., in the year 1771.

Joseph Ellicott first had a mill on Gwynns Falls. Believing that Maryland would become a still greater milling center, he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and came back with his brothers, John and Andrew.

They travelled over many parts of Maryland looking for a suitable location for a large flour mill, finally deciding upon a site on the falls of the Patapsco River, ten miles west of Baltimore.

The Ellicott brothers bid for, and received, land on the Patapsco River, under the Maryland Law (1669) which permitted any man who built a mill to take up twenty acres of land on either side of the stream, and to hold it for eighty years.

They started moving equipment from Philadelphia via the Delaware River, thence to New Castle, to Elk River, across Chesapeake Bay, and up the Patapsco as far as Eldridge landing, the last navigable point. From there the journey was completed in carts over rough roads to the final location.

Here they began work and founded the mill and village which bears the family name—"Ellicott City". By the end of 1774 a mill one hundred feet long was completed and in operation. Ellicott Mills is still in use.

Built on steep hills the little hamlet overlooks the valley of the Patapsco, sometimes compared in beauty to the snow-capped European City of Luxembourg.

Up to this date, tobacco was the staple product of Maryland. The Ellicotts believed that grain could be raised to a more profitable advantage and foresaw the facilities for shipment abroad. Adverse criticism from planters ridiculed the idea as crazy, but the brothers persisted in their efforts.

Charles Carroll of Doughreagon Manor, and owner of a large plantation, believed in their project. Unafraid to venture, he planted the major portion of his land in grain as an experiment.

The resulting profitable yield per acre was most gratifying. Convinced of the soundness of the idea, planters quickly converted their land to the raising of grain, and Maryland became foremost in the milling and shipment of grain and flour to foreign ports.

The Ellicotts were not only pioneers in raising grain and milling it, but were ingenious in mechanics and science. They introduced many new devices in machinery (which they never patented), specialized in the making of grandfather clocks, and were first to use lime as a fertilizer.

Joseph and Andrew, sons of the elder Ellicotts, were surveyors. Joseph located the west boundary of Pennsylvania, and the southern boundary of New York State (1789). He was employed by the Federal Government in 1791 to run the line between Georgia and the territory of the Creek Indians. A turning point in his career came in 1797, when he was engaged by the Holland Land Company (Dutch bankers of New York and Philadelphia) to survey the Holland land purchase—a tract of over three million acres in West New York State.

The land was to be laid out in townships six miles square, and the surveying necessary for the task required two years for completion. From his home in Batavia, Joseph arranged for the opening of roads; made sales, deeds, mortgages and contracts. For twenty-one years he was "Patron" of West New York, somewhat of an aristocrat and a strong advocate of the Erie Canal. In founding the City of Buffalo, he prevented inclusion of the Indian reservation near by.

Eventually he became wealthy and acquired large tracts of land in West New York State. Wealth, however, did not change his charitable attitude to those less fortunate, and he was most lenient to indebted settlers, and generous to his relatives. Ellicott Square in the business section of Buffalo, perpetuates the name of Joseph Ellicott, founder of the city, who died in 1826.
Andrew Ellicott, brother and surveyor, joined the Maryland Militia, and later was Major in the Revolutionary War. After the war he returned to "Fountainville," family home of the Ellicotts on the Patapsco.

He published scores of Almanacs—the earliest known copy was in 1782. Later he made a topographical study of the Niagara River and laid out the City of Erie.

He was teacher of mathematics at West Point, in 1813, where he died, survived by his wife (Sally) and nine children.

Of Quaker faith, the family took active interest in the Eldridge meeting house, established in 1670, and contributed largely to its support.

The Quaker meeting house and burial ground of the Ellicotts are located on the Columbia Pike leading from Ellicott City. The visitor can see the headstones of three brothers, John, Joseph and Andrew Ellicott, and those bearing names of related families: Tyson, Thomas, Hopkins, McKim, Stabler, Snowden, Dennis, and others.

When the new Ellicott City Post Office was completed a few years ago, murals were painted on the walls. The perspective shows, at the left, first settlers in preparation for building, depicting tree-cutting, horses and plow, the familiar covered wagon, and receptacles for mixing mortar along the river bank. To the right is shown the beautiful old stone arch, under which the mill race courses. The original viaduct of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stands overhead, in the background; the mill is shown under construction.

A marker on the highway on the outskirts of Ellicott City reads: "Ellicott's Mills established by the three Ellicott brothers from Buck's County, Penna. They opened the first road from here to Baltimore. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was completed to this point May 20th, 1830."

Maryland will ever cherish the name of "Ellicott" whose bearers contributed largely to the growth and development of the State. Descendants of Dutch and English forebears, they were a people of high spiritual and cultural ideals.

NOTE: Mrs. Mann is historian of Washington Custis Chapter of Baltimore.

AMERICA FOR ME

'Tis fine to see the Old World and travel up and down
Among the famous places and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the Kings.
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things,
So it's home again, and home again, America for me.
My heart is turning home again and there I long to be
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

—Henry Van Dyke.
NEARLY everyone knows that the American Flag is a symbol of national growth, power and influence of union and liberty. To me it is also a symbol of the struggle that has gone on throughout the history of the United States to keep this country the free and democratic nation we wish to be.

The American Flag is a fitting and everlasting memorial to those who have given their lives to preserve liberty and peace. The red can well stand for the blood they have shed and the white for the courage of the men who fought for our government and of the women and children who may not have fought physically but spiritually.

The thirteen red and white stripes originally stood for the thirteen original colonies; however these have a different meaning to me.

The first stripe stands for the Constitution, the basic law of our land which gives us our right to freedom of speech and religion, of voting, the right to hold meetings, etc.

The second stripe is dedicated to the great men of America who have helped to make this country what it is today. Men like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The third stripe belongs to the men and women who gave their lives so that we may live in a free and better world. Here I feel that we should not limit ourselves to Americans but extend the dedication to the French, English, Dutch, Polish and Czechs who fought alongside of the Americans in the two worst wars in history in order to preserve peace throughout the world.

The fourth stripe goes to the men and women of science who have worked endlessly for a better America and a better world.

The fifth stripe is dedicated to the immigrants who left their homes to come to this country and have contributed much to the building of a strong America.

The sixth stripe is dedicated to such organizations as the Red Cross, Community Chest, the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts who have worked unselfishly to further the progress of this nation.

The seventh stripe is dedicated to organizations of peace such as the League of Nations, the World Court and our present day United Nations.

The eighth stripe is dedicated to the schools and teachers of America who teach the youths the principles and ideals of democracy to prepare them for the future. A democracy depends upon education.

The tenth stripe stands for such symbols of democracy as the Liberty Bell, the Statue of Liberty, the Capitol, the Alamo, the Washington and Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials which have become a part of our American heritage.

The eleventh stripe goes to the pioneers who pushed westward until the United States stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific and to the faith and hopes which they had.

The twelfth stripe is for those who are not yet born who will carry on the running of the government in the future.

The thirteenth and last stripe is the most important one of all for it is dedicated to Our Lord and without Him we are lost.

As for the forty-eight stars on the blue field, I see them as 48 states working together for one cause, liberty. The blue field could well represent a peaceful sky, free from the black clouds of war.

And so, wherever I see it waving, I remember that our American Flag stands for "one nation, indivisible with liberty and justice for all!"
A Daffodil Festival for the Building Fund

BY RUTH BOWIE HOUGHTON

THOUSANDS of stately, golden daffodils were the lure which beckoned District of Columbia and nearby Maryland and Virginia Daughters to the beautiful old Georgian home of Mr. and Mrs. Norment D. Hawkins near McLean, Virginia, just before Easter.

And how the Daughters believed in signs! They followed the large hand-blocked signs made by a Chapter husband, bearing the legend “Daffodil Festival”, and placed at strategic points along the road until they reached the brick entrance gates to “Silands”. Each gatepost was crowned with a huge bowl of daffodils so there would be no mistake that the ultimate objective of the trip had been reached.

The reason? Mrs. Hawkins, Regent of Continental Dames Chapter, DCDAR, had generously opened her home and her garden for the benefit of the Chapter work. The invitations, bright yellow cards printed in green, with gay daffodil stickers across the top, read: “Daffodil Festival. Come and bring your friends. Pick all the daffodils you want for $1.00 per person. Benefit DAR Building Fund.”

As the guests arrived they were led to the garden, where everyone exclaimed over the gorgeous sight. Later, when they emerged with arms laden, they were met by our lovely Juniors who invited them to the brick-floored portico where tea, fruit punch and cookies were served, all of which were contributed by chapter members.

There were innumerable potential—and actual—CAR’s present, for mothers had been encouraged to bring the youngsters for an afternoon in the country with the promise of jeep rides, lollipops, dixie cups, balloons, and baby ducks, the latter creating quite a problem for the grown-ups.

All of the members of the Chapter participated in the Festival, ably assisted by interested husbands who drove the jeep, directed traffic, and were otherwise absolutely indispensable. Assisting Mrs. Hawkins in the preparations was a small committee headed by Mrs. Jefferson B. Cralle, whose imagination and hard work were responsible for much of the success of the affair. Her co-workers were Mrs. Harry M. Howard, Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, and Mrs. Joseph B. Paul.

After three Festival days, the tally sheet showed that Continental Dames Chapter had completed its entire quota for the Building Fund. The announcement was made at Continental Congress that the fund was given in honor of our regent who proudly wore the lavender ribbon designating the chapter as one of the first in the entire National Society to complete its quota, and placing it on the Star Honor Roll.

There have been many requests for a “repeat performance”, and Mrs. Hawkins has offered her home and her daffodils next spring for the benefit of the chapter and the pleasure of our friends. After all, most people do like to get something for their money, especially in such a delightfully different and unique way.
"FOOTPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME"

THE month of November is particularly rich in anniversaries—events in the founding and development of the Nation and birthdays of individuals whose lives and careers meant much to the Republic.

There is a tendency on the part of a very vocal element of our population nowadays to insist that all that is past is valueless and that even a knowledge of former times is useless if not actually harmful to the individual's personal development.

We would agree that a complete living in the past or a glorifying of bygone events to an absurd degree is not advisable, but we feel that no American is capable of planning for or taking part in his country's present or future unless he has an adequate acquaintance with its past. History may not repeat itself in exactly the same form but similar causes produce like effects. We can judge more accurately what the future holds if we let history teach us why the present developed as it has.

The past provides stepping stones to the present and gives us clews to the direction into which the path of the future will lead us.

Let us examine some of these notable November days in this light.

Of course we all remember Thanksgiving, but how many think about its primary significance? Now it means a football game, perhaps a too hearty dinner if the family is not too scattered, but its religious atmosphere as a day set apart for thanking God for our privileges and opportunities has almost disappeared.

The Pilgrims who originated this observance in those long ago days had little of what we now consider essential. An isolated group in a new land on a bleak New England coast, they had passed through famine, illness and other hardships bringing death to many of the original number, peril and privation to all. Their thanks was for life itself, for freedom to worship, for enough food to keep on living and for the opportunity of continuing an existence that was far from easy. Let us include in our thanks sincere gratitude to this little band who did much to set the high standards which have made America.

November 21 marks the signing of the Mayflower Compact by which these colonists, like so many others in our early days, showed their concern in establishing an orderly government in which the citizens shared responsibility and privilege.

November 15 marks the adoption of another historic document, for on this date in 1777 the Continental Congress adopted the Articles of Confederation. These Articles were a binding together of the colonies and a step in forming the Union, but proved not strong enough to unify the new nation and so were followed by our Constitution.

Those who now wish to scrap the latter as old fashioned should read the accounts of events leading up to its adoption as well as of the years it has been in operation. They might then realize the wisdom of its framers.

November 11, Armistice Day, marks the cessation of fighting in the first World War. It has come to be a memorial to all who have given their lives in the fighting services of their country. Our wars have been fought not for aggression or to acquire new territory but to preserve our idea of freedom, the American Way of Life. No other people have had quite our conception of liberty. If the souls of those heroes are watching today what must they think of our talk of world government—the willingness some express to give up national sovereignty for a mythical peace. They who fought tyranny and dictatorship would recognize the danger. Let us not make their sacrifices vain by refusing to fight to retain this freedom they gave into our hands.

November 10, 1775, is the date on which the U. S. Marine Corps was founded by the Continental Congress. Since that time the Marines have landed on practically every spot in the known world. Their readiness and ability to meet trouble and to bring order are proverbial. Let us emulate this Corps in putting the Nation's welfare foremost in our thoughts and plans.

Five Presidents of these United States first saw the light of day in November. Their birthdays are as follows: James Knox
Polk, Nov. 2, 1795; Warren Gamaliel Harding, Nov. 2, 1865; James Abraham Garfield, Nov. 19, 1831; Franklin Pierce, Nov. 23, 1804; and Zachary Taylor, Nov. 24, 1784.

The American small boy has always visioned himself in the White House. If perchance he neglects to picture himself as the Chief Executive his mother has done it for him. Here again the threatened world government which would reduce this nation to a vassal state would destroy the hopes and ambitions of millions of fine American youths.

Nov. 28, 1783, marked the opening of the New York City Post Office, first in the U.S. From such small beginnings has grown the enormous political opportunity that post office appointments have been made in some administrations.

Nov. 26, 1607, was the birthday of John Harvard, chief founder of Harvard College. Education was one of the chief concerns of our early settlers even where such cultural advantages were difficult of attainment. It is interesting to note that the colonists did not think to besiege the government for aid to education. This was considered a matter for the colony or community and they accepted this opportunity. The achievements of the infant America were made possible in no small measure by this lack of regimentation now being stressed as desirable by certain groups.

Among distinguished Americans who have contributed to the American way of life we include other November birthdays. Crawford Williamson Long, born Nov. 1, 1815, first used ether as an anesthetic, thus providing a long step in the development of modern surgery. Under the proposed socialization of medicine would he have had the inspiration to conduct this experiment?

George Rogers Clarke, explorer, Nov. 19, 1752.

Daniel Boone, explorer, woodman, hunter, Nov. 2, 1734.

Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, Nov. 14, 1765.

Cyrus West Field, American merchant, projector of the Atlantic Cable which marked the beginning of the end of isolationism, Nov. 30, 1819.

These are only a few of the names on the pages of American development and achievement.

A system of government which has produced such men and events has proved its worth. Let us not be fooled by false prophets. We have builded on a solid foundation. Let us continue this building, remodeling where really necessary but doing nothing to weaken this structure which has withstood the tests of time.

Rosalind Ewing Martin,
National Chairman.

VFW RESOLUTION

The Veterans of Foreign Wars at Miami during their 50th Convention adopted unanimously the resolution below which was submitted by the Department of California against World Government. D. A. R. welcome this patriotic organization as an ally in the fight.

WHEREAS, it has been proposed that the United States of America become a part of a World Federal Government; and

WHEREAS, the individuals and organizations supporting this program are advocates of theory of World Government which would entail the surrender of our National Sovereignty and would bring into being a form of Government whose authority would supersede that of the United States Government; and

WHEREAS, such a World Government would institute a system of laws whereby American citizens could be tried by aliens in contravention of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Veterans of Foreign Wars is composed solely of men who have worn the uniform of the United States on foreign shores and in hostile waters in time of war and from their personal experiences are familiar with the traditions and operations of other countries; and

WHEREAS, many of our comrades rest forever in foreign soil and their sacrifices were made to retain the dignity and sovereignty of the United States of America; now, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the 50th Annual Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that we hereby declare that we are unalterably opposed to any program which would entail the surrender of any part of the sovereignty of the United States of America in favor of a World Government; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that our legislative representatives on both the state and national level be directed to use every
effort to oppose any effort to place the United States of America in a position which would entail the surrender of our national sovereignty in any form whatsoever.

INTELLECTUALS FOR WORLD GOVERNMENT

In the May 9, 1949, Congressional Record Appendix, an article by Alfred Kohlberg was included in the remarks of Hon. Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin. Mr. Kohlberg presents a sorry picture of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. We reprint a part of the article.

"... If any of the speakers named had any qualifications either of scholarly standing or practical experience in the field of past world government efforts their biographies as distributed at the meeting carefully concealed the fact from the delegates, as did their speeches. All accepted world government as the ultimate good, though they disagreed on the methods to be followed to this utopian goal.

"Young Mr. Cord Meyer, Jr., whose attractive personality and evident sincerity distinguished him from the paid propagandists in the service of world salvation, frankly stated that his organization stood firmly for inclusion of the Soviet Union in their world government, if the Soviets would accept.

"This was the nearest that any of the speakers came to the problems that face the world today. That the Comintern is a world government in being today, embracing 27 self-governing republics, as well as certain other areas, that one-quarter of the population of the world owes its loyalty, was not even hinted at. That this red world government claims it will embrace half of mankind by the end of this year when it expects all China and southeast Asia to join it, willy-nilly, was not referred to, nor did anyone hint that a world government including the Soviet Union would amount to a world coalition government, with the usual result to which we have become accustomed the past 3 years.

"A large number of Americans are qualified by scholarship and a smaller number of retired diplomats and foreign correspondents who had close association with League of Nations and Hague attempts are qualified to speak from a background of study and reflection, plus experience. The fact that none appeared on the program might lead one to guess that the American Academy is not made up of the second-rate intellectuals at whom Stalin aimed."

STRASBOURG

Four points about the Strasbourg Conference:

(1) The hundred and one drawn from twelve European parliaments were quite a remarkable choice: this was a very distinguished assembly.

(2) There was a common spirit, a sense of responsibility to Europe as a whole, a quite remarkable disinclination to divide either on national or party lines. Nothing could have been more different from, say, a Conference of the United Nations. There were no national delegations presenting a national case; nor did the Socialists of various countries line up together. On the contrary, there was quite noticeable opposition between the Frenchman Andre Philip, and Mr. Herbert Morrison. In a way, however, the attitude of the British Labor representatives was at variance with the statements above. They did behave as a national delegation in a UN Conference, putting a common case, and thus they somewhat altered the picture which would otherwise have been that of a hundred and one well chosen individuals, each trusting to his own judgment.

(3) It showed itself, in its bulk, convinced that, as M. Paul Reynaud put it: "there is no choice between the status quo and the painful renovation of Europe."

(4) But it lacked the final boldness of setting itself up as the renovator: it left to the governments the actual task of moving forward, which they hardly seem in a position to do as most of them appear unable to overcome the obstruction of private interests—the effective shelving of the Franco-Italian customs union providing a case in point...
its main executives being very much in evidence.

Setting aside minor misunderstandings, one fundamental difference did stand out clearly; the majority of the members felt cooped in within national frontiers affording no real protection, only fit to stifle national effort and to uphold privileged and monopolistic positions, while the British Socialists seemed to think of their frontier as the bulwark of a new order.

Reprinted from HUMAN EVENTS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

A STRAW IN THE WIND?

Republican John P. Saylor, lawyer and Navy veteran, reached all the editorial pages when he defeated Democrat Mrs. Curry Ethel Coffey in Pennsylvania's 26th district special congressional election.

Mrs. Coffey was candidate for the unexpired term of her war hero son, Rep. Robert L. Coffey, Jr., who was killed in a jet plane crash last April. Rep. Coffey had worked in the coal mines and during Ww II had flown 97 combat missions and been made a lieutenant colonel. Mrs. Coffey based her campaign on sympathy plus support of anything the President wanted.

Mr. Saylor blasted the welfare state and told the voters the U. S. was following Britain on the road to collectivism, bankruptcy, poverty and ruin.

CIO and AFL joined forces to elect Mrs. Coffey. Left-wing CIO strategists came in from New York, Detroit, Pittsburgh. Unions had 50,000 members in the district with 154,000 registered voters.

Doctors, druggists, dentists and nurses organized a committee and paid for 1000 radio spot announcements over all the 15 stations within a radius of 50 miles of Johnstown. This was the first time the doctors had attempted direct political action.

Mrs. Coffey favored compulsory health insurance. Saylor denounced socialized medicine.

Mrs. Coffey conceded the election when Saylor's margin rose to 10,000 votes.

Both Democrats and Republicans wonder if this election is a straw in the wind for the 1950 congressional elections. Will emphasis shift from the Taft-Hartley act to socialized medicine?

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Does your state require instruction by law on the Declaration of Independence? The answer is "yes" only if you live in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. In the other 39 states the teacher alone decides whether or not the Declaration is read.

DAR might well join with PTA in an effort to have more teaching of the Declaration and the Constitution in the schools. To know more of our origins is one way to combat subversive propaganda. These documents plus sound American history courses belong at the foundations of American education.

NOTES

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson has designated the third Saturday in May as "Armed Forces Day." This will consolidate the separate days that have been observed by the army, navy and air force.

The Freedom Train exhibits have been placed in the National Archives in Washington until January, 1950. In cases where private owners repossessed their properties, authentic copies have been supplied.

Steel cases surrounded with shatterproof glass surround the articles and special fire-resistant sheets are used.

The Freedom Train traveled 36,000 miles and visited 320 cities.

The Defense office has for free distribution many copies of the booklet, "Documents on the Freedom Train" which is a guidebook and a catalog of the various documents.

Dr. Esther Strong of the Personnel Policy Board, Department of Defense, gives 18,080 as the number of women in the armed forces. Of these, 1437 are officers, 9545 enlisted in the various services, and 7098 in the medical forces. Dr. Strong, DAR, is the women's representative recently added to the staff of the Board to work on problems in the careers and education of women in the armed services.

LOLA LEE BRUINGTON, Executive Secretary.
Committees
Conservation (American Red Cross)

Upon the request of the President General, I attended a meeting of the Infantile Paralysis Foundation of New York held on August 16th last at the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago.

The purpose of the meeting was to alert the American public to the perils of an epidemic of this dread disease which has for months spread throughout the country and endangered—and sacrificed—the lives of both old and young.

About eighty organizations were represented. Mr. Basil O'Connor, President of the Foundation, presided at the meeting and was the principal speaker. He announced that there will be an emergency drive for funds this fall and that full details will be given over the radio and by other means.

Mr. O'Connor stated that he did not want to be an alarmist but felt impelled to quote certain facts, one being that there had been a rise of 75% in polio cases since 1944. Up to that date 40,000 cases had been reported for this year. He further said that 85% have been taken care of by the Infantile Paralysis Foundation but that funds were running low and twenty-five million dollars will be needed this year as against seventeen million in 1948.

Dr. Van Wightman, eminent research specialist in polio, stated that a vaccine to counteract the three different types of virus—not all paralytic—is now being worked on and the hope is to have it ready within three years. The disease is spread from person to person and is very prevalent in England, Canada and the Balkans, hence has become a world-wide problem.

A motion picture of the epidemic in Greenville, N. C. last year was shown. That picture told its own story and showed the great need of work in prevention.

Elizabeth H. Ballard,
Special Vice Chairman American Red Cross.

Motion Picture

It seems to me that many people these days are taking a negative view of motion pictures. They consider only those films which they decide are not good, and base their adverse criticisms on this class of films only. They fail to voice any appreciation or favorable comment on the many excellent films they see and do enjoy—with no applause for the producers. Doubtless this is only human nature. We cannot all agree on films for our standards are not the same. Many of us prefer some actors over others, so are partial to films in which these actors have a part.

It appears that the industry is trying to produce more family pictures and your D. A. R. motion picture committee has worked very hard on this. We feel that fewer gangster films, less drinking scenes and more wholesome pictures suitable for children when accompanied by adults will actually meet the approval of the public more quickly if we all keep asking for that type of picture. Express your wishes to your theater exhibitor—he is always delighted to hear your reactions if you approach him in a friendly manner. Your committee is striving to have Friday and Saturday nights known as family nights at the movie houses for those are the nights when children like to attend with their parents.

Theater exhibitors are learning that so-called family pictures are getting to be more popular with audiences. I think we are getting more diversity of entertainment these days, and that more significant problems are considered. Many pictures today consider social and moral problems that are really quite important to our way of life; others are full of action and suspense and that seems to be just the type of entertainment many of us enjoy.

How much better it would be if we could
take the bitter with the sweet and praise
the good films, letting the inferior ones
take care of themselves.

Titles are often misleading, and many
good pictures are missed because the gen-
eral content of the film is not known in
advance. It is because of this lack of
foreknowledge of the structure of motion
picture films, and for the definite purpose
of fulfilling this need, that our D. A. R.
monthly bulletins are issued. These are
so helpful to everyone who attends the
movies for they save the movie lover both
time and money. If you find the film not
to your liking you then stay away.

These monthly guides are becoming more
helpful to schools for they are used in the
English classes in high schools and in
history classes in the elementary schools.
Every public library needs these guides
and this is a D. A. R. service we like to
give the public. They are still only 50¢ a
year so every chapter can well afford to
give several subscriptions in their towns
thus performing a good civic duty.

We have so many requests from C. A. R.
chapters wanting our guides so we do hope
our own chapters will think of that when
giving out subscriptions. Send all orders
to your state chairman of motion pictures
or to your National Chairman and they
will receive prompt attention.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY,
National Chairman.

Junior Membership

YOUR National Chairman has ever felt
that junior members should be active
members of their Chapter, State, and Na-
tional Societies. Our Society has worth-
while purposes and varied activities which
should appeal to young women. Still, the
responsibility for bringing young members
into active participation is two-fold—to be
shared by the chapter and its junior mem-
bers.

Genuine interest in any organization
comes only through working in it—sharing
its problems as well as the pleasures of
membership. In view of this, I should
like to ask all chapter regents to appoint
their junior members to committees that
have definite work to accomplish, that will
bring them together with other chapter
members, and that will occasionally give
them an opportunity to report their work
to the chapter. This will give them a
feeling of "belonging", an essential to con-
tinued interest. Junior members will not
let their chapters down for they are accus-
tomed to responsibility in business and in
their homes, and they will appreciate the
confidence placed in them through this
opportunity to share in the work.

Many young members cannot attend
afternoon meetings because of business
obligations and home responsibility. The
planning of occasional evening meetings
by a chapter will encourage attendance by
juniors as well as by older business women.

As junior members, it is our respon-
sibility to learn about the work of our Na-
tional Society through our own programs
and the Daughters of the American
Revolution Magazine and to attend our
chapter meetings as regularly as possible.
The future of the Society depends upon
our willingness to do our part now—to
learn by helping with active committee
work of the chapter and by assuming the
responsibility of chairmanship and chapter
office when asked to do so. Let us, as
junior members, give our chapters our
wholehearted support at all times.

MARY HELEN NORTH,
National Chairman.
LEAD KINDLY LIGHT, by Vincent Sheean.

To the strains of "Lead Kindly Light," the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were scattered over the Ganges River while thousands stood in solemn awe and reverence. Thus wrote Vincent Sheean in his latest book. The author had gone to India to interview Gandhi and to ask many questions. He was present at the prayer meeting when Gandhi was shot and attended the last rites.

For many years thoughtful people have been searching for a way to establish a lasting peace throughout the entire world. They have persisted in this search with the intense feeling that somewhere, somehow a spiritual weapon more powerful than the atomic bomb will be found and all peoples will be drawn together.

Vincent Sheean was greatly impressed with the life and the teachings of Gandhi and was hoping that the answers to his questions might solve the problem for future years. In Lead Kindly Light he has with deep feeling and reverence described in a clear and heartfelt manner the record of the non-violence belief of Gandhi; how this belief was conceived and how it worked. One also finds the background of the Hindu philosophy and how this great leader applied it to his every day life.

So few people really know very much about India and its many complex questions caused by the different castes. Sheean tells how Gandhi—educated in England—rose from an obscure lawyer in South Africa to the position of a leader of India.

He describes the unfolding of one of the greatest forces for peace in the world of today. The terrible consequences of the atomic bomb had made a deep impression on him and as a result he had carefully studied the growth of the philosophy of Gandhi and had come to feel that in India he might find a hint or a clue to ease his forebodings of another great disaster and get a different view of some reality that would stop the ever present forces heading for ruin.

The book is partly an explanation and partly a narrative but it gives a fine account of Gandhi, of the different castes in India and of the untouchables. It tells how hard he worked and sacrificed to help the natives throw off their slavery; how he tried to teach and to establish sanitary conditions; relieve taxes and provide a safer way of living without weapons or bloodshed. The real depth of the author's sincerity in probing to the very bottom of Gandhi's way of life is apparent and gives the reader an unusual insight into life in India.

Mr. Sheean feels that the main thought conveyed to him by the leader during these long talks was that man at all times must be ready to give his life for his beliefs. Gandhi had decided that long ago and since then had never been afraid. He manifested his unceasing care for the half starving millions of his country who received from him what it had bestowed upon him—the gift of life. When he was shot he was busy working to get the gates of the temples opened to the untouchables.

After reading this book one will always think of the little Mahatma Gandhi when one hears his favorite hymn, "Lead Kindly Light" or his second favorite, "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross."

Mr. Sheean started his career as a foreign correspondent for the Paris Herald and served in the United States Air Forces in North Africa. He was in Russia, China and Vienna and in Paris when France fell and barely escaped. He was in England during the blitz, made a trip around the world and left Wake Island just one plane ahead of the Japanese attack.

Published by Random House.

LET LOVE COME LAST, by Taylor Caldwell.

When Taylor Caldwell wrote Dynasty of Death it was acclaimed as one of the finest epic novels of our day. In her new book, Let Love Come Last, she has portrayed a
similar narrative of a family which will make its readers stop and think for it reaches into the hidden corners of life and makes the every day conflict between good and evil a regular routine of the modern family.

In these days when education and childhood delinquency are subjects which occupy our minds, Taylor Caldwell has depicted for us a clear picture of what happens when children are not taught to obey and to respect their parents. She has taken us into the very heart of a remarkable family where wisdom is overruled by passion; where emotions and desires conquer discipline and where cruelty outweighs pity.

The main character, William Prescott is swept away by currents which he never stopped to control or try to analyze. Born on the wrong side of the town, he was unwanted by his mother who considered him a nuisance and with him was always the memory of his father who died from neglect and poverty. All of his young life he craved love and understanding for he was, oh, so lonely and he realized that the few friends he had were the wrong kind.

As he grew in years, he determined to win money and power and to some day return to the little Pennsylvania town and show those who had hurt him so cruelly that he could make good. His dream came true for he did win power and money and fame in the financial world. He returned to the old town and built the largest and finest house ever seen in that locality. It was furnished with what he considered rare and up-to-date furniture, much of which was bought abroad.

But his heart still craved love and in every page the reader will feel the pathos of this man reaching out for and craving affection and yet unwilling to show any feeling on his side for fear he might be called weak and sentimental. Finally he adopted a son and surrounded him with every known luxury and dressed him in heavy velvet clothes, which will amuse the reader but which startled the neighbors. Even this child did not satisfy his longing and he realized that he needed a wife. He married one of the very nice women of the town—a woman who had position, refinement and taste. She owned a charming home, exquisitely furnished and one wonders why she fell in love with the ruthless tycoon, but love him she did to the very end.

From this union came a family of little monsters who growled and snapped at one another and despised their father whom they considered a fool. He refused to have them controlled for he remembered the hardships of his own childhood and he tried to give them the pleasures for which he had longed. These children tear up the house, are insulting to guests and take pleasure in breaking up dinner parties by insisting upon being present, tormenting the guests and snatching food off their plates. The mother is embarrassed but is absolutely helpless because of her love for her husband and her great fear of his uncontrolled temper.

_Let Love Come Last_ deals clearly with the relationship between parents and children and proves that where control and discipline exist will be found respect and love and understanding. In the end William Prescott, who craved love, a home and children died knowing that his offspring hated him. His wealth had gone, his neighbors were resentful of his actions and there was just his wife left to love and comfort him.

This novel has even now reached the Best Seller list.

Published by Charles Scribners' Sons.

---

**THE MUDLARK**, by Theodore Bonnet.

Picture to yourself a private dining room in Windsor Castle during the reign of Queen Victoria—a room bright with candlelight, hung with beautiful draperies and in the center a table laid for four. The Queen was entertaining her Prime Minister, Disraeli, her private secretary and her maid of honor.

The Prime Minister had really invited himself to dinner for he was anxious to persuade Queen Victoria to lay aside her seclusion and her mourning and emerge before the people again, but this time with the new title of Empress of India. However, this title depended upon the purchase of the Suez Canal, to pay for which a loan of four million pounds would have to be obtained from the Rothschilds.

The discussion was proceeding along most favorable lines when suddenly a startled look came over the face of the Queen and her eyes became fixed upon the crimson curtains. The draperies moved slightly and then were pushed aside as a
queer little figure emerged into full view. He had not a single glance for his Queen or her famous guest but his eyes were longingly fastened on the royal table. That was loaded with food such as he had never seen but now wanted to taste as he was very hungry as well as dirty.

Queen Victoria sat erect and motionless while a deep pallor spread over her face. All eyes had followed hers and beheld the little waif, or mudlark, as such were called. He was covered by a grown man's cast off coat that reached to the tops of his shoes. It was caked with mud and had no buttons. He wore a faded green cap pulled down over a mass of uncombed hair which fell over his ears.

The Queen and her party left the dining room and there was no chance of further conversation that evening. The servants grabbed the mudlark and hastily carried him away but later that evening, Wheeler, the name of the intruder, was discovered by the Prime Minister and the domestic staff curled up on the throne.

This story became the background of a new book by Theodore Bonnet entitled The Mudlark. That such an event took place is a matter of record but much of the tale is preserved only among the rapidly dying out hereditary servants of the royal household. Year after year it has been handed down in the servants' quarters, where by discreet persuasion one might be able to pick up the story which made such a stir in England and caused the great Disraeli to make a speech in defense of Wheeler which changed the course of English history.

The authorities never really understood just what had happened on that fateful evening in Windsor Castle, over which the fog hung low and dank, but from the servants' quarters many queer stories had their origin.

There really was such a boy as Wheeler but his own version of the episode was never believed. He claimed that he slipped past the guards of the castle, fell through an open coalhole and crept his way through the long passages to the Queen's dining room.

However, his case was the cause of much investigation by Scotland Yard. It was discussed by the entire press and questioned in Parliament. Some of the servants declared they were sure he was a member of a desperate gang trying to gain entrance to Windsor Castle to do harm to Queen Victoria; others knew that he was an escaped royal prisoner who fled after murdering his keeper, but all were amused over the finding of the little mudlark curled up on the seat of the throne chair while Disraeli looked on.

The entire book is full of interest for everyone will want to follow the story until it is learned what happened to young Wheeler. One also finds a short history of the early days in England and the inclusion of many unknown facts in the life of Disraeli. In spite of his high position and great honors, he was a lonely man for he knew he was not wanted in the mingling of many of his political associates.

Theodore Bonnet, an artillery sergeant, started his book on board a ship which sailed from New Guinea for the invasion of Luzon. He continued his writing all during the campaign but it was not until he returned home and was discharged that the theme really developed and he finished the last draft. Mr. Bonnet now lives in Los Angeles.

Published by Doubleday & Co., New York.

HEAR THIS WOMAN!, by Ben and Ann Pinchot.

In collaborating on this novel, which is rapidly swinging into great popularity, Ben and Ann Pinchot have done an excellent job of teamwork, which, by-the-way, is their first attempt.

In the woman they have created a character who could take the vicissitudes of life, rise and fall with them, and yet in the end win out because fundamentally she was sound and courageous and possessed of fine instincts.

Faith Andrews was born on the wrong side of the railroad track in a little lumber and factory town on the shore of Lake Michigan, of parents who might be termed worthless in every sense of the word. Hence she was handicapped from the start but she was clever, ambitious, attractive, and was blest with rare good sense.

Those individuals who believe that environment and heredity can be overcome because of the fact that the immediate fami-
ily has merely fallen from the grace of a fine line of lineal descent will revel in this book and delight in proving their point.

At any rate, Faith gets herself a position on the local newspaper and later marries young Mark Holmes, the grandson of St. Croix's tycoon, despite the objections of his mother, who even goes to the point of taking him on a trip to Paris in the hope that he will forget the girl. But he doesn't, of course, and the marriage was at first happy and successful.

But the day came when Faith had to face a change in the flow of life—or thought so, at least—and decided to carve out a career for herself, and alone.

She fought her way up to national prominence but even in this democratic country of ours one cannot move from the other side of the track over to Quality Street without making some bitter enemies. When she evolved a plan of organizing American women for good government and met with countrywide approval, the high powered politicos set out to discredit her by every known means for they regarded her as a menace to the machine.

The story of intrigue and blackmail, adroitly concocted, makes *Hear This Woman!* absorbing reading. It also brings home the fact that if one is right and has the patience to sit and wait, truth and vindication will ultimately prevail.

In the meantime, Faith marries Harvey Jessup, not for love but because she was lonely and heartsick and frustrated but after six months there was a parting of the ways and she resumed her career. She learned to know herself the hard way but in the end the lesson led her to the path of peace and happiness. Just how that was accomplished, the reader must find out for himself.

When the Pinchots were asked by some friends recently how they managed their collaboration of *Hear This Woman!* and how they arranged their assignments amicably, Ann said she chose the love story part. That she has handled with skill and finesse. She has not glossed over the faults and mistakes of Faith Holmes but she has brought out the good in her heroine and has created a most loveable character.

Ben took the political angle and the crusading efforts of Faith and stated that he had done a bit of propagandizing for he maintains that if women would only organize they would not only keep peace in the world but would purify the halls of Congress. He went so far as to express the hope that someday a woman will become President of the United States! (He must have been talking to Senator Margaret Chase Smith!)

Mrs. Pinchot has already authored three successful books—*Hour Upon the Stage, Shrine of Fair Women* and *Talk of the Town* and has written short novels and stories for a number of the leading magazines. This is Mr. Pinchot's first attempt at writing, after having given up a civil engineering career, but the couple now plan to go on with further collaborations and if one takes *Hear This Woman!* as a sample of their teamwork, there is no doubt about the literary future of the Pinchots.

They have one child and lead a very happy life in Stamford, Connecticut.

Published by Farrar, Straus & Company, New York City. G. H. B.

The death of Mrs. Frank Benjamin Hall (Jessie Arabelle) was reported to this office on October third. It is with regret that we make this announcement. Mrs. Hall, who was a member of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter of Massachusetts, served the National Society as Vice President General from 1918 to 1921.
Parliamentary Procedure

NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

Parliamentarian

QUESTION. What number of members is deemed a small chapter? Answer. While the National Society has nothing regarding this in Article IX, Chapters in the By-Laws, it seems to me that any chapter under 50 members might be considered a small chapter. When a chapter reaches 50 members this number gives it two voters at Continental Congress, and so far as representation at Congress is concerned, it is then on a par with a large chapter of 199 members.

Question. Our chapter for quite a number of years has had a membership of 100 or a few over, and as we are not in a vicinity where we have much opportunity to secure new members, do you think it better to divide the chapter and have two? Answer. This is a difficult question for me to answer but if it is unlikely that you will ever attain the 200 member goal, it seems probably wise for you to form another. If two chapters of 50 members or more can be established an opportunity will be given then to four members with a vote to attend Congress. Also there will be the privilege of sending eight alternates too, as each voter is allowed two alternates. While all alternates can not be seated it does permit more members to attend Congress and give them a chance to learn more about our great Society, for it is there that we receive information and inspiration.

Question. Does a State Regent have the right to represent her chapter's member on the nominating committee of the State when that person is absent from the State Conference and the nominating committee is meeting? Answer. No. A State Regent should not serve as a member of this committee even as an ex officio member and should not take the place of the member from her own chapter who is absent.

Question. Should persons who are not members of the National Society be permitted to attend a business meeting of our chapter as visitors? Answer. No. In fact a visitor who is a regular member of the D.A.R. should not attend. A business meeting is always closed to all who are not voting members or chairmen of committees of that chapter.

Question. Do you think the names of members whose applications for membership are pending should have their names printed in our chapter year book even tho we state beside their names (Papers pending)? Answer. No. And this is the main reason for saying No. Suppose your chapter has passed favorably upon an applicant but when her papers reach the Registrar General's office and are examined it is found she is not eligible for membership, it would certainly be very embarrassing to her to have had her name listed in your year book as a prospective member and then not accepted by the National Society. "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched."

Question. Should past State Regents be made voting members of the State Board? Answer. No. While it is fine to give your past State Regents a vote at State Conference, to do that on the Board you would soon have it top heavy with "Exes." Now some small membership states may find it helpful to have them on the Board, but usually a new State Regent can work better if unhampered and free of so many past State Regents there to give advice.

Question. Do you think it necessary that every member of a chapter receive a written notice of each proposed amendment? Answer. No. That is not necessary. All that should be required is for the proposed amendments to be submitted in writing at one regular meeting of the chapter, and voted upon at the next. I think you must be confused with the notice a State must give of all amendments that are to come up at the State Conference. These must go out with the Call to the meeting which is generally sent thirty days prior to the annual meeting.

Question. A chairman of a very important committee in our chapter has resigned. Who must appoint the new chairman? Answer. The vacancy in the chairmanship is filled by the same procedure as in appointing the chairman originally. If the power
is given to your regent in the by-laws, she
would fill it; or if by the executive board,
then the board would fill it. Some by-laws
carry the proviso that a committee may fill
a vacancy occurring in the committee.

Question. I was one of the members
when our chapter was formed and we de-
cided that the twenty-five persons be con-
sidered the charter members who had or-
ganized the chapter but now some of the
members wish to change this and call those
persons who joined within the first year
charter members. Was I right to oppose
this change? Answer. Yes, I think you
were right to oppose the change, for when
a motion is made in the beginning as to
who shall be considered charter members
and the Organizing Secretary General so
notified, then it should remain. Only those
who signed the charter may be considered
charter members. Had the motion been
made at the time of the formation of the
chapter that the charter would be held open
for one year, that would have been all right,
but as that was not done, I think the signers
should be the only ones called "charter
members."

---

National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund

As of October 1, 1949

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Chapters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>— Linares</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Martin Severance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>— Abraham Lincoln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Kaskaskia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>— Caroline Scott Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>— Molly Foster Berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>— Breathitt County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>— Agawam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Hannah Goddard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*— Mary Mattoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*— Quequechan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>*— John Sackett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>*— Anna Keyes Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Mary Torr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Molly Stark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*— New Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Ruth Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>*— Greenwich Tea Burning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>*— Coronado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Lew Wallace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>— Seawanhaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>*— Pee Dee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>*— Colonel Charles Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Elizabeth Ludington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— Hagans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

STARS added to previously listed Chapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Chapters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>*— Judea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>*— De Soto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>*— Obadiah Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*— Irvington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

102 STAR Honor Roll Chapters
38 Honor Roll Chapters (corrected figure)

140 Honor Roll Chapters to date
MINNESOTA

“BACKWARD, TURN BACKWARD, O TIME” was the thought in the minds of many who attended the garden party given by the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution, May 27, 1949, at Sibley House grounds in Mendota, Minnesota. On this sunny afternoon we commemorated the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Alexander Ramsey, first Territorial Governor of Minnesota.

Minnesota’s State Regent, Mrs. Clyde Robbins, lovely in a gown of the long ago period, presided graciously during the program which opened with an invocation by Rev. Arthur Bailey, Chaplain of Minnesota’s Society of S. A. R.

The Pledge of Allegiance was given and our national anthem was sung by the assemblage with Mrs. E. W. Wichman as leader. Mrs. Robbins extended greetings to all and then called on Dr. J. M. Nolte, Director of the Minnesota Territorial Centennial, who presented Miss Mary Durey, our Miss Minnesota Centennial Queen.


“The Sibley’s Welcome to the Ramseys” was dramatized with friends and Daughters in the roles of Governor and Mrs. Ramsey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hastings Sibley, “Grandma” Steele, Nurse Elvina Seitzinger and the children of the families.

Governor Ramsey’s Proclamation of June 1, 1849, was read by Judge Chas. Loring, Chief Justice of the Minnesota State Supreme Court, and the Indian Peace Pipe Ceremonial was dramatized by Mr. Richard Becker. “Minnesota, Hail to Thee”, our State University anthem, sung with reverence by the assemblage, seemed a fitting note on which to close our part in our state’s centennial celebration.

Guests now visited the refreshment tables which held raspberry shrub and cookies, and then passed on to Sibley House and Faribault House to view the priceless relics housed there. Some lingered to hear the music of the harp being played by Mrs. Frances Miller, or drifted to the table where they could secure the historic cachet which was issued to commemorate this date. Many Daughters, following the lead of Mrs. Robbins, were gowned in the styles of days long gone and added a quaintness to the outdoor scene.

All seemed reluctant to depart, but a setting sun brought an end to this page in the history of Minnesota’s Daughters of the American Revolution.

LOU FLETCHER FAIRCHILD, State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

TRUE to New England weather tradition sunny skies changed quickly to thunder clouds on the afternoon of August 28, 1949. New Hampshire needed the rain which followed, but the Daughters wished that it had waited for another half hour, for it was the afternoon when they were having their second annual Vesper Service at the Cathedral of the Pines in Rindge.

The service, planned by Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson, State Chaplain, began with an organ prelude and a processional led by a choir of male singers from Antrim, who were followed by pages carrying the United States and D.A.R. flags and by State Officers,
National Vice Chairmen and guest speakers. The audience joined in singing *All Hail the Power of Jesus’ Name*.

Invocation by Rev. Milo Farmer of Bow, N. H., was followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Mrs. Johnson, scripture reading, and an anthem by the choir.

Mrs. David W. Anderson, State Regent, brought greetings, explaining the theme of the service, Home and Country, the motto of our National Society, and read a much appreciated message from our President General, Mrs. O’Byrne. She then introduced Dr. J. Duane Squires of Colby Junior College, President of the Sons of the American Revolution in New Hampshire, who brought greetings from his Society.

“Citizenship in a Democracy” was the title of the address given by Rev. George M. Hooten of Manchester.

It was unfortunate that the rain caused Mr. Hooten to close his address hurriedly and prevented Mr. Farmer from giving his sermon, but those who were in attendance had been able to enjoy music by organist, choir, and choir director, Mr. Kenneth Jewett, and some thought-provoking messages concerning *Home and Country* in the beautiful place which is an inspiration in itself. They will be looking forward to another D.A.R. Vesper Service next year.

**Mrs. David W. Anderson, State Regent.**

---

**A Challenge to Daughters of the American Revolution**

**By**

**ELIZABETH MOORE TRACY**

Stand and be counted, Daughters of the Strong!
Our gates are threatened; we delay too long.
The Trojan Horse already has been led
Within our Nation’s fastness. To our dead
Who left a priceless heritage, we owe
Our ceaseless vigilance against a foe
Who plies in secrecy his traitorous art . . .
A canker, worming at the Nation’s heart!
Who is not for us is against us now!
Unmask the spy! Demand the loyal vow!
We must keep faith with those who spent their breath
Holding the line of ‘Liberty or Death’ . . .
The Builders, who with bare, faith-guided hands
So great a structure founded that it stands
Strengthened and hallowed with the passing years,
A beacon in a night of human fears.
Their was the vision, though they could not know
How great the Nation through the years might grow.
There is no time to temporize with fate!
The spark of treason glows, the hour is late!
We must hold high our lamps. With us it lies
To see that human freedom never dies!
Martin Severance (Pasadena, Calif.) is proud of its work in putting over the extra money quota of $6.00 per capita for the Building Fund. The work was begun by Mrs. Edwin H. Glass, our 1948 regent, who cooperated with our second Vice President General, Mrs. Frank E. Lee, in her apron project. Then Mrs. Edwin C. Elton, our 1949 regent, gathered funds with rummage sales and individual donations. But the most exciting event was the garden party held at the home of the vice regent, Mrs. Dell F. Cannon, where $60.00 in pennies was collected.

MRS. CARL ALLEN SPRAY, Historian.

Chevy Chase (Chevy Chase, Md.) cannot boast of so many years of accomplishment, but in its six short years it has been very active. Organized in February 1943 at the home of its first regent, Mrs. Harriet Belt Ingersoll, the chapter began with eighteen members, increased its number to forty, and has accomplished much outstanding work.

One project of particular interest was the placing of a tablet on the entrance to "Greenwood," the home of Thomas Davis, an early settler. The chapter has honored three of its regents by planting a tree for each, one in the grounds of the Naval Hospital, the other two in the Suburban Hospital grounds at Bethesda. For another regent a room was bought in the hospital at a cost of $300.00 with a yearly endowment of $50.00 for linens and $75.00 for upkeep.

Each year the chapter has been enabled to do much welfare and educational work. It is one of four organizations composing the Bethesda Thrift Shop, the proceeds of which must be spent in Montgomery County. The dividends from the shop during the chapter's participation have been $5,400.00, $2,100.00 of which has been spent on playground equipment for rural schools which had none.

The chapter has placed class room and outside flags at most of the schools of the county; sponsors good citizenship and history contests in many schools, giving eighteen Good Citizenship medals the past year, and has kept the schools and libraries supplied with National Defense literature. For the last two years a subscription to the National Defense News has been given to every school and library in the county. The Red Cross, Community Chest, and the Cancer, Tuberculosis, Heart and Hospital drives have all been substantially supported. In the schools where there were no facilities for serving hot lunches, provision has been made for serving, and often cases of soup have been provided.

Most encouraging is the cooperation received from the schools. The Parent Teachers Associations were so pleased at the promise of playground equipment that they asked to share in the project, one raising $70.00 and another over $100.00.

The Chairman of Manuals is present at the County Court on every naturalization day to welcome each new citizen, presenting him with a United States Flag, a Manual and other literature.

The local activities have not lessened the interest in the National Committees. Approved Schools, Ellis Island, Valley Forge, the Building Fund, Genealogical Records, etc., have been well supported.

We were the first chapter in the state to receive the star for completing the every-member quota for the National Building Fund.

Thirty-seven names of Revolutionary soldiers and veterans of World Wars I and II have been placed in Valley Forge; also the names of the chapter, its founder, and three of the six men from Montgomery County who wintered at Valley Forge.

Two deceased members have been memorialized, one with a case for the new museum, the other with a gift of $200.00 toward a new maternity wing in the County Hospital. In the first year of the chapter's existence eleven hundred books were sent to the Merchant Marine and annual contributions are following. Books are also sent to the schools. Realizing the importance of training the youth in patriotic lore, a member of the chapter is Organizing President of a C.A.R. Society with twenty members.

BYRD BELT.
Piankeshaw (New Albany, Ind.). Throughout the past year Piankeshaw Chapter has observed its fiftieth anniversary with “Our Golden Year” programs, the climax being a Golden Anniversary luncheon held May 14, 1949, at the American Legion Home, with ninety-two members and guests present.

The dining room of this stately old home and the luncheon tables were beautifully decorated. A large tiered birthday cake, decorated with the D.A.R. insignia, was cut by the regent, who gave a toast to the past, present and future of the chapter.

Mrs. Ruth Gilbert Perry, cellist, accompanied by Mrs. Dorice Conner Roberts, both members of the chapter, presented a delightful musical program.

Mrs. F. P. Babb, regent, presided and gave a brief history of the chapter, paying tribute to Miss Mary Cardwill, organizing regent, and the Misses Clara Funk and Alice Greene, the two remaining charter members. She told of the growth and achievements of the chapter during the past fifty years, our plans for the future, and the special occasions during “Our Golden Year.” Miss Funk told of her early experiences and pleasant associations with the chapter.

Past chapter regents, the Misses Clara Funk and Lillian Emery, and Mesdames Robert D. Shrades, Clarence Strack, Mildred Hartmann, Roy C. Frey, William Dickman and Jouett Reisz were recognized.

Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent, gave a very interesting and inspiring talk. She told of the aims and accomplishments of the National Society and of the laying of the cornerstone of the new administration building in Washington, D. C. In keeping with our fiftieth year, Mrs. Cory was presented with a corsage of crisp bills tied with gold ribbon, amounting to $50.00, toward the new building fund project.

Greetings were brought by the following guests from the National Society: Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Vice President General; Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Past Vice President General; Mrs. William Schlosser, Past Recording Secretary General.

The following State Officers were present and brought greetings: Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, Vice Regent and National Chairman of Press Relations; Mrs. John Biel, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Howard Miller, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. George W. Hays, Registrar; Mrs. Robert D. Shrades, Librarian; Mrs. S. L. McKinney, Southern Director; Mrs. Geo. Dietrich, Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Cleve Bowden, Chairman of Membership; Mrs. Roy C. Frey, Vice Chairman of Press Relations; and Mrs. Max Barney, Past Chaplain.

We were pleased to have regents and members from seven neighboring chapters also help us celebrate this happy occasion.

Prior to the luncheon, open house was held at historic Scribner House, the first frame building erected in New Albany in 1814 by Joel Scribner, who founded New Albany in 1813. This home is now owned and maintained by Piankeshaw Chapter. It has been restored and furnished with many pieces belonging to the Scribners.

In October we had a party for our members when we honored our two remaining charter members and, in the skit of the evening we reproduced, in costume, the meeting fifty years ago when our charter was received. The refreshments were also the same as those served fifty years ago.

Our May luncheon was for distinguished guests and neighboring D.A.R. chapters. At our Flag Day buffet luncheon at “Oakwood,” the beautiful country home of Mrs. Jouett Reisz, our vice regent, we brought our personal friends.

It has been a privilege to serve as regent of Piankeshaw Chapter during our Fiftieth Year. The membership has cooperated to make this a truly “Golden Year.”

VERNA S. BABB, Regent.
General William Shepard (Westfield, Mass.). Having completed her first six months of existence this chapter looks back with some pride on the D.A.R. activity here the past year.

After much research during the summer and fall our organization meeting was held November 30, 1948 at the Second Congregational Church Parish House. The pastor, Rev. Kenneth Brookes read the scripture from a Bible owned and used by General Shepard himself—Westfield’s Revolutionary hero, whose name the chapter bears. After a cordial welcome to members and guests Mrs. Ernest W. Schoonmaker, organizing regent, gave a brief history of General Shepard. He spent most of his service with Washington, she related, even being with him to share the hardships of that eventful Christmas night in his crossing of the Delaware, and the following months at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Schoonmaker introduced Mrs. Warren S. Currier, State Regent, and after she declared the chapter duly organized, named and officers installed, Mrs. Currier spoke impressively of the objectives and obligations of the D.A.R. Dean Richard Ullery of American International College gave an interesting talk entitled “A.I.C. Past and Present.”

Of the thirty-seven organizing members of the chapter three are direct descendants of General Shepard, Mrs. E. Belle Shepard Ronan and her daughters, Mrs. Orta M. Kenney and Mrs. Schoonmaker. Our present membership has grown to fifty and several applicants are now working on their papers.

Since this first inspiring meeting the chapter has had several varied activities. Meetings have alternated between afternoon and evening for the convenience of all members.

Mrs. Max Lederer, State Registrar, was speaker at the January meeting taking as her subject “Trailing the Elusive Ancestor,” a subject she is particularly well fitted to discuss. Her talk was filled with humorous accounts of genealogical research and provided a most entertaining and instructive afternoon’s program.

Honoring George Washington’s birthday in February we were given an enlightening glimpse into Washington’s youth with illustrated slides to accompany the talk of Mrs. Hubert Cadle, one of our members.

Other meetings have included the subject of D.A.R. approved schools, a resume of her visits to them by Mrs. Williams Gregory, State Chairman of Approved Schools, an excellent report on the 1949 Continental Congress by our regent, and an informative paper on D.A.R. restorations of old buildings presented by the chapter historian.

The final regular meeting was treated to a most authoritative talk by Dr. Theodore A. Wiel, Professor of History at Springfield College, taking the subject “America at the Crossroads.” A Russian-born American, veteran of World War I, Dr. Wiel is well qualified to warn America of the dangers of Communism, and did so most convincingly.

Several Committee Chairmen are at work planning projects and already the Approved Schools chairman has shipped a quantity of clothing to our schools in the south. A food sale in April added over $40.00 to our treasury and mite boxes are being filled by members in a state project to furnish the new A.I.C. library.

The good citizen pilgrim chosen at Westfield High School, Miss Eleanor Anderson, was taken by Mrs. Schoonmaker to the State Conference in Boston in March.

On Memorial Day five hundred copies of the American’s Creed were presented to the High School for use in their patriotic exercises.

Also, the chapter began an annual custom of placing a wreath at the statue of General Shepard. The tribute was put in position by 1 1/2 year old Peter Robinson, an eighth generation descendant of the General.

Thus were suspended our organized activities until fall. We closed with the feeling that our first few months of existence have been a splendid beginning for a successful chapter, which will be a real tribute to the long period of untiring effort given by the organizing regent.

Janice Marie Cooper,
Historian.

Chicago (Chicago, Ill.). A commemorative service observing the 137th anniversary of the Battle of Chicago was held on the morning of August 15 at the southwest pylon of the Michigan avenue bridge and within the green concrete and bronze
plaques marking the outline of the site of old Fort Dearborn, which work had been completed the day before. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Fort Dearborn Memorial Commission appointed by former Mayor Kelly and continued by Mayor Kennelly with Col. Harry A. Musham as Chairman, with city officials and members of several patriotic organizations as members, including Mrs. E. Julius Albrecht, past regent of General Henry Dearborn Chapter, and Mrs. Alonzo Newton Benn, who was General Vice Chairman of the National Committee, State Chairman and Chicago Chapter Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee at the time of her appointment.

At the close of the ceremony a wreath presented by the patriotic societies was placed on the pylon by Mrs. Herbert Torrence, past regent of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, representing Mrs. Albrecht, and Mrs. Alonzo Newton Benn, representing Chicago Chapter, the No. 1 Chapter of the National Society. The wreath, with its streamers, will be observed for days by thousands crossing Michigan avenue bridge and the site of old Fort Dearborn as now designated and turn their thoughts to the sacrifices our forebears made to establish our representative and free enterprise form of government, the best in all the world.

MRS. ALONZO NEWTON BENN, Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee of Chicago Chapter.

Anna Warner Bailey (Groton and Stonington, Conn.) has made Mrs. Andrew Maine an honorary member. Mrs. Maine became a regular member in 1918. She is the daughter of Anthony W. Parkhurst and Nancy C. Palmer of Canterbury, Conn., and joined the Daughters of the American Revolution upon the services of Josiah Cleveland, who served from March 25, 1777, to February 20, 1781, and was a member of the family from which came the founder of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Andrew Maine was born in Scotland, Conn., on March 12, 1853, and is now ninety-six years old. She has one son, Clarence Maine; one daughter, Mrs. C. C. Hemingway, and two grandsons.

This picture was taken on the Christmas Day when she was ninety-one, with four of her Hemingway great-grandchildren. Mrs. Maine is in good health and very much interested in historical matters.

M. ADELAIDE RANDALL, Publicity Chairman.

Joseph Habersham (Atlanta, Ga.) A highly successful card party, traditionally titled “The Kettle Drum” by this chapter, was held on August 24 at Habersham Hall in the beautiful Ansley Park Section of this city. Erected twenty-three years ago at a cost of $100,000 in memory of every Georgia hero who lost his life for his country, this magnificent four-story structure of brick painted white with a portico supported by eight memorial columns, boasts a banquet hall to accommodate 200 people, a ball room, two large assembly rooms and a reception hall. Although the banquet hall is being rented at the present time by the Atlanta Public Library during the remodeling of its building, all other rooms were filled to capacity with tables at $2.00 each.

The unique name of “Kettle Drum” which symbolizes the chapter’s social gatherings for the purpose of money-making D.A.R. projects was chosen by Mrs. William Lawson Peel who founded the Chapter in 1900. It was originated in India where refreshments were placed on the drums from which the guests were served.

The purpose of the “Kettle Drum” was to raise money for the Building Fund Campaign. This affair offered a very interesting and unusual opportunity for members to GIVE as well as to RECEIVE. While they discharged their obligation to the Building Fund by paying the assessment
of $6.00, they also received for such donation twelve tickets to the party. There was a generous response to this bargain offer and everyone was overjoyed to learn that approximately $500 was cleared to be added to the gift to the Building Fund.

The many generous prizes contributed by the leading local merchants were evidence of the high esteem in which the Daughters of the American Revolution are held. Guests received such enviable prizes as a radio, a large ham, several pieces of silver holloware and crystal, a handsome handbag, a new-style umbrella, perfume and many other toilet articles as well as many delectable foods. Soft drinks were sold during the warm afternoon and containers of peanuts were furnished every table.

Congratulations are due the Regent, Mrs. John F. Thigpen, and her committee which included Mrs. Chas. E. Davis, Mrs. L. D. Burns, Jr., Mrs. C. B. DeBellevue, Mrs. Floyd Isom, Mrs. Milton F. Hall, Mrs. Norman W. Gibson, Mrs. Wm. T. Asher and Mrs. R. E. Scott. Mrs. Geo. U. Steffner, Jr., chairman of the Junior Membership Committee, and several of the Junior members as well as members of the Lady Elizabeth Oglethorpe Society, Children of the American Revolution, lent valuable assistance.

Marguerite F. Pangborn, Chairman, Press Relations.

William Witcher (Cedartown, Ga.) was formed in Cedartown, Ga., during the summer with Miss Elizabeth Barber Young, Professor of Psychology and Education at Greensboro College, as organizing regent. From the twenty organizing members the following officers were chosen: regent, Miss Elizabeth B. Young; vice regent, Mrs. J. Wray Pickett; recording secretary, Mrs. W. E. Ison, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John Edge; treasurer, Miss Mary Anna Chaudron; registrar, Mrs. Earle L. Thacker; historian, Mrs. D. E. Woodruff; librarian, Mrs. V. M. Duke; chaplain, Mrs. Virgil Screven Brewer.

The local chapter approved a tentative program of activities which includes the ceremonial marking of the grave of Macajah Brooks, a soldier of the Revolution. Macajah Brooks from Jasper County, Georgia, joined the patriots at the early age of fourteen. His last years were spent in Polk County, near Antioch, and his grave is not far from the farm he owned. So far as is known he is the only soldier of the Revolution, buried in Polk County, whose grave is clearly identified. Three of Macajah Brooks’ great granddaughters are organizing members of the William Witcher Chapter. They are Mrs. J. Wray Pickett, Mrs. Earle L. Thacker and Mrs. W. E. Ison, Jr., of Decatur, Georgia.

The members of the William Witcher Chapter share the feeling that, since there are now in Cedartown many clubs serving other purposes, they should initiate a plan for, and carry to completion, a documentary history of Cedartown and Polk County.

The organizing regent said in a personal interview:

“We shall block out the total pattern, set time limits for the several sections, then go to work diligently and meet the first contract, then the second, and so on.” Miss Young also said, “It is my belief that there are many more people in our county than any of us know, who will gladly come to the support of a constructive plan which promises an unbiased history. I am sure that together the Daughters can set up a study program that will challenge the talent in the county and make attics and out-buildings give over old letters, circulars and newspapers, which tell the story of the settlement of Polk County’s valleys and towns.”

The Chapter name, William Witcher, is of interest since it connects Cedartown with the Old Dominion from which the Wests, the Janes, the Peek, the Whatley families and other early settlers of Cedar Valley originally came.

Captain John Witcher, a lineal descendant of William Witcher of Camden Parish, Virginia—honored by the Daughters of Cedartown—was one of the first white settlers in our section of Cherokee Country. “Captain Jack,” as he was locally called, took a leading part in handling the Indians, before the Purchase, and in creating Paulding County in 1832 which then embraced this Valley.

William Witcher’s great granddaughter, Sarah Witcher Prior and her husband, Asa Prior, followed Captain Witcher into Northwest Georgia. The Priors bought a large tract of land and donated a section of it, including our beautiful spring, as a township. The spring and foundations of the
three story plantation house, where the Priors and their seventeen children lived (now the J. Wray Pickett residence) are landmarks in Cedartown.

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

Major General Robert Howe (Whiteville, N. C.) on February 23, 1949, dedicated a marker to the memory of James B. White, patriot and co-founder of the town of Whiteville and Columbus County. The first part of the hour-long ceremony was held in the courtroom of the Hall of Justice. Mrs. R. C. Sadler, regent, presiding, called the meeting to order; then followed the invocation by Mrs. S. L. Smith, chaplain; the pledge of allegiance to the flag led by Miss Mary Lou Powell; and assembly's singing of the “Star Spangled Banner” under the direction of Mrs. C. Bion Sears.

Mrs. J. A. Brown, chapter historian and a former regent who is credited with conceiving the idea of honoring White, extended greetings to the guests. Mrs. W. M. Boice, district director, D.A.R., welcomed special guests. The response was made by Mrs. O. L. Henry of Lumberton, North Carolina, State Librarian.

The guest speaker, Mr. Willard Cole, editor of the local paper, was introduced by Mrs. S. L. Smith, who called attention to the part markers have played in directing the attention of present day citizens to the rich historical background of their nation. The editor gave an historical sketch on Mr. White, and described him as a member of a “great relay team which since the dawn of civilization has been racing toward the goal of human freedom.” He visualized hope for the future of the world so long as there are those who hold in their breasts the flame which signifies a belief in the dignity of human personality.

The unveiling took place on the courthouse plaza as Mrs. Sadler presented the marker on behalf of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Mrs. H. L. Lyon, Sr., a member of the committee on Historical Markers, placed a wreath. Miss Gertrude Carraway, then State Regent of North Carolina accepted the memorial for the state. Mr. W. F. Floyd, member of the Board of Commissioners, accepted on behalf of Columbus County. Rebecca Ann

St. Joseph (St. Joseph, Missouri). Fifty years of service in our beloved Society was brought to a close June 14, 1949. The first regent, Mrs. Samuel M. Nave and four charter members are still living and the chapter membership is now 155. Twenty-five regents have served during the fifty years. The 1948-1949 year book commemorating the 50th anniversary of St. Joseph Chapter was dedicated to a distinguished member, Mrs. William J. Boyd, State Regent of Missouri, and her picture
appears on the fly leaf. Two other chapter members are Mrs. William Smith, State Chairman of Approved Schools, and Mrs. Gilbert Baur, State Chairman of Junior Membership Committee.

The State Conference met in Saint Joseph March 28-30. Mrs. Byron Woodman, regent, acted as chairman of general arrangements. 1948-1949 was the golden anniversary of the state organization also, so gold candles, daffodils, gold leaves and gold bells were used as decoration throughout the meeting.

Several National Officers attended the Conference. National Building Chairman Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, National Junior Membership Chairman Miss Mary Helen North, Mrs. R. L. Rex of Wichita, Kansas, Mrs. Fredrick Ingram, Dallas, Texas, Mrs. Claude Rowland, St. Louis, Missouri, all Vice Presidents General, and Mrs. William Ainsworth, State Regent of Kansas.

Our Junior Committee won a ten dollar prize for the largest number of new members.

On June 14th the Junior Committee had charge of the Flag Day tea. Members dressed in Colonial costumes and with a lovely setting of antique furnishings presented patriotic pantomimes while one member sang appropriate songs. A beautiful exhibit of shawls, hand woven coverlets, and antique quilts also added atmosphere.

Because an informed membership is an interested membership all the objectives of our National Society have been stressed at each meeting this year.

Marie W. Spalsbury,
Press Chairman.

Mandan (Mandan, N. D.). The Old Fort Abraham Lincoln flagpole, the one which stood there when General George A. Custer started out on his ill-fated trek against angry Indians—has been returned to its original position on the grounds of the fort at Fort Lincoln State Park, south of Mandan.

The resetting of the flagpole was on the 73rd anniversary of the start of the March to the Little Big Horn, by Custer's famed Seventh Cavalry. They left the fort May 17th, 1876.

The rededication services were marked by the unveiling of a commemorative bronze plaque, by Jacob Horner, 95, who was an infantryman at the fort and who now lives in Bismarck, North Dakota.

The bronze plaque was attached to the flagpole in 1931 by the Mandan Chapter, when it was placed in the Northern Pacific Park in Mandan, and it also sponsored the return of the pole to its present location.

Dedication ceremonies opened with several band numbers, and as "To the Colors" sounded, the flag was hoisted on the newly set pole, and the assembled group joined in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

Mrs. E. D. Tostevin, regent, introduced Mrs. J. L. Bowers, organizing regent, who gave a short history of the old fort and the famous flagstaff.

Mrs. Margaret Moriarity, 84, who lived at the fort as a child, was also presented to the group.

Judge A. M. Christianson, a member of the State Historical Society, accepted the gift on behalf of that organization.

Mrs. E. D. Tostevin,
State Press Chairman.

Subscribers

The office will appreciate your help in keeping the mailing list correct. If you hear of any subscriber who is not receiving her magazines, or one who receives two each month, please notify us, giving the full name and address of the subscriber. In the cases of those receiving two each month, the address labels of both or exact copies of them, will help us. Please send us all changes of address at least one month early, giving the old address in full as well as the new one.

The Magazine Office,
1720 D St., N. W.,
Washington 6, D. C.
Treasures of Our Museum
SPODE TEA SET

BY DOROTHY LE VERE HALLORAN

LUMPS OF SUGAR and a rose-pink and white tea set, lumps of sugar telling of a post-Colonial tea-party over a century and a half ago! Sugar there for you to see in a generously proportioned, though delicately molded Spode sugar bowl, in the D. A. R. Museum, in the year 1948.

A fragile, delicately tinted picture, for a moment or so, obliterates our present thoughts. And how lovely it is—a lazy summer afternoon, a garden of mignonette, baby roses, fern and columbine, bees droning in the clover patch, the fragrance carried by a soft breeze.

"I wonder if we'd find a four-leafed clover?"
The hostess smiles, "No doubt there is one, my dear, but would not a cup of Jasmin tea, here from China this Monday last, served in this cup of Spode, with a bit of ginger, conjure up instead a lucky leaf for you?"

"My dear, it is the Shamrock pattern your tea set has! And how lovely is the white raised clover and flower wreath on the rose-colored band edged in gold, as in contrast to the white background!"

"I am truly proud of this set, with its thirty-five pieces all. As you know, no doubt, t'was owned by Colonel Marsteller, late of General Washington's staff."

The China tea was served, and the ladies sipped and talked and reminisced, the summer afternoon mellowed into the evening light. A pretty picture that—of sweetness and of charm, of floral fragrance, that of tea leaves too; and all of this was graced by a potter's deftest handiwork from far-off England across the sea.

Let us think on the subject of porcelain and the famous maker, Spode. Josiah Spode, the second, started to make porcelain in addition to pottery. What is technically known as "bone china," a paste composed of china stone, china clay, calcined bones and small amounts of alkalis developed under his skill and leadership. Bone ash had been used before this invention of Spode's, but his was a different recipe. Present day English manufacturers still use it as the "body" for their porcelain. Our subject, this delightful tea set, is made of a type of this paste termed "Felspar Porcelain." The mark "Spode" was often surrounded by a wreath of roses, thistles and shamrocks, the name also appearing without the wreath. The secret of this particular variety of porcelain, although always carefully guarded, seems to have been lost.

The joy of the Museum in putting this 35 piece set on exhibition, is the eternal joy of the contemplation of all things beautiful. The exact recipe may never again be revealed or re-discovered, but—as in all things lovely, the final product of one man's interpretation of beauty is preserved for those who wish to see.

The exquisite tea set pictured was bequeathed by Mrs. Elsie Marsteller Mulliken of the Army and Navy Chapter, Washington, D. C., to the D. A. R. Museum.

(The antique French vases pictured in the August 1948 issue of this magazine were the gift of Mrs. John Parkinson in honor of Mrs. Robert T. Hadden, Regent of the Stamford Chapter of Connecticut.)
INDIANA AGENCY ROLLS

(Continued from October Magazine)

Below are listed widows of Revolutionary soldiers who, at some time, drew pensions in Indiana, under the several Acts of Congress. To save space these rolls have been combined. The widow's name is followed by that of her deceased husband, the certificate number, with date of issuance, and in parentheses the Act under which the widow was paid. It will be noted that in cases more than one certificate is shown, as of different dates, and issued under different Acts of Congress. The latest certificate number is the one to use in getting information from the National Archives concerning the last payment to heirs of deceased veterans or their widows. Transfers to and from the Indiana rolls, as well as death date of the widow, are included in this record if shown on the Agency book.


ADAMS, Sarah—Aaron, Pvt. #3,360, Feb. 28, 1842 (1836). To Ohio Apr. 5, 1851.

ALDRIDGE, Elizabeth—John, Pvt. #3,612, March 10, 1854 (1853).

ALDRIDGE, Mary—Isaac, Pvt. #8,344, Apr. 25, 1844 (1836).


ALEXANDER, Margaret—William, Pvt. #8,892, Nov. 27, 1844 (1836). #6,425, Nov. 27, 1844 (1843).

ALLEY, Mary—Samuel, Pvt. #758, Jan. 12, 1856 (1848). #6,368, Jan. 12, 1856 (1848).

ALLSTOT, Margaret—John, Pvt. #10,121, Nov. 11, 1846 (1836). #8,009, Nov. 11, 1846, deceased (1843).

APPLEGATE, Phebe—Benjamin, Pvt. #6,551, Feb. 16, 1842 (1836). #3,044, Nov. 20, 1843 (1843).

ARGUBRIGHT, Christina—George, Pvt. #5,460, Aug. 28, 1855 (1853). #5,460, Aug. 28, 1855 (1853).

ARNOLD, Mary—Richard, Pvt. #9,193, Apr. 8, 1852 (1843). #5,895, Apr. 8, 1852 (1848).

BAIRD, Jane—Thomas, Pvt. #4,668, Nov. 29, 1839 (1838). #1,716, Sept. 1, 1843 (1843). #4,691, Apr. 12, 1849 (1848).

BAKER, Lucy—Nicholas, Pvt. #6,976, Jan. 31, 1845 (1838). #2,350, Oct. 21, 1843 (1843).

BANKS, Elizabeth—William, Sgt. #5,204, May 24, 1855 (1853).


BARNETT, Elizabeth—John, Fifer. #8,626, Nov. 18, 1845 (1838); d. Sept. 26, 1840.

BASSET, Peggy—William, Pvt. of Cav. #7,075, Mar. 8, 1843 (1838). #2,991, Nov. 29, 1843 (1843).


BERRY, Hannah—William, Sgt. of Dragoons. #11,509, June 20, 1853 (1838). Hannah, dec'd, #9,388, July 20, 1853 (1843).


BIVINS, Hannah—Abner, Pvt. #1,614, Aug. 30, 1853 (1853).

BLACK, Elizabeth—William, Pvt. #10,048, June 3, 1846 (1838). #7,780, June 5, 1846 (1843).

BLACKBURN, Elizabeth—John, Lieut. #2,370, Oct. 10, 1853 (1853); d. Jan. 12, 1858.
Bliss, Mehitable—James, Pvt. #8,458, June 7, 1844 (1838). #5,675, June 7, 1844 (1843). #4,347, Mar. 14, 1849 (1848).

Bowers, Rebecca—John D., Drummer. #1,130, Aug. 1, 1853 (1853).

Bowling, Martha—Joseph, Pvt. #6,703, Oct. 12, 1859 (1853).

Boyd, Lydia—James, Pvt. #3,868, Mar. 30, 1854 (1853); increased Jan. 1, 1869. To Ohio Sept. 2, 1864.


Bryan, Mary—Samuel, Pvt. #3,284, Apr. 6, 1840 (1836).

Bullock, Sarah—William T., Pvt. #6,427, Nov. 28, 1844 (1843).

Burchfield, Mary—John, Pvt. #5,982, Nov. 27, 1856 (1853).

Butten, Charlotte—Daniel, Pvt. #6,552, Feb. 16, 1842 (1838).

Cain, Susannah—John, Pvt. #1,115, Mar. 14, 1854; d. Apr. 3, 1854 (1848).


Campbell, Elizabeth B.—Willis, Pvt. #7,496, Aug. 1, 1843 (1838).


Canfield, Elizabeth—Daniel, Pvt. #7,931, Nov. 29, 1843 (1838). #4,749, Aug. 25, 1845; increased Oct. 8, 1847 (1843).

Casbolt, Polly—Robert, Pvt. #8,435, June 1, 1844 (1838). #6,209, Oct. 1, 1844 (1843).


Caughron, Prudence—Joseph, Pvt. #596, June 22, 1850 (1848).

Bryant, Sarah—James, Pvt. #4,908, Feb. 7, 1844 (1843).


Clark, Julia Ann—John, Pvt. #6,596, Apr. 26, 1859 (1853). To Indiana Aug. 20, 1859.


Conlee, Lydia—Andres, Pvt. #6,655, Sept. 8, 1842 and Sept. 8, 1842 (1843). #4,751, Jan. 30, 1844 (1843).

Connelly, Margaret—Patrick, Pvt. #11,691, July 12, 1854 (1838). #9,550,
July 12, 1854 (1843). #6,276, Dec. 24, 1848; increased Mar. 10, 1851 (1848).

Conner, Rosanna—William, Ensign. #4,595, Nov. 19, 1839 (1838).

Connor, Sarah—John, Pvt. #973, Oct. 9, 1853 (1848); d. Aug. 16, 1855.


Coy, Elizabeth—Christopher, Pvt. #9,806, Jan. 5, 1846 (1843). #7,508, Jan. 5, 1846 (1843).

Crane, Jane—Samuel, Pvt. #7,162, Apr. 8, 1843 (1838). #5,152, Mar. 22, 1844 (1843).

Cunningham, Elizabeth—Nathaniel, Pvt. #4,608, Nov. 21, 1839 (1838). #965, July 18, 1843 (1843).

Cutts, Elizabeth—William, Pvt. #6,478, Oct. 25, 1838 (1853).

Deakins, Martha—James, Pvt. #5,679, July 30, 1840 (1838).


DeWitt, Elizabeth—William, Pvt. #1,347, Aug. 17, 1853 (1853).

Dickerson, Sarah—Walter, Pvt. #5,883, Aug. 12, 1856 (1853).

Dixon, Elizabeth—John, Dragoon. #6,323, Feb. 27, 1855 (1848); d. Oct. 23, 1848.

Ducan, Martha—John, Dragoon. #4,496, Mar. 22, 1849 (1848). #8,024, Nov. 24, 1816 (1843).


Dow, Hannah—Connor, Pvt. of Inf. & Dav. #1,043, (1843). To Cincinnati. Ohio, Feb. 19, 1859; from Cincinnati Apr. 10, 1854.

Dowers, Mary—Conrad, Pvt. #9,297, Dec. 7, 1852 (1843). #6,009, Dec. 9, 1852 (1848); d. Feb. 8, 1853.

Dugan, Martha. (See Dugan, above.)


Dunn, Priscilla—Abner M., Lieut. #1,669, Jan. 18, 1839 (1838). #956, July 18, 1843 (1844).


Ellsberry, Mary—Jacob, Pvt. #558, Jan. 11, 1849 (1844). #4,497, Mar. 22, 1849 (1848); d. Feb. 18, 1851.


Ferguson, Bethany—John, Pvt. #5,772, May 11, 1856 (1853).

Fields, Martha—Ansel, Pvt. 5,267, Apr. 10, 1840 (1838). #9,244, July 20, 1852, deceased (1843). #5,951, July 20, 1852, deceased (1848).

Fiferfield, Susannah—Benjamin, Pvt. of Cav. & Inf. #598, June 27, 1850.

Finley, Mary—Samuel, Capt. & Maj. #1,347, Dec. 8, 1838 (1838); d. Dec. 23, 1838.


Fisk, Elizabeth—Robert, Sgt. #3,625, Oct. 16, 1841 (1836).


Foot, Lucretia—George, Pvt. #7,105, July 1, 1845 (1843).

Foster, Anna—John, Corp. & Lieut. #2,700, May 8, 1839 (1838). #5,591, May 27, 1844 (1843).

Fott, Sarah—John, Pvt. #9,289, May 9, 1845 (1838).

Fox, Mary, deceased—Stephen, Pvt. #7,456, Dec. 11, 1845 (1843).

GALLAMORE, Rachel—John, Pvt. #6,096, Apr. 17, 1857 (1853).

GARRETSON, Melicent—Jacob, Pvt. #10,006, May 9, 1846 (1838). #7,735, May 9, 1846 (1843). #6,295, Sept. 18, 1854 (1848); d. Oct. 25, 1854.

GILMANN, Rebecca—Alexander, Pvt. #8,339, Apr. 8, 1848 (1843). #439, June 23, 1848 (1848).


GRACE, Lydia—William, Pvt. #11,472, Mar. 28, 1853 (1838); d. July 18, 1842.

GREEN, Nancy Ann, former wid. of Elias Edens, Pvt. #7,153, July 28, 1863 (1853).


GORDON, Mary—Robert, Pvt. #473, Feb. 5, 1850 (1848).

GOSNELL, Dorcas—Benjamin, Pvt. #5,142, Apr. 26, 1855 (1853).

HALL, Jane—George, Pvt. #3,398, Jan. 5, 1854 (1853).

HALL, Mary—Basil Newton, Pvt. #8,523, July 8, 1844 (1838). #5,776, Aug. 12, 1844 (1843). #443, June 23, 1848 (1848).


HALTON, Mary—Joseph, Pvt. #5,239, July 16, 1853 (1836); d. July 24, 1853.


HAMESLY, Sarah—John, Pvt. of Cav. #1,982, Sept. 16, 1853 (1853).


HARRISON, Rachel—James H., Pvt. #2,626, Oct. 24, 1853 (1853).


HEATH, Azubah—Daniel, Pvt. & Sgt. #1,030, June 23, 1853 (1848).

HENDERSON, Jemima—John, Pvt. #7,099, June 28, 1845 (1843). #4,417, Mar. 20, 1849 (1848); d. Sept. 25, 1850.

HENNEGIN, Rhoda. (See Hannegin, above.)


HERRIN, Ann—Isaac, Pvt. #9,596, Sept. 4, 1845 (1838). #7,269, Sept. 4, 1845 (1843).

HICKORY, Jane—Daniel, Pvt. #3,891, Mar. 23, 1854 (1853).


HOBAUGH, Christeny—Philip, Pvt. #5,655, July 23, 1840 (1838).
Holman, Lilies—Isaac, Pvt. #3,112, Dec. 5, 1853 (1853).
Hook, Jane—George, Sgt. #6,200, May 24, 1841 (1838). #1,787, Sept. 5, 1843 (1843). #1,554, Aug. 28, 1848 (1848).
Hopper, Catharine—John, Pvt. #5,543, Oct. 30, 1855 (1853).
Hornbeck, Hannah—Abraham, Pvt. #10,065, June 11, 1846 (1838).
Horton, Orender—Thomas, Sgt. #1,769, Sept. 6, 1853 (1853).
Howe, Rachel—John, Sgt. #10,515, Dec. 11, 1848 (1838). #8,444, Dec. 11, 1848 (1843).
Hubbell, Mary—John, Sgt. #3,400, July 25, 1840 (1836).
Hunt, Bethiah—Josiah, Pvt. #56, Jan. 18, 1849 (1848).
Hunt, Jane—Jonon Peterman, Capt. #5,822, June 18, 1856 (1853).
Jackson, Jane—Matthew, Pvt. #11,781, Sept. 11, 1855 (1838). #9,264, Jane, dec’d, Sept. 11, 1855 (1843).
Jacobs, Lydia—Samuel, Pvt. #6,389, May 14, 1858 (1853).
Jester, Mary—Nimrod, Pvt. #7,332, Apr. 28, 1873 (1853).
Johnson, Lucy—Arthur, Pvt. #2,993, Nov. 29, 1843 (1843).
Jones, Elizabeth—Richard L., Fifer. #1,301, Aug. 15, 1853 (1853). From Indianapolis Roll to Madison Roll, Jan. 12, 1870.
Judd, Mary—Job, Pvt. #4,859, June 2, 1849 (1848). #602, June 2, 1849 (1844).
Kelly, Sarah—William, Pvt. #6,779, Sept. 16, 1842 (1838).
Kelsoe, Margaret—Alexander, Pvt. #3,946, July 28, 1843 (1836).
Kilgore, Avarilla—Charles, Pvt. #1,216, Aug. 12, 1856 (1848).
Kimmer, Sarah—Nicholas, Pvt. #9,156, Feb. 13, 1852 (1843). #5,860, Feb. 13, 1852 (1848); increased Feb. 16, 1852.
Knight, Marian H.—Moses, Pvt. of Cav. #794, May 4, 1857 (1848). To Illinois Sept. 23, 1859.
Ladd, Mary—Joseph, Pvt. #1,250, Apr. 12, 1859 (1848).
Lancaster, Sarah—Former wid. of John Levy Plades, Pvt. #4,380, June 15, 1846 (1836).
Landres, Keziah—Kimbro, Pvt. #671, Oct. 4, 1850 (1848); d. Jan. 8, 1855.
Lang, Susannah—Francis, Pvt. #6,191, Aug. 12, 1857 (1853).
Lanker, Mary—Jacob, Pvt. #6,055, Feb. 11, 1851 (1838). #4,465, Mar. 21, 1849 (1848).
Lemaster, Martha—Former wid. of Josiah Tanner, Lieut. of Cav. #4,054, July
LEVI, Mary—Isaac, Pvt. #1,332, Aug. 16, 1853 (1853).

LEWIS, Sarah—Thomas, Pvt. #3,939, Mar. 28, 1854 (1853).


LITTLE, Rosetta—James, Pvt. #6,010, Jan. 5, 1857 (1853).


LOCKHART, Tabitha—former wid. of John Armstrong, Lieut. #9,121, Mar. 31, 1845 (1838). #9,121, Mar. 31, 1845 (1843). #2,675, Dec. 29, 1848 (1848).

LONG, Delilah—John, Pvt. #3,384, Jan. 3, 1854 (1853).


LORD, Sarah—former wid. of William Chandley, Pvt. #1,168, Apr. 4, 1855 (1848).

LYON, Marcy—Nathaniel, Pvt. #2,477, Jan. 14, 1839 (1836).

MCCASLAND, Eleanor—William, Pvt. #3,434, Oct. 4, 1853 (1853).

McCCLELLAND, Sarah—James, Pvt. #3,347, Oct. 4, 1853 (1853).


McCULLOUGH, Constant—John, Pvt. #7,481, Sept. 10, 1840; increased Nov. 3, 1848 (1838). #1,927, Sept. 11, 1843 (1843). #2,222, Nov. 3, 1848 (1848).

MEREDITH, Mary—Samuel, Dragoon. #7,676, Sept. 19, 1843 (1838).


MICHELLER, Mary. (See Mecheller, above.)


MILLER, Rebecca—Edward, Pvt. #5,264, Apr. 10, 1840 (1838). #3,035, Nov. 30, 1843 (1843).

MINTRUN, Rebecca—John, Sgt. #1,631, Dec. 12, 1837 (1836). From Illinois July 22, 1846.

MOORE, Ann—William, Pvt. #816, June 27, 1853 (1853).

MOORE, Elizabeth—Jonathan, Pvt. #1,169, Apr. 20, 1855 (1848).

MOORE, Mary—Roderick, Pvt. #7,398, July 11, 1843 (1838). #1,253, July 31, 1843 (1843). #4,672, Apr. 6, 1849 (1848).

MULBERRY, Elizabeth—John, Pvt. #11,194, Nov. 4, 1851 (1838). Husband died Nov. 13, 1856.


(Wills of Orange County, New York (Continued from October Magazine.)

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

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

THOMPSON, Robert, Jr., of Montgomery

Dated: 3 June 1811

Admin.: 3 September 1814 to widow, Susan Thompson, and David Ruggles.

Recorded: Liber D, p. 220

Heirs: Wife: Susan, and her two sons Robert & Nelson, ‘and any other children she may have’ —1/2 of land purchased of Adam J., Martinus and Eva Millsapthaugh, with mills purchased from Abraham Loquire —to educate Robert and Nelson . . . until they become of age. Remainder of estate divided btwn sons, James and Eslar Carr, and dau: Phoebe, Mary (or Maria), Pamilla, Jane & Catherine—seven years after my death.

Executors: Nathaniel Hill; Rubin Nely; Joseph Whaling

Witnesses: Luther Watson, Jr.; James Sanderson; Mahar Wighton

Note: Over half of will marked out, children’s names hard to decipher, but from other sources are known to be correct. The above Robert Thompson m. in Goshen, N. Y., 6 Feb. 1790, Agnes Libbey, and had children—James; Eslar Carr; Phoebe; Maria; Pamela; Jane & Catherine, who m. John Martin. He m. 2nd., at Hopewell Church, 2 Mar. 1806, Susan Newinkirk, and had three children—Robert, Nelson & Nancy, who was b. after this will was written in 1811.

THORNE, John of New Windsor

Dated: 2 day, 6 month 1801

Probated: 29 October 1803

Recorded: Liber C, p. 85

Heirs: Sister, Joanna Thorne; brother, Joseph Thorne; cousin, James Thorne, Jr.—‘to hold property for 99 yrs. from thence.” Following cousins, under age, to be brought up and educated, etc. Viz—James Thorne, Jr.; Joseph Thorne, Jr.; Mercy and Phoebe Thorne; John Thorne, Jr. & Hallock Thorne

Executors: Brother: Joseph Thorne; cousin, James Thorne, Jr.

Witnesses: Jonathan Cooley; Samuel Van Duzer; John D. Nicoll
TUTHILL, Joshua, Yeoman, Town of Goshen
Dated: 23 June 1795
Probated: 21 May 1796
Recorded: Liber A, p. 356
Heirs: Wife: Mary, and four children—Joshua, Freegift, Mahitable & Abigail
Executors: Son, Joshua Tuthill, Jr.; Nathaniel Tuthill, Jr.
Witnesses: Peter Crans; Hannah Corey; Abel Gale

Note: Joshua Tuthill, b. 1732, son of Freegift & Abigail (Goldsmith) Tuthill, m. Mary Conklin.

TUTHILL, Jeremiah, Town of New Windsor
Dated: 16 September 1799
Probated: 7 December 1799
Recorded: Liber B, p. 125
Heirs: Wife: Anne Tuthill and eight children—five sons, three daus. (names not given)
Executors: Peter Bull & friend, John Horton (son of Jonathan Horton); also guardian of his children
Witnesses: William Peirson; Benjamin Babcock; Peter Bull

Note: Jeremiah Tuthill m. 17 May 1779, Anna Hulse. According to will of his son, George, 1824, there were other children—Samuel, Jeremiah, Jr., James J., Josiah and Mary Coleman.

VAN SALLEE, Frans, Yeoman, of Tappan
Dated: 24 June 1769
Probated: 12 May 1790
Recorded: Liber A, p. 107; also recorded in Rockland County
Heirs: Sons of my nephew, John Fransley, and said nephew's daus. Cousin, Frans Van Sley. Servant—Sarah
Executors: Friend, Daniel Haring; Orien King
Witnesses: Hendrick Bell; Abraham Kip; Robert Pigot

VANORDER, Andries (Andros VanOrder), Town of Clarkstown
Dated: 23 December 1791
Probated: 16 January 1792
Recorded: Liber A, p. 159; also in Rockland County
Heirs: Wife: Catherine; children: Peter; Mariyye, wife of Cornelius Vervelen; Sarah, wife of Daniel Demerest; Aniyte, wife of Resolvert H. Stevens.
Executors: Son, Peter VanOrder; son-in-law, Resolvert H. Stevens
Witnesses: Isaac G. Blauvelt; Henry Tenure; David Fye

WAY, Philemen, of Deerpark
Dated: 14 December 1811
Probated: 19 September 1812
Recorded: Liber D, p. 513
Heirs: Wife: Lucretia Way—all property, or to her heirs if she died before he did. Mentioned David and Richard Penny, against whom he held notes.
Executor: Wife, Lucretia Way
Witnesses: Lebeus Godfrey; Ebenezer Hoyt; Joseph Chattle

WILKIN, Town of Wallkill, Ulster County
Dated: 13 June 1790
Probated: 3 May 1803
Recorded: Liber C, p. 23
Heirs: Wife: Sarah. Children: Jacen; Anne—lands purchased of Zephanian Knap; Elizabeth Rogers.
Executors: Son, Jacen Wilkin; brother, Jacen Wilkin
Witnesses: William Gillespy; Ebenezer Clark; A. McCord

WEBB, Nathaniel, Precinct of Goshen
Dated: 7 February 1786
Heirs: Wife, Sarah. Children: Joseph & David Webb; Rhoda; Elinor; Elizabeth; Sarah; Hannah
Executors: Wife, Sarah; son, David Webb
Witnesses: Benjamin Jackson; Nathaniel Webb; Daniel Conkling; James Everett. To undated codicil—John Jackson, Benjamin Jackson; James Everett.
WELLING, Thomas
Dated: 23 October 1784
Probated: 29 April 1796
Recorded: Liber A, p. 335
Heirs: Wife: Hannah. Children: Richard; John; Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth & Hannah (the youngest)
Executors: Wife, Hannah; sons, Richard, John & Thomas Welling

WISNER, Henry, Goshen
Dated: 1 June 1777
Probated: 14 September 1790, with William Wickham as executor; those originally named having renounced executorship on 14 April 1790, in presence of Elizabeth Gale and Edward Greswold.
Recorded: Liber A, p. 118
Executors: Henry Wisner, Moses Phillips, James Everett
Witnesses: John Steward; Asa Steward; B. Bradner

NOTE: This Henry Wisner, b. 1720, d. 4 Mar. 1790, was traditionally the one who signed the Declaration of Independence; but his name did not actually get on the paper, as he was sent home to manufacture gunpowder for army in his mills at Phillipsburg, near Goshen, N. Y. He is buried in Wallkill Cemetery, Phillipsburg; m. (1) 1739, Sarah Norton; (2) at Jamaica, L. I., 5 Apr. 1769, a widow, Sarah (Cornell) Waters, who had two daus., Elizabeth, who m. her step-brother, Gabriel Wisner, and Hannah, who m. James Everett—called son-in-law by Henry Wisner in above will.—E. H.

WOOD, Israel, Precinct of Goshen
Dated: 26 August 1774
Proved: 26 June 1792
Heirs: Wife, Ruth and children. Son, Abner—100 acres lying south-
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

GALBRAITH, Thomas
Catherine Biggers
2 Jan. 1854
m. 4 Jan.

GALBRAITH, Wm. A.
Mary Ann Hill
19 Dec. 1849
Otho Moran—B

GALBRAITH, Archibald
Eliza Rice
13 July 1848
William Ritchie—B

GALBRAITH, Thomas
Sempty Owens
8 Feb. 1843
Benj. Berry—B

GALBRAITH, William
Catherine Bettis
1 Feb. 1837
Marshall Bettis—B

GALBREATH, Archibald
Eliza Rice
13 Jan. 1836
m. 17 Jan. by Thos. Waring, Meth. min.

GALBREATH, Thomas
Mary Ann Hill
14 Dec. 1849
Josiah Reeves—B

GALBREATH, William
Catherine Bettis

GALE, Joseph C.
Elizabeth Coryell
James Gorsuch—B

GALLAGHER, Garrison
Harriet Reeves
28 Mar. 1848
Dudley Henson—B
m. 30 Mar.

GALLAGHER, Jefferson
Martha Henson
4 Aug. 1841
William Hinson—B

GALLAGHER, Madison
Nancy Hinson
14 Dec. 1847
John A. Collins—B

GALLAGHER, Thomas
Mary E. Collins
m. 14 Dec.

GALLAGHER, Wm. H.
Sarah E. Blackburn
26 Oct. 1839
m. 27 Oct.

GALLAGHER, Corbin
Elizabeth J. Riley
25 June 1836
Thomas Kitchen—B

GALT, Andrew C.
Hester Reeves
14 Mar. 1857
m. 15 Mar. at Andrew Thoroman's

GANNON, Broderick
Mary Cunningham
1 Jan. 1851
m. by John Joyce

GANNON, Thomas
Barbara Concannon
24 Nov. 1852
m. by J. McSweeney

GARRARD, William M.
Matilda A. Coburn
25 Nov. 1847
Lewis Collins—B

GARRISON, Alexander
Susannah P. Gossin
8 Aug. 1849
Jos. P. Goslin—B
m. by John Young

GARRISON, Thomas
Mary Ann Savage
9 Mar. 1842
John Yates—B

GARVEY, James
Julia Hanaghan
26 June 1853
m. by J. McSweeney

GASH, Oliver P.
Sally Ann Hamilton
3 Apr. 1838
Jas. Donovan—B

GASH, Thomas M.
Elizabeth Silvy
20 Apr. 1852
Nath'l Silvy—B
m. 22 Apr. by Geo. W. Harding

GATES, John
Abigail Sullivan
10 Jan. 1850
Jerome B. Parker—B

Gault, James
Elizabeth C. Kirk
25 Sept. 1843
Daniel Kirk—B
m. 26 Sept. by Hiram Baker

Gault, John
Frances Bledsoe
23 Oct. 1845
Alex'r Hunter—B

GEBHARD, Lewis
Mary Ann Newdigate
23 Sept. 1844
John Newdigate—B

GEORGE, John
Julian McCawley
6 Mar. 1837
Samuel McCawley—B

GERVIN, Joseph
Harriet Tully
12 Mar. 1857
m. at Wm. Tully's

Gibbons, Charles M.
Isabel Coburn
19 July 1848
Henry Cook—B

Gibbons, Charles M.
Isabel Coburn
11 Sept. 1837
John N. Barker—B

GIBBONS, E. S.
Eliza X. Reynolds
25 Aug. 1847
R. T. Evans—W

GIBBS, Jacob
Elizabeth Phillips
28 May 1860
James Gibbs—W

GIBBS, James
Mary Jane Cracraft
m. 21 June

GIBSON, John T.
Elizabeth Ginn
19 Apr. 1851
Wm. Henry Ginn—B

GIDDINS, Samuel
Varshi Fawsett
24 Apr. 1854
John A. Bean—W

GIFFORD, Jonathan
Malinda Cracraft
m. 25 Apr. at Corners Fawsett's

Gifford, Samuel
Sally Killgore
15 June 1839
Aaron Boggs—B

GILL, Baldwin B.
Sarah Moss
27 Mar. 1837
Joseph Killgore—B

GILL, Wm. Galbreath—B
24 May 1843
m. 25 May by R. C. Ricketts
GILL, Patrick  
Margaret Scarry  
GILL, Patrick  
Mary Lally  
GILL, William R.  
Alvira D. Curtis  
GILLASPIE, Alexander D. W.  
Bettie Rice  
GILMERE, Thomas  
Mary Buckley  
GILPIN, Joseph L.  
Ann C. Morford  
GINN, Edward  
Mary Ann Dillon  
GLASCOCK, Daniel  
Mary Frances Phillips  
Everett Stillwell—B  
GLASS, John  
Caroline Tulinda Peters  
GLASSON, Andrew  
Margaret Ryan  
GLASSFORD, Thomas  
Mary McGhee  
GLEESON, William  
Anne Mulchisor  
GLEICK, John F.  
Mary Eliza King  
GLENN, Thomas J.  
Lucy A. Waller  
m. 6 Nov. at H: Waller's  
GLENN, Timothy  
Bridget Hanaly  
GLIDEWELL, Abram  
Armida C. Reed  
GOBLE, Daniel L.  
Martha Linn  
GOODARD, Chas. E.  
Mary E. Carr  
Wm. & Mary Carr  
—W.  
GOFF, John S.  
Susan Masterson  
GOLDEN, Ira  
Elizabeth J. Queen  
GOLDENBERG, Zaphria  
Mary Gott (Gault)  
GOODIN, Abraham  
Louisa A. Parker  
GORDLEY, Eli  
Hettie Bettis  
GOSLING, Henry  
Phoebe Burrows  
m. 8 June by  
W. L. Ellsworth  
GOSLIN, Joseph P.  
Hulda Henry  
GOW, William  
Eliza Hill  
GRAHAM, Hiram  
Zelpha Mooke  
GRABNEN, Joseph J.  
Bridget Ann Welsh  
GRAHAM, John W.  
Patsey Teeple  
GRANT, James M.  
Eldy D. Newdigate  
GRANT, Lawson  
Martha Margaret Hudson  
GRANTHAM, Wm.  
Henry (Ripley, Ohio)  
Mary Franklin Anderson  
GRAY, Hamilton  
Elizabeth B. Johnston  
m. 28 Jan.  
GREEN, Amos  
(Williamstown, Ky.)  
Julia F. Bledsoe  
F. F. Bledsoe—W  
GREEN, Henry  
Mary Wills  
Wm. Brittain—W  
James Gault—B  
m. by Geo. Harding  
Abner Hord—B  
Marshall Bettis—B  
Elijah C. Phister—B  
David Burrows—W  
Sarah Burrows—M  
Hiram L. Pearce—B  
James Henderson—B  
John Graham—B  
m. 16 July  
James Teeple—B  
Dempsey Carrell—B  
Samuel Hudson—B  
D. L. Parker—B  
O. F. Shaw—W  
Asa Anderson—F  
Adna A. Wadsworth—B  
Elyah Johnston—F  
Francis Cobb—B  
Rot. A. Cochran—B  
Asa Anderson—F  
m. 9 Feb. at Abell  
Bledsoe's by R. C. Sidebottom  
m. 16 July at W. Green's
GREEN, James B.
Mary Beasley
Elisha Green—F
GREEN, John
Sarah H. Cummins
GREEN, John
Avashbroke
GREEN, John
Emily Biggers
G. Biggers—F
GREEN, Lorenzo
Martha Ann
Lunsford
GREEN, Michael
Ellen Minton
GREEN, Thaddeus
Ellen Hord
Wm. M. Mull—W
GREEN, William
Elizabeth Stockwell
GREER, WM. Penn
(Washington, D. C.)
Elizabeth G. Fox
GRIGSBY, Washington
Amanda Calvert
GRINTER, Thomas A.
Martha Ann Tyler
Ruffin Flowers—B
Grover, John
Mary L. Wiggins
Wm. Wiggins—W
Grover, John
Sarah Caywood
Wm. Tuel—W
Groves, Peter
Sarah Ann Dilinger
GRUNDY, Rev.
Robert C.
Sarah Ann
January
GAULT, James W.
(age 24)
Mary Ann Kilgore (age 19)
GUERIN, Patrick
Mary Daulton
GUIDER, Michael
Mary Murphy
Richd. Russell—W
GUILFOYLE, James
Ellen Macher
GUILFOYLE, Michael
Mary Bulger
GUNN, Dr. John C.
Clarissa H. Jarnagin
HAINES, John
Ellen Stephenson
HALEY, Cyrus
Elizabeth Burton
John Mingee—B
HALEY, Cyrus
Eliza Dobyns
Anderson White—W
HALL, Abner
Jane Arms
HALL, James H.
Mary C. Brooks
m. 20 May
HALL, William
Sarah Owens
23 Nov. 1850
Wm. A. Loyd—B
Wm. Wallace—B
24 June 1840
John James Key—B
25 May 1847
Thomas J. Pickett—B
13 Feb. 1851
John James Key—B
8 Dec. 1834
Peyton Cordry—B
Moses Lunsford—F
16 Jan. 1853
m. by J. McSweeney
10 Dec. 1859
m. at S. B. Shackelford's
10 Oct. 1840
John James Key—B
21 Apr. 1840
C. James Fox—B
m. by H. Linn
28 Nov. 1836
George L. Forman—B
10 Feb. 1845
John Dye—B
3 Mar. 1851
George F. Allen—B
— Dec. 1848
John Jefferson—B
3 May 1853
m. 3 May at her father's house
Wm. Hawes—W
16 Oct. 1849
Wm. Grover—B
7 May 1853
m. 11 May
Thomas Peyton—W
27 Aug. 1856
m. at James Davis' by E. P. Buckner
13 Feb. 1837
Cornelius Drake—B
24 Dec. 1849
m. 27 Dec. by Elder Lewis Jacobs
15 Oct. 1853
m. at Milton Bratton's
14 Jan. 1857
m. at Lotty Weaver's
28 Nov. 1849
m. 29 Nov.
Solomon Dillinger—B
23 Apr. 1840
m. 23 Apr.
Wm. Hodge—B
A. M. January—F
14 Oct. 1853
m. at Charles Kilgore's by Thos. Rankin
13 June 1853
m. by J. McSweeney
1 July 1854
m. 2 July by J. F. McSweeney
26 Aug. 1859
m. 28 Aug.
24 Mar. 1853
m. by J. McSweeney
7 Apr. 1835
Lawson Grant—B
9 Mar. 1840
Eli Stephenson—B
2 Sept. 1847
m. by John T. Brooks
10 Apr. 1856
m. 13 Apr. by John T. Brooks
8 Nov. 1837
William Hall—B
18 May 1840
John Brooks—B
m. by H. Linn
4 May 1849
Thos. Galbraith—B
HALL, William
Rose Ellen
Degman
Oliver Wright
—W

HAME, Thomas L.
Catherine M.
Johnston

HAMPTON, Henry
Nancy Ginn

HANICK, George S.
Nancy Wilkerson

HANCOCK, John W.
Julia Bolinger
John Hunt—B

HANDMAN, Lewis
Jane Wheeler

HANEY, William H.
Elizabeth C.
Sheppard

HANING, William
Margery Hendrickson

HANNA, John W.
Melvina C. Coleman
m. 9 Feb.

HANNAH, Alexander
Mary Credit
Wm. Rice—W

HANNAH, James
Ann Hedrick

HANNAH, James L.
Lucy Ann Galbreath

HANNO, Edward
Mary Jane Rice
John Rice—B

HARBER, Robert
Martha Ann
Ogdon
Edw. Easton—F

HARBER, Thomas
Eliza Owens
John Hill—B

HARBESON, John M.
Frances A. Matcalfe

HARBOUR, Joshua
Elizabeth Weaver

HARDESTY, Robert
Mary Jane Matthews

HARDIN, Henry
Ann Gash

HARDING, James
Henry
Joanna Smith

HARDING, Byram
Elizabeth H.
Fristoe

HARDING, James R.
Mary Ann Riggen
John M. Riggen—F

HARL, Baldwin
Rebecca Holton

HARLE, John P.
Amanda M. Evans

HARLIN, Jesse
(under age—
Thos. M. Cagen,
Gdn.—C)
Angeline Catherine
Sullivan

HARMAN, George
Maria M. Bledsoe

HARN, Oliver A.
(Lewis Co., Ky.;
age 24)
Mary F. Cooper
(Mason Co.; age 23)

HAROVER, Wilburn
Matilda Sandidge

HARRIS, A. C.
Amanda Walker
m. 11 Sept. by
Joseph Warder

HARRIS, James
Maranda Kibble
William Kibble
—F

HARRISON, George
Malinda Lewis

HARRISON, Wm. C.R.
(Germantown,
Ky.)
Caroline Reed

17 Jan. 1835
James Troutman—B

9 Apr. 1835
William Gibson—B

29 Aug. 1840
m. 29 Aug.
Thos. Colburn—B

22 Oct.
Benj. Willett—B

10 Oct. 1859
m. 13 Oct. by Geo.
W. Harding at W.
Riggen's

2 July 1847
Calvin Holton—B

12 Dec. 1848
David Evans—B

30 Apr. 1842
Randolph Sullivan—B

m. by G. Kelly
John Tucker—W

23 Dec. 1843
Abraham Bledsoe—B

4 Nov. 1852
m. at Mrs. Mary
Cooper's by Jede-
diah Foster
James Beckett—W

26 Feb. 1834
John S. Gettys—B

10 Sept. 1853
Mrs. Elizabeth War-
der, Mrs. Artimia
Durst—W

7 June 1847
Thos. Seymons—B

15 July 1845
Whitfield T. Lewis—B

7 Aug. 1844
John Reed—B
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

HARRISON, Vachel H.
  Pamela Early
  25 July 1845
  David Early—B

HARTLEY, Benjamin
  Margaret Ball
  1 Oct. 1850
  Benj. Ball—B

HASLAM, Habel
  Lavina Cooper
  25 Dec. 1845
  Payton Hall—B

HAUGHEY, John B.
  Sarah Lyon
  21 Sept. 1836
  Charles Lyon—B

HAUGHEY, Thomas J.
  Julia Vanglider
  27 Dec. 1848
  Jas. Vanglider—B
    m. 28 Dec. by A. W. Larue

HAUGHEY, Thos. R.
  Mary W. Proctor
  15 Nov. 1849
  John Proctor—B

HAUGHEY, WM. V.
  Mary F. Sidwell
  16 Oct. 1854
  m. by W. C. Rogers
  Thomas Haughey—W
    m. 1 Sept. 1857

HAVENS, WM. J.
  Leona M. Evans
  29 Aug. 1857
  m. 1 Sept. 1857

HAW, John
  Julia Welch
  17 Jan. 1852
  Jas. D. Roach—B

HAWES, John B.
  Amanda Turner—B
  14 Feb. 1852
  m. 19 Feb. by R. C. Sidebottom

HAWKINS, Abner
  (or D. Hawkins)
  Eliza Bowman
  15 Apr. 1837
  A. A. Winter—B
    (Eliza in 23rd yr)

HAWKINS, Caleb
  Susan Jane
  25 Nov. 1848
  George L. Taylor—B

HAWKINS, Harbin F.
  Elizabeth J. Clift
  7 July 1851
  m. 10 July by
  Silas Clift—B
    Joshua Hickman

HAYLE, Harrison
  Susan Lewis
  2 Sept. 1860
  m. at Susan Campbell's
  Campbell

HAYDEN, Michael
  Joanna Cain
  19 Nov. 1853
  m. 20 Nov.

HAYES, John
  Ellen Hays
  21 Mar. 1853
  m. by J. McSweeney

HAYNES, James
  Amanda Hampton
  11 May 1843
  George W. Smith—B

CEMETERIES OF LAURENS COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Contributed by members of Sullivan-Dunklin Chapter, Laurens, South Carolina.
(Continued from October Magazine)

DIALS CEMETERY

Copied by Mrs. David George.

ANN HELLAMS / Died 21 Aug. 1844 / in 68 yr. of her age

JANE HELLAMS / Wife of Jno. Hellams / Born Sept. 11, 1811 / Died Sept. 9, 1861

CLARINDA HELLAMS / Died Feb 2 1852 / Aged 9 yrs.

JOHN HELLAMS / Born Jan. 14, 1798 / Died July 24, 1878

WILLIAM DIAL / Died Aug 4, 1854 / in 56 yr. or his life

HANNAH DIAL / Died 1870 / Born 1804
  G. B. OWINGS / Born Dec. 1804 / Died June 24, 1884
  CHRISTIA OWINGS / Wife of G. B. Owings / Born May 27, 1806 / Died July 28, 1881

SAMUEL D. OWINGS / Born Aug 15, 1836 / Died Nov. 12, 1869

JAMES DUNLAP / Born May 12, 1775 / Died Sept. 15, 1853

HARRIET ROLAND / Born May 11, 1813 / Died Jan. 26, 1888 (born Abercrombie)
  J. J. ROWLAND / Died Mar 7, 1830
  Aged 28
  JOHN ARMSTRONG / Born Nov. 2, 1801 / Died June 11 1888
  NANCY CHILDRESS / Died Aug. 13, 1863 / Aged 74

RICHARD CHILDRESS / Died July 28, 1873 / Aged 83

JOHN ROBERTSON / Born 1798 / Died 1878

CHARITY ROBERTSON / Born 1797 / Died June 16, 1880

NOTE: This is a large cemetery. Stones with later dates not copied.
(Conclusion of record)

To be continued in December Magazine
NOTICE TO CHAPTERS AND MEMBERS INTERESTED IN THE BUILDING FUND


This is not a book review, but a notice suggesting means whereby chapters or individuals may add a helpful volume to their genealogical libraries; at the same time assisting the Building Program Fund, in which we are all so deeply interested.

At the South Carolina Historical Commission are some twenty original volumes containing these so-called “memorials.” An abstract of a typical one follows:

Memorial exhibited by GEORGE JULIEN to be registered in Auditor’s office . . . 300 a., in Mecklenburg County, as supposed when run out & in Province of North Carolina on Kings Creek that turns into Broad River . . . originally granted 30th Aug. 1753 to THOS. REYNOLDS. Quit rent 4/Pro. money per 100 a. Conveyed to WILLIAM REYNOLDS, who with his wife Hannah conveyed above tract by deed, 7th June 1766 to the Memorialist. By late survey 300 a. falls within province of So. Carolina in Craven County. 30 November 1772. Delivered March 31st to ROBERT SWANN.

The above book contains 300 of these abstracts covering grants prior to the Revolutionary War in various sections of the Colony or, as in the case cited, in some part of North Carolina, which later fell into South Carolina. It is fully indexed.

About fifty copies of this book are on hand and until February 1, 1950, or as long as the supply lasts, it may be purchased with the understanding that one-half of the price will go to our Building Fund through the Mary Washington Chapter. Orders may be sent to the undersigned at 214 Massachusetts Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.; checks made payable to the Chapter Treasurer.

KATIE-PRINCE ESKER
(Mrs. Jerome A.),
Regent, Mary Washington Chapter.

BOOK REVIEWS


Perhaps no other county in the South could have been a better choice for a project of this type than Washington, to which every Tennessee county traces its origin. During the period covered by these marriages literally thousands of families lived in Washington County enroute to still farther frontier homes—some for a planting-season, some for a decade and others for one or more generations. Many present-day descendants who have lost families for a period may find a marriage here that will place their ancestors and open new possibilities for research.

While many of the early marriage bonds of this county have been lost, the volume contains more than 2,200; a very definite contribution. It is very attractively printed on quality paper in large type, and indexed.

The edition is a limited one, but as long as they last copies may be procured from Miss Marion Day Mullins, 1424 Cooper Street, Fort Worth, Texas.


In the Tennessee State Archives is a series of manuscript volumes listing names of commissioned officers of the State Militia. The first book covers the years 1796-1800, a second volume, which apparently ran from 1801 through 1806 has not been found, then follows two others covering the periods 1807-1815 and 1815-1827. From these original records Mrs. Moore has compiled for the Tennessee Historical Commission this valuable book. Giving names of all the Militia officers from 1796, when Tennessee was admitted to the Union, through 1811, or during Governor John Sevier’s three terms of office. Names are by counties from which the officers served, with rank and date of commission. This makes the book very valuable as a
means of locating Tennessee families in specific counties. There is a full-name index for quick and easy reference.


This book, though intended primarily for the compiler's children and their relatives, will find good use in libraries and in the hands of individuals interested in numerous Southern families. It contains a vast amount of information for such a small volume.

The first sixty pages cover Magna Charta and Royal lines in England, with full reference as to sources. Mrs. Sykes' ancestry is then set forth, showing many lines; among them descent from Martinau, Reade, Warner, Taylor and Rucks emigrant ancestors who came to Virginia. There is also included the Yerger family from Pennsylvania to Mississippi, via Tennessee, and descendants of Captain John Scott of New Kent County, Virginia. There follows the ancestral lines of the late Judge Eugene Octave Sykes of Aberdeen, Mississippi, and Washington, D. C. In addition to Sykes, these include families of Lanier, Turner, Rogers, Pittman, Barrett and others. The children in each generation of all the foregoing lines are given; in a number of cases with their dates, marriages and places of residence. This will enable many present-day descendants to connect with these lines, even though their immediate ancestors are not included. The author's practice of giving references to sources of information and to documentary proof will aid in making such connections.

Like all other genealogies covering a number of branches, some mistakes have inevitably crept in. The compiler has prepared a list of errata for each volume, and she will welcome additions and corrections, with proof.

This attractive book was privately printed in a limited edition, many copies of which have already gone into the hands of friends and relatives, but it may be procured from Mrs. Eugene O. Sykes, 2852 28th Street, N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Queries

Queries may be submitted by any reader, but must be limited to two at a time, with name and address of querist. Please give all information possible, particularly as to dates and locations. Use typewriter if possible. Queries conforming to these requirements will be printed in order received.

K-'49. Shaw-Townsend—Aaron Shaw, lived at Petersburg, Cape May Co., N. J., 1802-1812, m. Rachel ( ) (was she a Townsend?) ; their son, Peter Townsend Shaw, a Quaker, b. 21 July 1792, m. (1) Hannah — , who d. 29 Dec. 1825; (2) 15 Mar. 1827, Cynthia, widow of Elijah Ayars and dau. of Joshua & Sarah ( ) Moore, of Salem Co., N. J. They moved to Clay Co., Indiana, 1838; both bur. there. Theophilus, eldest son of Peter T. & Hannah ( ) Shaw was b. 6 Jan. 1818. Wish dates and places of above births and marriages, with ancestry of Rachel, wife of Aaron Shaw, and of Hannah, wife of Peter Townsend Shaw.—Mrs. Charles Cotta, 1712 Harlem Blvd., Rockford, Illinois.

K-'49. Foy-Van Gundy-Matthias-Guthrie.—Jacob Foy, b. York Co., Penna., 17 Oct. 1769, d. Carroll Co., Indiana 9 Nov. 1858 (from tombstone), m. (as a widower) Mary Van Gundy. They had two daus., Barbara, who m. John Guthrie of Chillicothe, Ross Co., Ohio, and moved to Carroll Co., Indiana; Fanny, who m. Matthias, and lived in Ross Co., Ohio. Who was father of Jacob Foy? Was he Nicholas Foy of York Co.? Tradition is that the immigrant Foy settled in York Co., Penna., was a baker in army and served as spy during Revolution. Mary Van Gundy's mother m. a 2nd time, Mary rearing half bos and sister before she herself married. Wish list of children of Jacob & Mary (Van Gundy) Foy; inf. and descendants of their dau., Fanny. Barbara (Foy) Guthrie was related to the late Judge Bookwalter of Danville, Illinois—how?—Mrs. Louise Guthrie Blankenship, 1015 First Street, N. E., Minot, No. Dakota.

K-'49. Garr-Gaar-Gar.—Would like military records of any of the following members of the Garr family: John Garr, b. 17 Nov. 1659, d. 22 May 1738, m. Elizabeth — , of Bavaria. His son, Andreas b. 16 June 1685, m. Eva Seidelmann; to America on ship Loyal Judith, 12 Sept. 1732; they are listed among Germans of Pennsylvania. Their son, Lorenz, b. 1744, d. 1808, m. Margaret, dau. of John & Margaret (Weaver) Wilhoit. Son, Abraham Gaar, b. 28 Feb. 1769, m. Culpeper Co., Virginia, Dinah Weaver, who was b. 27 Nov. 1768; had son Fielding, b. 19 Aug. 1794, d. 15 June 1855, m. Pauline Turner, who was b. 23 May 1805. Their son, Abel Weaver Garr, b. 11 Dec. 1833 m. in Cache Co., Utah, 28 Dec. 1864, Eliza Ann Stephenson, who was b. 11 Apr. 1848. They had son, Thomas F., b. 5 Jan. 1866, d. 23 Dec. 1908, m. 22 Mar. 1886, Agnes Noel Hargraves whose dau., Gladys (Garr) Merrill seeks above information.—Mrs. James Walton, Jr., Route 2, Pocatello, Idaho.

K-'49. Cobb-Stinson.—Silas Cobb m. a Cherokee Indian maid, in either No. or So. Carolina; was living in N. C. 1780-1781, when their dau., Rachel, m. 21 June 1780, Elijah Brazill Stinson, who was b. Virginia, 1762, Revolutionary soldier.
Children of Elijah B. & Rachel (Cobb) Stinson: James, b. 13 Aug. 1761, d. Evansville, Indiana, 2 Apr. 1823, m. in Kentucky (where?) Elizabeth ( )_{Stinson,} d. 16 May 1780; Sarah, b. 4 Dec. 1783, m. (1) Jacob Hamm, (2) Manassa Chapley; John Brazil, b. 1 Mar. 1785, m. Matilda Faine; Elizabeth, b. — May 1787, m. — Matherson; Lewis Cobb, b. 30 Jan. 1789; William, b. 30 June 1793; Martin, b. — Aug. 1795, m. Mary Doughter; Benjamin, b. 1798, m. Ruth Martin; Nancy, b. 3 June 1801, d. 26 Oct. 1859, m. (1) Rufus Williams (2) William Ragland.

Children of James & Elizabeth ( ) Stinson: Rachel, b. 16 Sept. 1801, d. 10 June 1869, m. William Taylor; Sarah, b. 3 Dec. 1802, m. Wm. McKurt; John Michael, b. 25 Jan. 1805, m. Germain Fitzgerald; Nancy, b. 10 Dec. 1806, d. Evansville, Indiana, 3 July 1866, m. Buriah Short who was b. in N. C., 1798; Lewis Washington, b. 21 Dec. 1808; Thomas Jefferson, b. 11 Mar. 1811; Wm. Harrison, b. 8 Mar. 1813, m. Elizabeth McCurkle; Margaret, b. 13 Aug. 1815, m. — Wilson; James Wilson, b. 5 Feb. 1818, m. Mary Ward; Elizabeth, b. — 1825, m. Nathan Martin.

Who were the parents of Capt. Silas Cobb; who was his wife, the Cherokee maiden? They lived in Surry and Wilks Counties, N. C. Also, want parents of Elijah B. Stinson, and of Elizabeth, who m. James Stinson. Was she a Wilson? Also interested in Buriah Short, who m. Nancy, dau. of James & Elizabeth Stinson.—Mrs. Earl J. Caras, 650 Baltimore Pike, Springfield, Delaware Co., Pennsylvania.

K-'49. Bricket-Holman.—James Bricket, of Newbury, Mass., left 1753, naming wife, Mary, grandson, Solomon Holman, and dau., Elizabeth Holman. This dau., Mary, had m. as his 1st wife, at Newbury, 23 May 1722, Solomon, son of Solomon & Mary (Barton) Holman, who was b. Newbury, Mass., 25 Nov. 1697, d. Suffolk, Mass., 17 Apr. 1785. Wish dates and places of births, deaths and marriage of James Bricket and his wife, Mary, with their parents and any possible data on ancestry.—Lillian H. Baldwin (Mrs. Henry F.), 4809 Hastings St. El Paso, Texas.

K-'49. Carr-Hills.—Mrs. Jane Carr, who was of White Clay Creek Hundred, Delaware, bef. 1774, had dau., who was m. to Mathew Hillis, b. ca. 1740, and from Chester Co., Penna. What was this daughter's first name? Jane ( ) Carr was living in New Castle Co., Delaware, where she died; Moses McComb settling her estate, Nov. 1787.—Ellie Robert Ray, Blairsville, Pennsylvania.

K-'49. Livingston.—Adam Livingston, Ireland to America, 1760's or 1770's, paid taxes in Strabann Twp., York Co., Penna., 1779-1782; on list of warrantees, Franklin Co., Penna.; entered Revolutionary army from Virginia (county?), in battle of King's Mountain. Wish all possible information.—Mrs. Mabel L. Feagin, R. 5, F., Norfolk Co. later. William Henry Watlington signed deed in Halifax Co. 1822. Who was his mother, whom did he marry and when, who were his children? Was he the father of Nancy Ann Watlington, b. Virginia or North Carolina, 1818, who m. at Yanceyville, Caswell Co., N. C., Gilbert Presnell of Burke Co., N. C.; Leonidas and Letitia?—Mrs. H. V. McChesney, Sr., 102 Watson Court, Frankfort, Kentucky.

K-'49. Johnson-Vandheuek-Stein.—Israel Johnson had son, William M., b. 1810, d. 1880, m. in Burlington Co., N. J., 25 May 1833, Eliza Bailey Vandheuek, b. 1804, d. 1876. They had son, Osmund B., b. 1843, d. 1926, who m. 3 Apr. 1869, Sophia Stein, b. 1847, d. 1902, and lived at Bordentown, Burlington Co. Whom did Israel Johnson marry? Wish ancestry of both with all possible data.—E. W. I.

K-'49. Carty-McCarty-Haller.—William Proctor Carty (or McCarty), prob. Maryland or Virginia, ca. 1790, d. Frederick Co., Maryland, 13 Sept. 1822, aged 32; m. at Frederick, Maryland, 5 Mar. 1818, Henrietta, dau. of Christopher & Barbara (Lute) Haller. A posthumous son, Joseph William Leonhard Carty, was b. 29 Jan. 1823. Wish information as to birth and parentage of William Proctor Carty.—Mary Elizabeth Carty Rogers (Mrs. F. C.), 119 Record Street, Frederick, Maryland.

K-'49. Smith-Drew-Rollins.—Theophilus (?) Smith m. Mary Elizabeth Drew, and had son, Theophilus, b. 1778, d. 1867, m. 1810, Dorothy Rollins (or Rawlins) who was b. 1780, d. 1813. Would like proof of Theophilus Smith, Sr., dates of birth, death and marriage, with parents and data.—Mrs. A. G. Davis, 1664 Flagler Ave., Jacksonville, 7, Florida.

K-'49. Taylor-Thomasson.—William & Nancy ( ) Taylor had son, Thomas Creed, b. 12 Apr. 1801, who m. 30 May 1822, Rachel Thomasson, b. 12 Sept. 1807. These dates are from the Bible of Thomas Creed Taylor (grandfather of querist) and other children—William, John, James, Sally & Frances. Would like to have any information on William Taylor and his wife, Nancy—their parents, dates, locations and other data. Binnie Bozeman Glass (Mrs. E. T.), 1436 North 31st St., Birmingham, Alabama.


K-'49. McLeod-Patterson.—Duncan McLeod, b. Moore Co., N. C., 1799; m. Barbara Patterson, and had son, Cornelius, b. Moore Co., N. C. 12 June 1821. In 1826 family moved to Knox Co., Kentucky. The parents of Duncan McLeod emigrated from Scotland to North Carolina. Wish their names (the father thought to have been.
John), dates, list of children and other data, particularly any Revolutionary service.—Mrs. W. A. Gossett, Cynthiana, Kentucky.

K-'49. Stone-Sink.—Joseph Stone, d. Davidson Co., N. C., 1823; m. in Rowan Co., N. C., 1814, Eve Sink. They had Salathiel, b. 1817; Sarah; Philip; Jeth. Widow and children, with Joseph Stone's bro., Salathiel, who was b. 1786, moved to Missouri. They also had bro., Jeth, who probably stayed in N. C. Who were the parents of these three brothers? Any help will be appreciated.—Ida W. Stone (Mrs. E. O.), Box 47 Warrensburg, Missouri.

K-'49. Johnson-Snell-Sinking B-Baker-Burson.—Curtis Johnson, d. at Olympia, Washington Co., Virginia, will proven 15 Oct. 1799, m. Elizabeth — (was she a Snelling?). Children: Elizabeth, m. Joel Hubble; Milly, m. Samuel Douglas; Margaret, m. 16 Mar. 1797, Abigail Wilson; Nancy, at Abingdon, Washington Co., Va., 1804, Thomas Brundige; Snelling, m. 9 June 1803, Elizabeth Grimes. Leah, dau. of Joel & Elizabeth (Johnson) Hubble m. Eli Jonas Baker of Chilhowie, Washington Co., Va., and had dau., Nancy Johnson, b. Washington Co., Va., Feb. 1804, d. Tampa, Florida, Sept. 1917, m. at Jonesboro, Tennessee, while attending college, 18 May 1851, Zachariah Lyles Burson, who was b. Bedford Co., Va., 1817, d. at Bristol, — Dec. 1904. Would like places and dates of birth for Curtis Johnson and his wife, Elizabeth, proof of their marriage, with any data on line that will help complete this D. A. R. paper.—Amy Burson Cotter (Mrs. LeRoy), 3100 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.

K-'49. Kogler-Hinley.—George Kogler (also Cogler and Colger in records) had grant in St. Matthews Parish, Effingham Co., Georgia in 1765, which land went to his dau., Maria, who m. John Hinley. John Hinley, Jr., only son and heir of Mel Hannah Hinley. All we have on this land. Would like all possible information on Hinley and Kogler families of Georgia, particularly any who served in Revolutionary War or signed Oath of Allegiance at Ebenezer.—(Miss) Esther B. Balliet, 704 Magnolia Street, New Smyrna Beach, Florida.

K-'49. Whaley-Steinfagen-O'Hara.—John Whaley, b. Maple Grove Cemetery, Machias, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., 7 Feb. 1887; m. Sarah —, b. 4 Aug. 1810, d. 14 May 1896. Children: (may have been others) b. 1845, d. 1927, m. — Steinfagen; Melinda, d. Buffalo, N. Y. 1832 (?), m. — O'Hara. Desire information on ancestry of John Whaley. Was there any connection between John Whaley and Major Benjamin Whaley, who settled in Boston, Erie Co., N. Y., 1806. (History of Erie County, N. Y., by White, Vol. I, p. 507.)—Mrs. A. H. Brock, 75 West Main Street, Middletown, N. Y.

K-'49. Hale-Crane.—Josiah Hale, b. Franklin Co., Virginia, d. New Orleans, 21 July 1856—60 to 70 yrs. of age, survived by three children; m. 1838, Mrs. Martha ( ) Crane of Cotile (Grubb's) Lake, Rapides Parish, Louisiana. His parents emigrated to Kentucky, settling near Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Kentucky, where some descendants were still living in 1856. Josiah Hale traveled to Louisiana in 1819, returned to Kentucky, was graduated from Transylvania Univ. as M.D. in 1822. He went back South, practiced at Port Gibson, Claiborne Co., Mississippi, later settled 20 mi. from Alexandria, Rapides Parish, La., and in 1828 re-moved to Alexandria. Served as Clerk of Dist. Court at Alexandria, 1846-1849; lived a while at Canton, Madison Co., Miss., and 1850 to 1855 in New Orleans. He was the first president of Louisiana State Medical Society, 1849. Am seeking ancestry of Josiah Hale.—Fannie Blythe White (Mrs. Horace H.), P. O. Box 566, Alexandria, Louisiana.

K-'49. Abercromby-Black.—William Abercromby, b. (where?) 19 July 1777, d. 5 May 1813—killed during War of 1812; m. 24 Jan. 1799, Agnes (called "Nancy") Black, who was b. 15 June 1780, Campbell Co., Kentucky, 11 Nov. 1841. She m. (2) Campbell Co., Ky., 17 June 1814, Reubin Lums (Loomis). Children of Wm. & Agnes "Nancy" (Black) Abercromby: Martin, b. 1800; Isabella, b. 1802, d. 1807; John, b. 1804; d. 1807; Sarah, M. May 1806, m. Kenton Co., Dr. David Lewis Fish; Robert William, b. 1808; George W., b. 1810; Rossannah, b. 1813, m. Ebenezer Black. Children by 2nd marriage to Lavinia Loomis: William, b. 1815; Samuel Mutley, b. 1817; Reubin, b. 1819; Elizabeth, b. 1820; James Webster, b. 1822; Benjamin, b. 1824. Wish ancestry of both William Abercromby and his wife, Agnes "Nancy" Black. Charles & Dicey (Booth) Abercromby had son, Wiley, b. 17 Feb. 1777. (Could my date of William's birth — 12 July 1777 — be incorrect?) Nancy is thought to have been dau. of Alexander & Isabel (Martin) Black, or were the parents Alexander Black and wife, Rossannah —? Any help will be appreciated.—Mrs. E. B. Kling, Butler, Missouri.

K-'49. McLean.—Daniel McDougall McLean, prob. from Scotland to North Carolina, then abt. 1860 to Alabama (county?)? where he settled near Tombigbee River. He had at least two sons, Daniel & Peter, and dau., whose name is not known to querist. Wish information concerning Daniel M. McLean, the father.—Linnie S. Wilson (Mrs. George T. Wilson), Central High School, Laurel, Mississippi.

K-'49. Sayward-West-Lufkin-Dodge-Brown.—James Sayward, b. 1732, m. Anna, dau. of Thomas Westway, whose dau., Molly, m. David Lufkin, b. 1732. Jonathan Dodge, b. 1744, m. Mary Brown. These three couples lived in vicinity of Gloucester or Salem, Massachusetts. Wish Revolutionary record of the men.—Martha D fulfilled (Mrs. Ara T.), River Blvd., Suffield, Connecticut.


K-'49. Armstrong-Pryor.—John Armstrong m. in Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, 5 Dec. 1833, Anne (Pryor) Cook, wid. of John Cook. They had 3 sons: Samuel Burgess, John—both b. in Cecil Co., Maryland, and William Pryor, b. 1840,
supposedly at Dixon's Tavern—a combination tavern and general store. The mother died shortly after birth of this youngest son. William Pryor Armstrong was a Union soldier during Civil War and later was postmaster at Crampton, Queen Anne's County. Wish to have names of parents of John Armstrong. Anne A. Newman, 2804 27th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

K-49. Roebuck-Willis.—George Roebuck, b. Orange Co., Virginia, 15 Mar. 1797, enlisted in Orange Co., North Carolina, 1775, later moving to Spartanburg Dist., S. C., where he served from 1781 under his bro., Colonel Benjamin Roebuck. Capt. George Roebuck had son, Benjamin, who m., presumably in Spartanburg Dist., S. C., Willis. Their first child, Martha, was b. there 1 May 1801 (Roebuck family Bible). Would like dates of Benjamin's birth, marriage and death—he was living in 1860. Also, wish first name and parents of his wife — Willis. Mrs. W. M. Sapp, 207 Crawford Street, Dalton, Georgia.

K-49. Nash-Bell.—Edward Nash, b. bef. 1755, d. Greenville Dist., S. C., 1 Dec. 1830; m. Lucinda (Bell?). Children: John, b. 1782; Mary, b. 1784; Elizabeth, b. 1786; William, b. 1789; Edward, b. 1791; Thomas, b. 1794; F. G. Nash, b. 1799. (Self? Joab, or Jo Abner), b. 1802—the 3 oldest in Virginia; others in S. C. On 21 Oct. 1777 Edward Nash witnessed deed of David and Jane Edwards of Camden Dist., S. C. to Wm. Currie of Orangeburg Dist. His sword bears the stamped inscription, “S. Carolina.” He bought land in Laurens Dist., S. C. in 1789; removed to Greenville Dist. in 1806. Was he the Edward Nash of Richmond Co., 1783, or Edward Nash of Albemarle Co., 1785? (“Heads of Families”—Virginia Census of 1790). Who was the Rev. Miles Nash listed in Swem’s Index? (Vol. 3, “Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Antiquary”). Would like to correspond with anyone who can help on this problem. Wish to learn parentage of Edward Nash and his wife, Lucinda, with proof of any Revolutionary service in either line. (Miss) Sara M. Nash, Box 245, Route 1, Fountain Inn, S. D.

K-49. Harrison-Woodley.—Reuben Harrison, b. at Martinsburg, Berkeley Co., West Virginia, m. Lydia ——, and had Lydia, Nathaniel, Amanda, John. Nathaniel Harrison m. Mary Woodly. Children: Lydia, b. 1807, m. Michael Howard; Phoebe, b. 1809, m. Noah Bowers; Gracie, m. Abraham Harrison; Anna, b. 1810, m. Jacob DeHart; Elizabeth, b. 1808, John Tallman; Mary, b. 1812, m. Solomon Bowers; Jerusha, m. Christopher Schultz; Edith, m. Mifford Hannah; Lucretia, m. Abraham Leonard; Samuel m. Mrs. Summers; Nathaniel, Ann Fught; Samuel Harrison m. Mary Elizabeth French, both b. in Martinsburg—gr. grandparents of querist. (Was Mary Elizabeth French a Mrs. Summers?—Ed.)

One Reuben Harrison was pension and on Virginia Roll in 1834 at age of 76. He was son of John & Phoebe (Moore) Harrison, who had Zebulum, Reuben, Phoebe Moore and Ann Langdon. Wish proof that he was or was not the Reuben Harrison above who d. in Berkeley Co., (West) Virginia.—Mrs. Clarence Robison, 111 North Broadway, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

K-49. Waller-Standifer.—Evan Elmore Waller m. Sarah Elizabeth Standifer. Would like place and date of marriage, their birth records (in Tennessee after 1800) and parents.—Mrs. Harold W. Sohns, 463 North 7th Street, Laramie, Wyoming.

K-49. Blair.—Thomas Blair, b. ca. 1740 (where?), d. Greensboro, Guilford Co., N. C., 1825; m. Jane ——. He was 2nd Major from Guilford County during Rev. War. His father was one of the many John Blairs. Wish proof of his father, his wife's maiden name and ancestry, and birthplace of Thomas Blair.—Mrs. Herbert Jacobs, Beech Grove, Tennessee.

K-49. Teman-Pitcher-Self-Brown-Hicks.—William Teman, b. Germany, m. (when & where?) Maria Pitcher, who was b. in New York (when & where?). They had son, Adam, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1816, who d. Girard, Macoupin Co., Illinois, 1832. Did they move directly to Erie Co., Pennsylvania, where family lived from 1833 until after 1860’s? Cora Woolley, a grandson of Adam Teman was b. in Erie Co., Penna., 1860, m. at Carlinville, Illinois, 1883, John, son of Robert & Mary (Brown) Hicks. Mary, dau. of John & Nellie (Senta) Brown, b. at St. Louis, Mo., Missouri, 1821. Would like help on above families, particularly any Revolutionary service in Self, Pitcher and Brown lines.—Mrs. C. B. Hynson, 1315 Webster St., New Orleans, La.

K-49. Dever (Devore)-Polk(e).—Henry Dever (or Devore) enlisted in Washington Co., Penna., 1782 under Capt. James Munm, 2nd Batt.; m. ca. 1770, Elizabeth ——. Their dau., Willie, b. 1772, m. in Kentucky, 1790, Charles, son of Major Edmund Polk (e), with whom Devers family moved to Kentucky. Henry Devers had land grant on Mingo Creek in Penna., 1786. Where was he born, when and where did he marry Elizabeth; who were his parents?—Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

K-49. Lytle.—William Lytle, b. 1769, m. 1788, Jane ——. In 1800 he was in Washington Co., Penna. From 1806 to 1814, incl., he served in the Batavia Light Infantry, Clermont Co., Ohio. He apparently moved his family to Clermont Co. in 1817; had a demit from Masonic Lodge of Brownsville, Penna. dated 1815. Children: John, b. 1789; Alexander; Nancy; James C.; William; Elizabeth; Jane; Robinson; Armstrong, b. 1815. Wish to correspond with anyone having knowledge of this line and ancestry of William Lytle and his wife, Jane.—Leonard Lytle, 1107 Farmwood, Royal Oaks, Michigan.

K-49. Smith-Mallory.—Tartan (Tarleton) Smith m. Lucy Mallory, who was b. in Orange Co., Virginia, 1787; d. Callaway Co., Missouri, 16 Dec. 1853, and is buried in Richford Baptist Cemetery. They moved to Callaway Co., Mo., in 1834. Was her father Capt. John Mallory of Virginia Militia during Rev. War? Would also like ancestry of Tartan Smith who was b. Warren (then Orange) Co., Va.—Daniel Burks Craig, McCreedie, Missouri.

believed to have moved to Virginia from Ann Arundel Co., Maryland. Wish dates, locations, lists of children and any information on this line. Would welcome correspondence with interested descendants.—Alma Yates Hart (Mrs. J. A.), P. O. Box 125, Mineral Wells, Texas.

K-'49. Harris-Armstrong.—Rowland Harris left will probated at Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penna., 1797; m. (1) Rebecca — (2) Elizabeth —. He was on tax list in Bucks Co., Penna., 1754; in 1762 bought land in Pat Valley, Peters Twp. Cumberland (now Franklin) Co., and moved there. His dau., Sarah, m. David, son of Thomas & Isabella Armstrong, also of Pat Valley. Want ancestry of Rowland Harris, maiden names of both wives, and names of David Armstrong’s bros. and sisters, with data.—Mrs. R. W. Hannan, 5505 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 32, Penna.


K-'49. Edwards-Roaden.—Joseph Edwards, h. Charleston, S. C., m. in Caledonia, Pulaski Co., Illinois, 10 June 1849, Nancy Roaden. Children: William, John, Ella, Logan, Franklyn, Martha Mary, Lizzie, Emma, Josie, Willie, Jennie, Sherman. Joseph Edwards was Civil War veteran. Adj. General’s records give his birth as 1830 to 1833; but his tombstone inscription is 1818. Tradition is that he was b. 14 June 1818 and moved to Illinois via New Orleans at age of 9, after death of his mother. Wish his birth record and parents.—Eunice Moore Anderson (Mrs. E. C.), 600 31st Street, Richmond, California.

K-'49. Kyle.—John Kyle, said to have been Rev. soldier at Yorktown, moved in 1809 from near Winchester, Frederick Co., Virginia, to Manchester, Dearborn Co., Indiana. His son’s record says that he came to Indiana with a party of friends, but does not mention wife or children. Nancy Kyle (gr. grandmother of querist) b. 1789, lived at Manchester, Indiana. She had several sisters and at least one brother. Was a dau. of this John Kyle? Will appreciate any help on ancestry of Nancy Kyle.—Mrs. Hattie Creemer Wood, 427 No. Miami Avenue, Cleves, Ohio.

K-'49. Hamilton-Vanderbilt.—Four bros. came from Ireland. John Hamilton (eldest) said to have m. — Vanderbilt; William m. (1) Elisabeth Ware, (2) Mary Ralston; Henry Edward; James. Rev. John Hamilton (gr.father of the querist), b. 24 May 1803, was reared and educated by the above John Hamilton; later lived in Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. Am anxious to know the given name and ancestry of — Vandebilt, wife of John Hamilton, together with any other facts concerning this line.—Mrs. W. M. Jones, 806 Highland Ave., Austin, Texas.

Answers

Answers should be concisely stated, giving all information possible, with references and proof. They must bear full name and address of sender; but if requested only initials will be printed. Type your answer exactly as the heading of the query to which it refers. Our system of numbering is as follows: A-'49 — January 1949; B-'49 — February 1949 and so on through L-'49 — December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and, in parentheses, the page number.

It is impertinent to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed on the querist.

H-'49. (p. 717) Holt.—History of Alamance County, N. C. by Stockard (1900). p. 123—Michael Holt was the patriarch of the Holts in Alamance. Belonged to Lutheran Church at St. Paul’s near Alamance. It was about 1750 (?) that he came through Pennsylvania to Alamance. The name Holt is from the same root as Holstein in Holland. The Battle of Alamance was fought on his land. He was wealthy ... someone asked him how much he would take for a certain piece of land, and he answered, “Gold dollars, gold dollars, by gingo, gold dollars enough to cover it, and they will have to be laid down edgewise.” He m. (1) — O’Neill and had two sons and dau., Nellie, who m. — Shoffner. He m. (2) Jane Lockhart. Children: Isaac, m. Letta, dau. of John & Letta (__) Scott; Joshua — to Tennessee; Michael, m. Rachel Rany, William, m. Sallie Steel; Polly, m. — Thompson, lived west of Bellmont; Peggy, m. — Turrantine; Nancy m. — Finley.

William & Sallie (Steele) Holt had: Samuel; Joseph, m. Laura Boone—lived btw Graham and Alamance factory; Michael, m. Ann Webb of Hillsboro; John, m. Catherine Thillinger, and lived in Randolph County; Milton, m. Martha Mebane; Mary, m. Isaac Foust, and settled in Ramsour, N. C.; Pleasant, d. Jacksonville, Florida, m. Meta Long; Sarah, m. Peter Harden of Graham.—Ed.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, 17th and D Streets, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1949-50

President General
MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BRYNE, Administration Building, 1720 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1st Vice President General
MRS. JAMES B. PATTON
1676 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio

2nd Vice President General
MRS. FRANK EDGAR LEE
415 7th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

3rd Vice President General
MISS KATHARINE MATTHIES, 59 West St., Seymour, Conn.

Chaplain General
MRS. ROBERT KEENE ARNOLD, Versailles, Ky.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. EDWIN STANTON LAMMERS
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. JOHN T. GARDNER
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. HERBERT E. MCOUESTEN
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

Treasurer General
MRS. REX HAYS RHOADES
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Registrar General
MRS. WILLIAM V. TYNES
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Historian General
MRS. VAN COURT CARWITTHEN
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Librarian General
MRS. ROY J. FRIERSON
1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Curator General
MRS. MARSHALL PINCKNEY ORR
809 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. MILLARD T. SISLER, 301 Wagner Road, Morgantown, W. Va.

Vice Presidents General
( Term of office expires 1950 )

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX
310 E. Elm St., Wichita, Kan.

MRS. BRUCE D. REYNOLDS
1702 Burnley Ave., Charlottesville, Va.

MRS. HERBERT E. McQUESTEN
104 High St., North Andover, Mass.

MRS. ROY C. BOWKER
4415 39th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

MRS. BENJAMIN RAMAGE WILLIAMS
428 N. Mckean St., Butler, Pa.

MRS. JEANNETTE ISABELLE DENTLER
5732 S. E. Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.

MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW
3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston, Texas

MRS. J. DEFOREST RICHARDS
466 Deming Place, Chicago, Illinois

MRS. EDNA STANNARD GIBSON, 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

MRS. LORE B. CHAYBILL
609 Third Ave. N., Great Falls, Mont.

MRS. GEORGE SARTELL
Box 1405, Jamestown, N. Dak.

MRS. GEORGE C. WELCH
820 4th Ave., Laurel, Miss.

MRS. MARK A. SMITH, 241 Jackson Springs Road, Shirley Hills, Macon, Georgia

( Term of office expires 1951 )

MRS. LEON LOUIS LLOYD
4303 Woodlawn Ave., Little Rock, Ark.

MRS. MARSHALL PINCKNEY ORR
809 W. Market St., Anderson, S. C.

MRS. CLAUDE K. ROWLAND
7024 Forsythe, St. Louis 5, Mo.

MISS EDNA STANNARD GIBSON, 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

MISS GERTRUDE SPRAGUE CARRAWAY
New Bern, N. C.

MRS. EDWARD R. BARROW
3402 Overbrook Lane, Houston, Texas

MRS. J. DEFORREST RICHARDS
466 Deming Place, Chicago, Illinois

MRS. HENRY GRADY JACOBS
Scottsboro, Alabama

MRS. CHESTER F. MILLER
1237 Owen St., Saginaw, Michigan

MRS. F. B. BURNS
608 Bond St., North Manchester, Ind.

MISS MABEL COOPER GUPTON, 1007 13th Ave., So., Nampa, Idaho

[948]
National Board of Management—Continued
State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1949-50

ALABAMA
State Regent—Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, 207 St. Charles St., Homewood, Birmingham 9.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Myrrett Winston Frach, 602 W. Fort Williams St., Sylacauga.

ALASKA
State Regent—Mrs. John Robert Claus, Box 2079, Fairbanks.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Matthew F. Love, Box 836, Fairbanks.

ARIZONA
State Regent—Mrs. Roland M. James, 819 N. 5th Ave., Tucson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James S. Biever, 105 Coronado B, Prescott.

ARKANSAS
State Regent—Mrs. Frank Cebio, Arkadelphia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Louis N. Fraizer, Magnolia Farm, Hot Springs.

CALIFORNIA
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, 607 Cabrillo Ave., Stanford University.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, 213 14th St., Santa Monica.

COLORADO
State Regent—Mrs. James Henschel White, 4101 Montview Blvd., Denver 7.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lewis B. Putnam, 2074 Albion St., Denver 7.

CONNECTICUT
State Regent—Mrs. Kenneth T. Thompson, 10 Connecticut Blvd., East Hartford.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Harold Welken, Brewster Road, New Haven.

DELAWARE
State Regent—Dr. Pauline Kimball Skinner, 74 Amstel St., Newark.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Glenn S. King, New Iberia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State Regent—Mrs. David L. Wills, 4655 Que Street, N.W., Washington 7.

FLORIDA
State Regent—Mrs. Edward J. Pogue, Box 179, Lakeland.

GEORGIA
State Regent—Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, Milledgeville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edward L. Wallack, Madison.

HAWAII
State Regent—Mrs. Reginald Wm. Carter, 2366 Makiki Heights Drive, Honolulu 21.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Wallack, 2522 Mauka Road, Honolulu.

IDAHO
State Regent—Mrs. Paul C. Fendreb, Box 99, Kellogg.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Leonard D. Wallack, Boise.

ILLINOIS
State Regent—Mrs. Ferdinand J. Frazell, 149 S. Pennsylvania Ave., Belleville.

INDIANA
State Regent—Mrs. Warren Scott Jones, 488 W. 3rd St., Lexington.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Belden R. Moore, Hartodagbar.

LOUISIANA
State Regent—Mrs. John N. Fleur, New Iberia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James C. Lewis, 216 K Street, Monroe.

MAINE
State Regent—Mrs. Charles Locke, Damariscotta, Cape Elizabeth.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Edward F. Merrill, 149 Madison St., Skowhegan.

MARYLAND
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ross B. Hahn, 708 Glen Allen Drive, Baltimore 29.

MASSACHUSETTS
State Regent—Mrs. Warren Shattuck Cummings, 64 Marlborough St., Newton.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Alfred Williams, 112 Stratford Ave., Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN
State Regent—Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, 1016 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor.

MINNESOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Clyde Robinson, RFD #2, Tracy.

MISSISSIPPI
State Regent—Mrs. Edward Cade Brewer, 435 W. 2nd St., Clarksdale.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harry A. Alexander, Box 711, Greenville.

MISSOURI
State Regent—Mrs. William J. Boyd, RFD #2, St. Joseph.
State Vice Regent—Miss Inez Martin Wolfe, Ambassador Hotel, 3550 Broadway, Kansas City.

MONTANA
State Regent—Mrs. Thomas E. Lumber, 924 So. Pacific, Dillon.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James Hill Morrow, Moore.

NEBRASKA
State Regent—Mrs. Byron K. Worrall, 1925 E Street, Lincoln 8.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. W. P. Vermillion, 2315 22nd St., Columbus.

NEVADA
State Regent—Mrs. F. C. Bailey, 1220 Balston St., Reno.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thad Holcomb, 770 California Ave., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State Regent—Mrs. David W. Anderson, 223 Concord St., Manchester.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, 44 Elm Street, Laconia.

NEW JERSEY
State Regent—Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, 6000 Pacific Ave., Wildwood Crest.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Ralph Schiller Greenlaw, 109 W. Englewood Ave., West Englewood.

NEW MEXICO
State Regent—Mrs. J. F. Madoux, Box 887, Hobbs.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Eunice B. North, 1015 Yucca Drive, Silver City.

NEW YORK
State Regent—Mrs. James Grant Pare, 439 Bronson Road, Bronxville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thad Holcomb, 770 California Ave., Reno.

NORTH CAROLINA
State Regent—Mrs. Mary Virginia Honnke, 206 Green St., Wadesboro.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George N. Moland, 643 5th Ave., Hendersonville.
NORTH DAKOTA
State Regent—Mrs. Harry J. Winkenwerder, 21 Sixth Ave., W., Dickinson.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. O. A. Stevens, 1110 10th St., No., Fargo.

OHIO
State Regent—Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, 518 W. Market St., Akron.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl B. Fadgey, 524 W. Cherry St., Galion.

OKLAHOMA
State Regent—Mrs. Virginia Brown, Cedar Lakes RFD #3, Edmond.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Watson Davis, 2112 E. 22nd Place, Tules 5.

OREGON
State Regent—Mrs. Archie W. McKown, Route 2, Box 101, Hood River.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. George Robert Hyslop, 544 N. 7th St., Corvallis.

PENNSYLVANIA
State Regent—Mrs. B. H. KirKPATRICK, 4405 Schenley Farms Terrace, Pittsburgh.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Thomas Lee, 1 Lothian Place, Philadelphia 28.

RHODE ISLAND
State Regent—Mrs. Louis Oliver, 106 Blackstone Blvd., Providence 6.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, 35 Friendly Road, Cranston.

SOUTH CAROLINA
State Regent—Mrs. Robert King Wise, 1624 Heyward St., Columbia.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. James T. Ellmore, Eloyse.

SOUTH DAKOTA
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, Custer.

TENNESSEE
State Regent—Mrs. Will Edwin Garton, 4301 Franklin Road, Nashville.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. T. J. Boeman, Observatory Drive, Nashville 4.

TEXAS
State Regent—Mrs. Frank Garland Tread, 710 W. Washington Ave., Sherman.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, 3302 South McGregor, Houston.

UTAH
State Regent—Mrs. William H. Logan, 2867 Fowler St., Ogden.

VERMONT
State Regent—Mrs. Edwin A. Morse, Randolph.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Richard C. Southgate, 67 Maple St., White River Junction.

VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Everett L. Repas, Box 92, Salem.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Robert Dunigan, 218 S. Fairfax St., Alexandria.

WASHINGTON
State Regent—Mrs. Daniel Boy Swain, 1018 36th St. No., Seattle.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Clark R. Holzer, 3332 Federal Ave., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA
State Regent—Mrs. Harry J. Smith, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Alexander Keith McClung, Sr., Box 28, Harford.

WISCONSIN
State Regent—Mrs. Leland H. Barker, 841 So. 3rd St., Wisconsin Rapids.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Earl M. Halv, 124 Park Place, Eau Claire.

WYOMING
State Regent—Mrs. Hollis A. Wilbur, 385 Elizabeth St., Powell, Wyo.
State Vice Regent—Mrs. Albert M. Durfl, 1946 5 Ling Sen Lu, Shanghai.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

HONORARY Presidents General

Mrs. Crace L. H. Brosheau
9 Martin Dale, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart
2912 Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. William Butternworth, 1923
Hillcrest, Moline, Illinois.

Mrs. Henry Bouvier Joy, 1935
299 Lake Shore Road, Grose Pointe Farms, Mich.

Mrs. Charles Beach Booth, 1938
2056 Oak St., South Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. James B. Cranham, 1939
1020 West Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mrs. Howard H. McCall, 1948
1941 W. Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Russell William Magna
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. William A. Beeker
633 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J.

Mrs. Henry M. Roberts, Jr.
53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julis Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Mrs. William H. Poich
135 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Julius Young Talmapec
1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
National Chairman of National Committees

American Indians
Mrs. Louis J. O'Meara, Fairfax Hotel, Mass. Ave., Washington, D. C.

Americanism
Mrs. Charles R. Curtis, 934 Glenwood Ave., Joliet, Ill.

Approved Schools
Mrs. Eula S. Gibson, 396 Porter Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund
Mrs. Marx R. Carm, 4211 Madison Ave., San Diego 4, Calif.

Conservation
Mrs. Charles A. Christen, Christin Ranch, San Fernando, Calif.

Correct Use of the Flag
Mrs. Maurice C. Turner, 3820 Gilson Ave., Dallas 5, Texas.

Credentials
Mrs. William H. Erwin, 821 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.

D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage
Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, 4415 39th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
Miss Lafayette LaVan Porter, (600 Ridge Ave., Greensville, Ind.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship
Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, 200 Prospect St., Portland, Maine.

D. A. R. Museum
Miss Roy J. James Fierston, (3412 Gables Court, Tampa, Fla.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

D. A. R. Student Loan Fund
Mrs. Howard B. Goodham, 380 Lloyd Ave., Providence 6, R. I.

Ellis Island-Angel Island
Mrs. George A. Kuenzer, 30 S. 12th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Genealogical Records
Mrs. H. J. Duravan, 1046 Queens Rd., Myers Park, Charlotte 7, N. C.

Girl Home Makers
Mrs. Frank C. Love, 600 Allen St., Syracuse 10, N. Y.

Insignia
Mrs. Lee Clinton, 1322 S. Guthrie Ave., Tulsa 5, Okla.

Junior American Citizens
Mrs. Charles B. Hoffman, 2080 Dexter St., Denver 7, Colo.

Junior Membership
Miss Mary Helen Nonni, Faculty Exchange, Box 326, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Membership
Mrs. Julius Y. Talmaed, 1229 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.

Motion Picture
Miss LeRoy Montgomery, 7 Fairfield Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.

National Defense
Mrs. Cyrus C. Marten, (412 E. 2nd St., Chattanooga 3, Tenn.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Press Relations
Mrs. T. H. Naper, (8 Vine Street, Montevallo, Ala.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Radio and Television
Miss Dorothy Frances Wright, 48 S. Clinton Ave., Trenton 9, N. J.

Resolutions
Mrs. Roy V. Sherwood, Atchison, Kansas.

Transportation
Miss John Batley O'Brien, 25 Parkview Ave., Bronxville 8, N. Y.

Administrative Committees

Executive
Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Brien, Administration Bldg., 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Finance
Miss Laura Clark Cook, (172 Hildale St., Hildale, Mich.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Auditing
Miss Helen M. McMackin, (413 N. Broadway, Salem, Ill.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Printing
Miss Kathryn Matthews, (59 West St., Seymour, Conn.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Buildings and Grounds
Mrs. David D. Calwell, (3342 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.), 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Art Critics
Miss Macie James, National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.

Personnel
Mrs. Rex Hatte Rhoade, 3226 Cleveland Ave., Washington, D. C.

Advisory Committee
Mrs. C. F. Jacobsen, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.

D. A. R. Handebook
Mrs. James B. Patton, 1576 Franklin Ave., Columbus 5, Ohio.

Parliamentarian
Mrs. Hampton Fleming, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond, Va.

Chairmen of Special Committees

Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell
Tower at Valley Forge
Mrs. William C. Langston, 531 Roosevelt Ave., York, Pa.

Units Overseas
Mrs. Robert Brainard Mosely, 2832 Garfield St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Building Finance
Mrs. Rex Hatte Rhoade, 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Building Promotion Committee
Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, 2016 Quartier St., Charleston, W. Va.
THE OFFICIALLY APPROVED FINEST CAST BRONZE
LAY MEMBER MARKER
Imperishable!
Everlasting!
Weatherproof!
Price each........$9.00
6 or more........ea. 8.25
12 or more........ea. 7.75
Complete with lugs or 18" bronze stake.
IDENTIFICATION PLATE OPTIONAL.
PRICE ON REQUEST.
HISTORIC SITE TABLETS . . . MEMORIALS
WORLD WAR II HONOR ROLLS
FREE — Beautifully illustrated brochure
PAN AMERICAN BRONZE CO.
628-648 Sycamore St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio

“GENEALOGICAL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY”
(American and Foreign)
BY
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-80 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
Continuing a half century of work in Family Research,
Costs of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes
Under the direction of M. M. LEWIS
Publishers of the Quarterly “AMERICANA”—Illustrated
One of the Leading Historical and Genealogical Magazines
Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts
of the United States

“MY KINSMEN” FAMILY RECORD BOOKS
make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry, family
history, near relatives, etc. Complete with directions and
work sheets. $2.00 postpaid. A fine present for child or
adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or refund.
THEDA KORN GROSS
Jackson Center, Ohio

Judd & Detweiler INCORPORATED
(Established in 1868)
PRINTERS

THIS MAGAZINE IS FROM OUR PRESSES

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE
WASHINGTON 2 - D C

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine
$2 per year
For the enclosed $..............................please send the MAGAZINE for...................................
years starting with the ................................issue to:
Name.......................................................... ..........................................................
Address ..........................................................

Chapter
Checks sent to headquarters must be made payable to TREASURER GENERAL, N.S.D.A.R. and sent
to 1720 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. If sent through a chapter make checks to Chapter Treasurer,
who will remit to the Treasurer General.