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MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D.C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
Dedication of the D. A. R. Unit of the National Tribute Grove. (Story on page 18.)
The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

We pass now into a new calendar year and we each have the privilege and opportunity to write a new record of achievement. Let us work together in chapters and states to make that record an outstanding one.

* * * * * *

The month of October proved to be one of activity at our own two D. A. R. schools. Classrooms were dedicated at Kate Duncan Smith. There the Becker Hall is now remodeled and is a source of pride to parents as well as pupils. The apartment for teachers, gift of Michigan Daughters, is complete. The water-system given by Pennsylvania Daughters will be of untold benefit to the entire school.

For the first time in years, it rained at Tamassee on Founders Day, but the spirits and enthusiasm of those present were not dampened. The Gibson Chapel was dedicated with proper ceremony. It is beautiful and will serve the community as well as the school. The cornerstone for the May Erwin Talmadge auditorium-gymnasium was laid. The walls for this structure are rapidly going up.

* * * * * *

Fall Conferences were held in Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Indiana and New York, at which I had the privilege of meeting and speaking to approximately 1200 Daughters. It's a joy and a never failing inspiration to hear committee reports in widely separated states and to know of the fine work our members are doing.

* * * * * *

The construction work at headquarters is progressing rapidly and very soon offices can be moved into the new addition. This fact should remind chapters to send in their contributions immediately. All amounts received by February 28th will show in the Treasurer General's report.

January is the month for resolutions. If there are members, reading this page, who have not paid their share, please make your resolution to take your contribution to your chapter treasurer this month. Our goal is every member a contributor and every chapter on the honor roll. If 183 chapters can do that then every chapter can.

Kansas, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and West Virginia are the latest states reporting they have every chapter contributing.

* * * * * *

Happy New Year to all,

Estella A. O'Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
DURING the past year and a half we have been setting down on these pages, chapter by chapter, the story of our Colonial Colleges. It is a story of which we as Americans can be proud, a story that to this writer always seems to take on added luster in the re-telling. Our farsighted Founding Fathers, many of them without formal education themselves, were determined that those who followed them should have the opportunity of the best schooling they could give them, no matter what the effort might cost. And the task was not easy; at times the burden was heavy and the obstacles forbidding. But these men reasoned that, if a people were to be free, they must be educated for freedom, that an intelligent, enlightened citizenry was the first requisite of the great Republic they were blue-printing. So they labored and sacrificed and built—and it all adds up to a saga that, in terms of achievement, perhaps has no parallel in all history.

Those were great men—those fearless trail-blazers who carved a civilization out of this wilderness. Lesser men might possibly have dreamed such a dream as theirs; I am certain that lesser men could never have made that dream come true. They were men of the true pioneering zeal, men of unusual moral integrity, of intellectual honesty, of industry, vision, determination, courage. All these qualities of character they had in abundance; they must certainly have failed in their undertaking if they lacked any one of them. But over and above these natural attributes I like to think of our Founding Fathers as men whose lives were motivated by, and centered around, four great, unshakeable beliefs.

First was their belief in a Supreme Being. They were, of course, pious men from the start; many of them had come to these shores primarily to find a haven where they might worship as they saw fit and where there would be no restraints on their freedom of conscience. And God was good to them as He usually is to men who dare to venture in a noble cause. He blessed them with a fertile soil, with abundant natural resources, with a friendly climate. And these devout souls were quick to raise their voices in thanksgiving for the bountiful blessings that were everywhere around them, and to acknowledge the Divine guidance which clearly manifested itself in so many ways. By our standards of today they appear as stern and strait-laced men, whose rigid code of morals and strict adherence to doctrine made them perhaps a bit prudish and stuffy. But it is an historical fact that a great people are always a deeply religious people.

Next came their belief in their fellow men and, more important still, in themselves. Never once did they permit themselves to question their capacity to endure hardships and privations, or to doubt their ability to work out their own destiny. They had no strong central government on which to lean; they had to rely on themselves, but that was enough. It made them rugged individualists, men of amazing ingenuity and of almost incredible courage. Everything they had or hoped to have had to come through their own efforts and their own toil. It's good when men have to depend on themselves and have to believe in themselves.

Third was their belief in Liberty, an all-inspiring belief that gripped their minds and their hearts and made them invincible. They believed, as men before them had done, that human beings were endowed with "certain inalienable rights"; only this time they were determined that they would make those beliefs come alive. We owe much to this philosophy of freedom which took possession of their souls, and to the realization of which they in time were to pledge "our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor." We, who today enjoy our liberty, will never fully understand what that word can mean to men who still must achieve it. It is an unfortunate fact that
men will venture more to win liberty than they will to guard it.

These three beliefs—a belief in God, a belief in themselves, a belief in Liberty—made up the great credo of our Founding Fathers. But these three beliefs in themselves would not have been enough. They needed a fourth belief to coordinate them—and that was a belief in education. It was this belief that led to the establishment of our colonial schools and colleges. Minimize their importance now if you will, but it was these primitive schoolhouses erected in the wilderness that helped to spread the eternal truths among the patriots, gave purpose and direction to their other beliefs, set their hearts on fire. These colonial schools and colleges were, indeed, "the cradles of our liberty," and let us never forget it.

From these frontier institutions came the men who with their eloquence rallied the people for the cause of independence, who drafted the immortal document proclaiming that independence, who led the often ragged, always ill-equipped troops to victory in the war, who brought the thirteen separate colonies together into one nation under the Constitution, who later took their places in the halls of Congress, in the courts of law, in the pulpit, in the marts of trade, and there brought to glorious fruition the fondest dream that men have ever dreamed.

To be sure, there were many unlettered and even illiterate men in those days, and they also served the cause well. But the leaders were invariably the men who had been taught and trained and inspired in the little colonial schools. All the magnificent sacrifices of those stirring times might have availed nothing—had our Founding Fathers not believed in the value of education, had they lacked the foresight to plan and build an educational structure that would adequately serve the people during their years of struggle.

When we today honor the outstanding military heroes and statesmen of Revolutionary days, let us at the same time remember that some of that honor and much of the credit belong to the colonial schoolmasters, those rugged individualists and great patriots who labored faithfully and often with little reward—such men as Increase Mather, William Small, Ezra Stiles, Jonathan Edwards, John Witherspoon, Eleazar Wheelock, Francis Alison, Samuel Stanhope Smith, to mention just a few.

So, if these articles on our Colonial Colleges have helped some of us to a better understanding and appreciation of the character and spirit of these early patriots, and especially of the schools and schoolmasters of that period, this writer will feel at least partially rewarded. But that still is not enough. For if we have not learned a lesson from the past and are not now able or willing to apply that lesson to the present, if we have failed to realize that the great task remains unfinished, then these articles have definitely fallen short of their full purpose. Let us remember that we today are the beneficiaries of all that has been achieved up to this moment. Ours is truly a grand heritage; ours is now the duty and the privilege of protecting and safeguarding that heritage. Are we being faithful to the trust?

It would be pleasant to answer this question in the affirmative. But serious doubts assail us, and I, for one, fear that we have relaxed our vigilance in recent years. In fact, any close observer of present conditions and trends must realize that we today are facing an educational crisis in this country, especially as it applies to our institutions of higher learning. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that we are facing a series of crises, for there are many problems, each of which must be dealt with separately, but all of which are more or less related. Let's list a few.

Our campuses are obviously overcrowded at present. Our classrooms, laboratory and library facilities are overtaxed. Our teaching staffs are overworked—and oftentimes underpaid—and some faculty appointments have been made to men whose qualifications leave something to be desired, for, as President J. L. Morrill, of the University of Minnesota, recently admitted: "Many staff members, frankly, have been recruited catch-as-catch-can." Inadequate housing has brought in its wake unwholesome campus social conditions. Not a few students are confused and frequently frustrated. Under such circumstances it would be a miracle if educational standards had not suffered. These conditions, it may be argued, are temporary. But there are indications that they may not be as temporary as we think. However, there are other problems which are definitely of a more permanent nature.
For it is no secret that our great privately endowed institutions are finding it increasingly difficult to meet today's higher costs, and the wells of private philanthropy seem to be drying up. There is a growing tendency to consider higher education as a right instead of a privilege as in the past. This prompts ever larger government subsidies, and with each new appropriation comes a new threat to academic freedom—and academic freedom, remember, is one of the priceless tenets of our way of life. Finally strange isms are taking root on these campuses of ours, and these colleges, which once were the proud "cradles of our liberty," may well become the "cradles" of something far different—if they have not already done so.

This is not a pretty picture that we have drawn here. And undoubtedly there are people—many prominent educators among them—who will flatly deny that educational standards have been lowered or that academic freedom has been seriously threatened or that there has been any appreciable infiltration of foreign ideologies. But let's take a look and draw our own conclusions.

Perhaps it may be said that many of the problems confronting our colleges today are not entirely indigenous to the campus, but stem from a change that has come over the people as a whole during recent years, a change in character, a change in outlook, a very alarming tampering with our sense of values. As we said before, our Founding Fathers were the most self-reliant of men, and they did not need to look beyond themselves for support. They carved their livelihood out of the wilderness, they fashioned their own social and economic structure, they created their own brand of security. They were to a remarkable degree masters of their own destiny, and government to them was only a servant. Truly, they were strong men.

But not so the people of today. We have succumbed to a false philosophy which teaches that men are no longer capable of standing on their own feet. It all started when we paid men to lean on shovels and sent checks to farmers for plowing under every third row and killing every third pig. From this beginning we have expanded the idea into a great system of public doles which reaches into every phase of our national life. We have thus created a vast bureaucratic Colossus at Washington, and to this greedy, grasping Colossus we now look for support. Instead of relying on ourselves to get things done, we today are told to write to our congressmen. Our Founding Fathers would have been shocked; some of us are shocked too.

The war seems only to have increased this dependency on government. Today everybody is looking to Washington for the things they used to do for themselves. Everybody today not only seeks, but expects, a hand-out; everybody wants something for nothing. Doles, pensions, bonuses, subsidies. In every field of endeavor, and in a constantly increasing flood, the orders, regulations and directives are channeled from government to the people. One by one we are driving nails into the coffin of free enterprise. Forty-eight-hour weeks, forty-hour weeks, thirty-five-hour weeks, thirty-hour weeks. More wages, more comforts, more luxuries, more leisure, more security, more of everything—except work.

Few among us are opposed to progress. We know that the thinking that served men in the day when travel was geared to the measured gait of a horse and war to the limited range of the old flintlock musket must undergo a few changes before it can serve us in this age when planes are traveling at supersonic speeds and atoms are flying apart. No, we're not opposed to progress and we're not opposed to change, and most of us have no desire to scrap some of the notable social gains which have been made in recent years.

But just as we can't eat the cake until it is baked, so we shouldn't grab for life's dividends until they've really been earned. And definitely we don't deserve to be called reactionaries and old fogies just because we deplore this modern tendency to lean on government, to use Uncle Sam as a convenient prop, to adopt a planned existence from cradle-to-grave. And this strange new philosophy, which has permeated our whole national life, has quite naturally infiltrated our colleges where, like a giant termite, it is gnawing at the great educational structure which we should have been guarding so jealously. Let's take a look and see what is happening on our campuses today. For this writer is afraid a lot of us don't know.

Since the close of the Civil War our population has multiplied approximately
three and one-half times. During the same period the number of university students has increased over 40 times—until today some 700 accredited colleges in America report total enrollments of roughly 2,500,000 young men and women. At first glance this may appear to be a healthy sign, and it definitely would be if all these students were motivated wholly by a zest for learning, if the institutions themselves were equipped to give them what they seek, and if the whole financial structure were basically sound. But unfortunately not one of these conditions is being met in full.

For this recent stampede to the campus has been artificially induced, since, as we know, it is largely due to the influx of veterans taking advantage of the educational benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights. These boys—and some girls too—are enjoying four years of college by courtesy of Uncle Sam. We didn't ask them whether they really wanted such an education; we made little or no attempt to find out first whether they were fitted to profit from it; we didn't even bother to figure out whether or not we could afford it. We simply handed it to them on a platter.

This writer, who is a veteran himself, is not going to comment on the overall wisdom of this measure which is presenting to hundreds of thousands of ex-servicemen an education they would not otherwise have had, and which is presenting to the American people a bill they will be a mighty long time in paying. Suffice it to say that some of the boys deserve everything that can be done for them—within the limits of our resources naturally. And most of them have apparently taken their work seriously and have, on the whole, made a better record than their non-veteran classmates. Or at least that seems to be the consensus of opinion.

But the point is that this plan of free education, regardless of the purpose back of it, is setting a precedent, just one further step in this program to encourage the people to depend on government more and more every day. We'll discuss the proposed future steps later, but right now it's well to keep in mind that millions of young Americans are being indoctrinated in the new learning that holds that all good things, including monthly checks, flow from Washington. They may forget a lot of technical facts they're being taught in the classroom now, but that is one thing they'll probably carry with them through life. And that's what keeps the Colossus growing and that's what keeps the bureaucrats in power.

The pill becomes just a little bitterer to swallow when it is hinted that maybe these ex-GI's are being cheated anyway. Many educators, of course, deny this charge. That's to be expected. You'll rarely find a merchant who'll admit that his merchandise isn't what it's advertised to be. But how could standards possibly be maintained amidst this present confusion?

For a college education—the genuine article—is more than just living in close proximity to a few imposing Gothic towers, queuing up at the library, troopin in and out of lecture halls, listening to a "canned" discourse that someone somewhere has spoken into a microphone, memorizing a few textbook axioms, buying mimeographed notes, taking an occasional examination which is later marked by a machine, and finally standing up in front of an audience and accepting a scroll of parchment from the president whom the student has never before seen. In the old days our Founding Fathers stressed close teacher-student relationships, reasoning that the student was likely to profit more through his daily contacts with great minds than through a whole library full of books.

But such associations are impossible in today's teeming classrooms, where the student is just a number in a seat, where he loses his individuality and becomes merely a robot in a community of 10,000 or 30,000 other robots. At many of our universities today the student never even sees his professor, but only hears his voice coming to him over a loud speaker in an overflow room. This is assembly-line education. In some cases it might be described as chain-store education—for Rutgers has established branches in various parts of New Jersey, and the University of California's 44,000 students are scattered over campuses in Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Davis and Santa Barbara. Educators may defend this kind of education, but some of us may be pardoned if we lift an eyebrow.

Nor are these mass production methods as profitable in the field of education as in industry. For despite the fact that most of our colleges are overcrowded today, they—or at least the privately endowed institutions—are facing a critical financial crisis.
The reason is that education didn’t pay its way in the old days—and it still doesn’t. The average tuition paid by the student—or by Uncle Sam—covers less than half the actual cost of education, and the fee cannot be appreciably increased without closing the door on many deserving young people. This means that the more students enrolled, the more money the college loses. This is not a new development, but inflation, of course, has greatly accentuated the problem. Ten years ago the income from Princeton’s 30 million dollar endowment paid 40 per cent of the total budget; today the university’s 50 million dollar endowment yields an income that covers only about 20 per cent of the operating cost. Columbia’s annual deficit is averaging about a million dollars, and the university is now engaged in an endowment campaign for $170,000,000. Everywhere we find the same picture, with nearly every college conducting some kind of a drive for desperately needed funds. Truly the fate of our privately endowed institutions hangs in the balance.

What is the solution? Is it government subsidy? Not according to the Rev. John J. Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University, who insists that our colleges must remain “reservoirs of progress” and “intellectual Fort Knoxes where the gold of independence is stored.” Not according to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, of Princeton, who makes it emphatic that “neither politics nor bureaucracy encourages the free-roaming mind.” And not according to most thinking Americans, who know that government aid means only one thing—government control. That is not what our Founding Fathers had in mind when they built their little colleges in the wilderness.

But the something-for-nothing boys are determined that it shall be government subsidy. As we mentioned before, free education for veterans was but the first step. That was the foot in the door. Now the proposed Federal Aid to Education Bill would open the door wide. Before the war there were never more than 16 per cent of our college-age youth in college at one time. Now it is proposed to send up to 40 per cent of them to the campus. Not only will the government pay their tuition—and a much higher fee than the present $500—but there will be additional Federal subsidies for buildings, faculty salaries and current operating expenses. Obviously the total bill would run into billions of dollars annually, and, no matter what promises are given, we all know that no government is going to turn this kind of money over to educators without dictating what is taught and how it is taught and why it is taught.

Do the American people want government-sponsored education on the college level? An eloquent answer was given by the two Catholic members of President Truman’s Commission on Higher Education—Monsignor Frederick G. Hochwalt and Martin R. P. McGuire—who in their dissenting minority report stated:

“We believe it is timely to call attention to the dangers of a higher education system largely or completely dominated by the state. Exclusive control of education, more than any other factor, made the dictatorships of Germany, Italy and Japan acceptable to an ever-increasing number of the population. We fear that legislation implementing the commission’s recommendation would go a long way toward establishing an administrative structure for higher education whereby government in the United States might easily use the Nation’s public colleges and universities to promote political purposes.”

But the great majority of the American people are strangely silent. They either don’t know or they don’t care what is happening. And before some of us wake up, we may find that a college education has ceased to be a privilege, as it was in the days when we were laying the foundations of this nation, and has become a right, guaranteed by an all-powerful state which is dedicated to the principle that each human being must be taken by the hand and led from the cradle to the grave. Our great privately endowed universities are the bulwark of our whole educational system and, if they are to remain free to teach the truth, they must be financed in the future as in the past, by their alumni and friends and especially by private industry, which has a major stake in private education.

Of course, some argue that, by withholding state aid, we are making college the exclusive province of the rich man’s children. That is the propaganda of the bureaucrats. Few young people in the past have been forced to forego a college education for financial reasons—if they were sufficiently determined to have it. And the
door should be opened a little wider in the future by making more scholarships available and by providing more job opportunities. It is a fact that a person who has to earn what he gets values it more highly and puts it to better use than does the person who has it handed to him. Possibly the greatest disservice we could do our young people would be to make a college education too easy for them.

Finally there is that matter of Communist infiltration. We are a smug, complacent people and it's hard to convince some of us that this is really a danger. A few assorted facts picked at random will have to suffice here.

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was long ago labeled subversive by the Attorney General of the United States. And yet among its sponsors have been 37 prominent educators, representing Bryn Mawr, Smith, California, Chicago, Princeton, Yale, Stanford, Columbia, Denver, Toledo, Harvard, Tuskegee, Oberlin, Johns Hopkins, New York University, Michigan, City College of New York, Cheyney Teachers, even Union and Auburn Theological seminaries.

One hundred and twenty-four educators, including several college presidents, were among those who signed an open letter to the 81st Congress, demanding abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Harvard led the list with 21, Yale had 11, New York University eight, Massachusetts Institute of Technology six, Columbia and Princeton five each. It may be argued that the men in these two lists are not necessarily card-holding Communists. That's true. But they're either fellow travelers or incredibly naive, and are definitely unfit to instruct American youth and uphold the American Way.

Likewise another Red-front organization, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, has been backed by educators from a score of institutions, from Brown to Tulane, from Mt. Holyoke to Minnesota. Altogether more than 2000 American college faculty members are, or have been actively associated with front groups of the Communist Party.

One of the most influential members of the Williams College faculty is a Leftist who once served the Chicago Communist “Workers School.” Moscow’s Pravda recently included a Harvard professor and a Princeton professor among 11 Americans cited for their “sincere friendship” for the Soviet Union—a dubious honor to say the least. A University of Chicago professor was quoted by the Cleveland Plain Dealer (October 23, 1945) : “We must do everything we can to abolish the United States”—and that man still instructs American youth!

Thus we could go on indefinitely, citing incident after incident. Scores of colleges have active Communist cells on their campuses. Nearly every college employs a few mouthpieces for the Party Line. There are textbooks in use which are pure, unmitigated propaganda. We have wandered a long, long way from the path which our Founding Fathers charted for us. It is no idle statement to say that our campuses, which once were “the cradles of our liberty,” have become the spawning grounds of foreign ideologies.

Yes, ours is a grand heritage. And ours is now the duty and the privilege of safeguarding that heritage. Are we being faithful to the trust? That’s a question we should ponder long and carefully. And if it’s guidance we seek, we can do no better than return once more to the inspiring story of our Colonial Colleges, and retrace the steps taken by our Founding Fathers who, undaunted and unafraid, built their little temples of learning on a wild frontier, and there preached the true Americanism. And the four great beliefs, which served them so well, will serve us today—a belief in God, a belief in themselves, a belief in liberty, and a belief in a sound education, based on complete academic freedom and undiluted with foreign alloys. Those colonial schoolmasters turned out the men who won our liberty in 1776; they can teach us how to save that liberty in 1950.
On the morning of November 22, 1800, the District of Columbia awakened to a feeling of suppressed excitement. A long promised event was at hand—an event for which the whole nation was waiting.

More than twelve years before the Founding Fathers had written into Article 1 of the Constitution this momentous sentence: "The seat of National Government shall be permanently fixed within a territory not to exceed ten miles square over which Congress shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction."

Today, this direction was to be fulfilled. Congress was to convene for the first time within the territory so prescribed and which henceforth should be the National capital.

The selection of this territory was one of the earliest questions to come before the First Congress under the Constitution which met in New York in 1789. For more than a year it was the subject of debate, at times growing so bitter as to threaten disunion between the North and the South.

In July of 1790, an act was passed in which the site of Washington (identical with the District of Columbia) was chosen. The act further decreed that during the next ten years—the time deemed necessary in which to build a city—the Government should maintain headquarters in Philadelphia.

In carrying out these provisions it fell to the second session of the Sixth Congress to be the first to convene in the permanent capital. It fell to it, also, to be the first lame duck Congress in the nation’s history, as well as the last Congress in which the Federalist Party held a majority. For in the national election held just prior to the time set for convening, the Federalists went down before the Republicans in a defeat from which, as a party, they never were able to rally. In fact, the election and the events preceding it, brought about such a reversal in national policies that the period has come to be known as the Revolution of 1800.

Until then, the Federalist Party only had been in power. Headed by Washington its members had designed and set up various departments of government and put in motion the wheels that made them function. And so well did they build that their organization holds firm today.

Yet from the beginning there had been an opposing group, first known as the Society of Democrats, later as the Republican Party. This group, made up of liberals—native born and alien—scattered over the land, was deeply resented by the Federalists. They saw no place in the existing system of government for party participation; the basic principle was factional. To be anti-Federalist was to be against the Constitution, disloyal to the Government itself.

Notwithstanding, the Republicans, under the tutelage of Jefferson and Madison, continued to organize and to flourish. The Federalists, on the other hand, because of arrogant legislation and internal strife, began to falter and lose favor. When Adams was elected President, Jefferson became Vice President. Then came the Hamilton-Adams feud. On top of that, the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws. The combination proved too much. With much of the country in revolt and the party in two factions, victory at the polls was not in the stars.

Fall storms and roads, that for the most part were rivers of mud and slush, were not conducive to a speedy news service; and it was a month before the result of the
election was known. Meantime, the die-hard Federalists refused to consider the possibility of defeat. But the more open-minded were not deluding themselves; they had seen which way the wind was blowing back in the Spring caucuses. Therefore, when they gathered in the new capital for the coming session the gloom which enveloped them was not entirely due to the shortcomings of the unfinished city.

Though the first meeting was scheduled for Monday, November 17, 1800, that day came and went without a quorum in either House. Tuesday, however, gave the House of Representatives the required number. But the Senate was not likewise successful until Friday, November 21. Hence, the joint session of both Houses to be held in the Senate Chamber, and before which President Adams was to deliver his “communication on the state of the nation,” was to take place on Saturday, the 22nd, at twelve o’clock, noon.

The capitol building had been laid out with a rotunda between a south wing for the use of the House of Representatives and the north wing to house the Senate. At this time the south wing was merely an outline of masonry about four feet high. The rotunda showed even less progress. But the north wing was quite complete. In it the Lower House occupied temporarily a room on the west side of the street floor. The Senate was in its own chamber on the east side of what is now the basement floor.

Little has been written about the opening day. But piece together a scrap here and a scrap there from the annals, old letters, a diary, a financial statement, an architect’s plan . . . and the scene unfolds before you. The room is semi-elliptical with arches set on colonades supporting the gallery. From the crystal prismsed chandelier candlelight flickers down over mahogany desks arranged in semi-circular rows and warms the cheek of Marie Antoinette and of Louis XVI who look down from their portraits on the wall.

The day is raw and cloudy; the ground, a patchwork of mud and snow. Yet well before the appointed time the gallery is filled with spectators from the District, the overflow sharing seats on the main floor with Senators and Representatives. There, too, gather the cabinet members, their families and the diplomats from foreign countries. To realize how colorful was the picture, you have only to recall the romantic dress of the day—the rich fabrics worn by both men and women, the powdered hair, the frills at wrist and throat, a sprinkling of homespun, buckskin and Indian blankets.

At the presiding officer’s desk sits Maryland’s John Howard who, in the absence of Vice President Jefferson, the previous day, was elected president pro tempore. By his side is Speaker of the House, Theodore Sedgwick of Massachusetts.

With the fall of the gavel the hum of conversation ceases and the hush of expectancy falls upon the room. The hands of the clock point to twelve. All eyes turn toward the door. Presently it swings open and into the room steps John Adams, the President of the United States.

Despite his sixty-five years and short stocky figure, accentuated by a long satin coat and knee breeches of contrasting color, he advances with a soldierly step to the reading table in the front of the room. As he turns to the assemblage and acknowledges the ovation of his followers, a pair of fearless glowing eyes look out from under an enormous forehead from which white, rather rumpled, hair is drawn back into a peruke effect at the neck.

For more than twenty-five years John Adams had given his country invaluable service, at home and overseas. Now, the old order which he represented was passing. And in the nation he had helped to found, he was to be the first President to be defeated by an opposing party.

Whether, as he stood in the new capitol for the first—and last time, he sensed what the future held, has never been determined. Some historians contend that he did; others that he did not. But all agree, regardless of his ability as a prophet, that his course for the next three months and his message concerning them would have remained the same. Forthright and single-purposed he was, and personal advancement was not to be balanced against national welfare.

In clipped tones denoting his Massachusetts origin he congratulated the American people on the assembling of Congress in the permanent seat of Government, and the members of Congress, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed. In the absence of a chaplain not yet appointed, he implored divine blessing on this and all
coming affairs in the “solemn temple” and continued:

“And may this territory be the residence of virtue and happiness! In this city may that piety and virtue, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government, which adorned the great character whose name it bears, be forever held in veneration. Here and throughout the country, may simple manners, pure morals, and true religion flourish forever!”

He then proceeded to acquaint Congress with recent developments and to enumerate the tasks to be accomplished: The temporary army had been discharged; a treaty of amity and commerce with Prussia had been ratified; a like treaty with England was pending; negotiations with France had not been accomplished but the nation’s envoys had been well received by the First Consul and hope existed that their efforts would be successful.

The question of whether or not Congress should immediately assume the local powers over the District of Columbia as provided by the Constitution was for Congress to decide. But he urged serious consideration of reorganization of the judiciary. The defense of the seacoast and the maintenance of a navy, he recommended as a “wise and true economy and a just regard for our future tranquillity.”

He acquainted the House with appropriations necessary for the coming year, and he congratulated that body upon the prosperous condition of the revenue, the amount received during the year, exceeding that of any former equal period.

He concluded with the exhortation:

“If by turning our eyes homeward we perceive the interior of our country prosperous, free and happy; if all enjoy safety, under the protection of laws emanating only from the general will, the fruits of their labors, we ought to fortify and cling to those institutions which have been the source of much real felicity, and resist with unabating perseverance the progress of dangerous innovations which may diminish their influence.”

These words, obviously, were directed toward a brand of radicalism known as Jacobinism—an outgrowth of the French Revolution—which was being poured out through the press by alien journalists as “the rights of man.” It is also not unlikely that the President was sounding a warning of the danger lurking within a change of government stewardship.

The President took his leave and the meeting came to a close. The plans of years were now in fruition—Washington had joined the world circle of national capitals! Yet in all the land there was not even a public speech, a parade, the lighting of a bonfire. . . .

In face of the turbulence of the times, the snowstorm, the pioneer state of the capital, this may not have been strange, but it is noteworthy that each year since, the anniversary of this important event slips by with similar lack of recognition.

The week following, Vice President Jefferson arrived in town and took up quarters in the boarding house of Conrad and McMunn on the corner of New Jersey Avenue and C Streets, S. E. In deference to his position he was permitted a bedroom to himself, also a parlor. But his meals were served at the long table in the general dining room. Across the corner was another “Congressional Mess,” where Speaker Sedgwick found accommodations. He, too, was allowed the luxury of a private bedroom. But for all others, the edict was two in a room.

Few members were accompanied by their families. Houses were at a premium, most of them having been snapped up during the summer by cabinet members or by the Government for office use. In contrast to the lavish living of Philadelphia, the new city seemed almost intolerable, and a few of the faint-hearted resigned. However, Congress, as a whole, settled to the tasks at hand without delay, though not in the orderly manner as outlined in the President’s message. In this tempestuous session all matters became so much grist to be ground out when opportunity afforded. True, the Federalists outnumbered the Republicans in both Houses, and in the Senate their majority was sufficient to enable them to override all opposition. But in the House it was a mere two, and the introduction on the floor of practically any bill by either side, was a signal for a battle—a battle of words to be sure, but of words tipped with the venom of derision . . . resentment . . . mistrust . . . accusation. . . . The result was that a number of proposals, though debated at length, never reached a final vote.
The bill to erect a mausoleum to the memory of George Washington was one of these. It was submitted again and again, only to be postponed . . . referred back to the committee in charge . . . shuttled back and forth with amendments between the House and Senate. . . . It was not that both sides did not favor the erection of a monument, but they could not agree on the cost, the substance, the form it should take or where it should be placed. Incidentally, such a bill failed to pass each succeeding Congress until sixteen years later.

The affairs of the Ohio, or Northwest Territory, were subjects for recurring debates for weeks. Yet the outcome was the passage of only two acts—franking privileges to the delegate and the division of the territory into two separate governments. Petitions from settlers that Congress recognize pre-emption of land rights and follow through with the building of schools and churches on lands previously appropriated for the purpose were left to die without action.

Resolutions to investigate charges of misappropriation of funds and authority against the Governor of the Mississippi Territory likewise drew prolonged debate and likewise died.

The question of defense was left untouched. And bills such as those dealing with trade with the Indians and concealment of fugitive slaves failed to advance beyond the second reading. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution providing for separate voting for President and Vice President was merely introduced and laid on the table.

Routine measures—those which concerned the activities of Congress itself—passed, for the most part, without record vote. Though these may not be important, by contrast to activities of present-day Congresses, they are interesting. For instance, in the Senate the doorkeeper was ordered to purchase two stoves, despite the fact that the Upper House was equipped with two handsomely mantled fireplaces. In the Lower House the doorkeeper was voted to receive $26 weekly for his services and for the maintenance of one assistant and two horses. He was also authorized to erect a shed in which to store firewood required to heat the House and Senate chambers.

Another bill to receive little controversy was that “to alter and establish post roads” in various states. Experience had taught Federalist and Republican alike the need for more and safer means of travel.

Perhaps no bill shows more the temper of the times than the rejection of L’Enfant’s petition for compensation for services in the planning of the Federal City. And perhaps no bill has a more modern ring than the one introduced by the Republicans to investigate the cause of fire in the War Department, the inference being that Administration leaders were deliberately responsible in an effort to destroy tell-tale records of graft and extravagance.

One of the most important and complicated questions to come before both Houses was that of establishing a government for the District of Columbia. Ten years before, or in 1790, the territory to become the District had been transferred to the Government. The portion on the north side of the Potomac River, and which included Georgetown, was ceded by Maryland; the portion on the south side, and which included Alexandria, by Virginia. It had been accepted by the First Congress and that body had provided that both states should retain jurisdiction over their respective cessions “until the time fixed for the removal of the Government thereto and until Congress shall otherwise provide.”

Now, it was for the present Congress to interpret the time intended by the use of the compound preposition. Did occupancy of the territory demand immediate assumption of authority? Or could Congress “otherwise by law provide” when the laws of the two states should cease to be in operation?

These questions claimed the attention of both Houses upwards of three months, the Federalists standing for immediate assumption of authority? Or could Congress “otherwise by law provide” when the laws of the two states should cease to be in operation?

These questions claimed the attention of both Houses upwards of three months, the Federalists standing for immediate assumption; the Republicans for postponement.

Both Houses appointed committees to study the problem, and numerous bills were presented. The Senate Committee reported that since Congress, by the Constitution, was vested with exclusive jurisdiction, it should assume such authority at once. On December 17, 1800, the House brought forth a proposal for the adoption of laws in both states in force on the first Monday in December, 1800. Executive and judicial officers of both states were to be continued, but subject to removal by
the President who was to fill all resulting vacancies.

Those who opposed immediate assumption of Congressional authority, did so on the basis that such authority would place District residents in the status of subjects rather than citizens, open to taxation without representation. People within the territory, they argued, had lived happily under state governments for more than a hundred years—and now there was no need for Congress to step in.

Proponents maintained that while this was true, Congress had no choice. The provision in the Constitution had not been made with reference to residents within the chosen area, but “to bestow dignity and independence on the Government, to protect it from outrages as had occurred when it was differently situated.” (This latter statement undoubtedly refers to the affront received by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1783 when mutinous soldiers marched upon it and demanded salaries long in arrears. Congress appealed to the Pennsylvania Assembly to call out the militia and disperse the soldiers. The Assembly refused and Congress was forced to flee to Princeton.)

Others objected to Government control at this time because they felt that matters of the District would interfere with duties concerning their own districts; that national affairs were more important than those of a local constituency silent on election day. It was not imperative that Congress assume all powers given by the Constitution; it held sole powers over forts, arsenals, magazines, yet it had never assumed them. On December 31, the bill was recommitted for further study.

The committee returned shortly with a bill offering a territorial form of government. This provided suffrage for white male property owners and called for a Governor to be appointed by the President. But it did not place upon the appointees the qualification of residence.

Here, it is interesting to note that upon reading the bill which was published in the National Intelligencer, January 30, 1800, District residents held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions to the effect that should the bill become a law, it would practically nullify their rights. District property owners were few; hence, voters would be few. And should appointments be made from non-residents, there existed the possibility that residents would have placed over them men, either with no interest in the affairs of the District, or with opposing interests.

For a time it seemed that the House would pass this bill. Then a bill was sent in from the Senate. And on February 27, 1801, four days before the session ended, the Senate bill became a law. It differed very little from the bill first reported out by the House committee. The existing laws of Maryland and Virginia were to be continued in operation, but the legislative powers of both states within the District, of course, were at an end. The territory was now divided into two counties, separated by the Potomac River and provided with various courts, the officers of which were to be appointed by the President.

The enactment of the law was a triumph for the Federalists. But the system of government provided was to prove less workable than the national systems heretofore installed by the Federalists. And though changes have been made from time to time, the District remains under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress.

Early in December the election returns began to trickle in, and it was found, as had been expected, that New England had remained true Federalists to the last elector. So had New Jersey and Delaware. Pennsylvania and Maryland had divided their favors, and New York had turned the cold shoulder entirely. But the Federalists were undismayed, holding that they could lose New York, even Virginia, and still win out, provided the remaining states proved faithful. But news on December 12, 1800, that South Carolina had deserted, killed that hope, and defeat was admitted.

On Wednesday morning, February 11, 1801, the votes were formally counted in the Senate Chamber. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, each had received 73 votes, John Adams 65 and C. C. Pinckney 64. The tie between Jefferson and Burr threw the election into the House where the balloting was to be carried on by states, each entitled to one vote.

The Federalists, according to John Cotton Smith, one of their number, elected from Connecticut, believed that Jefferson was far more dangerous to head the nation than the less known Burr. For that reason, he states in his quaintly phrased—and
quite as quaintly spelled booklet, Correspondence and Miscellanies, that the Federalists were pledged to hold out for Burr even though the nation were left without a President at the close of the session.

But with the Republicans, the feeling went even deeper. Jefferson was their leader, the exponent of their principles. Now, after years of waiting with victory within reach, they, too, would remain adamant to the close of the session. So when at noon of the same day the votes were counted the balloting began behind closed doors in the House, the outlook was one of deadlock.

How tense was the situation is indicated by the fact that just before noon, Maryland's Republican Nicholson, ill with fever, was brought in to an anteroom on his sickbed where from among his pillows he cast his succeeding ballots. Craik, a Federalist from Maryland, offered to pair his vote with the sick man, but was refused.

Both parties were equally represented in each of the two states, Maryland and Vermont; therefore their votes were not countable.

After the first ballot was taken the count showed Jefferson, 8; Burr, 6; two states divided. Again the ballot was taken; again the count was 8 and 6 with two states divided. Continuous balloting was taken up to midnight when an hour's recess was voted. A welcome respite! The men filed into the ante rooms and gulped down hot coffee and biscuits sent over from the boarding houses. Back at their desks, the balloting is resumed, but always with the same result—Jefferson, 8; Burr, 6; two states divided.

Cold dawn flowing in through the tall windows of the House on Thursday morning finds legislative dignity huddled in blankets and quilts, hair tousled, faces gray and drawn.

Every hour the ballot is taken; every hour the Speaker's voice drones: "Jefferson, 8; Burr, 6; two states divided." At nine o'clock, balloting is suspended until noon. At noon the 28th ballot, then postponement until Friday, 11:00 A. M. On and on the balloting continues at intervals until the 35th was taken on Tuesday noon, February 17, 1801. Then it was voted to repeat at one o'clock that afternoon.

During the interval, Federalist Bayard of Delaware, supposedly at the direction of Alexander Hamilton, called his colleagues together and announced that unless Burr arrived to electioneer in his own behalf, he would not be elected. "And," Mr. Bayard admitted, "my conscience rebels against seeing the session end, and the nation left without a President. . . . Therefore I intended to cast Delaware's vote for Jefferson."

But when the count of the 36th ballot was made, it was found that Mr. Bayard had cast a blank ballot, rather than vote for Jefferson, as had the Federalist from South Carolina. Federalists in Maryland and Vermont, also, had cast blank votes, leaving those states to the Republicans.

Then the count read: Jefferson, 10; Burr, 4.

The Republicans had won. You might say they had won a victory within a victory; that the House victory was a sanction of the one at the polls. Moreover, the second session of the Sixth Congress had become the first Congress to elect a President and Vice President in American history.

Another bill to grip the House for weeks was that to extend the life of the Sedition Law, due to expire March 3, 1801. The reason why the Federalists desired this extension undoubtedly was rooted in the events preceding the passage of the Alien and Sedition Laws in the first place.

From the time the nation had been founded French agents on our soil had continued to revile Government institutions and Government officials. First they had centered their attacks on Washington, then on Adams when he became President. To check these activities, also the spread of revolutionary propaganda, the Federalists put through Congress in the summer of 1798 a series of measures known as the Alien and Sedition Laws:

The first was the Naturalization Act which raised the number of residence years necessary for citizenship from five to fourteen.

The second, the Alien Law, empowered the President to arrest or order from the country any alien whom he deemed dangerous. Failure to comply after due warning was punishable by imprisonment of a term not to exceed three years plus exclusion from citizenship forever.

Under the third act the President could remove subjects of any foreign nation
which the United States might be in danger from—or at war with.

The Sedition Law made it a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment or both to publish or print any false, scandalous or malicious writings against Congress or the President; or to aid the designs of any foreign power against the United States.

When these laws were put into operation they left no doubt about the authority finally resting in the hands of the Government. For the first three not only caught up with offending aliens, but the fourth, or Sedition Law, swept into its net of arrests, fines, and jail sentences many native born who, as Republicans, opposed certain policies of the Adams administration.

The reaction to these laws, especially the Sedition Law, by the public, was the reverse of that expected by the framers. Instead of decreased journalistic output, there was immediate increase. “The more prosecutions the better,” wrote Republican editors to one another, “Let us make the most of our opportunity.”

Attic and cellar from Vermont to Tennessee awoke to the hum of newspaper presses. In towns and cities fluttered pamphlets from unseen hands. All carried the protest that Republicans had the right to form a party to oppose measures they considered detrimental to public good. Disapproval of the administration, it was contended, did not mean disloyalty to the Constitution; objection to existing laws, not opposition to the existing system of government.

Jefferson and Madison, their political ear to the ground, pushed through Virginia and Kentucky legislatures the now famous Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. These condemned the Alien and Sedition Laws alike on the strength that they were contrary to the first amendment of the Constitution—free speech and free press; and that Congress, as a creature of the Union—a compact among the states—had usurped the rights of the states.

Congress was flooded with petitions to repeal the Sedition Law. Many a Federalist, including Alexander Hamilton, took up the protest. But all to no avail. Not only did the sponsors refuse to repeal it, but now in this Congress they were determined to continue it in operation for two years more.

Accordingly, on December 31, 1801, such a bill was introduced. But the Republicans were equally determined that there should be no resuscitation; and when the bill was brought to the floor, they resisted it with the same force that had characterized their fight of the past two years.

One of its chief foes was Mathew Lyon, a Vermont newspaper editor who, because of it, had served a term in prison. Indeed, it was while in prison that he was re-elected to Congress.

While attending Congress in Philadelphia during the summer of '98, he had written to be published in the Windsor Journal (Vermont) a letter to the effect that under President Adams every consideration of the public welfare was swallowed up in a continual grasp for power, in an unbounded thirst for ridiculous pomp, foolish adulation and selfish avarice. . . .

Lyon informed the House, in a speech against the bill, that all possibility of a fair trial had been precluded by a biased judge; hence, he had been unable to present testimony that the letter had been postmarked “July 1,” at Philadelphia, seven days before the Sedition Law was passed. He had been found guilty, he said, denied bail, thrown into prison for four months and fined one thousand dollars.

On February 21, 1801, the question that the bill be engrossed for a third reading was refused 49 to 53. The Republicans were jubilant. True, the margin was only four, but it was sufficient to relegate the “gag rule,” as they called the law, to the limbo of dead issues.

Here, it is interesting to recall that the bill to extend the law was introduced after—and despite the fact—that the election returns had proclaimed the nation had gone Republican; also that the bill was not beaten until after the House had elected Jefferson President. From these facts it would seem that the Federalists, to the last, had expected by some means to remain in office; and that they felt the need of the Sedition Law with which to hold the Republicans in check.

Under the Judiciary Act of 1789, the Supreme Court was provided with one chief justice and five associate justices. These men, in addition to Supreme Court duties, were required to preside over Cir-
cuit Courts. As each Circuit Court was held twice yearly with two justices in attendance, the latter duties left little time for the former.

Just to go from one court sitting to another meant days, sometimes weeks of travel in all kinds of weather over trails which wound through the wilderness, over mountains, across rivers never spanned by bridges.

In 1793, Congress had provided that only one judge was necessary to a circuit, but the steady expansion of territory more than outweighed such concession; and circuit riding continued to be not only a hardship, but also a hazard to life and limb. Obviously it was this side of the picture that prompted President Adams, in his opening message, to urge reorganization of the Judiciary.

Both Houses during December introduced a bill whereby Supreme Court judges would be freed from circuit riding, and the number of districts increased. This became a law early in February, shortly after President Adams had appointed John Marshall Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The original thirteen Federal districts now became twenty-three, arranged in six circuits to be traveled by three judges in each. Such expansion called for sixteen new circuit judges which the President proceeded to appoint, and which the Senate confirmed February 20, 1801.

This time the Federalists had scored. But their victory was to have its ironical side; for the law has come down through history known as the "Duke of Braintree's Midnight Judges Act." This is because the appointments were said, erroneously, to have been put through on the last stroke of twelve, March 3.

President Adams and the Senate did spend the closing hours of the session in an orgy of nominating and confirming, but most of the appointments were to fill positions created by the new government of the District of Columbia.

Critics contend that these appointments should have been left to the incoming administration. The answer is that so far no precedent had been established for guidance. The Federalists were relinquishing the reins of government for the first time since the Government was formed. They viewed the transaction as one which turned everything which had been accomplished over to "mob rule." The only safeguard left was a good Federalist in every position available.

Hectic, belligerent, dramatic, to the last fall of the gavel, the second session of the Sixth Congress came to a close with a record as variable as a March wind. The manner in which it met the issues which came before it has been severely criticized—perhaps in some ways justly so. Yet results speak for themselves. We know that the nation forged ahead from 1800. And from our vantage point of today it is apparent that it was this Congress—the first to meet in Washington—which paved the way for the making of a great country.

NOTE: Mrs. Clearman is a member of Colonel James McCall Chapter and she served as State Regent of the District of Columbia 1946-1948.

If you cry about a trouble,
It grows double every day.
If you laugh about a trouble,
It's a bubble blown away!

—Anonymous.
Dedication of the D. A. R. Unit of the National Tribute Grove

ESTELLE PORTER CHRISTIN
National Chairman of Conservation

A BEAUTIFUL FINIS was written to the story of the latest D. A. R. project in conservation, the National Tribute Grove, when the dedication ceremonies for our unit were held on September 25th at the main entrance to the Grove, a few miles northeast of Crescent City, California, on highway 199, the main artery from California to Oregon. This particular spot was chosen as the appropriate place for our marker, because at this point a narrow strip from the great bulk of the D. A. R. parcel debouches on the highway, so that the dedicatory tablet may carry a message to all those who travel on that road.

A surprising number of people came from afar, as at least 125 were gathered together at the roadside. Many from California and Oregon had motored to the Eureka Inn about 90 miles south of the Grove the night before, and had enjoyed a dinner arranged by the Redwood Forest Chapter. The entire trip up the Redwood Highway is unbelievably beautiful, for there are no trees like our great Sequoias anywhere else on earth.

The occasion was graced by the presence of our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, our Honorary President General, Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge, and our Librarian General, Miss Helen MacMackin.

It seemed especially fitting that the ceremony should take place at 11 a.m. on Sunday, for “the Groves were God’s first temples,” and we all felt that we were standing in great cathedral aisles. The impressive program was as follows:

- Invocation—The California State Chaplain, Mrs. Clarence G. Smith.
- Greetings—The California State Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Danforth.
- The Redwoods as a California Project—Mrs. Charles F. Lambert, Honorary State Regent and originator of the project.
- The National Tribute Grove as a National Project—Mrs. C. A. Christin.
- The Significance of the Golden Book—Mrs. Aubrey Drury, Administrative Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League.
- Dedication of the D. A. R. Unit of the Tribute Grove—The President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne.
- Prayer of Dedication—California State Chaplain, Mrs. Smith.
- Presentation to the State Park Commission—Mrs. Christin.
- Speech of Acceptance—Mr. L. P. Griffith, Asst. Supt. of Calif. State Parks.
- Speech—Mr. Wallace I. Hutchinson, U. S. Forest Service.
- Announcement of greetings from the Governor of California; Mr. Newton Bruce, Director of National Parks; Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson, past Nat. Chairman of Conservation; Honorary Presidents General; the National Executive Board; Vice Presidents General Past and Present; 20 State Regents; National Vice Chairman of Conservation; Calif. State Chairman and Vice Chairmen who have worked for the Grove, Mmes. Grinnell, Hayes, Kibler, Wagener and Lilley; the Calif. Conservation Council.
- The Redwoods (Poem by Joseph Strauss)—Mrs. Christin.

Mrs. Talmadge, during whose administration the Tribute Grove was adopted as a national project, designated the Redwoods as America’s heritage. She gave a most informative account of the part that trees have played in the history of America, then said: “We stand here today with reverence and awe in the presence of these other 100% Americans whose roots are embedded in the foundation stone of this country. The Daughters of the American Revolution accomplished a worthwhile mission in purchasing this parcel of land.
upon which these ‘oldest living things in the world’ now stand, thereby protecting them against desecration. As descendants of the Founders of America, we salute you, O Mighty Guardians of the Past.”

Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, our President General, made an excellent dedicatory address. She said in part, “We recognize that conservation is of vital importance to this country. Unless we conserve, we shall be among the nations that have not. Preservation of this Grove is a lesson in conservation to every American. We should apply this lesson not only to our trees, but to our very national life. Unless we remain strong, we shall be unable to help others. The Tribute Grove is pure conservation. We are protecting a stand of Redwoods so that for hundreds of years Americans will visit the Grove and be inspired by the grandeur of the trees. There is not material benefit alone, but there is great spiritual benefit. One who visits the Redwoods feels a little closer to the God of the universe. And one feels a greater responsibility as an American citizen. In loving memory of the men and women of our country who served in the World War, we dedicate these trees to their courage, to their fidelity and to their sacrifice. May this ‘Land where our fathers died’ never be despoiled by the enemies of democracy. May these trees stand through the centuries as living symbols of the enduring strength of a free people, a great nation, our own United States of America.”

Our marker is a bronze tablet set on a great stone boulder, and when our President General drew aside the United States flag that covered it, these words were revealed: “This unit of 500 acres of the National Tribute Grove is preserved by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to honor those who served in the armed forces of the United States in World War II, and to keep inviolate these primeval Sequoias as an American heritage. 1949.”

After the ceremonies, Mrs. O’Byrne, Mrs. Talmadge, little May Erwin Talmadge, Miss MacMackin and Mrs. Christin were conducted by the State Superintendent of Parks, Mr. E. P. French, Mr. Drury, and the Forest Ranger on a tour of the entire Grove. This section is perhaps the most heavily timbered area on earth, and our unit is the finest of all the parcels.

The total amount for the Tribute Grove came to $29,368.88; total contributions, received by the Treasurer General, were $26,430.58, with $141.70 as interest on bonds, and $2,796.60 sent directly to the Save-the-Redwoods League. The actual cost of our parcel was $52,222.22, but as the State of California matched our donations dollar for dollar, the cost to us was $26,111.11. The 5 states giving the greatest total amounts are: California, $10,099.00; Connecticut, $1,520.00; with Illinois third, Ohio fourth and Pennsylvania fifth. The 5 states that gave the most on a per capita basis are in order: California, Arkansas, Arizona, Connecticut and Kansas. Special mention should go to China that gave 29¢ a member, and to Texas that completed the original aim of $10.00 per chapter. The 2 chapters that gave the most on a per capita basis are both in California,—California Chapter and Las Conchillas. The honor roll of states for fulfilling the quota set of 20¢ per member comprises Arizona, Arkansas, California, China, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah and Wyoming.

The cost of the Grove has been fully paid. On October 1st there was $3,257.77 remaining in our National Treasury. Our Daughters will rejoice that on October 12th the National Board of Management voted that, after paying for our marker and other dedication expenses, the amount remaining should be used for the purchase of additional acreage adjoining our parcel on Highway 199.

Mr. Newton Drury wired: “The people of the nation are grateful to the D. A. R. for adding this to their long list of constructive, patriotic accomplishments.” This completed project is noteworthy for three main reasons,—first, because the Sequoias are considered “the greatest living wonder of the natural world”; secondly, because this Grove is an everliving memorial of “eternal gratitude, eternally expressed” to those men and women who served in the armed forces of the United States in World War II, and so preserved American freedom; and thirdly, because this forest area now dedicated will serve forever as a place of inspiration and enjoyment, a needed sanctuary of the human spirit.
Remember America
A New Year’s Resolution
BY JOSEPH A. KYLE

As the New Year dawns, I dedicate a portion of each day to reverent memories of America—

Remembering the hardships, the intolerance and the oppression that drove our ancestors from every country in the world, I pledge anew my allegiance to the United States of America, to the Federal Constitution (with its Bill of Rights and its system of infinitely wise checks and balances of power), and to the American Way of Life —holding them to be as nearly sacred as anything this earth has ever produced.

Remembering that the liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States are based on the blood, sweat and suffering of untold past generations, I pledge that no cost or hardship shall ever weaken my determination to transmit this heritage of freedom to my children and my children’s children—uncompromised and undefaulted.

Remembering that the petty bickering and social pressure that led one of Washington’s trusted generals to become a traitor (still prevalent among us), I pledge that I will withdraw from any group, turn off any radio program, or destroy any written or printed matter coming into my hands—if it so much as hints at “America Last.”

Remembering that an innocent law here and another there may gradually build a Colossus of Confusion in which all liberty is lost, I pledge that I will never ask for a new law until thousands of useless existing laws have been repealed.

Remembering that gifts and special grants based upon excessive general taxation have often been the poison bait of future tyranny, I pledge that I will never seek, or accept, an unearned gift from any government or permit any agency of government to do anything for me that I can reasonably do for myself.

Remembering, in hours of discouragement, that even a humble worker lost among unthinking millions may still be the conquering one—within-God majority, I pledge that I will never do or say anything that may weaken men’s faith in the unique character and greatness of the United States of America.

So help me, God!

Let me grow lovely growing old,—
So many fine things do,—
Laces and ivory and gold,
And silks need not be new.

And there is healing in old trees,
Old streets a glamor hold,
So may not I, as well as these,
Grow lovely, growing old!

Anonymous.
National Defense Committee

DON'T BLAME CONGRESS

As this article is written Congress has adjourned. Senators and Congressmen have gone back to their states to learn, and we hope pay attention to, the wishes and opinions of their constituents.

We hope that you, our readers, who form a part of this constituency have read the literature provided by our Committee, have read it prayerfully and thoughtfully, with the best interests of your country foremost in your thoughts. We hope that having so read you will tell your representatives in person, if possible, by letter if necessary, how you stand on measures already passed or those that may be brought up in the coming session.

There is a tendency on the part of the general public to think that because something was not done in one Congress it will not be done in a later one. Such is far from being the case.

What often happens is that the discussion and publicity take place during one session and then the backers of the bill, particularly if it is a harmful or unwise one, realizing the opposition, introduce a similar one at a time when the public's mind is otherwise occupied, and are able to get it passed before many people know what is going on.

The sponsors of measures which our Society regards as tending toward Socialism or some other form of Totalitarianism are not easily discouraged. Watch for another try at Federal Aid to Education, Socialized Medicine, Immigration on a large scale without proper screening of applicants. World Government remains an issue.

We have said many times that the work of the National Defense Committee of the N. S. D. A. R. never stops. Actually the work of each member of the Society should be ceaseless.

Our recent appeal to State Chairmen to protest S.R. 160 is a concrete example of what we can do if we try. The response was magnificent and we feel had much to do with the vote to send the bill back to Committee.

Don't you pledge at every meeting that you will defend your Country "against all enemies?"

Our form of government is a republic—government by representatives. You will give "aid and comfort to the enemy" if you do not do your utmost to educate these representatives.

Peace has its heroes no less than war. Service in peacetime is not dramatic but it is just as vital. Check your score. Have you done all you could or have you sat idly by?

MEANING OF THE RECENT COMMUNIST TRIAL

The recent trial and conviction of the 11 Communists in New York has many lessons for the thoughtful observer.

This trial lasted nine months and cost Judge Medina who presided, time, strength and patience. To him should go the thanks of every loyal American citizen, as his handling of this case can lead the way to a clearing of our Country of members of this dangerous conspiracy—Communism.

We say can lead to this clearance. We note a disturbing tendency on the part of individuals and certain members of the press to declare that this one trial has eradicated the Communist Party.

Such is far from the case. What ever was done to 11 members would not rid us of such a wide spread movement.

The result of this trial is a sign post to show us what could be accomplished.

Such a trial probably could not have been held in any other country.

With our traditional regard for the rights of others, fairness to the "underdog" and the inherent respect for law and order characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon Race, we have indeed lighted a beacon it would be well for dictator governed countries to observe.

Shades of those pioneers who set up the first assembly at Jamestown, of the Signers of the Mayflower compact, the Wautauga agreement, the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the U. S. must have rejoiced to see the conduct of right and justice here put into effect.

Evidence was taken fairly, accused given every chance to present their defense. In spite of the efforts of accused and their
counsel to cloud the issue, and of the deter-
mation of individuals and organizations
who should have known better to make a
mockery of all we hold sacred, the trial pro-
ceeded to its conclusion.

The foreman of the jury, herself a mem-
ber of a minority race, a race which the
Communists have made strenuous efforts to
alienate from the government under which
they enjoy more benefits than in any other
part of the world, gave the unanimous
verdict of the jurors.

The Judge who had so patiently endured
through the long weary months then sen-
tenced the defendants and added a hearten-
ing sentence. For contempt of court 5 of
the lawyers for the defense received sen-
tences. The legal profession should be duly
grateful to Judge Medina for taking this
drastic step to restore the dignity of the
law in this country.

Eleven Communists have been found
guilty of conspiracy to overthrow the Gov-
ernment. If in other States where there are
similar occurrences this example is fol-
lowed, conspirators can be similarly treated
with fairness, firmness and finality.

If the Supreme Court will take its re-
ponsibility as seriously as has the judge in
the lower court this dangerous growth may
be up-rooted.

There are those who tell us the Com-
munists will “merely go underground”
if they are punished.

To those we would reply that the prin-
ciples of right remain, wrong unpunished
grows apace. Growths underground do
not flourish unless they receive something
on which to feed.

If each American will have the welfare
of his country at heart, will refuse to listen
to seditious whispering, will report to the
proper authorities actions which he knows
are disloyal we need not fear subterranean
unheaval.

Let us spend as much time working for
our nation as the Communists do working
against it and we will have nothing to fear.

JANUARY DATES

Jan. 1, 1735—Birth of Paul Revere, Patriot,
soldier and most famous of colonial
silver-smiths

Jan. 1, 1745—Birth of Anthony Wayne,
Revolutionary General, patriot

Jan. 1, 1752—Betsy Ross, traditional
maker of first American Flag

Jan. 3, 1777—Battle of Princeton

Jan. 5, 1779—Stephen Decatur, American
Naval hero, distinguished against Bar-
bary Pirates and in War of 1812

Jan. 8, 1815—Battle of New Orleans
Jan. 11, 1757—Alexander Hamilton, states-
man
Jan. 17, 1706—Benjamin Franklin, states-
man, philosopher, scientist, patriot.

Rosalind Ewing Martin,
National Chairman.

POST WAR REPUBLICS

Seven independent nations with a repub-
lican FORM of self-government have been
established since the end of WW II.

They are Indonesia, India, Pakistan,
Burma, Ceylon, Korea and Israel.

The British Commonwealth still holds
as dominions India, Pakistan and Ceylon,
but India has obtained agreement to be-
come independent within the Common-
wealth.

Korea has been divided into two repub-
lics, one dominated by the Eastern and
one by the Western nations.

Germany also is divided into two gov-
ernments with military occupation by
U.S.S.R. and by the Western powers.

Changing from monarchies to republics
are Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, Hungafy
and Yugoslavia.

Already admitted as members of the
United Nations are Burma, India, Paki-
stan, Israel (1949). The Dutch have
promised to back Indonesia for member-
ship, after Dutch and Indonesian parlia-
ments approve transfer of complete sover-
eignty to the young republic not later than
December 30th.

The United States of Indonesia will be
similar to a dominion in the British Com-
monwealth but tightly tied to the Dutch.

These teeming millions have achieved
the FORM of self-government which has
been a heritage through long evolution of
political freedom in the western world, a
freedom unknown to the world majority.
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Fifty-nine states had achieved membership in the UN as of December 31, 1949:

Afghanistan  Iraq
Argentina  Israel
Australia  Lebanon
Belgium  Liberia
Bolivia  Luxembourg
Brazil  Mexico
Burma  Netherlands
Byelorussia  S.S.R.
Canada  Norway
Chile  Pakistan
China  Panama
Colombia  Paraguay
Costa Rica  Peru
Cuba  Philippines
Czechoslovakia  Poland
Denmark  Saudi Arabia
Dominican R.  Siam
Ecuador  Sweden
Egypt  Syria
El Salvador  Turkey
Ethiopia  Ukraine S.S.R.
France  Union S. Africa
Greece  U.S.S.R.
Guatemala  United Kingdom
Haiti  U.S.A.
Honduras  Uruguay
Iceland  Venezuela
India  Yemen
Iran  Yugoslavia

SECOND SESSION

The Second Session of the 81st Congress convenes on January 3rd, 1950. With an election year ahead in which all members of the House and one-third of the Senate will go before the voters, a less drawn out legislative program is a certainty.

Look forward to a renewal of legislation on the bills which the D. A. R. have selected for study through their Resolutions adopted in April 1949.

Government spending will rise as legislators try to prevent any big deflation before elections in November. Dollar handouts abroad will continue to hold up the export market. There will be much talk of economy. Truman may be forced to turn from a civilian to a military economy depending on how Russia acts.

The theme will continue to be “Spend and spend and spend, and elect, elect, elect.”

SOCIALISM AND BANKRUPTCY

Experience shows that a country can be communized in one of three ways:

1. It can be conquered by military forces, as were Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.
2. It can be infiltrated and taken over by left-wing Marxists who first get control of key labor unions, as they did in Czechoslovakia.
3. Or its politicians can spend it into bankruptcy. Then a receiver comes in just as in individual affairs. In such case the receiver would be Soviet Russia. Though she may change in time, Britain is now in process of achieving Communism by this route . . .

The first session of the 81st Congress appropriated or authorized expenditures of more than fifty-one billion dollars . . . In the current fiscal year the cost of government will be at least $333 for each man, woman and child . . . The Federal Government is spending on the average 25% of the whole income of every man, woman and child in the United States . . . Federal spending will yield this year a deficit of 5½ billion . . .

The Government Printing Office has estimated that from 1939-1949 they averaged nearly 13,400,000,000 copies of publications yearly, for public distribution! . . . Another reason the number of public employees increases constantly is the power of the pay roll vote . . . Every person on the public pay roll is worth on the average four votes to the party in power . . .

Nobody knows the extent of Federal activities . . . They will grow even bigger, until the bureaucrats and the beneficiaries of government alone will be able to control all elections . . .

The socialist measures so far passed by Congress and the States have been devised by alien-minded Socialists or Communists. And they were enacted because Socialists and Communists and their fellow-travelers throughout the land organized their “fronts” and infiltrated respectable civic bodies which in turn brought pressure on Congress.

Many members of these civic bodies do not know they are lending their names and influence to Socialism . . .
Let the citizens organize by districts to offset this left-wing pressure. . . the alien-minded crowd will be defeated.

(Quoted from National Economic Council, Inc. Letter 227 Nov. 15, 1949.)

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE FORUM

The eighteenth New York Herald Tribune Forum was held in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Oct. 24-26 with 5000 men and women attending from educational, civic and patriotic groups. They listened through four sessions to fifty-three political and economic leaders in the national and international fields.

The timely theme was “What Kind of Government Ahead? The Responsibility of Every Citizen.” Mrs. Ogden Reid opened the Forum.

General Eisenhower keynoted with “The Individual’s Responsibility for Government,” proposing a meeting of leaders in every field with faculties of great universities to chart the dividing line between government’s duties and privileges and those of the individual.

Democrats and Republicans were each given an evening to present their political programs.

An afternoon was devoted to “The Citizen’s Responsibility.” Dr. P. H. Odegard opened, saying the only bad feature was to “do nothing about it.” Men and women professional party workers were pitted against leaders of women’s non-partisan organizations.

“The Interdependence of World Problems” featured both national and international leaders. A leading role was urged for the U. S. in promoting peaceful progress.

Among the women leaders who spoke at the Forum were Barbara Ward, England; Mme. Pandit, India; Dorothy Fosdick, Senator Margaret Chase Smith.

Copies of all speeches are available at headquarters at your request by postcard.

WOMEN’S ADVISORY COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The conference of the Women’s Advisory Council, National Organizations Branch, met at the Pentagon with Miss Margaret Bannister presiding. Representatives from 35 women’s organizations listened to an address of welcome by Honorable Louis Johnson, Secretary of Defense.

General Omar Bradley, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke on “American Military Commitments for Maintenance of World Peace.” He outlined three phases of our commitments as (1) our relation to the United Nations (2) the Atlantic Pact (3) our ideas and participation in the Military Aid Program. Nine other speakers completed the day’s program.

Of special interest were the USO talks asking your help in maintaining recreational, spiritual and welfare services for the 1,600,000 men and women of the peace-time armed services, more than half of whom are under 21 years of age. Financial aid and volunteer help were asked.

NOTES

Four of the nine justices of the supreme court were appointed by President Truman. They are Chief Justice Vinson and Justices Burton, Clark and Minton . . . FDR named nine but never had a court entirely of his own choosing.

Stalin did not take part in celebrating the 32nd anniversary of the revolution. He did not review the 75-minute parade, nor did he speak via radio at the Bolshoi theatre. He is supposed to be recuperating on the Black Sea coast.

George Malenkov is spoken of as a possible successor. Like Stalin, he is a political boss. His interest in world communism is limited to what it can do for the Soviet. He is not interested in theory.

The National Republic reports in November 123 Federal employees released for subversive affiliations, 48 denied posts and 848 others resigned under investigation.

Government economists continue worried over high unemployment, well over three million all year, not counting those out on strike. State relief funds disbursed through September were more than during all of 1948, a record $1,282,000,000.00.

LOLA LEE BRUINGTON,
Executive Secretary.
Committees

Junior Membership

“THE future of our Society depends upon the youth of today.” I open with this statement because it can be interpreted in two significant ways by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

First, let us consider it in the narrower sense as pertaining to our Society and its chapters. As the Children of the American Revolution and our juniors of today will be the members and future leaders of the D.A.R., it is up to each chapter to persuade eligible young women to join. Let’s make the Daughters of the American Revolution the first organization young women want to take part in when they finish school. Remember—if they become active in other worth-while organizations before they are interested in D.A.R. they may never find time for it, and D.A.R. will be the one they may join later—and never do. Your membership may fill the homes to overflowing today, but what of tomorrow?

In large chapters active junior membership committees can do a great deal to interest young women in the Daughters of the American Revolution and can help them learn about all phases of the work. They give our young members an opportunity to gain experience and “to grow up together” in D.A.R. Still we want all our members to form the habit of attending chapter meetings regularly from the time they join the chapter. Our Society has a program of worth-while work which cannot be surpassed in scope or interest by any other organization. Every chapter should have programs all members will want to hear—and ones which will hold the interest of all ages. Outstanding programs for each meeting require thought and planning. But isn’t it worth the effort? Young women look for a purpose in the meetings they attend and D.A.R. can so well give this to them.

In the broader sense, the future of our country and the world depends upon the children and young people in our schools today. I can’t think in terms of Junior Membership without referring to our Approved Schools which all Daughters support. In Tamasee and most of our mountain schools our Society provides a wholesome home environment as well as a sound and practical education for less privileged children and helps them to develop into worth-while citizens. At Kate Duncan Smith, Junior Membership is particularly interested in the health program, and this year contributed $1,300 for medical treatment and preventive care for the children. In our colleges we help young women who are making great effort to complete their education in order to give greater service to their communities.

This year Junior Membership has set a goal of $5,000 for its Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund, which provides these scholarships and health care for the young people in our D.A.R. Approved Schools. This goal is not high, and it should easily be exceeded if all juniors take part in this work. May we count on the support of every chapter in this worth-while project to help American youth?

MARY HELEN NORTH,
National Chairman.

The death on June 24, 1949 of Mrs. Richard Henry Edmondson (Harriette Frances Codwise) is recorded with sorrow. Mrs. Edmondson served the state of West Virginia as State Regent 1907-1911 and served the National Society as Vice President General 1911-1913.
THE EYE OF GOD, by Ludwig Bemelmans.

Readers who have enjoyed the books written by Ludwig Bemelmans and have been looking forward to another of his amusing and historical stories, will find pleasure in his new novel, The Eye of God for it has the same entertaining quality and tenderness for which he is so famed.

The title signifies the name of a mountain in the Austrian Tyrol where the author was reared and the theme is the deep love of a father for his son. It is the tale of a little town called Aspen and what took place there in the days before and after the reign of Hitler. One gets a clear and vivid picture of the old days which will never return for at that time Aspen was more or less isolated and few people from the great outside world were ever seen. So the families of the Tyrol lived as their ancestors had and they enjoyed the simple life.

Then suddenly came a young Jesuit student who introduced the great sport of skiing which he had learned from a Scandinavian. Almost overnight skiers overran the snowy slopes and the sleepy but happy little town of Aspen became a center for a new crowd and the site of a gaudy and noisy hotel just across the street from the Aspen Rose, an old inn which had been run by the Tauneggs for generations.

The simple life was changed and Arbo gast Taunegg, who loved to enjoy his pipe and his friends before a roaring fire or to hunt for chamois in the mountains, found his inn and his home town taken over by big business, rich bankers, fancy resort hotels and beautiful women. The innkeeper resented all these changes and, much to the displeasure of his wife, who was anxious to get some of the money, he retired more and more into himself or slipped away to spend days in his beloved hut hidden in the mountains.

It is here that the author displays his talent and his love for honest people and the great outdoors, for he draws a picture of Taunegg taking his son with him up into the hills. There he taught him to have a deep and understanding love of animals and their habits; how to enjoy the plain and simple ways of life and how to commune with nature as at night he studied the bright stars overhead. The story makes a beautiful and touching picture as portrayed in the character of the father as he slowly develops in his boy the habit of clear thinking, clean living and great faith.

Then came the advent of Hitler and the annexation of Austria. Aspen was filled with Nazi agents. The war came and the hotels were taken over and turned into rest camps for German officers. Finally the allied victory sent a French detachment over the Brenner Pass and the people were compelled to become used to a new occupation as well as a new way of life.

Ludwig Bemelmans has used his pen well in his descriptions of the life during the changes. In deft words he has pictured scenes one will not soon forget, for the character of Arbo gast Taunegg with his allergy to work and his skill in escaping from his shrewish wife, will live long in one's memory.

The reader will get much amusement over the pompous and strutting Haberdietgle, the hotelkeeper, who does everything to please the Nazis and then when he finds they have been defeated, pretends that all along he was on the side of the French and that he loved the Americans. All through the novel will be found incidents to amuse, some to almost cry over and some comments on human nature which will strike home. Above all, is stressed the great love of a father for his son.

Published by the Viking Press, New York.

THE EGYPTIAN, by Mika Waltari.

The Egyptian, by Mika Waltari, is one of the most colorful and pretentious of all the new novels as well as one of the outstanding successes of our day. The reader becomes lost in an entirely new world for it
is an authentic portrayal of life in Egypt, Babylon, Syria and that part of the world that existed in the days of the Pharaohs, 1300 years before Christ. All the magnificent splendor, the superstitions, the cruelties and the worship of gods are depicted. Before the eyes The Egyptian unfolds into a huge canvas where are revealed characters of great interest which make a panorama of the ancient world filled with its wars, murders, passions, love and constant religious strife.

The main character is the narrator, Sinuhe, whom we follow from the time he was found drifting down the Nile in a reed boat and was rescued by Senmut who took the baby home. He and his wife had long desired a child so they decided to rear the little waif as their own.

Senmut was a physician to the poor of Thebes so the boy was trained to follow in the footsteps of his foster father. He became a skillful physician and rose to the coveted post of Skull Opener to Pharaoh. Amenhotep IV, known as Akhnaton, was on the throne of Egypt and was known far and wide as the "heretic King," because he introduced the belief of The Lord of Aton, a father to all creation and a god of love and peace. The King desired only to bring to his subjects an enlightened rule and a belief in one God. This caused a great unrest for the people of Thebes worshipped the god Ammou.

Sinuhe's personal life was filled with love and hate, betrayal and adventure, all of which he wrote about in his old age and while an exile from the town which he dearly loved. One reads of his days in the House of Life, where he had to pass an examination for the lowest grade of priesthood before he could enter. There, under Prahor, he learned how to open the skull. It is a great revelation to find how many of the operations of today were taught and practiced back in the days of Pharaoh.

Sinuhe meditates upon the fate which sent him down the river in a reed boat and is shocked when he learns that the royal blood of Pharaoh is in his veins. The same fate raised him to power and wealth and permitted him not only to serve but to save Egypt. Alone he floated down the Nile; alone he lived all the days of his life until the decrees of the gods had been fulfilled.

But there are other incidents which give him pause for reflection. There is the beautiful but heartless woman of Thebes who influenced him to betray his foster parents and rob them of their little savings. There is Kapitah, the slave mute, sightless in one eye, who loved Sinuhe and followed him always. So the narrator lived his life in "human tears and laughter, in human sorrow and fear, in human goodness and wickedness, in justice and injustice and in weakness and strength." Sinuhe was a great character.

The Egyptian is a rare and powerful book, an emotional narrative which covers a wide sweep of country and its peoples. It is a pictorial recreation of an age seldom described in works of fiction and is filled with the fascinating lore of those ancient days.

Mika Waltari, the author, is a native of Finland and originally studied for the ministry but decided he wanted to become a writer. His book has been translated into eight languages and copies away over a million have been sold in Europe. The translation was done in English by Naomi Walford who gained her reputation by her beautiful translations from the Scandinavian.

Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE STONINGTON CHRONOLOGY, by William Haynes.

Research workers and genealogists will be glad to own and libraries will want in their record departments a copy of the Stonington Chronology. It is a year by year history of the American way of life in a Connecticut town from 1649 to 1949.

This volume of authentic and valuable records came into being when during the winter of 1947-48 a small band of conspirators got together around a huge open log fire in a house built "in ye towne of Stonington in his Magesty's Colonie of Connecticot in ye 23rd year of ye reign of our Most Gracious Soverign George II of England, Ireland and Scotland."

The reason for the gathering was to formulate plans for a Stonington Tercentenary—something unusual but constructive and lasting, in which the entire community would have a share. All decided against a pageant or a fireworks display as they felt such celebrations had been so overdone, that the effort was not worth the money
invested and would only result in a faint memory in the years to come. They wanted the program to take the form of something permanent, so, after much discussion, the following policies were adopted:

I: The Tercentennial should encompass the whole of Stonington and township.

II: It would memorialize not only the four founding fathers but also three hundred years of the American way of life in the community.

III: The celebration would enlist the deep interest and cooperation of all the people.

IV: It should yield something of permanent, tangible value which should not be an expense to the community but which would earn a profit to be used to start a Tercentennial scholarship so that more of the young people could go to college.

With these policies forming a working plan, the entire community was drafted—the fishermen on Stonington Point, the dairy farmers, artists, school teachers, ministers, in fact all who could contribute toward making a moving record of events and a vivid picture of the times.

As a result the Stonington Chronology was written. It contains local happenings, notable events in the nation, portraits and photographs, all designed to preserve the history of Stonington. History is made by people and much credit is due the author, Mr. William Haynes and his wife. It might be well for other towns and cities to follow the example and thus save for future generations a true history of our great country.

Published by the Pequot Press of Stonington, Conn.

BRIGHT THICKET OF THE STARS, by Josephine Lekenby.

In these days when nerves are all on edge, it was a pleasure to sit down in the quiet and peace of home and read Bright Thicket of the Stars. This is the second book of verse by Josephine Lekenby and is a tribute to her son Stephen, a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps and bombardier in a B-24 Liberator plane that went down in the English Channel after a bombing mission over France.

Some of the poems were in spirit dedicated to him and Mrs. Lekenby’s pen was lovingly blended the bitter with the sweet. Other of the verses have an authentic historical background of the great northwest, such as Fort Senicoe, where one finds one’s self joining with the author “In spinning a web for a dream I know of the ancient enchantment of Fort Sinecoe.”

Residents of Seattle will enjoy the poem to the Old Umbrella Man, “Whose quaint unusual role became unique in northwest history fame.” Children will love Sleepy Time Town for all the things they have wished to see and everything just as it ought to be in this beautiful Sleepy Time Town.

This small volume is filled with verses of love, beauty and faith, for

“Upon the loom of time our tears may leave
Dark stains of heartbreak, bitterness and stress
But through the fabric of the peace we weave
Shine stars of everlastingness.”

Mrs. Lekenby has shared with us her heartbreak, her courage and faith and from her pen come the beauties of the northwestern section of America with its inspiration and strength and to Stephen she writes:

“Bright thicket of the stars be your retreat
Eternity prepares your moon-drift bed
And Angels tuck the clouds about your feet.”

Many of us join with her in this little verse which so deeply expresses our wishes for friends who have gone away.

Published by Bruce Humphries, Inc., Boston, Mass.

MARY, by Sholem Asch.

Unforgettable, beautifully told and wonderfully well written is the new book Mary by Sholem Asch. It completes one of the most outstanding works of modern times which started when the author wrote The Nazarene and followed it with The Apostle.

In the entire book there is nothing which will offend the Protestant or Catholic trend of thought, for with his deep knowledge of
Jewish life 2000 years ago, Mr. Asch has tenderly and reverently portrayed the life of Mary, the loving and devoted mother of Yeshua. (Jesus.)

The story covers the Virgin birth to the crucifixion and the resurrection. Rarely will one ever find a more touching or moving description than that contained in the last chapters of the book which portray the heartbreaking suffering of Mary during the last week of the life of Yeshua. In humble and simple words the author has made one feel her terrible struggle as she finally relinquishes her earthly motherhood in order that the promise to mankind may be fulfilled. One feels close to Mary as she kneels at the cross when her first-born is nailed to it and will sense her agony as she gazes up at him and stretches out her arms as she softly calls, “Tinoki! Tinoki!” the name she had always called him. One hears faintly the response of the man on the cross as he murmurs, “Peace be unto you.”

Cleverly woven around Mary and her mother love is a description of her home life with her widowed mother. He tells of the arrival of Joseph and the betrothal and how Joseph, realizing a mystery and yet not understanding the birth of a son, defends Mary in the synagogue against evil gossip.

As the young boy grows he receives constant kindness from Joseph, who instructs him and watches to see that the Jewish customs and beliefs are faithfully carried out.

Revealed is the deep seated hunger for a leader to deliver them from the yoke of the Romans under Herod and how carefully the tyrants watched this young lad who to them was a mystery. Even the four brothers of Yeshua question his birth, but only in the privacy of the family, and at times they have a feeling of jealousy. Then comes the death of Joseph and Jesus carries on as head of the family, earning a living from the trade of a joiner which Joseph had taught him.

From the verse in the Gospel of St. Luke, “and the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him,” Asch has constructed a most effective story. Through his eyes and with his pen the small towns and market places come to life. He tells of the gardens and the vineyards; the busy streets in Jerusalem; the days of slavery and the pageantry which went with the times.

We are told how Mary was informed of the role she had to play and how she accepted the evidence of God’s decree and worked daily to fulfill her mission and then facing her final renunciation as she sent her dearly beloved son to pain and sorrow but in the end to everlasting glory.

Sholem Asch has always written with power and deep understanding but in Mary he has selected his greatest character and in simple words of love and reverence has reached deep into the heart of humanity.

Published by G. P. Putnam’s Sons, New York City.

ATTENTION, MAGAZINE CHAIRMEN

After the publication of the 1948-1950 brochure outlining the work of National Committees for chapter chairmen and regents, the National Board at its meeting on October 20, 1948 voted to discontinue the percentage allowed chapters on subscriptions. This became effective on January 1, 1949. Since that date we have asked that the full amount of two dollars for each subscription be received by the Treasurer General. In view of this we must ask you to disregard the third and fourth paragraphs of the page devoted to the Magazine Committee. Your cooperation will be very much appreciated.
QUESTION. Has a chapter or the chapter board the right to dismiss from membership one of its members? Answer. No. A chapter does not have the authority to dismiss one of its members. This privilege belongs solely to the National Board of Management. If a chapter feels one of its members must be dismissed from membership it has to prefer charges against that member in writing, to the National Board. Article XI, National By-Laws very clearly states the procedure a chapter or any five members of the National Society must follow. Article XI, Discipline, Section 1: "Any member conducting herself in a way calculated to disturb the harmony of the National Society or to injure its good name or hamper it in its work may, on charges filed after investigation, be reprimanded, suspended or expelled by the National Board of Management."

Of late a chapter board has taken unto itself the rights of the National Society and dismissed one of its members without following the procedure stated in Article XI of the National By-Laws. But until charges are preferred by that chapter, in writing, against this member according to the requirements so plainly stated in our By-Laws and she is found guilty by the National Board, that member has not been dismissed and is still a member in good standing of that chapter, with all rights and privileges of the other members. It seems that many of our chapters do not realize we are first members of the National Society, for until our application for membership has been voted upon by a majority vote of the National Board we are not members, although a chapter may have passed favorably upon the application.

Article 1, By-Laws, Membership, in section 4 verifies our membership in the Society: "Each member of the National Society shall be entitled to a certificate of membership, duly attested by the President General, the Recording Secretary General and the Registrar General, to which is affixed the seal of the National Society."

Therefore our membership belongs to the National Society and cannot be set aside by any chapter. It is by sufferance of the National Society, stated in Article IX, section 1, are we even permitted to form into chapters. Article IX, section 1, says: "All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society, but for purposes of convenience they may be organized into local chapters."

Now, just a word from your parliamentarian to members. Kindly remember no chapter or chapter board has the power to reprimand, suspend or expel you from membership, and should one attempt to take upon itself the powers of the National Board of Management and discipline you without obeying the laws contained in Article XI you are still a member of that chapter in good standing. No chapter has the right to force pressure upon a member it deems an offending one by requesting her resignation or by asking her to transfer to another chapter or to membership-at-large.

Question. May an outgoing administration pass a motion regarding the disposal of certain funds that would be the privilege of the new one to administer? Answer. No. Such a motion would not be binding upon the incoming administration to follow. Only the laws contained in the by-laws are binding upon any chapter.

Question. Must our chapter have a three year term of office just because the National Society has a three year term for its officers? Answer. No. A chapter may set its term for office as it desires. While we have found that a three year term generally works to better advantage it is not obligatory upon the chapters to accept it. The only restriction the National Society places upon any chapter officer regarding the term of office is that of the regent, who may not serve longer than six consecutive years in that office. See Article IX, section 4, National By-Laws.
Question. "An applicant for membership to our chapter failed to receive the majority vote necessary for election and the members who sponsored her would like to have the record of her defeat left out of the minutes of that meeting. May that be done?" Answer. No. The report of the tellers cannot be omitted from the minutes as they must always be a correct record of what happened at a meeting.

Question. "Should letters of endorsement of an applicant for membership be sent to the chapter regent or to the registrar?" Answer. While there is no rule regarding this the following is your parliamentarian's personal opinion: The letters should be sent to the registrar and read by her to the chapter, and she should have the custody of those letters of endorsement. While we are discussing this it seems wise to permit the registrar to keep the ballots cast for and against an applicant. Most chapters, especially those that have a large membership, have a fire proof file for the registrar, as she is responsible for all of the duplicate application papers. Therefore it is well to give her the custody of letters of endorsement and, of the ballots.

Question. "We have a very contentious member in our chapter who for many years has raised an objection to almost everything the chapter wished to undertake. But much to our delight when she found she could not dictate to the chapter she decided to become an organizing member of a new chapter being formed in our town. She filed a signed statement with the Organizing Secretary General attesting to the fact that, if and when such a chapter was formed she desired to be transferred as an organizing member of the new one. Much to our chagrin the proposed chapter failed to be formed within the required time, therefore, this member claims she is still a member in good standing of our chapter. We are in doubt about her status so please let us know if she is still a member of our chapter." Answer. Yes, the member still belongs to your chapter. Article IX, section 3, has this to say: "If the proposed chapter shall not be formed within the required time the status of the member shall not be affected." So from this you will see that your thorn in your flesh remains with you.

Question. "At our recent chapter meeting after the nominating committee had submitted its report the chair asked for nominations from the floor. A member was nominated for a certain office but nobody would second the nomination, so because of that the regent would not allow her name to be legally in nomination. Was the regent correct in her statement?" Answer. No. The regent was wrong, for according to law a nomination does not require a second to be legal. Of course, if your by-laws state that each nomination from the floor must be seconded the regent was correct. But from your letter I gathered that this was not required.

(Copy of letter from State Department)

Department of State

My dear Mrs. O’Byrne:

Thank you for the copy of the booklet HIGHLIGHTS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITY of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We should be very pleased to distribute copies of this publication to the Department's United States Libraries and Reading Rooms abroad. Would it be possible for you to provide us with 150 copies for this distribution?

It would also be appreciated if we could receive a copy of the English edition of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship.

Sincerely yours,
Helen E. Wessells,
Acting Chief, Libraries Branch,
Division of Libraries and Institutes.
States

NORTH DAKOTA

THE Thirty-third Annual State Conference of the North Dakota Daughters was held in Williston, March 14-15, 1949. Because of snow piled high throughout the state the attendance was unusually small.

Quentin Roosevelt Chapter of Williston entertained the delegates and other guests at a delightful dinner in the Methodist Church parlors. At the beautifully decorated tables each guest found a rose at her place, gift of the hostess chapter. Honored guests were presented at the close of the dinner.

Mrs. George Sartell, Vice President General brought greetings from the National Society. Acting as toastmistress the State Regent, Mrs. H. J. Wienbergen, introduced the theme of the Conference: “This Heritage of Freedom”. Mrs. Joe Cashman, Regent, and Mr. Joe Cutting, Mayor of Williston, welcomed the delegates and guests, as did North Dakota's “Young Man of the Year”, Mr. Dean Winkjer. Mrs. Joe Cashman Regent, and Mr. Joe Cutting, Mayor of Williston, welcomed the delegates and guests, as did North Dakota’s “Young Man of the Year”, Mr. Dean Winkjer. Mrs. Paul Thomas, Regent of Dacotah Chapter, Fargo, responded. A thought provoking address, “Divided Freedoms,” was presented by Mr. Arley Bjella. Vocal and instrumental music added to the pleasure of the occasion. A movie “Servant of the People” concluded the evening.

At the formal opening of the Conference the Processional, formed under the direction of the marshal, Mrs. Joe Cutting, entered the auditorium at the Call to Conference by Bugler David Wright. The State Regent presided over the session during which reports of State Officers, chapter regents, and state chairman of National Committees were given. These showed that the work of the Society is proceeding well in North Dakota.

Members of Quentin Roosevelt Chapter were hostesses at a luncheon for officers and delegates. Crocheted dolls with perfume bottles hidden in their skirts were the favors. These were made by one of the hostesses, Mrs. H. B. Clement. Vocal solos by two talented young people provided a bit of relaxation during a busy day. Mrs. C. A. Wicks, National Vice Chairman of Girl Home Makers, presented a group of girls modeling the dresses they had made. The State Regent spoke informally on the work of several of the National Committees. The hostess chapter presented her with a lovely gift of bone china.

During the afternoon session reports were concluded, election of officers followed, and an invitation to hold the 1950 Conference in Minot, guests of Pierre Verendrye Chapter, was accepted. The name of the winner of the North Dakota Pilgrim was announced. She is Miss Myrna Christopherson of Valley City. A note from Miss Christopherson expressed her regret at being unable to attend the Conference and her appreciation at receiving the award. Highlight of the session was the report on the Resolutions, one of which read as follows: “Be it resolved: That the North Dakota State Conference urge the formulation and passage of legislation providing that any person pledging assistance to a foreign power in case of war between that nation and the United States of America, upon having been duly tried and found guilty, be deprived of his United States citizenship, be stripped of his suffrage and forever be denied the right to hold elective or appointive office under Federal, State or Local governments.” Copies of this Resolution were sent to the North Dakota members of Congress.

Several important accomplishments of the Conference were: fifty dollars paid for the new State Flag to be displayed in the newly remodeled library in Memorial Continental Hall, a state pledge of $100.00 toward the Building Fund, and arrangements for the revision of the State By-Laws to conform to the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society.

Exhibits prepared by some of the State Chairmen were interesting in depicting our National projects.

Just before the opening of the Conference the State Regent was invited to give a talk over Station KGCX, Williston, which was entitled “Look Back”. In it she urged the radio audience to look Forward as America has always done toward progress in every field, but at the same time, to look BACK frequently in order that the good,
which our forefathers found in the past, be not lost in our sometimes frantic seeking for the new.

The Conference closed with the singing of “Blest Be the Tie That Binds” and the retiring of the colors.

EVA HUNTINGTON WIENBERGEN,
State Regent.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE annual October State Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, October 5th and 6th with 435 delegates and members in attendance. Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, State Regent, presided at all sessions. The invocation was given by the Reverend Laurence Hayward, Pastor Emeritus, First Religious Society of Newburyport.

Mrs. William Collis, Regent of Old Newbury Chapter, heartily welcomed the assemblage and Mrs. Hilyer Senning of Contentment Chapter of Dedham responded graciously. The following guests of honor were then presented by the State Regent: Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, who spoke enthusiastically for the New Building Fund; Mrs. Herbert Eugene McQuesten, Vice President General; Mrs. John T. Gardner, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Kenneth Trewhella, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. David W. Anderson, State Regent of New Hampshire; the Honorary State Regents, Miss Isabelle Wyman Gordon, Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Miss Ethel Lane Hersey; and the State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Malcolm Nichols.

Music was furnished by Helen Fellows, dramatic soprano with Ruth H. Donley, accompanist.

Dr. A. Warren Stearns of the Department of Sociology, Tufts College and former State Commissioner of Correction, spoke on the Juvenile Problem. He said “the integrity of the home is the important factor in bringing up children, who draw their behavior pattern from the parents. The cooperation of schools and other agencies, especially patriotic groups, like D. A. R. may help reduce the problem of delinquency.”

At this time the assemblage rose to sing “The Hymn to America”, the Massachusetts D. A. R. song with words by Clara Endicott Sears of Warren and Prescott Chapter and music by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian, member of Johanna Aspinwall Chapter.

The State Regent requested Mrs. Alfred Williams and Mrs. James J. Hepburn, Co-Chairmen, to speak on the New Building Fund. Each chapter representative reported her chapter’s progress toward the quota. Ten chapters were reported on the Honor Roll of 100%.

At 6:30 the banquet was attended by 316 members and guests. The State Regent presented National and State Officers. The speaker, Mr. Curtis Kinney Thomas, chose for his subject “Revolutions Old and New”. Mr. Thomas traced the cause and effect of every revolution down through the years and sounded the warning for us “not to relinquish the rights entrusted to us by the Bill of Rights for a promise of the State security in exchange for freedom.”

The session reconvened on Thursday morning, when State Officers and State Chairmen gave outlines of work for the coming year. Mrs. John T. Gardner spoke for the New Building Fund. The National Chairman, Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, unable to be present, sent a check as a stimulus for extra share purchasing. Mrs. George C. Proctor, State Librarian and Mrs. William H. Long, Curator, each made stirring appeals for the Fund. Mrs. Anderson, State Regent of New Hampshire, contributed to the Fund.

The announcement by Mrs. Frank L. Nason, Honorary State Regent and Ex-Registrar General, that our State Regent, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier was a candidate for Recording Secretary General, was greeted by applause and rising acclamation. A resolution on the passing of Ex-Vice President General, Mrs. Frank B. Hall, was read by Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes.

A very successful bazaar was held all during the Conference in the foyer of the hotel for the benefit of the New Building Fund.

Mrs. Charles S. Murphy, substituting for the Corresponding Secretary, read the minutes of the meeting. The pages under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gilbert Adams
.retired the colors to terminate the Annual Fall Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters.

ETHEL PERKINS HILL,
State Librarian.

LOUISIANA

UNDER the able leadership of the State Regent, Mrs. John Newton Pharr of New Iberia, the Louisiana Society has made notable progress in every endeavor sponsored by the National Society.

One of the most noteworthy of these achievements, and one that will add greatly to furthering the work in Louisiana, was the perfecting of District organizations. Beginning a swing around the state on September 26, Mrs. Pharr held Conferences and accomplished her purpose in each of Louisiana's six districts.

To lay the groundwork for this series of Conferences, Mrs. Pharr had appointed temporary directors. Advance publicity was spread and newspaper mats were prepared and sent into each District by the State Chairman of Press Relations.

State officers attending the various Conferences included: Mrs. James Conway Liner, first Vice Regent; Mrs. T. G. Hibbler, second Vice Regent; Mrs. W. Ashton Long, third Vice Regent; Miss Lois Wentz, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Karl Hansen, Registrar; Mrs. Robert Kuhn, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. A. Fredericks, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. John St. Paul, Jr., Curator; Mrs. Edward Davis Schneider, Librarian; Mrs. Wallace A. McCloy, Treasurer; Mrs. Jack Gardner, Historian; and Mrs. J. Ottis White, Chaplain.

State Chairmen of National Committees included: Miss Marguerite Fortier, Americanism; Mrs. J. B. Shackelford, Approved Schools; Mrs. Flood Madison, Jr., American Indians; Mrs. Alexandria B. Hurston, Conservation; Miss Em Moore, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. D. C. Newman, Good Citizenship Pilgrimage; Mrs. Marion R. Munson, Magazine; Mrs. John S. Weitz, Manual for Good Citizenship; Mrs. D. B. Battle, Junior American Citizens; Mrs. J. L. Stirling, Museum; Mrs. Ernest Klock, Motion Pictures; Mrs. Paul M. Desbon, Junior Membership; Mrs. J. S. Segura, Sr., Program; Mrs. Peter C. Cabral, National Defense; Mrs. W. E. Hicks, Student Loan Fund; Mrs. C. C. deGravelles, Radio and Television and Mrs. Gilbert Spencer Stovall, Press Relations. Also attending were Mrs. Clarence H. Messer, State Vice Chairman of Press Relations and Mrs. Percy Caldwell Fair, National Vice Chairman of the Building Promotion Committee.

At each Conference, Mrs. Pharr spoke on the objectives of the Daughters of the American Revolution with particular emphasis upon the early completion of the Building Fund quota. The officers and chairmen gave specific instructions in their respective fields of endeavor and each chapter regent reported on progress and plans for 1949-1950.

The Conference dates were: District Six, Lafayette, September 26; District Four, New Orleans, September 27; District Five, Baton Rouge, September 28; District Three, Tallulah, September 29; District One, Shreveport, September 30; and District Two, on October 1, at Alexandria.

The attendance at each Conference was splendid. The earnestness and marked enthusiasm of the State Regent were inspirational; the understanding and appreciation of the vast scope of activities gained by the membership through these Conferences will result in an ever increasing impetus and interest throughout the State.

MRS. GILBERT SPENCER STOVALL,
State Chairman of Press Relations.

INDIANA

THE 49th Annual Conference of Indiana Daughters was called to order at 1:30 P.M. on Tuesday, October 4, 1949, by the State Regent, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory. The Conference Theme was "With Renewed Faith in God, in Country, and in Our Society, We Meet the Challenge of the Future," Mrs. Cory presided at all sessions which were held in the Travertine Room of the Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis.

Following the presentation of Indiana's distinguished guests, the State Chairmen and National Vice Chairmen reported on the work of their committees. The reports were enthusiastically presented, with every
indication that a comprehensive program for the next three years is well outlined and planned.

The prize winning song in a recent state wide contest, was presented and adopted as Indiana's own. The “Indiana D.A.R. Challenge Song” was sung by a trio comprised of Mrs. Loren O. Titus, Mrs. W. C. Wallace, and Mrs. Homer Q. Earl, with Mrs. John H. Buzby, accompanist. The composer, Mrs. Alexander L. H. Darragh was introduced. She made a charming little speech, dedicating the song to our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne.

At 3:30 P.M. the session adjourned, and all present gathered at the Governor's Mansion, to be received by Indiana's gracious first lady, Mrs. Henry Schricker. The State Officers assisted in the receiving line, greeting over four hundred members and guests.

The President General, Mrs. O'Byrne, arrived in time for dinner, and was Indiana's honored guest at the formal opening of the Conference Tuesday evening. The invocation was pronounced by Dr. Joseph C. Todd, of Indiana School of Religion. Following the Pledge of Allegiance and singing of the National Anthem, Mrs. Harold B. Thomas, hostess Northern District Director, extended a welcome to the members of the Conference. Response was given by Mrs. Herbert Hill, State Vice Regent. Greetings were given by Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Vice President General, Mrs. James Gavin, Ex Vice President General, and Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter, Ex Vice President General, also representing the Indiana Honorary State Regents. Mrs. Pearl Morris, President of the American Legion Auxiliary, brought greetings from her organization. A splendid musical program was presented by Lillian Evans Adams, who sang a group of three songs.

Then came the highlight of Indiana's State Conference,—an address by our greatly beloved and most distinguished Daughter, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne. She stressed the importance of adequate preparedness, clarified the issue of world organization as against World Government, and urged a closer watch on the education of our young people for a better understanding of good citizenship. She reminded us that as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, everything we say, even casually, is accepted as authentic information. Therefore, it becomes doubly important that we correctly express the policies of our National Society. Mrs. O'Byrne closed her address with a strong appeal to every loyal Daughter to put the building fund drive over the top. This will be the last great building program for many years to come.

The Wednesday morning and afternoon sessions were given over largely to the reports of State Chairmen and State Officers. The State Regent, Mrs. Cory, made a fine resume of her summer's work, and expressed her faith in Indiana Daughters to raise their quota for the Building Fund. During the afternoon session, a powerful address was given by Mr. Russell L. Richardson, member of the Indiana House of Representatives. His topic was “Is British Socialism Coming This Way?”

Music during the Conference was under the direction of Mrs. Harold B. Ogden. Contest songs receiving honorable mention were presented by their composers,—Miss Verna Glascock, Mrs. Sam Vogt and Mrs. Ogden, the latter's song being also used as a processional.

The Conference banquet speaker brought a splendid message on “New Challenges to Educational Leaders.” Dr. Robert L. Kincaid, President of Lincoln Memorial University, delivered the address. Music was provided by a young man with a future, J. Peter Smith, who sang in a most pleasing manner. At the close of the banquet, everyone gathered in the Lincoln Room, which was the scene of a colorful bazaar. All money raised at this bazaar was turned over to the Building Promotion Committee. Mrs. Arch Bobbitt of Indianapolis, is the dynamic chairman of this committee.

During the closing session on Thursday morning, resolutions were adopted reaffirming the stand of Indiana Daughters against Socialized Medicine, World Government, and any changes in present immigration laws; opposition to strikes and lockouts by both Labor and Management, opposition to the Brannan Plan; a resolution to examine History Text Books, and report on findings to the State Board of Education, and a resolution to fight insidious legislation endangering our present Constitution.

Mrs. Lafayette Le Van Porter received a unanimous endorsement by Indiana Daughters as a candidate for the office of Corresponding Secretary General, on the
ticket of Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, candidate for the office of President General at Continental Congress in April 1950.

A meeting of the State Board, and the State Officers Club dinner were held the night preceding the opening of Conference. Mr. Eugene Pulliam, widely known newspaper publisher, addressed the Officers Club members.

Plans were made during the Conference for Indiana's 50th Birthday, to be celebrated at the next State Conference, October 1950. With the retiring of the colors, and a heartfelt God Be With You Till We Meet Again, the 49th Conference of Indiana Daughters adjourned.

JANE NICHOLLS,  
State Historian.

SOUTH DAKOTA

THE 35th annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Yankton, South Dakota, March 15, 16, and 17, 1949.

The meeting in the auditorium of the City Hall opened the Conference, with the customary procession of State Officers and Past State Regents, headed by Mrs. A. F. Scharnweber, State Regent. A musical program was presented by Miss Ruth Whaley, accompanied by Robert Martell, of the Yankton Conservatory of Music.

The reports of the State Officers were read and approved. Mrs. Edith Abell, Chairman of the Endowment Fund Award Committee, announced that Mary Ann Peterson, recommended by Mary Chilton Chapter, was chosen at the Board meeting for the award.

Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, State Adviser for St. Mary's School announced that the $5.00 prize for the best Indian program had been given to Daniel Newcomb Chapter. Miss Veling announced that from the N.S.D.A.R., the sum of $1,315 had been received for St. Mary's School last year, and this year $1,305. The sum this year is entirely from chapters and states.

The State Regent announced that the Daughters were invited to visit St. Mary's School for Indian Girls, and that cars furnished by the women of the Episcopal Guild, were available to all who cared to go. Nearly 40 made the trip and were guests of the students and faculty at a charming tea.

Wednesday morning the reports of the State Committees were read.

Mrs. Briley urged that efforts be made to see that better genealogical records are kept.

The banquet of the Conference was held in the private dining room of the Charles Gurney Hotel, the evening of Wednesday, May 16. Following the invocation by Mrs. Logue and the Pledge of Allegiance, led by Miss Caroline Orvis, the Star Spangled Banner was sung. Greetings were extended by the State Regent, who spoke on "Freedom," and introduced the Past State Regents present.

Miss Dorothy Jencks, regent of the hostess chapter, introduced Lou Ella Anderson, Good Citizen from Yankton. Miss Veling presented Arlyss Mae Engen, the Good Citizen from Yankton County, and Mrs. Dean Loucks, State Chairman, introduced Lieta Siegfried, the state winner of the Citizenship award.

Mrs. Virginia Kielbach Williamson, South Dakota's first Pilgrim was introduced by Mrs. Rothrock, who initiated the Pilgrimage in this state during her administration. Mrs. Williamson corresponds with each Good Citizen as she is chosen. Miss Jencks presented a gift to the State Regent and Mrs. Tinsley followed with one from the State Officers.

Mr. Lee Cope made the address of the evening, comparing the life in the United States with that abroad, and stressing the perils which menace our country at this time.

At the close of the business session, the Conference visitors were guests of Miss Jencks at a tea in her home.

MRS. LEE E. HUNT,  
State Historian.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH'S BLOCK HOUSE of Fort Pitt, one of the great remaining landmarks of pre-Revolutionary times and owned by the Daughters of the American
Revolution, proved to be an informative and unique backdrop, used in replica, and featuring programs and placards for the fifty-third annual State Conference, which met in the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 20-22, 1949.

The memorial service, in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Warren Ross Carlin, and the Very Reverend N. R. H. Moor, was held Thursday afternoon in Trinity Cathedral, honoring the 215 Pennsylvania members who had died the past year. It was augmented by a short service in Trinity Cathedral Churchyard, paying homage at the grave of a faithful Indian scout to General George Washington, named Mio-quacoo-na-caw, or Red Pole, Principal Village Chief of the Shawnees, who died in Pittsburgh, January 28, 1797, lamented by the United States.

The State Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Harlow Barton Kirkpatrick in the ball room of the hotel Thursday evening, October 20th, at the conclusion of the assembly call by trumpeter John Cochran Daub, and the stately and impressive procession of State and National Officers, distinguished guests and chapter regents, escorted by pages with official Flags and chapter banners Mrs. Herbert Patterson, chairman of the Conference, greeted the Pennsylvania Daughters and introduced the regents of the hostess chapters, namely Pittsburgh, Queen Alliquippa, Ton-naleuka, General John Neville, Colonel William Wallace, Bower Hill, Jacob Ferree and Elizabeth Gilmore Berry.

An address of welcome was given by a representative of the Mayor of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Vice Regent, responded appropriately. Greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution were given by Dr. John A. Fritchey II, State President, and Mrs. Fritchey extended greetings as State President of the Children of the American Revolution. Distinguished guests were introduced as follows: Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General; Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Vice President General; Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, Mrs. N. Rowland Brown, all ex-Vice Presidents General; Mrs. Millard T. Sisler, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; also Mrs. Warren D. Currier, State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Palmer Way, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, State Regent of Virginia and Mrs. Frank O. McMillan, State Regent of Ohio.

A musical program was presented by Dickson Fulton, tenor. As State Chairman of the Program Committee Mrs. Forney gave a report which was followed by the reports of the chapter regents, presented by the State Directors, Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, Mrs. Clayton E. Bilhimer and Mrs. Herbert Patterson. At the conclusion of this meeting a reception was held, honoring Mrs. Kirkpatrick and distinguished guests.

Friday morning Mrs. William J. Crittenden, President of the Fort Pitt Society, spoke, using as her subject "Block House of Fort Pitt." Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee gave a stirring tribute to her native state, Pennsylvania, and Miss Alys Long, soprano, sang a group of songs. The Honorable John McDowell, former Chairman of House Committee on Un-American Activities, gave an address in which he told the Daughters "Let us be the white state voting against World Government and not join the black of 22 black states who have memorialized the Congress of the United States for some form of World Government." Opposition to Communism, Socialized Medicine and Federal School Aid were voiced in resolutions presented to the State Conference. These resolutions had been previously adopted by Continental Congress. Stout opposition to the ideas of World Government and State Socialism was expressed by the Pennsylvania Daughters, unanimously adopting a resolution to contact State Legislators to vote against any resolutions in favor of World Government or un-American movements.

In her address Friday afternoon to the assembled Daughters, Mrs. Lola Lee Brungton of Washington, D. C., asked the Daughters to join in a middle class revolt against the Welfare State and the surrender of individualism. State Officers gave reports, followed by an address by Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, National Chairman of Building Promotion.

The state dinner was held Friday evening with the Honorable Harold C. Kesinger as speaker, using as his subject The Leadership of the Free. A program entitled "Early American Songs" was given by Ann Vernon Root, soprano, Ruth Bowers
Gibson, violinist, and Martha Myers Murdock, accompanist.

Saturday morning Miss Gladys Jones gave a report of the tellers, giving the actual votes cast for each candidate for office, at the conclusion of which Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick called the newly elected State Officers to the platform for presentation and installation.

Reports of State Chairmen were then given. Resolutions were presented by Mrs. Clinton D. Higby, State Chairman of Credentials, and were adopted unanimously by the Pennsylvania Daughters as follows in part: "Declaration Hall" shall be the name for the new building linking Memorial Continental Hall and Constitution Hall. All chapters are urged not to give money to other causes but keep same for D. A. R. projects. All objects of the Society are not understood by members so chapters are asked to have informative programs only to its own work. Pennsylvania State Society has three-year term of office so it requests that chapter elections and duration of office coincide.

The fifty-third State Conference came to a happy and patriotic conclusion with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the retiring of the colors.

ELINOR JONES McCONNELL, Recording Secretary.
Joseph Howell, Mrs. J. H. Howell; Captain David Vance, Mrs. J. W. Tatum and Miss Laura McGuire.

Miss Bonnie Hill, District Secretary, gave a report and Mrs. M. O. Jackson, Historian, told of her work.

Lunch was served at noon in the dining room of the church. The tables were decorated with bowls of autumn flowers and the places were marked by hand drawings of bears placed on miniature logs of wood.

Mrs. J. W. Killian,
Regent, Dorcas Bell Love Chapter.

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National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund

Con. to December 1, 1949.

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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>*—Centennial, —Gilbert Marshall, —Las Flores</td>
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<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>——Roger Sherman</td>
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<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>*—Osceola</td>
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<td>GEORGIA</td>
<td>*—Benjamin Hawkins, —General James Cox</td>
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<td>IOWA</td>
<td>*—John Conner, *—Joseph Hart, *—Paul Revere, *—Veederburg</td>
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<td>KANSAS</td>
<td>*—Byrd Prewitt, —Courtney-Spauldng, —Dodge City, —Randolph Loving</td>
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<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>—Edmund Rogers</td>
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<td>LOUISIANA</td>
<td>—Abraham Morehouse, *—Moses Shelby</td>
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<td>MAINE</td>
<td>—Fort Richmond, *—Old York</td>
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<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>*—Major Samuel Turbutt, Wright, *—Janet Montgomery</td>
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<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>—Abigail Batcheller, *—Amos Mills, —General Benjamin, —Lincoln, —Hannah Winthrop, —Lexington, *—Old Boston, —Paul Revere, —Submit Clark</td>
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<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>*—Ann Gridley</td>
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>—Gallatin</td>
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<td>NEW HAMPSHIRE</td>
<td>*—Ranger, —Sally Plumer</td>
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<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>—Colonel Ninian Beall, —Joseph Kerner, —Fort Laurens, —Oxford Caroline Scott, *—Rebecca Griscom, —Scioto Valley</td>
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<td>*—Boston Tea Party</td>
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* Indicates Star Honor Roll
a payment of $6.00 per member

STARS added to previously listed Chapters

CALIFORNIA   | *—Major Hugh Moss                                                        |
| DISTRICT OF | *—Emily Nelson                                                            |
| COLUMBIA    | *—Keystone                                                                |
| KANSAS      | *—Molly Foster Berry                                                     |
| MASSACHUSETTS| *—Boston Tea Party                                                      |
| NORTH CAROLINA| *—Martha Pettigrew                                                      |
| OHIO        | *—Rendezvous Mountain                                                    |
| SOUTH CAROLINA| —Thomas Woodward, —Esther McCrory, —James Blair, —Falls Church          |
| TEXAS       | —General James Cox                                                      |
| VIRGINIA    | *—Boston Tea Party                                                      |
| WISCONSIN   | —Erskine Perry Sears                                                    |
| MISSOURI    | —Gallatin                                                                |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE| *—Ranger, —Sally Plumer                                                  |
| NORTH CAROLINA| —Colonel Ninian Beall, —Joseph Kerner, —Fort Laurens, —Oxford Caroline Scott, *—Rebecca Griscom, —Scioto Valley |
| OHIO        | —General Benjamin Cox                                                   |
| SOUTH CAROLINA| —Thomas Woodward, —Esther McCrory, —James Blair, —Falls Church          |
| TEXAS       | —General James Cox                                                      |
| VIRGINIA    | *—Boston Tea Party                                                      |
| WISCONSIN   | —Erskine Perry Sears                                                    |

153 STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
76 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

229 Honor Roll Chapters to date
LIMA (Lima, Ohio). Lima Chapter joined with Lima Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution in impressive patriotic ceremonies at Bluffton, Ohio, July 10, 1949. The occasion was the dedication of a new white marble government marker at the hitherto unmarked grave in Shannon cemetery, of Joseph DeFord, Revolutionary Soldier and Bluffton pioneer. A native of France, Joseph DeFord had served in the Revolution with the Fifth Maryland Regiment, according to records at the Allen County Historical Society, subsequently verified. Mr. DeFord had settled at Shannon, later called Bluffton, about 1832.

Among the many attending the ceremonies were Mr. C. A. Biery, editor of The Bluffton News; Mr. James Jacobs, Allen County Commissioner and Mrs. Paul D. Voorheis, State President of the C. A. R. Those taking part on the program were Mrs. George Jenkins, Northwest District Director of the Ohio D. A. R.; Mrs. Grace G. Johnson, regent of Lima Chapter; Miss Mary Belle Linnell, acting chaplain of Lima Chapter; Mrs. John E. Breese, immediate past regent of Lima Chapter; Clarence N. Breese, president of Lima Chapter, S. A. R.; Mr. Thomas Gallagher, director of Allen County Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Relief. Color guard was furnished by Shawnee Scout Troop of Shawnee Township.

MARY LONGSWORTH BREESE,
Past Regent.

Mendota (Saint Paul, Minn.) has the unique experience of forming the background from which have sprung four living generations of membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Not long after the founding of the chapter in 1915—one whose age of membership at that time made it definitely a forerunner of the present Juniors—Katherine Michelmore was accepted as a member. As Mrs. Walter Gardner she served as regent, and the state as Chairman of C. A. R. In the due passing of the years an attractive young girl, Katy Jane Gardner, came to play an active part in John Marshall Chapter of the C. A. R., sponsored by Mendota Chapter. She also served as President of the state organization. Now as Mrs. De Vere L. Vandervort of Webster, N. Y., but still holding her membership in Mendota Chapter she has placed the name of her small daughter, Susan Kay, upon the roll of John Marshall Chapter, C. A. R. In the meantime Mrs. Kate E. Michelmore, mother of Mrs. Gardner, had become a member of Mendota Chapter, serving loyally in its activities and attending Continental Congress several times.

During the summer of this year, Mrs. Gardner and great-grandmother Kate Michelmore flew to Korea to join Mr. Gardner, who is with the United States Embassy (Attache) Department of State in Seoul. They expect to remain there two years. The chapter should have some excellent program material on their return.

MARIE T. OERTING,
Chapter Chairman of National Defense.
Biscayne (Miami Beach, Fla.). Biscayne Chapter was happy and proud to greet the State Regent, Mrs. David M. Wright and the Second State Vice Regent, Mrs. Patrick H. Odom at its Founder’s Day Tea on October 21st at the home of Mrs. Harold F. Machlan, organizing regent and National Defense Chairman.

Dr. Carro C. Croft, chapter regent, officiated and she had the pleasant and rather unusual privilege of introducing four Honorary State Regents: Mrs. James A. Craig, who is also State Parliamentarian; Mrs. Guy V. Williams, State Chairman of National Defense; Mrs. Robert Leonardy and Mrs. James Byers.

Also attending were Mrs. Grover Metcalf, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Gilbert Broking, State Treasurer; Mrs. W. E. Kline, State Registrar; Mrs. Herbert Vance, regent of Coral Gables Chapter, which incidentally has just celebrated its twenty-first birthday and Miss Helen Grace Warner, regent of Suwannee, Florida’s youngest chapter.

Mrs. Guy V. Williams, the guest speaker, gave a very interesting and enlightening talk on why we should fight World Government.

Just before tea was served Miss Billie O’Day arrived with her wire recording machine to interview many of those present. Miss O’Day has a very popular woman’s program on radio station WIOD during which she interviews visiting celebrities and interesting people. The Biscayne Chapter program was broadcast on October 25th. Miss O’Day played the recording for us and one could just hear many murmurs of “Oh, is that my voice?” Mrs. Wright was very much in hopes that she could tune in the broadcast for the group meeting which took place at that time, in Bartow, Florida.

Assisting at this delightful affair were Mrs. Chester F. Strong and Mrs. John C. Frazure.

CORNELIA A. FRAZURE,  
Press Relations and Radio Chairman.

Culpeper Minute Men (Culpeper, Va.) The members of this chapter took an active part in Culpeper County’s Bi-Centennial Celebration, July 28-30, 1949. It sponsored a scene in the historical pageant depicting the organization of the Culpeper Minute Men, which took place in a field on the farm “Catalpa” in Culpeper County, 1775. Quite a few of the Daughters appeared in other scenes.

Participating in the parade was the D. A. R. float, representing a family of the Revolutionary period. The occupants were Mrs. Charles Roy Jones, Regent, at spinning wheel; Mrs. Berkeley G. Calfee, Organizing Regent (not shown in the picture); Mrs. Gordon Witt, Committee Member; Miss Ann Jeffries, granddaughter of two members. Representing the Culpeper Minute Men were Charles Roy Jones, Jr., and Richard K. Hoskins. It is of interest that the minute-men and also Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Witt are direct descendants of George Hume of Scotland, who, appointed by the Crown of England, surveyed Spotsylvania, Orange and Culpeper Counties. He in turn taught George Washington, who, at the age of 17 years, received his commission as surveyor of Culpeper County. The flag is a replica of the rattlesnake flag carried by the original Culpeper Minute Men in the early days of the Revolution. A handsome copy of the D. A. R. insignia was suspended from the back of the float. The driver is pictured at the left.

The idea of a celebration of Culpeper’s 200th birthday originated with Mrs. Calfee, organizing regent. The historical pageant, “Under Three Flags,” written by Professor Woodford B. Hackley, of the University of Richmond, presenting the high lights of the county’s history, was under her supervision.

RUBY W. JONES,  
Regent.
**Pasadena** (Pasadena, Calif.). "Vigilance, Knowledge and Wisdom" has been chosen as a theme for the year by Pasadena chapter.

![Image of people]

**HOME OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE C. WHITE OPENED FOR EXHIBIT OF ANTIQUES FOR PASADENA CHAPTER**

At a recent meeting the work of Neighborhood Center, Los Angeles, a project of the State Society, was told by Mrs. Bartholomew Clark, general chairman of the Center, who serves without remuneration as supervisor. Money is being raised at this time for the completion of the remodeled building which will be opened soon. Said Mrs. Clark, "Children and adults are welcome at the Center with no lines drawn as to race or creed." Taking as a slogan, "If folks play together as children they can work together as adults," instruction is given in arts and crafts, homemaking and Americanism to the hundreds of residents of the neighborhood who come to the Center each week.

For the benefit of all D. A. R. projects, both state and national, to which Pasadena chapter gives support, Mr. and Mrs. George Cossitt White opened their home for an exhibit of rare and unusual antiques. Chapter members and their friends brought many treasured possessions and a delightful afternoon was spent. Mrs. White is chapter chairman of American music.

The chapter sponsored a radio program October 25 over station KWKW. The script was written by the radio committee, Mmes. Frederick Wells Haines, chairman; Frank E. Hawley and Bert Gerry Dudley, and had as its theme, "What the Daughters Are Doing." In an informal interview consisting of questions and answers the highlights of activities were discussed, Mrs. Thomas G. Heslop, chapter regent, gave a brief sketch of the organization of the National Society in 1890 and presented a word picture of the beautiful D. A. R. buildings in Washington. She told also of the educational, historic and patriotic projects of the National and State Societies. The radio station gave hearty cooperation to the broadcast.

Mrs. GEORGE U. MARTIN,
Press Chairman.

**William Winchester** (Westminster, Md.) with headquarters in the county seat, sponsored a tour of interesting homes on October 10th, the proceeds from which will go towards D. A. R. projects, including the building fund.

Four of the eleven homes where owners graciously donated their hospitality belong to chapter members: Mrs. Maurice S. H. Unger, Mrs. W. A. Pickens, Mrs. F. Donald Shriver and Mrs. B. Walter Crapster. Mrs. Pickens, a descendant of General Mordecai Gist, has in her home many interesting pictures and heirlooms of the Gist family.

Other homes opened belong to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Neal, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Legg, Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Peiffer, General Lehman Wellington Miller, U. S. A. (retired), and Mrs. Miller; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Morrow and Mr. and Mrs. Don Morrow. A number of the homes were built around 1800 but some were of modern design.

Assisting Mrs. Frank B. Hurt, chapter regent, were Mrs. James M. Shriver, Mrs. Edgar G. Barnes, Mrs. Edward J. Eckenrode, Miss M. Louise Matthews, Mrs. Donald Shriver and Mrs. Pickens. Mrs. Charles O. Clemson was in charge of publicity.

This chapter had thirty-eight regular and two associate members, having been organized in 1938. At its last meeting the chapter dedicated four markers for graves of deceased members. These will be placed on the graves of Mrs. Carrie Rinehart Wantz, organizing regent; Mrs. Mary Schaeffer Myers; Mrs. Branford Gist Lynch and Mrs. Mary Irwin Cunningham.

The tour was an outstanding success. Both the hosts and the guests expressed much enjoyment of the day.

M. G. CLEMSON,
Press Relations Chairman.
Irondequoit (Rochester, N. Y.)—which was organized February 15, 1894—has a long record of maintaining a citizenship school for foreigners—with the same woman heading it. In 1933 when Mrs. John P. Mosher—who later was a Vice President General—served as chapter regent she appointed Mrs. Florence Dunning Alexander as chairman of an Americanism committee. Mrs. Alexander at once organized a school for helping newcomers to our country.

Faithfully for fifteen years she has carried on this school. In October, 1949, she started her sixteenth year of continuous service. Finding and keeping a meeting place was difficult in the first year, the classes being held in four different places. The next year Mrs. Alexander took the school to her own home where she gave over her large living room for use one night every week. There since 1934 she has carried on this work in an unselfish and enthusiastic way. Those who come are fortunate to have the personal instruction which they receive.

At first only a few came but in 1936 the attendance increased surprisingly. World War II gave a great impetus to citizenship from those who had lived here without becoming citizens. The school was crowded and the pupils were on tiptoe to learn. Those who come are greatly helped and they are very appreciative. Some are taught to speak English and some to read it. All are given the patriotic instruction which will aid them in getting their citizenship papers. The teachers are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and love to help in the work so no one receives any compensation for her services. The reward comes in showing that one has been helpful. Neither do the pupils pay for the instruction which will aid them in getting their citizenship papers.

The teachers are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and love to help in the work so no one receives any compensation for her services. The reward comes in showing that one has been helpful. Neither do the pupils pay for the instruction. It is a great satisfaction when a pupil comes to school some night and stands up and says he has passed his examinations for citizenship given by the Federal examiner. Then he tells what questions he was asked and what his answers were.

Aside from the instruction Mrs. Alexander always provides trips to places of interest such as the Rochester Museum; Memorial Art Gallery; D.A.R. Chapter House; Susan B. Anthony House, etc. Twice a year there is "a party" with speaker, movies or some program. It has always seemed as though the best programs were put on by the pupils. Last February Franz Leipert related his experiences in coming to the United States from Germany and Mrs. Sinisgalli, a war bride, told of her trip from Germany here to join her Italian fiance. The lives of the three great emancipators born in February were outlined by pupils:—Washington, Lincoln and Susan B. Anthony. There was an accordion solo and the singing of popular songs and of course refreshments.

Christmas time always gives an opportunity to tell how Christmas is celebrated in their own country. Last year a news sheet was mimeographed and accounts written of Christmas in Canada, Germany, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Austria and Jamaica.

This past year among the nationalities represented were:—Italian, German, Portuguese, Czechoslovakian, Latvian, Jamaican and Albanian. The teachers who came faithfully every Monday night to assist Mrs. Alexander were Mrs. William M. Bennett, Mrs. James F. Bisgrove, Miss Sarah E. Caldwell, Mrs. Frank Keiper and Mrs. Clint W. LaSalle.

MRS. GEORGE HOWARD,
Press Chairman.

Lieutenant Thomas Barlow (San Benito, Texas). Mrs. Louis Hnilicka, of Brownsville, Texas, late of Czechoslovakia, was the guest speaker at the regular monthly luncheon meeting of the Lieutenant Thomas Barlow Chapter, held at Danilee Grove, Donna, on Wednesday, October 19th. Mrs. Hnilicka who, with her husband and two small daughters, escaped from Communist controlled Czechoslovakia into the American zone of Germany, to remain in a Displaced Persons camp in that country for six months before coming to the United States, gave a thrilling account of her adventures, as well as sounding a warning to American citizens to beware of the "shadow of the hammer and sickle, which today is over the whole world."

In her native Czechoslovakia, the guest speaker was reared in an atmosphere of Democracy and with a love for freedom, instilled in her by her father, who was a friend of the late President Benes, of that country. She told, in part, of the sadness which came upon her whole country on
March 15, 1939, when Bohemia and Moravia were occupied and annexed to Germany. "I was lying in the hospital with my first born girl," she said. "We all were crying and the whole nation cried. My people fought in underground movements and abroad with the allies."

Although people were shot for listening to the alien broadcasts, she stated that nevertheless everybody listened. In her own family, seven were in concentration camps, badly treated, four killed. "Yet, we never failed to believe in the history of the United States—evil kills itself, goodness and truth prevail—when American bombers destroyed our industrial places, we called them 'angels of peace.'"

Mrs. Hnilicka's gripping story was of sorrow and tragedy, of martyrdom, suicides, murders, coming upon her small, democracy-loving country. With the advent of the Communists, her husband went "underground"; their letters were censored and their telephone wires tapped. These dreadful days culminated in the family's escape in the night, leaving their ten-room apartment and their weekend house, taking nothing but two suitcases, their courage, and their determination to start anew in the land which is lighted by the "torch of the Statue of Liberty."

After her prepared talk, the demand for discussion was so great that Mrs. Hnilicka spent twice as long again conducting an enthusiastic forum. She told how her husband, sent over by President Benes in 1946, had taken colored pictures of small towns in the United States to demonstrate to his people what true liberty was. "You are the United States," she said, "people like you and you must beware," she warned. "You people are too kind. The hammer and sickle is over the world. We who have been through these things want to warn you."

Mrs. Virginia Ratajack, Regent of the Lieutenant Thomas Barlow Chapter, and author of a number of books for young people, presented the guest speaker with a copy of her latest book, "Broad Skies of Freedom," as a gift to her two daughters from the Chapter.

VIRGINIA RATAJACK, Regent.

Anna Wainwright Cushing (Pierre, South Dakota) held the first meeting of the year in October at the home of Mrs. R. J. Moulton. The evening started with the serving of dessert, followed by a short business session and the program topic was "Looking Ahead."

Every chairman reported plans for the coming year. Of special interest was that of the Chairman of Radio who plans a program on the fourth Saturday of each month when some phase of D. A. R. work will be discussed by a chapter member.

A special committee reported on the memorial service held in Riverside Cemetery in September, when the chapter dedicated a bronze plaque set in granite for our beloved member, Mrs. Sarah Summerside, a real granddaughter, who passed away during the past year at the age of ninety-nine years.

The services were directed by Mrs. H. A. Brooking, regent, and Mrs. W. T. Hoard, Chaplain. Mrs. E. J. Welch read the tribute to Mrs. Summerside and the Rev. Deer read her favorite prayer and pronounced the benediction.

With the recital of the American Creed, the evening meeting adjourned.

LILLIAN LOUKS, Chapter Historian.
Calcasieu (Lake Charles, La.). Recently a tea was given at the home of Mrs. A. F. Maxfield in honor of all members living in this area and foreign-born women who under a D. A. R. project are studying to become naturalized.

Photographed at the tea are (left to right): Miss Winnie Farquhar, regent, Mrs. G. L. Phillips, a native of France, Miss Lois Wentz, State Recording Secretary, Mrs. John N. Pharr, State Regent, Mrs. G. T. Brashear, a native of Holland and Mrs. John S. Weitz, State Chairman of Manual for Citizenship.

Other members participating were Miss Helen Wentz, State Chairman of Ellis Island; Miss Rachael Norgress, past state officer; Mrs. J. G. Macdonald, a native of Nova Scotia and Mrs. A. F. Maxfield, the hostess.

A class of twelve D. A. R. members formed to study the Manual for Citizenship. In the course of study we realized that since the organization was founded to foster patriotism and one of the aims was to help strangers in this country to understand our government and all that our flag stands for, we must put into practice the things we learned.

Newspaper publicity about this class caused many foreign people to ask us to help them. After naturalization laws were carefully studied and we all successfully passed a rigid examination, we felt ready to offer aid to these G.I. brides and others wishing aid. We were granted permission to help with the Home Study Course for Aliens and many of our friends have become naturalized Americans.

We had women from France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Australia, Nova Scotia, England, Spain, and Greece. Our Manuals in foreign languages were used along with the government books.

A most interesting thing happened when Mrs. J. G. Macdonald of Nova Scotia realized she was eligible for membership, having come from a long line of good Americans. She had her papers drawn up and when she became a citizen her first act was to ask if she could be one of us. We do hope she can join our Society for she is so interested in all of our efforts.

We feel that we are doing a very interesting piece of work and we know in many cases a useful work. The last four naturalization classes have included people whom we have aided.

KATHERINE TODD WEITZ,

Logan-Whitley (Stanford, Ky.). In July Logan-Whitley Chapter celebrated its 34th year of life and service at Bright’s Old Stage Coach Inn.

The history of the chapter was the program with the songs “Long, Long Ago,” as a duet and “The Star-Spangled Banner,” by the assembly.

Here is some of the story: The chapter, organized in 1915 was named for Benjamin Logan and William Whitley, outstanding pioneers of this section when Kentucky was a part of Virginia.

Logan established St. Asaph’s, or Logan’s Fort in 1775, the second in the state, and founded Stanford in 1781. He led and won many battles against the Indians.

Whitley was an Indian conqueror but later he became a friend of the Indians. He established Whitley’s Fort, built the first circular race track and the first brick house west of the Alleghenies, which are on the Old Wilderness Road. The house still stands.

In August 1925 the official Revolutionary Soldier’s grave marker was placed at the grave of Isaac Shelby, the first and fifth Governor of Kentucky and a hero of King’s Mountain. In October 1925 the chapter sponsored the celebration of the sesquicentennial of Logan’s Fort and with civic groups placed a tablet on the right pillar of the court house. In 1926 it sponsored
the sesquicentennial of the establishment of Stanford, and with other organizations placed a tablet on the left pillar of the court house. This chapter presented a pageant at that time depicting the story of this wilderness when Kentucky was Fin城堡 county, Virginia.

In 1940 it celebrated the golden anniversary of the National Society and the silver anniversary of the Logan-Whitley Chapter with a play “The Launching of the Good Ship, D. A. R.,” which was the history of the organization.

In 1945 a play-pageant “The American Way of Life” was given, using 150 girls and boys from the local school, all belonging to the J.A.C. Clubs. For years this school has been 100% with J.A.C. Clubs and the chapter many times has had the most in the state.

Following the first World War, Armenian and French orphans were adopted; after World Wars I and II trees were planted in the court house yard and on the highways, dedicated as living memorials to those who from 1861 lost their lives in war. Medals and prizes have been given year after year in the county schools in history, good citizenship, J.A.C. Clubs, homemakers and essays, winning state prizes at times. The girl homemakers won the first national prize two years; a pilgrim was once national winner. Many times contests and prizes are given at the local Negro school.

The chapter made another pilgrimage this year to Isaac Shelby’s grave on October 19th, Yorktown Day. Nearby descendants were present to hear their ancestor glorified with song and speech. A large wreath was placed by the monument which was erected over a hundred years ago by the Kentucky legislature. Evergreens were planted after the program. This should be a national shrine.

ESTHER WHITLEY BURCH, Historian.

San Diego (San Diego, Calif.) On October 20, 1949, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, State Regent and Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, State Vice Regent, paid an official visit to five chapters in San Diego County. They were accompanied by Mrs. Reginald L. Parry, State Organizing Secretary who, on the following day, formally confirmed a new chapter, the sixth in San Diego County, the Letitia Cox Shelby Chapter of La Mesa, with Mrs. Enoch H. Sims as organizing regent.

A joint meeting of the San Diego County chapters was held in the Wednesday Club House in San Diego with Mrs. Leo A. Myers, regent of San Diego Chapter presiding as hostess to the visiting chapters—Oliver Wetherbee, San Miguel, Linares, La Jolla and Oceanside. Twelve past regents of San Diego Chapter were in the receiving line with Mrs. Danforth and Mrs. Fuller. Mrs. James K. Remick, junior past regent, was chairman of the social hour which followed the general session.

A distinguished guest was Mrs. Pendleton, widow of Major General Joseph H. Pendleton, United States Marine Corps. In 1903 she was organizing regent of a chapter in Sitka, Alaska, and later became a life member of the National Society while living in the Philippines. She is affectionately known as “Aunt Mary” by her D. A. R. friends.

Mrs. Danforth complimented the San Diego Chapter for having won the national prize for obtaining the largest number of subscriptions to the Magazine this year. She said she felt very proud when this prize was awarded on the platform of Constitution Hall at Continental Congress last April. For this honor the chapter is deeply indebted to Miss Agnes Wiley, our enthusiastic magazine chairman.

In her talk Mrs. Danforth brought a stirring message and warned especially against the World Federalists, referring to them as “people with high ideals and low I.Q.s.” “Such groups,” she said, “do not know the facts. And why would any American sign such a universal document?”

She spoke of Mr. Herbert Hoover’s visit to Stanford on his birthday and his statement that we are drifting into collectivism. “Think it over,” he said. “One person out of every eight in the United States is employed by the government; one person out of every seven receives money in some form from our government.” What can we do about it? Mrs. Danforth tells us to write to our senators and representatives, write to the newspapers, talk to our friends, to tradespeople, to anyone we meet.

She then answered a number of questions regarding the policies of the National Society.

GRACE M. REMICK, Press Relations Chairman.
Topsham - Brunswick (Topsham, Maine). Topsham-Brunswick Chapter held an enjoyable reception and tea at the home of the regent, Mrs. James H. Toas, on November 5th in the room where the chapter was organized by Mrs. Toas' aunt, Miss Mary Pelham Hill, on November 5th, 1924. The charter members were hostesses. Of the original thirty-eight charter members twenty are still living and twelve were present at the tea. Others sent letters of greeting and best wishes.

Mrs. Edwin C. Patten graciously welcomed the guests as they arrived and Mrs. Edward M. Pierce pinned corsages on the guests of honor. These were Mrs. Charles Locke, State Regent; Mrs. Lillian S. Shaw and Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, past State Regents; Mrs. Jesse E. Smith, Mrs. Orren C. Hormell and Mrs. Thomas H. Riley, past chapter regents. These, with Mrs. Toas, formed the receiving line.

Miss Blanche M. Bryant, charter member and Mrs. George W. Hildreth, registrar, collaborated in compiling a condensed history of the outstanding accomplishments of the chapter during its twenty-five years of existence.

A three tiered birthday cake, decorated with blue forget-me-nots of icing, suitably inscribed for the occasion and bearing the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, formed the centerpiece on the dining table where tea was served. The past chapter regents poured. Mrs. Locke cut the top tier of the cake, Mrs. Heywood the second and Mrs. A. G. Chandler, a charter member, the lower tier.

This was truly a memorable occasion.

Blanche C. Toas,
Regent.

Fort Hartford (Hartford, Ky.). Before a large crowd of descendants and friends at the old family burial ground, near Liberty Church, the Fort Hartford Chapter, assisted by the American Legion, on October 8th, gave a program in memory of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in Ohio County, and dedicated a bronze marker in memory of Richard Taylor.

The marker, given by Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, State Regent of Kentucky, a descendant of Richard Taylor, was unveiled by a descendant, Master "Richie" Henry Stevens, son of Harrison Stevens, who gave his life for his country in World War II. The United States Flag, mounted on a tall standard, was placed near the grave by Forrest Pendleton Bell, representative of the American Legion, followed by Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. F. P. Bell. The chapter chaplain, Mrs. Arbe Brown Bean gave the Invocation, after which America was sung by the assemblage, led by Horace Taylor.

A sketch of the Taylor family read by Mrs. Orpha Stevens Barrass, preceded the main address, which was given by the guest of honor, Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, who spoke eloquently, tracing the part our Revolutionary ancestors played in the making of America; how they dared the trackless wilderness, infested by Indians, endured untold hardships and privation to bring civilization to the outlying posts of our country. She said: "We are indeed the stewards of a priceless heritage."

Flowers were placed on the grave of her ancestor by Dr. Jones, and for the Fort Hartford Chapter by Mrs. Forrest P. Bell, after which the benediction was given by Rev. Leslie Taylor. The program was unique in the fact that all who participated in it were descendants of Revolutionary soldiers Richard and Harrison Taylor.

Winifred Simmerman,
Chapter Regent.
Redwood Forest (Eureka, Calif.), nearly three hundred miles north of San Francisco, and located in the “farthest west” incorporated town of the United States, was honored to be host, on Sept. 24th, to numerous National and State Officials who were journeying to the dedication of the D.A.R. section of the National Tribute Grove.

President General, Mrs. O’Byrne; Honorary President General, Mrs. Talmadge; Librarian General, Miss McMackin; and Mrs. Christin, National Conservation Chairman, were accompanied by the California Regent, Mrs. Danforth; Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Lambert; the originator of the D.A.R. Tribute Grove idea, and now Chairman for Good Citizenship; the organizing secretary, Mrs. Parry; the Chaplain, Mrs. Smith; Americanization Chairman, Mrs. Bessie Hayes; Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Rountree; Chairman of Valley Forge, Mrs. Ellis; and Conservation Chairman, Mrs. Wagner.

Also present were Mrs. Swem, Regent of the State of Washington; Mrs. Arnest, Past Regent of Oregon and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Stribling, Past Regent of Georgia; and Mrs. Patterson of Tulsa, Oklahoma, former National Conservation Chairman.

Mrs. O’Byrne’s speech was broadcast over Mutual Station KIEM and a redwood burl jewel box was presented to her by Mrs. Dorothea Martell, a gift from the Humboldt County and Eureka Chambers of Commerce. Plans for the dinner at the Eureka Inn were made by Mrs. E. S. Murray and Mrs. Blaine McGowan was the charming toastmistress. Through the courtesy of Mr. Joseph P. Tracy, maps showing the approaches to the grove and with the three D.A.R. sections colored red, were given to the visiting officials.

Several years ago, Redwood Forest Chapter, with state aid, placed a large marker on the bluff overlooking Humboldt Bay, where, in the early 1850’s Captain Ulysses S. Grant commanded the army post established there for the protection of the settlers against Indian raids. More than three fourths of the twenty-five members of this chapter, are descendants of those pioneers who sailed around the Horn, or trudged over the Isthmus of Panama or down the long Oregon trail. We are glad, indeed, that the Daughters of the other states can now share an ownership in the wonders of those Redwoods which have always surrounded them with their magnificence.

MAUDE HIGHLEYMAN,  
Magazine Chairman.

Samuel Sorrell (Houston, Texas) on August 14, 1949, placed a marker on the grave of Nancy Moffett Lea, the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. Her father, Colonel Henry Moffett was a member of Marion’s Brigade. He first lived in Spartanburg, South Carolina, and afterward in Georgia and Alabama. His service record can be found in the Alabama State Archives.

The Daughters of the American Revolution shared their ceremony with the Annual Homecoming of the descendants of the early church members of Old Independence Baptist Church at Independence, Texas. Historic Baylor University was first established nearby and its founders were also honored.

Mrs. Lea’s grave and that of her daughter, Margaret, the wife of General Sam Houston, are near the church. The procession to the grave was led by Nancy Lea Thornall, great-great-great-granddaughter of Nancy Moffett Lea.

Mrs. Walter Dick, Texas State Chaplain who represented Mrs. Frank G. Trau, Texas State Regent, led the opening prayer.

Mrs. W. T. Boyd, Regent of Samuel Sorrell Chapter, led the national anthem and recognized representatives from other chapters and gave greetings from State and National officers.

Mrs. C. N. Almond read messages from many absent descendants, and Mrs. C. L. Farquharson, past regent of the chapter, gave the citation of Mrs. Lea’s descendants and the revolutionary service of her father.

She said, “For all the blessings bestowed upon Americans throughout our one hundred and sixty years of freedom since the Revolutionary days, we are grateful to our ancestors. Therefore, it is fitting and proper that today we pay homage to one of these. Nancy Moffett Lea was born in 1780, the daughter of Henry Moffett of Spartanburg, South Carolina. There were four children in this family: Nancy, who married Temple Lea; Gincy, who married Asa Eiland; Margaret, who married Green Lea; Gabriel, the only son.”
Mrs. Walter Dick closed the ceremony by placing the Real Daughter marker on the grave.

Mrs. J. A. Thompson, past chapter historian and a direct descendant of Colonel Moffett was Chairman of Arrangements.

MRS. W. O. WOODS, Historian.

Caroline Scott Harrison (Indianapolis, Ind.) observed “Genealogy Day” October 13th. Bows of white ribbon were pinned on mothers and daughters and bows of red ribbon on chapter members representing three generations in the chapter and Old Glory Society C.A.R. Thirty pairs of mother and daughter and four trios of three generations were present. Mrs. Clyde E. Titus, regent, presided and read a letter from Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe announcing the chapter was on the National Honor Roll of the National Building Promotion Committee, and displayed the ribbon sent to the chapter.

Mrs. Mark A. Dawson, chapter librarian, is shown in the picture with Mr. Harold F. Brigham, Director of the Indiana State Library, and Mrs. Lindon A. Bailey, vice-chairman of the chapter library committee. Mr. Brigham is accepting from Mrs. Dawson Collins History of Kentucky presented by Miss Myrtie Barker, her brother and father, through the chapter librarian to the Indiana Library, in memory of the mother, Mrs. Harry Barker, on her birthday August 1st. After announcing the gift, Mrs. Dawson presented Mr. Brigham, who expressed his deep appreciation of the cordial and generous spirit of the members of the chapter now and in the past in their aid and gifts to the genealogy department of the State Library. Mr. Brigham spoke specifically of the bequest announced that day of $50,000.00 to the genealogy department in the will of the late Mrs. Eugene Haslet Darrach, regent of Carolina Scott Harrison, 1921-1925.

The program was entirely by chapter members and daughters. Piano selections from Chopin and Mozart were given by Miss Evelyn Jo Hatt, and violin selections including “Songs My Mother Taught Me” by Miss Sandra Bernat.

Miss Myrtie Barker, a talented author and dramatic reader, and a victim of polio, held the audience spellbound from her wheelchair with her story of Martha Custis Washington and George Washington and their courtship, entitled “From These We Spring.”

RUTH M. DAWSON, Librarian.

Remember Allerton (Monticello, Ill.) recently had the pleasure of having the magnificent estate of Robert R. Allerton made available for the meeting of the third division, when the Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, her Board and Chairman, made their fall tour of divisions to outline the year’s work. Well over two hundred members of the fourteen chapters in the division attended.

The estate is part of 19,000 acres belonging to Mr. Allerton, ninth in descent from Isaac Allerton, a Mayflower passenger. In 1946 he made a gift of 6,000 acres of the estate to the University of Illinois consisting of 4,500 acres of fine farmland, and 1,600 acres known as ‘The Farms,’ which he had spent forty years developing as his home.

The house is English Georgian style, entered from a courtyard. The main entrance leads to a “Great Hall” ninety feet long, at one end of which is a magnificent stairway. Entrances to three libraries and a solarium are also from this area.

The gardens, both formal and informal, are perfect examples of landscape architecture. Cool avenues lined with thousands of evergreens, great meadows, and large tracts of woods and shrubbery, demonstrate the natural beauty of the forest on the banks of the rambling Sangamon River. All this is interspersed with beautifully wrought iron gates, garden houses,
and statuary and bronzes by such artists as Rodin, Millet, and Bourdelle, the result of many years of travel and study in broad fields.

In the seventh division, the caravan was entertained at a delightful tea at the 1815 home of three cousins, Miss Mary Stuart, Mrs. Fanny Maffett and Mrs. Lucy H. Robinson, all descendants of General John Robinson, one of Illinois' famous early settlers.

The furnishings, including a rosewood Chickering piano, an unusually fine collection of miniatures, exquisite glass and china, are well over a hundred years old, and in daily use. One marvels at the care with which these treasured keepsakes have been handled through the years. It was indeed a privilege and a pleasure to visit our Daughter hostesses in their famous Robinson home.

Maude Roberts-Cowan,  
State Press Relations Chairman.

Tomochichi (Clarkesville, Ga.) celebrated her fortieth anniversary on October 15th at the home of Miss Corain Stambaugh in Demorest.

A candle light service was held honoring Miss Addie Bass, organizing regent and the following other charter members: Miss Julia Bass, Miss Martha Bass, Mrs. Katie Burton Davis, Miss Matilda Eppes, Mrs. Mamie Burton Fessenden, Miss Annie Laura Blackshear, Mrs. Chloe Herring Bleckley, Mrs. Rabun Bass Lawson, Mrs. Aurelia Bates Newell, Miss Henrietta Addington, Miss Marie Jefferson Eppes and Miss Lucy Wade. Seated from left to right in the picture are Mrs. J. M. Gillespie, regent; Mrs. Harry Forester, former regent;

Candle light service at fortieth anniversary of Tomochichi Chapter

Miss Laura Blackshear, only charter member present; Mrs. I. H. Sutton, past regent, and Mrs. J. C. Rogers, speaker of the occasion and past regent. Others are former and present members of the chapter.

Mrs. J. M. Gillespie,  
Regent.

A Loyal Subscriber

Mrs. A. Bruce Eagle, Eaglehurst, Martinsburg, W. Va., charter member of Shenandoah Valley Chapter which was organized April 23, 1921, says she has been a loyal subscriber to the D. A. R. Magazine from this date to the present edition of October 1949, not missing the reading of each and every addition. She admits the absolute necessity of such reading of our magazine to be a potent factor in keeping abreast with the activities of the National Society and in the promotion of all important interests of it, thus enhancing the value of a better membership.
HERALDRY

BY ARTHUR ADAMS, F.S.A.

Member of the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register and President of the American Society of Genealogists

THERE are few subjects in which so many people are interested concerning which there is so much ignorance and so many misunderstandings as heraldry.

For example, it is a common notion that there is a coat of arms for every family name and that all persons bearing the name, or descended from anybody who did, have a right to use the arms.

On the other hand, there is a fairly prevalent idea that the right to use arms is restricted to the nobility, and that only the oldest son by right of primogeniture has a right to use the coat.

The absurdity of the first notion will be apparent at once to anyone who will glance into, for example, Burke's "General Armory," where he will find dozens of coats for families of the names of Smith, Jones, Brown, or Adams. The idea that a coat of arms "goes with" a name perhaps arises from the notion that all people of the same surname are related because of an imagined descent from a common ancestor. The absurdity of this idea is at once apparent when we consider a name like Smith or Carpenter. They are occupational names, and families bearing them originated in all parts of England and of course were in no wise related.

Then, what is a coat of arms, when and how did they originate; how do they descend; who has a right to a given coat; how may a right to a coat be secured at the present time; what is the meaning of the colors and the devices making up the coats? These and a host of other questions come readily to mind—of course, not all of them can be answered here.

One primary and essential fact to note about a coat of arms is that it is a kind of hereditary property, descending to a man's male descendant according to definite rules. These rules are similar, but not identical with, the rules governing the descent of physical property.

A coat of arms, then, is a device conforming to certain rules that have developed during the centuries, though the "science of Heraldry" seems to have sprung into being practically full grown. As the earliest printing in some respects has never been excelled in beauty and dignity, so the earliest coat of arms have never been excelled in these same qualities.

Arms first came into use toward the close of the twelfth century. They appear at about the same time in all the countries of western Europe and conform everywhere to the same general rules and show the same general characteristics.

It is generally accepted that the need of some readily recognized mark of identification to be used by Crusaders and knights taking part in tournaments, the favorite sport of the day, led to their invention. Knights were encased in armor and quite indistinguishable from one another. So a banner with the device adopted by his leader would serve as a rallying point for his followers.

As the number of coats increased, officers who knew them at sight came into being; these officers were called "heralds." There are in existence a considerable number of ancient rolls made by the heralds listing the knights taking part, for example, in a tournament, and describing their arms.
Probably quite as important in the development and persistence of heraldry is the fact that coats of arms lend themselves to decorative uses. Probably from the beginning they were embroidered on coats worn over the suits of mail—giving rise to the term "coat of arms." But they were engraved on seals, on silver, on all sorts of personal possessions, and carved on buildings, on tombs, and used in a host of other ways. Today, for example, we seldom see a public building that is not embellished in some way with shields of arms.

Though in the beginning the great nobles doubtless assumed their own coats, yet later the right to grant arms was given to, or tacitly assumed by, the heralds. They were formed into a "College" by King Richard III in 1483. The College of Arms or Heralds College, their successors, still exists and has its building on Queen Victoria Street in London.

From about the time of Queen Elizabeth to the time of Charles II, the Heralds went about the country making lists of gentlemen using arms and inquiring into their rights to use them. These visits of the Heralds, made roughly about every fifty years, are called Visitations. The books they compiled recording the arms and the pedigrees of the families that used them, are of the greatest value for the study of the genealogy of the period covered by the Visitations. Most or all of them have been printed by the Harleian Society and others, and are accessible in all large libraries in England and America. Since the discontinuance of the Visitations, records of pedigrees have been kept by the Heralds, and they have continued to grant arms and to certify to the right of descendants of the families included in the Visitations and to the descendants of grantees of arms, the right to use them.

It is sometimes urged as a reproach to the College that it exacts fees for its services, sometimes heavy fees. Why anybody should expect the service they give to be gratis is not apparent. Heralds have to live, and though they have official status, they have only nominal salaries, if any.

Since the right to bear arms is inherited by all male descendants of the person to whom they were first granted or whose right to them was recognized by the heralds at their visitations, members of armigerous families emigrating to America brought this right with them, and it has been inherited by their descendants, just as the right would have descended to them if their immigrant ancestor had remained in England or in whatever country they had their origins. So we find families, for example, the Washingtons, the Winthrops, and others continuing to use the arms their ancestors had borne in England.

Women have the right to their paternal coats, but cannot transmit them to their children. If they could, coats of arms would soon be meaningless. Let it be remembered that a coat of arms is a kind of family badge, implying a claim of descent from an ancestor using them of right. On marriage, if her husband is armigerous, he may impale her arms with his; that is, place them side by side with his arms in the same shield. If she has no brothers leaving descendants, her children may quarter her arms with their father's arms, and their descendants may continue to use the quartered coat.

How many of the founders of our American families were entitled to arms? No one can say. Often, doubtless, the right existed even when the immigrant was indifferent to it, or even ignorant of it.

Land in England descended to the eldest son and land was almost the only form of wealth in those days; younger sons went into the professions, or into trade, or became tenant farmers, in time forgetting their connection with the land-owning eldest branch.

Naturally the great majority of the settlers belonged to the middle class—"Dukes don't emigrate"—rather than to the gentry or the laboring class. It took a considerable amount of money to transport a family to America, and purchase land to begin a new family in the new country. Nevertheless, there was an appreciable sprinkling of "gentle" families and a large number of families that a few generations back had belonged to such families. So a considerable number of potentially armigerous persons are found among our founding fathers.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society, our oldest Society devoted to the study of Genealogy, has long been aware of the facts in regard to the right to use arms inherited by our settlers, and has almost from its beginning been interested in Heraldry.
In more recent years, the Society’s Committee on Heraldry has been more active and has formed the design of making a “Roll” of all coats of arms used by right by American families. The “Roll” of which five parts have been printed—a sixth part will be issued soon—with drawings of the arms in black and white together with the names of the immigrant ancestors who were entitled to bear them now includes between four and five hundred coats. The Committee registers not only coats of New England families, but coats belonging to families settling in any part of our country. The Committee wants its plan to be more widely known throughout the country, and welcomes applications for the registration of coats by persons residing in any part of the country. The fee for examining the evidence of the right of the immigrant to the coat and for registration is nominal, $5.00 (Five Dollars).

The importance of the work of the Committee is recognized by the College of Arms in London, and the relationship between the Committee and the College is close and cordial.

What evidence of the right to arms will the Committee accept?

Perhaps first it may be well to mention some publications it does not accept as evidence. These are books like Matthew’s “American Armory and Blue Book,” Vermont’s “America Heraldica,” Crozier’s “General Armory,” Bolton’s “American Armory.” They are evidence only of the fact that certain persons used arms, not evidence of their right to use them. One would think it self-evident that a person should not use arms to which he can prove no right, indeed that he would not, since to do so is appropriating somebody else’s property. Doubtless persons appropriating a coat of arms belonging to some family of the same surname do not realize that they are doing just that, but it is curious that when the fact is brought to their attention, they often persist in using the coat. It might well be that many of these persons have a good right to a coat, a right that a bit of skillful investigation would establish.

First, the Committee will register without question the arms of a family descended from an English armigerous family with which its connection is adequately established, the Washington and the Winthrop families, again, very well illustrate this kind of claim.

Then, of course, coats granted, at whatever date, by the College of Arms, the Office of the Lord Lyon in Scotland, or the Ulster Office for Ireland, will be registered on proper evidence of the grant to the grantee. A considerable number of grants were made by the College in the Colonial Period. After the Revolution, no grants were made till about the time of the first World War. Since then a considerable number of grants have been made to Americans. Grants are still made on application and on the payment of the rather heavy fees.

The Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historical Genealogical Society will register arms, provisionally, in what it calls prima facie cases. That is, it reserves the right to cancel the registration if later evidence shows that after all the immigrant was not entitled to the arms to which on the face of the evidence, he seemed to have a good right.

What evidence makes a prima facie case?

It is not easy to reply to this natural and proper question categorically. But in general it may be said to be the use of the arms by the immigrant—not by his children or grandchildren, unless they, too, happened to be immigrants.

For example, an immigrant might use a seal when he made a deed or signed his will. If the seal has a coat known to belong to a family, of his name, the presumption is that he belonged to that family and had a right to the coat, even if the connection has not been established genealogically. Or it may be, that the coat of arms on the seal cannot be identified as the coat of any known family. In such a case, the Committee would assume that he was using the coat of right, and would register the coat provisionally. In some cases of registration on evidence of this kind, subsequent investigation has produced positive evidence of the immigrant’s connection with the family to which the arms belong.

It may be said, then, that any evidence that proves the immigrant used a coat constitutes a prima facie case. The arms may have been engraved on silver used on a book-plate, or something of the sort.

Unhappily, it must also be said that the statements in family genealogies in regard to the “family arms” are in nine cases out of ten of no value, since no proper evi-
dence is given of a right to them. Most writers of genealogies seem to feel obliged to include a coat of arms, claiming a right to it in so many words or implying a right to it. Statements in genealogies as to arms should not be accepted unless conclusive proof is adduced.

By way of warning, it should be said that most of the paintings of arms treasured as family “heirlooms” and said to have been brought over by the immigrant were actually painted by itinerant arms painters in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Their real origin is at once recognized by an expert, such as Dr. Harold Bowditch, Secretary of the Heraldry Committee.

The Committee would like its work to be better known and invites applications for the registration of coats of arms used by our immigrant ancestors or granted later by proper authorities. It believes that a larger proportion of our Colonial ancestors were armigerous than was the case in England in the period. It is anxious that every coat of arms used by right by American families finds its rightful place in the Roll of Arms, and invites the cooperation of all persons interested in Genealogy and Heraldry.

TOWN OF SAINT ALBANS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT

BIRTHS 1788–1860

In records below information is given in the following order: 1. Name of child; 2. sex, indicated by letters f or m; 3. date of birth; 4. names of parents; 5. vol. and page of original record at City Hall, Town of Saint Albans.

AINSWORTH:

ALDIS:
Laura Owen f, 30 Aug. 1806. (Not given.) IV, 125.
Mary Frances f, 23 Nov. 1844. Asa O. & Mary T. Aldis. I, 43.
Miranda Metcalf f, 20 June 1803. (Not given.) IV, 125.

AMIDAN:

ASHLEY:
Heman m, 4 Feb. 1823. (Not given.) II, 173.
Jonathan m, 9 Nov. 1820. (Not given.) II, 173.
Marren P. m, 19 Apr. 1816. (Not given.) II, 173.

ASSELTINE:
Emaline f, 15 Feb. 1808. (Not given.) IV, 125.

BAKER:
Almon m, 3 Feb. 1817. Ozi W. & Prueller Baker. II, 156.
BALL:
George m, 6 Dec. 1821. John & Eunice
Ball. II, 170.

BARKER:
Harriet Maria f, 14 July 1825. Peter &
Maria Barker. I, 19.

BARLOW:
Samuel Hubbard m, 9 Dec. 1825. Sam-

BEALS:
Adna Bates m, 16 Nov. 1813. Lewis &
Rebecca Beals. II, 151.
Emeline f, 18 Mar. 1817. Richard &
Emeline Beals. II, 164.
Hannah f, 19 Aug. 1812. Richard &
Emeline Beals. II, 164.
Isaac m, 17 Dec. 1814. Richard & Eme-
line Beals. II, 164.
Julia f, 6 Sept. 1821. Levi & Hulda
Beals. II, 153.
Lewis Carlton m, 20 Sept. 1817. Lewis
Olive Hathaway f, 14 Jan. 1812. Lewis
& Rebecca Beals. II, 151.
Rebecca Owen f, 10 Jan. 1815. Lewis &
Rebecca Beals. II, 151.
Sukey Bates f, 21 Apr. 1810. Lewis &
Rebecca Beals. II, 151.

BELD:
Elizabeth f, 27 July 1812 [sic]. John &
Zeba Bell. I, 85.
Freeborn Enos m, 6 June 1819. John &
Syba Bell. I, 10.
Patty Narcissa f, 29 Mar. 1814. John &
Syba Bell. I, 10.
Syba Matilda f, 12 Nov. 1820. John &
Syba Bell. I, 10.
William Henry m, 7 Feb. 1812 [sic].

BENTLEY:
Emili Caroline f, 20 Mar. 1810. James
Bentley. I, 84.

BISHOP:
Edward m, 4 Apr. 1811. Levi Bishop.
I, 136.

BIXBY:
Urial m, 30 Feb. 1824. Rufus & Lucy
Bixby. I, 6.

BLODGET:
Soviah Blodget. II, 153.
Persia Matilda f, 2 Mar. 1811. Henry &
Soviah Blodget. II, 153.
Sardias Harrington m, 25 June 1817.

BLODGETT:
Sabria Marilly f, 28 Aug. 1809. Henry &
Soviah Blodgett. II, 153.

BOSTWICK:
Orlin Fayette m, 16 Oct. 1816. Ollin &
Sally Bostwick. II, —.

BOYD:
Augustus Martin m, 13 Apr. 1825. Silas &
Lucy Boyd. I, 15.
Herreat f, 29 Feb. 1825. James & Laura
Boyd. I, 38.
William Henry m, 20 Mar. 1823. Silas &
Lucy Boyd. I, 15.

BRACKET:
Amos M. m, Dec. 1809. James Bracket.
II, 161.
II, 161.
Mary f, 16 Aug. 1813. James Bracket.
II, 161.
II, 161.

BRAINARD:
Alanson m, 4 Nov. 1823. Otis & Eleana
Brainard. I, 1.
Aldson Owen m, 29 Feb. 1824. Lawrence &
Fidelia Brainard. I, 28.
Ann Eliza f, 7 Oct. 1819. Lawrence &
Fidelia Brainard. I, 28.
Duane m, 2 Mar. 1825. Otis & Eleana
Brainard. I, 1.
Ezra m, 28 Dec. 1813. Jos. S. & Hannah
Brainard. I, 133.
Fidelia Gadcomb f, 31 Dec. 1825. Law-
George m, 9 Feb. 1810. Jos. S. & Han-
nah Brainard. I, 133.
George m, 24 Mar. 1811. Jos. S. & Han-
nah Brainard. I, 133.
Laura Aldis f, 4 Jan. 1821. Lawrence &
Fidelia Brainard. I, 28.
Lawrence, Jr. m, 27 May 1822. Law-

BRIDGES:
Emory m, 14 Dec. 1816. William &
Rebekah Bridges. I, 34.
Rebecca Lucretia f, 3 July 1820. Wil-
liam Bridges, Lucretia Woodward. I, 34.

BRIDGEMAN:
Dorinda f, 17 Apr. 1808. Trobridge &
Asenath Bridgeham. II, 155.
Emily f, 4 Jan. 1805. Trobridge & Ase-
nath Bridgeham. II, 155.
Fanny f, 4 May 1812. Trobridge & Ase-
nath Bridgeham. II, 155.
Hartwell m, 30 Aug. 1803. Trobridge & Asenath Bridgeham. II, 155.
Lumas m, 21 July 1810. Paul Bridgeham. I, 137.
Stoll m, 1 Aug. 1809. Trobridge & Asenath Bridgeham. II, 155.
Willm Duncan m, 14 Jan. 1800. Paul Bridgeham. I, 137.

BRIGHAM:
John Stratton m, 9 June 1821. Pierpont & Louise Brigham. I, 1.

BROOKS:

BRUSH:

BROWN:

BRUNHAM:
Ebenezer m, 6 Mar. 1819. Philander & Eleta Burnham. II, 168.
Loisa f, 9 Oct. 1813. (Not given.) I, 209.
Myranda f, 26 June 1817. Philander & Eleta Burnham. II, 152.
Sarah Almira f, 3 July 1820. Horace & Salley Burnham. II, 171.
Shepard Allen m, 28 June 1815. Philander & Eleta Burnham. II, 152.

BURTON:
Carlos Carlton m, 15 June 1820. John H. & Mary Burton. II, 23.
Edgar Mandelbert m, 9 Dec. 1812. John H. & Mary Burton. II, 158.
THE MILITIA OF SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, AS EVIDENCED BY PETITIONS OF 14 NOVEMBER 1776
Contributed by John Goodwin Herndon.

On 14 November 1776 there were signed seven nearly identical petitions the standard form of which was as follows:

To the Honourable the President and Gentlemen of the Convention
The Petition of Sundry Freeholders &c others, Inhabitants of Spotsylvania County, Humbly Sheweth That your Petitioners Labour under a very Great Hardship in being Obliged to travel, some Twenty odd, and others Thirty miles to attend General Musters, which are Constantly appointed at the Courthouse in Fredericksburg, situate on one side of the County
We therefore pray that an ordinance may pass, Directing that General Musters for the future, be appointed at, or Near the Center of, the County, and your Petitioners shall pray &

Each was then signed by the officers and men of a particular company. In each case the name of the Captain was inscribed on the back of the petition. For convenience in referring to them, each petition was given a number, but whether by direction of the State Archivist or someone else does not appear.

Petition #1 is that of Captain Craig's Company. It employs the wording above given except that “Chairman” is used instead of “President.” The signatures were in two columns as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Herndon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Chiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benja Mastin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morning Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mastin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Haydon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beasley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Faulconer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Beaaley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richd Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellicksander Johnson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnathon Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peter Rosett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno Skaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dillard Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Beaaley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Gains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Wisdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Lipscomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Nelson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Robins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Wade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Falconer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mastin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Petition #2 is like Petition #1 except that the names appearing thereon were all written by one person who was apparently authorized to sign on behalf of all those who approved. On the reverse side of the petition the company is designated as that of “Capt. Stubblefield.” The “signatures” read thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beverley Winslow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry Stubblefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ias. Wiglesworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Holladay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Holladay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abell Steers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Wiglesworth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Bullock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clayton Coleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Carter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willam Brooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jos. Duerson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Sandidge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Wherton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Chiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Chiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Blaydes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jos. True</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Talbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillip Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jo. Etherton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Pullaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thos. Gaddis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Petition #3 is like its predecessors except that it is easy to identify its penman as Thomas Minor who was the first to sign. On the reverse side is the notation “Capt. Minor.” Its other signers were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Lewis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Durett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fielding Woodroof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benj Waller m 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Actually signed “Benj Waller m 1.” The meaning of “m 1” not known.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lorraine Garrett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Warren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Johnson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Petitioner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Edmund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jno. Perry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Mason</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Robert Pain
John Shackelford
Henry Johnson
Daniel Lindsay
Thomas Hackney
Spilesbe Coleman
William Graves
William Graves
Randolph Loving
Thomas May
James Warring
William Rosse
Richd Dillard
Richard Woodroof
Bartlett Mathews
Drury [undecipherable]
Thomas Vaughn
Samuel Warren
John Warren

Gaine [undecipherable]
H Goodloe
James Smith
Jas. Mason
Richd Coleman Jun
James Gimber
Caleb Coleman
Yancey Cook
Moses Morris
Lend Young
Moses Higgin
James Crawford
Ambrose Shackelford
Joel May
George Cook
Geo. Morris
Geo. Cockindol

On the reverse side there were four signatures after the last one named below, that of Z. Lewis, but it seems that the paper became water-soaked and they are now undecipherable. The others were those of Benjamin Childes, Robert Coleman, Robert Hutcherson, Garret Minor, Wm. Fortson, Chas. Hutcherson, Edward Thomas, and Z. Lewis.

Petition #5, quoted in full at the beginning of this article, is that of Capt. Robert Chew's Company. It differs from all the others in that the rank of each signer is stated. The officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, wrote their rank after their names. The privates signed in three columns with the word "Soldiers" above their signatures.

Robert Chew Capt.
John Carter leut
Rbt. Smith Ens.
John Waller KW
Sergt.
John Ellis Sergant [sic]
John Pierce Corpl
William Perry Corporal

SOLDIERS
Edwd. Herndon
John Cammock
Thomas Thornton
George Cammack
William Scott
Reuben Thornton
Reuben Landrum
David Hanson

On the reverse side of Petition #6 are the words "Capt Bartlet" and the endorsement "Spotsylvania to Prop''. (Reasonable)." Its signers cramped their signatures into three of the four columns provided with the result that many are much more difficult to read than would otherwise have been the case. The signers were:

Thos. Bartlett
Henry Pendleton

In Petition #4 the style of the preceding ones is followed except that the word "petitioners" is spelled "Pettioners" through error. The signatures were not only in three columns on the face of the document but also on its back where the designation of the company is entered as that of Capt. Parker. The signers in the first three columns were:

Thomas Allin
Robarts Allin
Robert Jinkins
Joseph Abbett
John Smith
Benguman Allen
George Blakey
John Jinkings
Robart Bradly
Henry Coleman
Ed. Coleman
Walter Chiles
Daniel Lamburt
Daniel Baldwin[blurred]Hawkins
Massom Poe
Basil White
Abraham Darnold
John Nelson

John Coleman
William Whortn
Richard Dickinson
William Gardner
Abram Darnel
John Knight
Ephraim Knight
Joseph Allen
Francis Todd
James Nelson
Wm. [blurred]
John Alcock
John Corthon
Jon. Dedman
Jno. Vest
Chas. Cosby
Wm. Mills
Elijah Carter
Peter Mckole(s)ter
(?)
Geo. Taylor
John Hutcherson
William Taylor
Wm. Quarles
Wm. Thurston
Edward Collins

Wm. Orrit Brock
Wm Pemberton
William Robinson
Robert O Neale
George Perry
Wm. Thornton
Sherod Horn
Robert Smithers
Benjamin Head
John Metcham
Thomas Oliver
John Pritchett
Francis Jones
William Rumsey
William Levit
John Brock
David Head
John Tankersley

Petitioners
John Artemplates
Benjamin Maine
Benjamin Paul
John Reynolds
Joseph Rous
Wm. Sharp
David Southard
John Taylor
Ephraim Thomas
John Wadsworth
John Waring
John Wayland
Richard Waring
John White
John Williams
Richard Woodroof
Benjamin Young
Joseph Zartwright
The swift moving events of 1776 caused certain changes to be made in Petition #7 but whether they were inserted by Capt. John Herndon or after receipt of the Petition by the House of Delegates does not appear. The words “President” and “Convention” in the address were stricken out and “Speaker” and “House of Delegates” substituted. In the body of the Petition a line was drawn through the word “Ordinance” and in its place “Act of Assembly” written. The names of signers were as follows:

John Herndon
James Lewis
William Houston
Thos. Jennings
Jas. Cunningham
Edward Elley
Jesse Haydon
John Haydon
William Lewis
Harry Head
Richd. Young
Thos. Proctor
John Chew
Lodowick Oneal
George Willson
Reuben Young
Jos. Steward
Ino. Price
Benja. Snead
Andrew Mowberry

John True
Joshua Buchanon
Wm. Gausney
Alexander Walden
James Adkins
Charles Ficklin
Chas. Williams
Jos. McQuady
Allen Wiley
Maxfield Whiten
John Sills
Joseph Scrogham
Blan Ballard
Randal McDaniels
Benj. Walden
Burton Mulican
Wm. Steward

John Arnold
Wm. Allen
Dudley Mitchum
John Connor
Ino. Steward
Francis Turnley
Stapl. Crutchfield
Cs. Smith
Thos. Coleman
James Mitcham

The Petition is endorsed as follows: “Inhabitants of Spotsylvania Nov. 14, 1776 Retd. to Prop’y.” The endorsement “Capt. Herndon” appears also.

---

MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

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

(Continued from December Magazine)

ILES, Thomas
22 Mar. 1859
Lizzie M. Ewing
m. at Mr. Ewing’s

INGRAM, Robert W.
6 Aug. 1844
Harriet A. Donovan

INLOW, Thomas S.
20 Oct. 1860
Martha A. Ferguson
m. 23 Oct. at Mrs. Martha Duncan’s

INSKO, Daniel
28 Jan. 1839
Nancy Owens
Peyton White—B

INSKO, Joseph
5 Sept. 1838
Matilda Mastin
Edward Mitchell—B

IRELAND, Wm.
29 Dec. 1838
Mary Thompson
Hugh McCollough

IRELAND, William H.
19 Dec. 1849
Arie E. Graves
m. 22 Dec. at Hiland Graves’

JACKSON, Henry
25 June 1834
Margaret Lemar
Reason Lemar—B

JACKSON, Jacob
6 Nov. 1843
Flora Jane Stewart
Chambers Stewart

JACKSON, James A.
13 June 1848
Mary Jane Wilson
Jeremiah T. Young

JACKSON, Johnson
18 May 1852
Nancy Burgoyne
Ephraim Wilson—B

JACKSON, Nelson
9 Dec. 1850
Mary Ann
Daniel Paul—B

JACKSON, Thomas
14 Mar. 1854
Susan Jacobs
James Jacobs—B

JACOBS, Benjamin
17 June 1834
Perлина Barr
Abijah Casto—B

JACOB, Bryan
6 Oct. 1840
Susan Miller
Wm. Worthington

JACOB, James
16 May 1837
Martha Ann
Abijah Castoe—B

---
JACOBS, John
    Adaline Martin
JACOBS, William
    Mary Vanfossen
      Jas. D. Black—W
JAMES, Albert
    Mary Ann Ross
      Elizabeth Ross—M
JEANS, Samuel
    Sarah Frances
      Ford
      Francis Ford—F
JEFFERSON, Alex'r W.
      Charlotte Watson
JEFFERSON, Elkan'a
      Eliza Holladay
JEFFERSON, George
      Elizabeth Poe
JEFFERSON, George
      Mrs. Mary Ellen
      Howard
JEFFERSON, Henry S.
      Abigail Dawson
JEFFERSON, Jesse
      Mary Ann Chanslor
JEFFERSON, Jesse
      Mary McChord
JEFFERSON, Jesse
      Caroline Kenard
JEFFERSON, William
      Albert
      Mary Howard
JENKINS, Ebenezer
      Ellen Bridges
JENKINS, George
      Sarah Cupp
JENKINS, Upton
      Harriet Jenkins
      m. 28 May
      Harrison Taylor—B
JENKINS, Walter C.
      Agatha Berry
JENKINS, Anderson
      Sarah Bowers
      Charles Humphreys—B
JEFFERSON, Alex'r W.
      Charlotte Watson
JEFFERSON, Elkan'a
      Eliza Holladay
JEFFERSON, George
      Elizabeth Poe
JEFFERSON, George
      Mrs. Mary Ellen
      Howard
JEFFERSON, Henry S.
      Abigail Dawson
JEFFERSON, Jesse
      Mary Ann Chanslor
JEFFERSON, Jesse
      Mary McChord
JEFFERSON, Jesse
      Caroline Kenard
JEFFERSON, William
      Albert
      Mary Howard
JENKINS, Ebenezer
      Ellen Bridges
JENKINS, George
      Sarah Cupp
JENKINS, Upton
      Harriet Jenkins
      m. 28 May
      Harrison Taylor—B
JENKINS, Walter C.
      Agatha Berry
JENKINS, Anderson
      Sarah Bowers
      Charles Humphreys—B
JENNINGS, Charles
      M.
      Elizabeth A.
      Gibbons
JENNINGS, William
      Elizabeth L.
      Lewis
JOBST, John
      Ellen Welsh
JOHNSON, Benj. T.
      Ellen Dye
      James Johnson—W
JOHNSON, Bonni
      Magdalene Hammer
JOHNSON, Ezekiel
      Eliza Jane Maddox
JOHNSON, Jesse D.
      Elizabeth Frank
      Adney A. Wadsworth—B
JOHNSON, John
      Charlotte Grayson
JOHNSON, Milton
      Ann Morris
JOHNSON, Richard
      W.
      Parthena Cracraft
JOHNSON, Robert
      Eveline Bennett
JOHNSON, William
      Hannah M.
      Brewer
JOHNSON, Wm. B.
      Margaret Ficklin
JOHNSON, Wm. F.
      Elizabeth Hardin
JOHNSON, Wm. H.
      Penelope Chinn
      William Abbott—B
JOHNSTON, John
      Susan Lurty
      Mary Lurty—M
JOHNSTON, John
      Susan Lurty
      Mary Lurty—M
JOHNSTON, John
      Susan Lurty
      Mary Lurty—M
JOHNSTON, John
      Susan Lurty
      Mary Lurty—M
JOHNSTON, John
      Susan Lurty
      Mary Lurty—M
JOHNSTON, John
   James
Adelia Margareta Malvina
   Morford

JOHNSTON, John V.
   Margaret S. Lee

JOICE, Michael
   Mary O. Maria

JONES, Franklin
   Ann Maria Wilson
JONES, Hanson
   Priscilla Wise
   Larkin A. Sandidge—B
JONES, Horation
   America Ellis
   James Ellis—B
JONES, Jacob
   Lucinda Kirk
JONES, James
   Sarah Ann Hull
   Walter Calvert,
   Jr.—W
JONES, John Paul
   Ann Amanda
   Jane Pogue
JONES, Richard
   Keziah McAtee
JONES, William J.
   Eliza Jane Waugh
   Thos. Dolton—W

JOYCE, Peter
   Rose Cassiday

JUDD, Daniel P.
   Polly Ann Goddard

KACKLEY, Dr. C.
   Virginia Williams
KACKLEY, James A.
   Susan Johnson
KAIGHN, Phillip T.
   Anna C. Kirk

KAINCADe, John
   Frances Kaincade

KANE, Jeremiah
   Catherine Campbell
KANE, Silas
   Nano Walsh

KANE, John
   Bridget Grady
KANE, Silas
KEITH, Chas. M.
   Agnes H. Robertson

KEITH, John A.
   Lucy M. Cox
   J. W. Rand—W

KELLY, Abner
   Ellen Knight
KELLY, Amos L.
   Margaret Early
KELLY, Frederick
   Margaret Wise
KELLY, Michael
   Mggie Kelly
KELLY, Peter
   Ann Ward
   Patrick Kelly—W
KELLY, Thomas
   Joanna Sullivan
KELLY, William V.
   (24, b. Indiana)
   Sarah Boulden
      (22, b. Mason Co.)

KEMPER, George W.
   Elizabeth Robinson
   John Robinson—B

KENADv, Patrick
   Johannah Agan
   Jeremiah Meyher—B
KENAN, Robert
   Jane Paul

KENNARD, John
   Malinda Dawson
   Phebe Dawson—C
KENNARD, William
   Ellen Ballenger

KENNEDY, Geo. W.
   Hannah E. Sims
   O. B. Burgess—W
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Marriage Date</th>
<th>Place of Marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy, James W.</td>
<td>15 Feb. 1853</td>
<td>m. 16 Feb. at house of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salinda Osborne</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jacham—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Kennedy—W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenny, John</td>
<td>30 Mar. 1853</td>
<td>m. by John F. Mc-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Hennelly</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sweeney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Gibbons—W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keothler, Alex'r</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1851</td>
<td>m. 18 Feb. by Wm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caroline Mitchell</td>
<td></td>
<td>H. Parket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarett Mitchell—B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kercheval, James G.</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1844</td>
<td>m. 20 Nov. by R. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Jane Dickin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ricketts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Lucinda Groves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>says bride is her</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niece—an orphan.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kernin, Bernard</td>
<td>17 Mar. 1850</td>
<td>Wm. Crawford—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Little</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr, Jesse</td>
<td>15 Oct. 1851</td>
<td>m. 16 Oct. by J. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td>Warder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wm. Alexander—B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr, Samuel</td>
<td>6 Nov. 1849</td>
<td>Lewis Chamberlain—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Jane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerr, Thomas</td>
<td>9 Nov. 1854</td>
<td>m. by J. H. Havens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann Chamberlain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Robt. &amp; Wm. Baldwin—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key, John James</td>
<td>7 Dec. 1842</td>
<td>m. 7 Dec. by R. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary S. Reed</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ricketts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Reed—B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key, John R.</td>
<td>1 Sept. 1835</td>
<td>Wm. G. Bullock—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sytha R. Bullock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keys, John T.</td>
<td>14 May 1850</td>
<td>Theodore Brittle—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Griffith</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kile, Robert</td>
<td>25 Sept. 1860</td>
<td>m. at Wm. White's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary J. White</td>
<td>5 Oct. 1840</td>
<td>m. 8 Oct. by Geo. S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilgore, John</td>
<td></td>
<td>Savage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Payton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Payton—B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killpatrick, Geo. L.</td>
<td>17 Dec. 1851</td>
<td>Stephen L. Grant—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Frances</td>
<td></td>
<td>George Grant—F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimberly, Henry J.</td>
<td>16 Jan. 1847</td>
<td>Daniel Parker—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cynthia Ann Parker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Campbell</td>
<td>25 Dec. 1835</td>
<td>John M. Curtis—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Emily Curtis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Campbell</td>
<td>9 Oct. 1839</td>
<td>Humphrey Marshall—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucetta Marshall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Campbell</td>
<td>25 Oct. 1852</td>
<td>m. at Mr. Aaron Merrel's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Ann Clutters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. King—W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Harris M.</td>
<td>18 May 1841</td>
<td>Alex'r Bramell—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Bramell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Harris M., Jr.</td>
<td>12 Nov. 1855</td>
<td>m. 15 Nov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alice Baker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, George M.</td>
<td>3 Oct. 1840</td>
<td>Thornton Tucker—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judith Ann Tucker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, James</td>
<td>2 Apr. 1854</td>
<td>Patrick Looney—W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Casey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, John</td>
<td>24 Aug. 1853</td>
<td>m. 24 Aug.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Collins</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Marshall</td>
<td>27 Dec. 1836</td>
<td>David Brown—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel Brown</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Martin</td>
<td>30 Jan. 1853</td>
<td>m. 30 Jan. by John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Hennelly</td>
<td></td>
<td>F. McSweeney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridge Hennelly</td>
<td></td>
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<td>—W</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Patrick</td>
<td>17 Aug. 1853</td>
<td>m. 18 Aug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridget Hennelly</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Reuben</td>
<td>11 Apr. 1851</td>
<td>Wm. H. McGrawaghan—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Ann Ellis</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Sylvester</td>
<td>24 Oct. 1849</td>
<td>m. 24 Oct. by John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Russ</td>
<td></td>
<td>Joyce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorenzo Behl—B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Volantine</td>
<td>5 Nov. 1840</td>
<td>Augustus Brewer—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Goald</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, William</td>
<td>12 Dec. 1848</td>
<td>Wm. S. Reed—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Jane Reed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Wm. T.</td>
<td>8 Oct. 1839</td>
<td>James Kirk—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia Knight</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Knight—C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris M. King—C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>King, Wm. T.</td>
<td>20 Aug. 1840</td>
<td>Richard Soward—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janetta Knight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingcaid, James</td>
<td>30 Sept. 1850</td>
<td>Henry Dobyns—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dobyns</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinkade, Samuel</td>
<td>22 May 1837</td>
<td>Laban Tolle—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Tolle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kinkley, Jacob</td>
<td>23 Oct. 1846</td>
<td>m. 24 Oct. by J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Ann Light</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stamper, Meth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sutherland—B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KIRBY, Jeremiah  
Mary Dwire  
21 Apr. 1850  
Jeremiah Maher—B

KIRK, Benedict  
Ellen Curtis  
6 Dec. 1836  
John Curtis—B

KIRK, Benedict  
Hannah Jane Williams  
16 Jan. 1850  
m. by C. Babbitt  
John Curtis—W

KIRK, David  
Hannah Whips  
11 Dec. 1839  
Hiatt Whips—B

KIRK, Gideon  
Susanna Bradshaw  
16 Mar. 1836  
Wm. Winter—B

KIRK, John S.  
Mary F. Smith  
m. by W. T. Sallee  
at Martha Smith’s

KIRK, Joseph F.  
Harriet A. Colly  
m. 23 Nov. by  
Asa D. Colly—B

KIRK, Milton  
Sarah Amanda Piles  
4 Oct. 1847  
Leonard Piles—B

KIRK, Richard  
Mary Mannen  
27 Jan. 1834  
Thos. Cushman—B

KIRK, Richard  
Angeline Cushman  
8 Mar. 1841  
Joseph Frazee—B

KIRK, Thomas  
Mary Ann Carmell  
15 Sept. 1841  
Benjamin Kirk—B

KIRK, Washington  
Amanda E. Wells  
20 Jan. 1845  
Wm. R. Wells—C

KIRK, William  
Mary Pool  
23 Jun. 1834  
John Sidwell—B

KIRSHNER, George  
Mary Brown  
19 Apr. 1860  
m. by Peter Antes

KITCHEN, Thomas  
Mary David  
27 May 1834  
James Biggers—B

KLINGLER, Joshua  
Mrs. Mary Ann Guin  
10 Mar. 1857  
m. 11 Mar. at E.  
Caluns (?)

KLOMP, Jacob  
Frederika Han  
28 Feb. 1853  
m. 1 Mar.

KNIGHT, John  
Mary F. Palmer  
10 May 1852  
m. 11 May by Sam’l  
Glasford

KNIGHT, Solomon  
Bertha Schweis  
31 July 1853  
m. by Peter Anthis

KNOTT, Joseph  
Milly Pollard  
19 Sept. 1843  
Charles Dobyns—B

KOPP, Daniel S.  
Sarah Middleton  
11 Jan. 1853  
m. at Isaac Middleton’s

KRESS, John  
Dorathea Mosebach  
24 May 1847  
m. 30 May  
Jacob Mosebach—B

KRUSOR, William M.  
Mary Ellen Hickman  
8 Oct. 1845  
Adam Hickman—B

KURTZ, Lewis  
Bettie Jane Parker  
29 May 1855  
m. by J. W. Warder

(Ko be continued in February Magazine)

RECORDS OF REFORMED CHURCH
SHIPPENSBURG, CUMBERLAND  
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

Contributed by Matilda R. Detrich,  
Franklin County Chapter, Waynesboro,  
Pennsylvania.

KEY: 1. Name of child. 2. Parents.  
3. Date of birth. 4. Date of baptism.  
5. Sponsor(s).

BAPTISMS BOOK FOR THE CHURCH  
IN SHIPPENSTOWN

This Book cost £.5. 12 s. 6 d. the 12th of June  
1775.

Page 3.

HUBER, John—Jonas Huber and Maria.  
January 24, 1824-4th October.  S: David  
Wunderlich & Maria.

PLASTERER, Katharina—George Plasterer  
and Elisabeth. 26 January-15 May 1825.  
S: Parents.

HALLER, Catharine Ann—Henry Haller & Catharine.  
2d February-29th May 1825.  
S: Parents.

MILLER, Joseph—Henry Miller & Sarah.  

1826


HANTZ, Sophia—Andreas Hantz & Maria.  

1827

1828 to 1831


HALLER, Christian—(Child of Henry & Katherine; no dates.)

HALLER, Rahausen—(Child of Henry & Katherine; no date.)


BAUMAN, Susanna Catharina—Jacob and Eleanor Bauman. 11th June 1829-11th April 1830. W: Parents.

Page 4.

1831


BAUMAN, Isabella Elizabeth—Jacob and Eleanor Bauman. 11 Nov. 1830-June 5th, 1831. S: Parents.

PLASTERER, Susanna—George Plasterer and Elisabeth. 22nd March-3rd July 1831. S: Parents.


FORNEY, Sara—David and Elizabeth Forney. 7th May-25th October 1829. S: Parents.


PRESSLER, Emeline—Jacob and Catharine Pressler. 7th April-July 4th, 1830. S: Parents.


JONES, Cathedral—Peter & Catharine Jones. 3d July 1829-Octob. 24th, 1830. S: Parents.

PAGUE, Mary Elizabeth Hendric—Samuel & Mary Pague. 15th October-21st October 1830. S: Parents.

HERTZEL, Julian—Peter & Mary Hertzel. 11th December 1831-Feb. 12th, 1832. S: Parents.

FORNEY, Lea—David & Elizabeth Forney. 21st July 1831-April 9th, 1832. S: Parents.

TURNBACH, William—Joseph & Susanna Turnbach. 18th December 1831—April 8th, 1832. S: Parents.


TURNBACH, Barbara—John & Mary Turnbach. 21st May 1831-April 8th, 1832. S: Parents.


Page 5.

(RAMBAND), Maria Catharine—George and Maria (Ramband). 16th March 31st [sic] 1833. S: Parents.

FORNEY, Sophia—David & Elizabeth Forney. 21st May-9th October 1833. S: Parents.

PAGUE, Samuel Augustus—Samuel & Mary Pague. 27th September 1833-Feb. 9th, 1834. S: Parents.


—, Rosanna. 21st January 1827-9th October 1833. S: Mother.

—, James. 21st March 1829-19th October 1833. S: Mother.

—, Bathsheba. 18th June 18th [sic] 1831-October 19th, 1833. S: Mother.

NOTE: No parents shown for these children, who were evidently of same family—bapt. some day, with mother as sponsor. From dates of births they could be children of Jacob & Sara Pague, directly above. It is possible that the baptism date of their son, William John, was actually Nov. 26, 1833; that the mother had older children baptized just prior to his birth, and that the parents took this youngest child back for baptism in February 1834 instead of 1833, as record reads.—En.

HASTEN, Mary Frances—Thomas & Rebecca Hasten. October 20th, 1829-Feb.9th, 1834. S: Parents.

HASTEN, Rebecca Jane—Thomas & Rebecca Hasten. November 14th, 1831-Feb. 9th, 1834. S: Parents.


TRUITT, Peter—Peter & Sara Truitt. 13th —1821-16th November 1835. S: Parents.

TRUITT, Jacob—Peter & Sara Truitt. 3d September 1825-16th November 1835. S: Parents.

(WEAVER), Lucinda Catharine—Jonathan & —— (Weaver). 14th Feb.-2d April 1836. S: Mother.

Page 6.


Pages 7 & 8.

(No entries.)

Page 9.

1770: On the 13th October is born John Kaufman.

1773: On the 25th August is born Catharina Kaufman.

1775: On 5th April is born Elisabetha Kaufman. Died [no dates given].

1776: On 4th December is born Jacob Kaufman. Died.

1780: On 6th December is born Salomea Kaufman. Died.

1783: On 25th January is born Friedrich Kaufman.

1784: On 18th August is born Isaac Kaufman.

1786: On 9th October is born Magdalena Kaufman.

Page 10.


CUHNE, John Peter—John Benjamin Cuhne and his wife Maria Barbara. 6th November 1772. (bapt. date not entered). S: Peter Bambach & his wife Catharine.

KUHN, Maria Elisabeth—John Benjamin Kuhn and his wife Maria Barbara. 19th June 1774-November 28, 1786. S: Jacob Sch(oost) & Elisabeth Bambach.
KUHN, Catharina—John Benjamin Kuhn and his wife Maria Barbara. 12th May 1778. (bapt. date not entered). S: Michael Miller & Catharina Bambach.


ALFICH (?), Anna—Daniel Alfish and his wife. 10 April 30-July 1796. S: The parents themselves.

PERDI (?), John—John Perdi & his wife Magdalena. 25 March 1782. (bapt. date not entered). S: John Dietrich and his frauh.

Page 11.

BOHMER, Jacob—Conradt Bohmer and Julianna his wife. 23 August. (bapt. date not entered). S: George Spielman and Anna Maria, his wife.

Page 12.

ERDINGER, John—Christian Erdinger and Anna Maria his wife. 8th October 1778-Sept. 13, 1778. S: John Pehst, unmarried.

DREKSLER, John—Michael Dreksler & (blank), his wife. S: John Engel & Elenora his wife.

Page 13.

(NO entries.)

Page 14.

HERTINGER, John—(parents not shown). 23 April 1780 (bapt. date not entered). S: Benjamin Kunn and his wife.

W-EIRCH, Fallentin (Valentine)—(parents not shown). 6 August 1780. (bapt. date not entered). S: Benjamin Kuns and his housewife.


SCHAAST, Maria Elisabet—(parents not shown). Born the 23, 1780 [sic]. (bapt. date not entered). S: Maria Susana Stambach.

SCHEBEL, John—(parents not shown). 23 November 1780 (bapt. date not entered). S: John Dittrich and his honorable housewife Margreta.

MILLER, Maria Magdala—(parents not shown). 13 March 1781-10th June. S: John Beg and Magdalena Beg, honorable housewife.


REIDER, Maria—(parents not shown). 10 July 1781-9th September 1781. S: The parents themselves.


DEITZ, Jacob—(parents not shown). 13 Auhtber 1781 (bapt. date not entered). S: The parents themselves.

BERNHARD, Maria Sara—(parents not shown). 22 March 1781 (bapt. date not entered). S: John Seiller and his wife.

Page 15.

SPIELMAN, John Georg—Georg Spielman & Anna Maria his wife. 18th September 1779-October 3rd, 1779. S: Parents themselves.

EBERT, Anna Maria—Nicolaus Ebert & Eva Catharina, his wife. 15th April 1779 (bapt. date not entered). S: Parents themselves.

MILLER, John—Christian Miller and Feronica, his wife. 19 June 1779. (bapt. date not entered.) S: John Stäifer & Barbara his wife.

REINHARDT, John—John Reinhardt & Salome his wife. 22d May 1779. (bapt. date not entered.) S: John Pehst, unmarried.

MINT, Jacob—Michael Mint & Margaretha, his wife. 4th May 1779. (bapt. date not entered.) S: Nicolaus Mint & Margratha, his wife.

SCHNEIDER, Sussanna—John Schneider & Barbara his wife. 26th November 1778. (bapt. date not entered.) S: Casper Lieh & Sophia his wife.

BRENDEL, Peter—Samuel Brendel and Elisabeth his wife. 17th August 1779. (bapt. date not entered.) S: Peter Stambach and Catharina his wife.

STEIGLEDER, Henrich—Georg Steigleder and Elisabetha his wife. 10th April 1779. (bapt. date not entered.) S: The parents themselves.
Muhleifen, Maria Sarah—Jacob Muhleifen & Sussanna, his wife. 7th August 1779. (bapt. date not entered.) S: Christoph Muhleifen & Maria Sarah, his wife.


(Continued in February Magazine)

Queries

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

A-'50. Logan-Tharp.—Joseph Joel Logan b. South Carolina or Kentucky 1805, d. Jackson Co., Alabama in spring of 1865; m. ca. 1829, Eliza Ann, dau. of Hannah ( ) Tharp. Eliza Ann was b. in Tennessee, 1811. In 1831 Joseph J. & Eliza Ann (Tharp) Logan moved to Alabama and had following children born there: David, b. 1831; Annette, b. 1833, m. Pleasant Nelson; Thomas b. 1837, m. Martha Jane Sublett; Wellborn—living in Jackson Co. 1860; Robert b. 1836; Nancy b. 1840; John Calhoun, b. Jan. 1847, m. Tabitha Sublett; Hannah b. 1848, m. — Shildes; Daniel H. b. 1853, m. Mary Watkins—no issue; Neoma b. 1856, m. — Cooper of Chattanooga, Tenn. Joseph Joel Logan had bro., Aaron Moore Logan, who m. Betty Pierce—no issue. It is believed their parents lived in S. C. and later settled in Alabama. Wish proof of this; also full data on their parents. Eliza Ann Tharp had several children and data. One descendant, possibly grandchild of Eliza Ann Logan, lived in Alabama. Wish proof of any Revolutionary service of Joseph J. Logan, will prob. 1795; m. (2) Ann Brodnax, and dau. Rebecca, who m. in 1801, Edward Brooking. Wish proof of Revolutionary service of Henry Jackson, his parents and any information on line.—Mrs. W. L. Randall, 28 Collier Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

A-'50. Jackson-Brodnax-Brooking.—Henry Jackson, will prob. 1795; m. (2) Ann Brodnax, and dau. Rebecca, who m. in 1801, Edward Brooking. Wish proof of Revolutionary service of Henry Jackson, his parents and any information on line.—Mrs. W. L. Randall, 28 Collier Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

A-'50. English-Small-Richardson-Griffin—William English, Revolutionary soldier, was one of bodyguard around gallows when Major Andre was hung; m. Elizabeth Small, and moved to Kentucky, settling near Louisville or Lexington. Would like proof of their location, with list of children and data. One descendant, possibly grandson, was Jesse English Richardson, who d. in Missouri, 1866, having m. in Pulaski Co., Kentucky, bef. 1826, Sarah, dau. of John Griffin, b. 1773, d. 11 Oct. 1854, and his wife Mary James, who was b. in Kentucky ca. 1794. Would like name of John (or Jack) Griffin's father, with any Revolutionary service. Also, was Jesse English Richardson's father the Jesse Richardson who went to Kentucky ca. 1792 to 1794? Any help on these lines, particularly Revolutionary service, will be appreciated.—(Miss) Beryl Morgan, 35 South 17th St., Kansas City 2, Kansas.

A-'50. Huntley-Brockway-Elihu Huntley, b. Lyme, Connecticut, 30 Aug. 1743, d. there 30 Sept. 1836. He deeded land to Josiah & William Smith, 15 May 1765, but no further record has

the following children, all b. in S. C.—John, b. 1 Aug. 1789, m. 17 Oct. 1811; Jane, b. 24 Oct. 1789, m. 2 Dec. 1813, Hugh, son of Samuel Montgomery; Hugh, b. 3 Feb. 1792, m. 27 Sept. 1821, Mary Chaney; Eliezer, b. 14 Sept. 1794, m. 9 Dec. 1826, Ann Marie Miller; Samuel, b. 30 Nov. 1795, m. 1 Nov. 1821, Rebecca Alexander; William Buckney, b. 27 Nov. 1799, m. in Franklin Co., Mississippi, Catherine McMillian; Alexander Barkley, b. 29 Nov. 1802, m. 25 Aug. 1831, Davidetta Flourney; Lucinda A., b. 10 Mar. 1806, m. 21 May 1821, Francis Davis.

Wanted parents of William Montgomery and of his wife Agnes (or Nancy) Barkley, with full data. Also data on Daniel Cameron and wife Mary McMillian, who moved to Franklin Co., Mississippi from Mecklenburg Co., N. C. They had two children, all b. in S. C. —John, b. 1 Aug. 1789, m. 17 Oct. 1811; Jane, b. 24 Oct. 1789, m. 2 Dec. 1813, Hugh, son of Samuel Montgomery; Hugh, b. 3 Feb. 1792, m. 27 Sept. 1821, Mary Chaney; Eliezer, b. 14 Sept. 1794, m. 9 Dec. 1826, Ann Marie Miller; Samuel, b. 30 Nov. 1795, m. 1 Nov. 1821, Rebecca Alexander; William Buckney, b. 27 Nov. 1799, m. in Franklin Co., Mississippi, Catherine McMillian; Alexander Barkley, b. 29 Nov. 1802, m. 25 Aug. 1831, Davidetta Flourney; Lucinda A., b. 10 Mar. 1806, m. 21 May 1821, Francis Davis.

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been found until his enlistment on 10 May 1775 at Killingworth, Connecticut. Meanwhile, he had m. and had children: William, Anna and Elihu. He m. (2) 28 Nov. 1776, Naomi Brockway, who is mentioned as 2nd wife. Ref: D.A.R. Lineage Bk. 65, p. 321.) Children of 2nd marriage are on record at Lyme. Wish to establish his residence 4607 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A'-50. Ball-Cooper-Berkley-Zickafoose—William Ball, b. ca. 1790-1795, m. Margaret Cooper. William Berkeley, b. ca. 1800, m. Margaret Zickafoose. All were living in Meigs Co., Ohio in 1847. Family data wanted on these two couples.—Mrs. Ivy H. Horn, Herndon, Virginia.

A'-50. Robinson-Black-Meredith-Mitchell—George Robinson, b. Ireland, ca. 1727, d. at Lexington, Fayette Co., Kentucky, 6 Mar. 1814. He lived first in Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania, where his dau., Mary, was b. in Hanover Twp., ca. 1747; she m. John Black, who d. prob. 1799. Their dau., Jane Black, m. David Meredith (or Meridith) and it is mentioned as 2nd wife. Ref: D.A.R. Lineage Bk. 65, p. 321.) Data wanted for George Robinson and his wife, Elizabeth Quisenberry.—Dorothy Berryman Shrewder (Mrs. Roy V.), Ashland, Kentucky.

A'-50. Davis-Poore-DeCosta-Miller—Joshua & Rebecca (Poore) Davis had son Joshua, b. Boston, 11 Sept. 1701, who m. in Boston, 30 April 1730, Sarah, dau. of John & Lydia (Cutler) Walker. Wanted birth record of Sarah, and those of their children. Did they have a son Joshua Davis, who was a prisoner taken from ship “Essex” on 16 June and committed to Old Mill Prison near Plymouth, England on 21 July 1781? (Ref: N. E. H. & G. Reg., Vol. 19, p. 210.) This service is not in “Mass. Soldiers and Sailors.” Is he the Joshua Davis, who m. in New South Church, Boston, 24 June 1753, Martha DeCosta (or Decoster) ? One of their dau. m. William Miller, who was serving as Mate on ship “Essex” in June 1780. This suggests possibility that both were captured together. Any information that will substantiate above conclusions or prove line will be appreciated.—Mrs. F. I. Vandercook, 439 Taylor Ave., Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

A'-50. Harris-King—William King, b. 26 Dec. 1742, d. 22 Dec. 1811, m. (where?), 15 Apr. 1767, Mary Hanson who was b. 13 May 1747, d. 18 Sept. 1810. Was she dau. of John Hanson of Charles Co., Maryland, Burgess from Charles Co., 1757-1773 and from Frederick Co., 1773-1781, and member of the Continental Congress, 1781-1783? If not, would like data on her father who was a John Hanson. Also wish proof of any Revolutionary service rendered by the above William King, Sarah King Rasmussen (Mrs. E. A.), 5695 Branch Ave., Tampa, Florida.

A'-50. Floyd-Lloyd—David & Elizabeth (Sco- gins) Floyd had son, Henry, b. 17 Oct. 1773, m. ca. 1810, Prudence Lloyd. In 1850 Census, Salem Co., N. J., she gave her age as 57, with William, 23; Henry, 28; Mary Ann, 21—a M. in New Jersey. In 1860 she gave her age as 66. Was Prudence of the Bateman, Obadiah or Ephraim Lloyd family of New Jersey? Or, was she of the Robert Lloyd family of Pennsylvania? Proof is needed for lineage paper. Hazel R. Simpson (Mrs. Walter A.), Delsea Drive, Hurffville, Sewell, N. J.

A'-50. Gilmore-Blanchard—Thomas Presley Gilmore, b. Kentucky 5 Nov. 1807; and left home at age of 12; m. near Flora, Clay Co., Missouri, 1832, Elizabeth Bateman. This marriage is mentioned as 2nd marriage. Ref: D.A.R. Lineage Bk. 65, p. 321.) Wish full data on both; with any military service in either line.—Mrs. Price Doyle, College Station, Texas, Kentucky.

A'-50. Manier-Hubbard—John Manier on tax lists of Madison Co., Kentucky as early as 1788, possibly in Lincoln Co. prior to that time, and by 1797 in Garrard Co.; m. Elizabeth ——. Their dau. Elizabeth m. in Garrard Co., 9 Mar. 1801, Daniel Hubbard. The following may also have been children: Stephen Manier, who m. Elizabeth Henderson; Patsy Mainer, who m. Henry M. Hudson; Philip Mainer, who m. Patsy Walker. Who was Elizabeth, wife of John Mainer? Wish full data on both; with any military service in either line.—Mr. Price Doyle, College Station, Murray, Kentucky.


A'-50. Metcalfe-Gankins-Farrar-O'Brien-Dent—John Metcalfe b. Richmond, England, emigrated to America and m. Diana Gankins. Children: John, James, Christipher, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Susan and Sally. The son John, b. Fauquier Co., Virginia, 1824, m. (1) Sabina Farrar of Virginia; (2) Mary O'Brien of Virginia; (3) Rhoda (Dent) Chinn, widow of Col. Eli Chinn and dau. of General Dent of Prince Georges Co., Maryland. Would like to have Revolutionary service of this John Metcalfe, also date of death and burial place of his son, John, who was the father of Thomas Metcalfe, Governor of Kentucky, 1828-1832 and U. S. Senator, 1848.—Mrs. George Metcalfe, 602 Liberty St., Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

A'-50. Hardy-Thigpen-Conery—Absolom Hardy, b. North Carolina, 2 Jan. 1817, d. Greensburg, St. Helena Parish, La., 29 Aug. 1875; m. (1) Cindy Thigpen, b. in Blanchard, 1823; (2) Sara Conery, b. N. C., 1830; (3) Melissa Conery, b. Mississippi, 1839. Children: 1st mar. Andrew J., James B., Sarah Ann (called Lizzie) and Catherine; 2nd mar. Eliza, John and Stephen Conery; 3rd mar. Mary, Pinckney and Delilah Ann. The last two marriages were in Washington Parish, La. Tradition is that he lived near Meridian, Lauderdale...
dale Co., Mississippi, before coming to Louisiana and visited his blind mother in Brookhaven. He was a Baptist and a Mason. Wish information on Hardy and Cornely. William Ellis was dau. of William & Eliza (Cameron) Conely of South Carolina and Mississippi; granddau. of Cullen & Letitia (——) Conely of Duplin Co., North Carolina. Would also appreciate ancestry of Eliza Cameron.—Mrs. Delilah Murray, Independence, Louisiana.

A'50. McClain-Metcalfe.—Arnold McClain, b. Woodstock, Windsor Co., Vermont, 2 May 1802, d. White Co., Indiana, 4 Nov. 1847; m. in Pomfret, Windsor Co., 2 Dec. 1824, Esther C. Metcalfe, who was b. in Rindge, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire, 3 Nov. 1803, d. Warren Co., Indiana, 12 Nov. 1881. Wish names of parents of both with proof of military service in each line. Father of Arnold McClain came from Scotland, said to have served 7 yrs. in Revolutionary War. Father of Esther Metcalfe supposed to have served in same regt.—Mrs. Grace McClain Elwood, 310 Falls St., Williamsport, Indiana.

A'50. Young-Neely.—Daniel Young, b. in South Carolina, 1795; m. Elizabeth Neely, b. S. C., 1801. Among their 12 sons were:——Levi, Abony, George, Francis, John Lafayette, Samuel, and Joseph—all b. in S. C. Family removed to Yalobusha Co., Mississippi, abt. 1849. Was Daniel son or grandson of Le Gros Young of Columbia, S. C.?——Mrs. Dorothy Murray, Independence, Louisiana.


A'50. Hite-Hunter.—Robert Hite had son Eli b. Morrow Co., Ohio, 1838, who moved to Indiana when young and to Lynn Co., Iowa, in 1860; m. Elizabeth, dau. of James & Frances (——) Runner. Wish ancestry of Eli Hite.—Mrs. Fannie S. Spurling, 702 Iowa Ave., York, Nebraska.

A'50. Brock-Ellis.—Benjamin Franklin Brock, a schoolteacher and minister, m. Letitia Ann ——. Among their children were Jordan Parker Kennels Brock, M.D., b. 18 June 1813, d. 1844, and Theresa Caldwell Brock, b. in Ohio, 22 Aug. 1822, d. at Delhi, Iowa, 12 Apr. 1853; m. in Illinois, 12 Feb. 1837. Want info. help on the ancestry of this family. Who were the parents of Letitia Ann; was she a Caldwell?——Gwen Patton Inman (Mrs. Gerald O.), 810 E. Columbia Ave., Davenport, Iowa.

A'50. Rosser-Spence-Smith.—James Rosser m. Lavinia ——. Their son Moses Aaron b. 1 Oct. 1794, m. Elizabeth Spence who was b. in Maryland 27 Apr. 1793 and d. after 1850. They were parents of Moses Franklin Rosser b. Locust Grove, Henry Co., Georgia, 11 Dec. 1824, d. Leesburg, Texas, 24 Dec. 1897, m. Julia Amelia Smith, b. Bryan Co., Georgia, 17 June 1832, d. Cooper, Texas, 7 Aug. 1917. For the purpose of completing application for prospective member will someone furnish proof of James Rosser's service, with dates and any other information lacking in foregoing line.—Mrs. Violet O. Lewis, Van Tassell Apts., #141-T; North Tarrytown, N. Y.

A'50. Terrill.—Henry Terrill left will in Gerard Co., Kentucky dated 27 Dec. 1822, naming wife Martha and children: Patsey, Nancy Ford, Robert, Thomas, Mary Fenton, Henry, Ledone, John Overton and James A. Who were his parents? Was his wife the Martha Alexander who m. in Madison Co., Ky. 10 Aug. 1896, a Henry Terrill?——Mrs. H. B. Brackin, 2001 Cedar Lane, Nashville 4, Tennessee.

A'50. Cochran-Caldwell-McClanahan.—Louisiana Caldwell m. in Abbeville or Laurens District, S. C., prior to 1830, — C Cochran, who d. shortly afterward leaving a son, John, who d. in Holly Springs, Marshall Co., Mississippi btwn 1845 and 1849. About 1831 the wid. Louisiana (Caldwell) Cochran m. Samuel McClanahan and moved with him to Madison Co., Tennessee. She is said to have been related to Martha Caldwell, mother of John C. Calhoun. Would like proof of this, together with her ancestry and record of her two marriages.—William Fitzgerald, 86 Dortha Ave., Florence, Kentucky.

A'50. Clark-Krunk-Foulks.—William Clark m. —— Krunk, both b. in Virginia. Their son William b. either in Halifax Co. or at Charlotte Court House, Charlotte Co., Va., m. Rebecca Foulks (or Folks) and moved in 1841 to Milan, Gibson Co., Tennessee, then in 1853 to Roundrock, Texas. Children: Jack, James, Dick, Rebecca, Maggie, Jenny, Virginia, Bill, Matt & Mary (twins). William Clark, Jr., served in War of 1812, receiving sailor's medal for bravery at New Orleans. Wish proof of this service. Also want name of his mother—she had a sister Fannie Krunk who lived in Halifax Co., Va. Information wanted on Revolutionary service in either line.—Mrs. J. T. Walling, 211 E Street, N. W., Chil- dren, Texas.

A'50. Payne-Webster.—James Payne b. 9 July 1759, d. 4 July 1884, m. 25 June 1829, Sarah Webster, who was b. 1809, d. 1864. They moved from Fauquier Co., Virginia to Park Co., Indiana. Wish names of parents of both, with all data.—Mrs. H. D. Strunk, 1112 Main Avenue, McCook, Nebraska.

A'50. Gerald-Brown-Jacocks-Wilson.—Johns & Prudence Gerland had son Asahel b. in Peacham, Vermont 20 June 1795, Betsey Brown, who was b. Cesshire (?), New Hampshire 10 Jan. 1776; (2) at Osnabush, Upper Canada, 22 Mar. 1804, Margaret, dau. of David & Hannah (——) Jacocks, who was b. at Osnabush 16 Nov. 1786, and d. Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. 28 Aug. 1819; m. (3) Susannah (Wilson) Fluck, dau. of Giles & Ruth (——) Wilson. She was b. in Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., 4 Oct. 1782. Children: 1st mar. Oreel b. Greensborough, Ver-
mont 12 May 1796; Asahel, b. Peacham, Vt., 10 Feb. 1798; 2nd mar. Sarah, b. 30 May 1806; Pearly Stanley b. 27 Jan. 1808, d. in Montgomery Co., Alabama Oct. 1865; Almyra b. 7 Nov. 1809; Eliza b. 27 Dec. 1811 (all b. at Osmabush, Upper Canada); Emeline b. Mosena, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1 Feb. 1813, d. Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 12 Mar. 1814; Guy Covington b. at Potsdam 12 Apr. 1816; 3rd mar. William Henry Gerald b. at Ogdensburg 1 Nov. 1822, d. at 237 Spring St., New York City 27 Jan. 1824 and bur. in vault in Methodist Burying Ground, Bedford Street. Desire any information on Gerald family.—Geraldine N. Y., 12 Mar. 1814; Guy Covington b. at Potsdam Savannah, Georgia.

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 1948; B-49—February 1948 and so on through K-49—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and in parentheses, the page number.

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

H-49. (p. 717). Lewis-Dangerfield-Miller.—According to Merrow E. Sorley, the great authority on the Lewis Family, in his Lewis of Warner Hall, Major George Lewis, 14 Mar. 1757, d. 15 Nov. 1821, was the 7th child of Fielding Lewis & Betty Washington. He m. Catherine, dau. of Col. William & Mary (Wills) Daingerfield, and lived at "Marion" in King George Co., Virginia. Their oldest son, Samuel, was b. 11 Nov. 1780, d. 28 Nov. 1842; m. 1803, Sarah Attaway Miller of Port Royal, Caroline Co., who d. 19 yrs. later. They had 8 children. George Washington b. 11 Nov. 1804, d. 6 Apr. 1879, m. (1) a 1st cousin, Jane Brockenbrough Lewis, dau. of Daingerfield Lewis of "Marmion" and lived at Claymont, Westmoreland County—6 children, m. (2) Lucy Ann Robb—2 children; Thomas Lewis, d. unm'd; Eliza Aires, m. James William Finnie—1 child; John Bankhead, m. Elizabeth Bridg—7 or 8 children, who all moved to Philadelphia; Mary Willis m. Col. John Casey of Morganfield, Kentucky—6 children; Sarah Attaway m. John G. Putnam, to Madison, Florida—6 children; Henry Howell, b. 1817, d. 1893, m. Anne Ogle, dau. of Col. John & Anne (Ogle) Tayloe of Mt. Airy, and lived in Baltimore—3 children, eldest, Virginia Taylor Lewis m. in Clarksburg, West Virginia. Wish to hear from any descendant of the Williams and Hundley families.—Mrs. Mary L. Williams Cunningham, 2534 Winnemac Ave., Chicago 25, Illinois.

J-49. (p. 872). Clapp-Bartlett.—John Bartlett of Cherrington, county Warwick, England, had son, Robert, who came to Boston on ship "Lyon" 16 Sept. 1632, located at Cambridge, then in 1639 to Hartford, Conn., with Hooker party. In 1655 with 20 others settled Northampton, Mass.; killed by Indians in King Philips War, 14 Mar 1676; m. Anna — who d. 3 July 1676; Children: Samuel, Nathaniel, d. unm'd.; Abigail, m. 17 Dec. 1657, as his 2nd, John Stebbins of Northampton; Deborah, bapt. 8 Mar. 1646, m. John Cowles, Jr., of Hatfield. Samuel Bartlett, b. Cambridge, Mass., 1639, d. 1712, (1) Mary, dau. of James Bridgeman, who soon d. under peculiar circumstances, followed by witchcraft trial; he m. (2) Sarah, dau. of Joseph Baldwin, and had following children: Samuel, b. 1677; Sarah, b. 1679; Mindwell, b. 1681; Joseph, b. 1683; Ebenezer, b. 1685; Elizabeth, b. 1687; Preserved, b. 1689; William, b. 1693; David, b. 1695; Benjamin, b. 1696. (Ref.: "Bartlett Family" (1875) by Levi Bartlett. "Aaron Bartlett of Brookfield" (1931) by Nellie A. Bartlett. The following are inscriptions from the Old Burying Ground, Northampton: (p. 16) Here Lyeth the Body of SAMEV BARTLETT who Died on Febvary 26 In the 73 Year of His Age. BRICKIT:—Ed.

K-49. (p. 944). Bricket-Holman.—The following records partly answer this query: Newbury, Vital Records.

BRICKETT:


BRICKIT:

THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, December 6, 1949, at 12:00 noon.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Lammers, recorded the following members present: National Officers: Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Patton, Miss Matthies, Mrs. Lammers, Miss Cook, Mrs. Rhoades, Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Carwithen, Miss Mackin, Mrs. Sisler, Mrs. Bowker. State Regents: Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Wells.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Tynes, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,544 applications presented to the Board.

ETHEL M. TYNES,
Registrar General.

The Registrar General moved that the 1,544 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Miss Cook. Carried.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rhoades, reported on membership as follows: Deceased, 416; resigned, 813; for reinstatement, 203.

Mrs. Rhoades moved that 203 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Carwithen. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Miss Cook, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 12th to December 6th:

Through their respective state regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents:

- Mrs. Mabel Bowen Boardman, Balboa Island, California.
- Mrs. Clara Ferry Caldwell, Los Altos, California.
- Mrs. Henrietta Wilder Williams, Montague, California.
- Mrs. Laura Macie Varn, Fort Meade, Florida.
- Mrs. Kizzie May McDaniel Carrington, Irvine, Kentucky.
- Mrs. Margaret Emma Pruitt Stovall, West Monroe, Louisiana.
- Mrs. Ellen Littlefield Elder, Clare, Michigan.
- Mrs. Annie Sue Clark, Stuart, Virginia.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation:

- Mrs. Fannie E. Vann Simmons, Kenly, North Carolina.
- Mrs. Vera York, Lafayette, Tennessee.
- Mrs. Margaret Emlie Miller Sorensen, Torrington, Wyoming.

Due to ill health Mrs. Mary Williams Creech, organizing regent at LaGrange, North Carolina, has resigned this office.

Authorizations of the following chapters are requested by the state regents:

- Las Vegas, Nevada.
- Purcellville, Virginia.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation:

- Fort Mims, Stockton, Alabama.
- Letitia Coxe Shelby, LaMesa, California.
- Santa Susana, Chatsworth, California.
- St. Johns River, Mandarin, Florida.
- Fort San Nicholas, South Jacksonville, Florida.
- Shawnee, Mission, Kansas.
- John Haupt, Topeka, Kansas.
- Greenwood Le Flore, Steens, Mississippi.
- Colonel Greenberry Lee, Pulaski, Tennessee.
- Jennie Wiley, Kermit, West Virginia.

LAURA CLARK COOK,
Organizing Secretary General.

The Organizing Secretary General moved the confirmation of nine organizing regents; the authorization of two chapters; the confirmation of ten chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Carwithen. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of today's meeting, which were approved as read.

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p. m.

MAYMIE D. LAMMERS,
Recording Secretary General,
N. S. D. A. R.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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415 7th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

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Hillcrest, Moline, Illinois.

MRS. HENRY BOWERS, 1935
290 Lake Shore Road, Grove Poinee Farms, Mich.

MRS. CHARLES BEACH BOOTH, 1938
2055 Oak St., South Pasadena, Calif.

MRS. JAMES B. CRANDER, 1939
1020 West Wayne St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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The Board also voted to increase the price of single copies of our magazine to
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