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EARLIEST PICTURE OF LINCOLN
(From the Original Daguerreotype)

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON
(By Trumbull)
The President General's Message

That Reminds Me:

February is the month for reporting the accomplishments of chapters along the lines of our many and various committees. Chapter chairmen must remember to include in their reports all activities from February 28th of last year. All too often chairmen begin reporting accomplishments with the start of their chapter year which is usually September or October—thus omitting that work done the last three or four months of the chapter's previous year. Please remember always that the National Society's year ends February 28th and compile your activities accordingly. And please follow carefully the requests of your State Chairmen in writing your report.

This message is being written early in December, but already the daily mail is bringing greetings and friendly notes of good cheer, from Daughters in every State. It is heart warming, indeed, to your President General to read these messages.

When you are reading this page—please know there is still time to mail your check for the Building Fund, so that your chapter can be on the Honor Roll. Eight States are 100% in having all their Chapters contributing. The remaining States have 431 chapters NOT contributing. I am confident that all these chapters will send in their checks but in the meantime their neglect is causing the cost of the Building to increase. Every day for which we must pay interest on borrowed money, adds to the total cost.

Very soon now the entire construction will be completed and occupied—in fact this may be the case when you are reading this page.

Please remember no sum is too small and none too large to be credited toward the Building Fund. Keep constantly in mind the slogan of our Society is "every member a contributor."

Estella A. O'Byrne

President General, N. S. D. A. R.

[ 79 ]
Where Are We Going?

LT. COLONEL COLIN D. MACRAE

I APPRECIATE very much the opportunity to address you. To speak to a group of Daughters of the American Revolution on a patriotic subject—to women who have done so much to advance the cause of Americanism—is no simple task.

Yours has been a labor of love—done well. Your program of active interest and performance in the fields of Citizenship, Education, Conservation, Social Service, and in the War Effort, has been a monumental contribution to your state and to your nation.

Changing times and changing people make for new approaches to old problems. The destruction of self-discipline and old educational concepts by new thought and practice may, and no doubt will, encourage you to re-evaluate your future programs in light of new demands.

I propose to point out why we need more patriotic action. Fundamentals do not change. There can be no substitute for the principles and the ideals on which this Republic was founded. But the increasing growth of subversive action, the increasing demands of minority political groups, the effort to change our form of government, should excite your interest and encourage your determination to carry on the work to which you are dedicated. In all your 59 years of devotion to duty, patriotism in these United States has never been at such low ebb.

To you, Daughters of the American Revolution, my remarks will, I hope, encourage your patriotic devotion and spur your effort to heights of greater achievement in the defense of our American Way of Life.

Recent disclosures of our foreign entanglements and our national economic state make it necessary that we take stock of ourselves; that we sincerely ask ourselves—"Have we accepted our responsibility of citizenship?" Assuming that as a nation we have failed miserably in our obligation to protect, to defend this Republic, I ask you—"Where are we going?"—for perhaps at no time in our nation's history has the need been so great for patriotic action.

You women read the daily papers and, like me, you unconsciously find yourselves asking the question—"Where are we going?" We can look back with pride on the long and difficult road we have travelled as a nation, since the Revolution. But when we look forward, the immediate future is in chaos. It makes us stop to evaluate our Ship of State. It makes us ask, "Is our pilot sure of his course? Is our captain alert to the dangers that lie ahead?"

Ours is the oldest Government left in the world today. Its form has been proven right by years of experience. Its cost in blood and tears, in the flower of the nation's manhood is worth the price only if we as stewards can keep the faith—is worth the price only if we are strong enough and faithful enough to our heritage to pass it on to those who come after us.

Today we are beset by conflicting emotions. Our people are torn by conflicting ideologies. We view with concern the destruction of old political beliefs and understandings, while new isms, cloaked and hidden by lofty-sounding phrases, are presented to us by men high in public office—men who fight each other for the badge of progressive action, while disclaiming the old and tried philosophy which made this nation great.

It is no wonder we ask, where are we going?

In foreign affairs we have assumed the leading role. As the richest nation in the world and the world's greatest industrial producer, we have acquired many friends. Our stock pile of gold, of equipment, of machinery and durable goods is the target of world eyes. All the nations of the world would seek to benefit by our friendship. All want a share of what we have of assets. I wonder how many would share our liabilities.

In recent months the news of Russian atomic success has advanced the fear of another world conflict. It was followed by
the information that the submarine developments of the Hitler gang had been expanded by Russia and the technicians responsible for the Nazi submarine progress had been taken over by Russia; that Russia today outstrips the world in undersea power. A few days later the papers informed us that German guided missiles had been further refined by Russia and that their rocket bombs can be guided to targets up to a 5 thousand mile range.

It made me think back to a news item of July 29, 1947, by Karl von Wiegand, dean of American foreign correspondents, who reported from Europe that from confidential sources he had been informed that Russia was arming feverishly, convinced of a coming conflict with America and the West. He repeated too the personal opinion of Britain’s General Halder that Britain would endeavor to remain out of a Russo-American war—at least at first—in fact, that England’s survival against Russian atomic weapons and guided missiles might depend on her keeping out. To strengthen that position, he emphasized that Britain has a military and political alliance with Russia signed by Stalin and Churchill. It still has twelve years to run.

Our wartime alliance with Great Britain was consummated while England was a capitalist nation. Today it is a socialist nation and we are financing that experiment. Facing the threat of another world conflict, we may well ask, how good is our alliance? On what may we depend? Twice this nation has engaged in world conflict against strongly armed antagonists. With consummate courage or blind stupidity, we faced destruction with our eyes open. We dared to enter combat unprepared for the fray. We dared to enter a great war placing absolute dependence that our allies—principally England—would hold the fort while we assembled our manpower, organized our industry, trained and armed our forces for combat. Twice the gods of chance have been with us. Knowing what we do today of Russia’s arms and manpower, knowing England sits like a duck in a mill-pond, who can say we will be lucky again?

That you may further understand this threat, permit me to remind you that we have disbanded a victorious army. Our standing army at this moment constitutes at most a weak police force scattered in Europe and the Asiatics. In the United States, outside of the National Guard and the Officer Reserve Corps, we have little more than a paper army. We waste money and precious time fighting a program of reorganization needed by our land, our air and sea forces, instead of building our defenses. We have pinned our faith in our atomic bomb since the Japanese surrender, stupidly burying our heads in the sands instead of building our defenses.

We have never been a military nation. For years we followed the advice of George Washington and kept out of foreign entanglements. Today we are threatened by a world armament race, brought on by Russia’s research in offensive weapons. The need today for military training is quite apparent.

Military training has been disclaimed by many of our people. Although it is badly needed today, many elected to high public office refuse to recognize that need. Many refuse to take a stand, fearing its effect on their re-election. Fortunately for us in New York, our Governor Dewey came out firmly for military training. At this moment he is vitally interested in our National Guard and in the recruitment campaign now under way to build it to full strength.

In the past few years I have attended many conventions and re-unions of veteran organizations. Their patriotic demonstrations are heart-warming. It is interesting to see old soldiers meet, to re-live the old days and wax young again, and to meet the young bloods and form new friendships. Their reunions are important for patriotic reasons. These men and women have demonstrated their responsibility of citizenship. Their acceptance of responsibility as soldiers and group activity as veterans permits us to consider them an active patriotic force. We have but to call upon them as needs require.

Twice within a generation our Republic has needed its best manpower. Twice within a generation our men delivered the goods. In the first World War, our men made a record for the future to shoot at; in the second, a record which I believe will never be surpassed.

Think with me for a moment of the intimate relation between the two world con-
flicts. Both are related as two acts of one blood-curdling drama. In both, the “heavy” to be frustrated was a super-armed Germany. In both, Russia was lined up on our side. In both we came out the victor.

In 1917 we frankly proposed to write a one-act play entitled, “The War to End All Wars.” But when the curtain fell it was found that all the involving elements of conflict were not resolved into a conclusive finale. The logic of the first curtain called for another act.

Something similar is true of World War II. We entered that conflict hoping to make the second act the finale, with a happy ending. But once again our fondest hopes have been betrayed. The logic of the second curtain calls for a third act.

It must not be said that our Republic failed in its main purpose. In 1917 our objective was to stop a militant Germany, drunk with power, gone mad. In 1941 it was to stop an equally power-hungry Germany, led by a Hitler gone mad. We were successful in our effort. We failed only as playwrights that only because the menace arising from the ashes of conflict on both occasions was not the war-mad nation that started the war but one of the nations that fought on our side. The unresolved element of both conflicts was, not Germany but Russia.

The end of World War I found the Russian Republic taken over by the Reds as a result of a counter-revolution. A handful of communists seized the Government. A relatively small tail started to wag the Russian Bear.

With a crushed Germany and a debilitated France, there was little at hand to prevent the Russian Bear from gobbling up all of continental Europe. After a frontal attack on Poland in 1920, Russia started its great enveloping movement by invading Finland at one end and starting a Red revolution in Spain at the other. Finland to the East and Spain in the West were to be the two prongs of a gigantic set of ice tongs that would eventually close in on all the small nations between.

In desperation, the three major nations, including our own, decided on a system of defense, rehabilitating France and rebuilding Germany into a military and economic power. With the Kaiser gone and Junkerism discredited, the latter expedient seemed like a very safe gamble.

But—things went suddenly wrong. By virtue of inherent weakness, aided and abetted by a powerful fifth column, France failed to carry out its part of the program. British and American capital was used by Hitler not as a bumper against Russia but as an instrument of Nazi aggression.

To give himself a free hand against France and the Low Countries, Hitler entered into a non-aggression pact with Stalin. Instead of fighting over the loot, the two gangsters agreed to share the spoils, dividing Poland between them and splitting Europe into two halves over which the two gangsters respectively would exercise exclusive control.

After his surprisingly easy victory in France and the Low Countries, Hitler's reasoning changed. “Why divide the loot with that other mug,” he thought, “when I am strong enough to muscle in and take all he has?” So—Germany waged war on Russia.

The truth, therefore, is that Russia was compelled to fight, not because of any principle of selection, but through sheer necessity. The culmination of the war, it is true, found Russia and the United States engaged with the same enemy, but never once did Russia fight with us, for us or for the ideals and principles for which America stands.

Developments of the past three years prove conclusively that Russia has undergone no evident change of heart. Russia is still Russia and the teachings of Marx, Lenin, Trotsky and Stalin encourage them in their program of world revolution. They have proclaimed the destruction of all capitalistic nations and the establishment of Communism over the face of the world. Who can doubt their intent when their leader in New York a few months ago said that our Senator John Foster Dulles should be put in chains and imprisoned? It is in fact an understatement to say that at this moment Russia is even more of a menace to world peace than it was at the close of World War I.

Developments in the past few weeks indicate a strange parallel. I recall the announcement on September 28 that Congress voted 1 billion, 314 million dollars to re-arm our friends in Europe, and is prepared to vote 5 billion, 809 million to advance their economy. We are doing the same thing we did before. The nations
involved remain the same. The threat is still the same. Old Joe is still doing business at the same old stand, in the same old way. The only difference is his stock-in-trade. As the result of our effort, our money, our manpower, we have eliminated his old competitor. We have given him an open field.

The logic of actual events points inevitably to the writing of Act III. Well may we ask, "Where are we going?"

In recent weeks I have followed the papers closely, following with interest the activities of the European Recovery Program and the plans to further socialize these United States through the Brannan Plan of expanded farm and food subsidies. It leaves me with a scared and helpless feeling, for I envision trouble ahead. I think back to 1944 and 1945 when Sir Stafford Cripps, the English economist, urged the Socialist way as the only hope for the people of England. He stated, and I quote him, that "Nationalization will ensure that goods are available at decent prices to everybody." He emphasized, too, that jobs and opportunity would be available, that housing would be increased and that the unemployed would be put to work. And yet, since July 5, 1945, when Socialism came to power in Britain, conditions have been steadily and consistently worse. Unemployment is on the increase, housing has not been provided and hunger and human misery are rampant. England is bankrupt and Sir Stafford Cripps, the financial fakir, goes merrily on his way.

Nothing is more destructive to a nation than the fear of hunger, for hunger with its human misery is a menace that encourages all the crimes known to man. The destruction of farm produce and the curtailment of production make for scarcity. Scarcity makes for high prices. It is the tail whipping the dog—for in the evil of waste and destruction lies the misery of thoughtless and helpless people. Permit me to show its work.

A short time ago, Sir Stafford Cripps and his Socialist friends from England met with our people in Washington to work out a mutual plan for the economic recovery of England. It ended with the devaluation of the English pound. With the publication of the news, some 25 of the other nations of the world followed suit. Reports from our Capitol indicated that England would be in better position to compete in world trade; that England would be able to sell more of its manufactured goods, particularly to the United States. On September 26 the President announced an Administration triumph. He signed a bill which gives him unhampered power to make tariff-cutting agreements with other nations—and 23 are already seeking reduction in our protective tariff barrier.

It makes me ask, "Where are we going?" for I cannot reconcile a strong American economy with the absence of protective tariff, in the light of a devaluated pound. I cannot visualize a healthy, industrious America, if our manufactured goods are unable to compete even in American markets with cheaper goods imported from England and other countries. I cannot reconcile this destruction of American business with the statement of the President on September 26 that "The United States reaffirms its intention of pressing forward toward expanded world trade at a time when such action is most urgently needed." How can there be world trade for us if our prices are too high to attract buyers? America has not yet awakened to this economic disaster.

In recent years we have lost our sense of value. The character of our people has changed. We have placed our faith in empty virtue. Instead of living under a government of laws, we live and labor under a government of men. By regulation and departmental decree, our lives are regulated by men who believe in a managed economy. They speak of managed currency—of managed agriculture—of managed forests—of managed industry. Slowly but surely they will speak of managed lives, for they are lost in management practices and theory that have never been proven successful. If we fail to stop their plans and practices, we will awaken when the managers have become our rulers.

If it be true that all things are relative, then the greatest sufferer in the months to come will be our working men and women, for in their organized and unorganized fight for higher wages they have failed to gain the "more abundant life." At each successive rise in labor's income, we have witnessed a corresponding increase in the cost of the necessities of life. Man made and man created the giving with one hand and the taking with the other. Blind
to all but the hope for higher wages, labor today, with high wages, is worse off than before, when wages were lower but still the highest in all the world, for food, clothing, homes and other necessities of life were also low. To you, Daughters of the American Revolution, I counsel forward action. Your organization is dedicated to the continuance of the American way of life. You have banded together to keep forever bright the memory of a great cause. Today, more than ever before, your wholehearted support is needed to safeguard the foundation of this Republic. It is up to the D. A. R., to veteran and other patriotic societies to emphasize the need for a better understanding of our responsibility of citizenship, to encourage our people to think for themselves, before following the false prophets who advocate a panacea for all our ills.

Our hope lies in the enlightenment of our citizens. Our faith is in the hands of patriotic societies who through history know the price of freedom.

“Citizenship”—“The status of a citizen with its rights and privileges.” Its historic relation to the French word citizen indicates an inhabitant of a city or town, especially one who enjoys its freedom and its privileges as free men. It is commonly considered to mean a member of a state; a person, native-born or naturalized, of either sex, who owes allegiance to a government and in turn is entitled to the protection of life, liberty and property at home and abroad.

Under Amendment Fourteen of the Constitution of the United States, “All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside.”

Although Mr. Webster gave us an understandable definition, he fails to tell us our duties, our privileges, our responsibility of citizenship. In recent years much has been written about citizenship. In recent years the radio and the newspapers have emphasized the growing numbers of foreign nationals who seek membership and fellowship in this our country. Many have heard of our advantages; many seek a refuge of escape from crime, many for a place to hide their identity and to start life anew; many for a place to worship their own God in their own way. All seek the benefits the nation may give in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

If so many want it, it stands to reason that it must have value. If men will lie and cheat and commit crime to attain it, it must have value. If men will suffer the dangers of darkness, of smuggling their way in, of jumping the borders in time of night, it must have value. Men do not risk their lives for that which has no value.

Having value, therefore, citizenship imposes certain duties upon its holder for the preservation and continuation of its status. First, are the laws established to regulate our action. Under them we are guaranteed certain rights, foremost of which are the promise of free speech, free press, free assembly, and the right to worship as we desire.

It is our duty to safeguard for ourselves and for each other the benefits under law to which we are entitled. Our duty as individuals is best understood on Election Day, when we are granted the opportunity to exercise in privacy the greatest right of free men known in the history of mankind. That duty of citizenship imposes a moral obligation. It emphasizes allegiance to high principle; it encourages us to listen to the “still small voice within us”—to guard our actions that we may be proud of the opportunity to do our duty as we see it.

Blessed with citizenship and the rights of free men, we must, if we find it good, preserve it in all its goodness. If we are honest with ourselves, we must recognize that we are the temporary custodians of a way of life that we feel superior to all others. Wars were fought to make it possible. Its cost cannot be calculated.

Recently, while in the City of Washington, I paused before that great building housing the Department of Justice. It is an imposing structure built of stone, and one is impressed by the feeling it offers of strength and of safety and security. On each side of the great stairway stands a monument to the Goddess of Justice. These statues seem to guard the entrance, and because of the massive figures the visitor is impressed with the feeling of everlasting dignity and strength. In the base of one of these monuments is carved the words: “The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.” It points out to us in no uncertain terms that regardless of the might of our worldly
things, regardless of our advantages in education, in agriculture, regardless of our might of industrial attainment, regardless of our wealth and regardless of the strength of our institutions—the success of our future depends on the frailty of mankind. “The price of freedom is eternal vigilance.”

Only when we sit in deep thought and meditate on our blessings do we realize the greatness of what has been handed down to us from generation to generation. It cannot be measured in dollars and cents, for how can we evaluate in coins of exchange the blessings of peace, of rest after an honest day’s toil, of the happiness found in the bosom of our family?

In this critical hour, when the liberties of mankind are in jeopardy throughout the world, we must evaluate our effort in the light of the needs before us, bearing in mind that our future as free men is secure only so long as we keep it. We need a better understanding of patriotic responsibility—our responsibility of citizenship. We have watched the machinations of those who would destroy us; we have witnessed the deceit of those who committed treason against us; we have witnessed in recent months the insult to our courts by men and women who came from other lands to destroy us; we have seen the disobedience of law by reckless men result in unemployment, hunger and human misery.

It is time for us to re-learn the meaning of honest toil, of pride in accomplishment, of the virtues of loyalty, duty and generosity, the simple Christian teachings of sympathy and understanding and of human decency. It is time for us to lose our petty meanness and to grow big again in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount.

There lies before you an opportunity for great public service. I commend it to you as a task worthy of your best effort.

Ed. Note: This address was delivered before the New York State Conference held at Lake Placid on October 6, 1949. The President General, who was present, was so impressed with the patriotism and the courageous pronouncements of the speaker that she asked the privilege of having the address printed in its entirety in our Magazine and the manuscript was presented to her.

---

I am only one,
But still I am one;
I cannot do everything,
But still I can do something;
And because I cannot do everything
I will not refuse to do the something that I can do.

From “For the Lend-a-Hand Society,”
—By Edward Everett Hale.
I AM a product of the slums. I was born and raised a block away from Honolulu’s own Hell’s Half Acre. If Marx needed an example of his so-called wage slave of the capitalistic system, he could have picked my father. He came nearly penniless as an immigrant to Hawaii. He literally wore himself sick working from dawn to dusk, and subsisting mainly on bread and water, for his wages would not allow him greater luxury.

Yet today, I can find no firmer believer in the system of private enterprise, call it capitalism if you will, than my father. He does not know the economics involved in the term private enterprise; but he does know that with hard work, thrift, and initiative he was able to send one son through medical school and is now sending two more to college, an achievement he never could have hoped for in the old country. Furthermore, now at 65 he wants to go to the mainland and start life anew as an independent farmer. He tells me that as long as he has a clear mind and uses it, and as long as he’s willing to work and save, he knows he can succeed.

What manner of system is this that gives rise to such unbounded optimism and faith? It is the same system that Stalinites say must go if we are to achieve a classless Utopia. I need not repeat here that the basic cause of the tense international situation today is the result of Russia’s insistence that our economic system is utterly incompatible with that of Russia; that Russia is using every political, ideological, and economic weapon to obliterate our system from the face of the earth. And too often their propaganda is successful because of our lack of understanding of our own economic way of life. Therefore, the challenge and danger of Stalinism today demand nothing less than a clear understanding of the basic precepts of our economic system.

Here, then, is what private enterprise means to me.

Any society, if it seeks to maximize its economic benefits, calls for cooperation in the production of goods. It can bring about this cooperation either by rewarding or punishing. In America, cooperation is effected by a system of rewards and by the granting of a large measure of personal freedom. Among these freedoms, freedom of enterprise and freedom of contract are the most basic.

A system of free enterprise simply means that men are free to enter the occupation of their own choice. Ability, training, and experience are the keys to any vocation. There is no caste system in which the right to a job is determined by accident of birth or party membership.

Moreover, a system of free enterprise is inseparable from a system of free contract. Present-day society is dependent to a large extent on contracts. The bargaining for and hiring of labor, the purchases and sales of goods, the borrowing of money, the renting of property all call for contracts of some form. Under our economic system men are free to enter into and conclude any such contracts as they wish and relinquish their freedom only to the extent called for in the execution of the contracts.

Therefore, private enterprise means the granting of the maximum amount of liberty in the distribution of goods.

Our world is one of scarcity, and it is impossible to satisfy all the wants of man. Consequently, it is imperative for every society to decide which wants it desires to satisfy; and this is called consumer demand. A competitive society such as ours is based on the belief that the people themselves are the best judges as to which goods they desire the most, and they are not restricted by higher authority in making their decisions. Moreover, the factors of production are owned by individuals who are free to produce the goods demanded by the people.

These are the economic ideals which together with our political ideals of individ-
ual freedom and dignity form the cornerstone of our way of life. However, we are neither naive nor smug enough to think that we have reached the acme of perfection. We grant that since man himself is fallible any institution or system he conceives can never be infallible. Therefore we can see in our society flagrant maldistribution of wealth and income perpetuated by the institution of inheritance. We can also see that the profit motive at times tends to distort our sense of values, for the worship of mammon precludes moral and spiritual values and makes a fetish out of materialism. Moreover, as big business interests get big enough, they are prone to exert their power for their own advantage, and we see the creation of trusts and monopolies and the denial of the same advantages to others that enabled them to reach the top.

These and other difficulties of our system even the most ardent supporter concedes. Yet our system is not so decadent that we can afford to discard it for another still to be conceived. For it is an inescapable fact that all other suggested remedies are plagued by their own peculiar weaknesses. However, it would also be a mistake to close our eyes to the economic and social experiments of others. For only by the evaluation of these experiments, coupled with the constructive self-criticism of an enlightened and educated public, can we hope to improve our own system.

Private enterprise, as a system, has evolved slowly and has experienced all the pains and shortcomings that are attendant upon the growth of all ideas. And in spite of all the faults attributed to it by its opponents, private enterprise has brought about greater productivity, a higher level of living, and more individual freedom than has any other system yet tried. Furthermore, in America, the faith still remains strong that with industry, frugality, and ingenuity any man can attain any height, and that Americans still extol the man who reaches the top, irrespective of the pigment of his skin or the humbleness of his origin.

This is private enterprise, this is our way of life.

Ed. Note: This speech by a University of Hawaii Japanese-American won the first of four oratorical contest prizes offered University of Hawaii students by American Factors, Limited, of Honolulu. It was delivered at Heminway Hall on May 4, 1949, when eight finalists of an original field of thirty-two students, representing nearly every racial element of that cosmopolitan community, gave their version of “What Private Enterprise Means to Me.”

The Commissar of a village near Moscow was making a report of the newest evidences of progress in the capital, and had just finished describing a mammoth structure erected in one of the main avenues as a workers’ dormitory, when he was interrupted by one of his audience. “I was in Moscow yesterday and walked down that avenue,” the man said. “There was no sign of the building.”

“Comrade, you should walk about less,” thundered the Commissar, “and read the newspapers more carefully.”

(David J. Dallin in the New York Times magazine.) 10-2-49.
IMAGINE that for the mere taking of a trip from New York or Philadelphia or Boston to the West Coast and back again we could have unravelled before us the entire pageant of the history of the United States from our colonial beginnings to the near past. It could be done.

History as the ordinary citizen knows it is a written story, too often dryly put together, and, oftener still, abysmal, with the reading of it more a labor than the pleasure it should be. The military, diplomatic and other phases of our history have been written into mountains of volumes, and authors of our country’s tale have earned themselves renown, respect and veneration. But, for the most part, their work has been literally “over the head” of the average person: the salesman, the accountant, the stenographer, the train conductor, the druggist, and me. To us, history is apt to be a confused jumble of dates, catchy phrases and names, none having any real meaning.

Too many times I have read a much-heralded book or monograph dealing with some phase of American History, but have put the work down with more doubt in my mind than had existed before I had heard of the book. Sometimes I have even accused the author of attempting to veil the picture of our national growth rather than lay it bare before me. Why should it be made so difficult for me to grasp? Conversely, a fair question is: why can’t it be made simpler?

Certainly there is a growing demand for a wider knowledge of the common everyday facts of life in our historical past, as testified by the type of novels which Americans are constantly elevating to monthly best-seller lists and which receive first call at public libraries. Outstanding among historical novels portraying the simple life and surroundings of people in our past are those written by Kenneth Roberts: Northwest Passage, Arundel, Lydia Bailey, Rabble in Arms, Oliver Wiswell, and others. Close behind are the works of Neil Swanson: The Unconquered, The Judas Tree, and The First Rebel; by Van Wyck Mason are Eagle in the Sky, Three Harbours, and Stars on the Sea. These are but a few; a complete list would itself extend the length of a book.

The millions of people who have visited restored Williamsburg tell that history can be made a personal, living, understandable study: one that Americans wish to know about, one they can see and feel. Likewise the almost countless numbers who have seen and felt the pure history to be had for the mere looking at similar, but isolated, restorations. Just as the use of motion pictures has made history an interesting subject among students of schools employing this device, the technique of restoring samples of the life of our past can lead to a valuable increasing public interest in how we came to be what we are.

To every border the United States is crammed full of historic but forgotten forts and battlefields, houses and public buildings, trails and roads that took early Americans on their way to the conquest of a land they were to make into their nation. But how often in traveling through a state for the first time is the average tourist aware of the historic import of his passing surroundings? Not often enough, of course. Were it not for the restoration of Fort Necessity, the average motorist touring southwestern Pennsylvania on business or pleasure might never realize the historic significance of the otherwise ordinary field sloping upwards from the side of the highway. Because the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has restored this simple stronghold according to the plans used in its hasty construction by Lieutenant Colonel Washington in his moment of dire necessity in 1754, the inquisitive tourist may park his car at the side of the road, amble through the fort’s gate and plant himself on the very spot where Washington held council with his aides before capitulating to the French. Or he may stand at the base of the flagstaff and pass judgment on the strategic merits
or deficiencies of the location and construction of the fort. If he is at all imaginative, he may even visualize a mumbled, disappointed young Virginia officer leading his little army through the gates with his drummer boy beating a slow tempo to set the cadence for the marching men while leering Frenchmen watch the retreat; he might even see the British flag disappearing along the narrow trace leading back into the dark forest.

Farther on, while waiting for his gas tank to be filled and his oil checked, the interested traveler should be able to unlimber his stiff muscles by losing himself in the leisurely presentation of history offered by a restored log cabin or block house furnished exactly as in the days of actual use. Here he could sit in a colonial ladderback chair, give an old spinning wheel a whirl or two, and perhaps even take a shot with the same old muzzle-loading rifle his ancestors relied upon to secure their meat or defend their families against Indian prowlers. If he felt the urge, he might get the feel of buckskins by trying on such an outfit hanging from a peg on the wall. If he is very tired, he could choose to ascend the ladder into the cockloft over the main room and rest for a half hour on a bed of bearskins or cedar boughs.

In the same general vicinity, a motorist with a half hour to spare might drop in at Friendship Hill to absorb some of the atmosphere which surrounded Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, while this wizard of finance was laying plans to steady the young Republic's financial and economic future. Should business or whim lead the same traveler into West Virginia, Virginia or Kentucky, he would find himself in the center of the bitter no-man's-land of 1755-1758 and beyond where courageous settlers of the colonial era held their own against the daily attacks of death-dealing Indians, sent out and supervised by the haughty French esconced in Fort Duquesne at the Forks of the Ohio. Not far off the highway he would be at liberty to inspect one or more of the forts making up the string of strongholds erected as a sort of eighteenth century Maginot Line against the angered Shawnee and their red allies. With a little American imagination he may fancy a shaggy, buckskin-garbed frontiersman with rifle nestling casually but ready in the crook of his arm. If the scout had a head of blond hair and walked with the stealth of a panther, a closer examination might prove him to be Daniel Boone, making history by the moment, helping to mould America.

Many a mechanic or housepainter left school somewhere between the sixth grade and the final year of high school. History to them is often no more than a recollection of such terms as "The Oregon Trail", "Battle of Bunker Hill", or "Braddock's Defeat". If he has a good memory, the man who comes to repair your plumbing system or to read your electric meter might recall from his arid textbooks the significance of these terms, but could he describe the interior of a log cabin or even hint at the large importance of the Kentucky rifle in American history? Of course a plumber is not expected to go around battering his customers with lengthy orations on these subjects but he will be a better American if he has a less vague understanding of the why's and wherefores of the country in which he can freely follow his plumbing. The log cabin and rifle may mean nothing as such, but if like most Americans, the plumber has an imaginative mind, his wonderings will lead him to figure out how these items helped to bring about a Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

And what of the visiting foreigner who lifts his eyebrows or frowns unconprehendingly at some of the things we do? Might not his understanding of American people be more quickly and clearly arrived at by being able to see and touch the past that made us what we are? Might not the restoration of a frontier fort or a suit of buckskins used in 1755 with their suggestions and implications of pioneer life bring him to a realization of the forces which have made us a people of ingenuity and cocksureness, as many a foreign traveler regards us?

Already great steps have been taken towards resurrecting evidences of our origins. Most notable is the huge project undertaken by the Rockefeller Foundation in restoring colonial Williamsburg to its original façade. Jamestown is similarly being given the face it wore while Captain James Smith roamed its streets. At Yorktown the visitor may tour the redoubts and
imagine the victorious nondescript-looking American army dressed in alignments to receive the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his brilliant crimson regiments. And every American who has made the pilgrimage to Washington, D.C. and its environs has undoubtedly stopped to take snapshots and wander through the sacred halls and over the acres of Mount Vernon. Other landmarks of our march through history from colonial beginnings to the near past are being returned to life, showing not only the exact structure and furnishings, but also such details as the clothes, tools and reading material which constitute a vital element of the history of a people.

But while these visible, tangible evidences of the nation’s birth and growth are a move in the right direction, they are little more than an infant’s first step when considered alongside the thousands of such projects, large and small, which could be undertaken to give an American a history he can see and touch. Each of the forty-eight states has had a history different from its neighbor’s, yet similar when the entire patchwork is sewn together. Every state is rich in potential restorations which, if undertaken, could vividly illustrate the American pageant from the early history of the Atlantic-washed states to the later expansionist march across the plains to the Pacific and the Northwest.

Expensive? Not at all, especially if we can foresee the value of the results. Today a large portion of money paid in state and local taxes is spent in purchasing text books, erecting public school buildings, and in paying teachers’ salaries in the fields of primary and secondary education. Just a little more could go a long way.

Every state has an organized historical society of some sort, usually endowed by private individuals aware of the importance of a diffusion of information about our past. Many of them conduct summer tours to spots within their respective states where history has been made, and special arrangements are made to familiarize school children with the historical significance of buildings or localities not far from their own collective back yards. Why not an intensified cooperation between such societies, state and local educational authorities, and our colleges and universities?

Universities offering graduate work in history have among their students energetic ambitious young men and women who will some day be professors of history. As a part of their requirements, candidates for the Master of Arts and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees must conduct intensive research on a particular topic or individual in American History, which, when finally completed, is submitted as his thesis or dissertation. Working in conjunction with state departments of education and historical societies, these scholars might delve into journals, letters, newspaper articles and the what-have-you of original source material with the aim of ferreting out the facts and details concerning a particular historic fort, mansion, gristmill, ship, forest trail, item of clothing, household utensil, weapon, children’s game, food, or reading material. For it is in these seemingly unimportant items that is to be found the backbone of the story of our development. A certain amount of work conducted on a project of this sort might be substituted for the thesis for the Master’s degree, with more involved research being required as an alternative for the doctoral dissertation. For example, a young man preparing for the Master of Arts degree in history might choose to undertake to assemble all the items of clothing worn by a man who, under Major Washington, left the capital of colonial Virginia in 1753 to carry Governor Dinwiddie’s note of defiance to Fort le Boeuf’s French commandant. A potential Doctor of Philosophy in history might be required to search out the old manuscripts for a complete picture of colonial Pennsylvania’s Fort Bedford; to itemize and describe each piece of furniture and equipment which might have been used in its magazine, guard room, barracks, officers’ quarters, and mess room, and to submit complete plans or drawings of the fort as it stood in mid-eighteenth century. His next step would be to supervise, under the general direction of a representative of a college, state, or historical society, in the actual work of restoration. Perhaps some of the Master’s candidates or undergraduates might act as his assistants or even furnish the labor for the project. The only cost to a state or town or group of interested individuals would be that of the actual construction material, or in the case of restoration of clothing, merely the cloth
and dummy model. Thus the future teacher would be brought closer to his subject with the resulting better understanding of it, and, even before entering the academic world as a professor or teacher, the student could feel he had made a noteworthy contribution to the teaching of American History. And we who stop to view his product and satisfy our curiosity in the past would drive away with something of a clearer picture of how our ancestors wound over the paths to the present, making for us the country we are proud of.

Historians such as Professors Thomas J. Wertenbaker, of Princeton University; T. P. Abernethy, University of Virginia; Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard University; and Carl Bridenbaugh, by their interest and work in the Institute of Early American History and Culture have signified the need for an American’s better insight into the history of his country. Through men such as these and the chairmen of history departments of colleges and universities throughout the country, a close cooperation between graduate history students, governmental agencies and civic groups could produce an inexpensive program of restoration which would satisfy the American’s growing demand for an insight into his country’s background.

If America is worth living in, as it certainly is, its history is worth knowing about. Give us more of the history we can see and touch, one which will become a part of us.

Lincoln

HAVEN you ever read more about LINCOLN in fewer words? “No playwright has ever created a more dramatic plot than the life of Lincoln. Like the hero in an ancient Greek tragedy, he failed in almost everything he undertook; and when he did succeed he found success more bitter than failure. He lost the only woman he loved; and the woman he married was more anxious to see him famous than to see him happy. He entered business and failed. He ran for the United States Senate and was defeated. He applied for an appointment to the United States Land Office and was rejected. He ran for the Vice Presidency and lost. When finally he was elected to the Presidency, it was in sorrow rather than in triumph that he rode into the White House. For, though passionately devoted to peace, he found himself compelled to plunge into war. Tenderest of fathers, he twice had to bow his head in mourning over the untimely graves of his children. Gentle toward every living thing, he was again and again called upon to sign the death warrants of runaway soldiers who were afraid to die. He was a soul attuned to the daylight yet forced to live in the night. And at last, when the dawn of victory arrived after the night of despair, Lincoln did not survive to see the day. His assassination came less than a week after the surrender of General Lee.

“In the life of Lincoln the Great Dramatist of Heaven showed the little dramatists of the earth how to write a perfect tragedy.”

From “Living Biographies of American Statesmen” by Henry Thomas and Dan Lee Thomas.

“If I were to try to read, much less answer, all the attacks made on me, this shop might as well be closed for any other purpose. I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won’t amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.”

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
George Washington—
Founding Father

By J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.

George Washington was able to do what he did because he was what he was. His accomplishments were the result of his character—and there is every reason to honor him for both. We do not honor mean and ignoble men, we do not build monuments to their memory, nor make speeches on their birthday. We forget them. The world can never forget George Washington—he did so much so well—and so much with so little—and did it all like a Virginia gentleman. Even the British, whom he fought, respect him and have erected a memorial to him in London.

As we survey the other characters in the American military and political field in the last quarter of the 18th century, we look in vain for anyone among them with Washington's unique combination of qualities and abilities to meet our Country's need. It is true that Washington was surpassed by others in various ways: Patrick Henry was more eloquent; Jefferson was a greater political theorist; Thomas Paine a more ready writer; and some think Nathaniel Green a more clever militarist; of this last I am not sure. But it is certain that no one, nor all of them, had the combination of qualities which made Washington the "Father of his Country".

Someone has suggested that Washington became Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and first President of the United States through a set of fortuitous circumstances such as his military experience in the French and Indian War and his financial independence obtained by a fortunate marriage. But when in a nation-forming and world-changing crisis the one and only one prepared leader appears, is it not more reverent to keep still about "fortuitous circumstance" and acknowledge the working of divine Providence? The world needed America; America needed Washington; and he was prepared—God saw to that!

Twenty years before the Revolution Washington had fought in the French and Indian War; and in the battle in which General Braddock lost his life, two horses were killed under Washington and four bullets riddled his coat, yet he did not receive a scratch. In 1771 the Indian chief Redhawk visited Washington and told him that in that battle the Indians had repeatedly fired at him without effect, until he ordered his men not to shoot at Washington any more because he believed that he was under the special protection of the Great Spirit. The Great Spirit would not permit him to be destroyed.

This was not his first deliverance from danger. More than a year before, he had carried Governor Dinwiddie's ultimatum to the French near Lake Erie. Washington returned in mid-winter with one companion named Gist. They were fired at from fifteen paces by a hostile Indian, one of a party of French sympathizers who had lain in wait for them. But the shot went wild, and they escaped. Floating ice in the Allegheny River forced them to abandon their raft of logs from which Washington had been thrown into the swirling waters; and they had to spend the night on a small island in the middle of the river. Again, Washington came through! Surely, God held his hand.

Protection seemed to follow him until his work was done. He was never wounded in battle, although his officers complained of the lack of care which he took for his personal safety. In the fighting around New York in September 1776, a British cannon ball struck within six feet of General Washington. At least twice he was within a few yards or a few minutes of being captured. At Brandywine the British Major
Ferguson ordered three hidden sharpshooters to fire on a tall figure reconnoitering on horseback, but on a sudden humanitarian impulse, countermanded the order. A few days later he learned that the tall mounted officer was General Washington himself. At Trenton a bullet struck the hilt of Washington's uplifted sword, just missing his fingers. At Monmouth he was spattered with earth thrown up by a British round shot. Twice at Yorktown he was narrowly missed by British cannon fire.

Washington's public service falls into four parts: The first was his work for Virginia, mainly preceding and during the French and Indian War, and it was preparatory to his greater accomplishments as Founding Father.

His second great service was as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. Here the value of his personality is most plainly manifest. When Congress, then an extra-legal body at best, was well-nigh powerless to furnish money or supplies, when jealousy, slander, treachery, and cabal were rife against him, and when trusted leaders proved traitors, Washington would not quit. His persistent courage, his bravery, poise, unselfishness, and sense of justice, held together the tattered remnants of a hungry army. A more mercurial nature, a more emotional type, would have been disgusted, disgruntled, and discouraged, would have sent his resignation to Congress the first time that General Charles Lee—no relation of any Virginian of course!—misbehaved. But not Washington!

"His strongest quality was fortitude. The fighter who stays in the ring as long as he can stand on his feet, the man who keeps his business alive while his clothes are threadbare and his stomach empty, the captain who clings to his ship while there is a plank left afloat—that is Washington."

Washington might have tried to make himself King. Others have done it with less occasion. But when his unpaid troops at the close of the War were ready to use military power on the dilatory Congress to enforce their rights, Washington instead of leading them in a coup d'état, persuaded them with pleading eloquence to preserve the civil authority and abide respectfully by the decisions of Congress. He assured them that he would use his influence to get just remuneration for them, and as he started to read a few lines from a paper, taken from his pocket, he put on his new spectacles with the remark: "You have seen me grow gray in your service. Now I am growing blind." General Schuler described the effect:

"Never, through all the war, did his Excellency achieve a greater victory than on this occasion—a victory over jealousy, just discontent, and great opportunities. The whole assembly were in tears at the conclusion of his address. I rode with General Knox to his quarters in absolute silence, because of the solemn impression on our minds."

Washington's third contribution was in connection with the Constitutional Convention, where he presided from May 25 to September 17, 1787. He was a natural born presiding officer. Large in size, as in nature, dignified, poised, with an intuitive grasp of the proprieties of public as of private life, he was by instinct and by training an administrator. In the Virginia House of Burgesses where Washington served for years in its colorful sessions he had very little to say. Not for him the political theorizing and free-for-all debate enjoyed by Jefferson, Madison, and Patrick Henry. But put Washington in the Chair, and he was right at home! Whether directing his servants at Mt. Vernon, an army in the field, or a deadlocked Constitutional Convention, he had an instinct for avoiding rashness and for getting the right thing done. And so, as Chairman, he is said to have admonished the delegates as they began their tasks: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God." And, as Chairman, he signed that great document which Gladstone said was "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

But signing the Constitution was one thing and its adoption by the States was another. The sentiment in Virginia was closely divided, and without Virginia there could be no Union. Washington, with his thorough knowledge of the Convention debates, threw his influence strongly in favor of adopting the Constitution, and was without doubt responsible for the happy outcome. This is Washington, Founding Father.
Then, naturally enough, Washington was chosen our first President. This was his fourth great public service. With no precedent to guide him he had to depend largely and often upon his innate sense of propriety as to how a President of the United States should act. He acted like the Virginia gentleman that he was, and set a worthy example for a lengthening line of notable successors.

His humility is shown in his letter of April 1, 1789 to Henry Knox, who had been his friend in the Revolution and was yet to become his Secretary of War.

“My movements to the chair of government will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit, who is going to the place of his execution; so unwilling am I, in the evening of a life nearly consumed in public cares, to quit a peaceful abode for an ocean of difficulties, without that competency of political skill, abilities, and inclination, which are necessary to manage the helm. I am sensible that I am embarking the voice of the people, and a good name of my own, on this voyage; but what returns will be made for them, Heaven alone can foretell. Integrity and firmness are all I can promise. These, be the voyage long or short, shall never forsake me, although I may be deserted by all men.”

Washington was no infallible prophet. He did not claim to be one. He did not foresee the development of political parties in our Country and greatly deprecated any tendency in that direction. Neither did he know that within a century and a half one could travel from Moscow to Kansas City more quickly than he in his day could go from Mt. Vernon to Philadelphia. Yet even with his necessarily limited vision Washington enunciated some great principles of government which must always be true. He said:

“I have often expressed my sentiments, that every man, conducting himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the dictates of his own conscience.” (Religious Liberty).

“If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are, at all times, ready for war.” (National Security).

“Knowledge is in every country, the surest basis of public happiness. In one, in which the measures of government receive their impressions so immediately from the sense of the community as in ours, it is proportionately essential.”

“Promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.” (Intellectual Liberty).

“My politics are plain and simple. I think every nation has a right to, establish that Form of Government under which it conceives it may live most happy; provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others; and that no governments ought to interfere with the internal concerns of another, except for the security of what is due to themselves.” (Political Liberty).

Thus did Washington’s biographer characterize him:

“The character of Washington may want some of those poetical elements which dazzle and delight the multitude, but it possessed fewer inequalities, and a rarer union of virtues than perhaps ever fell to the lot of one man. Prudence, firmness, sagacity, moderation, an overruling judgment, an immovable justice, courage that never faltered, patience that never wearied, truth that disdained all artifice, magnanimity without alloy. It seems as if Providence had endowed him in a preeminent degree with the qualities requisite to fit him for the high destiny he was called upon to fulfill—to conduct a momentous revolution which was to form an era in the history of the world, and to inaugurate a new and untried government, which to use his own words, was to lay the foundation ‘for the enjoyment of much purer civil liberty, and greater public happiness, than have hitherto been the portion of mankind.’ ”

“The fame of Washington stands apart from every other in history; shining with a truer lustre and a more benignant glory. With us his memory remains a national property, where all sympathies throughout our widely extended and diversified empire meet in unison. Under all dissensions and amid all the storms of party, his precepts and example speak to us from the grave with paternal appeal; and his name—by all revered—forms a universal tie of brotherhood—a watchword of our Union.”

“It will be the duty of the historian and the sage of all nations,” writes an eminent
British statesman (Lord Brougham), “to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue, be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.”

Mr. Almond is Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Virginia and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

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The Challenge

BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

“... What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?”

MICAH 6:8

These three simple phrases set up an indestructible guidepost for human conduct. In clear and simple words they establish the essentials of decency. All are of the spirit—justice, mercy, humility.

The prophet’s words are for the individual. “What,” he says, “is required of thee,” the individual? Their importance lies in the much-neglected fact that nations are but the sum total of all the people.

No nation grows in greatness save through the wisdom, the determination and the vision of individuals. Each victory of man over the tyranny of absolute authority in government is the triumph of leaders who know justice, are merciful and are humble before God.

Today the conflict between freedom for the individual and rigid authority for the state is in eruption throughout the world. Peoples who had struggled for generations to gain precious liberties are thrust back into the darkness of materialism and oppression. At every hand the way of the democracies is challenged by fresh aggressions upon the human spirit.

Sometimes these present problems seem beyond the power of any single man to cure. Yet if each follows the simple truths of the prophet, we can all influence the outcome. It is for us, who rejoice in the blessings of freedom, so to live our lives that, as a nation, we are an example to the world. We can then restore peace and dignity to mankind.

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Americanism

BY MACON S. COUK

AMERICANISM, what does it mean? Americanism, according to Webster, means “a form of expression peculiar to the United States.” But wait, Americanism to me means more than this. Americanism is not just a word; it is an ideal, originated many, many years ago, not in a single day, nor in a single year, but over a period of many years. We call this system a Democracy, but whether we call it Americanism or Democracy, whether you judge its benefits by the car in your garage, or by freedom to worship at the church of your choice, by the food on your table, or by your freedom to speak out in public without fear, you are living under a system of government, based on the dignity and freedom of the individual, where honesty, thrift, and perseverance count for more than wealth or noble birth.

This system of Americanism has been achieved after generations of struggle against the doctrine that some men have the inherent right to rule others. It is based on the oldest written constitution in the world, which is still in force. It has been preserved through the years by the ideals of many people, and by great human sacrifice.

Americanism holds many rights and duties for American citizens. Some of these are as follows:

1. The right to vote.
2. The right of trial by jury.
3. The right of life, liberty, and a pursuit of learning.
4. The right to worship as we please.
5. The duty to pay legal taxes.
6. The duty to bear arms.
7. The duty to obey laws.

The ideals of Americanism are contained in these rights and duties. Yes, I was born an American, I live as an American, I shall die an American, and I intend to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character, to the end of my life. I mean to do this with absolute disregard of personal consequences. No man can suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he suffer, or if he fall, in the defense of the liberties and constitution of his country.

As I have stated above, Americanism is a form of expression peculiar to the United States. Yes, it is. America is God’s crucible, the great Melting Pot where all races of Europe are melting and reforming. God is making the American as well as the ideals he stands for, Americanism.

Woodrow Wilson once said, “America is the only country in the world which experiences a constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their own native people. This great country of ours, America, is constantly drinking strength out of new resources, by the voluntary association with it, of great bodies of men, and forward-looking women out of other lands. And so, by the gift of the free will of independent people, it is being constantly renewed, from generation to generation, by the same process by which it was originally created. These men and women are true Americans, and true followers of the ideals of Americanism.”

We must all remember that Americanism is not just a word, but it is an ideal, set forth by true Americans. Never fear that this ideal will be destroyed, for, “Rome endured as long as there were Romans, Americanism will endure as long as we remain American in spirit and in truth.”

EDITOR’S NOTE: The above was the prize winning essay in a high school contest sponsored by the two chapters in Lee County, Virginia, Major George Gibson and Lovelady. Young Macon was sixteen when he wrote this essay and is now a student at Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia. His mother is historian of Lovelady Chapter.
Memories

VINA ELLIOTT OPDYCKE

FIVE DECADES or more ago I was employed in the County Clerk’s Office in a far western county seat town as a deputy. As a deputy I was to do any official act required of that office. To give you a brief glimpse of this court house, it was frame, painted white, standing in the middle of the block with a yard full of locust and hard maple trees. The grass was always kept green by watering and on account of this the robins nested in the trees. One of my duties, not official, was to pick the baby robins out of the grass and put them back in the nest away from roaming cats.

Among the activities I witnessed was an occasional foreigner seeking naturalization papers. The applicant would be given a hearing, the papers sent to Washington, D.C., and if all questions were answered in a satisfactory manner to fulfill all requirements of the Immigration Department the applicant was later given the oath by the District Judge and presented with citizenship papers. The District Judge held court at the court house referred to but four times a year.

In connection with the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, D.C., where I now live I attend the Naturalization Court every month. An address is given by the Judge on the bench to the prospective citizens and one is often given by a representative of the Bar Association. A member of the Daughters of the American Revolution is expected at such times to address the prospective citizens and on several occasions I have been the representative for the Society. Although no particular addresses were ever given those new citizens in the West it is very appropriate to say most of them made good American citizens.

As I previously stated I was expected to do all the duties of the office at any time if no one else was there to take over. For instance, filing and recording all kinds of official papers, writing marriage licenses, looking after road expenditures and indigent citizens. One day when two stalwart woodsmen came in with two large cougar (mountain lion) skins, I was expected to mark them and give them the bounty. The skins were enormous, still wet, but I stamped them on the inside with indelible ink showing date, then slit the skin between the eyes so they could not be presented again. The men received two $25 warrants for the kill. But listen to this, one of the men stepped forward and took from his blouse a live baby cougar. The old ones having been killed they had picked up the baby. He was crying and scratching. The man said, “You may have this if you want it.” Having always loved cats I took this mite to my heart. I named him Leo and put him on a bottle. About as soon as he could see he began to lap milk and enjoy small bits of raw meat. His fur was spotted like the shadows cast by the leaves.

He soon got so large I had to put him
outside in an enclosure covered with netting, with shelves about three feet from the ground, for him to prowl and sleep upon. When I would give him a live chicken he would attend to the killing, then eat it. After a killing I would wash his face and ears. He liked to be washed and would purr very loudly.

He thrived and grew but most people were afraid of him. When I would bring him in the house he would romp and play. His long nails, unconsciously to him, would tear my clothes. Finally he measured seven feet from tip to tip. He would listen attentively for a great length of time when I would whisper stories in his ear, as shown in the picture.

I was in a hospital and the authorities that be, of the city, were afraid of a "lion in town" and sent him to a zoo in Ohio. I have had many pets but he was the dearest. Of course, that was a long time ago, and I know Leo has gone where all animals are happy. The old court house that had witnessed joy and sorrow, long ago gave way to an ornate stone structure of architecture of the present day. Even the robins are gone as the trees were all cut down for the new court house.

And so I have my memories.

NOTE: Mrs. Opdycke is a member of Constitution Chapter, Washington, D.C., of which she was at one time regent. Her chief interest at the moment is Naturalization Court of her city and there she is rendering splendid service.

Pr. Perikli D. Mboria
242 North Main St.
Natick, Mass.


DEAR MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BYRNE:

A few days ago, I received my first American Citizenship papers and a Manual for Citizenship. I showed the Manual to some relatives of mine who are Albanian and translated some chapters for them. They asked me if this booklet was available in an Albanian translation. I inquired about it and found that there is no Albanian text.

You probably know that there are about eighty thousand to one hundred thousand Albanians living in the United States. A large portion of them are not yet American Citizens although they have been here for many years.

I myself am an Albanian and came to the United States three months ago from Italy. I think that it would be a great help to translate the booklet from English into Albanian, and distribute it among the Albanians. I would be very glad to give my contribution as translator of the Manual. I think it would be useful for Albanian people who do not know enough English as to understand that marvelous booklet, for this is the main reason that they have not applied for citizenship papers.

I would be glad to have your opinion on this matter and help in this field the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Waiting for your answer, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

PERIKLI D. MBORIA.
Next Door to Polio

BY BASIL O’CONNOR

President, The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

THE full tragedy of infantile paralysis never can be realized until it strikes close to home.

For twelve years the American people, swayed by a desire to mitigate the suffering of thousands of little children, have made possible tremendous strides in the field of scientific research to find an answer to this crippling disease and to bring relief to thousands of sufferers. Aware that for the afflicted the question is whether they are to live active, useful, normal lives or to go forever carrying the terrible burden of physical handicap, unassisted and without hope, the people of our nation have contributed generously to the annual March of Dimes.

And yet it was not until 1949 that the cruelty, wastefulness and terror of polio struck home—on a truly national scale. For, in the year that has just ended, there were so many more cases of this devastating disease in every section of the country that most of us found ourselves living next door to polio.

We had read before of mounting numbers of cases. Only a year previous there had been more than at any time since the worst epidemic of 1916. But the epidemics of 1948 were, like the outbreaks of other years, more or less localized. Thirteen states were badly hit. Certain counties and cities in other states saw the long, sad procession of helpless victims to the hospitals, knew the gnawing fear, felt the pangs of compassion. But in 1949, twenty-nine states had polio incidence of epidemic proportions for the state as a whole! In forty states there was a rise in cases ranging up to ten times the number in 1948. Polio actually blanketed the country.

It is one thing to see the upward curve on a statistical chart, quite another to hear that your neighbor’s child, with whom your own son or daughter has been playing, has come down with infantile paralysis. It is a searing experience to hear the sobs of the sick, or see crutches in hands where baseball bats once waved.

Through the torpid days of late summer few communities were untouched by the bitter knowledge that polio, on the rampage, was striking down their young. Final figures which will reveal well over 40,000 cases for 1949 (as compared with 30,000 for black 1916) are not necessary to remind us that we have come through the most grueling period in the history of infantile paralysis in this country.

We came through it well. Panic never raised its ugly head in our cities, towns or farm lands. Frightened though the mothers and fathers of the country must have been, they met the ordeal staunchly. All over the land parents had learned of precautions to take, hospital facilities were ready, medical personnel had been trained to give prompt and efficient care to those to whom it meant so much. Better care meant minimized crippling, relief from pain. And there was the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, with a Chapter covering every county of every state, ready to help—with March of Dimes money—to pay for that part of medical care families could not meet themselves in facing this costly disease.

At the height of the epidemic National Foundation Chapters were spending $100,000 a day for patient care alone. It was estimated the full bill for the year would be $31,000,000. It is an unpaid bill. Although nobody went without medical care because of lack of funds, the epidemic aid treasury of the National Foundation was wiped out.

During September an emergency drive was launched to obtain funds with which to continue this work of mercy and salvage until the 1950 March of Dimes. Millions of dollars were garnered in contributions from an aroused American public. And still it was not enough. The last months of 1949 saw patients still pouring into hospitals, though in fewer numbers each week. The cost of their care was pushed ahead to obligations for 1950. Our obligations. Now.
To the mothers and fathers of the United States the urgent question today is: *what lies ahead?* How can we see to it that the thousands still in hospitals, the thousands more who are under treatment at clinics and out-patient departments, continue to have their chances for the fullest possible recovery? What can we do to provide for those unknown children living next door, or perhaps in our own homes, who are slated to be struck down by polio in this new year?

How, indeed, can we find a way of preventing—perhaps not these immediate thousands, but hundreds of thousands in future years—from succumbing helplessly to the marauding polio virus?

Ironically, the great upsurge of cases requiring millions upon millions of dollars for treatment comes at a time when scientific research is at its most promising. Authorities are agreed that March of Dimes-sponsored research has reached the point where eventual conquest of the disease lies just ahead in the foreseeable future.

Infantile paralysis no longer is a mysterious disease to men of science. They now are more familiar with the mechanism by which it spreads and the human mechanism by which, in the majority of individuals, the body defends itself. They are as yet powerless to stop epidemics. But it is a question of time before man-made protection will be within our grasp.

Of time—and of money. For, although vast sums cannot speed the studies now under way toward achieving a method of control of infantile paralysis, any diminution of the amounts available for scientific research and for the training of scientific workers would postpone—who can say for how long?—the long-sought goal.

We are proud of the fact that during 1949 not one call for help went unanswered. There were more doctors, nurses, physical therapists brought to the bedsides of the stricken, more iron lungs and hot pack machines, beds and medical supplies. More hospitals opened their doors to polio patients. And more than 80 percent of those stricken received direct financial assistance, in whole or in part, from the National Foundation. Because there was a National Foundation, more children are walking today, will walk on into the future mercifully forgetting that there ever was a great polio epidemic in 1949 or that their parents ever had heard the heartbreaking diagnosis “poliomyelitis.”

We are proud, too, that during the year more than 310 professional men and women were trained to fight polio—as doctors, nurses, therapists, research workers, and that more than $1,500,000 was allocated to research to find a preventive cure for this disease.

Can any of this work be stopped? Obviously the only answer is obtain enough money to keep going full speed ahead—to care for polio victims and at the same time continue the scientific work that some day will mean no more victims.

We know that approximately 17,000 of 1949’s patients will need continued care and treatment during most of 1950, but no one can predict how many more will be added to the ranks of those who are afflicted and will need help. We do not know when a break will come in research requiring expenditures to put into practice control over the elusive polio virus, or to make available some new treatment that will slow or stop paralysis.

In the absence of specific knowledge of our needs, we must prepare for any eventuality. We must build up the now-vanished reserves of the National Foundation to meet whatever situation may arise, even though we start the new year from scratch, as it were, with chapter and national treasuries exhausted by succeeding years of epidemics in which March of Dimes funds served so well.

Millions of Americans realize today, as never before, the full-scale tragedy of infantile paralysis. That they are aware of the changed situation, its deepening seriousness and the ominous shadow of things to come, cannot be doubted. Certainly the women of the nation, ever conscious of the challenge of the fight against infantile paralysis and long stalwart fighters in the ranks of those who have made possible the progress up to now, are among those who will work hardest to turn awareness into action. But the gigantic size of the problem can escape any of us, unless we think of what it would mean to live next door to polio without the tools—the money and the manpower—to strike back.

This year’s March of Dimes is a gross

*(Concluded on page 102)*
AT the Continental Congress in 1918, the President General, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, gave an address on the “Deeper Meaning of Our Organization”, then twenty seven years old. In it she called the attention of the membership to the Museum in these words: “Before the National Society was organized it was only the Historian, the Genealogist, or the Antiquarian who cared for the preservation of the records and relics of the past, but now, thanks to the patriotic societies, but preeminently the Daughters of the American Revolution, the relics of bygone days have become dear to the hearts of every family in the land and have found their place once more beside the family hearthstone or in an historical collection”. She continued, “Had our Society done nothing but turn the thoughts of a careless public toward the preservation of public and private records, it would have justified its existence”.

Mrs. Minor had joined the Society in 1894 just four years after its organization and was well acquainted with its founders and their early hopes and aspirations. One of the earliest acts at the adjourned organization meeting on October 18th, 1890, at which Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, and first President General, presided, was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mrs. Lockwood, “That the Society should secure rooms and later a fireproof building in which to deposit Revolutionary Relics and Historic Papers”. Thus, the Museum of today can be said to date from the organization of the Society. The first step taken was the appointment in December 1890 of a Chairman for a Revolutionary Relics Committee by Mrs. Cabell, Honorary President Presiding.

At that time, the rooms, referred to above, were secured in an office building and used for the business of the organization and its collections until six years later in 1896. In that year the 54th Congress of the United States in the Act of Incorporation of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, authorized the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to permit the National Society to deposit its collections * * * in the Smithsonian Institution.

Twenty years later, in 1910, the fireproof building became a reality upon completion of Memorial Continental Hall. At that time the south wing of the museum was presented by the New York City Chapter together with a number of mahogany floor cases. As the collections grew, built-in cases were given as memorials and honor gifts by individuals and chapters. The work continued under the Revolutionary Relics Committee until 1914 when the office of the Curator General was established by Continental Congress, and in 1915 Miss Catherine B. Barlow was elected to that office.

In 1923, when the offices, with the exception of the library, had been moved to the Administration Building, and the Tennessee Room was released by the Treasurer General, use of that room with its vault was granted by the state to the Curator General and a doorway was cut through into the museum by action of the National Board and permission of the Tennessee State Conference. The room was used as the office of the Curator General and the vault gave extra space for the protection of valuable relics. Thus it is, that the state of Tennessee has graciously continued the custom and when the vault was removed in 1938, started the plan to refurnish the room.

Meantime, the collection had grown to such proportions that extra space was needed but expansion had not been possible because of the fact that the state rooms were used for committee rooms and for offices. It was not until 1930 when Constitution Hall had been built, and the library moved to that building, that the north wing became available for the use of the museum. The furnishing of the Library in Memorial
Continental Hall had been sponsored by the Mary Washington Chapter of the District of Columbia. The fine portrait of Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a sofa used by him and bequeathed by his heirs were left in the gallery. It was not until 1931, after the north wing had been prepared for use by the museum, that 145 articles in the Smithsonian were brought to Memorial Continental Hall.

In 1935, during the Administration of Mrs. Robert J. Reed as Curator General, the museum was accepted as a member of the American Association of Museums. Owing to the zeal and efficiency of the chairmen under the leadership of the Curators General, the collections increased to such an extent that for some time it has not been possible to place each gift on permanent exhibition. This has always been a matter of great regret and every effort was made to acquire extra space when possible. Two large cases, gifts of members, were built in the corridor—one to take care of the memorabilia of the early members and another to house the fine antique American Indian Collection.

Several of the states have co-operated and when New Hampshire built the "Children's Attic", all children's toys and belongings were welcomed in addition to New Hampshire's already large collection. Oklahoma, in building the "Colonial Kitchen" made special preparations for the exhibition of all museum kitchen accessories, and Indiana in planning the Colonial Library devoted one fine antique secretary to the display of rare old books thus emphasizing the purpose of the room.

In 1939, when the use of the auditorium in Memorial Continental Hall was restricted to small groups, and the dressing rooms owned by the states and chapters were no longer needed, the Executive Board made them available for the use of the museum. One was beautifully fitted up as a display room for the wonderful collection of textiles, another for exhibition of china and another as a museum workroom. Later, the "Jubilee Project," the Archives room, took care of many of the valued manuscripts.

Each year the recent accessions were placed on display and special exhibitions arranged in the south wing. The north wing had been devoted for the most part to the permanent display of some of the treasures as well as special exhibitions in connection with National Anniversaries.

At the request of the Navy Department, there was an exhibition of interesting memorabilia of John Paul Jones in connection with the celebration of the bi-centennial of his birth.

This closes the chapter of the museum in Memorial Continental Hall. There will be a fine, large gallery in the new building, now in process of construction.

Life is like a ladder; every step we take is either up or down.

Roger W. Babson.

Next Door to Polio

(From page 100)

The wholehearted support of people everywhere, a sacrificial attitude on the part of the many who want to see an end to this scourge, an understanding of the inestimable benefits that may soon be within our reach—these are the qualities called for the 1950 March of Dimes.

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misnomer, a name preserved only because it is a symbol of what has gone before. Dollars, tens of dollars, must march with the dimes if we are to succeed, at long last, in conquering infantile paralysis. This is the crucial period. This is the beginning of the last long stretch before the mountain-peak is gained.
Yorktown Day 1949

To the quiet little town of York on October 19 came about 3,500 persons to witness the ceremonies celebrating the 168th anniversary of the Victory at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781, when the British Army under Lord Cornwallis surrendered to the Allied French and Americans under General Washington, the culminating act of the War of the American Revolution by which the independence of the United States of America was achieved. It also celebrated the 125th anniversary of General Lafayette's visit to the United States, during which he was present at Yorktown on October 18-20, 1824, as the “Guest of the Nation” for an extensive observance of the anniversary of the momentous happenings of October 1781, to which this courageous young Frenchman, an officer in the American Wing of Washington's Army, contributed so much.

The morning hours were filled with guided tours of the Yorktown Battlefield by historians of Colonial National Historical Park and visits to the heavy cruiser U.S.S. ALBANY which had come into the York River early in the day to participate in the celebration. Flags lined the streets of the village and the battlefield fortifications throughout the day flew the colors of the various regiments of the armies which took part in the 1781 Siege. The Park, as usual, waived the admission fee for visitors to the Moore House on YORKTOWN DAY. In the belief that our young people should learn the meaning of the day, arrangements with local school authorities were made for the attendance of school children insofar as transportation facilities made it possible.

In the Swan Tavern the Park featured a special Lafayette Exhibit of portraits, and mementoes of Lafayette at Yorktown, including several original letters from him to Washington which relate to the Virginia Campaign and the Yorktown Siege of 1781. This exhibit, sponsored by The American Friends of Lafayette, included articles from the collection of Mr. Stuart W. Jackson of Gloucester County, Virginia, and from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, depository for The American Friends of Lafayette.

Group luncheon facilities in Yorktown are rather limited but the luncheon provided by the Association for the participants on the program and other distinguished guests was served at York Hall (Nelson House), the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Blow, who graciously offered hospitality for the occasion. The Nelson House was the home of General Thomas Nelson, Jr., who commanded the Virginia Militia during the Siege. It also served as the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis when the British occupied the town.

The exercises, as has been customary in recent years, were held at the Victory Monument in Colonial National Historical Park. While the audience gathered, the Poquoson High School Band, Poquoson, York County, Virginia, under the direction of Mr. Kenneth Rice, gave a most enjoyable concert, with a repertoire carefully selected for such a patriotic occasion. Immediately preceding the exercises a short military parade, comprised of units of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, Lt. Col. John P. Leonard, Jr., USMC, Commanding Officer, Marine Detachment, U. S. Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Grand Marshal, was reviewed at the Monument grounds by the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Julius A. Krug, principal speaker for the day, the Naval and Military Attachés of the French Em-
bassy, Washington, D. C., Rear Admiral R. H. Cruzen, U. S. Navy, Commander Cruiser Division Two, U.S.S. ALBANY, other officers of the armed services, and distinguished guests. Just as the parade reached the Monument grounds, four B-26 photo reconnaissance planes of the Ninth Air Force, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, zoomed overhead, and seconds later made additional passes over the grounds. This was one of the most thrilling moments of the day.

Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth of Yorktown, Honorary Regent of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, whose record of leadership in the observance of October 19 is outstanding, was Honorary Presiding Officer for the afternoon exercises, despite the fact that she could not be present, and Mr. A. Herbert Foreman of Norfolk, Past President General of the National Society of the S. A. R., assumed the responsibilities. Music was furnished by the 50th Army Band, Fort Monroe, Virginia. The invocation was given by Chaplain Willard W. Jones, U. S. A., Retired, Pastor, Grafton Christian Church, York County. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Charles A. Walthall, Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag of Comte de Grasse Chapter.

The distinguished guests were introduced by Mr. R. Nelson Smith, Chairman of the Trustees of the Town of York. The members of the Daughters of the American Revolution who honored YORKTOWN DAY by their presence included: Mrs. William H. Pouch, New York, Honorary President General; Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Washington, Honorary National President, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. William V. Tynes, Norfolk, Registrar General, National Society, representing Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General, who was unable to be present; Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Charlottesville, Vice President from Virginia, National Society, and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Salem, State Regent, Virginia; Mrs. Henry E. Davis, Williamsburg, National Vice Chairman, Ellis Island-Angel Island; and the following additional officers of the Virginia Daughters: Mrs. Donald N. Frazier, Richmond, Registrar; Mrs. Maurice B. Tonkin, Hilton Village, Librarian; Mrs. Robert W. Wood, Richmond, Chairman, Press Relations; Mrs. H. H. Smith, Fredricksburg, Chairman, Kenmore. Among the other distinguished guests were Captain Georges Cabanier, Naval Attaché, and Colonel Jacques de la Boisse, Military Attaché, French Embassy, Washington, D. C.; Rear Admiral R. H. Cruzen, U. S. Navy, Commander Cruiser Division Two, U.S.S. ALBANY, who made brief but inspiring and timely addresses; Captain L. A. Bachman, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer, U.S.S. ALBANY; Brigadier General Walter J. Muller, U.S.A., Commanding General, Fort Eustis; Regional Director Thomas J. Allen, Region One, National Park Service, Richmond; Captain William J. Longfellow, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Mine Depot, and Captain H. W. Fitch, U. S. Navy, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Schools, Mine Warfare, both at Yorktown; Mr. Alfred P. Goddin, President, Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia; and Mr. Marcellus E. Wright, Past President, Virginia Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Mr. Stuart W. Jackson, Gloucester, founder of The American Friends of Lafayette; Mrs. Helen F. Hubbard, New York, donor to The American Friends of Lafayette of the Washington-Lafayette correspondence.

In the absence of the Honorable S. Otis Bland, Secretary Krug was introduced by Mr. Newton B. Drury, Director, National Park Service, Washington. He also made the welcome announcement that funds had been appropriated for repairing the Victory Monument which had been damaged by lightning in 1942.

Secretary Krug, in an outstanding address, recited the causes and results of the War of the American Revolution, described the work of conservation of the Department of the Interior with particular reference to the inclusion of the preservation and interpretation of the Nation's historic shrines, mentioning that this year marks the one hundredth anniversary of the creation of the Department—"one of the earliest steps in a national movement for conservation." He cited the many years of observance of October 19 in memorable celebrations, crediting specifically the Comte de Grasse Chapter, other patriotic organizations, and the citizens of Yorktown who have made possible the observance of YORKTOWN DAY as an annual event.
He closed his address with a plea for continuation of this annual observance as a day of rededication to the principles on which our Nation was founded.

After the playing of the National Anthem the memorial wreath ceremony presented one of the most colorful and impressive features of the day’s program. Presiding at this part of the exercises, in honor especially of the 125th anniversary of General Lafayette’s presence at Yorktown on October 18-20, 1824, was Mr. Messmore Kendall of Dobbs Ferry, New York, President of The American Friends of Lafayette. While a color guard of U. S. Marines from the Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, stood at attention, the large memorial wreath, the joint tribute of all the patriotic organizations participating, was placed at the base of the Monument by a contingent from the Yorktown Troop of Boy Scouts of America (John Hummel, Jack Marshall, Andrew Oliver, Joe Benthall, and Adrian Lemmers) amid a massing of the colors of several of the organizations. The Daughters of the American Revolution were represented by the flag of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, carried by Mrs. John G. King. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. M. H. Barton, Pastor, York Methodist Charge, and “taps” were sounded by a bugler from the 50th Army Band, bringing to a close one of the most memorable of the annual observances of YORKTOWN DAY.

Just off the Monument grounds, peacefully at anchor in the York River, lay the U.S.S. ALBANY, a reminder of the might of our Navy and of the important role of naval warfare in the winning of American independence. To those who appreciate the real significance of the events which occurred at Yorktown 168 years ago came renewed inspiration and determination that this Nation will continue to be a government of the people, by the people, for the people—that our individual freedom may not be lost amid the confused thinking in the world of today.

This year’s program was sponsored by the Yorktown Day Association, comprised of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Thomas Nelson, Jr., Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Virginia; the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia; The American Friends of Lafayette; the Trustees of the Town of York; and Colonial National Historical Park.

SARAH C. ARMISTEAD,
Chairman, Press Relations,
Comte de Grasse Chapter, D. A. R.

Illiteracy is a national disgrace to the extent that it exists in our country. Happily, most of the states are taking effective steps to wipe it out.

But a greater tragedy than illiteracy is the fact that every year hundreds of thousands of young people graduate from our colleges and finish school in blind and total ignorance of the workings of our government. They have no conception of the rights, powers, and duties of the President, of the Congress or of our courts, either state or federal.

We demand that aliens who want to become naturalized must know about our government, while our native-born citizens are totally ignorant of the machinery of government.

E. E. PAXTON.
The Value of the Cinema in the World of Today

BY CORNEL WILDE

MANY people have believed that the publishers of books, the producers of legitimate plays, and the producers of motion picture entertainment were in a life and death struggle, a struggle for survival.

I must confess that at one time I was one of these. You can understand that many of us who began our careers in legitimate drama were unhappy when we saw one theatre after another, theatres where we had played when on tour, converted into temples of—what seemed to us—the impersonal cinema. Then, our world seemed to be converging, growing smaller, and our opportunities seemed to be circumscribed, becoming limited.

Later on, when the invasion of our sacred precincts was extended to the vaudeville houses, many of us were filled with foreboding because it seemed that the relationship which all of us, as actors, had cherished beyond any other—the rapport we had as individuals with the individuals across the footlights who constituted our audiences—was to be lost.

We could not believe—and there are still some bitter-enders who still do not believe—that a mechanical robot, the motion picture camera and the motion picture projection machine—that these machines could ever catch and transmit again that most personal relationship between actor and audience which had constituted the core or essence of every successful play from the old morality plays of the early Christian church, through Shakespeare, down to the present moment.

I need not tell you, it is only necessary to remind you, that in the long period through which the people only knew drama as a highly personalized presentation of ideas, the relationship between the stage and the publishers of fiction was exceedingly close. The publishers of novels were, for the most part, the printers of plays. We of the stage needed them, the publishers, to help us develop in America all the amateur theatricals, the little drama groups, if we were to achieve here in the United States a wide interest, a competent interest in the theatre.

So I think it was quite natural that as the penny-arcade developed into the nickelodeon, and the nickelodeon finally began to crowd its way into our music halls, and D. W. Griffith deserted to produce “THE BIRTH OF A NATION”, the publishers of fiction and the producers of plays worried lest the people might cease studying history from books as well as cease reading novels, and that we worried lest they forsake the proscenium for the screen.

In the past two or three years, two things have happened to relieve us of that anxiety. The reading of books, fiction, has so widely increased that a publisher now has to sell 1,500,000 copies to have his publication attain the status of a best seller. The art of drama has come alive again and not only is there a lusty and thriving Little-Theatre movement under way, but the companies which have gone on the road with good plays have been more successful than ever before. Vaudeville seems on its way to return, first as an adjunct of the motion picture program, but perhaps to take its place again in the hearts of the public; and, more important, to provide the school from which so many of our famous players, of the screen as well as of the stage, have come.

I suppose that there are those who will say that motion pictures have had nothing to do with this. But I for one do not believe it. From the day that celluloid began to talk as well as to cast flickering shadows and lights on a white screen, I believe the cinema became the mother of a reawakened interest both in fiction and in plays.

First, because the motion picture could go everywhere and present the novelist’s ideas and the playwright’s conceptions to everyone. Countless folk have been born and have died who never would have had the pleasure of fiction or acquaintance with
a play if it had not been for the motion picture’s almost inconceivable penetration of outlying isolated islands of population.

Second, because once it learned to talk, the motion picture could portray not only the fluid story of the novel but the characterization of the author, make you see the people he created to weave that story about. And, more important, it could catch and transmit the personality as well as the personification of those of us who momentarily become the living representations of the individuals born of a writer’s brain or a playwright’s dream.

Let me make a personal application of this in terms of a current motion picture. It has been more than half a century since Henry James wrote a short novel, “Washington Square”. It was not very popular at the time and had been almost forgotten until recently a producer of legitimate drama resurrected it and made a play which in its first try was little more successful than Henry James’ own efforts in playwriting. But helped by audience reaction, it was revised and became one of the most successful Broadway hits of many years. Now it has been translated into a motion picture. It is not only receiving the plaudits of the fan audience but of the professional critics and of all of us who make our living from drama. You may not even recognize what I am talking about from the title of the novel but there will be none who will not have thoroughly enjoyed or be looking forward to the enjoyment of “THE HEIRESS”.

I come now to the point I want you to take to heart and remember. None of us—author, playwright, actor,—operates in a vacuum; we are dependent on the audience, in many more ways than at the box office. It provides the inspiration. And it is the critic, the ultimate critic that guides the direction and destiny of all we do. Now, through the procedure that you have set up, through your previewing and making appraisals of motion pictures, you are providing to us an immediate form of guidance that would have been immensely helpful to us of the theatre and, I think I may say, to the writers of fiction if we could have had it in the years that are passed. It is quite a different type of guidance from that of the professional book reviewer and dramatic critic. It represents mass reaction and, after all, it is mass reaction, mass psychology that we dispense or, if you please, sell at the box office.

We are just beginning to recognize the value of this. I have before me a copy of a letter from one of the most famous studios in Hollywood which is signed by the Director of Public Relations and reads as follows:

“The ‘Estimates on Current Motion Pictures’ received from you have proved of such value that we would like very much to increase studio circulation. Therefore, would you kindly send us twenty copies instead of the seven we have been getting?”

This is addressed to the preview department of the Motion Pictures Committee of the D. A. R., of which Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery is National Chairman. It shows how valuable your services and estimates of previews are to the producers.

It is important beyond your present conception of it, I am sure. The extent to which you call attention to the source materials from which any motion picture comes cannot but help to stimulate interest in the play, if it was a play, in the book, if it was a novel. So I think you are helping to realize what every good author and playwright and motion picture producer would like to have come true, viz., that the endeavors of each one of us should promote the activities of the others. Some day I would like to make a legitimate play from a story that first appeared in motion picture form. I need not tell you how effective a motion picture is in stimulating the sale of the novel on which it is based. As our leisure time increases, the arts become more and more important in our lives, and I for one should like to look forward to a future in which books and plays and movies were a happy and cooperative trilogy in bringing happiness into the lives of people everywhere.
FAMOUS FEBRUARY MEN

The month of February brings us the birthdays of two Americans who are known around the world: George Washington, the father of our country, and Abraham Lincoln, the preserver of the Union.

That these two men differed so widely in background, environment, appearance and mentality is an example of typical Americanism. Here a man has always been free to make his own way, limited only by the equipment given him by his creator. He may come from any social strata and may rise or fall by his own efforts.

In too few places in the world has this been possible and the march of Communism, Socialism and other forms of dictatorship is making it less possible of attainment with each passing day.

A study of the careers of these two great Americans who did not expect or await federal handouts, who attempted to solve their own problems, who rose to the highest position in the gift of the nation should cause us to think seriously before changing our Government.

George Washington was a member of an aristocratic Virginia family, of English descent. His ancestors had been landowners for generations. His reactions were conditioned by his inheritance. These Virginia landowners had a strong sense of their rights and a resentment against undue control by the faraway British crown.

Though of aristocratic background Washington's early environment gave him training in responsibility and resourcefulness.

Left fatherless at the age of 11, his formal education fragmentary by present-day standards, a surveyor by profession, he was even in his teens brought in close contact with the settlers of a pioneer country, thus learning tolerance and consideration for varying points of view.

His career proceeded through a variety of phases. As a soldier and a member of the colonial legislature he learned much of the differences of opinion between the mother country and the colonists.

Washington's life has been described as "well ordered, his affairs attended to with exactitude, his mind pigeonholed." . . . "Washington's sense of justice, justice to himself as well as to others, was stern and unbending." . . . "Washington's ear was never close to the ground, and he was little influenced by public opinion, if he felt that the course upon which he had decided was right and for the ultimate good of the people."

A man of this type was preeminently fitted to found a new nation, to recognize its primary needs, to start it with a firm foundation.

In these days of clamor for change we would do well to consider the following words of Washington when he said:

"That the free Constitution which is the work of your hands may be sacredly maintained . . . watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned."

Abraham Lincoln was born in the southern border state of Kentucky but he grew up in the northern State of Indiana and made his home in another northern state, Illinois. His parents were not leaders of the community and he never made any pretense of not having come from the common people.

His early occupations were varied and included a short period of military service in the Black Hawk War, manual labor, storekeeping and surveying. He finally found his vocation as a lawyer.

Unlike Washington he had a keen political sense and thus it is not surprising that he became a statesman.

Coming into the office of President at a critical time in the history of the country Lincoln undoubtedly had problems greater than anyone who had held office since the foundation of the nation. He felt that the Union must be preserved at all costs and his course was set with that aim in view.

His kindly heart was saddened by the
bitter strife between the States. This sadness is evident in the gem of literature which is part of his legacy to humanity—the Gettysburg Address.

In 1850 Mount Vernon was put on the market for $200,000. The U. S. Government and the State of Virginia refused to consider it.

The mansion was in a terrible state of disrepair and in a few years would have gone out of existence if it had not been for the successful efforts of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham who organized the Mount Vernon Ladies Association under whose watchful care the home and estate have been preserved and restored. To this young woman, Americans owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

NOTEWORTHY FEBRUARY DATES

Feb. 1, 1790—First meeting of Supreme Court of the U. S., Chief Justice John Jay presiding.
Feb. 2, 1848—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed by the U. S. and Mexico, thus ceding Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California to the U. S.
Feb. 5, 1631—Arrival in America of Roger Williams, pioneer of religious liberty.
Feb. 9, 1773—Birth of William Henry Harrison, soldier and ninth President of the U. S.
Feb. 12, 1809—Birth of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the U. S.
Feb. 15, 1898—U. S. Battleship "Maine" blown up in Havana Harbor and leading to Spanish-American War.
Feb. 25, 1779—Capture of Vincennes by Col. George Rogers Clark.

Rosalind Ewing Martin, National Chairman.

NEW A-BOMB THEORIES

Two experts have been challenging the widely held Air Force theory that an enemy would strike the first blow at the United States across the North Pole, dropping bombs from the air on Washington, Detroit, Chicago, etc.

Kenneth De Courcy, British editor here to lecture at the Naval War College, says Russia is producing 4 A-bombs a month. He locates her atomic plants in unmapped areas in Siberia, the Urals and Turkistan, virtually invulnerable to bombing.

De Courcy believes Russia's stockpile will be large enough by 1953; that she has the best Arctic airforce in the world; and is making great progress on guided missiles and bomb-launching subs. Asserting the sub is the most important launching weapon, with bases in Central America or elsewhere, they could menace our six big seaports, and vital sea communications at the decisive start of a war.

Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Knerr, writing in the Nation's Business published by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, states the most effective way to deliver the A-bomb is in a surprise attack by a freighter or sub exploded in an American harbor. Underwater explosions would raise atomic mists which would "poison" ships in the harbor, the water itself and buildings, with radioactivity. (Atomic defense experts doubt the widespread contamination from the spray.) Six seaports handled 90% of the waterborne supplies of two wars.

After the underwater attack, Knerr says a secondary attack by Russian bombers and troop-carrying planes against Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Cleveland is a logical deduction by qualified experts.

He says the U. S. must be ready to strike back instantly, our war plans using the American continent as the strategic base for the counterattack and the African continent as the tactical base for launching air and ground attacks for the defeat of Russia by ultimate occupation. "We should deliberately develop Africa as our potential tactical base. We cannot avoid being apprehensive as to how an unpredictable British government might react under atomic threat."

Maj. Gen. Knerr is a retired Air Force officer and pioneer airman.

THE HOOVER COMMISSION

"Resolved, That the 58th Continental Congress, N.S.D.A.R., commend the report of the Hoover Commission on governmental reorganization, and urge its membership to support the recommendations."

With this clearcut mandate, D.A.R. in every town are urged to join local Citizens...
Committee for the Hoover Report which is organized with a nation-wide membership of leading representatives of both parties. This Committee is conducting an educational campaign in behalf of reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government, and economy. It is a nonprofit, voluntary movement.

The Citizens Committee came into being after the Hoover Commission ceased to exist on June 12, 1949. Recommendations of the Commission cannot be effectuated until Congress enacts 20 major pieces of legislation. Also required are the submission to Congress of "Reorganization Plans" by the President; and aggressive administrative action by the President and the Department Heads. For this the support of an informed public is needed.

At the last session of Congress five major reorganization laws and six Presidential "plans" were adopted. This legislation has already made possible the eventual saving of $1.25 billion a year in government operations.

The Commission was a bipartisan 12-man body created by an act of Congress 1947. It secured the services of 300 experts who were assigned to 24 research committees. After two years of most intensive work the Task Forces reported to the Commission which wrote its recommendations and report to Congress. Findings indicate a potential saving of between $3- and $4-billion annually, if vigorously executed.

At the National Reorganization Conference held in Washington Dec. 12-13 at the Shoreham, a "cracker barrel discussion" of the management problems of government was held. Twenty-nine speakers covered every phase of the Reorganization. A dinner honoring the Honorable Herbert Hoover and the awarding of a plaque to the Secretary of Defense, Louis Johnson, were highlights. More than 700 delegates from the "grass roots" attended. "Better Government at a Better Price" was the theme.

Your government is your business. In 20 years the cost of operating it has leaped from $4 billion to $42 billion and threatens to go higher, while the number of employees in the Executive Branch has risen from 600,000 to 2,100,000.

The number of departments, agencies, boards, bureaus, etc., in the Executive Branch has increased from 350 to 1,812.

The federal debt has mounted from $16.9 billion to $251.5 billion which means a mortgage of $7,000 on every family.

Waste, duplication and overlapping go unchecked because good administration is made impossible by organizational chaos and archaic methods.

Good management can be introduced into government by regrouping and consolidation of agencies, elimination of overlapping functions, and establishment of straightline authority and responsibility up and down the line; by adoption of modern budgeting, accounting, purchasing, record-keeping and other procedures; by reform of personnel standards to attract and hold first-rate people so that wise government decisions can be made and carried out.

It is up to us to get legislative action. JOIN the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report in your town.

SOCIALISM RAMPANT

Established centers of power are being broken down and the responsibility which goes with them is being supplanted with something else which is controlled by men behind the effort. We can no longer think in terms of two political parties but must consider ten factions, probably six of which have formal machinery.

The Socialist Democrats comprise those wanting National or International Socialism, or both. Behind the scenes but in control is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, headed by Dubinsky. (See Saturday Evening Post, Nov. 19, 1949). Americans for Democratic Action is its auxiliary, headed by Sen. Humphrey of Minnesota. In New York it calls itself the Liberal Party and numbers FDR Jr. and Lehman as members.

The Executive Branch of the Federal Government which has control of the sovereign power with expenditures in excess of $45 billion.

Counterfeit Liberals are Socialists, even if they do not realize it. A true Liberal places the individual ahead of the state. Here are men who control newspapers, magazines, educators, ministers, social workers, labor leaders, politicians. They provide agitation, noise, propaganda, and smoke screens while Socialism enters in.

Socialist Labor is the largest and one of the most formidable factions. This net-
work is entirely Socialist in policy and practice since labor left the economic field for political action. Its fabulous financial means give its political machinery vast power. It ties in with the Executive Branch, the Socialist Democrats, the false Liberals and the Bureaucrats. It cuts across both parties and is making a bid for alliance with the farmers.

The Bureaucrats comprise one of the most powerful factions. In it are more than 2 million Federal employees plus four million additional State and local government employees. It can be the balance of power on the vote for President. Bureaucrats promote socialism as it is the basis of their vocational existence.

The Colored People are a faction due to hypocritical exploitation by both parties.

The Southern Democrats are comprised mostly of officeholders. The international Socialist drive runs them wild with counterfeit Civil Rights propaganda but keeps them in line with Federal patronage.

The States’ Rights Democrats give haven to those opposed to Socialism. It centers around conservative southern governors.

The Socialist Republicans are Republicans in name only. With their help the primary socialist “Fair Deal” was enacted. They include officeholders and constituents who aid them, either financially or politically, because of what they get out of the relationship.

The Frustrated Republicans are those not penetrated by socialism, left leaderless, and able to function only by non-cooperation.

The Awakening Republicans are trying to retake the party from the Socialists.

The situation cannot be left to the politicians and the professionals. They have already made the worst mess in our history. YOU and YOU must get into readiness to do your part not alone as a lone voter, but as a community organizer in rebuilding the two-party system.

Try to recognize the “crisis strategy” which continues expansion of Socialism. Recognize smoke screens for big spending. Work politically at your state and county levels.

Watch “labor political action” agencies. Call on in person or write your Washington representatives to halt socialistic legislation.

1950 is the year. Register, vote, work for your America while yet there is time.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

Federal Aid to Education has been in the hopper for a quarter of a century without getting final approval from Congress, at least not to the extent of yearly grants to all states on behalf of their elementary and secondary school systems.

Bills pending would divide $300 million annually according to economic needs. They are backed by the National Education Association and most organized teachers.

Congressional opinion is divided but not along party lines, not along conservative-liberal lines. All agree to the need of assistance.

Some (such as D.A.R.) fear Federal controls governed by the concepts of the political party in power. They recall what happened in Germany and what is happening today in the U.S.S.R. as showing what political national control can do.

Others fear for the national economy. With the national debt at $256 billion and the government operating in the “red” they feel education is a state problem, for the states’ debts are smaller and control of education has traditionally lodged with the states. The U. S. Chamber of Commerce supports this economy viewpoint.

Others would give Federal aid solely to public schools while opponents think aid should go to private and sectarian schools.

Involved in any Federal aid bill are not only party politics but arguments for states’ rights, economy, and religious denominations.

What will the 2nd session of the 81st Congress decide?

LOLA LEE BRUINGTON,
Executive Secretary.
WITH the turn of the half-century, and our National Society in its sixtieth year of activity, we are gratified that our remodeled and enlarged Administration Building will be ready for use during the Continental Congress in April. Proper space and facilities will make it possible for the delegates to register and to vote in comfort and without undue delay.

The Fifty-ninth Continental Congress will be held in Constitution Hall, April 17-21, inclusive. The usual preliminary meetings will begin on April 13, but the formal opening of the Congress will be on Monday evening, April 17, at 8:30 o’clock.

The Memorial Service is being arranged for Sunday afternoon, April 16, at 2:30 o’clock. Because of heavy traffic and the fact that many people visit Arlington National Cemetery and Mount Vernon each Sunday during the year, plans have not been made for a pilgrimage of our members following the Memorial Service.

Instead, our National Officers will hold open house in their respective offices so that members may become acquainted with our enlarged headquarters.

National Committee reports will be arranged according to educational, historical, patriotic and miscellaneous groupings. The State Regents will make their customary individual reports. A few very interesting speakers and outstanding artists have been engaged, and will add interest to the program.

### PROGRAM FORECAST

**Sunday—April 16**
- 2:30 P.M.—Memorial Service in Constitution Hall.

**Monday—April 17**
- 8:30 P.M.—Formal opening of the Congress.

**Tuesday—April 18**
- 8:30 P.M.—President General’s Reception. Pages’ Dance—Mayflower Hotel.

**Wednesday—April 19**
- 9:30 A.M.—Business meeting.
- 2:00 P.M.—Approved Schools and reports of National Committees.

**Thursday—April 20**
- 8:00 A.M.—Voting
- 9:30 A.M.—Business and reports.
- 2:00 P.M.—National Defense report and speaker and reports of other National Committees.

**Friday—April 21**
- 9:30 A.M.—Business meeting and Installation of new officers. Adjournment of Congress.
- 7:30 P.M.—Banquet—Mayflower Hotel.

ANNE TUOHY,
Chairman of Congress Program.

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Committees

Junior Membership

OFFICERS and board members of the Junior Membership Committee outlined activities for fall and winter at a dinner meeting at the home of Miss Katherine Stringham.

It was decided to sponsor a rummage sale to raise funds for continuance of civic charitable interests of the committee, and Mrs. Thomas Kehoe was appointed chairman. Assisting her are Mrs. Walter Abel Cummings, Mrs. Thomas Stetz, Miss Katherine Stringham, Mrs. Jones Evans, Mrs. John E. Morris, Jr., Mrs. John Fremon and Mrs. Edgar L. Coon. A contribution to Community Chest drive was voted.

Observance of Pennsylvania week—October 17 to 24—was considered. Miss Stringham and Mrs. Evans will discuss the Junior projects on October 17 and 19 at 1:15 P.M.

The following members will act as guides and hostesses for Pennsylvania week: Mrs.

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE SPONSORS RUMMAGE SALE

Jones Evans, Miss Katherine Stringham, Mrs. Charles B. Reid, Mrs. Walter Abel Cummings, Mrs. Edgar L. Coon, Mrs. Thomas Kehoe and Mrs. Thomas Stetz.

ELIZABETH L. LUCKENBACH.

Every invention during our lifetime has been just to save time, and time is the only commodity that every American, both rich and poor, has plenty of. Half our life is spent trying to find something to do with the time we have rushed through life trying to save.

—WILL ROGERS.
THE SEVEN STORY MOUNTAIN, by Thomas Merton.

The new books this fall seem to have reached a higher standard. Instead of the everlasting triangle or subjects of sex and race, we have been given more historical novels, based upon authentic facts, more good, clean stories of patriotic home life and several on the life and times of Christ.

Those who read Mary by Sholem Asch will never forget the haunting beauty of mother love and sacrifice which he portrayed. Then we have The Greatest Story Ever Told by Fulton Oursler and now comes The Seven Story Mountain which is thought by many to be a permanent contribution to the history of religious experiences.

This is a soul searching hunt for something to satisfy the craving for help by a young and worldly man and much is added by the fact that the book was written by the author in his cell in the Trappist Monastery of Our Lady of Gethsemane in Kentucky.

The story is based on Dante's image of Purgatory and is the life of Thomas Merton himself. He had led a gay life but yet at an early age had become deeply concerned over the many injustices of modern times.

His father was English and his mother was an American Quaker. The family had faced many difficult times and his mother died of cancer when he was very young. Due to her request, he was never allowed to know of her, great suffering in the hospital or to attend her funeral. He travelled with his father over Europe and saw many of the scenic beauties of those countries and he also saw life in the raw. As he visited these different lands he absorbed their ways of living and the atmosphere but always the churches and monasteries with their golden crosses seemed to appeal to him and time and time again drew him back.

He attended several schools, especially in England, and when at the age of twenty he was left an orphan he returned to his mother's home in America and enrolled for a course in Columbia University. Restless and still craving for something really stable which would furnish him comfort, he joined a young Communist group but that failed to help. Later he worked in a Catholic Settlement House in Harlem. Many of his friends were of the Catholic faith and in talking with them he seemed to gain a new strength and peace of mind.

Finally he decided to study and pray and become a member of one of the orders. Several times he was ready to take the vows but something held him back for he feared that his early life had been of such a nature that he did not have the deep understanding or the proper humility to make him a true follower of God.

The Seven Story Mountain is a most unusual presentation of a personality. It is not so much what happened to Thomas Merton but what happened within his heart and soul and the story should be of great interest not only to Catholics but to non-Catholics as well. It reveals to all of us the desire for help as we face the problems of these days and makes us realize that once again the world is looking toward religion and feeling an urgent need for something which will bring comfort and peace.

Thomas Merton finally found what he had been so earnestly striving for and so he withdrew from the world and entered the Trappist Monastery where he became Frater M. Louis. From his cell he tells his story with great intensity and wisdom and has written a rare book for he willingly bares his very soul in order to show to others that peace and comfort may be attained.

He has published three volumes of poetry and received the Catholic Press Association award for poetry in 1948.

Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York.

THE PLUM TREE, by Mary Ellen Chase.

After eight years Mary Ellen Chase has written a new heart warming novel which will be welcomed by her thousands of
readers. Few will ever forget Wind Swept or Mary Peters. This new book is indeed a classic for it combines laughter with tears, pathos and deep understanding of life, with a mingling of tragedy and comedy.

The setting is a home for aged women and the story takes place in just one day—the day a little plum tree standing all alone on the lawn, burst into bloom and glowed with something more than sunlight on the blossoms for real magic was there.

To Emma Davis, a nurse, and her friend Angelina Norton, the little plum tree brought back many memories, for together they had transformed this Home into something unlike the many others of the sort around the country. They had painstakingly created an atmosphere of love and hope and cheer and knew how to ease and distract the pain, despair and dread of the aged.

Also, to Emma in her stiff white uniform came dream pictures of the many fascinating places she had read about in the National Geographic Magazine and had always hoped to visit. Like the blooming plum tree, her desire for youth and life was constantly renewed and was evident by her refusal to wear the glasses she needed because they ruined the looks of her eyes, which people claimed were her best feature.

On this day in early May three pathetic, eccentric old ladies who had suddenly become dangerous, were to be committed and Emma Davis’ qualities as a real human being were put to a severe test.

With the help of her friend Angelina, a party dinner in the middle of the day was given. Chicken and ice cream were served and all the old ladies came in their best clothes and each contributed her part to make the occasion gay and happy. Later in the afternoon, just before the unfortunate trio was to be taken away, Emma plans a tea party for them. Mary Ellen Chase gives a graphic picture of the three dear old souls, hovering close to the brink of madness and, without preaching, she expresses just what it means to be old and lonely and deserted. She tells of their pride for they always spoke of the Home as a “Home of Aging Women”; of their delusions, their dependence, their jealousies and how they lived on memories of the long ago.

It takes a true artist to produce a novel like The Plum Tree wherein two women with understanding hearts forget their own dreams to encircle three old women with their loving arms. With eyes brimming with tears, they accompany them on their journey in the car for “it’s a lovely afternoon for a drive,” they say, “and no one can ever tell a thing about tomorrow.”

Published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

STALIN—A POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY,
by Isaac Deutscher.

Isaac Deutscher, a Polish-born writer who now lives in England, has written a biography of Joseph Stalin, one of the most powerful figures of the present age and a man constantly shrouded in deep mystery. Given time, the world may be able to solve the riddle of this strange character but to date so very little is known about him, his personal affairs, his true nature or just why he works the way he does.

Mr. Deutscher has spent over twenty years in close study of the Soviet and its affairs and so has been able to write clearly and understandingly of the forces which seem to always dominate the life of Joseph Stalin and which have made him a leading figure in the Communist movement for over twenty-five years.

Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili, alias “Sosels” (Little Joe); alias “Koba” (The Indomitable); alias “Ivanovich”, alias Joseph Stalin, was the son of a drunken cobbler and a hard working, self sacrificing but uneducated mother. His mother had to earn most of the family living and eventually she left her husband and took her son to another town.

Stalin’s disposition was not improved by the cruel treatment of his father and the daily poverty he was forced to face. At the age of six or seven he had a severe case of smallpox and his face remained pock-marked. Then he again became ill when a blood infection developed from an ulcer on his left hand. When he recovered, it was found that he could scarcely bend his arm at the elbow and so in 1916 he was declared unfit for military service.

Through the efforts of his mother, Stalin
was sent to the Theological School at Gori and she had great hopes that in time he might become the parish priest. After five years in the school, he became a student in the Theological Seminary of Tiflis. He was finally expelled because of insubordination for he insisted upon slipping out at night, strictly against regulations, and obtaining books from the public library, parts of which he read to his fellow students. He later wrote verses and became fired with interest over the subject of Georgian Nationalism.

In his early youth he married the sister of one of his socialist schoolmates at the Seminary but she died, leaving a son who was raised in the Caucasus. In 1918 he married again, this time the daughter of a workman who had given refuge to Lenin. They lived very simply in an apartment in the Kremlin where this wife finally committed suicide.

Mr. Deutscher traces the life of Stalin from his birth, telling of his upbringing, his school days and his revolutionary ideas; the years of his obscurity and his slow growing development into a figure of importance in the party. He stresses the love he bore for Lenin and his constant friction and rivalry with Trotsky. Then came his rise to commissar of many departments.

Through all these stages the memory of early poverty and cruelty still played an important part. He is shrewd, crude and very determined. He has no force as an orator but has won his way into a leading part in the Social Democratic underground in Georgia, yet he suffered many prison sentences and even exile. This is the man who is playing a leading role in world history.

Mr. Deutscher takes the story through 1946 and then he had to stop for the Iron Curtain made it impossible to carry it on to a later date. Everyone is interested in Joseph Stalin and the events which have placed him as the leading actor in the Russian scene. Much authentic information is given in this wonderfully well written book and it should be carefully read for it seems unlikely that a more important or informative work on Stalin and Russia will be written for many years to come.

WEST OF THE HILL, by Gladys Hasty Carroll.

Gladys Hasty Carroll, who won fame by her best seller, As the Earth Turns, has given us another tender love story about Maine people of two generations ago. Tired and discouraged city workers will find the new novel refreshing and inspiring, for it has the tang of salt spray dashing against the face and the beauty of warm sunlight as it creeps over the tops of the pine trees.

Told in simple words, mixed with the colloquial expressions of the Maine coast, the writer has brought before one's eyes her deep understanding of the farmer folk of that rugged state—true Americans whose experiences are so similar to those our own grandparents lived and knew. West of the Hills is an account of Molly and Brad and how they met and married and lived through their trials and joys and their many adventures together. Coupled with all these may be found the steady development of their spiritual life, based upon “Love Thy Neighbor.”

Molly had grown up unwanted and in poverty and loneliness among the fisher folk, shut off from the outside world by a forest covered hill. As she drudged about her daily tasks, she had what seemed like an impossible dream and that was to go over the hill and see for herself how the farmer families on the other side lived.

One day that dream really came true for she bundled up the few rags she possessed and rode away into the great unknown seated beside Brad Hartwell who came every week to the village to buy fish. The two were married and settled down in an old red farmhouse which Brad had inherited.

One will enjoy Molly’s experiences in a world where ways of living and thinking were strange and will share with her the pleasure of her yellow dress, the first she had ever owned, which she made from material she had found packed away, and her great excitement over her first trip to a real town.

Then there was the lunch party put on by Molly and Brad for the purpose of drawing people together. The farmers stood in awe gazing with bulging eyes at the new fangled mowing machine which Brad was finally able to buy. The young
couple had their hours of deep concern and worry over an hysterical and homeless little boy whom they took into their home and raised as their very own. Down into the strange dark depths one will go with Molly as she nearly gave up her life for the baby daughter who arrives on the scene.

Faith and courage are portrayed as diphtheria breaks out in the little settlement and then comes the climax as the farmers and woodsmen fight a great fire which nearly destroys the community. In all, West of the Hills is a heart warming story of the American way of life and it reveals what love of neighbor and friendliness can do toward inspiring others to realize that human values can be made to strengthen and live on through the generations ahead.

Gladys Hasty Carroll lives with her family in South Berwick, Maine. Her husband is a professor at the University of New Hampshire.

Published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

Stars to Gleam in Constitution Hall

BY TOM WRIGLEY

ASTRONOMERS have just come forth with the startling information that a dazzling display of golden stars will be visible from April 17 to 21 this year.

The unusual happening will be seen, regardless of the weather, to all who attend the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress and the best observatory will be Constitution Hall. At that vantage point the gold stars will be seen even without the aid of glasses or telescopes.

Learned astrologers, consulting their zodiacal charts, have made public added information regarding the strange April shower of golden stars. These stars, according to the soothsayers, will in fact be badges of honor.

Constitution Hall during Congress week will be a star-spangled auditorium, a place of gleaming beauty for all who come to attend the sessions of the great Congress, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The prediction of the astronomers was quickly conveyed to President General Mrs. Roscoe C. O‘Byrne, to Mrs. V. Eugene Holcombe, National Chairman of the Building Promotion Committee, and to Mrs. Rex Hayes Rhoades, Chairman of the Building Finance Committee. All three gave complete verification to the reports.

Mrs. Holcombe, questioned closely about the coming phenomena revealed:

"Yes, there will be a display of gold stars during the coming Congress. They will be worn as badges of honor by chapter regents and with much pride because they will signify that the chapter has been placed on the Building Honor Roll.

"Chapters who have paid $6.00 or more per capita will be on this Honor Roll. They will have fulfilled their part of the Building Fund drive. We are hoping that there will be hundreds of chapters on this Honor Roll long before Congress opens."

There is still time for chapters to reach the Gold Star quota, Mrs. Holcombe pointed out, if the effort is made at once to raise the needed funds.
## The Bells At Valley Forge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Paid Exact Cost</th>
<th>Overpaid</th>
<th>Underpaid But Marked Paid in Full</th>
<th>Bell Cast</th>
<th>Bell in Use</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>D. A. R.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Marked Paid In Full.

Note: One other bell cast and in tower but not in use and not identified.
SUMMARY

I. INDIVIDUAL

A. Count of Bells

| Bells connected and in use | 37 |
| Bells in tower not connected | 5 |
| Total bells cast | 42 |
| Bells subscribed but not cast | 7 |
| Bells—Nothing paid and not cast | 0 |
| Total bells in plan | 49 |

(48 State Bells and National Birthday Bell)

B. Identity of Bells

1. Labeled | 31
2. Identified by Operating Keyboard

- Mississippi
- Louisiana
- Arkansas
- Tennessee
- Washington
- Iowa
- Florida
- Alabama
- West Virginia
- Oklahoma
3. Not in use, so not identifiable

Smallest bell on plank

C. Financial Status

- Total to be raised by subscription | $88,000.00
- Total paid by actual record of 4/29/49 | 83,569.28
- Total paid plus short-paid states marked "paid in full" | 84,814.47

| States Not Fully Subscribed | Subscribed But Not Cast |
| Rhode Island | Arizona | New Mexico |
| Vermont | Idaho | Oregon |
| Montana | South Dakota |

| Not Subscribed But Cast |
| Rhode Island |

| Remaining to Be Raised |
| Rhode Island | $3,093.60 |
| Vermont | 80.76 |

$3,174.36

II. NATIONAL BIRTHDAY BELL

Plan—$5.00 from each of 48 Patriots for each of 48 states and D. C.

- Total to be raised | $11,760.00
- Total raised of record 4/29/49 | 9,629.81
- Total to be raised of record 4/29/49 | 2,130.19

DETAIL BY STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paid Exactly $240</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overpaid</td>
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<td>Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
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</table>

[15] | * Nothing paid

AILEEN LEWERS LANGSTON,
Chairman Valley Forge Committee.
QUESTION. Please explain how a new chapter may be formed in a community where there is already a chapter unless a member of the existing chapter is transferred to membership at large and appointed an organizing regent for the new chapter? Answer. Let us give a bit of study to the National Society By-Laws, Article IX, section 2 and see how they have provided for this method of forming a new chapter. Section 2 of this Article IX, paragraph (c) states the following: "In a locality where there is already a chapter, other chapters may be organized, provided each secondary chapter shall contain at least twenty-five members who have never belonged to any chapter, and provided the existing chapter, or chapters, in that locality shall have been given at least thirty days' notice of the proposed organization in writing by the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General, and further provided that the organization of the chapter is approved by the State Regent, the Organizing Secretary General, and the National Board of Management. Where a chapter, or chapters, which have not reached a membership of fifty already exist, the Organizing Secretary General shall inform the National Board of Management of the reasons or conditions which make an additional chapter desirable in that locality." This method of organizing is spoken of as, "by authorization," which is a legal procedure upon the part of the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General. Therefore you see, as always, that our Society provides us with a rule and method that can assist us in what may, to some of us, appear to be a rather unusual method of organizing.

Question. In our chapter by-laws we require the names of all candidates the nominating committee is going to present, to be submitted first to the chapter board for its approval before the nominating committee reports its slate to the chapter. Do you think this is a good plan? Answer. Most emphatically NO. It should not be required to submit the report to the board first, for naturally the board would not sanction the nominating committee to present the name of any candidate who did not have the approval of the board. Such a method as this is equal to allowing the board to practically control the nomination of candidates. No board should be given so much power.

While we are talking about nominations probably it might be well to let you read about some of the questions that have been sent to me as parliamentarian during the past month. Question. Should the retiring State Regent be made a member of the nominating committee who will submit a slate of officers to the annual meeting of the next State Conference? Answer. No, she should not be a member of the committee, even as an ex officio member, as this is one committee the State Regents and the chapter regents should not be on, nor should they attempt to influence the committee in any way. It is so strange how some of us do hate to give up, and we lose sight of the fact that we have had our day and should let the nominating committee have a free hand in choosing candidates for the next election. But some of us still feel things will surely go wrong if we withdraw our guiding hand! ! ! !

Question. We still feel in our chapter that we should be most careful in our voting on applicants, and have a rule in our by-laws that two negative votes, or "black balls" bar an applicant from membership. Now what do you think about this law? Answer. Shades of hoop skirts and the bloomer girls . . . I thoroughly disapprove of it, for any chapter that still employs the black ball system has certainly failed to keep pace with the progress of our great Society in this fast moving old world. A majority vote should be all that is necessary for election of applicants. The National Board of Management requires only a majority vote to elect them, so why should any chapter use a greater number? Again let us remember we are a patriotic organization and not a social one. There are many fine patriotic women kept out each year.
because some of the chapters still disregard the recommendation that "a majority vote shall be necessary for election."

Question. Should all chapter officers be members of the executive board? Answer. Yes, all officers become automatically upon their election, members of the executive board. Do study the model by-laws for chapters in the handbook, and follow the suggestions made there.

I regret that this matter must again be brought to your attention. Quite a few chapters are taking upon themselves the authority to discipline their members, some even going so far as to resign them from membership by the chapter boards, the members not being aware of any such action being taken against them until so notified by the board of the chapter. No chapter or its board may discipline any member in any manner. Our By-Laws, in Article XI, set forth our method for discipline and if a chapter feels a member should be disciplined it must be done according to the requirements of this Article XI. In certain cases of discipline that have been brought to my attention, it has been found that the member had not been permitted to appear and defend herself. When the National Society is called upon to discipline a member, that member as well as her accusers, are permitted to appear and to state their respective sides of the matter.

Question. At the last meeting of our chapter before the annual meeting, a motion was passed which would affect the work of the incoming administration and hamper it greatly. Did the chapter have the right to pass such drastic action? Answer. No. While our chapters are continuing organizations, meeting regularly each year it is hardly fair for a retiring administration to do so, as each administration should have a free hand in planning its work.

A very distressing question was sent to me recently which I am answering also through these columns. Question. Why are we assessed $5.50 per member for the new building? Answer. We are not assessed one penny for the new building. Everything we give is a free will gift upon the part of any member making such a contribution. When the project was first launched somebody made the remark: "If each member would pay $5.50 to the fund the amount would be raised." It was suggested that this contribution could be paid within a period of two years, but please remember that there is no assessment, the only stipulated amount required of us being our annual per capita dues and the initiation fee we pay when we join.

Washington's Prayer

Almighty God we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to Government; and entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of Whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord.
LAKE PLACID CLUB, Lake Placid, N. Y., was the setting for the 53rd Annual Conference of the New York State Society October 5-7. A more perfect location could not have been chosen with the exceptionally beautiful foliage, the superb weather and the pleasant atmosphere of the club itself. Hostess chapters were Adirondack, Capt. Israel Harris, Champlain, Chepontuc, Gouverneur Morris, Hoosac-Walloomsac, Jane McCrea, Kayendatsyona, Nihanawate, Le Ray de Chaumont, Ondawa-Cambridge, Saranac, Swe-Kat-si, Ticonderoga and Willard’s Mountain. Mrs. Thurman C. Warren was general chairman. The Conference was honored with the presence of our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne; First Vice President General, Mrs. James B. Patton; Third Vice President General, Miss Katharine Matthews; Vice President General, Miss Edla Stannard Gibson; Recording Secretary General Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers; Treasurer General, Mrs. Rex Hays Rhoades; National President, C. A. R., Mrs. Donald B. Adams, also several past National and State Officers and present National Chairmen.

The State Regent, Mrs. James Grant Park, presided at all the meetings. Welcome for hostess chapters was given by Miss Ruth M. Duryee, Secretary Conference Committee; for the village of Lake Placid by Hon. E. G. Dodds, Mayor, and for Lake Placid Club by Mr. E. Truman Wright.

State Officers reported Wednesday morning. New York’s membership is now 15,046. Many names have been placed on the Patriot Honor Roll of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, 9 Spiral Steps given, 10 chapters completed the Pot of Gold Scroll (a dollar a member) and 3 one thousand dollar gates given by New Yorkers. In the afternoon 27 Round Tables were held, also the National Defense meeting with Mrs. Ernest H. Perkins, State Chairman, presiding. She requested the continuance of ideas given last year: (1) Know the policies of the National Society—(2) Know the Bills before Congress and write your Representative concerning them—(3) Investigate the groups being sponsored by your churches and schools—(4) Be sure to vote at all elections. The speaker was Mr. Allen Stevenson, Past National Commandant Marine Corps League, whose address was excellent, though a bit frightening. He brought out the seriousness of the time in which we live, and the necessity for real Americans to WORK constantly to expose the threat of Socialism and Communism, both of which are at our very door—if not inside.

The banquet was held Wednesday evening. Short addresses were given by Mrs. Lammers and Mrs. Patten, with the President General, Mrs. O’Byrne, giving the main one. A reception followed.

Reports of State Chairmen were given Thursday. There are 57 C. A. R. Societies in the state numbering 1514 members. New York provides 119 whole or part scholarships at Tamassee to which over 1100 boxes of clothing were sent, with a dollar value of $32,465. The Junior American Citizens Clubs in the state number 81—with a membership of 3154. New York had 7000 inches of publicity and won a prize in Washington last April.

Thursday evening’s speaker was Lieut. Col. Colvin Macrae, Deputy Commissioner, Division of Veterans Affairs, who commended the Daughters on their alertness to the “isms” menacing our country and stressed continued activity along all such lines.

The Conference passed resolutions as follows: That concerted action be taken to have American History taught through the grades in all our schools; .03 per capita quota to be continued for work of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee; .02 per capita for the Empire State News; Against Federal Aid to schools, Socialized medicine and World Government, and urged that all members be informed so as to be able to discuss them, and to exert every effort against all three.

Mrs. Edward Burke, Chairman Building Promotion, spoke at each business session and received pledges. Her committee had many interesting articles for sale, including matches, plates, blotters, paperweights and
money corsages. Mrs. Richard V. Lewis had the Valley Forge Christmas cards and Cook Books to sell.

Miss Katherine Dewey, pianist, and Miss Thelma LeBar Brown, vocalist, added greatly to the pleasure of all with their delightful music.

The Conference adjourned at noon on Friday with each attending person knowing more of the work of the Society, and taking home much valuable information of “What a Daughter can do” to keep America American.

GERTRUDE L. LEWIS,
State Historian.

WYOMING

THE Wyoming Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Lusk, Sept. 19-21 for the 34th Annual State Conference, with Luke Voorheis Chapter as hostess, Miss Isabell Huling, State Regent, presiding. The Conference opened with a dutch treat dinner in the Lusk Cafe with a large number of members from various chapters present. We were honored to have with us our President General, Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne and the Librarian General, Miss Helen McMackin. Everyone was then invited to a “Mixer” at the picturesque Lusk D. A. R. Cabin. This is an authentic old cabin which has been moved from the Willson ranch, piece by piece and rebuilt in the city park. It was a gift to the chapter by Miss Isabelle Willson.

Tuesday morning the opening session convened in Fraternity Hall, which was beautifully decorated with brilliant flowers. The chapter regent, Mrs. Henry Kaan, extended a most cordial welcome. Mr. Chitwood, Mayor of Lusk, greeted the Conference and welcomed our organization to the city.

In the afternoon Mrs. O’Byrne gave some stirring facts on the stand the National Society takes on a strong adequate defense, a staunch position against a World Government, and explained the dangers. She stressed the importance of the building project. Miss McMackin explained the advantages of the Good Citizenship project and gave a most clever and entertaining talk.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATE CONFERENCE OF WYOMING

Reports of our State Officers and State Chairmen brought out the splendid work done by our state this year. All meetings were well attended by the members and much interest and enthusiasm prevailed.

Sincere thanks were expressed to Congressman and Mrs. Frank Barrett and American Legion Auxiliary for the beautiful flowers. To the Woodwind Trio, Miss Mitchie, and Mr. Don Housh and his accompanist and Miss Alice Fowler for their delightful music.

Tuesday evening the Conference and guests gathered in the dining room of the Congregational Church for a most delicious turkey dinner served by the Royal Valley Club. The tables were beautifully decorated in a western motif. Miniature covered wagons were used as center pieces. The place cards and menus were hand painted Wyoming scenes. At this time the Wyoming Conference presented Mrs. O’Byrne with a Stetson hat, the presentation being made by Mrs. L. C. Stoddard, past State Regent. A large silk western handkerchief was given to her and to make her western costume complete a holster and pistol were added. Mrs. Stoddard proceeded to dress Mrs. O’Byrne in the western regalia and lots of merriment ensued.

Miss McMackin was presented with the book of western pictures—“Wyoming Speaks”—and to add to the enjoyment of the evening she also received a pistol and holster. Miss Huling was the recipient of a lovely handkerchief.

A most gracious hospitality was shown throughout the entire Conference by Luke Voorheis Chapter. Two Past State Regents, Mrs. Olive Johnson and Mrs. Fama Stoddard are still carrying on as well as
The Conference closed on Wednesday afternoon after the election of officers. Throughout the Conference Miss Isabell Huling, State Regent, presided with ease and efficiency.  Mrs. H. D. Wiltse, State Historian.

CALIFORNIA

The State of California is engaged in a series of centennial celebrations in honor of two great events in her history, the gold rush to California in 1849 and her entrance into the Union as a state in 1850. Every city, town and hamlet is honoring one or both events. Every year the ninth of September, California's Admission Day, is marked by a great meeting of her two statewide societies, the Native Sons and the Native Daughters of the Golden West. In 1949 the celebration was appropriately held in San Jose, the first capital of the state, September seventh to ninth. The leading feature was a mammoth parade on the last day.

An interesting entry was a float sponsored by Santa Clara Chapter, D. A. R., of San Jose. The display was planned by Miss Margaret Anne Hanson, chairman of the chapter's committee on Junior American Citizens, and she was ably assisted by Mrs. Howard Simpkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ralston and Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Gordon. The three ladies are prominent workers in the chapter and Mr. Ralston is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The theme chosen was "California Under Six Flags," representing the various claimants that, at one time or another, raised a banner over this western land. First was the ancient Spanish flag, bearing the united arms of Aragon and Castile. Next was the English flag with the red cross of St. George on a white field, raised in 1759 by Sir Francis Drake. A group of Russians from Alaska, then a Russian province, established Fort Bragg on the northwestern coast, and claimed possession from 1812 to 1841. The flag hoisted by the Russians was the old emblem of the Czarist regime.

When Mexico won her independence from Spain in 1822 she claimed all of California. Her flag had three vertical stripes of green, white and red. On the white stripe was painted a condor resting on a cactus branch and holding a serpent in his claws.

In June 1846 a small group of Americans living where the city of Sonoma now stands became dissatisfied with Mexican rule and declared themselves independent of that country and formed a new government called the California Republic. Its flag displayed California's most typical wild animal, the grizzly bear; on a white field with a red stripe below. It bore also the words "California Republic." Owing to the long distance from the seat of the United States government and the poor means of communication this group had not heard that the United States was already at war with Mexico. But when Commodore Sloat of the United States Navy sailed into Monterey Bay on July seventh, hauled down the Mexican flag and raised the Stars and Stripes, the California Republic came to an end. The Bear Flag, however, is still the state flag.

So Old Glory became our final emblem, now and forever.

The bright flags, all but two of which were handmade for the occasion, made a colorful sight on a float decorated with greenery and crepe paper in the national colors. Each flag was held by a pretty girl dressed in a charming costume of the nation and period of her banner. Two of the girls, Valerie Dana and Penelope Wood, are daughters of chapter families. The other four were members of the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Club of Junior American Citizens.
Citizens, sponsored by Santa Clara Chapter at Sunol School, San Jose.

The float was greatly admired and received an especial award.

MARGARET ANNE HANSON, Member of Santa Clara Chapter, D. A. R.

VERMONT

THE Fiftieth State Conference of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was held September 29th and 30th at the Bethany Congregational Church, Randolph, Vermont, with Col. Israel Converse Chapter as hostess.

Following an organ recital by Mrs. John Moore and the processional of the hostess regent, State Officers, Honorary State Regents, National Officers and State Regent, escorted by the pages and color bearers, the Conference was opened by Mrs. Richard Southgate, Vice Regent, who presided in the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Edwin A. Morse, who was suffering from an injury.

Distinguished guests present who brought greetings to the Conference, were Honorary President General, Mrs. Grace Brosseau; First Vice President General, Mrs. James B. Patton; Third Vice President General, Miss Katharine Matthies; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers; Historian General, Mrs. Van Court Carwithen; National Chairman D. A. R. Manuals, Mrs. Roy Heywood; and State Regent of New Hampshire, Mrs. David Anderson. The following National Vice Chairmen were present: Americanism, Miss Marguerite S. Lane; Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, Mrs. Robert McCuen; D. A. R. Manuals, Mrs. Guy Wood, and Honorary State Regents, Mrs. C. K. Johnson and Mrs. Erwin S. Clark.

Reports of the State Officers were read and after the report of the Resolutions Committee, recess was declared.

Mrs. Southgate called the afternoon session of the Conference to order. There were 26 chapters represented with 147 in attendance.

The Hour of Remembrance in tribute to deceased members was conducted by Mrs. John Kimball, Acting Chaplain. After the service flowers were sent to Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Day who were in the Randolph Hospital.

After the business session and retiring of the colors a tea was given for the Daughters at the home of Mrs. F. A. Eaton.

The Conference banquet and reception was held at the Bethany Parish House with Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, as the guest speaker. In addition to the honor guests of the Conference, Ernest W. Gibson, Governor of Vermont, and Mrs. Gibson were present.

An interesting feature of the Conference was the "White Elephant" table, with Miss Marion Kingsley in charge, the proceeds to be given toward the building fund.

Friday morning and afternoon sessions were held. After retiring of the colors, the Fiftieth Annual State Conference, Vermont Society, Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned.

ORA K. CONKLIN, State Historian.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE fall meeting of the New Hampshire Society was held in the First Unitarian Church in Exeter on September 27 with the Exeter Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. David W. Anderson, State Regent, presided over the meeting in her usual prompt, efficient and dignified manner. Invocation by Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson, State Chaplain, preceded the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Mrs. Philip H. White, State Chairman of National Defense. The American's Creed, led by Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, Honorary State Regent, was followed by the singing of the National Anthem, directed by Miss Anne Selleck, State Chairman of American Music.

Selectman Joseph G. Morrison of Exeter welcomed the members on behalf of the town, and Mrs. F. LeRoy Junkins, Regiment of Exeter Chapter, on behalf of the local members, the response being given by Mrs. J. Wendall Kimball, State Vice Regent, in her usual gracious way.

The following guests were introduced: Miss Katharine Matthies, Third Vice President General; Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; Mrs. Roy E.
Heywood, National Chairman D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee; Mrs. Charles Locke, State Regent of Maine; and Mrs. Warren S. Currier, State Regent of Massachusetts. Greetings were given by the guests and by Miss Marguerite Clark, State President, Children of the American Revolution.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following, read by Mrs. George A. Lang: That the New Hampshire Society recommend to its members that they interest themselves in the restoration of "Old Fort No. 4" at Charlestown, N. H.

In 1747 the fate of two empires and the future of the North American Continent was decided when a stubborn group of 20 or 30 English soldiers—colonial farmers actually—defended the crude log fort against more than 700 French and Indians in what was the turning point of that war. Later, this historic Old Fort No. 4, at the early crossroads of New England and base of the Original Roger's Rangers, played again a big role during the Revolutionary War, holding off the British in their attempted drive down the Connecticut River to split the Colonial Armies. Old No. 4 long served as the northern barrier for the protection of the lower settlements.

Each State Officer gave suggestions for the year's work after which the D. A. R. State song, "Beautiful New Hampshire", composed by Mrs. Margaret W. Bent, was sung by those assembled.

The State Chairmen outlined their work and the meeting adjourned to the Parish House where about 150 members and guests sat down to enjoy a luncheon and to hear Mrs. Lammers give the principal address which proved to be a deep and thought-stirring coverage of our National Defense and what America wants and needs.

The meeting reconvened at 2:15 and Miss Edith Green of Exeter told in a humorous vein of the work of various chapters for the Building Fund. Chapter regents responded to a roll call giving "Two Minutes of Fund Information" which encouraged the Building Fund Committee.

Mr. Branden Knowles sang several selections accompanied at the organ by Mrs. Robert Kreger.

After listening to the reports of the Registration and the Resolution Committees the afternoon session closed with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and the retiring of the Colors.

An informal but delightful reception and tea for the guests was held in the Parish House at the close of the afternoon session. The Hospitality Committee with Mrs. Leverett B. Sanders, State Chairman, made the day a success.

Olive Stewart Austin, State Historian.

National Honor Roll of Chapters

Administration Building Fund

Con. to January 1, 1950.

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* Indicates Star Honor Roll

$6.00 per member

STARS added to previously listed Chapters

Arkansas
California
District of Columbia
Florida
Indiana
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
New Jersey
North Carolina
Ohio
Tennessee
Texas
Wisconsin

213 STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
96 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS

309 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS TO DATE
La Puerta de Oro (San Francisco, Calif.) has an interesting report for the historical file through the recent activities of its regent, Mrs. Anna Blake Mezquida, in writing and directing an original drama in cooperation with the California Centennial Commission.

On October 28th, 1949, at the direct request of the Centennial Commission and the Northern California Congregational Conference, Mrs. Mezquida directed a repeat performance of her drama, “When God Came To Portsmouth Square”, first presented on Sunday, July 31st, 1949, as the outstanding feature of the commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the First Congregational Church in San Francisco.

A unique feature of the celebration is that the July program was held in a replica of the first school house in San Francisco, where the honored founders had met to organize the Congregational Church in 1849—the California Commission this year having built in Portsmouth Square replicas of three historical buildings, one being the first school house on its original site, as part of the city’s participation in the California centennial celebration.

La Puerta de Oro Chapter is particularly pleased with the civic recognition that has been extended to its regent, inasmuch as the California State Regent, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, is featuring the Centennial Observation as a state project, and has asked all California chapters to cooperate in local centennial celebrations.

Therefore we accord grateful thanks to Mrs. Mezquida for the cooperation we proudly report.

Margaret L. Mowry, Press Chairman.

Fitchburg (Fitchburg, Mass). On Saturday afternoon October 1, 1949, fifty-one members and guests of Fitchburg Chapter gathered at the historic Ronchen Inn in West Townsend, Massachusetts, for the fiftieth anniversary celebration and luncheon.

The State Regent, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, was guest of honor. She was accompanied by the State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham. Several members and officers of neighboring chapters were present including the regent, Mrs. George Parker and the vice regent, Miss Jean Warfield, of the Prudence Wright Chapter of Pepperell, and the regent, Mrs. Edwin Savage and the vice regent, Miss Ruth Putnam from the Captain John Joseph, Jr., Chapter of Leominster. Also present were the vice regent, Mrs. Russell Limbach and members from the Margery Morton Chapter of Athol.

The regent of Fitchburg Chapter, Mrs. Charles Waldo Haven, called the meeting to order. The only living charter member, Mrs. Wilbur L. Bruce, told of the organization and early history of the chapter. A brief account was read by Mrs. Thomas McGee, chapter registrar. She told about the organizing regent, Mrs. Carolyn B. Gibson Tufts and the early activities of the chapter, as well as those down to the present time.

Mrs. Currier took for her subject “D. A. R.—Past and Present.” She urged each member to be proud of her heritage and to continue to strive for its high ideals.

At the close of her talk the chapter treasurer, Mrs. Fred H. Gathercole presented Mrs. Currier with a check for $50.00 honoring the fiftieth anniversary to be used toward the Building Fund of the National Society.

All present were pleased, during the luncheon, to listen to lovely organ music and to hear a brief story of the historic “Old Townsend Tavern”, now the Ronchen Inn. This lovely old inn is located on what formerly was the Post Road from Keene, N. H., to Boston.

The dining room was made very attractive with golden pom-pom chrysanthemums, and the favors were programs of the day tied with golden ribbon.

After the meeting all present enjoyed a social hour in another of the picturesque rooms at the Inn.

Viola D. Haven, Regent.

Philadelphia (Philadelphia, Pa.) gave a reception October 5th, at the House of Colonial Dames, in honor of Mrs. Van
Court Carwithen, Historian General. Distinguished guests receiving with the chapter regent, Mrs. George C. Lewis, and Mrs. Carwithen, were: Mrs. Daniel R. Swem, State Regent of Washington; Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, National Chairman of the Manual for Citizenship Committee; Mrs. Palmer M. Way, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Harper D. Sheppard, Honorary Vice President General; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and Past Vice President General; Mrs. William S. Tompkins, Honorary State Regent of Pennsylvania and Past Vice President General; Dr. Pauline K. Skinner, State Regent of Delaware; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Past Second Vice President General; Mrs. William C. Langston, National Chairman of Valley Forge Committee; Miss Dorothy H. Martin, National Vice Chairman of J. A. C.; Mrs. Charles B. Wright, National Vice Chairman of J. A. C.; Mrs. William Buckey, National Vice Chairman of Genealogical Records. The reception was followed by a dinner in honor of the distinguished guests.

Instead of the usual corsages being presented to the honored guests, $100.00 was given to the Building Fund in honor of Mrs. Van Court Carwithen.

Marcia Moss Lewis, Regent.

Asa Underwood (East Columbia, Texas) met November 18th at Old Ocean, Texas, in the home of Mrs. Katherine Holland Bannister, with Mrs. Marie D. Ellis as co-hostess.

The meeting was opened by the regent Mrs. J. P. Gill using the regular ritualistic service. High lights from the recent divisional meeting which was held at the Garden Center, Houston, were given by the regent.

The most important issue is the Building Fund. The treasurer reported that the local chapter is on the honor roll and will finish its quota in the near future. Several subscriptions to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE were renewed. Mrs. Weisen, State Chairman, had stated that the subscriptions must be tripled or it will go out of existence.

The chapters are urged to seek new and younger members, for membership is the bulwark of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and new members it’s life stream. Attention was called to the candidacy of Mrs. E. L. Lammers for National office. She was the State Regent of Texas when Asa Underwood Chapter was organized.

A letter of appreciation from the head of the Naval Hospital of Houston was read. He thanked the chapter for the green bedside plants which had been presented to the hospital patients.

Old usable clothing will be taken to the next meeting for Kate Duncan Smith and Crossnore, both Approved Schools.

Mrs. L. L. McMurrey presented a very interesting paper which was prepared by Miss Laura Underwood entitled “The Privilege and Responsibility of Voting.” An open forum followed. The lack of the public’s interest in voting was cited as an interesting fact in tallying the ballots of the recent election. The need is great for education in wise voting as ballots marked incorrectly are discarded, so educate the public. Why should women voters pay poll taxes and then not have the privilege of serving on juries? These were some of the points discussed.

The social hour, which was a very gala affair, opened with the cutting of the beautiful birthday cake which was decorated in the D. A. R. colors and designed for the chapter’s eighth birthday. It was surrounded by corsages of blue mums tied with white ribbons.

Of the thirteen charter members those present were Mrs. J. P. Gill, Mrs. Marie D. Ellis, Mrs. J. Lee Murray, Mrs. H. W. Munson, Mrs. Ella D. Harris, Mrs. Kittie Nash Groce and Mrs. Fred Much. Other members present were Mrs. R. M. Hudson, Mrs. W. L. Nash, Mrs. L. L. McMurrey, Mrs. J. L. Austin, Mrs. J. W. Condry, Mrs. Katherine Bannister and Mrs. R. Paul Fulwider. Mrs. Dee Self of Dickson, Tennessee, was a visitor.

Mrs. H. W. Munson, Corresponding Secretary.

Fort Industry (Toledo, Ohio) celebrated its fortieth anniversary by having a Christmas party honoring its founders, at the home of Mrs. Martin G. Smith. Founders who were present and included in the
picture are: Mrs. Rufus W. Russell, past regent and State Historian; Mrs. Joseph W. Horne; Mrs. Clyde L. Dew; Mrs. Walter S. Bissell, past regent; Mrs. Eldred W. Eastell, past regent and present State Registrar. Unable to attend was Mrs. Homer H. Heath, founder, past regent and former State Registrar. Mrs. Heath is living in Pacific Palisades, California, at present. Mrs. R. A. Welker, a founder not present, is living in Hadlyme, Connecticut. Those living founders unable to attend because of illness were Mrs. Florence Husted Burlingame and Miss Lettie M. Thorp.

Mrs. Carl H. Lorenz is present regent of the chapter and she read an account of the founding and a short history. A beautiful sketch of “Mary Magdalene” was given on the program, with narrations from the Bible and piano accompaniment. A tea in the ball room followed the program at which Mrs. A. H. Breitenwischer and Mrs. Wallace Hartman presided. Mrs. G. Chase Clements was hostess chairman.

Mrs. Martin G. Smith, Publicity Chairman.

John Alexander (Alexandria, Va.). The second Alexandria Antique Show, sponsored by the John Alexander Chapter, was held the first week in October at the Alexandria Recreation Center. The show was an attractive display of antiques for sale by twenty-five different dealers from the northeastern states and this year it was part of Alexandria’s Bicentennial celebration which added to the interest and color in this city where local history and tradition supply an unique setting. Guests and buyers were welcomed by members of the chapter attractively dressed in colonial costumes.

On the last day the chapter was honored by having as visitors three distinguished members, Mrs. Hoover Hanger of the Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Paris, France, and Vice Chairman of the Units Over Seas; Mrs. Robert Brainard Moseley, State Vice Regent of England and Chairman of the Units Over Seas; and Mrs. Charles J. Painter, State Vice Regent elect of the Philippines. All were enthusiastic about the show and were interested in the work of John Alexander Chapter.

In scheduling and promoting this annual affair the chapter raises money for a very extensive program in D. A. R. activities and in philanthropic and patriotic work in Virginia with the emphasis on benefits to youth groups. Members feel amply rewarded for the weeks of hard work necessary to put on the Antique Show in being able to contribute to established youth organizations including Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, boys clubs, student nursing scholarships and a Blue Ridge scholarship. The budget for restoration work is extensive for endowments and maintenance of records, shrines and landmarks in Virginia. John Alexander Chapter has restored and maintains the famous “Female Stranger’s Room” at historic Gadsby’s Tavern in Alexandria, the room about which there are many interesting and romantic legends.

The chapter answers all requests for participation in charity and health drives, Red Cross Blood Bank and in conservation projects of reforestation and purification of
Virginia streams, especially the Potomac River. It is with great pride that the John Alexander Chapter approaches its eighteenth birthday with a fine record of past accomplishments and an ever more important place in the community life of the city.

LUCY F. KING, Chairman, Press Relations.

Colonel Augustin de la Balme (Columbia City, Ind.). "In memory of Colonel Augustin de la Balme and his soldiers who were killed in battle with the Miami Indians under Chief Little Turtle at this place, November 5, 1780", reads the marker visited in an historical pilgrimage on October 14 by members of this chapter.

The group has taken its chapter name and erected the above marker to Colonel Augustin de la Balme, the young French cavalry officer who came with Lafayette to help General Washington win the war for American independence.

On this beautiful fall day the group sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and enjoyed an "on the site" talk by Mr. Charles More, whose family had owned the farm land along Eel River. He recalled how, as a child, he and his father had found bones, teeth, tomahawks and other relics here. He pointed out the location of the old fort defense wall erected by the Colonel and his men.

Other stops located the birthplace in 1751 of Little Turtle, chief of the Miami Indians, who fought to preserve the Indian hunting grounds from the whites until he was defeated by General Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Little Turtle was present at the signing of the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. He said, "I have been the last to sign the treaty, I shall be the last to break it". The government built a home for Little Turtle in Whitley County near his birthplace and he visited Washington at Philadelphia where he received a sword, medal and gun from the President. Washington also had his portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart.

In the day's itinerary was a visit to Heller's corner where the Indians under Little Turtle defeated a portion of General Josiah Harmar's army on Eel River. Three miles to the west was located the site of Concord Log Church established in 1839. The daughter of a Revolutionary soldier is buried in the cemetery across the road.

The pilgrimage included a stop at Shriner Lake, the largest lake in the well-known Tri-Lakes group. Here was located an Indian race track around the lake where the Indians gathered for a week in spring and fall to participate in various sports and amusements as early as 1773 history records.

A sack lunch was enjoyed at the Crooked Lake log cabin home of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Smith. Mrs. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Raymond Messner, and Miss Gladys Kyler served hot coffee, cup cakes and nuts at attractive Hallowe'en decorated tables. A brief business meeting was held and Mrs. Velma Moeller, chapter regent, was presented with a strand of pearls and matching earrings in recognition of her election as Indiana State Treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The pilgrimage was planned by Mrs. Moeller and vice regent Mrs. Lorel Heimbach.

HESTER LITTLE ADAMS, Press Relations Chairman.

Paulus Hook (Jersey City, N. J.) celebrated its fiftieth Anniversary on April 29th at the Jersey City Woman's Club, which was beautifully decorated with flowers in golden shades. A luncheon for National and State Officers preceded the affair. Following a reception the regent presided over the Ritual and presented the National and State officers, State chairmen, chapter regents from New Jersey, also heads of many other patriotic organizations.

An original skit written by Mrs. William D. Gross, ex-regent, depicted the organizing meeting on April 20, 1899, in the drawing room of Mrs. Everest B. Kiersted. The characters portrayed were, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, who was the organizing regent, Miss Ellen Batchelor, State Regent, Mrs. Kiersted, 2nd vice-regent and Miss Helen Manners. The nine other organizing members present were mentioned by name in the skit. The actors wore the very elaborate and original costumes of the period, and the stage setting was of the same era.

In 1900 Mrs. Bedle, wife of the Governor of New Jersey, was one of the seven officially appointed women to represent the
United States at the unveiling of the Washington statue in Paris, which was presented to France in appreciation of the gift of the Statue of Liberty. Mrs. Bedle served as Vice-President General from 1902 to 1906. She served on the Building Committee of Memorial Continental Hall from the laying of the cornerstone until the flag was flying at the top of the finished building, and through her efforts $2,000 was appropriated by the State Legislature for the New Jersey column in the Memorial Portico of the Hall.

The regent gave a resume of chapter activities. One of its first undertakings in 1903 was commemoration of the Battle of Paulus Hook, and the members were instrumental in having a monument erected to mark the site of old “Fort Paulus Hook.” The unveiling on November 21st of that year was marked by a fine military parade and the National salute of 21 guns was given by the battleship Indiana.

In 1909 the first public playground was established in Jersey City by the chapter, with instructors in charge and members acting as supervisors. During the first World War the chapter ranked second in war work in the National Society. Paulus Hook sponsored a large ball to raise money for the War Chest, and a French war orphan was adopted. During the second World War members served many thousand hours heading many services, adopted a Navy L.C.I. boy, and participated in other activities too numerous to mention.

A social hour followed the entertainment. The tea table was decorated with golden flowers and the birthday cake, in the form of a fort with an American flag flying from the top battlement, was blazing with fifty candles as the guests entered the dining room. The members were happy to have over two hundred and fifty guests to celebrate with them the golden anniversary of Paulus Hook Chapter.

ALICE THROCKMORTON,
Regent.

Frederick (Frederick, Md.) had its annual “Repudiation Day” exercises on November 23. The chapter selected this day for special observance and honor, being the anniversary of the day in 1765 when the Stamp Act was repudiated by the Frederick county court. This action was the first public defiance of British authority by any organized body in the Colonies and occurred eleven years before the Declaration of Independence.

The meeting was held in the courtroom of the Court House, with Mrs. C. Herbert Kreh, regent, presiding.

The original document, written by the “Twelve immortal justices” is one of the treasures of the Court House, and as is the usual custom, Clerk of the Court Ellis C. Wachter read the act directly from the old record book.

W. Harry Haller, president of Sergeant Lawrence Everhart chapter, S. A. R., was next introduced, followed by Edward D. Shriver, National Vice-President General of S. A. R. He extended greetings from both the National and State Societies.

Mrs. Jesse Anders, program chairman, called to the attention of the guests the bronze tablet in memory of those “twelve immortal justices” which was placed in the courtroom on November 23, 1904 by the chapter.

After the courtroom exercises, members and guests adjourned to the home of Mrs. William M. Storm where Col. John R. Holt, U. S. A., retired, spoke on “The Ten Immortals of Frederick County.” The ten personages selected by Col. Holt were either born in Frederick county, or won their fame while living there.

Francis Scott Key was the first, followed by Barbara Fritchie; Roger Brooke Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 28 years, and author of the Dred Scott decision; Thomas Johnson, who, as a delegate to the Continental Congress, nominated George Washington as Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, and who was also the first governor of Maryland; John Hanson, a delegate from Frederick to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, who was elected president of the Congress, making him the first president of this country. William Tyler Page, Sergeant Lawrence Everhart, and George Alfred Townsend came next in the list of the immortals, followed by Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, hero of Santiago, and Admiral Russell R. Waesche.

Tea was served by the hostess, Mrs. Storm, assisted by Miss Eleanor Houch, Miss C. Bess Castle, Miss Edith Miller,
NIHANAWATE CHAP'TER’S TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON

Mrs. Eugene Renn, and Mrs. Louis L. Wilson.

KATHARINE P. FRESCOLN, Recording Secretary.

Nihanawate (Potsdam, N. Y.) held an impressive ceremony November 5 in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, at the Potsdam Club. A luncheon was served to fifty-five members and invited guests.

Mrs. William J. Chapman was in charge of the general arrangements, assisted by Mrs. Soule Lamar, Mrs. Clarence Parlow and Mrs. Dean Klock. At the head table was a centerpiece of white mums surrounded by blue and white candles, eleven white ones for the deceased past regents and charter members and twenty-five blue and white—one for each year of the chapter’s life. The tables were decorated with twenty-five silver candles in silver candlesticks and at each place was a small white cake decorated with the D. A. R. Insignia in blue, with one candle. Guests came from Ogdensburg, Malone, Gouverneur, Watertown and Buffalo.

After desert was served, each member having been so requested by the regent, Mrs. C. I. Allen, lighted the candle on her individual birthday cake. During this ceremony Miss Mary Williams and Miss Jane Craner, accompanied by Miss Carolyn O’Brien, sang a song of dedication.

Mrs. Allen introduced distinguished guests as follows: Mrs. Bessie Miller, State Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Edith Clark Blake, State Director and Mrs. Herbert Genaway, State Director-elect. As the visiting chapter regents were introduced they in turn introduced visiting members from their chapters.

Miss Julie Walling read a letter from Mrs. Charles White Nash, of Albany, N. Y., honorary member of the chapter. Mrs. Nash was State Regent when it was organized in 1924. Mrs. Nash recalled the organization meeting and its many activities which she has followed closely, and closed her letter by saying: “The best birthday wish I can offer you is that at this ending of your first quarter century and beginning of a second you will go from your silver anniversary to your golden with continued growth and success in numbers and good works for our beloved country which so much needs us.”

Mrs. Allen then read a congratulatory letter from Mrs. Ruth Park our present State Regent.

Mrs. Charles Van Housen paid a tribute to our organizing regent, charter members and past regents. Candles were lighted for the deceased members of these groups and 25 more for our 25 years as a chapter. Mrs. Van Housen said: “The space of twenty-five years seems like a long time. It may make some of us suddenly realize that years count but we can be somewhat consoled with the idea that ‘we live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not on a dial. That he most lives who thinks most, feels the deepest and acts the best.’” The following charter members have served as regents of Nihanawate Chapter: Mrs. Edith Clark Blake, Mrs. Edna Keyes Ingram, Miss Julie T. Walling.

As Mrs. Van Housen recalled each deceased past regent and charter member Mrs. Soule Lamar lighted candles which had been placed around the centerpiece of white mums in their memory.

Mrs. Warren O. Daniels read a very excellent history of the chapter to date with a record of many of the achievements and projects since its beginning, January 8, 1924.

Mrs. Bessie Miller, State Chairman of Approved Schools, told about the D. A. R. schools, some of which are entirely supported by the Society and some partially. Many children have been taken care of in these schools who would otherwise be without schooling.

The meeting closed with the singing of the last stanza of America.

LOIS A. W. COLLINS.
Dorion (Payette, Idaho). Twenty-three members and guests, including Mrs. N. C. Hall, Idaho State Treasurer, attended the 20th birthday celebration of Dorion Chapter on December 5, 1949, at the home of Mrs. George L. Whorton with Mrs. George Sedlmayer, co-hostess.

Following the regular business meeting, presided over by Mrs. L. W. Brainard, chapter regent, Mrs. Ralph Thurston, historian, gave a very interesting program on the “Highlights of the Past Twenty Years,” repeating the story of the Dorion woman from whom the chapter chose its name. She was the Indian wife of Pierre Dorion, a half-breed Indian, who was the guide for the ill-fated Wilson Price Hunt expedition in 1814, and camped near Payette Idaho, on her journey. Mrs. Thurston also reviewed the achievements and activities of the chapter including the marking of a local historic site, the yearly participation in school awards, the annual observance of George Washington’s birthday and the faithful response, according to our ability, to all the National Society projects. The old scrap books of one of our first historians, Mrs. Lizzie Underwood, now deceased, added interest to the meeting.

The late Mrs. Anna H. White, well known in this city for her patriotic activities, was the organizing regent of the chapter in 1929 and in her honor Dorion Chapter continues the annual High School history award which she started. There were sixteen charter members of which eleven members are now living. Five of these were present—Mesdames L. V. Patch, Marjory Rogge McKinney, A. O. Sutton, Ralph Thurston and Miss Edna Wood.

Miss Nice Jane Whorton sang “Memories” accompanied by her mother. Mrs. J. E. Gibbon, chaplain, gave a prayer from the Ritual for the founders of the organization, and Mrs. Bernard Eastman led the group in singing “Blest Be the Tie That Binds.”

In observance of the birthday anniversary the hostesses served a lovely birthday cake with twenty red, white and blue candles. Mrs. N. C. Hall, program chairman, lighted the red candles in honor of the charter members, the white in honor of the past regents and the blue in memory of those deceased.

David Williams (Goldsboro, N. C.).

David Williams Chapter feels honored in having as a member Miss Dora Atkinson, the daughter of William and Charity Atkinson of Wayne Co., N. C. She is the granddaughter of John and Pheroba Atkinson of Johnston Co., N. C. So far as we can learn she is the only living granddaughter of a Revolutionary War Soldier in either Wayne or Johnston counties.

John Atkinson II came from Dinwiddie Co., Va., with his soldier father, John Atkinson, serving in the Continental Army under Rollings of Virginia. Young John, 16 years old, later joined Van Noye’s 10th North Carolina Cavalry, serving three years as a musician. After the surrender he returned to North Carolina and located in lower Johnston Co. on the old Smithfield-Goldsboro Stage Coach Road. His five children built their stately colonial houses, several miles apart, along the same road. William’s, Elijah’s and Richard’s are still standing and are in a good state of preservation. Gen. Schofield’s regiment, a part of Sherman’s army, burned the mansion of John Atkinson II and Nancy’s accidentally burned a few years ago. These silent monuments are reminders of the past.

Miss Dora grew up with this background. After her parents died the children moved to Goldsboro. She, a brother and a sister were well known teachers in this state, but Miss Dora is the only one living.

CORA L. R. MICKELL.

Daughters of Liberty (Duluth, Minn.).

Mrs. Clyde Robbins, State Regent of Minnesota was guest of honor and principal speaker at the first fall meeting of the Daughters of Liberty Chapter in Northland Country Club, Duluth, Minn. With other State Officers Mrs. Robbins had just completed the workshop tour of Minnesota.

Mrs. Joseph H. Jordan was hostess at the one o’clock buffet luncheon. She was assisted by Mesdames Walker Jamar, G. L. Wilson, J. E. Brown, George B. Gifford, A. L. Ahlen, R. F. Hunt, H. C. Fulton, Oliver Andresen, J. H. Moore, Oscar Mitchell and T. F. Phillips.

Mrs. J. E. Brown, regent, presided at the business session at which time Mrs. H. H. Corson reported on “Citizenship” and Mrs. Warren Jamar on “Americanism.”

MRS. J. MAX LONG,
Press Chairman.
Mrs. George B. Gifford introduced the President of the Rainbow Club, whose representatives presented a program "Americans by Marriage." In speaking of the club Mrs. Gifford said "The Rainbow Club, now three years old, is self-supporting and is sponsored by the Duluth International Institute, which is an organization of foreign war brides living in this area. There are 104 war brides in Duluth and vicinity known to the Institute and they came from 22 countries. The name Rainbow Club was selected by the girls and was derived from the world famous "Rainbow Corners" operated by the Red Cross and known to most G.I.s overseas as a place where they could meet other G.I.s. Thus the name meant a club where girls from around the world, the Rainbow, could meet to enjoy one another, to make friends and to find new interests. The members are bound together by a common interest for they have left their native countries to marry and to make their homes in a strange new land. In their varied interests, music is their common language.

The program was more than entertaining, it was inspiring and was enthusiastically enjoyed by the members of the chapter as noted in the following letter written by its Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Gilbert Buffington, to Miss May Risher, Executive Director of the Duluth International Institute, and published in the monthly bulletin of the Rainbow Club.

"Dear Miss Risher:

"The Secretary of an organization often gets 'duty' notes to write but seldom one which is pure joy as this is. It is a real pleasure to have the chance to tell you how much each member of our D.A.R. Chapter enjoyed the little war brides who spoke at our opening luncheon. They were delightful—so pretty, so clever and so worth while. It made us feel happy and humble to see the courage and élan with which they have entered our way of life.

"Our organization has sometimes been called a little 'stuffy' and 'backward looking' because we do pay attention to Revolutionary forefathers, but it seems to me our work with naturalization proceedings quite refute that. Our acquaintance with the Rainbow Club members has given us a lovely view into the future and we feel sincerely grateful to that club and to the International Institute."

And then came the reaction of the war brides. . . .

"We are glad the Daughters liked us because we certainly liked them. 'Stuffy' indeed! Why everyone was so cordial, gracious and friendly we felt right at home! We hope they will be our guests at tea or open house early next year. We want all the Rainbow Club girls, the newest Americans, to have the opportunity to meet and know members of the D.A.R., the descendants of the earliest immigrants to America."

LILLIAN N. GIFFORD,
Program Chairman.

Kate Aylesford (Hammonton, N. J.)
The beautiful and spacious house of Mrs. Samuel C. Loveland, ex-regent, was the setting for the forty-fifth anniversary tea of Kate Aylesford Chapter. Seventy members and guests enjoyed the program.

Mrs. Lina M. Strickland, regent, presided during the opening exercises. She later introduced Mrs. Palmer M. Way, State Regent of New Jersey, and other guests. Mrs. Way was accompanied by two Honorary State Regents, six State officers, three State chairmen, and six regents of neighboring chapters.

A musical program rendered by Mrs. Evaul and Mrs. Winterbottom was enjoyed by all present.

The table was attractively decorated with flowers, and tea was poured by two ex-regents, Mrs. Frances Bernshouse and Miss Miriam Wood.

All living ex-regents of the chapter were present.

Forty-Fifth Anniversary Tea of Kate Aylesford Chapter
Kate Aylesford Chapter was third in the state of New Jersey, to be on the star Honor Roll. The quota of Valley Forge cards was sold.

The membership is only thirty-three.

The picture taken around the tea table included all State officers, two Honorary State Regents, and all ex-regents of Kate Aylesford Chapter.

FRANCES BERNSHOUSE, Press Chairman.

William Henshaw (Martinsburg, W. Va.). During the past year the William Henshaw Chapter has been planning the observance of its golden anniversary. Enthusiasm has been coined and a climax was the anniversary reception in the Trinity Episcopal Parish House Friday night, October 7, 1949, with one hundred and fifty guests present. Visitors came from California, Oklahoma and Arkansas; from Baltimore, Keedysville, Sharpsburg and Hagerstown, Maryland; Berryville and Winchester, Virginia; Charles Town, Shenandoah Junction and Shepherdstown, West Virginia, and Washington, D. C.

At the door guests were presented with copies of the chapter's golden anniversary yearbook and then were introduced to the State Regent, Mrs. Harry J. Smith, and State Chaplain, Mrs. H. S. Byer.

There was a short program which included vocal numbers by Mrs. Henry Weaver, Julia Fox and John N. Caldwell. Their accompanist was Miss Dorothy Dupp, who, with her father, Prof. S. A. Dupp, flutist, played during the serving of refreshments.

The large birthday cake was cut by the honorary regent, Miss Frances Henshaw.

Following the musical numbers Miss Ann Henshaw Gardiner read the biography, from court records largely, of William Henshaw, 1736-1799, the man for whom the chapter was named.

The chapter was the first to be formed in West Virginia, being organized April 5, 1899, by Miss Valley Virginia Henshaw (Mrs. F. C. Berry). There were twelve charter members, all of whom were descendants of William Henshaw. The chapter now has sixty-eight members.

The outstanding work has been historical research, marking of historic spots, large contributions to approved schools, extensive pursuance of activities in Girl Home Makers, promotion of Junior American Citizens projects and Red Cross work.

MADALINE MILLER GRIFFITH, Recording Secretary.

Lady Washington (Houston, Texas). On Tuesday, November 8, 1949, Lady Washington Chapter celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a Golden Jubilee party at Houston’s lovely Garden Center.

For this momentous occasion, invitations printed in gold with the national insignia emblazoned at the top were sent out under the name of Mrs. H. L. McNeill, chapter regent, and Mrs. E. R. Barrow, Vice-President General from Texas, who is an active member of the chapter, to all National and State Officers; to other Houston chapters, and to officers of other patriotic societies, as well as many personal friends of the members. Three hundred attended the program and tea and a reception line of the chapter officers greeted the guests as they arrived and Junior members seated them.

A varied program of tableaux, pantomime, music and dialogue, featuring fifty years of activity was planned and presented by a former chapter regent, Mrs. C. F. Jewett. A pageant with old-fashioned setting of Victorian needle-point chairs, hooked rugs, marble-top tables, and antique music box featured the first organization meeting. Mrs. A. H. Lichty represented the organizing regent, Mrs. S. W. Sydnor, in a charming gown which she had worn at the Texas Golden Jubilee Conference. Mrs. L. S. Bosworth represented her mother, Mrs.
J. C. Hutcheson, first chapter registrar. Several lovely old costumes owned by the late Mrs. Hutcheson were worn by Mrs. Bosworth and other members in the tableau. Sweet music from the old music box accompanied this scene.

A recitative by Mrs. Jewett, telling of the early accomplishments of the chapter, was followed by a parade of regents: Mrs. A. B. Foster, Mrs. C. F. Jewett, Mrs. J. D. Kelley, Mrs. E. T. Harris, Mrs. E. R. Barrow, Mrs. B. M. Mason, Mrs. John A. Vail, Mrs. C. F. Stuebing, and Mrs. A. H. Lichty. This wonderful period of memories was brought to a close by a solo, "A Perfect Day", sung by a former Air Force Major, Mr. Clifford Thompson. Then Mrs. Barrow, who was lovingly presented as Lady Washington and Texas' own Vice-President General, gave us a most inspiring message as to the role the Daughters should play in the future.

The large hall, a charming colonial type room, had been artistically decorated by the arrangements committee composed of Mrs. A. B. Foster, Mrs. R. F. Peden, Mrs. E. R. Bogy and others. Golden leaves in vases on white pedestals adorned the sides, and pictures of George and Martha Washington in gold frames, the charter signed by the seventeen original members, the lovely silken United States Flag, and Lady Washington's own banner decorated the stage. A large birthday cake with golden chrysanthemums and the figure "50" outlined in candles, beneath a frame showing the chapter name and the dates 1899-1949, adorned a large round table. Two other tables decorated with exquisite gold and bronze flowers and two more cakes were used for the tea and coffee services.

A reception followed the program, and the line was headed by Mrs. Barrow; Mrs. Frank Trau, Texas State Regent; other State Officers; Mrs. McNeill, chapter regent and ex-chapter regents who received the congratulations of the hundreds of guests on their unusual Golden Jubilee.

Continuing the Golden Anniversary theme at a meeting a week later, Mrs. R. F. Peden and Mrs. E. R. Bogy had a unique plan for raising our chapter quota for the new building. A large crown was placed on a table, and members gave memorial sums honoring past accomplishments and members. For a fifty dollar subscription, a very large star was placed in the center of the crown, and proportionate stars were placed for twenty-five, ten and five dollar subscriptions. Members and friends were most generous, and enough was raised to place Lady Washington on the Honor Roll. The Junior Committee sold cakes and souvenirs to raise money for the generous memorial which it pledged.

Lady Washington Chapter feels that its notable accomplishments are thus already being carried into a bright and shining future.

LILLIAN K. JEWETT.

Ed. Note: It is a matter of deep regret that, due to lack of space in the Magazine, the many splendid accomplishments of this chapter over a period of fifty years could not be included in this report. They are worthy of a place in Texas D. A. R. history.

Ondawa - Cambridge (Cambridge, N. Y.). On November 9, 1949, this chapter celebrated its 55th birthday with a meeting held at "Northwood" the spacious home of Mrs. Robert McClellan.

After the welcome to the members and guests by the regent, Miss Ruth M. Duryee, the meeting was opened with the usual impressive ceremony—prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. T. H. Johnston, the singing of the Star Spangled Banner with Mrs. Donald Presler at the piano and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Miss Eva C. Carpenter, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag Committee.

Mrs. Presler was then introduced and asked to announce her own numbers. She chose "Phantasy Impromptu" by Chopin and "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" by Rachmaninoff. Mrs. Presler's artistry at the piano was never more appreciated, and for
an encore she rendered Greig’s “Butterfly” to the delight of her audience.

The regent then presented the speaker of the evening, Mr. Hallet Abend, noted author, lecturer and former *New York Times* correspondent in the Far East.

Mr. Abend held his audience spellbound with his account of conditions in the Far East. He dipped back into the histories of those countries and told of our relations, and those of the other Occidental nations, with them, and showed the march of events that has produced the situation existing there today.

At the close of his talk Mr. Abend invited questions and an intensely interesting half hour followed. The discussion was opened by Bishop Harrington S. Littell who had spent many years in China, and questions were asked by members and guests.

After a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Abend, Miss Duryee invited the guests for a social hour when refreshments were served in the dining room. Coffee was poured by Miss Martha H. McFarland, a charter member and former regent of the chapter, and by Mrs. H. H. Hitchcock, the vice regent.

Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter has completed another year on a high note and it is looking forward to even better and greater service in the years to come.

*Ruth M. Duryee,*
Regent.

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**International Night**

A **n** International Night program was sponsored for the third year by the four Trenton and the Pennington Chapters of the New Jersey State Society. The event was held in the War Memorial Building at Trenton on Monday night, November 14. The program, which has always drawn a large crowd, this year took the form of a tribute to the foreign-born who have made good in this country.

The Trenton Youth Symphony Orchestra played several selections for the opening which was followed by a processional led by two members of the Jinnie Jackson Society, C. A. R., Shirley Anne Allen, its president, and Helen Hastedt, carrying the American Flag, and representatives of the following countries carrying the flags of their countries: Poland, Scotland, Ireland, France, China, Greece, Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, State Regent, gave a speech of welcome and the Reverend Frederic M. Adams, Dean of Trinity Cathedral of Trenton, paid tribute to the foreign-born. Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., New Jersey State Highway Commissioner, a former college professor, was the featured speaker. His topic was “The Family of Nations.” The a cappella choir of Holy Trinity Church of God and Christ (Negro) sang several selections in their inimitable manner. The program closed with the audience singing the “Hymn of Nations.”

Mrs. Paul G. Duryear, State Historian and an ex-regent of General David Forman Chapter, was general chairman, assisted by Mrs. Frederick L. Ferris, ex-regent of Penelope Hart Chapter, vice chairman. Also assisting were Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Ex-Vice-President General; Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Paul Cort, regent of Broad Seal Chapter; Mrs. Perlee Solon, regent of General David Forman Chapter; Mrs. Matthew L. Kyle, regent of General Mercer Chapter; Mrs. Karl G. Dresdner, regent of General Washington Chapter; Mrs. Russell A. Snook, regent of Penelope Hart Chapter; Miss Ella Moore; Mrs. Walter Cougle; Mrs. Charles M. Maddock, Jr.; Mrs. John E. Gill; Miss Helen Phillips and representatives of the various countries.

*Myrtle G. Ferris,*
State Chairman of Press Relations.
# Department of the Treasurer General

## D. A. R. Membership

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[139]
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.

(Continued from January Magazine)

CALLONY:
Josiah m, 4 May 1809. Josiah & Esther Callony. II, 172.

CAMPBELL:

CHANDLER:
Guy Burnell m, 3 Dec. 1809. Benjamin & Caroline Campbell. I, 33.

CHAPIN:

CHENEY:
Orbanus m, 2 July 1816. Claudius I. Cheney. I, 140.

CLARK:
Brigham Bridges m, 18 July 1822. Hiram & Anna Clark. I, 137.

COLE:

COLLINS:
Hiram Freeman m, 27 July 1808. Seth & Meriam Collins. I, 18.
John Orson m, 16 Apr. 1824. Seth & Meriam Collins. I, 18.
Meriam Rogers f, 6 July 1822. Seth &
Meriam Collins. I, 18.
   Samuel Sawyer m, 2 Jan. 1815. Seth &
   Meriam Collins. I, 18.
   Sarah Chellis f, 5 Feb. 1811. Seth C. &
   Meriam Collins. I, 18.
   Seth C., Jr. m, 3 Apr. 1820. Seth C. &
   Meriam Collins. I, 18.
   Stephen Sawyer m, 30 Dec. 1812. Seth
   C. & Meriam Collins. I, 18.

CONGER:
   Anson m, 6 Apr. 1813. Reuben & Sally
   Conger. II, 164.
   Charles m, 28 July 1819. Reuben &
   George m, 28 July 1819. Reuben &
   George P. m, 24 Nov. 1815. Reuben &
   Sally Conger. II, 164.
   Harriot f, 1 Feb. 1805. Potter & Lucy
   Conger. I, 8.
   Hester Lucretia f, 13 Mar. 1819. Potter &
   Lucy Conger. I, 8.
   Jason Kellogg m, 20 Nov. 1808. Potter &
   Lucy Conger. I, 8.
   Job m, 21 Feb. 1810. Potter & Lucy
   Conger. I, 8.
   John m, 5 Aug. 1803. Potter & Lucy
   Conger. I, 8.
   Lura Aurelia f, 25 Apr. 1816. Potter &
   Lucy Conger. I, 8.
   Lutia Ann f, 4 Feb. 1815. Potter & Lucy
   Conger. I, 8.
   Mary Ann f, 15 June 1823. Reuben &
   Nelson Potter m, 30 Sept. 1812. Potter &
   Lucy Conger. I, 8.
   Noel Potter m, 14 May 1817. Reuben &
   Rufus m, 14 Nov. 1812. Reuben & Sally
   Conger. II, 164.
   William Ray m, 1 July 1821. Reuben &
   Sarah Conger. I, 1821.

CORLIS:
   Joseph m, 27 Oct. 1821. John & Jane
   Corlis. I, 16.
   Julius Azro m, 24 July 1823. John &
   Jane Corlis. I, 16.

CORNELL:
   Cyrus m, 27 June 1819. John & Perses
   Cornell. I, 7.
   Dennis m, 21 Mar. 1821. John & Perses
   Cornell. I, 7.
   Dennis m, 11 Jan. 1823. John & Perses
   Cornell. I, 7.
   Joseph Rouse m, 5 Feb. 1813. John &

CRIPPINS:
   Carter m, 7 Jan. 1818. David & Lydia
   Crippins. II, 156.

CURTIS:
   Nathaniel Woodbury m, 27 Apr. 1819.
   Nathaniel Woodbury m, 18 July 1821.
   Sanford Allan m, (twin), 1 May 1824.
   Sarah Ann f, (twin), 1 May 1824. John

DANFORTH:
   Abraham Douglas m, 9 Nov. 1812.
   Amanda f, 22 Jan. 1825. David & Annis
   Danforth. I, 29.
   Elizabeth f, 6 Apr. 1820. Jonathan &
   Amanda Danforth. I, 29.
   George m, 24 May 1816. David & Annis
   Danforth. I, 29.
   Harriot f, 29 Mar. 1823. David & Annis
   Danforth. I, 29.
   Henry m, 26 Feb. 1823. Jonathan &
   Amanda Danforth. I, 29.
   Henry Shepherd m, 24 Mar. 1814. David &
   Annis Danforth. I, 29.
   Lucius m, 26 Nov. 1820. David & Annis
   Danforth. I, 29.
   Mary f, 17 Jan. 1815. Jonathan &
   Amanda Danforth. I, 29.
   Mary Walker f, 11 Mar. 1813. Jonathan &
   Sary Ann f, 26 Aug. 1817. Jonathan &
   Amanda Danforth. I, 29.
   William m, 30 May 1818. David &
   Annis Danforth. I, 29.

DAVIS:
   Harriet C. f, 2 Sept. 1822. Francis &
   Mary Davis. I, 3.
   Isaac R. m, 11 Jan. 1820. Francis &
   Mary Davis. I, 3.
   Lucius C. m, 22 Feb. 1816. Francis &
   Mary Davis. I, 3.

DEAN:
   Daniel m, 16 Sept., 1798. Josiah Dean.
   IV, 125.
Hannah f, 14 Apr. 1801. Josiah Dean. IV, 125.
John m, 28 Aug. 1808. (Not given.) I, 135.
Josiah D. m, 17 Mar. 1806. Josiah Dean. IV, 125.
Julia f, 26 Feb. 1796. Josiah Dean. IV, 125.
Lewis m, 12 Sept. 1811. Josiah D. Dean. II, 152.
Susanna f, 5 Sept. 1803. Josiah & Susan Dean. IV, 125.

Dexter:

Dodge:
Luther Cleves m, 9 June 1820. Noah & Huldah Dodge. I, 5.

Drown:

Dunbar:
Sanford Gadcomb m, 16 Dec. 1821. Almon & Mary Ann Dunbar. II, 170.

Dutchess:
Luther L. m, 31 July 1802. Daniel & Nancy Dutcher. II, 151.

Eastman:
Mary Ann f, 15 June 1814. (Not given.) II, 155.
Seth Pomeroy m, 20 Sept. 1800. (Not given.) II, 155.

Eldridge:

Farrar:
Charles Fletcher m, 4 May 1825. John & Submits Farrar. I, 8.

Flanders:

Folsom:
(See Fulsom-Fullson.)
Orange m, 1 Feb. 1815. (Not given.) II, 169.

Foster:
Angela Sharlott f, 2 June 1815. William & Olive Foster. I, 12.
Samuel H. m, 8 May 1803. William & Olive Foster. I, 139.
Simeon m, 27 Mar. 1800. William & Olive Foster. I, 139.
Sanford Byron m, 8 Oct. 1823. (Not given.) II, 173.
Joseph m, 30 Aug. 1802. Asa & Elisabeth Fuller. I, 1833.
Marietta f, 15 Sept. 1803. Asa & Elisabeth Fuller. I, 133.
Mary Ann Park f, 9 Jan. 1809. Asa & Elisabeth Fuller. I, 133.
Reuben Horatio m, 7 Oct. 1824. Samuel & Sarah Fuller. I, 133.
Rogus Harrison m, 29 Dec. 1818. Samuel & Sarah Fuller. I, 134.
William Green m, 3 Feb. 1823. William & Eliza Fuller. I, 4.
James Wilder m, 8 June 1802. John & Abigail Gates. I, 133.
Nahum Ball m, 28 Sept. 1812. John & Abigail Gates. I, 133.
Martin Luther m, 26 Jan. 1810. John & Abigail Gates. I, 133.
Orin m, 12 June 1796. Job Green. II, 165.
Samuel Smith m, 12 July 1810. Caleb & Clarissy Green. II, 161.
Susan f, 4 May 1808. Nathan Green. I, 84.

HAINES:
James Madison m, 30 Apr. 1815. John & Sophia Haines. I, 12.
John m, 10 Aug. 1813. John & Sophia Haines. I, 12.
Josiah m, 7 May 1818. John & Sophia Haines. I, 12.

HALL:
Charles Henry m, 26 May 1820. Charles & Eliza Hall. I, 29.
George Mortimer m, 4 Sept. 1825. Charles & Charlotte Hall. I, 29.

HAYWARD:
Ann Maria f, 6 Oct. 1816. — & Marry Hayward. II, 152.

HENNIS:

HICKOK:
Cordelia Minervia f, 6 Oct. 1813. (Not given.) I, 2.
Horace Dewey m, 22 Feb. 1817. (Not given.) I, 160.
Mary Ann Munson f, 8 May 1809. (Not given.) I, 209.
HOBART:
Betsy Kemp f, 12 Nov. 1817. (Not given.) II, 153.
Chancy (twin) m, 9 June 1811. Calvin Hobart. I, 137.
Norris (twin) m, 9 June 1811. Calvin Hobart. I, 137.
HOLDERIDGE:
Ansel m, 1 Sept. 1820. Ichibal & Lydia Holderidge. I, 27.
Emerson m, 8 Sept. 1822. Ichibal, Jr. & Lydia Holderidge. I, 27.

HOLMES:
Henry Harrison m, 4 Apr. 1814. Shevin & Jerusha Holmes. II, 158.
Mary Almira f, 12 Aug. 1818. Shevin & Jerusha Holmes. II, 158.
Sedie Maria f, 7 Apr. 1817. Shevin & Jerusha Holmes. II, 158.
Solomon Walbridge m, 1 Oct. 1815. Shevin & Jerusha Holmes. II, 158.

HOLYOKE:
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Silas Gates m, 30 Apr. 1816. Richard & Annie Holyoke. II, 152.

HOWARD:
Appleton Crary m, 16 Sept. 1816. Aaron & Dolly Howard. II, 158.
Jonas Merrill m, 21 Dec. 1812. Aaron & Dolly Howard. II, 158.
Orrin Crary m, 16 Sept. 1816. Aaron & Dolly Howard. II, 158.
Otis m, 25 Sept. 1816. John & Anna Howard. II, 156.

HOYT:
Cornelia f, 7 June 1824. Luman F. & Lucy Hoyt. I, 21.
Laura Maria f, 7 Aug. 1818. Lina W. Hoyt. I, 27.
Mary Ann f, 3 Feb. 1823. Truman & Mary Hoyt. I, 1820.
Oliver Franklin m, 11 June 1822. Herman & Susan Hoyt. I, 6.
Romeo Houghton m, 10 July 1810.
Julius & Jemima Hoyt. II, 172.
Timothy Bradly m, 26 Dec. 1819. Herman & Susan Hoyt. I, 6.
William Harvey m, 16 Oct. 1804. Lina W. & Maria Hoyt. I, 27.

HUBBARD:

HUNT:
Lyman m, 5 Apr. 1816. Elijah Hunt. II, 161.


(To be continued in March Magazine.)

RECORDS OF REFORMED CHURCH
SHIPPENDURG, 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.

(Continued from January Magazine.)

Page 16.

STAMBACH, Anna Elisabetha—Jacob Stambach & his wife Kyrtraut (Gertrude?). 13th December 1781-23rd of this month. S: Peter Schook and his youngest daughter Catharina.
REI (?), Georg—Chunrat (Conrad?) Rei, the wife Margret. 18 Novemb 1781-20 January 1782. S: Lorentz Stambach.
DED, Elisabetha—Robert Ded and wife Christina Ded. 5 December 1782-9 January 1783. S: Jshims (James) Shaft and Elisabetha his wife.
ERDINGER, Maria Magdalen—a Christian Erdinger and his wife Anna Maria. 21
January 1785-13 (Hornung?). S: John Peg and his wife Magdalena.

Sauer, Bernhard—Bernhard Sauer & Barbara. 28 November 1784-10 April 1785. S: The parents.

Witmer, John—Jacob Witmer and his wife Anna Maria. 2 January 1785-15 March 1785. S: Michael Drexler and Elisabeth.


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Stambach, Jacob—Jacob Stambach and his wife Kertraut (Gertrude). 28 March 1785-15 May 1785. S: John Dietrich & his wife Magratha.

Bohmer, John Peter—Conrad Bohmer and wife Juliana. 18 May 1785-12 June 1785. S: Peter Stambach & his wife Catharina.

Wilt, Maria Elisabetha—John Wilt and Anna Maria. 11 March 1785-10 July 1785. S: John Dietrich & Catharina.

Siebert, John Adam—Adam Siebert & Elisabetha. 17 April 1785-10 July 1785. S: Jacob Kintzler & Elisabetha.

Kerbach, John Peter—John Kerbach—Anna Dorothea. 14 January 1785-10 July 1785. S: John Peter Schaaf, alone (or single).


Saltzgerber, Friederich—Casper Saltzgerber & Catharina. 2 June 1785-7 August 1785. S: The parents themselves.

Lehe (or Cehe), Sara B.—John Cehe—his wife M. Magdalena. 30 June 1785-14 August 1785. S: The parents themselves.

Trexler, Elisabeth—Michael Trexler—Elisabetha. 2 August 1784-3 November 1784. S: Jacob Helm and wife Christina.

Trexler, Jacob—Michael Trexler—Elisabetha. 8 August 1786. (month and day of bapt. not entered) 1786. S: Christian Weisuer—wife Susanna.

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Bed (?), Maria Sussanna—John Bed and his wife Magdalena. 16 October 1783-25 December 1785. S: John Friederick Schoepflin and his wife Sussanna.

Sheft, Jacob—Robert Sheft and his wife Christina. 29 November 1784-1st January 1785. S: Jacob Raiger and his wife Catharina.

Lauer, John—Elias Lauer (Bauer?) and his wife Elisabetha. 2 November 1785-29 January 1786. S: Conrath Bomer and his wife.

Stüss, Anna Maria—Melcher Süss and his wife Sophia. 31 March 1786-20 May 1786. S: Conrath Lind and his wife Anna Maria.

Sheffley, John Peter—Jn. Friederich Sheffley and his wife Susanna. 9 September 1786-19 November. S: Peter Stambach and wife Catharina.


Rientzler, John Georg—Jacob Rientzler, widower. 3 January 1786-26 February 1787. S: The father himself.


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Frank, Elisabeth—Anna Maria Frank. 7 January—27-March 1787. S: The grandparents John Weber & Elisabeth, wife.*

Engell, John Heinrich—Joh(n) Heinrich Engell—Anna Elisabeth. 17 April
1787-22, the same. S: John Beek and wife Magdalena, born Stambach.


Armstrong, James—William—wife Elisabeth. 19 March 1787-bapt. the same. S: Michael Dreschler, wife Elisabeth.

Mezler, Margretha—Elias Mezler—wife Margretha. 11 Octob. 1783-22 April 1787. S: The parents themselves.


Muhleyesen, Samuel Fullesea—Jacob Muhleyesen [sic]. 1787. S: Valentine Haupt & wife Anna Maria.

Stampach, Anna Margretha—Jacob Stampach and Anna Gertrout, born Schaaf. 4 April 1787-27 May 1787. S: Peter Stampach, wife Elisabeth, born Schaaf.

Beiestel, Samuel—Christoph—Anna Maria. 3 Jul. 1787-21 Oct. S: George Traustadt (?)—Magdalena.

Schöpfle, Friedrich—Schoolmaster Friedrich Schöpfle—Susanna. 9 Nov. 1787-15 dito in the ohl [sic]. S: Parents.


—Oher, David Gerannt—Church Elder John—Oher and Magdalena. 15 Jan. 1788-29, in the house. S: The parents themselves.

Beek, John Phillip—Pastor John Beek & his wife Maria Magdalena. 9 January 1788-9 February, in the house. S: The parents themselves.


Frey, Anna Christina—Abraham Frey and wife Susanna. 13 (month not shown)-9th March 1788. S: Jacob Helm, Senior—wife Christina.


Baucker, Peter, 30 years old, married, pbar. 29 March 1788 in the church at Shippensburg. S: John Pek and John Seylir.

Schmidt, Elisabeth, by marriage Schmidt, 22 years old, on above mentioned date and place baptised.

(Schmidt ?), Heinrich—born —— dito (ditto).


Page 22.

Shepflay, Magdalena—Fred. Shepfley & Susannah Shepflay. 9th January-5th April 1789. S: The parents themselves.

KAYSER, Jacob—Jacob Kayser and Catharina. 24 February-5th April 1789. S: The parents themselves.

PROBST, Susanna—Andreas Probst—Susanna, wife. (birth date not shown)-bapt. 8 Novbr. 1789. S: Jacobus Schaf—Elisabeth, wife.


STREISS, Jacob—Jacob Streiss—Catharina. 21 August 1789 (bapt. date not entered). S: Christian Ertinger—Annmary.

MARTIN, Catharina—Mendel (or Wendel) Martin—Elisabetha. 27 February 1787—1790. S: Peter Stambach & wife Elisabeth.


IHLE, John—George Ihle and Barbara. 4 April 1790—June 1790. S: John Moll and his wife Maria.

FRIEDERICK, Anna Maria—Michael Friederick and wife Larein (?). (birth date not shown). 8 August 1790. S: Christian Erdinger and his wife Anna Maria.

Page 23

HUBER, John Jacob—George Huber and wife Elisabetha. 20 April 1790-5 September 1790. S: Peter Ratz and his wife Margaretha.

CHRIST, Daniel—Philip Christ and his wife Christina. 7 August 1790-12 September 1790. S: Parents.

SÄLES (or SÄLER), Samuel—John Sales and his wife Catharina. 19 August 1789-16 ditto. S: John Adam Greims, his grandfather.

HAMAN, Anna Margaritha—Martin Ham and Margretha. 18 March-22 April 1791. S: John Clepper and wife Anna Margaretha.

ERLINGER, Philip—Christian Erlinger—Anna Maria. 15—1791-18 May 1791. S: Philip and Anna Maria.

TREXLER, Magdalena—Michael Trexler—Elisabeth. (birth date not shown) Decbr. 10 1790. S: Peter Cranier—Magdalena.

KEYSER, John—Adam Keyser—Sara. 7 Febr. 1791-22 May 1791. S: John Behel—Magdalena.


KOPPENHAVER, John—Benjamin Koppenhaver. 22 July 1791-28 August. S: George Scheller & wife.

BLUM, Catharina—Adam Blum and Margaretha. 15 Aug. 1791-25 Str. (September). S: John Koalt (?) and Catharina.

Page 24

FREY, John—Jacob Frey, wife Susanna. (birth date not shown)-25 Stbr. (Sept.) 1791. S: Jacob Widmer, wife Margaretha.


ALBAUCHT, Elisabeth—Jacob Albaucht, wife Catharina. 7 April (1791). (bapt. date not entered). S: Christian Ertinger, wife Anna Maria.

KAISER, Catharina—Jacob Kaiser—Catharina. (birth date not shown)-Novbr. 9 (1791). S: Peter Stambach, Catharina.


SCHEBEL, John—Friederich Schebel—Margaretha, wife. (birth date not shown)-Novbr. 9 (1791). S: George Böhmer.

HUBER, John—George Huber, wife Elisabetha. 19 August 1791-Novbr. 20. S: John Hone, Anna, wife.


AU (?), Elisabeth—Henry Au (?), wife ——. (birth date not shown)-17 May 1792. Conrad Bohmer, wife Julia.

HARSHMAN, Peter—Peter Harshman, wife Christina. (birth date not shown)-17 May 1792. S: Peter Palmer—Magdalena. 

Note: Last name doubtful—blurred in record.—M.R.D.

STAHL, Anna Margaretha—Joseph Stahle, wife Elisabet. 4 May (1792)-28 May. S: John Klapppin—Anna Margaretha.

Peeck, Jacobus—John Peeck and wife ——. 8 July 1792-29 July. S: Jacobus Shofe and wife.

Page 25

HECKEDORA (?), David—David Heckedora, wife Elisabeth. 6 April 1792-5 August. S: ——

REHMER, Jacob—Adam Rehmer, wife Maria. 20 June 92-5 A (August?). S: Peter Stambach, wife Elisabeth.

MINK, Michael—Michael Mink, wife Margaretha. 19 Sbr 1792-19 ——. S: ——


HIRSHMAN, John George—John Hirshman and Elisabet. 5 August-16 Sept. S: Lorentz Brendler (?).


ZUBBER, George—Andreas Zubber and Maria. ——- 1764-29 Octbr. 1792. S: Conrad Boemer and John Redid.

ZUBBER, John—Andreas Zubber and Maria. 1 Aug. 1766-29 Octbr. 1792. S: Conrad Boemer and John Redid.

HOZZSENCHOFER (?), Simon—Benjamin Hozzenchofser, Elisabeth. 4 November 1792-1792. S: Valintin Hauzzet, Anna Maria.

TRECKSLE, Anna Margaretha—Michael Trecksler and Elisabeth. 1 March 93-12 May. S: Adam Blum, Anna Margaretha.

PHILIPS, Joseph—Jacob Philips and Catharina. 3 July 1793-28 July the same. S: The parents themselves.

MOLL (or WOLL), Ephraim—John Moll, wife Maria. 21 July 1793-11 Aug. S: Jakob Rahen, Barbara.

Peeck, Jacobus—John Peeck and Magdalena. 8 July 1792-28 July. S: Jacobus Schaaf and Elisabeth.

Page 26

REITH, Elisabeth—George Reith (?) and Greta. 10 June 1793-15 Septbr. S: ——

MUTTERSCHACH, John—Peter Mutterspach, Elisabeth, wife. 4 July-22 Sept. S: Jacob Frey and Susanna.


GREY (?), Elisabeth—George Grey and Elisabetha. 3 Sept.-22 Sept. S: Valintine Haupt and Anna Maria.

BAUSSMAN, Elizabeth—Philip Baussman and Maria. 15 Decbr. 1793-10 November 1793. S: The parents themselves.

RITTER, Anna Maria—Elias Ritter and Margaretha. 30 October 1793-10 Novbr 1793. S: Conrad Bömer and Juliann.

BRESSLER (?), Susanna—George Bressler and Catharina. 6 Sept. 1793-10 Novbr 1793. S: John Hahn and Susanna.

CAUT (?), Sara—Abraham Caut and Gertraud. 25 Septbr.-20 Novbr 1793. S: Peter Bramer and Maria.

HOLD, John—John Hold, Elisabeth. 9 January 94-30 March. S: ——

CHRIST, Elisabeth—Philip, wife Christina. 26 January 94. (bapt. date not entered). S: ——

HIESCHMAN, Catharina—John Hieschman—Elizabeth. 23 January- (bapt. date not entered). S: ——


CHRIST, Adam—Philip Christ and Christina. Decbr.—1788. (bapt. date not entered). S: ——
Kopp, John—John Kopp—Elizabeth. (birth date not shown) 27 April (1794?). S: Conrad Kopp—Catharina.

Heckedarn, Elisabeth—David Heckedarn, Elisabeth. 9 February 1794-27 April (April). S: Selves.

Treish, Peter—Jacob Treish—Catharina. 2 December 1793-27 April (April). S: Peter Treish—Elizabeth.

Treish, Anna Maria (Marina)—Jacob Treish—Catharina. 20 August 1791-27 April (April). S: Peter Treish—Elisabeth.

Kramer, John—Peter Kramer—Maria. 23 February 1794-27 April (April). S: Peter Treischler—Veronika Orgt (?).

Jibber, John Wilhelm—George Zither and Elisabeth. 28 October 1794-11 (month and year not shown). S: Wilhelm Gieseman (?) and wife.

Rippel, Elisabeth—Ludwig Rippel—Margaretha. 7 January 1794-20 May (blurred). S: ——

Voltz, Christian—Jacob Voltz and wife Stina (Christina). 16 March 1793-17 August. S: ——

Weiser, Samuel—Christian Weiser and Susanna. 19 March 1794. S: ——

Helm, Susanna—Jacob Helm and Rosina. 9 February 1794-17 August. S: Peter Treisch and Elisabeth.


Schaaf, Jacob—Jacobs and Elisabetha Schaaf. 9 June 1794-28 September. S: Jacob Rahin and Barbara.

Hamshtier, Catharina—Bernhardt Hamshtier, wife, Maria Catharina. 20 August 1794-28 September. S: John Schneider & Catharina.


Hamman, John Jacob—Martin Haman and Elisabetha. 28 December 1794-1 March. S: The parents themselves.


Kreszler, Elisabeth—George Kreszler—Catharin, wife. 20 February 1795- (bapt. date not entered.) S: Friederich Kleppinger, Barbara.


Reith, Adam—George Reith and Maria Katharina. 12 April 1795-21 July. S: Themselves.


Stahl (?), Maria Magdalena—Joseph, Elisabet. 12 August 1795-11 October. S: George Lay—Anna Maria.


Schneider, Samuel—John Schneider & Catharina. 28 December 1795-31 March. S: John Redett (?) and Catherine.

Traisch, Jacob—Elder Dahid [sic] Traisch and Maria. 10 February 1796-10 April. S: Peter Kramer—Anna Maria.

Page 29.

Treisch, John—Jacob Treisch and Catharina. 6 December 1795-10 April. S: The parents themselves.

Christ, Catharina—Philipp Christ & Cristina. 9 March 1796-10 April. S: The parents.

Kiefer, John Peter—Peter & Magdalena. 15 October 1795-8 May 1796. S: Jacob Vogelgeson & Catharina.

HAMSHER, Anna Margaretha—Bernhart and Catharina. 17 July 1796-28 August 1796. S: John Lay and his wife.

HAMAN, Lorenz—Martin Haman and Margaretha. 2 October 1796-19 February 97. S: The parents.

STHOREIMEYER, Susanna—Jacob Storeimeyer and Barbara. 21 September 1796-26 February 97. S: Abraham Beutelman and his wife.


KOPPENHOSTER, Anamari—Benjamin Koppenhöster & Elisabeth his wife. September 17 1794—baptised at Herr Litga's—(date not given). S: Casper Lee—Soafia, his wife.

KOPPENHODER, Elisabeth—Benjamin Koppenhöster & Elisabeth, his wife. February 28, 1796—baptised at herr Litga—(date not given). S: Benjamin Koppenhoster—Elisabeth, his wife.


Page 30.

BINTER, Anna Margaretha—Adam Binter & Catharina, his wife. —— 1796-17 April 1797. S: John Ditrich and wife.


MIRTEN (?), Sophia—Irende (Trende?) and Elisabeth Mirten (?). March 21 1797-Jul. 2 1797. S: The parents.


IHLE, Elisabeth—Andreas and Elisabeth Ihle. —— 27, 96-August 26, 97. S: Maria Ihle.

DRECHSLER, Anna Maria—Conrad and Phronia Drechsler. June 11-Aug. 27 1797. S: Peter and Maria Kramer


TRUMP, Samuel—Philip Trump. (birth date not shown) —— 31 [sic]. S: ——


Page 31.


CHRIST, Sarra—Philip Christ and his wife Christina. 6 December 1798-11 February 1798. S: The parents.

UNGER, Anna Maria—George Unger—Anna Maria. 9 Jan.-18 Feb. 1798. S: Peter Kiefer and Magdalena.

BEITEL, Maria Elisabeth—Christoph Beitel—Margaretha, wife. 15 Jan. 1798-18 Febr. S: Peter Ratz and Magdalena.


MILLER, Jacob—Michael Miller and his wife. Dec. 6—. Febr. 11 ——. S: The parents themselves.


LAWELL, John Jacob—John and Catharina Lawell. (birth date not shown). Apr. 1 (1798). S: Jacob and Maria Wetzuffer.


KOPPENHESTER, Jacob—Benjamin and Elisabeth Koppenhester. (birth date not shown). 15 Apr. (1798). S: The parents.


IHLE, Catharina—Andreas and Elisabeth Ihle. Mar. 13-Oct. 5, 97. S: John and Anna Maria Hoc—.


Hoch, John Adam—, Christian and Maria Hock. May 4-May 28 (year?). S: John Adam Meire and Margaretha Meire.

KRUGER, Peter—(parents not shown). (birth date not shown) June 24 (year?). S: The mother herself.


SLEBER, Elisabeth—Bernhart and Maria Elisab. Sleber. Sebr. 1st 1798 [sic]. S: John Weiser—Anna Maria.


CHRIST, Philipp—Philipp Christ—Christina. April 1 [sic]. S: Parents.

CARL, Harit—George Carl & Catharina. 1799 April 6 (bapt. date not entered). S: The mother herself.

BERCHTEL, (BEACHTEL?), Anna Cath.—Andrs Berchtel—Barbara. 1799 6 March [sic]. S: Jacob (illegible).


PEEK, Jacob—Elder John Peek and Magdalena. 28 Nov. 1799-(bapt. date not entered). S: Parents.

WEISER, Susanna—John Weiser—Maria. 1799 Octbr. 8th [sic]. S: Elisabeth —.


--- Simon—born 1815 7 March, baptized 10 June, witnesses Peter Numan & wife.

MILLER, Mary Ann—Henry Miller & Sarah Miller. 1837 August 5 [sic]. S: Parents.


*Original record shows some additional data.

(Conclusion of record.)

MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

(Continued from November Magazine.)

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

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

LACY, Chas. C. 27 Mar. 1838
Elizabeth M. Jas. W. Waddell—B Brown

LACY, James 1 Sept. 1845
Elizabeth Reed John M. Reed—B

LACY, Thomas C. 27 June 1839
Margaret M. Hogg Milton Dougherty—B

LACY, Walter L. 1 Oct. 1839
Sophia F. Brown Cornelius Walsh, Chas. C. Lacy—B
Gdn. of Sophia

LAMAR (or Larew), John 29 Sept. 1846
Corrilla Humphreys Robert Humphreys—B

LANE, Lisbon 3 Apr. 1845
Sarah Sidwell Edgar M. Sidwell—B

LANE, Robert 9 Apr. 1839
Nancy Milbourne Isaac Milbourne—B

LANE, Solomon B. 16 Apr. 1835
Mary Jane Whaley Thos. Whaley—B

LANE, Thomas 3 June 1852
Mary McDermont Michael Feeney—B

LANUM, Robert H. 13 Feb. 1855
Mary Ann Graves m. 15 Feb at house (both of Mays-lick)
of John Graves

LAPSLY, Joseph P. 19 June 1837
Rebecca Lane Thomas Lane—B

LAREW, Alex'r W. 11 May 1844
Melvina Craig m. 15 May
Mary Craig—M Wm. P. Thomas—B

LAREW, Baldwin C. 17 Feb. 1840
Lydia Perrine Garrett Perrine—B

LARKIN, John 19 June 1854
Mary Murphy (part missing)

LATHAM, Dennis C. 2 Sept. 1848
Mary Strawbsough Frederick Strawbsough—B

LATHAM, James W. 14 Nov. 1853
Lydia C. Perrine m. 15 Nov. 1853

LAUGHRIDGE, John A. 13 June 1850
Margaret Newell Hans Newell—B

LAWDER, John W. 5 Jan. 1847
Amelia Terhune m. 5 Jan. by W. L.
Steward Rounds Ellsworth—B

LAWSON, Henry 19 Dec. 1839
Elizabeth Dye Wm. Dotson—B

LAWSON, James 31 Jan. 1839
Elizabeth Dye Luke Dye—B

LAWSON, Wm. R. B. 10 Jan. 1835
Phoebe Chanslor Marshall Key—B
Elizabeth Chanslor—M Ruth Chanslor—W

LAYCOCK, Moses 30 Apr. 1855
Frances Downing m. 3 May at Mrs. Abel Downing—W
Frances Downing’s

LAYTHAM, Elijah 2 June 1845
(21 yrs. old) John N. Owens—B
Azulea Hickman

LAYTHAM, Franklin 8 April 1857
Martha Ellen Owens m. 9 Apr.

LAYTON, James 8 Aug. 1836
Sarah Smither—B

LAYTON, Oliver G. 19 June 1860
Elizabeth Peck m. 24 June at
R. D. Chinn—W Charles Dobbins’

LEACH, John 11 Dec. 1844
Deborah Sidwell Edgar Sidwell—B
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LEACH, Joseph</td>
<td>23 May 1837</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LINTHICUM, Chas. G.</td>
<td>20 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Anne Lee Shultz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Martha Jeans</td>
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<td>LEWIS, Andrew</td>
<td>10 Dec. 1850</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LINTHICUM, Hezekiah</td>
<td>17 Nov. 1852</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tilatha C. Neal</td>
<td>29 Nov. 1837</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Clarissa Neave</td>
<td>m. at Zachariah Moran's</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LEE, Edward P.</td>
<td>22 June 1852</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LINVILLE, Dickson R.</td>
<td>21 Jan. 1851</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret E. Goddard</td>
<td>24 June 1853</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Nancy Morgan</td>
<td>m. 23 Jan.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>LEE, James</td>
<td>24 Feb. 1860</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LINVILLE, John</td>
<td>9 Aug. 1834</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alice Wallace</td>
<td>m. 25 Feb.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matilda Galbreath</td>
<td>Edward Orme</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>LEE, James F.</td>
<td>18 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LITTLEJOHN, Joseph T.</td>
<td>18 July 1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Ann Nixon</td>
<td>Mahlon Williamson</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Eliza Dobyns</td>
<td>12 Aug. 1835</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>LEE, John</td>
<td>4 Oct. 1836</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LIVERLY, Elkanan W.</td>
<td>21 Sept. 1840</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charity Ellen</td>
<td>Peter Lashbrook</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Nancy Jordan</td>
<td>Benj. Dobyns</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>Williamson</td>
<td>31 Dec. 1853</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LLOYD, John</td>
<td>5 Sept. 1848</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEE, Willis D.</td>
<td>m. 1 Jan. 1854</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Martha Crosby</td>
<td>Harrison Taylor</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Rankins</td>
<td>30 June 1853</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LODER, John A.</td>
<td>7 June 1852</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEMAR, Reason</td>
<td>m. by J. H. Havens</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bettie S. Duke</td>
<td>m. 8 July by Wm. Hawkes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amanda Baker</td>
<td>6 July 1839</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LOGAN, John R.</td>
<td>14 Sept. 1837</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>LEMOND, Thomas</td>
<td>J. C. Coleman</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Emily E. Blythe</td>
<td>C. W. Owens</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Johns</td>
<td>20 May 1847</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>J. P. Henderson</td>
<td>15 Dec. 1836</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maria Johns—M</td>
<td>m. 24 May</td>
<td></td>
<td>—B</td>
<td>Whitfield T. Craig</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEROY, John</td>
<td>19 Mar. 1857</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LOKEY, William</td>
<td>7 Oct. 1851</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia Thompson</td>
<td>m. at home of A. Thoroman</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Mary Ann Rest</td>
<td>m. 7 Oct. by John H. Condit</td>
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<td>LESTER, James</td>
<td>6 Jan. 1835</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>LONG, Francis W.</td>
<td>23 Feb. 1837</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susanna Parker</td>
<td>Jonathan Chamblin</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Sarah O. Ogdon</td>
<td>David Jamison</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>LEWIS, Theodore</td>
<td>22 Apr. 1852</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>BENJ. Ogdon—F</td>
<td>2 Sept. 1834</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Camilla Sanvient</td>
<td>m. by John Joyce</td>
<td></td>
<td>LONGMORE, Hugh P.</td>
<td>15 Dec. 1835</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>LEWIS, Thomas W.</td>
<td>John Downing—B</td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Slack</td>
<td>m. at Mrs. Jane Carlton's</td>
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<td>Cornelia P. Anderson</td>
<td>31 July 1851</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>WM. H. Slack—B</td>
<td>23 Oct. 1834</td>
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<td>LINGSTON, John</td>
<td>Elijah C. Phister—B</td>
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<td>LONGNECKER, Jacob</td>
<td>5 Apr. 1838</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virgina</td>
<td>1 Sept. 1845</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Julian Jamison</td>
<td>Elsey Berry</td>
<td>B</td>
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<td>LINSBURY</td>
<td>Peter L. Parker—B</td>
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<td>LOUDER, Elias</td>
<td>30 Dec. 1856</td>
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<td>Thomas</td>
<td>16 Nov. 1842</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Ellen Wheeler</td>
<td>m. at Augustus Coale's</td>
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<td>LINTHICUM</td>
<td>David Lindsay—B</td>
<td></td>
<td>LOUDERBACK, Andrew J.</td>
<td>11 Sept. 1834</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Victoria Carlton</td>
<td>Levi Wheatly</td>
<td>B</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIVERLY, Elkanan W.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>LOVE, John</td>
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<td>Nancy Jordan</td>
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<td>LIVINGSTON</td>
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<td>LOYD, Elijah</td>
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<td>John</td>
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<td>LOYD, Elijah</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Frances A. J. Coale</td>
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<td>LIVINGSTON</td>
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<td>Thos. Coale—W</td>
<td></td>
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<td>LIVINGSTON</td>
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<td>LOYD, Thomas</td>
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<td>Lydia Wheatly</td>
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McDermot, Michael
Mary Haney

McDermott, Michael
Sarah King

McDonald, James
Ann Ward

McDonald, John
Hulda King

McDonald, Robert G.
Mina Martin

McDonald, Samuel
Susan Brooks

McDonough, Michael
Catherine Curran

McDougal, Albert D.
Emira Ann Tabb

McDowell, Hiram
Martha Lyon

McDowell, James
Ruth Ann Williams

McDowell, Joseph
Nancy J. Woodward
James McDowell

McDowell, Lucian
Eveline Bryan Hord
Abner Hord—F

McFadden, John
Deborah Corwine

McFee, George
Barbary Valentine (over age)

McFerrin, James
Louisa Paul

McFerrin, John
Mary Davis

Mc Gee, William H.
Sarah Ann Barnett

McGhee, Hiram
Jane Campbell

Mc Gill, David
Julia Pumpelly
m. 25 Mar.

McGline, Michael
Margaret Fenerty

McGranaghan, William
Henry
Jane R. Ellis

McGraw, Benj.
Ellis
Mary Ann Maria
Hogue (or Hague)

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McGraw, Isaac
Nancy Dickson

McGraw, James
Harriet Hughes

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Malinda Cumber

McHugh, Wm. H.
Elizabeth Phillips

McIlvain, Isaac L.
(age 23)
Martha A. Parker
(age 26)

McIlvain, James C.
Dulcena Ann
Richardson

McIlvain, John
Rebecca Chanslor

McInrow (?), Wm.
Joanna Astaiken

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Sarah Elizabeth
Patton

McKeary, Thomas
Catherine McCarty

McKee, Robert
Emily F. Reed

m. 16 Aug. at John C. Reed's
McKee, Samuel 26 Mar. 1849
Martha L. Beckner

McKinley, Andrew Jackson 10 June 1850
Sarah Jane Howe
m. 11 June
Jos. B. Howe—B

McKinley, Arshal 22 Dec. 1840
Rebecca Hannah
Sam'l Viers—B

McKinley, William Ellen Linn 11 Oct. 1849
Sam'l H. Morgan—B

McKinney, Callen Matilda P. Shepard 22 Jan. 1838
J. W. Rand—B

McKinnie, Wm. H. Frances M. Baker 28 Sept. 1857
m. 29 Sept.
Nancy R. Burgess

17 Jan. 1846
m. 22 Jan.

Mckinney, Callen Matilda P. Shepard 13 May 1853
m. 14 May at Catheline Water's

McLachlin, Amos Susan Waters 10 Feb. 1859
Nancy Dare
Keith Berry—W

McLachlin, Edward 2 Oct. 1843
Lucy Ann Poe
Brittain Poe—B

McLachlin, James Ruth Waters 1 May 1839
Nancy Dare
Willis D. Lee—B

McLachlin, John Susan Watson 29 Oct. 1839
Joseph Watson—B.

McLachlin, Thomas Margaret Melaney 28 Sept. 1857

McLean, Daniel 27 Aug. 1855
Nancy Ellen Fisher
m. 30 Aug.

McManus, Phillip Ann McGuire 31 Oct. 1852

McMillen, Elias Sarah Bell Wardell 30 Apr. 1847
Robert Nolin—B
m. 2 May
Wm. Newell, Sr.—C

McMillen, James Sarah White 6 Oct. 1835
Carr White—B

McMillen, James Elizabeth Webb 29 June 1840
m. 7 Jan.
David Roff—B

McMillen, James Nancy B. Soward 21 Dec. 1842
Thos. W. Lewis—B
Edward Claybrooke, f. of Nancy Soward

McMillen, Thomas Dulcinea Sullivan 2 July 1838
Austin Sullivan—B

McMullin, Samuel 22 July. 1846
Ellen Eliza Stevenson
Robert H. Stevenson—B

McNamara, Anthony 26 Nov. 1853
Betsy Casey
m. 27 Nov.

McNamara, Jeremiah 10 Feb. 1860
Margaret Breen
m. 12 Feb.

McNamee, Andrew Sarah McNamee 15 Aug. 1851
17 Jan. 1846
m. 22 Jan.

McNeil, Jeremiah Nancy Clarke 30 June 1847
m. 29 Sept.
Jas. M. Clarke—B

McNite, Robert Elizabeth Murphy 20 July 1835
Wm. Murphy—B

McNut, Joseph Martha Bayless 24 Jan. 1840

McVey, Michael Bridget Loftis 28 Sept. 1857

(To be continued in March Magazine)
B-'50. Brooke - Taylor - Finney.—Benjamin Brooke b. 31 July 1793 (where?), d. at Martins Ferry, Belmont Co., Ohio 9 Aug. 1874, bur. in Walnut Grove Cemetery there; m. in Belmont Co. 12 May 1814, Martha Taylor, who was b. 6 Apr. 1798. Their dau., Hannah, b. 10 Jan. 1833, d. at Letart Falls, Meigs Co., Ohio, 11 Feb. 1913, m. 19 Sept. 1852, Rev. Ehenezer B. Finney, widely known in Ohio, supposed to be son of William Finney, b. 11 Feb. 1802, and his wife, Mary Ann Daugherty. Wish proof; also parents of William Finney and any Revolutionary service in line. Benjamin Brooke is thought to have been son of a Benjamin Brooke who served as drummer boy in the Revolutionary War, probably from Virginia. Desire proof, and proof of Martha Taylor’s parents. Any help toward completing one of these lines for D. A. R. membership will be appreciated.—Dora Brooke Grimm (Mrs. Earl P.), 833 Millwood Ave., Washington Court House, Ohio.

B-'50. Carpenter-Brewer.—Isaac Carpenter of Brunswick Co., Virginia m. 1801, Winifred Brewer. They had son, Robert Rufin Carpenter. The following may have been brothers of Isaac; wish proof—John Carpenter, who m. 1789, Rebecca Brewer; William, who m. 1795, Polly Manning; Willis, m. 1798, Tempy Wray; Marshall, m. 1806. Jersey Saunders. Wish proof of the parents of Isaac Carpenter and of Winifred Brewer. Mrs. Deale Binion, 618 3rd Ave., South, Columbus, Mississippi.

B-'50. Jelly-Mason.—Andrew Jelly prob. b. in Pennsylvania, m. Elizabeth Mason, b. 1790 in Kentucky, who m. (2) George Stubbs. Andrew & Elizabeth had—James & Mary (Cochran) Pettigrew was b. in county Tyrone, Ireland ca. 1736, d. Abbeville Dist., S. C. Nov. 1806; m. Sarah Matthews and had John, who was drowned in youth, and William James, b. 5 Aug. 1860, who was reared and educated at Phillipsburg, Penna. in an orphanage for soldiers’ children until 16. He m. 19 May 1882, Mary Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Calvin & Sarah Jane (Burton) Elton, and d. at Pittsburgh, 4 May 1947.

Sarah Jane Burton, b. 1835, was dau. of John & Elizabeth (Cunningham) Burton of Fayette Co., Penna. Thomas Calvin Elton was the son of Reuel Elton, Jr., b. 1785, d. 1851, and Mary Elizabeth Holmes, b. in Ireland, 1793. Would like ancestry and all available data for any of the above persons.—Mrs. W. O. Renkin, 44 Parkside Ave., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

B-'50. Langford-Perry.—John Langford, b. in Albemarle Co., Virginia 1765, m. 26 Jan. 1785, Karenhappuck Perry. Wish dates of his death, her birth and death, as well as the parents of John Langford with data.—Winifred M. Hart (Mrs. Albert L.), 415 Burns Drive, Detroit 14, Michigan.

B-'50. Wyatt-Dickey-Elton.—Aaron Wyatt b. in Albemarle Co., Virginia 1765, m. 26 Jan. 1785, Karenhappuck Perry. Wish dates of his death, her birth and death, as well as the parents of John Langford with data.—Winifred M. Hart (Mrs. Albert L.), 415 Burns Drive, Detroit 14, Michigan.

B-'50. Pettigrew-Matthews.—John, 3rd child of James & Mary (Cochran) Pettigrew was b. in county Tyrone, Ireland ca. 1736, d. Abbeville Dist., S. C. Nov. 1806; m. Sarah Matthews and was living in Prince Edward Co., Va. in 1761 when son, James, was b. Other children—George, William, Polly, Samuel, Robert and Betsy. John Pettigrew was brought by his parents to Pennsylvania while still a child. Will appreciate any information Sarah Matthews and her ancestry.—Cazzie S. Wrenn (Mrs. Guy L.), 4930 Ocean Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas.

B-'50. Charles-Miller.—Abner Charles m. 8 Nov. 1820, Catherine Miller. Children: Samuel, Nehimeah, Mary, Polly, Elizabeth, Pumelia, Charlotte and Albert. He was either son or gr. son of Nehimeah Charles, Rev. soldier, and
prob. lived near Uniontown, Fayette Co., Pennsylvania. Would like Rev. record of Nehimeah and list of his children with data. Also, dates of birth and death for Abner & Catherine (Miller) Charles.—Madge Hale McKellar (Mrs. Earle Preston), 8550 Tio Diego, La Mesa, California.

B-50. Bassett-Whelden.—Joseph1 (Joseph2, Nathaniel3, William4) Bassett m. at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, 29 Mar. 1738, Mary Whelden, b. there, 1712; d. there 15 Jan. 1804. Wish percentage of Mary Whelden.—Barbara White Morse (Mrs. Waldron Lewis), 11½ Main Street, SPRING-VALE, Maine.

Answers

Answers should be stated concisely with references. They must bear name and address of sender. Type answer exactly as heading of the query to which it refers. Our numbering is as follows: A-'50—January 1950; B-'50—February 1950 and so on through L-'50—December. Answers will be printed with letter indicating month in which the query appeared, followed by the year and, in parentheses, page number. It is important to enclose stamped envelope if you wish reply mailed to the querist.

A-'49. (p. 94) Harbin-Witherspoon.—The following inscriptions are from an old family graveyard in Caldwell Co., N. C., abt. 2 mi. from the Wilkes Co. line and formerly in Wilkes County:

John Witherspoon, Esq., Deceased November 7, 1778 and aged 52 years.

James Witherspoon. Deceased April 22, 1790, aged 27.

Thomas Witherspoon. Deceased April 19, 1790, aged 30 years.


From the Bible of the Rev. John Witherspoon Pettigrew McKenzie we have: “John Witherspoon Pettigrew McKenzie was born April 26, 1806.” There follows birth of his wife, their marriage and other family records. Apparently, he was the son of Martha (Witherspoon) McKenzie, and grandson of John Witherspoon and his wife, Martha McKenzie, of this query.

(Ref.: “Unpublished Bible Records” contributed by the Jane Douglas Chapter through Genealogical Records.)

J-'49. (p. 871) Weaver-Kemper-Hitt.—One Tillman Weaver d. in Fauquier Co., Virginia. Will dated 14 Dec. 1759, proved 27 Mar. 1760, Book 1, p. 13, names wife, Elizabeth; sons—Tillman, John and Jacob; dau.—Ann Kemper (wife of John Kemper), Mary Hitt (wife of Harman Hitt), Eve Porter (wife of Samuel Porter), Elizabeth, Catherine and Susannah Weaver. Note that no son Mathias or Peter is named. One Tillman Weaver came from Fauquier Co., Virginia, to Ralls Co., Missouri, when his son, John K., was abt. 5 yrs. old. Tillman Weaver d. there; his wife, Elizabeth, being appointed admx. 14 Dec. 1840. She was evidently a Priest, as one paper refers to her brother, William Priest. It is believed that this Tillman who came to Ralls Co. was the son named in above will, and also was the Tillman Weaver on Fauquier Co. Rent Roll of 1770 and the one who was recommended as Captain of the Fauquier Militia and took oath as such in Nov. 1778. (This hardly seems probable as he would have been b. by 1750 to have owned land in 1770; thus being at 90 when he died.—Ed.)

D. A. C. Lineage Book, VII, p. 34, #6081, states that Tillman Weaver (d. 1760) of Fauquier Co., was a landed proprietor, colonist and founder of Germantown, Virginia, b. in Germany, d. in Fauquier Co., m. Ann Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph & Katherina ( ) Cownes. The member descends through their dau., Eve, who m. Samuel Porter. -Nell Downing Norton (Mrs. Voris R.), Box 143, New London, Missouri.

Fauquier County Marriage Bonds (D. A. R. Library).

(p. 223) Weaver, Tilman & Elizabeth Priest, 20 Nov. 1821. Thos. wreck, Bondman.


(p. 104) Hitt, Harrison & Sally Weaver, 26 Dec. 1814. Wm. Weaver, Bondman.

J-'49. (p. 872) Van Voorhis-Newton.—Daniel Van Voorhis, b. 6 July 1738, was the 4th son of Daniel & Pellmetje (Bennett) Van Voorhis of Oyster Bay Twp., L. I. This Daniel was son of Coerten and gr. son of Coert Stevenson Van Voorhis, who was 3d generation in America. Daniel Van Voorhis, b. 1738, m. in 1769, a young widow, Sarah (Voorhees) Brett, b. ca. 1746, she was his 2nd cousin and gr-dau of Coerten Van Voorhees of Fishkill, N. Y. They had two children, Samuel Newton, b. 1774, and Sarah, b. 1777, the mother dying when latter child was 4 weeks old. Daniel Van Voorhis m. (2) 12 July 1780, Mary Newton, and soon moved to New Jersey on Rancocas Creek abt. 12 mi. from Philadelphia; later purchased land on Pigeon Creek nr. Monongahela River in Washington Co., Pennsylvania. On fly leaf of a little “History of New York” he wrote: “Mived my family out into the backwoods in month of October in the year of our Lord 1786. Daniel Van Voorhis.” By the 2nd mar. he had 3 sons and 1 dau., the latter dying young. His wife, Mary, d. 3 yrs. after moving to Pennsylvania. Daniel Van Voorhis m. (3) 1791, Nancy Myers, by whom he had a dau. and a son, Isaac. A sketch on Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis giving his Revolutionary service is given on p. 203 of a volume published in 1893 by his gr.grandson, John S. Van Voorhees Ass’n.)—Nell Downing Norton (Mrs. Voris R.), Box 143, New London, Missouri.
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(Founded—October 11, 1890)

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