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*p* *Issued Monthly By*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Publication Office: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

GRACE L. H. BROSSEAU, Editor

Address all manuscripts, photographs and editorial communications to The Editor, The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

* * *

MRS. LAFAYETTE LEVAN PORTER, National Chairman

Single Copy, 35 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00

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Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879
MRS. JAMES B. PATTON
President General
The President General’s Message

IT IS with a deep sense of humility and appreciation of the confidence and faith which you have placed in us that I take over the leadership of our National Society. I fully realize the influence which we, as patriotic women, may wield for the greater security of our country and for the ideals of the Founders of our Society.

With the passing of the almost sixty years as an organization, the scope of our work has widened in many directions, but our fundamental objectives remain historical, educational and patriotic.

Our resolutions passed each year during Continental Congress are most important and should be carefully considered as they become the policies of our National Society. Every member should be informed as to their contents.

We have building projects which every member is committed to complete as well as to clear of debt, as these projects were voted by the delegates to Continental Congress. I am referring to our new Administration Building and to our Memorial Tower at Valley Forge.

Through the years our members have completed and paid for every project which they have started and I have every confidence that you will justify our hope that the payment for these buildings will be completed as soon as possible.

The work which we carry on through our committees should be continued and expanded wherever possible. I believe that there are a number of our committees where the scope of work could and should be widened without additional expense. One committee in particular is our National Defense Committee. In this period of great uncertainties there is so much to know and to understand. In each community a Chapter National Defense Committee can become a nucleus of information concerning the various phases of our national security.

We must never become satisfied with our accomplishments. If we do become completely satisfied then we shall cease to grow and to be of service to our country. Our work through all of our committees is service to someone else.

Please know that I am always open to suggestions and you may be assured that each suggestion will be most happily received and deeply considered.

May God bless each one of you as we start together on a great new three-year period.

Marguerite C. Patton,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
IF you wanted to "soften up" a nation in order to make it easier to start a revolution that would overthrow its institutions, what would you do? You would begin by undermining the love of the people for their country and their confidence in its institutions.

And what would you do to accomplish these ends? First, you would do what salesmen call getting your foot in the door—get attention to your propaganda. Second, you would seek to put your message across without arousing suspicion. In order to do this, you would make it seem simple and patriotic.

In order to get your foot in the door, you would do these three things:

1. Join up with various well-meaning, harmless reformers who always can be found. Thus your revolutionary doctrines could be masked as being just “progressive” or “liberal.” People could be made to say: “Oh, that is perhaps a little extreme, but he is a loyal American.”

2. You would get signatures of broad-minded leading citizens. Such well-meaning persons are very idealistic. They are apt to be very “open-minded.” Often they are joiners and are not averse to seeing their names in print.

3. But most important of all, you would get some of the very ones you wanted to overthrow to seem to sponsor your activities. This is easy. You just form some board or committee. You give it a nice name and have it start some good piece of work. Then you can get a number of prominent business leaders to let you use their names as sponsors.

Then you set up a subcommittee dominated by your sort of people and under the apparent “sponsorship” of the original group, you put out your message. Thus you get the “tired business man” to finance his enemies.

Now, what will your message be? I can tell you that with great certainty. You will spread the idea that America is great merely because of material conditions. We have become prosperous and strong merely because we have accumulated large masses of machinery and power plants.

You will say nothing about the character of the people—their thrift, sacrifices, and long hard work. You will say nothing of the institutions which provide incentive to initiative and risk-taking. Nothing about investment and enterprise and, of course, nothing about depreciation and replacement costs.

The whole story will be made to seem a matter of automatic power-driven machines. These have come down to us from the past as part of the country. Now all we have to do is to make “them” produce everything we want, shorten our hours and give us security. This is the Marxian materialistic interpretation of history. It is the social heritage idea of the radicals.

The next point to get across is the idea of change. You will say that “change is our middle name.” Old things are horse-and-buggy stuff and new things are progress. So why not try the new things that are now proposed? They may be revolutionary but they are new. Why cling to the old ideals? It is not the institutions of the fathers that made us great. It is the machinery and power plants they built.

The constant refrain is change. Principles, standards, history, experience, religion, are old stuff. Try something new. Then you get some radio commentator to do three things—ridicule those who seek to expose Communist sympathizers; arouse pity and doubt about those convicted as spies; and third, urge us to do anything to make peace with Russia.

So you get people ripe for revolution.

Editor’s Note: Mr. Lewis Haney is Professor of Economics in New York University.
WHEN January, 1950, was ushered in, we realized that we were not only facing a new year but that we had reached the mid-point of the twentieth century and were starting on the second half. It was a time when all Americans should have paused and taken an inventory of our accomplishments as a nation and asked ourselves where we are going and what the future may hold in store. It was indeed a momentous occasion.

In the history of an organization, fifty years is a relatively short period of time, but in the history of this country it has been a period of tremendous growth and change. It is not always easy for us of this generation to re-create in our imagination the conditions that confronted the early settlers as they arrived at our shores—shores which seemed to them forbidding and filled with lurking dangers, for most of them were men and women who had grown up in a countryside that had long been settled and which had been extensively cultivated for many generations. They were used to the comforts and conveniences of life as that particular period knew them. To come to a new land that was still a formidable wilderness took courage of the highest order. But desperation and dire necessity give courage, whether on the field of battle when one is surrounded by death and destruction, or when one has taken a step from which there is no re-tracing. And certainly when a man takes a minimum of possessions and goes to a new and strange country, he has to have great courage and faith, and the pioneering instinct.

From our present point of vantage we tend to over-simplify the very real dangers and the very real problems faced by the men and women who came to these shores in the early days of this nation. Why men and women leave the known environment and go to a new land has been a question since time immemorial. Perhaps the challenge of the unknown makes them want to make a change. Certainly, down through the years, men, women, and children have been coming to our shores because they saw some form of opportunity. Some saw opportunity for financial gain, others saw opportunity to improve their station in life; and most important of all, all saw an opportunity to join in a way of life that they admired. Today, many people from all parts of the world still look to this country as the land of opportunity and, given the chance, they too would come in as great numbers as did the flow of migration during the early years of the present century. It is revealing to note that during six years prior to 1911, more than one million persons came each year to our shores.

It is not easy to explain our population to the average foreigner for we are a nation with many racial backgrounds which, in the course of a relatively short period of time, have evolved a new national group that we proudly call American. Many factors have gone to make up this American race, including climate, types of work, diet, environment, and perhaps that greatest asset of all—opportunity. There are those who would romanticize the early pioneering days and let us forget the hardships and the years that it takes to make a united nation and develop and perfect the conveniences that we have on every hand and which we have come to accept as a matter of course. Perhaps because things that happen within a period of fifty years are more easily comprehended by the majority of us, I would like to call your attention to just a few of the milestones that mark the period so that we, too, will face the future with a certain degree of humility and a prayer of forgiveness, if to later generations we have seemed blind to the opportunities that came to us.

During the past half century, America has changed from a rural and small town economy to a highly urban and industrial civilization. At the turn of the century, illuminating gas companies, carriage factories, and inter-urban trolley lines were thriving industries. Few people took seriously the flight of a plane heavier than air, the first experiments with moving pictures, or the demonstrations of the motorcars
of that period. The development of electricity should give pause to those among us today who are pessimistic about the developments and progress still ahead of our country. It is safe to say that fifty years ago not even the most visionary person would have foreseen the great industries of today which depend at every stage on electric power. Another field of tremendous development has been in the control and use of our natural resources and especially those rivers which were an annual menace to life and property and never harnessed so that their vast potentialities were wasted. Fifty years ago an American farmer produced only enough to supply eight persons. Now he supplies fifteen persons, some of them many thousands of miles away, with a year-round array of farm products which were beyond the reach of a millionaire a half century ago. In 1910, one-fourth of the farm acreage was devoted to the production of food for twenty-eight million horses and mules. With the coming of the tractor and the automobile, most of this acreage and the labor that was applied to it have been freed for the fulfilment of human requirements. Yet today, in many parts of the world, humans still do the work of beasts of burden and the same primitive methods are in use that existed at the time of Christ.

Undoubtedly, the half century which we are now entering will witness even greater changes than those which have taken place in the past fifty years. We have in our hands today a vast array of new techniques and new processes which hold the promise of future industrial revolutions as great as those brought about by the airplane and the automobile. Under the stimulus of wartime necessity our scientists developed many new techniques and products which peacetime industry has scarcely begun to explore. Atomic energy alone may transform the entire industrial life of the nation, just as plentiful supplies of coal and oil and a great store of other natural resources have had such a profound effect on our economic life. Our great chemical and rubber industries hold dramatic possibilities for the development of new markets and new products. Penicillin was unknown outside the laboratories until a few years ago. Today it is widely accepted as a medical necessity. Even newer discoveries in the field of anti-biotics promise a further rapid broadening demand in this field. Although it is one of our oldest, the rubber industry seems to be on the threshold of new and exciting developments. In this industry, diversification has already opened up vast new markets. One new rubber product alone, foam-latex, is a striking illustration of a relatively recent discovery which has already attained wide acceptance. Another example of the constant development of our scientific technique is in the field of television. The industry is going through a period of difficult readjustment but no one will contend that it is not here to stay. Metal alloys, plastics and other synthetic materials, heating and temperature devices, and all manner of other things are also at a stage which suggests that many products now in common use may soon be replaced with new and better substitutes.

When we take a bold view of the future our opportunities loom up ahead of us in their true perspective, and I believe that Americans now, as in the past, will have the imagination and determination to make use of them. Woodrow Wilson once said in a public address “it was a very big world into which this nation came when it was born, but it is a very little world now.” This statement was made prior to World War I. How much smaller the world has grown in the more than three decades since then! In these days of supersonic speed, of instant communication with every inhabited region, the isolationist can only retreat from the world by taking up his abode among the penguins of the polar regions—and he would not be safe even there.

With a completeness that is a tribute to the intellectual grasp of the American people, we have rejected isolationist doctrines. We are prepared to shoulder the responsibilities which are inescapably bound up with our position of leadership among the free peoples of the world today. All the world knows our institutions and our aspirations for world peace; that we seek no territory, no material thing, no enslavement of peoples, and the resulting dictatorship of what they may think and believe. We do seek peace and the liberation of humanity from all forms of oppression of mind, of body, of spirit.

It was inevitable, that unless we went down in the struggle, we would emerge
from the chaos of World War II, charged with the responsibility we now bear for the preservation of free institutions. It is a costly responsibility in material things, but what we strive for is priceless. The question that seems often most dominant in many minds is whether we can afford it. The simple answer is that we cannot afford to shirk the responsibilities and forsake the leadership. We do not propose to do so. There are few more significant moments in history than that hour when the Marshall Plan was revealed to light the way of freedom-loving peoples, the enslaved as well as those of us who have continued to enjoy liberty. Only the oppressors of peoples, to whom such freedom has long been denied, were unable to comprehend the full meaning of that declaration. Yet even the believers of the doctrine that might makes right can feel, if they cannot comprehend, the power of moral force. They can sense, though they deny, its ultimate victory. Throughout the world all who have known or aspired to human freedom took heart from this assurance of help to stricken peoples who are resolved to help themselves.

All the world knows of our industrial strength. No one who has read our history believes our people lack moral and spiritual strength. It has been tested often, and most recently by arrogant men who paid for their folly on the gallows if they did not anticipate the hangman by self-destruction. Some of little faith tremble at the magnitude of what we have undertaken: they fear that our strength will be sapped, and our treasure, if not our lives, be lost in the enterprise. But the spirit of the pioneer is not dead among us, and men of vision and of confidence in the future are not lacking. We propose not only to remain strong, but to grow stronger. We are not so lacking in will or wit as to let this nation be wrecked by a reckless squandering of our resources—human, material, or financial.

We sometimes forget, in our day-to-day preoccupations, how massive is the accumulated strength of this nation and how well fortified it is against the dangers of economic collapse. There were pessimists who scoffed at the idea that we could accomplish even a small part of what we set out to do when war came. There were those who badly underrated our capacity to build airplanes and our ability to bring production—which was underestimated even by the optimists—so swiftly to an unprecedented peak. We have the same industrial equipment today, much of it converted to peacetime uses. It was not blown up by the enemy. We have, despite our tragic loss of life, a far greater manpower than ever, and far more men trained in the industrial skills. Indeed, what some seem to fear is that we have too much capacity, too great an ability to produce the goods and render the services that contribute to the wealth and progress of the country. It is true that we have been running at a capacity far beyond anything we have ever known before. It is true that inflationary pressures have fanned the fires and stoked furnaces. Some who look backward, measure today by yesterday. We could better measure tomorrow by what we were able to accomplish in war and in the swift re-conversion to peace. It has dumbfounded the world and it has confounded the skeptics.

We cannot be complacent. More than ever we must be alert to hold our course between economic extremes. We cannot be weak at home without being weak abroad. We shall be strong abroad and able to use our strength to help the others back to economic and political health, only if we are strong at home. We sometimes fail to balance the assets against the liabilities on our national ledger. Because our economic machine, under the impetus of record-breaking conditions, has been running at a dizzy speed, we are inclined to be alarmed rather than relieved if the pace slows down towards a more moderate, sustainable rate.

We would do well to consult the road-map of the future—it is very reassuring. Not only do we have the greatest, most modern equipment for industrial and agricultural production in history and in the entire world, but we have something greater than all these material things, for we have produced a new and mighty race of men who have the determination and the drive to use and improve the material things given them. We have the American heritage!
Newly Elected National Officers

Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex
First Vice President General

Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker
Chaplain General

Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier
Recording Secretary General
MRS. GEORGE D. SCHEMERHORN
Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. DAVID MORGAN WRIGHT
Organizing Secretary General

MRS. JOHN MORRISON KERR
Treasurer General

MRS. KENNETH TROY TREWHELLA
Registrar General
The Opening of the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress

BY DOLORES BILLMAN HILL

YOUNG APRIL, she of the flowers and showers, assumed one of her lovelier moods in time to greet officers and delegates as they arrived in Washington for the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress (April 17-21). Spring was in the air, but the new addition to the Administration Building was on the minds of the Daughters.

"How magnificent!" It was as if all had spoken through one. Suddenly glimpsed through the lacy green branches of the trees close by, and lighted by the glow of the gentlest of spring sunlight, it was sheer magic. The fondest of dreams had been translated in stone, a link that now makes National Headquarters a dignified and stately composite whole.

Invariably an enthusiastic Daughter would add: "But you should see it on the inside!" All did have this opportunity when open house was held by the President General and her Cabinet on Sunday afternoon following the annual memorial services. No one was prouder than Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne herself, for this was the premier project of her administration.

The Memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, Chaplain General. Mrs. O'Byrne paid tribute to 2760 deceased members, and after the service placed a wreath at the Founders' Memorial Monument. Mrs. Arnold placed wreathes at the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Arlington and at the tomb of George and Martha Washington at Mt. Vernon.

The daytime hours of Monday were filled with registration, National Committee meetings, and State social functions.

The grand opening was in Constitution Hall at 8:30 P.M., with the United States Air Force Bandsmen School providing music. Warrant Officer Frank Weirauch was Director. The entrance of the President General and the other National Officers, escorted by the Pages with State Flags, was the highlight of this most impressive and colorful session. The fifty-ninth Continental Congress was called to order by Mrs. O'Byrne, and the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. C. Leslie Glenn, Rector of St. John's Church, Washington.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, National Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee. The American's Creed was led by Mrs. Charles E. Curtiss, National Chairman, Americanism Committee. The National Anthem was sung by Jeanne Privette, Golden Hill Chapter, New York.

Greetings from the President of the United States were read, and other greetings were extended personally by the Hon. John Russell Young, President, District of Columbia Board of Commissioners; Mr. John Welcher Finger, National President, Sons of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President, Children of the American Revolution. She presented D. Stuart Pope, III, Junior National Chaplain, C.A.R.; Color Bearer James Dale Riggles, Junior President, Mt. Vernon Society (D.C.); and two tots in colonial costume, Miles Baldwin Hopkins, Jr., and Joe Carroll Angelette Berger, of General Smallwood Society (Baltimore).

Mrs. O'Byrne spoke on "Achievement," the keynote of the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress, saying: "Achievement means the accomplishment of something noteworthy after much effort and often in spite of obstacles and discouragements. It is accomplishment by superior ability. And looking back over the years, we can truly say that the record of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution IS one of achievement. We are proud of that record."

In referring to the present administration Mrs. O'Byrne said, "We have moved steadily in one direction—forward. We have had three years of progress. We have had three years of growth and tonight our National Society has a membership of over 167,000. Isn't that achievement?"

Louis Roney, tenor, sang two groups of songs and was accompanied by Richmond Gale. Mr. T. Russ Hill, President of the Martin-Parry Corporation, gave a stirring address, "Bulwarks." He said, "The immediate problem is not to stop communists. I do not believe that communism can take over this country from within or without. The task of those who believe in free capitalism is to check the infiltration of socialistic trends and ideas into our presumably respectable institutions which are a major portion of the nation's bulwarks. If that is done, I am sure that communism has no chance in this nation."

The presentation by Mrs. O'Byrne of the seven Honorary Presidents General was followed by the retiring of the colors.

(Subsequent sessions of the Congress will be reported by Mrs. Hill in a later issue of the D. A. R. Magazine.)
History of the Purple Heart

MARIAN BRACE TAYLOR

THE Badge of Military Merit—the Purple Heart—was created by George Washington, one of the greatest and most uncompromising generals who ever lived. It dates from the American Revolution.

Early in the war, awards were confined to outstanding military leaders. Washington had received the nation’s first gold medal in appreciation of his having driven the British out of Boston in 1776.

He, in turn, established honors for the soldier, upon his realization that men in the ranks should have recognition for deeds above and beyond the call of duty. He decided upon the award after Congress, desperately short of money, told him he would have to discontinue his system of giving commissions to enlisted men as rewards for extraordinary valor, because officers rated more pay.

Creating the first of these awards, the Badge of Military Merit—the Purple Heart—he sent an order from his headquarters in Newburgh, N.Y. on August 7, 1782. This original order is now in its appropriate Orderly Book in the National Archives in Washington. Four pages of long-hand comprise this order. It is not in Washington’s handwriting but is believed to be that of one of his aides.

This is the gist of that order,—

“The General, ever desirous to cherish a virtuous ambition in his soldiers, as well as to foster and encourage every species of military merit, directs that whenever any singularly meritorious action is performed, the author of it shall be permitted to wear on his facings over his left breast the figure of a heart in purple silk or cloth, edged with narrow lace or binding. Not only instances of unusual gallantry, but also extraordinary fidelity or essential service in any way shall meet with due reward. The road to glory in a patriot army and a free country is thus open to all. This order is also to have retrospect to the earliest days of the war, and to be considered a permanent one.”

The original Purple Heart is the first military decoration for bravery given without respect to rank, except the Russian Order of St. George founded in 1769.

About two months after Washington created the “Order of the Purple Heart,” he ordered a military commission to look into the merit of claimants.

The following April this Board announced its decision. General Washington checked over their recommendations and agreed with this military commission that three men—all from Connecticut—were, because of their heroism, deserving of the Badge of Military Merit, the Purple Heart. They were: Sgt. Elijah Churchill of the 2nd Regiment of Light Dragoons, Sgt. William Brown of the 2nd Conn. Regiment, and Sgt. Daniel Bissell of the 5th Conn. Regiment.

Accounts have appeared from time to time in papers and magazines regarding the Purple Heart and its award. They are pretty and very interesting stories, but in many points are not true to the very meager information we possess, because disastrous fires have destroyed some of the valuable records. We owe most of our information to Mr. John Clement Fitzpatrick, former assistant of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress, who has searched diligently through musty papers and yellowish files.

We learn how Churchill and forty-nine picked men made the journey across Long Island Sound in cockle-shell boats on a white-capped November sea; beached their boats on a deserted stretch of sandy shore; then marched on foot twenty miles to attack Fort St. George, near Coram. Churchill and sixteen men had been ordered to take the main blockhouse—the largest.

When within fifty feet of it they were spotted by the sentinel, and the alarm given. Churchill shouted to his men to “come on!” With the rapidity and the agility of Indians they scrambled through the abatis, plunged into the ditch, and climbed up the other side. Cannons roared and muskets rattled. Yelling like demons, they rushed the stockade, and crashed into the blockhouse, overwhelming the British before they could
organize their resistance. In the meantime the other two groups with fine courage took the other two blockhouses.

Within ten minutes, seven British militiamen were killed, fifty prisoners taken, and only one of their own men was wounded. They burned 300 tons of hay at Coram, and set fire to a British supply schooner. Churchill and his men figured in other surprise attacks, their success being largely due to his careful planning and management.

At this same time Sgt. William Brown was leading another fearless charge on two British redoubts near Yorktown, which were hindering the progress of the Continental Army. It was a forlorn hope with slim chance of coming out alive. Today we would call it a “suicide squad.” Lieut. Col. Alexander Hamilton was ordered to take the nearest redoubt. He called for men to lead and Brown jumped forward, eager to be the first. Others followed. This fighting sergeant and his men swept forward in the face of relentless fire. The British were so amazed at the procedure of these mad Americans, that the redoubt was captured in fifteen minutes. Brown was cited for his bravery, deliberate firmness, and exceptional character.

Unfortunately, valuable records have been destroyed by fire, and there are only seven pages of handwriting—three of them written by Bissell himself—to tell what happened to him. They are terse records filled with military significance.

Summoned to enter Washington’s Secret Service, he was ordered to leave camp as a deserter, go to New York as a spy, and obtain certain information regarding the British Army, and the intentions of its officers. For days he walked the streets in the hot August sun. He could easily have gotten a place in the British Navy, but that would not do; he must get into the army. Finally he succeeded in getting in as a common soldier. Bissell had none of the equipment of modern-day spies; no telegraph, no radio transmission sets, no telephone. He had to hold his information until he could deliver it in person. What happened we shall never know, but all at once the word was sent out that any British soldier who was found writing or possessing notes of a military nature would be shot on the spot. Bissell destroyed his precious records. He must trust to his memory. He tried in one way and another to desert, but the roads were all strongly fortified. Bissell fell ill. In his delirium he disclosed his name and his mission. For some reason the British physician, who overheard him, did not reveal his identity, and he afterwards assisted him to escape. Perhaps he admired the brave, young soldier.

After Bissell left camp as a “deserter,” malenfictions were heaped upon his head by his comrades, and it was not until the Military Commission made its investigation that it learned the truth, and that Bissell was the greatest hero of them all.

The original Purple Heart awarded to Sgt. Elijah Churchill is now in possession of his great grandson, Howard Edson Johnson of Flint, Michigan. This heart is embroidered with the word “Merit,” encircled by a wreath.

A second original Purple Heart is in possession of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Hampshire. That Society graciously permitted a National Geographic Society photographer to photograph the heart at a Boston vault, where it is kept.

It is not known to whom this original Purple Heart belonged. Some years ago, it was discovered in the horse stable of a dilapidated old barn near Deerfield, New Hampshire, by one of the members of the Cincinnati Society in that state. It was sewed to a piece of an old Revolutionary tunic hanging on a peg. Believing that it might be valuable, it was turned over to the Society. Sufficient color remained in the faded silk to identify it as the Badge of Military Merit—the Purple Heart.

For a long time it was kept in a museum in Exeter, N. H. Then, fearful that something might happen to it, the Society placed it in a Boston vault.

It is claimed by some that this original Purple Heart is the only one in existence. This is not in accord with the record in Washington, nor with Mr. Johnson’s personal statement. In reply to the question, “Have you in your possession the original Purple Heart awarded Sgt. Elijah Churchill?”, Mr. Johnson writes: “I possess and own the original Purple Heart you mentioned.”

Pierre Charles L’Enfant is the recorded designer of the original Purple Heart, although writers in newspapers and magazines say that it was designed by Washing-
ton. We can scarcely imagine a busy man, as Washington must have been, spending time with silk, embroidery, and lace, and we do know that designing was the life work of L’Enfant.

Notwithstanding Washington’s injunction that it was to be a permanent one, after these three original awards were made, the decoration went into disuse. Doubtless many men received the badge of purple silk, embroidered with braid and edged with lace, and proudly wore it sewed to their tunics over their hearts. But badges have disappeared and historians have failed to find the names of these heroes.

We do not hear of it again until 1932 when the Washington Bicentennial Commission had been appointed. Some member of it was moved by Gen. John J. Pershing’s statement that a decoration, such as the Washington Badge, still was needed to show appreciation of the nation’s military heroes. The wheels of public opinion were set in motion immediately. President Hoover and the War Department revived the award on February 22, 1932, the 200th anniversary of Washington’s birth, out of respect to his memory and military achievements.

In reviving the decoration it was decided that any man who was wounded in action in any American battle should be entitled to wear it.

According to War Department records, more than 70,000 veterans of American wars now wear the Purple Heart on the left breast on state occasions.

An Executive Order of 1942 announced that personnel of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard were eligible to receive Purple Heart award. It is now open to all, who, as a result of enemy action, receive wounds necessitating treatment by a medical officer. Approximately 170,000 are eligible to claim it.

The revived medal is in a form that would hardly have been recognized by Washington. It is no longer a Badge but a Pendant. Instead of the “Badge of Military Merit—the Purple Heart,” it is the “Military Order of the Purple Heart.” Washington created the award for the common soldier. It is now given to commissioned officers as well.

No longer made of purple silk or cloth, embroidered with braid, and edged with lace, it is now a heart of purple enamel, within a light bronze border. It bears the portrait of Washington in relief. On the reverse is a raised bronze heart with the words, “For Military Merit,” with the owner’s name engraved beneath. The Washington coat-of-arms is incorporated in a ring which attaches it to a purple ribbon of watered silk, bordered with a narrow white stripe. It was designed by Elizabeth Will and modeled by John R. Sinnock.

In the event of the death of the owner, it goes to the next of kin, but like all of the awards, it is not permitted to be worn. Ann Hamilton Landess was the first baby to receive the Purple Heart. She was only six weeks old when it was pinned on her tiny dress by Col. Robert J. Collins, to honor Ann’s gallant young father who was killed in action, never having seen his baby or the medal.

Other children have since received it whose fathers have left them a heritage of bravery.

Extraordinary services rendered by Army nurses, and heroism in performing those services, are recognized by the War Department in the awarding of medals. The first Army nurse to receive the Purple Heart was Lieut. Annie G. Fox of Beverly, Mass., for meritorious acts at Pearl Harbor. 1st Lieut. Cordelia C. Cook of Ft. Thomas, Kentucky, won it for wounds received when her field hospital was bombed in the Presenzano sector of the Italian front. The Purple Heart has also been awarded to other nurses in the Italian theater of action. Among them are: Ruth Barton, Mary Harrington, Ruth Sobec, Irene Buckley, Frances Raymond, and Lois Wingard. These are all 2nd Lieutenants.

The War Department has shown no discrimination in the awarding of medals. In the now famous 100th Battalion of Japanese-Americans in Italy, besides other medals, more than one thousand have been awarded the Purple Heart, every man of whom had lost an arm or a leg in grim fighting against the Germans. Their commanding officer says of them, “It is not because they are poor soldiers, but because they have done more than their duty in the hope of convincing the people of the United States that they are really loyal American citizens.”

Out of our 400,000 Indians in these United States, about 40,000 are doing Defense Work, and 20,000 are in the service.
The Navajos of Arizona have been invaluable to our government, especially as machinists, because of their acute sense of hearing. When a plane is coming in, they know by the purring of the motor, if it is out of order, what the trouble is, and what needs to be done.

Besides other medals, many Indians in the service have received the Purple Heart. They ask that when they come home they may be called Indian Americans, instead of American Indians.

The Purple Heart has also been awarded to some non-combatants; one of the most noted being Dr. Gordon S. Seagrave, author of "Burma Surgeon."

Awarding of medals and decorations to fighting men has not been, and is not likely to be, overdone, in the opinion of George C. Marshall, chief-of-staff.

In reply to a letter received from Representative Thomas E. Martin of Iowa, intimating that such had been the case, General Marshall replied: "Far from believing it has been overdone, I wonder if we have given the men sufficient recognition, when the size of our Army and the nature and extensive nature of its operations are considered."

General Marshall emphasizes his sincere belief that we cannot do too much in the way of prompt and appropriate recognition of the men who carried on the fight and lived under the conditions that existed at the fighting fronts. Nor would he forget the men who served in lonely places with small chance for combat, or other conspicuous action.

Nor would we ever forget them, or any of our men in the service, for we can never repay the debt we owe them. All honor to them! And a special tribute at this time to those who have been awarded the "Military Order of the Purple Heart."

What Are We to Do?

By Rachel Palmer

Faced as we are with problems of the day:
Of wars, destruction, communism, and disease,
And with hopeless, senseless talk about
The "inevitable" evil way of life: what are we to do?

We need but have hope and faith and an unflagging willingness to
Put forth the good, the right, and the just. The enemy can
Not live in an atmosphere different from its evil own.

To do nothing would be folly. We would betray our birthright.
We would squander our heritage—worked for, bled for, and
Died for by our forefathers.

Note: Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Gainesville Chapter, Gainesville, Fla.
THE HERITAGE OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

BY DR. ORLAND MORTON

THERE is no tale so charming, no fiction so strange, no epic so sublime as the story of our country. Things are great or small, high or low, good or bad, in comparison with other things, and therefore, in order to prove what I have just said, it is necessary that I should call attention to a few facts of American history.

May 5, 1496 is one of the most important dates in the human record for it was on that date that Henry VII, King of England, signed a commission for John Cabot, a Bristol merchant, to go on a voyage of discovery of the Western world. The next spring an expedition of five small vessels was fitted out at Bristol and after having braved the storms and perils of the unknown North Atlantic for sixty days, on St. John’s Day, June 24, 1497, at a point about the middle of the Eastern coast of Labrador, the gloomy shore was sighted. This was the real coming of the Nordic white man, the real discovery of the American continent, for fourteen months were yet to elapse before Columbus reached South America near the south mouth off the Orinoco. But after this the curtain of night was again stretched from sky to sea and two hundred and ten years passed before the first settlement at Jamestown. The eyes of John Cabot fell upon a continent unique in all history, for on it from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean there was not a city or town, a road or a civilized human being. Not over two hundred and fifty thousand wretched savages then peopled the vast domain now embraced in continental United States and Canada. Since the dawn of recorded time no other region of equal area, not even the burning Sahara, was so nearly devoid of human life, so totally denuded of all civilization and human endeavor, so lonely and wild as what is now the United States.

Fourteen hundred and ninety-one years before Christ, Moses led the hosts of old Israel, numbering six hundred thousand, through the divided waters of the Red Sea and started on the long exodus to a land flowing with milk and honey. By a pillar of fire and of cloud this mighty host was guided by the Divine hand of Jehovah. Yet in the zenith of their might and power and in the heyday of their glory five hundred years thereafter, under their wisest King of all, Israel did not number five million souls.

Compare this mighty beginning to the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, by one hundred and five discontented colonists in 1607. It took two hundred and fifty years on this continent to establish the dominion of Great Britain from Labrador, where John Cabot in 1497 planted the flag of old England and the arms of Henry VII, to the sunny waters where Ponce de Leon looking shoredward called upon his Spanish cavaliers to gaze upon the “land of flowers.”

And in 1760 a census of America showed a population in all the thirteen English colonies of only 1,695,000 people, three hundred and ten thousand of whom were black African slaves. At that time Virginia, the most populous of colonies, had a population of 250,000; Pennsylvania of 200,000; Massachusetts of 200,000; the great state of New York had only 85,000 and Georgia of 5,000; including the slaves.

Fourteen years later came the American Revolution and the colonists were torn for seven years by war and havoc and strife. In that struggle eighty percent of our soldiers were of the descent of “bonnie England,” seven percent of old Scotland, whilst Germany, Ireland and France supplied the rest, all being of the blood of the Nordic white man.

For six years thereafter the colonists struggled on through discord and dissen- sion until the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787 when our United States of America was born. “’Tis the habit of the human mind to conjure up some terrestrial paradise in the fading memory of the
past; some grand Utopia where the strong did not oppress the weak, nor the rich the poor, a happy land where the wicked ceased from troubling and the weary were at rest," but the record does not show that any such place ever existed. As Campbell has well said:

" 'Tis distance that lends enchantment to the view
And robes the mountains in her azure hue,
Thus from afar each dim discovered scene,
More pleasing than all the past has been,
And every form that fancy can repair,
From dark oblivion glows divinely there."

Our country did not begin either as Utopia or as paradise. Only one hundred and sixty-nine years ago our government was born in sore travail and sorrow, of war, dissensions and strife. Were I to attempt to prove the philosophy of Socrates that every condition in all nature springs from its opposite, that joy springs from sorrow and sorrow from joy, that peace springs from war and war from peace, that evil brings good and good brings evil, that life comes from death and death from life, I would want no better witness than the true history of our country.

The ancient Assyrian Empire lasted for seventeen hundred years and our heritage from it is nothing but a heap of ruins. The ancient Egyptian Empire covered a period of over two thousand years and our heritage from it is the pyramids and hieroglyphics. The rich Lydian Empire reckoned its age in centuries and our only heritage from that is the trousers that we wear, for men first wore trousers in Sardis, the Paris of the ancient world.

Moses lived over one thousand years before the Babylonian captivity and Nehemiah four hundred and fifty years before Christ, and yet aside from the sacred writings, our heritage from the Jews is very little. Old China with its boasted thirty thousand years gave us gunpowder and the mariner's compass. The Arab bequeathed our system of notation and the Phoenician, the alphabet, but what will be the benefit of America?

In the reign of King George III, Thomas Parr died at the remarkable age of one hundred and forty years. The life of a single being was only thirty-seven years less than the life of this mighty nation. Mark you, so bitter was the strife in the beginning that a resolution was passed in our Continental Convention of 1787 to keep secret its proceedings and debates for fifty years. Need I dwell upon the causes and dissensions in America that terminated in the greatest civil war of the ages; and yet since that war, in the eighty-five years, we shall bequeath to posterity more than all other nations of history.

Behold now the miracle of all miracles—the youngest and mightiest country which might be likened to Pallas who sprang full panoplied from the brain of Jupiter. We have produced the greatest geologists that ever delved the depths or learned the story of the rocks; we have produced the greatest astronomers who ever read the stars with the mightiest telescope that ever swept the skies; we have produced and will give to posterity the cotton gin, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, the railroad, the steamboat, the automobile, the submarine, the aeroplane, the radio and hundreds of other inventions that go to uplift humanity and to prop the complex structure and glittering dome of modern civilization. Within the last fifty years the pulse of the world has quickened. We are developing by leaps and bounds and are making more real progress in a decade now than used to be made in a thousand years.

Our country has produced the greatest statesmen and we shall pass on to posterity a higher and nobler concept of government freed from the tyrannies and superstitions of the past. In the realm of medicine we have produced the greatest physicians and the true conception of pathology will be the result. No more is disease looked upon as the work of demons; no longer do we believe it to be the power of witchcraft. In the field of education there will be found the distinctive feature of American civilization, the free school.

In the realm of religion what we bequeath to posterity is a higher and truer conception of the teachings of Christ, of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It is contended by some that men are not as religious as they used to be. This is a mistake, for atheism was more common in the eighteenth century than it
is now and the mockers and the unbelievers have existed in all generations.

I might go on and enumerate what our heritage is and what our bequest will be, but enough has been said to illustrate my contention that in all realms of human endeavor we have advanced more and accomplished more in eighty-five years than the whole world did in the preceding five thousand years. And what is the reason? Because we have learned well a great principle enunciated by the Emperor, Marcus Aurelius, that men were made for the sake of each other and should help each other and work together. We need each other. No nation that ever existed had so many fraternities and brotherhoods as ours and these are banding together all over America to act and to work for common ends.

But we may expect reverses and misfortunes, for Zoroaster has said, “Light and darkness are the world’s eternal way.” We live in the eternal being, becoming the eternal round of change, the eternal rhythm of life and death. God and God alone is unchanging. With Tennyson, “I doubt not that through the ages one eternal purpose runs, though all things seen are transitory and temporal. ’Tis the things not seen that are eternal.”

Our civilization, rebounding from the benighted bigotry of the Dark or Middle Ages, must beware of the pitfalls of atheism which proclaim that our universe is but a chaos in which man is doomed to flounder forever, the sport of chance and conflicting forces.

A civilization lives and dies with its gods. If chaos be the god of a nation, then chaos and black night will reign. But blessed is the people whose god is the Lord—that eternal, unchanging power that is not seen, that is higher than the heaven’s unmeasured height and deeper than hell’s black abyss, that binds the universe with a common law, yet notes the fall of the sparrow and hears the young ravens when they cry.

We have not solved the riddle of the universe. We are only just beginning to see how much more wonderful is the real universe with its three billion suns, with its systems and constellations and worlds flying through space at a speed of from eighteen to a hundred miles per second than was the fanciful universe depicted in the childhood of our race. We know of a verity that truth is stranger than fiction and that nature has caprices that art dares not imitate. We need not expect health or peace or joy always for that is not life’s way.

“There never was a seashore without its drifting wreck,
There never was an ocean without its moaning wave,
The golden gleams of glory, the summer skies that fleck
Shine where dead stars are sleeping in their azure manteled grave.

“The shadow of the mountain falls across the lowly plain,
And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain head.
And the highest hearts and lowest wear the shadow of some pain
For the smile has hardly flitted ere the anguished tear is shed.

“For no eyes have ever been without a weary tear,
And those lips have not been human that have never heaved a sigh.
For without the dreary winter there has never been a year,
And the tempests hide their terrors in the calmest summer sky.

“And this present life is passing and we move amid its maze,
And we grope along together, half in darkness, half in light,
And our hearts are often burdened with the mysteries of our ways,
Which are never all in shadow and are never wholly bright.”

The past has taught us its lessons. We must do our duty in the present in order that we may look to the future with hope.

Note: Dr. Morton is connected with the Consolidated Independent School District of Edinburg, Texas.
ANALOSTAN ISLAND has lain on the
bosom of the swiftly flowing Potomac
through all the years, like a gem, first sur-
rounded by the river and then by the hills
beyond. It has seen the great tribes of
Redmen, the Anacostians, the Manahoacs,
the Powhatans, live and die, then gradually
disappear off the face of the earth; the
coming of the white man, births and
deaths, the growing population; but still
it lies dark and intriguing, as one writer
called it "the last frontier." But even to-
day it lies unconquered, and although the
ruins of buildings put there by man have
left but slight traces—in fact have almost
entirely disappeared—the great house, the
slave quarters, the well-house, the wine
cellar, and even the race course, it is the
civilization that is defeated, not the island.
The English ivy brought long years ago
to Mount Vernon and Gunston Hall from
England, also was given to Analostan, and
to this day covers many spots, but it is en-
twined with poison ivy and wild honeys-
cuckle. Analostan is indeed "the jungle
land of the Potomac."

The first white men to set foot in this
region were Jesuit priests who came as
missionaries from Spain and sailed up the
broad waters of the Potomac which they
christened, "The Rio Spirito Santos," the
river of the Holy Spirit. This was early
in the sixteenth century.

Mr. John J. Daly in an article in the
Washington Star (some years ago) and
other historians, have given the credit to
Captain John Smith for discovering the
island and set the date at 1640; but my
research has carried me back many years
before Captain Smith arrived to the time
when the priests came up the rolling river.
It must be borne in mind that the Potomac
of that day was a far larger stream, and
much more tempestuous than it is today.
There was a large Indian village on Ana-
lostan Island at that time when the priests
arrived, and soon afterwards these men of
God were murdered through the treachery
of an Indian guide. History differs as to
the manner of their deaths and also as to
the exact spot on which they occurred,
but they were tortured and put to death
either on Analostan Island or at the Great
Falls of the Potomac, a few miles distant.
Letters in the Virginia Land Office show
that Analostan Island was known and
surveyed in 1669 and designated as "one
of the Anacostian islands, lying in Turkey
Buzzard Run." It was also called at dif-
ferent times, "Barbadoes", "My Lord's
Island" and twice was known as "Analos-
tan." Then while the Masons owned it the
name was "Mason's Island."

Saint Georges Island just off Piney
Point, Maryland, is the largest island in
the Potomac with Analostan second in
size.

Analostan is most interesting. It is
roughly shaped like a pear, the blunt
end lying up stream, toward Key Bridge
and the small pointed end facing Columbia
island a short distance away. Analostan
is three quarters of a mile long and a
quarter of a mile wide; the estimates of its
extent running from ninety acres to as
little as seventy. Erosion and sloughing
away by the continual wash of the river
may account for this difference.

The upper end of Analostan is much
nearer the Virginia side, but as the bound-
ary between the two jurisdictions is the
high water mark on the Virginia side the
whole of the island is in the District of
Columbia.

Analostan was included in the vast tract
of land which Lord Fairfax inherited from
his mother, Lady Catherine Culpeper Fair-
fax, who in turn had received it from her
father, Lord Culpeper, the favorite of two
kings and by them given what is today
twenty of the counties of Virginia or one
fifth of that state.

Through marriage, it is believed this
island came to Lord Baltimore. It may
originally have belonged to this tract but
when it came to the Calverts has never been
discovered. But in the late part of the
1600 it was known as "My Lord's Island"
and was patented by Lord Baltimore to
Randolph Brant or Breant. Brant in turn

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conveyed it to Francis Hammersley who in turn conveyed it to George Mason, known as the elder, though really third of that name. This was in 1717. George Mason of Gunston Hall, the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, had a large family and possessions in proportion. He built at the head of Analostan a large house and his family lived there at least part of the time, as John Mason his son was born there, November 3, 1798.

I want to leave the Mason occupancy for a while and go back to a time before the island was owned by this family, to a story or legend, one might call it, which has been handed down through the years. Many old Georgetown families know the tale, though there is no actual proof that it is true but there must be some foundation for the story or it would not have survived through the years.

Sometime prior to 1717 the schooner “Albatross” sailed up the Potomac and docked at the wharf at Georgetown. Among the passengers to disembark were an Englishman, his wife and two daughters. The man was about sixty-five and his wife much younger. The daughters were about twenty and fifteen. They went to the inn and signed the name of Marvin Strathmore and family. The two girls were so lovely that soon the town was agog with gossip and curiosity. Nothing was known of them, but each time a ship arrived it brought treasures for the Strathmores—blooded horses, exquisite furniture, paintings and tapestries, not to mention frocks, cloaks and bonnets galore.

They lived at the tavern for seven months while the estate was being prepared on Analostan Island. A large house of fourteen rooms, slave quarters, a well house and the largest barn ever seen in this part of the country up to that time, were all built. When all seemed finished, the town’s people were astonished to see a fence being built around the entire island. This fence was twelve feet high, unbelievable! Gossip said that this father was so incensed that he had been unable to secure a titled husband for his elder daughter that he had brought her to this country, vowing she should marry no one. The girl’s name was Eileen and the beaux of Georgetown named her “Queen of the Isle” as she was truly beautiful. Toasts were drunk to her and when she appeared in town, which was very seldom, she created a sensation. No one was allowed to approach the girls, which simply added to the excitement whenever they were within the range of eyes always on the lookout for beauty.

In after years, an unnamed poet who saw Eileen at this time described her as follows:—“One who would change the worship of all climes and make a new religion. Where’er she comes unite the differing faiths of all the world to idolize her face. Her form was fresher than the morning rose when the dew was on its leaves—untainted and pure—all grace was in her steps, and she had charms that no other woman e’er possessed” ... And much more followed.

A Baltimore stage coach arrived in Georgetown one day and brought a young man who registered at the tavern as Mr. Carlos Savoy, Twickenham, Somerset, England. After some talk with the tavern-keeper, Mr. Savoy hired a boat and rowed all around the island, but made no attempt to land. Later he asked the innkeeper to recommend a man to him who could speak the language of the Redmen who lived a short distance from Georgetown. He also wanted the man to be able to keep his mouth shut about the business of his employer. The man-of-all-work at the inn was sent to Mr. Savoy. He was a half-breed, on friendly terms with the Indians and with access to their village at all times. After several conferences and numerous trips to the Indians, Carlos Savoy was able to send a young brave to the island with a note to Eileen. The brave did not return, In all seven braves were sent but none returned. At last the chief said he himself would go. He was successful and in some way delivered the message of Carlos Savoy. Then Mr. Savoy went to the innkeeper and handed him one hundred pounds, telling him to secure a pair of fast horses and have them waiting on the Virginia side that night at 11:30. Fortune favored the young couple and they eloped to Alexandria where they were married. Scarcely had they gotten away from the island when all the buildings burst into flame. Even the fence was burned. The Indian braves were revenged.

It would be much more romantic and dramatic to leave the story at this point as one writer did, but the truth is as follows: (That is if any of this be true.)
Mr. Strathmore and his family escaped the flames and lived again at the inn until he was able to dispose of the property when they returned to England. Years later in an old diary the rest of this story was found. Martin Strathmore was a rich London merchant. Eileen was engaged to Carlos Savoy, the son of a London banker. For some unknown reason Mr. Strathmore took a violent dislike to his daughter's fiance and compelled Eileen to break the engagement. When the father was told by his physician that he should give up business and travel for his health, his sick brain conceived the idea of hiding his two daughters and keeping them unmarried forever. However the horrors of the night on Analostan Island and the discovery of the elopement of Eileen brought him to his senses and he returned to London a wiser and a changed man. He then advertised in every country he could reach until he found the young couple and assured them that all was forgotten and forgiven. After this "their lives passed sweetly and quietly away" like the wish expressed on my grandmother's sampler.

* * *

Now let us go back to the Masons. It was here on this tragic spot that George Mason built the house in which John Mason was born and which he afterwards inherited.

The house itself was long and low. The main portion had a very wide hall running through the centre and this opened out at the back on to a lovely terrace, with a sloping garden ending at the water's edge. A magnificent view up the Potomac finished the picture. The house was built of stone and brick. On the left of the front door, as one entered was the long drawing room extending the full length of the house, as did the dining room on the opposite side of the hall. On the west was a wing with three bedrooms and a bath. The kitchens and store rooms were in the basement. The porch (uncovered) at the main entrance looked down the long avenue of trees which was the approach from the ferry. The front door was beautifully proportioned with columns at either side, these flanked with panels in which niches appeared perhaps to hold flowers and trailing vines, or statuettes. Then two more columns completed the entrance, with a stately pediment over the door. The windows were large and square at the top, while those of the west wing were different, being rounded instead of square. The drawings may be seen at the Congressional Library, made from the descriptions obtainable. George Hadfield is supposed to have been the architect. The building was not uniform, an east wing being necessary to make it so.

It was here that George Mason entertained Washington and La Fayette, Jefferson and Louis Philippe, afterward King of France. But alas, trees are now growing through the ballroom floor where in 1789 Louis Philippe danced with the beauties of our Southland.

Analostan Island was the one connecting link over which all travel passed from this part of the country going west. George Mason ran a ferry from Georgetown—for which he received $300 a year. The City Fathers dreamed of the port of Georgetown becoming the largest one in this part of the country and as it seemed on the way to realization, approached George Mason and asked his consent that a causeway be built from his island to the Virginia side. It would serve two purposes—namely, backing up the water on that side of the island—known as "Little River"—and forcing it over to the Georgetown side, deepening the channel and thus enabling the largest ships to reach the wharves, and further, providing the roadway to the west. This fine piece of engineering was completed in 1805 and until the bridge—which has been superseded by the Key bridge—was built, this causeway was the main thoroughfare between the south and the west. It was thirty feet wide, with parapets four feet wide, and was built so high that it was usable even at the highest flood water mark. Today the causeway is only a jumble of stones to be seen from the Virginia side, when the water is clear.

When John Mason inherited Analostan Island (I like to think his father left it to him as it was his birthplace) he at once began to improve the grounds. The gardens were kept in fine order and he bought and brought many rare plants, shrubs and trees, as well as seeds from all over the world.

In 1810 David B. Warden was the British consul at Georgetown and often visited the Masons on their island. On his return to England Mr. Warden wrote a book en-

Rare as this book is, two copies are known to be extant here in Washington. Dr. Charles W. Richardson, curator of birds of the Smithsonian Museum, found a copy in a Paris book stall and it is now in the library of the National Museum. The other is in the Library of Congress, and on the flyleaf is written this quaint presentation. "This book was given by John Werckmuller living in Paris to his nephew John Augustus Werckmuller of Norfolk in Virginia. August 27, 1837."

No one seems to know how this volume reached the Congressional Library but nearly all the information we have of the vegetation and wild life of Mason's Island (as it was then called during Mr. Warden's stay in this country) is contained in the chapters of this book.

Much of the following I learned from it, and while some is direct quotation some is not, but the information is correct.

Among the curious plants that grew on Analostan was a species of cotton which grew nowhere else in this part of the country. Gen. Mason himself did not know from whence it came, but thought it must be from India or China. It was of a yellow shade, and much sought after. By a queer twist of chance Mr. Warden was returning to England on the frigate Constitution, when he borrowed a small book entitled, "An Epitome of the History of Malta and Gobo," by Charles Wilkinson. This book stated that three kinds of cotton were cultivated there and that one was a deep cinnamon color and had been imported from the Antilles. It so happened that Mr. Warden talked about this to Mr. Morris, first lieutenant of the frigate, who mentioned that he had carried some of these seeds of yellow cotton called nankeen to Gen. Mason in Washington. Gen. Mason's brother, then in Naples, had asked the young officer to do so. When Lieut. Morris called, Gen. Mason was not at home, so he left the gift with no explanation and this evidently was the origin of the yellow cotton on Analostan.

The soil of the island was good for cotton as was much of the neighboring land, but the summer not long enough to bring the plant to maturity and it was likely to be injured by frost before ripe. Some maize which Gen. Mason raised was also most unusual. The leaves were a deep purple and these were gathered before ripe, from which a dye was made. Mr. Warden wrote that he had the pleasure of presenting some of these leaves and some of the kernels to the Empress Josephine who planted the seeds with her own hands in her famous gardens.

The following quote explains much: "This island has a great variety of shrubs and trees, owing to the seeds being brought by the stream from the mountain regions,—different species of oak, mulberry, walnut, poplar, locust, ash, willow, pawpaw, the spindle tree, and the burning bush. At the summer house there is a white walnut of about a foot in diameter perforated by a grape vine three inches in circumference, which has been squeezed to death by the growth of the tree. Near the causeway there is a species of eglantine thirty feet in length and three inches in diameter, which is supported by a friendly tree. The poison oak and ivy grows here and enwraps itself among the trees but is easily distinguished by the many reds of its leaves and its mossy stems. The poisoned ash or fringe tree grows at the extremity of the island near the causeway. The Virginia jessamine grows in all parts of the island and there are several species of milkweed one of which blows in June, contains in its seed capsules a kind of silk, which mixed with cotton, forms a very durable thread. The crimson flowers of the redbud or Judas tree appear early in the spring and have a fine effect. The sassafras tree thrives well and its leaves are the first to change color in the fall. Mrs. Mason informs me that an infusion of them affords a beverage of a pleasant aromatic taste which may be employed as a substitute for tea."

The Biological Society in a bulletin on the natural history of the District of Columbia reprinted some of Mr. Warden's observations on the reptiles: "Analostan Island is the resort of various reptiles. We found a nest of terrapin or fresh water turtle about thirty feet from the water, con-
The snapping turtle is also found in these waters and weighs as much as forty or fifty pounds. Gen. Mason caught one of a huge size and threw it in his boat. It attacked him so furiously that he was compelled to jump in the water. The turtle followed him and thus escaped. The muskrat lived in the swamp. Fifty years ago (this was written in 1811) deer, wild turkeys, canvas back ducks and wild geese lived here. Now partridges alone build their nests in the grounds and humming birds flutter from flower to flower. They feign death as does the opossum if one goes near them.”

John Mason served his country as did his father before him. He was a Representative from Virginia in the 25th Congress and was a Jacksonian Democrat; later he became U. S. Senator and finally a delegate to the Provisional Confederate Congress. Still later he was sent to Great Britain as Commissioner by President Jefferson Davis. He became a general in the Confederate Army. Some historians say “that he then returned to his home on Analostan Island.” This is not correct, as the Masons had lost the island many years before and during the Civil War Analostan had been used as a hospital base, with medical staff stationed there. Many sick and wounded soldiers were cared for on the island. It seems from the Georgetown News, dated June 8, 1934, that the mansion was destroyed during the Civil War. As many another public spirited man, John Mason met with reverses and was compelled to borrow money. He placed a first mortgage on his island in 1826 and others followed so that in 1833 the entire island and all buildings on it were sold at a trustees’ sale and remained in the possession of the Branch Bank of the United States until 1842 when, as shown by a deed, the island passed to John Carter of Georgetown. This deed shows that the president, directors and company of the bank had conveyed Analostan to Richard Smith and his heirs for certain uses, trusts, and purposes. The island passed from Smith to Carter, the price being $8,600. John Carter kept Analostan until he died in 1850. The executor of the estate, John Marbury sold it to William A. Bradley. At this time Mr. Bradley was the Postmaster of the city of Washington and held numerous other responsible positions. Having been an alderman from the Fourth Ward in 1822, the Treasurer of Howard Institute (not Howard University) a charitable organization “for the relief of Indigent Females in the city of Washington in furnishing sewing to those who are out of employ” and thus discouraging pauperism. Mr. Bradley held the office of Postmaster until 1853 when being a Whig he was replaced by James G. Berret, a Democrat. In 1834 Mr. Bradley had been elected the eleventh Mayor of the Corporation of Washington, the salary at that time being $1,000 a year, while the members of the Board received $1,200 each. When Mr. Bradley bought Analostan Island in 1850 he moved into the mansion and made it his home for a number of years. He still owned it at the time of his death. Miss Maud Burr Morris in her article written for the Columbia Historical Society has the following to say of an interesting event which took place in 1834: “During the summer and fall of 1834 the people of the District of Columbia seemed to have developed a mania for ballooning and on July 30th the whole population of Washington and Georgetown and nearly all of the District of Columbia had an opportunity of beholding the ascension of Mr. (Nicholas) Ash in a balloon from Analostan Gardens.” The event, characterized by the newspapers as a “novel scene of chivalry” had been extensively advertised by Andrew M. Lamb, proprietor of Analostan Gardens. On the island an amphitheatre was erected to accommodate between six and seven thousand persons, who were informed that the inflation of the large variegated silk balloon would begin between eleven and twelve o’clock noon, signal cannons fired at intervals and that a “grand band of martial music” would be in attendance; at three o’clock precisely the ascent would begin, and at five o’clock an English rabbit attached to a parachute would be dropped overboard, which the finder was requested to return to Mr. Ash. The “Reverend Clergy” were especially invited to be present, for what purpose was not stated. So favorable an impression was made by the spectacle that the citizens called a meeting at City Hall over which his Honor
the Mayor presided, to arrange for a second ascension from a more central location. Mr. Bradley was appointed chairman, a large committee representing all the wards of the city, and even Alexandria had a member. But on account of the protracted illness of Mr. Ash the second ascension had to be postponed a number of times, until finally on November 8th Mr. Hugh Parker of Fredericksburg, Va. having been invited by the committee made an ascension for the benefit of Mr. Ash, from the grounds north of the President's House, which was "never exceeded in beauty" to quote the Intelligencer.

William A. Bradley died in 1867 still owning Analostan Island, and it remained in his family until 1907 when it was purchased by the Washington Gas Light Company for $72,785.

The Columbia Athletic Club took over the island from the Bradley family in 1889, the lease to run one year at a monthly rental of $83.33. At that time the club turned it into a large outdoors pleasure resort for the members and their families. Tennis courts, baseball diamond, bathing and bath houses, a track for running and another for bicycling and other improvements were made. From shortly after the Civil War until this time a famous race course had existed. Tilting tournaments were held as well as horse racing. The Columbia Athletic Club flourished like a green bay tree for a number of years, and then passed into the limbo of forgotten things. But in 1892 the League of American Wheelmen held their convention on Analostan and numerous sporting events followed through the years. The automobile pushed its way to the front and Analostan was left to brood over the days of her forgotten glory. A few fishermen still passed days of lazy content on the banks and a picnic now and then of those who had spent happy hours there in former days. But the rank and file of the growing city had never even heard of the gem of the Potomac lying drowsing after so many busy days.

When the Washington Gas Light Company bought Analostan Island they put a caretaker there to live. He occupied a shack and was the only inhabitant. Within a few years an amusement company wished to buy it and make it a second Coney Island. There was much discussion everywhere and the American Colonization Society became interested. They opposed it so vigorously that the deal fell through, and until the Roosevelt Commission purchased it in October, 1931, for the sum of $364,000 it had fallen asleep only to be awakened to become a memorial park to one of our greatest men, Col. Theodore Roosevelt. It was at first to be called Roosevelt Island, but when another Roosevelt appeared on the horizon—Franklin D. Roosevelt—permission was given by Congress to change the name to Theodore Roosevelt. So Analostan is no more.

The island is specially adapted to become a park in the gorgeous parkway system being developed along the Potomac. A high ridge of rocks rising as high as fifty feet toward Key Bridge, a natural brook meandering down between two ridges of rocks into which the main ridge is divided, the rich earth, the magnificent scenery on every side, and the history of this garden spot itself, long neglected, but at last coming into its own, must send a thrill through the heart of every true American, as well as of those who pass but a few moments in contemplation—as it is truly a story of the passing of the years as our country developed and our capital grew.

No automobiles are to be allowed on Analostan. The small Columbia island so close by will be used for parking and will be connected by foot bridges to Analostan. Such is the plan at present but the future may see this changed. The idea is to make this spot well worth traveling miles to see, but in the hearts of the old inhabitants when visitors speak of Theodore Roosevelt Island, a spark all unconsciously will respond, "Oh, Analostan."

Note: Mrs. Garges is a member of Francis Scott Chapter of the District of Columbia.
Gadsby's Tavern

BY MRS. THOMAS BURCHETT

LYING just across the Potomac River from that magnificent city, Washington, D. C., is the fine old town of Alexandria, Virginia. Alexandria presents pleasing contrasts. By its general appearance, there is evidence that it has had its share of progress and development. This is indicated by such modern innovations as the great Washington National Airport, modern homes, vast apartment house developments and high ranking public and private schools.

However, the purpose of this article is to relate to the reader some of the incidents of the past and present dealing with the older section of the town and particularly as centered about Gadsby’s Tavern.

Last October the writer visited Alexandria and this Tavern along with Mrs. R. V. H. Duncan, State Vice Regent of the Virginia Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Duncan, who is a member of the John Alexander Chapter, has long been identified with historical restoration in and about Alexandria and she is eminently qualified to conduct one through the historic buildings and streets and to relate the charming incidents associated with them.

On that bright October day, when we made this visit, there was about the town an air of eager anticipation of and preparation for things to come. A birthday was about to be celebrated and that birthday was to be the two hundredth and one of their fine old town so affectionately cared for by its inhabitants.

Much of the interest of the bi-centennial celebration was to center about the distinguished old landmark, Gadsby’s Tavern. Sixty years ago a fine old doorway of the Tavern had been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It was considered an excellent piece of Georgian work and along with other panels and mantels, had been purchased by the Museum. At the time of the sale, the Tavern was in a state of neglect and it was considered an act of thoughtful preservation to have these treasures in that secure repository. Then, there was no shadow of events to come sixty years hence. Later, reproductions of these fine pieces, which had been made by the best cabinet artisans of Colonial times, were placed in the Tavern.

Following World War I the Alexandria Post No. 24 of the American Legion took title to the Tavern, as a gift from the citizens of Alexandria to be permanently cared for by it as a War Memorial to the men of the town who had served in both World Wars. Mr. Clinton Knight has headed a committee from the American Legion which has subsequently worked with diligence in maintaining this Tavern as a non-profit museum, as well as a memorial.

The Alexandria Association, which is interested in the preservation of the antiquities of the town, conceived the idea of bringing the famous doorway back to the Tavern. The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum readily agreed to cooperate with a plan to bring this about. The doorway was purchased by Col. and
Mrs. Charles Beatty Moore, members of the Alexandria Association. Both Colonel and Mrs. Moore are renowned historians and antiquarians and she is the well-known author of the recent book "Sea Port in Virginia, George Washington's Alexandria."

For the Armistice Day Program of the American Legion, the formal presentation of this doorway was on the agenda. Among distinguished members of historic and patriotic groups present were Mr. George Craig, National Commander of the American Legion, General U. S. Grant, III, of the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings, and Edward L. Boykin, Director of the District Sesquicentennial. Mr. W. D. Sisson, President of the Alexandria Association, presented Mr. Van Devanter, an Association past President, who, on behalf of Colonel and Mrs. Moore presented the doorway to Mr. George Giammittorio, Commander of the American Legion Post No. 24.

Pageantry was enacted in front of the doorway when the Monticello Guard from Charlottesville, in brilliant Colonial dress, marched past to be reviewed even as those they portrayed were reviewed by George Washington and his staff in Colonial times. The speakers were fervent in their mandates that we uphold those principles which go to make up our American heritage.

Other birthday gifts which had come to the Tavern for this gala occasion were exquisite draperies which had been created by Franco Scalambre of New York and presented by B. Altman. Mr. Scalambre has become renowned for his interest in historic shrines and his authentic draperies were designed according to John Gadsby's original inventory which called for "7 large curtains" in the ballroom. Also, Morgan-Jones had very recently presented lovely bedspreads, authentic with the times for which they were woven.

To relate what has gone through and before the doorways of Gadsby's Tavern would be to relate many episodes that brought about conceptions of a new freedom which was bringing us into a nation.

As a social and political center it was a rendezvous comparable with the Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg. George Washington received his first military commission here. Here also, he was made a staff officer to General Braddock and from this very Tavern, General Braddock rode forth into the west on that fateful engagement that was to cost him his life. In 1775, Washington set out from the "Little Tavern" to attend the Continental Congress where he was to be chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In this building the Fairfax County Resolves were drawn up. Here the first celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution took place on June 22, 1788. Guests at the Tavern have numbered such distinguished personages as Daniel Webster, John Randolph, The Marquis de La Fayette, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, De Kalb, Rochambeau, John Paul Jones and Henry Clay.

Many brilliant Assemblies of Alexandria were held in the ballroom at Gadsby's—where the strains of the stately minuet and the gay gavotte mingled with the brilliant conversation of gentle ladies and courtly gentlemen. Before the Revolutionary War, birthday balls were given here in honor of George II and George III. In 1798 the citizens of Alexandria entertained Washington at the first public celebration of his birthday in the ballroom at Gadsby's.

George Washington's last military review (1799) was before Gadsby's doorway and from its famous steps he gave his last military order and took leave of his troops.

The outside appearance of the Tavern is that of two buildings. The little building (1752) was first known as "The City Tavern." Near the end of the eighteenth century the larger corner building was built and soon the two came under the management of John Gadsby. Inside one is impressed with the enormous size which enlarges into four distinct floors in the corner structure.

Certain societies and organizations have availed themselves of the opportunity to furnish and maintain specific rooms. The National Society Children of the American Revolution maintains two bedrooms. One of these is a small room opposite the ballroom, restored in 1938 by Mrs. William H. Pouch, National President N. S. C. A. R., and furnished by that organization in honor of Mrs. C. A. S. Sinclair, Honorary National President. The present National Chairman for the C. A. R. interests at Gadsby's is Mrs. Charles McNett. A very enchanting room is that which is designated as "The Female Stranger's Room," restored
and furnished by John Alexander Chapter N. S. D. A. R. Many legends combining mystery, romance and tragedy center about the story of the Female Stranger who died in this room in 1816. A reception parlor overlooking the courtyard has been restored and furnished by the Kate Waller Barrett Chapter D. A. R. The Mt. Vernon Chapter has also been active in restoration and reconstruction. An interesting courtyard, which was paved in cobblestones by Hessian soldiers, lies at the rear of the building.

To continue with Mrs. Duncan on our trip through the streets, we are shown many places of interest and delightful incidents are related. A ride down Prince Street, also cobblestone paved by Hessian soldiers and lined with restored homes of early sea captains, leads down to the river front where there is a distinct marine atmosphere. In Colonial days Alexandria was a thriving port of call for sea going vessels. It was a worthy competitive port of entry with New York and it is related that George Washington once said that it would be hoove the people of Alexandria to bestir themselves, else he feared that the New York port would excel them in a business way.

No travel sketch of Alexandria would be complete without calling attention to the historic churches and church yards. At Christ Church, George Washington was a regular attendant and in 1853 Robert E. Lee was confirmed here in the Episcopal faith. The Old Presbyterian Meeting House built in 1774 is surrounded by a churchyard in which lies so peacefully and majestically sleeping that unknown soldier of the Revolutionary War. Over his grave in 1929 the N. S. C. A. R. Society erected a permanent tomb in keeping with the period in which this unknown patriot lived.

On that fair October morning of the visit to Alexandria related herein, the brass knockers were all so lovely and shiny, the gardens were so friendly that a welcome seemed to permeate the entire pleasant scene.

Editor's Note: Mrs. Burchett is a member of Poage Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Ashland, Kentucky, and National Historian National Society Children of the American Revolution.

The National Society has been notified of the death, on March 22, of Ida Caldwell McFaddin (Mrs. William Perry). Mrs. McFaddin, who was a member of Col. George Moffett Chapter of Texas, served her state as State Regent 1931-1934 and the National Society as Vice President General 1934-1937.
SOME fifty years ago, Rudyard Kipling gave the world the words and Reginald De Koven gave the music of “The Recessional”, perhaps the most vigorous and challenging paean which has come to the serious consideration of the thoughtful world of our time. Here are the words:

“God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far flung battle line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

“The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice.
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

“Far-called, our navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

“If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds, without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

“For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard.
For frantic boast and foolish world,
Have mercy on Thy People, Lord. Amen.

At that time, the British Empire, at home and overseas, was at the very peak of its dignity and power. Today, the challenge of “The Recessional” might well be addressed to the American nation and its people. Take any phrase or sentence—present it in that forceful appeal to any gathering of our citizens, and try to measure the effects. “God of our fathers”, “Lord of our far flung battle line”, “Be with us yet”, “Lord God of Hosts”, “Beneath whose awful hand we hold dominion over palm and pine”, “Be with us yet, Lest we forget”, “All valiant dust that builds on dust, And guarding calls not Thee to guard”, “Judge of the nations spare us yet, Lest we forget”.

There is no question that today there is some tendency toward “Such boasting as the Gentiles use”. The sentiment and the music of this magnificent “Recessional” are such as to appeal to any citizen of our land, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and others. All our nation should raise its voice in this song of praise, petition and confession. Let us popularize it for every gathering of the people, younger or older, in churches, schools, homes, clubs, organizations of all kinds where the strong, vigorous voices of men, women and children can lift high its magnificent message. Let us do it frequently, over and over again until it becomes a very vital part of community life, until children and adults, leaders in every walk of life are familiar with it and can join in its message, second only to our national anthem. And what a mighty voice that would be heard over the radio frequently, at least once a week, and over all broadcasts; it would be a mighty contribution to our public thinking. Let us popularize it, sharing with the whole English-speaking world the exalted sentiment it conveys and the influence for more sober and strengthening approach to our national life than has many another contribution. If this movement could grip our public mind, many a lesser message might be put in its proper place and unitedly our American people could sing this anthem of praise and prayer.
Antique Clock Still Measures the Hours

BY ELIZABETH MERCER

THERE were only twenty-four states in the Union on that day in 1827 when David Mercer started out from Muhlenberg County, Ky., across the prairie land of Indiana to make a new home for his family in Marion County, Illinois.

Years have obscured much concerning this first Mercer to settle in Marion County, but today scores of local families trace their family tree back to this veteran of the War of 1812.

In the wagon that day, bumping along the ruts of the prairie roads, he brought his wife, Elizabeth, and their five children.

The eldest was 12-year-old Wiley Green, considered almost a grown man. Then there was Mary Jane, age eight, Silas, a lad of six; Lucy Ann, who was two; and the baby, William Dudley.

Also jostling around inside the wagon was an aged negro slave woman, whose careful hands had helped wrap the most imposing of the family's household possessions—the seven foot, two inch clock.

No one today can tell just where or when the David Mercers possessed their clock. Perhaps it was a wedding gift to Elizabeth from her family, the Searcys, when she married David at the end of the War of 1812.

It would add a touch of romance to imagine that her illustrious nephew, Bartlett—the Bartlett Searcy who assisted in rescuing Daniel Boone's small daughter from her Indian kidnappers—learned to tell time on the huge clock's hand-painted face.

More than likely the clock was new on that journey into Illinois, purchased by the young couple in Cincinnati, their wagon halted before the shop of L. Watson (for it is his signature on the clock face) while eager children's faces watched the hustle of the busy river town, or gazed with awe at the stair-step hills overshadowing it.

The new setting for the tall timekeeper was to be in a level wooded section of what is now Raccoon township. Today, Mt. Moriah church and cemetery are on part of the land originally settled by David and later given for church purposes by his son, Silas.

Joyfully the lead pendulum swung as the Illinois addition to the family, Edmund Montgomery, wailed his entry into the world. Proudly the clock ticked the moments as the first steam locomotive puffed along from Albany to Schenectady. In muted tones it tolled the hours as its owner, David, was laid to rest in a plot of his own ground which would later be known as Mt. Moriah cemetery.

This burial plot was being used by the Indians when the white man first came to Illinois and it is said that the first grave the white settlers dug there was for an Indian child, the victim of drowning.
In England, Queen Victoria ascended the throne and in America the first telegraph line was built.

In its quiet corner, the old clock stood, ticking the moments of birth, glory, discovery, and death.

Even the faithful black hands of the slave were folded and she was laid to rest in the yard of the family home, and the task of dusting the carvings of the clock case went to someone else.

Soon, Silas, David’s son, became the clock’s owner. Quietly it ticked away the moments of his life and when he no longer needed it, it again took a journey—this time to Minneapolis where it graced the home of Silas’ son Hugh. Today, the clock has come home to Marion County again. It stands proudly in the home of its owner, Miss Sylvia Mercer, on route 37 about 10 miles south of Salem, Illinois.

The grand old timekeeper has increased in beauty through the years, for with the shedding of the custom of piling one coat of dark varnish on another, today it is stripped to the vibrant tones of its original wood, polished to glistening beauty by its owner.

The most amazing feature of this patriarch of the Clock family is its entire works of wood, except for the huge weights of lead filled with sand and its lead pendulum.

In its hand-carved case it stands over seven feet tall, and when its huge weights are pulled up to wind it, it still keeps perfect time, except in extremely damp weather, when, like all oldsters, it suffers from “rheumatism” and its wooden works swell.

Modern clocks, in keeping with the age of speed, speak with a fast “tick-tock” and a ringing voice, but this dignified old “grandfather” speaks with a measured beat that seems to tell a story of its own. Just listen and you’ll hear its message, too:

“I crossed unsettled prairie land to a new home in an infant state, Illinois. Then with a slow “tick-tock” I counted the hours. There were sixty minutes in each hour. Today, the hours are still the same—each has sixty precious minutes to be used as best you can.

“In my new home, captive black hands once dusted my case. Then, I counted minutes that were anxious ones as the fate of a nation hung in the balance as men fought over the fate of just such captive hands.

“A great man, claimed by the state I now call home, led his people to Unity and the Nation was saved.

“Many times, I’ve ticked away the minutes as the country was in danger for I’ve counted the hours through many wars.

“Yet, today, still there are sixty precious minutes in each hour to be used as you will. If I could I’d tick them away more slowly now—for we are at peace—yet I can only go my measured way, telling the time in a world men make for themselves and for the future generations.”

I have the consolation of having added nothing to my private fortune during my public service, and of retiring with hands as clean as they are empty.

—THOMAS JEFFERSON: Letter to Count Diodati, 1807.
As History Isn’t Written

BY EDNA M. AGAN

If we could but know the life stories of the men and women buried in little and often neglected church-yards and family burial grounds, we could reconstruct not only the history of other days but also the customs and mores, of which meager knowledge is obtained by poring over ancient documents and legal records. Few people kept diaries and still fewer remain for our study and enlightenment. The hints given by inscriptions on gravestones are a rich and primary source of historical facts, as are the monuments erected through the patriotic pride of a community.

The island of Martha’s Vineyard, off the southeast coast of Massachusetts, is an example of a source from which much can be learned by the examination of the resting places of the dead and the memorials to the deeds of its sons. A continuity exists there that is lacking in many communities.

The graves of the Indians are hidden from the view of white men. Today the Indians of Gay Head send their children to high school at Vineyard Haven and live as do the white inhabitants of the island, and on friendly terms with them.

The first white men under Bartholemew Gosnold lived near by on Cuttyhunk but no trace of their occupation remains.

Several years ago, a group of Indians were cutting peat at Menemsha, the fishing port of Martha’s Vineyard. As they worked they cut into the burial place of a number of skeletons. It has been established that they were the remains of white men and women, all of whom had died by violence. A theory generally accepted is that these unfortunate beings were those told about in an ancient Norse tale which states that the men were murdered at the insistence of Freydis, sister of Leif Ericson and that, when the murderers refused to kill the women, Freydis herself completed the crime.

Next in point of time is the resting place of Josias Standish, the son of Miles, the redoubtable captain of Plymouth. Josias rests near Chilmark.

In Edgartown, the Rev. Thomas Mayhew preached to the Indians and won them by advocating fairness in business dealings between the natives and the settlers. His father became a preacher after the son’s death and carried on his work. One of his descendants lives in a house facing the harbor and set back from North Water Street. To reach it, she must pass the gravestones of Thomas Mayhew, father and son, who rest beside the walk.

The village burying ground on the old Indian trail, now known as Pease’s Point Way, is a most extensive source of primary material. Edgartown, like its sister island Nantucket, was the home of captains of whalers and their crews. Many of the old graves have markers indicating service in the American Revolution and the title Captain upon the gravestone, but there is no way of determining whether the title was earned on shipboard or in patriotic service or both, except by checking the list of whaling captains in the local Daughters of the American Revolution War Museum and the registers of men who served in that war.

In the democracy of death, all lie beneath the same sod, but pride of rank and achievement are perpetuated by the title cut into lasting granite.

Even the minister or his family is not above a touch of human and understandable pride, for his stone records that he was the first Chaplain to serve in the Continental Army and that he gave the opening prayer at Bunker Hill in 1825. To complete the tale, he shared honors with Daniel Webster who gave the Bunker Hill address at the dedication of the monument fifty years after the battle. Incidentally, Lafayette came from France to take part in the affair.

In an island community, the sea has always played an important part in the obtaining of a livelihood. The whaling captains were the great men, bringing glory and prosperity to the home port, if they and their crews of townsmen survived the dangers of their calling. Seventeen-year-
old lads sailing the far-off South Pacific were common, as these old markers attest. The sea took its toll and only a weathering stone witnesses that once a gay young boy rollicked through his childhood in Edgartown.

One stone states that Joseph Gray, AE 17 was lost at sea. Another, that Albion Gibbs was lost off the coast of New Zealand. A third, off Nantucket. A fourth, off the Mulgrave Islands. A fifth by the overturning of a sailboat in the harbor.

People who are not familiar with New England are sometimes amazed at the Christian names in books by Joseph Lincoln and other authors who use that section as background for their stories. A visit to an old New England graveyard will show one many names that seem peculiar to modern ears and many which have their origins in religion or in some hidden desire of a mother's heart. Those with religious implications in this old cemetery are Jeremiah, Gamaliel, Jethro, Lot, Ezra, Luke, Ichabod, Elijah, Noah, Eliakim, Enoch, Reuben, Uriah, Jedidah, Obed, Abisha, John Wesley, and Charles Wesley.

From the classics are Jason, Leander, Archelus, and Tristram. Unclassified—by me—are Ivory, Maletiah, Zorad, Kilborn, Sylvanus, Barcus, Brazilia, Sallathiel, and Albion.

There is charm and sweetness in many of the feminine names. Surely a mother wanted a daughter very much to name her Desire, Thankful, or Love. Perhaps she felt that her baby was not going to be lost off New Zealand. The Bible furnishes its quota as befitted the fervid religious character of the early days in Rhoda, Deborah, Bathsheba, Abigail, and Lois. The virtues are represented by Prudence and Patience.

An oddity is evidently a correction of spelling as on one stone a child is recorded as the daughter of Arradna, and on the next the mother is the Ariadne, of Greek mythology. Old-fashioned, but intriguing names are Hebsibeth, Abiah, Zoraida, Velina, Parnell, Sophronia, Lovia, Dinia, Jerusha, Philura, Lurana, Belinda, and—loveliest of all—Tamson, and (shades of Shakespeare) Ariel and Hermione.

On the edge of the village, a Civil War monument stands in a tiny triangular park. Three sides of it are covered with the names of those who served in that conflict. It records many old names but also that a change has taken place in the kind chosen by many parents. The most interesting ones are Leavitt, Shubael, Beriah, and Damon.

Where Pease's Point Way crosses Main Street, the World War I Memorial perpetuates the same surnames found in the graveyard and on the Civil War monument but few of the old Christian names.

Before the Courthouse of Duke County a temporary list of those who served in World War II brings history up to the present. The descendants of the founders of the village are there with the Christian names of today. They have been on all the monuments. This board tells the thoughtful reader of a new development in the long history of Edgartown. A generation ago, a peaceful Portuguese invasion reached New England's shores. It is reflected in the Silvias and Mellos whose names are side by side with the old English Nortons, Peases, and Smiths. From two homes, twelve sons of Portuguese extraction went forth as Americans to serve beside the sons of the pioneers. Not the pursuit of whale oil but the war against the Japanese took them to the Pacific.

Flavorsome names still exist in Edgartown. There is a Captain Zeb. The judge of the County Court is an Abner. In my brief stay, I heard of Lucretia and Sophronia. The descendants of the early settlers are useful, pleasant people whose lives are dignified, friendly and democratic. If a town could be said to have a flavor, Edgartown has it compounded of all that is good of the past mixed with an intelligent use of the best of the present, plus the tang of the sea tinctured by the religion of those who have gone in and out of the charming Christopher Wren church, and the church of the whaling captains.

Laws exist in vain for those who have not the courage and the means to defend them.

—T. B. MACAULAY.
Meet George Hughes

IT WAS in September of 1914 that a slender young boy came to our business office and applied for a job. He was neat as a pin, quiet and mannerly and was hired on the spot. With the exception of a year and a half spent overseas during World War I, he has been with us ever since.

George still has the same attributes that won him the position but during the passing of the years he has reached the highest point of efficiency and loyalty. What is much to the point is that he has acquired a diplomacy that has stood him in good stead over the long period of changing administrations and the erection of three additional buildings. Nothing seems to faze him and he goes about his daily tasks with the same remarkable calm and efficiency.

During the course of time George married and now has nine children, ranging in years from around twenty-one down to kindergarten age. When talking with him, I sensed that the pride of his life and the hope of his future is the second son, Bernard, and no father was ever more justified in his faith.

When the boy was graduated from High School in 1949, after an A record throughout, he was chosen valedictorian of his class, which was a fitting reward for his activities. He had been secretary to his class, Captain of Cadets and chief of the class yearbook.

Last July Bernard, then age seventeen, entered West Point after having taken a four-day examination at Walter Reed Hospital. Out of the four colored contestants, he was the only one who passed—and passed with credit.

George told me that he is doing well in his classes and through the month of December he received no demerits. He ranked 12 in English, 57 in mathematics and 30 in French. “And remember,” added George proudly, “that is in a class of 629.”

One daughter graduates this June from Teachers’ College in the District and will follow the teaching profession. One of the sons is working downstairs in our print shop with Charles, George’s brother, who has been with us for many years and has the same record of faithfulness and integrity.

George has an industrious and intelligent wife and together they devote their lives to their children. He told me that every evening they go over the lessons with the older boys and girls. When I asked him what particular subjects they supervise, his answer was history, science and mathematics. There are occasions when the sense of one’s own inadequacy strikes one with atomic force!

But it is about Bernard that George loves to talk. And you want him to for you like to watch the happy smile that plays around his mouth and the glints of pride darting in the deep brown eyes. There is no hint of braggadocio—just a modest recital of facts that mean so much to him.

As he rose to leave my office he said: “Are you going to put this in the Magazine?”

“Yes, George,” I replied. “I think I shall.”

Then he turned and said simply: “Don’t make it too long, Mrs. Brosseau.”

I assured him that I wouldn’t but at the same time I wondered if the annals of such a fine American family could be too long. Grace L. H. Brosseau.

“Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us. Our defense is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men in all lands everywhere.”

—Abraham Lincoln.
A Sentimental Journey

BY EDNA DUNCAN DIVER

In a forgotten corner of the attic I unearthed a small dusty box this morning. Curious, I took it to the window for better light, brushed off an equally curious little spider, and raised the lid. Inside—real souvenirs of the past!

Almost reverently I took out, first, two yellowed caps, muslin, lace-trimmed and tucked, with long white ties for under the chin. Pinned to one, a scrap of paper, with the notation, “Great Grandmother Zeigler’s Night Caps”!

Great Grandmother Zeigler! Born Joanna Schaffner, January 26, 1795 in Germany, so said the old family Bible. Emigrated with her husband Michael, coming to America in 1819—direct to Frederick, Maryland, and with them their first born, tiny Hannah. Later they rocked the old wooden cradle for twelve more.

Close beside the caps, a white lace fichu —Great Aunt Louisa Zeigler’s, so said the note attached. She was one of the thirteen children of Joanna and Michael. I recall grandmother saying she never married but was a spinster who devoted her life to “mothering” several orphaned children in her community. Lovely to look at —in the old daguerrotype in the album, her black curls falling softly about her neck, and the long fine watch chain with the gold and blue shell-like glide, draped over her black bead-trimmed basque. The chain was willed to her namesake my sister Lou.

In the bottom of the box, an old sheepskin wallet, hand-stitched and three times folded. This was grandfather Keyser’s. In one of the many pockets are two old letters, one, “Delaware Ohio, June 6, 1855” to “Dear Charley”. It begins with the time-worn phrase, “I take my pen in hand to inform you.”

“Dear Charley” was the first born of Frederica Zeigler Keyser, another daughter of the immigrants, and grandfather Benjamin Keyser. He was just eight years old when he received this letter from his aunt Rebecca Zeigler. She wants to know if he is in school—if he is a good boy—and to be remembered to his little brother Frank and sister Alice. She closes with this little verse, original—who can say?

“Joyous dawn of rosy childhood,
Thou art beautiful to see.
The green earth with its wildwood,
Hath no flower so sweet as thee.”

Dear Charley’s life became that of a hermit—a prospector for gold in the mountains of Aspen, Colorado, where he rests today in Red Butte Cemetery.

The other letter dated 1853—“To Milton.” Also a bit of verse. Milton was a brother of Charley, my mother’s brothers.

“Come little Milton, come with me,
And I’ll show you where the fairies be.
Their homes are in the roses,
And in the violets blue,
And in the subtle lily too.”

I fold them all tenderly, the caps, the letters, a bit of blue ribbon and an old black bow tie and replace them in the little box and caressingly carry it back to its corner. Perhaps it will be found and cherished by hands of a generation yet to come!

Editor’s Note: Mrs. Diver has served as registrar and regent of Jane Dean Coffey Chapter of Coffeyville, Kansas.

“Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set.”

—PROVERBS.
HAVE WE WOMEN UNDERESTIMATED OUR POWER?

THE recent elections in England hold much encouragement for those Americans who have realized the perils of Socialism. The fact that so large a number of voters there would express their dissatisfaction cannot help but affect voters here.

One commentator has said that the women of England were in large measure responsible for the challenge to the labor majority. He stated that an informal poll among the lower and middle classes showed that a large number of men were still hopeful that the Socialists would eventually give them their hearts’ desire—an easy job—or a living without work, high pay, short hours, free medicine, free false teeth, wigs, spectacles and assorted paraphernalia.

The wives of these same men after weary years of standing in even longer lines than in wartime, having worse food equally rationed, paying higher prices for rationed clothing, getting two or three minutes attention from a government-employed doctor who was too tired and rushed to care which bottle of medicine be given them, looked at the matter from the point of view of realism rather than wishful thinking.

The American woman today has an equal opportunity to make an unbiased study of the results of the activities of the starry-eyed planners who seem to feel they can make a so much better world than their Creator did.

These women read of the slaughter of the little pigs a few years ago. They often read of it in the same paper that told of famine in other parts of the world—at least some of them must have thought of it when meat shortages occurred during and after the war and marketing assumed many of the characteristics of a treasure hunt.

Then we progress to the potato program. Farmers paid for potatoes, not sold, potatoes rotting in the fields, American potatoes high-priced in stores because of government support, Canadian potatoes being brought in because they can be sold cheaper, and again news of starvation in other countries.

The recent coal strike made even more women conscious that the state of the nation must be the concern of each of her citizens. People cold because the fuel supply had been cut off by the whim of labor leaders, industry almost at a standstill causing unemployment, hunger, privation to men and women denied the right to work for an honest living for their families, and a government fearful of losing labor votes if it attempted to enforce laws already enacted by the Congress, were noted.

The recent trials of spies and various persons accused or suspected of disloyalty to the United States and the apparent lack of cooperation of some Government departments in clearing up or clearing out these situations provides another source of uneasiness.

These instances and many more almost equally obvious should make the women of America realize, even if most of the men of their families do not, that the trend to the welfare state toward which this nation has been traveling at an increasing rate of speed is a dangerous destination.

Let them understand that on them rests the responsibility and in their hands the power to do as their English cousins are doing to check the mad career—to restore the old-time common sense and practicality on which the American Way of Life was founded.

Rosalind Ewing Martin,
National Chairman.
FOUNDATIONS

The American Legion's pamphlet "Summary of Trends and Developments Exposing the Communist Conspiracy" for February carries the following on the ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

"One of the most incredible and shameful angles of the whole subversive problem in this country is the little known story of how many of the big foundations, set up by millionaires for educational and public welfare purposes, have been cleverly tapped by adroit communists for hefty hunks of money for strictly party line purposes and objectives. Such contributions probably were not made by the trustees of these foundations with an exact knowledge of what would ultimately be done with the money they were handing out, although some cynics believe otherwise. Wittingly or unwittingly, whether for reasons of carelessness or through sheer stupidity, the fact still remains that a number (not just a few) of our largest foundations have indirectly made large cash contributions to definite communist undertakings, or helped support and employ communists through three, or sometimes even four intermediaries who served solely to remove all traces and taints of communism from the ultimate benefactors....

"For example, the Rockefeller Foundation while it was still headed by Raymond B. Fosdick, a fuzzy-minded gulliberal, admitted to Counterattack that it had given a 'grant' of $110,000 to what appeared to be a purely self-appointed committee under the chairmanship of Professor Robert E. Cushman of Cornell University. The self-appointed task of this self-appointed committee was to prepare a 'study' on 'Civil liberties and the control of subversive activities.' It need hardly be pointed out that all such enterprises are always on a high and lofty plane of high-minded devotion for, and deepest concern over, the Bill of Rights and sacred American liberties....

"The giveaway 'gimmick' in the Rockefeller-Cornell deal was twofold. One was the list of names of the high-minded individuals connected with the committee conducting the 'study.' The name of Walter F. Gellhorn, of Columbia University, was enough to give the whole show away. A documented list of all of Gellhorn's undeviating and consistent support of C. P. line causes and crusades would take up several pages. Secondly, this Rockefeller-financed committee is going to examine, with greatest objectivity, the whole crucial problem posed by the obvious necessity of strengthening our national security against espionage, sabotage, and subversion on one hand, and protecting our basic civil rights and liberties on the other. The fact that several of the members of this self-appointed committee have records of at least sympathetic support of communist front organizations, and that not one could boast of any security, intelligence, or counter-espionage experience reduces this whole enterprise to an impudent farce. The picture of a purely private and apparently self-appointed committee investigating official committees of Congress and state legislatures with Rockefeller dollars would normally be too funny for words. As it is, such consummate gall and effrontery, in the face of widespread Soviet espionage, subversion, and other barefaced communist shenanigans in this time of world crisis and wholesale treason from within, can hardly be laughed off as amusing. The commies are reported to be eagerly awaiting the formal report of this Rockefeller-financed 'investigating committee to investigate Un-American Activities investigating committees'....

"As Alert so succinctly put it: 'Communists have spent literally millions of dollars and the best efforts of their efficient and fanatical propaganda machine to smear, discredit, ruin, and destroy any well-informed critics and foes of communism.' Discrediting and silencing the House Un-American Activities Committee and the California Legislature’s Joint Fact-Finding Committee are naturally the two top priority objectives of the communist conspiracy. They have subpoena and certain punitive powers and their findings and reports are libel-free and privileged. ..... Shutting off, or at least discrediting such authentic sources of information as there may be on the nature and activities of the communist conspiracy is a logical, likewise a corollary, task of utmost importance to the Kremlinites and their dupes in this country."
FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION

By the margin of one vote, the House Education and Labor Committee killed federal aid to education for the 81st Congress. For thirty years past bills for federal aid to education have been introduced annually. In this the National Educational Association has played a leading part. (D. A. R. has passed resolutions against such aid since 1940.)

The Senate passed S. 246 granting (May 5, 1949) $300,000,000 to elementary and secondary education.

The full committee considered the bill in the House where the measure was lost. Among the reasons for defeat are:

1. The religious issue.
2. The issue of Federal control.
3. The economy issue.

It appears now that a teachers' salary measure bill which is to be brought up on April 17 is the only possible federal aid during 1950. Passage is uncertain.

Voting against the aid bill were: Lesinski (D) Mich. (chairman); Kennedy (D) Mass.; Barden (D) N. C.; Lucas (D) Texas; Burke (D) Ohio; Steed (D) Okla.; Gwinn (R) N. Y.; McConnell, Jr. (R) Penna.; Smith (R) Kansas; Kearns (R) Penna.; Nixon, (R) Calif.; Werdel (R) Calif.; Velde (R) Ill.

Voting for the bill were Republicans Brehm of Ohio, Morton of Ky.; and the following Democrats: Kelley, Penna.; Wood, Ga.; Bailey, W. Va.; Powell, N. Y.; Irving, Mo.; Howell, N. J.; Sims, S. C.; Jacobs, Ind.; Perkins, Ky.; Wier, Minn.

WAR?

The United States has expended billions of dollars to make the Marshall plan and the Atlantic Pact a rampart against extension of Soviet power in Europe. But all the money has failed to overcome the disastrous effects of two major wars and the resulting misery and poverty in Europe.

Mr. Truman promulgated a policy of "containment" three years ago. Since that time the Russian empire has been expanded to include China, and Stalin has become the ruler of one-third of the human race.

Mr. Acheson is to try a new policy, "total diplomacy," with seven points "to give the world new confidence in the possibility of peace." Russia's reaction was extraordinarily bitter and Pravda called it "unleashing a new war."

Relations between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. are at the lowest level since the war. Russia has been sending out "peace feelers" which the U. S. considers insincere. Mr. Acheson is trying to make it appear that the U. S. wants to discuss a settlement.

The top planners, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, seem hopelessly divided as to war or no war ahead. One thinks war inevitable. Another says war is not inevitable. One sets 1952 as a possible date. Another thinks anything can happen this year.

It behooves the little fellow to familiarize himself with what could happen! He should know that WW III (if any) will be against the U. S. as the prime target, probably without advance warning of any kind. He should know it will be total war involving civilians as well as the armed forces. The initial attack would come by a wholesale scale on many cities and centers, probably at night. Air bases and places crucial to production and mobilization would be attacked simultaneously.

Representatives of various cities have been testifying before the Joint Atomic Energy Committee that they have no idea of what to do about civilian atomic defense.

Members of the two committees say lack of a chairman for the National Resources Planning Board for more than a year is holding up planning against the A-bomb. The Navy announces it will train volunteer reserve units in 28 cities to guard against sneak attacks on vital harbors from Maine to Washington. Laying anti-submarine nets, planting mines, patrolling areas around harbors will be stressed.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is urging its local chambers to assist in planning civil defense although the main responsibility rests with the state and local governments. Forty-one states have civil defense directors and 17 have legislation providing for civil defense programs. All types of potential enemy attacks must have defense plans made: atomic and conventional bombing, bacteriological or chemical warfare.

Not all communities need a civil defense program. Concentration of industry, military installations, geographic situation and other strategic factors determine the need.
Remedies short of a shooting war may be found in the realm of political negotiation. These are matters of hope.

Be informed in advance. Control of hysteria could be a deciding factor in victory.

ELECTIONS

U. S. A.

Primary elections for members of the 82nd Congress start April 11 in Illinois. Nominations for 435 House and 36 Senate seats will be made in 1950. The general election will be held on Nov. 7 in 47 states and on Sept. 11 in Maine. The Congress then elected will begin Jan. 3, 1951.

The Republicans must make a gain of 7 seats to capture the Senate. In the House they must win a net gain of 49 seats to achieve a majority.

The 1950 election will be fought in the shadow of the 1952 presidential election.

D. A. R. REGISTER. VOTE.

EUROPE

U. S. S. R. A record 111,116,373 voters accounting for 99.6 per cent of the registered Soviet electorate cast their single party ballots in Russia's national elections in March. This was 9 per cent more than voted in 1946. It includes all Soviet citizens over 18 who are not insane nor deprived of voting rights for serious crimes. Not a single candidate had opposition. Premier Stalin and his 11 fellow members of the Politburo who rule Russia were re-elected unanimously.

Yugoslavia. Marshal Tito's unopposed list of candidates for the 620-seat Parliament won with 95 per cent of the national vote of almost 10,000,000 voters. Government officials claimed a record turnout in this second postwar election, the first since Nov. 11, 1945.

Denmark. The Conservatives won a big victory over the Socialists and Communists. Labor majorities were wiped out in many provincial Danish towns, and, in most places, Communist votes were down more than 50 per cent.

England. The Socialist over-all majority won during the February elections has been reduced to four through the deaths of Laborites.

Greece. When Greece went to the polls in March hope was for a government able to handle the problems of peace and reconstruction after a bitter three-year civil war. Three center parties won a total of 133 seats, a clear majority of the 250 in Parliament. A center government supported by the Populist (royalist) party which had lost its dominant role and overwhelming strength was formed. This was not the strong coalition which had been hoped for.

Belgium. Belgians voted in March on the return of Leopold III to the throne. A heavy Flanders vote where the Catholic party favored his return gave Leopold a 57.6 per cent majority. The French element, who did not like his war record when he refused to follow his ministers into exile in 1940, were opposed and started a series of 24-hour strikes. These Socialists were led by Paul-Henri Spaak. The Cabinet resigned. New elections may be called.

QUESTIONS

Indecision is the keynote in the western world where free men still vote. People are divided, bereft of leadership, dissatisfied with the postwar world. The belief in Socialism as the answer to obtaining unity and peace lags. It no longer stands between communism and capitalism. How will the stalemate end? Are people losing faith in a planned society? Will new leaders arise at the mid-century mark?

Is a clear-cut answer possible? Or must compromise point the way ahead? Will civil war arise? In France, traditional land of revolution, armed forces were called into the Chamber of Deputies for the first time in 150 years to prevent the destruction of Parliament by some of its members. The last instance was when Napoleon seized power.

Will the cold war become hot? Can strikes be put down continuously by armed forces as in Italy, France, and Belgium?

What will become of rising nationalism in Asia? Will Christianity or Atheism win out? Will man have freedom or slavery? Will man himself perish from the face of the good earth?

HOW STRONG IS YOUR FAITH IN THE ULTIMATE TRIUMPH OF GOOD?

LOLA LEE BRUINGTON,
Executive Secretary.
Committees

Junior Membership Committee

FOR a number of years the Junior Membership Committee has contributed toward the health program at Kate Duncan Smith School through its Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. This year the juniors gave thirteen hundred dollars for preventive treatment and medical care for the children on Gunter Mountain.

Miss E. Fredericka Beal, the registered nurse who is in charge of the health center, has written these paragraphs which will give you a clear picture of the work accomplished.

"The Health Program of the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School on Gunter Mountain is set up for student participation. It is assumed that the high school student working with the conditions which are common to his fellow classmates will become health conscious and develop a real desire to take care of himself and his family.

"First aid, the minor ailments of which children complain—injuries, sores, scratches, burns, skin eruptions, and sore throat—are treated by student help under supervision. These helpers soon become very conscious of their ailments as well as of their friends’ and begin taking care of them. One recently remarked, ‘My father has a sore just like that and he can’t heal it. Can I take some salve home and fix it?’ A mother remarked, ‘My girl learned some-thing when she was with you. Whenever the boys get hurt she just takes care of them and they always get well.’

"With cold weather, our interest turns to grooming as the pupils wash less. Following ‘Morning inspection’ those pupils who need ‘grooming’ are sent to the nurse’s office. There the pupil assistants bring the wash basin with warm water, soap, wash cloth, and scrub brush, and supervise the washing and drying, and hair combing. Hair cutting of the younger boys is done by the older boys and girls. The personal appearance of the entire student body has improved since this activity was begun. A mother said, ‘My Donny won’t get on the school bus without washing his face and combing his hair’.

"Student assistance with immunizations has made the older ones conscious of the need of this protection as well as of its technique.

"These practical activities have been a good stimulant to the high school pupil."

We are pleased with the splendid work which Miss Beal is doing, and I hope all Junior Membership Committees will continue to give their wholehearted support to this phase of our activities.

MARY HELEN NORTH,
Past National Chairman.

Motion Picture Committee

"Three Came Home"

IN 1947, Agnes (Newton) Keith’s novel, Three Came Home, delighted all the book reviewers. There was general agreement that this story of three and one-half years of captivity is the most touching, the most interesting, and the most rewarding of all the stories of such experience. In 1950, the photoplay Three Came Home we believe will win from the motion picture critics equally high praise. Perhaps more important, it will win a first and abiding importance in the heart of discriminating people the world over.

It will bring to its audiences a delightful surprise. For, while its background is one of fear, dirt, hunger, torture, death, what penetrates the eye to the heart is the warm, exciting, compassionate living of the Three-Who-Came-Home, and their friends. For those who would ring up the curtain on a third World War, or unthinking are letting themselves drift toward it, this pic-
ture is required seeing. It is a true story of men and women at their worst and best—the kind of worst that only war can breed in human beings—human hate. For those of goodwill, here is hope itself—a story of the uselessness of hate—a story without bitterness or rancor—a story of human beings like us—a story of what they can endure if they have courage and ingenuity. Because of their courage Three Came Home.

It took resourcefulness to recapture believably, visually, the Japanese invasion of Borneo; the forebodings of the British and American citizens who had no other choice than resignation to internment; the shock when they learned that held as internees, they were to be treated as despised prisoners of war; the sheer joy at sight of the first American war planes. Some thought it couldn’t be done even by the motion picture. It was. It is the photoplay Three Came Home. To bring home to us what it would have meant had the invasion of Britain been successful, Noel Coward wrote a play, Peace in Our Time. Against that imaginary background he projected the behavior, the reaction, the good and worst, the character or infidelity of us. The setting of Three Came Home is not imaginary—it is history. The reaction of the whites in Borneo is not fiction; Agnes (Newton) Keith reports it as it was.

Utilizing the finest talent and technique of Hollywood, 20th Century-Fox has welded these two elements into one of the finest of photoplays—it has completed that rare but highly desirable cycle, from life to novel, from words to a living, pulsing motion picture. Thus another great experience in history gains perpetuity.

Three Came Home will add to your heritage of great moments from history; it will project your imagination into a future when it might happen here: whether you look over your shoulder or head, it is a great and exciting adventure—an adventure to remind you as long as you will live that we are “brothers under the skin,” that war itself is man’s mortal enemy, that peace is his only hope of survival. There are two themes in this film which lead me to refer to it as important. In Three Came Home the ties of affection, which have made the family the most important institution in our culture, are beautifully portrayed. While it may not be patent to everyone in the motion picture audience, folk of discernment will realize or recognize the extent to which the love of a father and the affection of a mother are here motivated by the determination to perpetuate all they hold dear through their children.

At this time when, as Trygve Lie insists “public opinion is the greatest single force for good in the world—to keep the peace,” such a picture as Three Came Home is not only timely but topical.

There’s laughter too, the sorrow that is sweet, the tears of joy. You have the promise of a happy ending in the title.

MARION LEE MONTGOMERY, National Chairman.

Another Loyal Subscriber

The members of Captain John Holmes Chapter of Minneapolis, Minnesota, read with interest the article in the January issue about Shenandoah Valley Chapter’s longest subscriber. We feel we have an honored member with an equally good record. Mrs. Maude Lawrence’s subscription started in June, 1921, though she has many earlier copies received as gifts. Since June, 1921, she has kept a complete file of magazines. We wonder if there are any members with as good a record. Mrs. Lawrence is an organizer and past regent of our chapter. We are very proud of her record.
THE PEABODY SISTERS OF SALEM, by Louise Hall Tharp.

Louise Tharp has transplanted her readers back to the early days when New England was filled with great personalities who later became world famous; and also back to the time when Concord was rapidly developing and the parlors of Boston were filled with so-called “blue bloods.”

In a most entertaining way, based on historical facts, the author has told the story of three Peabody sisters—Elizabeth, the pioneer in the American kindergarten movement, Mary, the middle sister, who after years of heartbreaking longing, was able to draw Horace Mann, the educator, from his deep grief over the death of his wife into a happy marriage with her; and Sophia, the artist, who was forced to become a semi-invalid through the constant worry of her mother, but who finally married Nathaniel Hawthorne and lived a healthy and happy life.

The three famous sisters were thoroughly trained by a socially ambitious mother in the ways of deportment, but they were also fortified by Revolutionary ancestry. They were well fitted to move with great assurance among the leaders of their day.

Elizabeth was an enthusiast and the champion of lost or forgotten movements and she won recognition as a teacher, a publisher and bookseller and was the support of her family. Poor Dr. Peabody was never given a fair chance. He started out as a general practitioner but became deeply interested in dentistry along almost unheard of lines, the filling of teeth and the making of plates. His wife never allowed him to stay in a town long enough to establish a practice and as a result he was sensitive and felt unwanted and helpless.

This stalwart sister also studied Greek with Emerson, acted as an unpaid secretary to William Ellery Channing and then became a teacher—still unpaid—in the experimental school of Bronson Alcott. She shocked her friends by starting a bookshop on West Street, which became the daily meeting place of such personalities as Hawthorne, Emerson, Margaret Fuller and Alcott.

She was a well-meaning busybody in private as well as business affairs and almost wrecked the romances of her sisters. Elizabeth outlived the entire family, dying when she was nearly ninety. She was buried in Sleepy Hollow where her friends wanted to erect a monument but they finally decided upon a simple stone and used the remainder of the money to found the Elizabeth Peabody Home on Charles Street in Boston. There her memory lives on among the succeeding generations of children and teachers for her kingdom lay in working with children.

On their honeymoon Mary and Horace Mann visited all the reformers and educators of Europe. Later he served for a short time in Congress and then won the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts but gave that chance up in order to found Antioch College, where he died from overwork and keen disappointment. After Mann’s death, Mary rejoined Elizabeth in her kindergarten and abolition work.

Sophia, the artist, copied the works of famous painters but never created anything of her own. As the contented and happy wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne, she travelled abroad and kept up the fires of his genius through hard and often unproductive months as well as during the days of his great prosperity. The story of the years the Hawthornes spent together in Wayside Inn is beautifully brought out. After his death, Sophia in a very careful and genteel way edited from the journal her husband had kept all references to sex and she positively refused to allow her teen age daughter to hear any news of the Civil War. She was more Victorian than New England in her trend.

So you have, beautifully written, the story of the Peabody sisters, all as devoted as their natures would allow but Elizabeth dominated them. Fortunately they had a keen sense of humor and contributed much to the literary growth of their time and place.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
QUESTION. May an organizing regent be elected to another office in the chapter? Answer. After the organizing regent has served the term of office as specified in the by-laws she may be elected to any other office. In the National By-Laws, Article IX, section 2 (a) you will find the following: “She shall be the regent until the first election date adopted by the by-laws of the chapter and shall appoint the other necessary officers to serve until the same time.” Thus you see the organizing regent may then be elected regent of the chapter, or to any other office therein. Just because she was the organizing regent does not prohibit her from being elected to some other office.

Question. Do you think a chapter should say in its by-laws that the organizing regent shall be a member for life of the chapter executive board. Answer. No, most emphatically No. Your parliamentarian does not approve of the organizing regent being made a member of the board for life, as in the years to come this law may become a great handicap to the board. It is human nature that most of us will become a bit dictatorial through serving continually in the same office.

Question. Please explain the difference between chapters being formed in the regular manner and chapters formed by authorization, as stated in paragraph (c) of Article IX, section 2 of the National By-Laws. Answer. The following are some of the main differences from those required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this same section 2: There must be at least twenty-five members who have never belonged to any other chapter; no organizing regent is required; chapter officers are not appointed, but are elected at the organization meeting; the plans for organizing are made by the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General; thirty days’ notice of the proposed organization must be given in writing to the existing chapter, or chapters by the State Regent and the Organizing Secretary General. Chapters formed by authorization must also be confirmed by the National Board of Management.

Question. We elect our officers in January but they do not assume their offices until our first chapter meeting in the fall. Some of our members think from January until the first meeting in September is entirely too long a time between election and installation. What is your opinion? Answer. Your parliamentarian agrees with those members who have raised the protest. Officers should be installed just before the close of the meeting at which they are elected and should assume their duties upon adjournment of this meeting. Your National Society has such wonderful laws about when officers assume office, which it would be well for all chapters to follow. National Officers take office upon adjournment of Continental Congress except the Treasurer General whose term does not begin until she has secured a bond acceptable to the National Board of Management. Now if you are a large chapter and have huge sums of money that the treasurer must handle, it might be well for this officer not to assume her office until she is bonded. But all others should take over upon adjournment of the meeting where elected.

Question. Should a chapter regent be permitted to fill vacancies in office between annual meetings? Our chapter by-laws delegate this authority to our regents. Are we correct? Answer. Your by-laws are very wrong in giving this privilege to the regent. The executive board should fill all vacancies occurring in office between annual meetings. At the annual meeting the chapter must fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of office.

Question. Is it obligatory upon a chapter to accept a member by transfer from another chapter who has been very difficult to work with in her chapter and is considered a trouble maker even by her own friends? Answer. No, your chapter cannot be forced to accept this member. The best thing in this instance is to let the offending member remain in her own chapter, and if she won’t calm down, Article XI of the National By-Laws states what may be done in such a case.
Question. The term of office stated in our chapter by-laws is three years and we have a member who has served the chapter as parliamentarian for six years, but now her friends wish to nominate her for the office of recording secretary. Some of us feel that, as our by-laws also state no member may serve longer than six consecutive years as an officer, she is not eligible for this other office. Are we correct in our contention? Answer. If this member who has served as parliamentarian for six years has not made motions and taken part in debate but has been a bona fide parliamentarian, viz., rendering an opinion when asked by the chapter regent to do so, then your National Parliamentarian feels she is eligible for election to an office. The same restrictions should not be placed upon a parliamentarian as upon other officers, for while they pay the same dues as any other member, they do surrender many of their rights and privileges while serving in that capacity. They should not be listed with other elected officers, for they do not come in the same category. They are appointed and not elected.

Question. I am the chairman of the nominating committee for our chapter and there is quite a feeling this year over the election. Some members of the chapter feel the committee should submit the names of two candidates for every office to be filled. I am opposing this as our by-laws state: “The nominating committee shall propose a candidate for each office vacant.” Therefore I have taken the stand that as a nominating committee we must abide by our by-laws and present only one candidate for each office to be filled. Am I right? Answer. Yes, you are right in the stand you have taken. If the members do not like the candidate proposed by the committee they have the privilege of nominating someone from the floor. Your law is a good one, for if the by-laws did require two candidates for each office then the candidate who failed of election would have her feelings hurt, and one could not blame her, as it is a terrible matter to be “a constitutional requirement.”

Question. Our by-laws do not state when the amendments that are adopted become effective so please tell us when is the correct time? Answer. Your by-laws in the Article, Amendments, should include this sentence: “Amendments shall take effect upon adjournment of the meeting at which they are adopted.”

Question. I am the out-going regent this year and a controversy has arisen between friends of mine and those of the incoming regent as to which one of us entertains the motion to adjourn. Please let me know who does it. Answer. You entertain the motion to adjourn and when it is seconded you put it to the vote, declare the result of the vote, and then state the meeting is adjourned. You preside until this procedure is completed.

I would I were beneath a tree
A-sleeping in the shade;
With all the bills I’ve got to pay,
PAID!

I would I were beside the sea,
Or sailing in a boat;
With all the things I’ve got to write,
WROTE!

I would I were on yonder hill,
A-basking in the sun;
With all the work I’ve got to do
DONE!

—CHURCH BUSINESS.
Daughters of the American Revolution
Magazine Awards

From January 1, 1949—January 1, 1950

1st group: States with membership over 5500
Ohio 1st: Mrs. J. Ross Beiter, State Chairman; Mrs. Frank O. McMillen, State Regent.
New York 2nd: Mrs. Otto W. Walchli, State Chairman; Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent.

2nd group: States with membership between 3000-5500
Georgia 1st: Mrs. Samuel M. Merritt, State Chairman; Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, State Regent.

3rd Group: States with membership between 1000-3000
Maryland 1st: Mrs. George S. Robertson, State Chairman; Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, State Regent.
Washington 2nd: Mrs. L. Clyde McKeever, State Chairman; Mrs. Daniel Roy Swem, State Regent.

4th group: States with membership under 1000
Utah 1st: Mrs. B. L. Neff, State Chairman; Mrs. William H. Logan, State Regent.
Hawaii 2nd: Mrs. Carl B. Andrews, State Chairman; Mrs. Reginald Wm. Carter, State Regent.

ANNE CARLISLE PORTER,
National Chairman.

Let Us Forget

The stronghold of the mind, on hallowed ground
Stands guarded by integrity. The gate
That opens wide to understanding love,
Will bar the way to jealousy and hate.

To a coma of forgetfulness we’ll thrust
The thoughts that warp—that struggle to enslave.
Man’s evolution leads to towers of light,
And leaves behind the dank slime of the cave.

Let thoughts we prize in memory’s citadel
Be sign-posts leading to a worth-while fate.
Let us forget the hurts,—the slandering tongues.
Why should we harbor gargoyl thoughts of hate?

The mind creates subliminal desire,
When anchored to the standard of the soul,—
Waking the ever-present God-self power
To guide us to the highest human goal.

—LEILA SPRAGUE LEARNED.
ENTHUSIASM was the keynote of the 44th Annual Mississippi State Conference held in Greenwood, February 23-25. In an over-all setting of early spring sunshine and flowers the War Memorial building was the locale for business and social sessions attended by 135 delegates and by additional guests.

Those addressing the Conference were Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General and Mrs. V. E. Holcombe, National Chairman of the Building Fund.

Unanimously elected to serve as the next Mississippi State Regent was Mrs. Harry Artz Alexander of Grenada, her corps of officers to be Mesdames Herbert D. Forrest, First Vice Regent; Mrs. S. T. Pilkington, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. E. B. McRaney, Treasurer; Mrs. F. D. Brown, Chaplain; Mrs. H. H. Morehead, Recording Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Calhoon, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. L. Stroup, Organizing Secretary; Mrs. S. D. Knowlton, Historian; Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, Registrar; Mrs. M. Rex Malone, Librarian. Mrs. B. L. Parkinson was appointed parliamentarian and Mrs. Florence Sillers Ogden was named chairman of the Rosalie governing board.

The National Building Fund was the theme of the Conference, stress being placed at all sessions upon this financial obligation. A clever skit, "Building Fun," featured the Conference banquet and revolved about Mrs. Holcombe who posed in a gigantic "money hat" as the "Jingle Jangle Queen."

This Conference concluded the active regency of Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer who, in recognition of outstanding service, was voted an Honorary State Regent. In the forefront of her accomplishments are the realization of an extensive historic highway-marker program, the completion and payment of the original furnishing of the state shrine, Rosalie, and the addition to the state roster of five new chapters, Doak's Treaty at Canton; Deer Creek at Leland; Cherokee Rose at Hazlehurst; Greenwood Leflore at Steen; and Biloxi at Biloxi, the last named to be confirmed during the April National Board Meeting in Washington.

MRS. LOUISE H. MOREHEAD, State Press Relations Chairman.

Importantly, the National Board at its meeting on February 2, 1950 passed the following ruling:

"That the states pay for conference reports and cuts, and chapters pay for cuts used in the D. A. R. Magazine." The amount agreed upon is thirty-five dollars per printed page and six to eight dollars for cuts.
Poage (Ashland, Ky.). It is with great pride that Poage Chapter presents its very new member, Mrs. Thomas W. Woods (Adelaide Crow), National number 390,366. Mrs. Woods celebrated her ninety-first birthday November 14, 1949. She was accepted as a member by the National Board on February 1, 1950. Not only is she a new enthusiastic member at this advanced age, but her authenticated lineage from John Musser (Johannes Mercer), of Wythe Co. Va. establishes a new line. Mrs. Woods was first married to Charles Henry Mason Crowell, who died in 1889, and later she married Thomas W. Woods.

Her daughters, Mrs. John W. Kitchen, and Mrs. John B. King, are charter members of Poage Chapter. Mrs. King is a former regent of the chapter, and Mrs. Kitchen is former State Librarian of Kentucky. One son and a grandson are members of Kentucky Society S. A. R. Three granddaughters are members of Poage Chapter. One granddaughter, and eight great grandchildren are members of Poage Society C. A. R. The above eight mentioned enabled Mrs. Kitchen to receive the National grandmother’s award at the N. S. C. A. R. convention in April 1949.

Mrs. Woods enjoys excellent health and is a constant source of joy to her many friends and relatives. With her background of long experience and with her keen interest in the various projects of the Society she will be a valuable member.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett,
Registrar.

Col. Arthur Erwin (DeLand, Fla.). It isn’t often that a speaker can talk for fifty minutes on a subject and have his hearers wishing he had even more to say, but that is what Dr. Gilbert Lycan of Stetson University, DeLand, Florida did at the February meeting of the chapter, on the subject of “George Washington as Farmer, Soldier and Statesman”.

It was the human side of Washington, as set forth by Dr. Lycan, that the chapter also made use of in its celebration of Washington’s Birthday—on February 21st, since the 22nd fell on Ash Wednesday this year—in presenting an evening of music and “Four Episodes from the Life of Washington”, at an open meeting, with an attendance of about 100 people.

Two papers had been borrowed from the Filing and Lending bureau at National Headquarters and compiled (with due credit to both authors) into three of the Episodes, with the final one at Mt. Vernon written by a chapter member, whose early life had been spent largely in “the Washington Country,” and in the traditions of Mt. Vernon, and all adapted to radio presentation. Concealed by two large screens from public view, Marilou Norton, Justine Vaughan, Jacquelyn Rich, Dick Kale, John Scaife and Ret Turner of the Senior Class in Speech and Drama at Stetson University, presented the episodes over a microphone, with appropriate music by Mrs. Durward Dennis, chapter member, preceding each episode and furnishing the theme for it as well as indicating lapse of time as in radio plays; the young players taking in all 24 parts during the presentation, changing their voices so skillfully that no one in the appreciative audience could tell who was who, but to all, the characters presented seemed as real people, going through actual experiences.

“It was wonderful—and so different” was the consensus of opinion expressed to the regent, Mrs. Ralph Sefton and the chairman of program, Mrs. Lloyd T. Everett, after the program ended. And not the least part of it was the fact that the proceeds of the silver offering permitted the issue of a gold badge to the chapter for being on the Star Honor Roll for the Building Fund.

Katherine C. Everett,
Press Relations Chairman.
Andrew Houser (Marietta, Ga.). The organizing meeting of the Andrew Houser Chapter was held Thursday, January 18, 1950 at a luncheon at the Marietta Country Club. It was called to order by the presiding officer and organizing regent, Mrs. Hoyt Bryan, a former member of the Fort Prince George Chapter, Pickens, South Carolina.

Mrs. Bryan gave a word of welcome to the guests which included members of the sponsoring chapter, Fielding Lewis, of Marietta. Mrs. Fred Morris, chaplain of that chapter, opened the meeting with a prayer. Mrs. J. T. Anderson, Jr., regent of the Fielding Lewis Chapter, introduced the out-of-town guests including the following State and National Officers: Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, State Regent; Mrs. Leonard Wallace, State First Vice Regent; Mrs. Mark Smith, Vice President General; and Mrs. Howard McCall, Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. Reuben Garland, regent of Atlanta Chapter, was also present. She brought with her an historic gavel which was used by the presiding officer. This gavel is the property of Atlanta Chapter and was made from wood from a tree growing out of the grave of Patrick Henry. It is encased in silver filagree and has a silver handle. It has been used by every President of the United States since Grover Cleveland, at the first Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution and by every President General.

The chapter was given the name of Andrew Houser as he is the Revolutionary ancestor of the organizing regent. Andrew Houser was born near St. Matthews, South Carolina, in 1755 and served in the Fifth Regiment of the South Carolina Continentals and the Second Regiment, State Dragoons.

The Georgia State Regent, Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, administered the oath of office to the officers of the new chapter and welcomed the members into the National Society. She charged them as to their duties to the chapter and to the National Society, reminding them of their sacred responsibility of preserving a priceless heritage and of maintaining the American traditions, ideals and institutions which have made our country unique among nations of the world.

Mrs. Hoyt Bryan was presented with a silver tray by members of the Fielding Lewis Chapter in appreciation of her work in organizing the new chapter. The luncheon tables were decorated in the Society colors, blue and white. Bowls filled with white flowers rested on streamers of blue the length of the tables. Camellia corsages were presented to the guests.

The meeting was closed by singing “America” and the Mizpah Benediction.

Mrs. Hoyt Bryan was presented with a silver tray by members of the Fielding Lewis Chapter in appreciation of her work in organizing the new chapter. The luncheon tables were decorated in the Society colors, blue and white. Bowls filled with white flowers rested on streamers of blue the length of the tables. Camellia corsages were presented to the guests.

Lucy Meriwether (Laredo, Texas). Lucy Meriwether Chapter is especially proud of the work done by the Junior American Citizens’ Clubs.

During the fall the clubs’ projects were the study of the Navajo Indians. They displayed their poster work, note books and picture collections before the local P. T. A.

They sent a twenty-pound box of Christmas candies, nuts, cookies, pencils and paper to the Rough Rock School, Chinle, Arizona. To the Navajo Assistance Group, Inc., Gallup, New Mexico, they mailed thirty-five pounds of used clothing.

On February 6 the Betsy Ross Club presented a patriotic play which was original. It was entitled “Washington’s Dream” and was presented to the Bruni Community Club.

Their new project is a study of bird life stressing the conservation of our song birds.

The clubs meet every two weeks for one hour.

Sallie E. Cobb, Regent.
Spirit of Liberty (Salt Lake City, Utah). A brilliant affair of the patriotic holiday was a tea at the Governor's Mansion, given by Spirit of Liberty Chapter on Washington's Birthday, February 22.

Hostesses dressed as Martha and George Washington received celebrated guests from all corners of Utah, and Mrs. J. Bracken Lee, Utah's First Lady, stood at the head of the receiving line, which included Mrs. O. A. Wiesley, regent of the chapter; Miss Wilma Victor, Indian School principal; Mrs. William H. Logan, State Regent; Mrs. Palmer H. Cushman, member National Conservation Committee; and Mrs. W. J. Hillabrant of Wattis, Utah, member of National Radio Committee.

Mrs. P. N. Mulcahy, general chairman of the tea, which was given as a benefit for the Indian School for the Navajos, was assisted by all members of the executive board, and chairmen of committees, who served as hostesses.

Mrs. Sydney B. Cooper, decorations chairman, adorned the dining-room table with a cherry tree log, complete with hatchet, brilliant red cherries and fresh greens. The blue lighted tapers carried out the patriotic color scheme. Daughters of the chapter members and contestants for the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage served in the dining room. Pouring were past regents of the Spirit of Liberty Chapter.

During the tea hour, background music was furnished by South High School Girls' instrumental quartet. Miss Rachael Connier, well-known singer, sang a number of solos.

Hundreds of guests attended the tea including members of twenty-five patriotic organizations, war brides, good citizenship pilgrimage contestants, state D. A. R. officials, Escalante and Golden Spike Chapters, and local members, who were all invited to bring guests.

Four radio broadcasts and a television program were given to assist in publicizing this event. On these programs we stressed our educational work, especially that of the Indian School, which is located in our midst, also the Washington Memorial Chapel and Bell Tower at Valley Forge, all being timely subjects to bring before the public. Pictures of the Chapel and Bell Tower, along with Revolutionary antiques, including a beautiful vase, which belonged to George and Martha Washington, were shown on television.

Through the efforts of Spirit of Liberty Chapter, the bell for Utah, for the Bell Tower, was made possible by the H. D. Landes family of Salt Lake City, who gave this in memory of their son who lost his life during World War II.

MRS. OTTO A. WIESLEY,
Regent.

North Shore (Highland Park, Ill.). On February 9, 1950, Mr. Wayne A. Thomas, principal of the Oak Terrace Grammar School, Highwood, Illinois, invited the North Shore Chapter to be guests for the afternoon. The city of Highwood, about two miles north of Highland Park, although now more cosmopolitan, has had for many years a foreign population, mostly Italians, so it was especially fitting that a program on Americanism should be given there.

The boys and girls of the eighth grade gave a play and a skit. The play was "The General (George Washington) Returns," taken from "Plays," a drama magazine for young people. The skit, composed in the form of a symposium by the students themselves, was entitled, "How we can overcome the influence of Communism by demonstrating Americanism in our every-
day living.” Original in thought and presented with deep sincerity it was worthy of work done at the high school or on the college level. Between the play and the skit the school chorus sang appropriate songs in the same earnest spirit that prevailed throughout the entire program of the afternoon.

The chapter’s invited guests for the afternoon, besides the Good Citizenship girls’ and their mothers, were Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss of Joliet, National Chairman of Americanism; Mrs. O. Bly Pace of Farmer’s City, State Chairman of Americanism; Mrs. William F. Schaller of La Grange, Fourth Division Chairman of Americanism; and Mrs. Theo Eisner of Riverside, Director of the Fourth Division.

Mrs. Edwin L. Gilroy, chapter chairman of Americanism, presented two girls for Good Citizenship Awards: Dorothy Dell Smart of Highland Park High School and Virginia Johansen of the Lake Forest High School. The third candidate, Betty Lodigiani, of the Hopkins Township High School of Granville, and her mother, were unable to be present because of distance.

Mrs. Curtiss presented the Good Citizenship Certificates to Dorothy and Virginia. Mrs. William F. Einbecker, North Shore Chapter Regent, gave each girl a Good Citizenship pin and a dictionary suitable for college use. Betty Lodigiani received her certificate and pin by mail.

Mrs. Gilroy presented Marian Ariano, an eighth-grade girl, with a prize of five dollars awarded by the chapter to the student of her class for the best essay written on “The Obligations and Privileges of an American Citizen.”

The meeting adjourned and was followed by a most elaborate tea served by the president and hospitality chairman of the Oak Terrace Parent-Teachers Association. All the members of the North Shore Chapter joined in thanking enthusiastically Mr. Thomas, the teachers, and all those who assisted in making this such an inspiring program on Americanism.

Mrs. Florence Thomas Dingle, Press and Publicity Chairman.

**Joseph Habersham (Atlanta, Ga.).**

Gold embossed invitations were issued to several hundred patriotic leaders and state dignitaries for the celebration of the golden anniversary of Joseph Habersham Chapter with an elaborate reception on February 12 at Habersham Hall.

This chapter was founded by Mrs. William Lawson Peel on February 12, 1900. Later, a member of the chapter, Miss Nina Hornady, was instrumental in establishing this date as Georgia Day. The bill was passed by the Legislature and made a legal holiday in the state.

The reception rooms were decorated with a profusion of flowers and boughs of gilded magnolia leaves. The long tea table was covered with an exquisite gold lame cloth, and a large Dresden bowl held an array of golden gladiolas, white carnations, calla lilies, tulips and gardenias. Gilded calla lilies were used in this formal arrangement at the center of interest. Smaller containers of flowers were at the ends of the table, while a pair of gold and crystal candelabra holding gilded lighted tapers were placed between these arrangements.

Over the mantel hung a life-sized portrait of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, chapter founder, and on each side were banked profusions of white flowers, sent for the occasion by Mrs. Peel’s daughter, Mrs. Phinizy Calhoun.

On a table covered in gold net in front of this portrait was the anniversary cake,
three-tiered, and elaborately decorated with large white confectioner’s roses, each flower encircled in gold lace net, while on top were the numerals “50” in gold. Mrs. Calhoun ceremoniously cut the first slice of the cake, with the regent, Mrs. John F. Thigpen, at her side.

Golden-colored punch was served from a magnificent silver punch bowl by Mrs. George U. Steffner, Jr., Junior Committee chairman, and Miss Julianne Cook, great-niece of the founder.

Myriads of lighted gilded tapers throughout the rooms gave an impression of fairyland.

Distinguished guests invited were Governor and Mrs. Herman Talmadge; Mayor and Mrs. William B. Hartsfield; Dr. and Mrs. Mark A. Smith of Macon; Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, State Regent; Mesdames Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General; Howard H. McCall, Honorary Vice-President General; regents in Atlanta, Decatur and Marietta; and all State Officers.

Mrs. Andrew P. Marshall, pianist-composer, accompanied Miss Beverly Wolff, contralto, with several selections composed by Mrs. Marshall for the occasion, honoring Mrs. W. F. Dykes, charter member and honorary regent.

In the receiving line stood Mesdames John F. Thigpen, regent; L. D. Burns, first vice regent; C. B. DeBellevue, second vice regent; H. Benson Ford, secretary; W. F. Dykes and Claude C. Smith, charter members and honorary regents; Walter Scott Coleman, honorary regent; Charles Lordinans, C. E. Kauffman, Frederic C. Rice, William P. Dunn, Wyman Sloan, B. E. Griffin, and the Misses Juanita Chisholm and Dixie Stevens, all past regents.

A handsome edition of a Golden Anniversary Book of Memories with a unique gold cover, was available at the reception, this book being compiled by a committee composed of Mesdames William T. Asher, Chairman; Milton F. Hall, H. Benson Ford and the regent.

Worthy praise goes to Mrs. Floyd Isom who was general chairman. She was ably assisted by the officers of the chapter and the committee chairman.

MRS. WALTER A. PANGBORN, 
Press Relations Chairman.

Hannah Goddard (Brookline, Mass.) has accomplished two projects this year which are bringing the members much pleasure. The first of these was when they attained membership on the Building Fund’s Star Honor Roll. One of the first Massachusetts chapters to do this, its delegate to the Congress in Washington this April will proudly wear the gold honor badge. This project was carried out in honor of Mrs. G. Loring Briggs, beloved member of Hannah Goddard and our State Chaplain.

The second project has been the sponsorship of a C. A. R. Society, the first in Brookline; named after the husband of Hannah Goddard—John Goddard. He was wagon master general to George Washington when the latter had his army headquarters in greater Boston. Interest in the C. A. R. Society came to a peak in April 1949, when the registrar of Hannah Goddard Chapter, Miss Jeneve Melvin, arranged to have State C. A. R. members on television for a Patriots Day program.

On June 7, 1949, the Society’s name was confirmed by the C. A. R. National Board, as was the choice of Miss Melvin as Senior President. By mid-December, 1949, the new group was organized. Since then the young people have taken part in the State C. A. R. Christmas entertainment; appeared as models and entertainers and will appear in a similar capacity on March 14th at our Guest Day meeting and again on April 19th for Brookline Patriots’ Day along with chapter members. On February 22 they made an outstanding impression at the Governor’s reception at the State House when they appeared in colonial costumes. Much local publicity has been given the group. The Boston Post called them the “prize delegation” and put their pictures on televized Post News.

The members of Hannah Goddard Chapter have presented the new Society with funds for its treasury and on March 17th gave the young group a beautiful platform flag. Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, regent, and her daughter Mrs. Robert Shaw Sturgis, who is Senior Vice President of the new C. A. R. Society, are particularly proud of the above-mentioned achievement, because Mrs. Mitchell’s sister, the late Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair was always deeply interested in this work. Mrs. Sinclair, it will be remembered was, at one time, Na-
tional President of the C. A. R. and later Honorary President and was founder of the National Officers' Club, C. A. R.

ELEANOR WASHINGTON SWANN MITCHELL, Regent.

John Conner (Connersville, Ind.) held a luncheon November 10th at the country home of Mrs. Carl Brinkman in honor of Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, President General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Before the luncheon Mrs. O'Byrne was introduced by Mrs. Gerald T. Watterson, regent, and was presented with a silver wishing well containing enough money to finish paying the chapter's pledge of $303 to the National Building Fund. The pledge was $7.30 per member for each of its 110 members. Mrs. William Rubier designed the silver wishing well which was decorated with red and blue flowers.

In the informal talk, Mrs. O'Byrne graciously thanked the chapter for its contribution to the National Building Fund, and reported on the changes the addition would permit. She pointed out that larger space will be provided for genealogical records, ancestor card files, museum pieces, and the library. She spoke of three projects: the Redwood Tribute Grove in California which has been completed during her administration; the gymnasium at Tamasee in South Carolina, and the laying of the corner stone of its chapel on October 16; and the Valley Forge Tower.

Mention was made by Mrs. O'Byrne of the work done at Ellis Island in occupational therapy for wounded servicemen. She displayed several pictures, some in color, of the laying of the cornerstone of the new addition to our headquarters, her receiving of an honorary degree in Tennessee, and the Memorial Stone Wall at Tamasee. She displayed, also, several objects for sale to increase the Building Fund including plates, blotters, and brochures.

Mrs. William Rubier, program chairman, introduced the following program: "Slavonic Dances" (Dvorak-Kreisler) and "Cantiga de Ninar" (Guarnieri), violin solos played by Miss Emma Helen Carlos accompanied by Mrs. Wesley Harrison; "Thanks Be To Thee" (Handel) and "E'en Lovely As A Flower" (Bridge), vocal solos by Mrs. Roy Adams, accompanied by Mrs. Hugh Foss; "Lento" (Cyril Scott), piano solo, Mrs. Foss; and vocal solos, "Lad's Love" (Ireland) and "Love's Philosophy" (Quilter), Mrs. Adams.

The annual silver offering for Ellis Island was taken.

Other out of town guests were Mrs. Nellie Ward Smith, a member of Peace Pipe Chapter of Denver, Colorado, and Mrs. Hugh R. Foss of Cambridge City.

Assisting Mrs. Brinkman as hostess were Mrs. Harold Banks, Mrs. Clyde Berry, Mrs. L. T. Cummings, Mrs. Gladys Jones, Mrs. Scott Michner, Mrs. J. H. Mount, and Mrs. Ellis Ryan.

Jean Espy (Fort Madison, Iowa.) On December 14, 1949, Jean Espy Chapter dedicated a granite monument at the grave of Timothy Brees, a Revolutionary War soldier, buried in Lost Creek Cemetery; and three bronze D. A. R. markers for the daughter, three granddaughters, and a great granddaughter of Betsy Ross, all buried in Old City Cemetery.

Mrs. Eugene Henely, State Regent, introduced by the Honorable Ernest Palmer, Junior, gave an address at the unveiling of the monument at Lost Creek Cemetery. The V. F. W. drum and bugle corps paraded, and sounded taps.

Timothy Brees served with Captain Meade's Company of Colonel Ogden's First New Jersey Regiment throughout the Revolution. He married in New Jersey and had twelve children. From New Jersey the family migrated to Ohio, and then further west to Lost Creek, Iowa.
This veteran of the Revolution was the ancestor of many Yaley and Marsh families still residing in Lee County, Iowa.

Eight, living, sixth-generation descendants participated in the ceremony. Dixie Lee Yaley unveiled the monument, the Rev. Warren Marsh Hile of Des Moines delivered the invocation, while Verne Marsh, James Wayne and Gary Yaley distributed programs.

At Old City Cemetery, the group was joined by school children of Fort Madison and surrounding communities. A bronze D. A. R. marker was unveiled for each of the three generations of Betsy Ross' descendants buried there—Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Campion, Mrs. Sophia Hildebrandt, and Mrs. Rachel Albright, granddaughters, and Mrs. Katherine Robison, a great-granddaughter.

Judy Richmond, daughter of the chapter regent, Garland Sheaffer, and Robert N. Johnson, Third, a descendant of Jean Espy, for whom the chapter is named, unveiled the tablets.

Robert N. Johnson, Second, read a paper written by Mrs. J. M. Casey, a charter member of Jean Espey Chapter, which contained an interesting account of Betsy's descendants. From the paper I quote. "When the daughter (Clarissa) became a widow, with six children to care for, at the age of twenty-seven, Betsy with her characteristic capacity of meeting emergencies said, "Clarissa, I will now stay home and care for the children, and thy father and thee can carry on the business." This provided the means of keeping together and educating Betsy's grandchildren.

Betsy's granddaughter, Mrs. Albright, in her old-age made small replicas of the first flag, which she sold. One of these flags hangs in St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Fort Madison. On a strip of white cloth attached to the flag is written in Mrs. Albright's own writing: First United States flag made in 1777 by Betsy Ross. "This copy of the original flag was made in March 1905 by Rachel Albright, aged 92 years granddaughter of Betsy Ross."

During World War One, this flag was carried in the procession every Sunday at St. Luke's where Mrs. Albright had been a charter member. I am sure that no place else in the world did such an event occur.

Mrs. Albright's only living descendant is Rachel Albright Buchel and her family of Eldon, Missouri.

Mrs. Kate Robison, Mrs. Albright's daughter, was left a widow after a few months of married life. She taught for many years in the Fort Madison High School, and she also made replicas of the first flag.

The ceremonies ended with a tea at St. Luke's, in honor of Mrs. Henely and the descendants of Timothy Brees.

Sarah Johnson Casey.

Olde Redding (Reading, Mass.). On the afternoon of November 16, 1949 Olde Redding Chapter presented an American Flag to the Sergeant Joshua Eaton Elementary School. Upon the same occasion the Reading Post 62, American Legion Auxiliary presented the Flag of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The following members were present representing the chapter: Miss Helen L. Bancroft, regent (descendant of Capt. James Bancroft in whose company Sergeant Joshua Eaton served), Mrs. Sylvanus Thompson, Mrs. Ella Wilson, Mrs. Vernon Schurman, Mrs. Leo J. Brown, Mrs. Marguerite Frost, Mrs. Sydney Hodson, Miss
Alice Barrows, Mrs. J. Warren Killam, Mrs. H. Raymond Johnson and Mrs. Harland B. Estabrook, organizing and first regent of the chapter.

Representing the A. L. A. were Miss Dorothy Kelly, President; Mrs. Mary Gallagher, Americanization Chairman and Mrs. Mary Dinan, Americanization Unit Chairman. William Dalton of Grade Six was master of ceremonies and accepted both Flags in behalf of the school.

In the Assembly Hall were present the Superintendent of Reading Schools, Mr. Arthur B. Lord, the faculty and the children. After the opening exercises Salute to the Flag and singing of the National Anthem, Mr. Carleton Rose, the principal (and husband of a D. A. R. member) introduced Miss Bancroft and Miss Dorothy Kelly.

Miss Bancroft introduced Mrs. Harland B. Estabrook who presented the American Flag in behalf of the chapter.

Miss Kelly presented the State Flag in behalf of the A. L. A. and introduced their speakers, Mrs. Gallagher, who told about the American Legion, and Mrs. Dinan, who spoke on the meaning of the colors and design of the State Flag in relation to good citizenship.

Mrs. Estabrook told of the D. A. R., its history and its objectives and its relation to their fine new $1,000,000 school, and why it has the name of Sergeant Joshua Eaton—because it is built upon the site of Joshua Eaton’s birthplace and homestead, and upon the hill where once stood a Revolutionary War Prison, “Scotland Hill.” Joshua Eaton was the only soldier from the town of Reading out of 115 others, to fight in the Revolutionary War, who lost his life in the Battle of Saratoga. So it is fitting as a monument to his memory to choose his name for our new school. We of Olde Redding Chapter together with the Faneuil Hall Chapter of Wakefield (once a part of Olde Redding), the Antiquarian Society of Reading and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in accordance with an editorial in the local newspaper petitioned the Board of Education to choose Joshua Eaton’s name.

ALICE DE MERRITT HODSON, Historian.

Colonel Richard McCalister (Hanover, Pa.) on June 26, 1949, unveiled and dedicated a tablet at Wirt Park, Hanover. The tablet now marks the site of the historic Mary Ann Forge and Furnace along the Black Rock Road in West Manheim Township.

Harold H. Bair Post No. 14 American Legion and the Boy Scouts of America (Conewago District) assisted at these exercises.

The accompanying photograph tells the story.

GRACE H. HOSTETTER, Historian.

Katherine Livingston (Jacksonville, Fla.). In celebration of its fortieth birthday anniversary Katherine Livingston Chapter entertained at a reception in the lounge of the Jacksonville Women’s Club.

Receiving were Mrs. John F. Bartleson, Jr., regent, and past regents of the chapter, in the order of their service. These were: Mrs. James A. Craig; Mrs. Ono D. Hooper, of Eufaula, Alabama; Mrs. Truman G. Hoyt; Mrs. Constance Ice Braman; Mrs. J. Turner Carroll; Mrs. Austin Wil-
liamson (now State Recording Secretary); Mrs. Fred W. Stanly and Mrs. Ralph Andrews. Others who have thus served the chapter but were not present were: Miss Ruth Rich; Mrs. Henry B. Phillips; Mrs. Robert W. Simms; Mrs. Ralph Coleman and Mrs. E. J. Mansfield of St. Petersburg, Florida.

The organization date of the chapter is February 12, 1910, and the regular meeting day fell this year on the 14th so a St. Valentine motif was carried out in the decoration and refreshments. The tea table was centered with a silver bowl of gorgeous red roses, flanked by lighted red tapers in silver candelabra. Silver tea and coffee services were at either end. Valentine colors of red and white were used in the cakes, heartshaped and decorated with red roses and true lovers knots. The sandwiches also suggested St. Valentine’s Day, for many of them were heart shaped and were adorned with arrows piercing their centers. The lounge was further beautified by large bowls and vases of garden flowers carrying out the color scheme.

All Katherine Livingston Chapter members were hostesses and the guests included members of the three other local chapters and visiting daughters as well as presidents of women’s patriotic and civic organizations and State Officers. About 200 guests called during the appointed hours.

A front page story of the chapter’s 40 years’ activity was published in the Florida Times-Union on Sunday, February 12, which briefly outlined the work of members during two world wars; the fact that this chapter secured the first law passed in Florida “to prevent the desecration and mutilation of the Flag of the United States,” this being a city ordinance adopted February 5, 1918; the more than $1500 given to local charities in the early days of the chapter; $725 contributed for restoration work in Tilloloy; $595 toward the erection of the Ribaut monument by Florida Daughters; the student loan fund which has helped 14 girls to become self supporting; aid to approved schools, including Christmas boxes and scholarships; active participation in all projects of the National Society. The regent will proudly wear at Congress the badge showing that Katherine Livingston is on the Star Honor Roll for its 100 per cent contribution to the Building Fund.

The chapter was founded by the late Katherine Livingston Eagan, Honorary State and chapter regent, February 12, 1910.

NEW ORLEANS CHapter COLONIAL TEA

CLARA BELLE RICH CRAIG.

New Orleans (New Orleans, La.). A Colonial Tea was the feature of the February 14th meeting held in the home of Mrs. Robert W. Seymour in honor of Washington’s birthday. The regent, Mrs. Frederick T. Haas, the hostesses and many members, were dressed in colonial costumes.

After the business meeting Mrs. Wallace E. McCloy, State Treasurer, who was introduced by Mrs. Seymour, gave a most enlightening talk on “How the Daughters Spend Their Dollars,” and congratulated the New Orleans Chapter for having its name placed on the Star Honor Roll for the Building Fund, having contributed six dollars per member.
In keeping with the occasion, Mr. John Hall Jacobs, city librarian, spoke on "The Romantic Side of George Washington's Life."

The tea table, carrying out the patriotic color scheme, was centered with a silver epergne holding red and white camellias and blue delphinium. Alternately serving at the tea and coffee services were Mrs. W. A. Branan, Mrs. Howard H. Bull, Mrs. Verne Streckfus and Mrs. John Newton Collins. Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. G. T. Meinsinger and Mrs. J. Roscoe Harang. All were in colonial dress, making a very effective picture.

Mrs. F. T. Haas, regent; Mrs. R. W. Seymour, hostess; and cohostesses, Mrs. E. H. Rheams, Mrs. C. W. Hayward, Mrs. O. C. Zeagler and Mrs. H. H. Bull, posed for a picture attired in colonial costumes.

MATHILDE G. COLEMAN,
Press Relations Chairman.

Du Bois-Hite (Brownsville, Texas). Dignity and beauty were the keynote of the traditional Colonial tea given by the chapter at Landrums on February 20th in honor of the Father of His Country.

Between the hours of four and six about two hundred guests were greeted at the door by Miss Effie Ingram and Mrs. John Hunter, to be introduced in turn to our regent, Mrs. E. E. Dickason and Mrs. Albert Fernandez, chairman of the committee.

From there on one might well imagine being in some colonial mansion of 1775, with the curving white staircase, the fireplaces with their fan shaped bouquets of snapdragons in varying shades of du bonnet, banked by masses of green fern and by the many candelabra with their deep pink candles casting a glow over the hostesses clad in gowns of that period.

The wide archway through which the long tea table could be seen, with its silver and crystal epergne holding carnations shaded from the palest of pink through du bonnet and the tiny colonial bouquets of deep red with their pink paper lace skirts scattered around the base, brought forth exclamations of delight. The gleam of antique silver and the grace of the richly costumed ladies as they poured, made the transition from 1950 to 1775 complete.

The honor of pouring was given, as always, to the past regents who were able to attend, these being Mrs. G. N. Bogel, Mrs. Meredith and Mrs. E. M. McCollom. Mrs. H. F. Meier substituted for Mrs. Milton West.

Among the guests were the chapter's Good Citizenship girl, Miss Dwaine Hassell and her mother and several chapter members who reside out of the state.

These Colonial teas have been given every year since the chapter was organized, with the exception of the period during World War II.

MRS. H. F. MEIER,
Chapter Historian.

Alexander Doniphan (Liberty, Mo.). The members of the Junior Membership Committee of Alexander Doniphan Chapter, under the direction of their chairman and sponsor, Mrs. Soper J. Taul, wrote the script and presented the program "Flashbacks of Fashion" before an audience of two hundred chapter members and their guests, at a Valentine Tea given by the chapter on February 14, 1950.

The script, costumes and background for this program authentically portrayed twelve periods from Colonial times down to the present.
This Junior Committee was organized October 5, 1949, with the following officers: chapter regent, Mrs. Charles H. Coppinger; chapter chairman and sponsor of Junior Committee, Mrs. Soper J. Taul; chairman of Junior Committee, Mrs. Olin C. Jones; secretary, Mrs. Frank Chrane; treasurer, Mrs. Jewett Fulkerson; historian, Mrs. Joe Capps. Program Committee: Mrs. Norman S. McDonald, Jr., Mrs. Arthur L. Reppert, Mrs. Jewett Fulkerson, Mrs. Edward McDonald.

Eleven of this group are members of Alexander Doniphan Chapter, and twenty others have accepted invitation and are completing their papers.

MARY L. COPPINGER,
Regent.

Suffolk (Riverhead, N. Y.). On the occasion of Suffolk Chapter's thirtieth birthday celebration the honor guests were five girls from neighboring high schools who had been chosen to represent them in the Good Citizenship Contest. But the special honor guest was Carol Burns, of the Riverhead High School, who was the winner of the district prize. This is the first time a girl from Suffolk County has won and Suffolk Chapter was justly proud. Mrs. Elmer J. B. Sawyer, regent, congratulated Carol.

On this same occasion, Mrs. John D. Hallock, past regent and chairman of the building committee, made the long awaited announcement that the chapter had purchased a parcel of water-front property upon which a chapter house will be built.

JOSEPHINE M. DAVIS,
Press Relations Chairman.

Alexander Hamilton (Franklin Ind.) observed the birthday of George Washington with a guest meeting and dinner held in the dining room of Tabernacle Christian Church on the evening of February 22. Eighty members and guests were served a three course dinner by the Women's Council of the church.

Tables were decorated with tiny flag bouquets and red, white and blue tapers in crystal holders. The speakers' table was centered with an attractive arrangement of carnations and snapdragons in patriotic colors. Dinner music was provided by Mrs. William A. Burton, pianist.

Mrs. Zelia K. Webb, chapter regent,
presided and extended a gracious welcome to the guests. The chaplain, Mrs. Robert B. Hougham, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mrs. Roy Dunnington, flag chairman.

An unusually entertaining program was presented by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, state Vice-Regent, and National Chairman of Press Relations. Mrs. Hill showed kodachrome pictures of historic Virginia homes, interspersing the pictures with an interesting narrative of her vacations spent in Virginia. Of particular interest were pictures of historic Williamsburg.

A special feature of the program was the introduction of Mrs. James Herring, Alexander Hamilton Chapter’s real granddaughter of a Revolutionary War Soldier. She was presented a corsage in patriotic colors. William R. Johnson, a guest, was also introduced to the gathering as a grandson of a soldier of the same war. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Indianapolis Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, on the service of his grandfather, Daniel Johnson of Maryland. Mrs. Herring’s ancestor was Elias Plew, who served with New York troops. Mrs. Webb pointed out that it is most unusual to be only two generations removed from an ancestor who fought in the Revolutionary War.

MRS. WILLIAM R. JOHNSON,
Press Relations Chairman.

You have two chances;
One of getting the germ
And one of not.
And if you get the germ
You have two chances—
One of getting the disease
And one of not.
And if you get the disease
You have two chances—
One of dying
And one of not.
And if you die—
Well, you still have two chances!

—AUTHOR UNIDENTIFIED.
ALABAMA
*Elizabeth Bradford
*Needham Bryan
*William Rufus King

ARKANSAS
Mary Fuller Percival
*Quachita

CALIFORNIA
Alta Mira
Anson Burlingame
Berkeley Hills
Edmund Randolph
El Palo Alto
Gaspar de Portola
Hannah Bushrod
La Puerta de Oro
*Redwood Forest
Santa Rosa
Tamalpais

COLORADO
*David Moffat
Peace Pipe

CONNECTICUT
Emma Hart Willard
*Eve Lear
*Faith Trumbull
*Martha Pitkin Wolcott
Ruth Hart
Susan Carrington Clarke

DELaware
*Captain Jonathan
Caldwell

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
*Colonel James McCall
*Katherine Montgomery
Little John Boyden
*Margaret Whetten
Mary Washington
*Thomas Marshall

FLORIDA
Abigail Bartholomew
Caroline Brevard
*Orlando
Philip Perry

GEORGIA
Henry Walton
*Nancy Hart
Peter Early

IDAHO
Alice Whitman

ILLINOIS
Fort Armstrong
James Halstead, Sr.
Le Portage
Louis Joliet
Nisian Edwards
Remember Allerton

INDIANA
*Charles Carroll
*Fort Harrison
General Thomas Posey
Green Tree Tavern
John Wallace
*Julia Watkins Brass
Richard Henry Lee

KENTUCKY
*Bland Ballard

LOUISIANA
*General William Carroll

MARYLAND
*Washington Custis

MASSACHUSETTS
Old Mendon

MINNESOTA
*Captain Comfort Starr
General James Knapp
Greysolon Du Lhut
*Monument
Ottawa

MICHIGAN

MISSOURI

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW YORK

OKLAHOMA

PENNSYLVANIA

SOUTH CAROLINA

SOUTH DAKOTA

TENNESSEE

TEXAS

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

WASHINGTON

WEST VIRGINIA

WISCONSIN

*Indicates Star Honor Roll, a payment of $6.00 per member.
The House Inside

I have a house inside of me,
A house that people never see;
It has a door through which none pass,
And windows but they’re not of glass.

Sometimes I like to go inside
And hide and hide and hide and hide,
And doctor up my wounded pride
When I’ve been treated rough outside.

And sometimes when I’ve been to blame
I go inside and blush for shame,
And get my mind in better frame
And get my tongue and temper sane.

I meet my Heavenly Father there,
For He stoops down to hear my prayer,
To heal my wounds and cure my care,
And make me strong to do and dare.

Then after I am made quite strong
And things are right that were all wrong,
I go outside where I belong
And sing a new and happy song.

And then I hear the people say,
“You’re blithe and bonny, good and gay;”
And it’s because I feel that way,
But they don’t know the price I pay.

You have a house inside of you,
Where you can fight your battles through,
And God will tell you what to do
And make your heart both strong and true.

—S. W. Graffin.
TOWN OF SAINT ALBANS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT

BIRTHS 1788–1830

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 April Magazine)

SACKETT:

George Coager m, 4 Dec. 1802. Richard Sackett. II, 155.

SANBORN:


Savage:


SAWYER:

Alvin m, 21 Apr. 1817. Enoch & Bethiah Sawyer. I, 17.
Benjamin Coburn m, 10 Feb. 1827. Enoch & Bethiah Sawyer. I, 17.
Diantha f, 26 June 1824. Enoch & Bethiah Sawyer. I, 17.

Sealy:  
Anna Maria f, 1 Apr. 1821. Seth C. & Betsy Sealy. I, 17.  

Seymore:  
Horatio m, 20 Nov. 1820. Henry & Eliza Seymore. I, 2.  

Simmons:  

Skinner:  
Harris (twin) m, 12 June 1824. Merzy & Piachee Skinner. I, 10.  

Slack:  

Smith:  
Abel Wilder m, 19 May 1810. Urial & Sally Smith. I, 22.  
Abraham Williams m, 7 Nov. 1808. Urial & Sally Smith. I, 22.  
Charlotte (See Sharlotte).  
Chauncey m, 15 Nov. 1822. Chauncey & Mary Smith. I, 10.  
Elisabeth Boardman f, 27 Jan. 1807. (Not given.) I, 134.  
Gardner Gregory m, 20 July 1810. Ashbel & Sally Smith. II, 150.  
George Williams m, 18 Feb. 1830. Urial & Sally Smith. I, 22.  
Henry Dwight m, 14 May 1824. Chauncey & Mary Smith. I, 19.  
Horatia Nelson f, 12 Sept. 1805. (Not given.) I, 134.  
John Randolph m, 30 Nov. 1812. Urial & Sally Smith. I, 22.
Olive Stone f, 30 April 1813. Urial & Sally Smith. I, 22.
Richard W. m, 7 Nov. 1811. Josiah & Salley Smith. II, 161.
Sarah Maria f, 8 July 1822. Urial & Sally Smith. I, 22.
SPOONER:
STEARS:
STEPHEN:
STEVENS:
Polly Crafts f, 3 April 1823. David & Rachel Stevens. II, 175.
STRONG:
SWIFT:
George Sedgwick m, 3 Sept. 1816. Benjamin & Rebecca Swift. I, 31.
SWIFTS:
Alfred Broun m, 3 Sept. 1827. Benjamin & Rebecca Swifts. I, 31.
William m, 6 May 1819. Benjamin & Rebecca Swifts. I, 31.
TAYLOR:
TILTON:
Calvin m, 19 April 1810. Timothy Tilton. II, 169.
Odlin m, 8 Nov. 1813. Timothy Tilton. II, 169.
TODD:
TRACY:
Calista Melvina f, 15 Nov. 1825. Zebediah & Mabel Tracy. I, 23.
Elisha Dunning m, 2 Sept. 1829. Zebediah & Mabel Tracy. I, 23.
Harriot Mariah f, 18 June 1809. Zebediah & Mabel Tracy. I, 23.
Henry Beardsley m, 1 April 1812. Zebediah & Mabel Tracy. I, 23.
Joshua Perkins m, 23 July 1819. Zebediah & Mabel Tracy. I, 23.
Norman Septemuis m, 19 June 1817. Zebediah & Mabel Tracy. I, 23.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


TULLAR:
Alvin H. m, 3 Nov. 1818. Orman & Leses Tullar. II, 166.
Benjamin F. m, 8 Dec. 1806. Orman & Leses Tullar. II, 166.
Billeson M. m, 27 July 1808. Orman & Leses Tullar. II, 166.
David Gates m, 19 April 1801. Reubin & Ester Tullar. II, 159.
Electa f, 5 Nov. 1816. Reubin & Ester Tullar. II, 159.
George W. m, 3 Oct. 1803. Reubin & Ester Tullar. II, 159.
Harriet f, 29 Nov. 1815. Orman & Leses Tullar. II, 166.
Hiram m, 27 Aug. 1798. Reubin & Ester Tullar. II, 159.
Louisa f, 10 Feb. 1811. Reubin & Ester Tullar. II, 159.
Lucy Mavia f, 6 Feb. 1812. Orman & Leses Tullar. II, 166.
Lydia Ann f, 27 Nov. 1813. Orman & Leses Tullar. II, 166.
Margaret f, 19 April 1830. George W. & Mary Tullar. I, 9.
Ornan B. m, 18 Feb. 1810. Orman & Leses Tullar. II, 166.
Reubin m, 5 Dec. 1805. Reubin & Ester Tullar. II, 159.
Samuel Miller m, 30 April 1817. Samuel Tullar. II, 157.

(RECORD OF JACOBS LUTHERAN CHURCH NEAR WAYNESBORO, PENNSYLVANIA
Contributed by Matilda R. Detrich, Franklin County Chapter, Waynesboro, Pennsylvania.

(Continued from April)

Name of Child

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<tr>
<th>Name of Child</th>
<th>Born</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>McGINLEY</td>
<td>Edith Missouri Sept. 10 1856</td>
<td>May 14 1859 Sam'l &amp; Nancy McGinley</td>
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<td>KECKLER</td>
<td>Wm. Malanchon Jany 14 1859</td>
<td>May 14 1859 Peter &amp; S. J. Keckler</td>
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<td>SPECK</td>
<td>Laura Alice Dec. 15 1846</td>
<td>May 14 1859 Peter &amp; Mary Speck</td>
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<td>James Martin Dec. 28 1847</td>
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<td>Mary Catharine Feby 14 1851</td>
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<td>Wm. Peter May 11 1853</td>
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<td>MITCHELL</td>
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<td>May 19 1860</td>
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From bottom of page 19 these names are copied from a leather-bound daybook. Pasted on outside cover: “Jacob’s Lutheran Church Record.” On inside: “Record of Jacob’s Evang. Luth. Cong. Franklin Co., Pa.”—M. R. D.

PASTORS OF JACOBS CHURCH
(Paper pasted in book, in handwriting of Rev. H. S. Cook.—M.R.D.)
1791-95 Guenther Wingardt
1795-1835 John Ruthrauff
1835-37 Jer. Harpel
1837-39 Jacob Martin
1840-41 Peter Gehr, D.D.
1841-1844 F. W. Conrad, D.D.
1845-56 John Heck
1857-62 J. F. Campbell
1863- Edwin Dorsey
1864-71 Alfred Buhrman
1871-75 C. L. Keedy
1876-87 P. Bergstresser, D. D.
1888- H. S. Cook
1890-91 C. D. F. Hauser
(Died in Waynesboro while pastor.—L. E. D.)
The mother Lutheran church of Washington Co., Md. was organized & a “sort” of church built, as their circumstances allowed about 4 miles E. of Hagerstown on the Antietam Creek, probably as early as 1754, which was served first by Rev. Benard M. Hanshihl & Rev. John W. S. Schwedtfeiger, both pastors at Frederick, Md. before 1768. Subsequently Rev. Fredk. Augustus Muhlenberger, who was afterward speaker of the 1st House of Representatives in U. S. acted as supply a short time. In 1773 Rev. John George Young located at Hagerstown, where he was pastor of St. Johns & other Lutheran churches in the county for 20 years until his death in 1793. He was pastor of the Antietam church for 12 yrs. until 1785. In 1787 the congregation erected a new church at the present site of Beard’s church or St. Peters, several miles S.E. of Leitersburg.

St. John’s Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, organized prior to 1769. Solomon’s Church at Grindstone Hill organized as early as 1765.

DEATHS OF COMMUNICANTS
Page 223
Lydia A. Faust, d. Aug. 5, 1876, aged 40 years, 5 mos. & 20 days.
David Ford — — aged 77 yrs., 10 mos. 21 ds.
Peter Keckler, died Dec. 22, 1876; aged 81. 8. 19.
William P. Weagly d. Dec. 20, 1876; aged 67. 5. 16.
Mary Harbaugh d. March 12, 1877; aged 77. 9. 20.

Page 227
Elias Harbaugh, July 1876. Aged 44 & some months.

RECORDS OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNIZED IN THE WAYNESBORO CHARGE COMPOSED OF THE WAYNESBORO QUINCY AND JACOBS EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATIONS
Page 99—Record Book
1857
Apr. 2 Philip Wisner & Mary C. Zook
June 11 Wm. H. Crum (?) & Catharine Lantz
Aug. 22 Geo. Gerhart & Hester Anne Wells
Aug. 23 Danl Unger & Elizabeth Hykes
Sept. 27 George Izer & Mary Crouse
Oct. 15 John Harbaugh & Annie M. Jacobs
Oct. 29 David E. Patterson & Catharine M. Grove (colored)
Nov. 11 Cyrus Schriber & Lo—Ruhanah E. Mentzer
Nov. 17 Jacob Frick & Mary Ann Funk
Nov. 18 Robert C. Hays & Julia Ann Stoner
Nov. 19 John Sook & Ann Bakener
Dec. 10 Jacob Reecher & Elizabeth Leiter
Dec. 10 Martin Z. Burns & Susan Beaver
Dec. 24 H. Simon Eyler & Susan E. Wilhide
Dec. 28 Henry J. Lytle & Mary Ann Hertman
1858
Jan. 21 David Miller & Lydia Lowdis-lecker
Jan. 21 Fredk. W. Schriver & Margt. E. Leiser
Feb. 11 Jefferson Reese & Christiana R. Bechtel
Feb. 16 James R. Ziegler & Mary C. Hoover
Mar. 4 Adam Clark & Barbara E. Shoemaker
Mar. 4 Theodore Nicodemus & Sarah Welty
Mar. 9 David D. Hoover & Lizzie Kate Burket
Mar. 18 Franklin Resler & Ann Margt. Minehardt
Mar. 25 Lewis Benchoff & Louisa Jane Popp
April 8 Danl Benchoff & Louisa Henon
April 27 Allen O. Faths & Savilla J. Buhrman
May 11 W. Newman & Hannah C. Miley
June 10 Jacob Miller & Margt. E. Boward
Aug. 5 David Martin & Mary Ann Bell
Aug. 11 John H. Miller & Mary Ann Row
Sept. 1 F. J. Troxel & Mary Nill
Sept. 5 Harman Lushbaugh & Anna M. Ridenour
Sept. 8 Fredk. Laybold & Mary Dum-bold
Oct. 3 Henry Rowe & Ann C. E. Miller
Nov. 4 Jacob Hartle & Susannah A. Wise
Nov. 4 Charles F. Prezler & Catharine Shaffer
Nov. 4 Jacob Hoffman & Joan Lesher
Nov. 25 Gideon Berger & Lavina E. Menges
Dec. 2 Lazarus Pensinger & Margt. E. Pensinger
Dec. 16 Jacob Maisack & Louisa Swinger
Dec. 30 James M. Hahn & Mary Bovy [Bovey]

1859
Jan. 18 Isaac Gehr & Hetty Shank
Feb. 3 Jeremiah Zody & Barbara Knell
Mar. 8 Thomas Wallace & Elizabeth Johnson
May 10 John Clark & Sarah Menges
June 23 Lewis Shuver & Mary A. C. Dusing
June 23 Samuel Berger & Jemima Tallhelm
July 21 Cyrus Stoner & Martha Jane Garver
July 26 Dan'l Bechtel & Barbara Ann Cows
Oct. 27 John Walters & Mary J. F. Burns
Nov. 10 Luther Fisher & Mary V. Horner
Nov. 16 John Penner & Isabella Beard
Dec. 1 Geo. Decker & Sarah Monn
Dec. 8 Jacob Keckler (or Kuckler) & Maria Jane McGinley
Dec. 8 Fredk. Lesher & Catharine Benedict
Dec. 18 David Miller & Henretta E. Miller

1860
Jan. 26 Dan'l Valentine & Nancy Stoup
Feb. 2 Henry J. Miller & Frances E. Eyler
Mar. 15 Wm. H. Dick & Mary Cath. Wilt
April 5 John Walter & Mary Besore (Sister of 1st wife. 2nd wife.—L. D. D.)
April 9 John Lownshay & Mary M. Kerchival
April 3 James H. Ward & Susan Strippy
July 11 James Madron & Mary Miller
Aug. 30 John McCullough & Elizabeth Fisher
Aug. 30 Leander King & Hannah Spidle
Sept. 16 James R. Roe & Maria Shaffer
Oct. 14 Peter Socks & Adaline Rogers
Oct. 17 J. F. Kurtz & Annie E. Weagly
Oct. 25 Joseph Iravn (?) & Mary Ross
Nov. 11 Thomas Dorsey & Polly Howard
Nov. 20 Levi Bowers & Eve Catharine Shaw
Nov. 21 Geo. H. Ziegler & Helen M. Wampler
Nov. 27 John Frederick & Catharine Myers
Dec. 13 Henry J. W. Spangler & Catharine Moats
Dec. 25 John M. Stoufer & Isabella Mase

1861
Mar. 7 Ephraim Moatz & Susannah Mong
Mar. 17 Israel Crist & Melinda A. Crawford
July 18 Henry McHenry & Catharine Crousie
Aug. 20 Michael Kriner & Juliann Wagaman
Sept. 5 Charles Winebrinner & Cath. H. Tittle
Sept. 19 James O. Gladhill & Susannah L. Lelozier (DeLozier?)
Sept. 24 Jacob S. Hoffman & Emma Lesher
Sept. 26 John H. Bower & Ann Rebecca Garlinger
Sept. 29 Wm J. Stem & Mary M. Williar
Oct. 17 Adam Williard & Ann Mers
Nov. 26 Benjamin Shockey & Melinda Kohler
Nov. 28 Jefferson Brown & Sarah Young
Dec. 5 John N. Stephy & Harriet Ridenour
Dec. 19 Joseph Funk & Ellen Miller
Dec. 22 Jonathan Bowman & Mary C. Sicks

1862

Jan. 2 Geo. W. Smith & Susan S. Eyler
Jan. 7 Wm. H. Robinson & Sarah Snowberger
Feb. 19 Casper Lindeman & Martha Siders
April 20 George Cauffman & Elizabeth Wagaman
April 20 Philip Wagaman & Sarah C. Shaff
June 26 Dr. John E. McKee & Catharine Goutz
Sept. 17 John Eshleman & Sarah J. Spear
Nov. 24 Jacob M. Wentz & Elizabeth Bower

1864  By Rev. A. Buhrman

May 24 Daniel Tritle & Elisabeth A. Jacobs
June 19 Ignatius Jacobs & Sarah A. Cooper
July 22 Henry F. Barnett & Josephine T. Creger
Sept. 7 John C. Martin & Cornelia A. Buhrman
Sept. 22 James B. Miller & Elizabeth V. Colliflower
Nov. 10 Isaac Hykes & Mary L. Weaver
Dec. 22 Frederick N. Wilhide & Mary E. Stull

1865

Jan. 31 Lewis B. Leiter & Sarah A. Mantzer
Feb. 7 John H. Huffman & Mary A. E. Huffman
Feb. 28 Horatio N. Shultz & Margaret A. Clugston
Mar. 7 Joseph M. Bell & Kate B. Oaks
May 3 J. R. Young & Mary E. Lytle
June 13 Wm. H. Lytle & Anna M. Williams

June 20 Daniel S. Lowman & Elizabeth J. Summers
Aug. 24 R. P. Lamason & Louisa C. Barnhart
Sept. 14 Oliver Seabrooks & Georgianna Cook
Oct. 19 Abraham C. Rigle & Amanda McQuire
May 16 John J. J. Ervin & C. C. Eyler.

1866

Neglected to enter sooner. (As in record.—M. R. D.)

Nov. 26 Jeremiah Zimmerman & Nancy A. Mort
Dec. 25 Philip Funnisy & Susanna C. Mong
Dec. 26 A. J. Dentler & Miss S. C. McKee
Dec. 26 William Neotling & Mary C. Sanders

Mar. 4 Jacob Summers & Margaret A. Bonebrake of Franklin Co.
Mar. 29 Jacob B. Stoner & Elizabeth O. Tritle of Washington Co., Md.
May 13 Martin L. Summers & Sarah J. How, both of Quincy District
June 11 John H. Laker & Sarah McCleary
Nov. 22 John McFeren & Susan Monn of Franklin
Nov. 22 David F. Caufman & Sarah J. Pentz of Franklin Co., Pa.
Dec. 18 James K. Harbaugh and Lora A. Speck
Dec. 25 John W. Fuss and Elizabeth Brown

1867
Jan. 1 Ferdanand Socks & Catharine Trayor
Mar. 21 Jacob E. Wingert & Louisa Keckler
April 2 P. P. Castle and Elmira Poffenbarger
April 9 Lewis Rhodes and Sarah Fortman
April 21 John Summers & Mary C. Furtney
May 21 John Wilt & Ellen Gift
May 21 Harris J. Renfew & Charlotte E. Grenewalt
Aug. 29 Alfred B. Jacobs & Susana Hawn
Sept. 10 Henry L. Crider & Rose Ann Sheffer
Dec. 25 Winsens (Vincent) Resler & Elizabeth Rouths of Waynesboro

1868

Aug. 25 Henry Edwards & Emma Kohler
Sept. 10 James P. Claybaugh & Martha J. Wetzel
Sept. 22 John H. Stover & Allis Criner
Sept. 29 Jacob Shiess & Mary E. Oyer
Oct. 13 James W. Carr & Elizabeth A. Row
Nov. 4 John N. Harbaugh & Ellen Lantz
Nov. 19 William E. Sheldon & Susan Rodgers of Franklin Co.
Nov. 23 E. L. Mackey & Mary E. Williams
Nov. 26 Nicklas Mineheart & Catharine Summers
Nov. 29 John C. Kinley & Sarah A. Dunkin
Dec. 24 J. H. Trone M. S. Foreman (Margaret)
Dec. 31 Mr. Elias Flory & Miss Nancy Benedick

1869
Jan. 21 William H. Mentzer & Jennie Royers
Jan. 28 David W. Miner & Harriet S. Dentler
Jan. 28 Charles L. Walter & Amanda Funk (Luther)
Feb. 25 G. F. Miner & Christian L. Leese
Feb. 25 John F. Morehead & Mattie F. Smith
Feb. 26 Daniel Sellers & Amanda K. Stouffer
May 4 John A. Jackson & Adaline E. McGlaughlin
May 18 Henry G. Bonebreak & Cara C. Walter
Aug. 2 Robert McCleary & Mary Ann Hefner
Aug. 5 Jacob K. Row & Elizabeth Bittner

Nov. 4 H. C. Kohler & M. M. Wertenecker
Nov. 4 James W. Galloway & Mary A. Crunk
Nov. 11 Jacob N. Beaver & Annie N. Eberly
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[437]

Nov. 25 Upton Clopper & Annie M. Lowman
Dec. 23 F. W. Kepner & L. A. M. Pleagler
Dec. 23 Francis P. Trovinger & Harriet M. Hoover
Dec. 29 John Henry Bell & Annie M. Favorite
Dec. 30 George L. Bonebreak & Mary E. Carson

1870

Feb. 26 William Gaugher & Molly L. Robinson
Mar. 2 Robert A. Bruce & Magdelene Miner
Mar. 16 Jacob F. Newman & Emma S. Frantz
Mar. 17 John P. Miller & Bebecca Harbaugh
April 21 Francis M. Gardenhour & Annie M. Barkdoll
June 26 William Mort & Linnie Dentler Jacob (as in record)

1871

Jan. 22 Hiram Dentrow & Miss Mary E. Hinkel
Mar. 2 David Jones & Miss Mary Jane Krebs

Acts of C. L. Keedy

1872

Dec. 25 Peter Benedict & Kate Weagley
Dec. 25 Daniel Gilbert & Olivia Gilbert

1873

Jan. 14 Susan Null & Samuel Fitz
Jan. 14 Preston Good & — Kohler
Feb. — — Stover & Olivia Bell (Daniel Stover—L. E. D.)
Mar. 13 J. H. Hoves & A. E. Harrison
Mar. 15 Michael Crilly & A. Lohman
June 28 G. D. Woodney & M. C. Barnes
Oct. 1873 Jacob Shank & C. E. Strite

Lydia Grove & Lewis Bouser

Dec. 25 Peter Benedict & Kate Weagley (Duplicate—M. R. D.)
Jan. 1873 J. Moats & Anne Grove
Dec. 17 William H. King & Mary C. Tharp

(Continued in June Magazine)

MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

(Continued from April Magazine)

Phister, John P. Annie M. Payntz
Pickerell, Francis M. Frances A. Clift
Pickering, Thomas Desha
Pickett, Joseph

Elizabeth Jane

Holton

Pickett, Benj. O. Mary L. F. Bacon
Pickett, Wm. L. Eliza Morford
Pierce, Benj. H. Mary Deen
Pierce, G. Henry

Jane Grimes

Elizabeth Graham

—W

Pierce, James Mary Eliza Wood
Pierce, James Parthena Holliday
Pierce, Nehemiah Ann Evans
Percy, William Eliza E. McGraw
Pike, Wm. W. Sarah Jane Newell
Piles, Hamberry Jane Dye
Piles, John Lamira Margaret Wheeler
Piles, Richard

Mary Ann Cave

13 Jan. 1853
14 Dec. 1857
18 Feb. 1854
18 Jan. 1836
19 June 1834
27 May 1841
27 May 1848
21 Feb. 1843
7 Aug. 1852
4 Feb. 1834
24 Sept. 1846
28 Feb. 1855
10 Nov. 1845
9 July 1855
11 Jan. 1843
1848
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Piles, Thomas
Julia Ann Wilson

Pinckard, Grandison
Sarah Downing

Pitt, David
Amanda Roades

Pitt, William
Francina Phillips

Pittner, John
Maria Carr

Poe, Edward W.*
Margaret Crawford**
* Age 21 yrs.
** Age 22 yrs.

Poe, Enas
Rebecca Jefferson

Poe, Ezekiel
Susan N. Heck

Poe, Patrick
Hannah Swain

Poe, Richard
Nancy Mastin

Poe, Thomas, Jr.
Martha D. McNeil

Poe, William
Elizabeth Ann Morgan

Poe, Wm. A.
Susan Collins

Pogue, Eli M.
Caroline H. Andrews

Pogue, Franklin
Felicite J. Groves

Pogue, Henry E.
Frances A. Wood

Pogue, Robert E.
Lydia Ellen Mitchell

Pogue, Wm. T.
Sally P. Shanklin

Pollard, Mason
Artemesia Thompson

Pollitt, Geo. W.
Maria D. Helms

Pollitt, Wm. H.
Lucinda C. Barker

Pollock, Ishaec
Margaret C. Savage

Pollock, John T.
Phoebe Ann Ray

Pollock, Lewis F.
Mariah T. Waller

Pollock, Thomas F.
Eliza Jane Biggers

Pollock, William
Ruth Fughs

Pollock, Zephaniah
Elizabeth Rye

Pompeley, Allen
Martha Jane Moran

Pompeley, Marcus M.
Mary Moran

Porter, Andrew
Mahaley Martin

Porter, Horace L.
Eliry Jane Nelson

Porter, John H.
(or Henry H.)
Adalile Mefford

Porter, Thomas
Ann Hollady

Porter, Thomas, Jr.
Virginia M. Pearce

Post, David A.
Eliza Jane Downing

Powell, Thomas
Ann Krinser
(or Kruisor)

Powell, Alfred
Ara Gaither

Powell, Enoch B.
Marion B. Cooper

Powell, James
Mary E. Wheeler

Powell, Warder
Sally Ann Jacobs

Power, Alex'r F.
Sarah Johnson

POLLARD, Mason
Artemesia Thompson

20 Mar. 1845
Ephraim Wilson—B

31 Oct. 1836
Reason Downing—B

12 Sept. 1842
Snoden Roades—B

2 Aug. 1848
Wm. Phillips—B

22 Nov. 1849
Henry James—B

5 Mar. 1853

14 May 1845
Lindsay Hill—B

23 Oct. 1835
m. 25 Oct.
John Heck—B

20 Oct. 1841
Robt. Taylor—B

8 Mar. 1848
Jesse Jefferson—B

18 Mar. 1852
m. 25 Mar.
John Heck—B

2 Aug. 1860
m. at Bennett Collins

2 Apr. 1845
James E. McDowell—B

3 Nov. 1853

10 Sept. 1851
Aron Mitchell—B

4 Mar. 1845
John Shanklin—B

7 Mar. 1836
Jas. Thompson—B

31 Aug. 1846
Sam'l Pollitt—B

16 Nov. 1836
Landon Farrar—B

25 Feb. 1839
John E. McCane—B

25 Oct. 1859
m. 26 Oct. at her father's

17 Oct. 1850
Elbridge Waller—B

21 Sept. 1853
m. 25 Sept. at Mrs. Bigger's

28 Oct. 1846
m. 29 Oct.

24 Dec. 1849
James Rye—B

17 Oct. 1842
Otho Moran—B

m. 18 Oct.

5 Nov. 1842
Otho Moran—B

29 Nov. 1836
Lewis Martin—B

21 Mar. 1850
J. P. Parker—B

4 Nov. 1835
John Mefford—B

28 Feb. 1844
Wm. Pollock—B

31 Aug. 1853
m. 1 Sept.

18 Mar. 1846
Reason Downing—B

30 Dec. 1834
Abner Hord—B

28 Jan. 1837
John Swan—B

27 Jan. 1855-
m. at Marion Cooper's

1 May 1849

30 May 1850

22 Dec. 1845
Henry Johnson—B
Power, Hugh
Lavinia Cooper

14 May 1850
Newton Cooper—B

Power, James C.
Maria F. Power

6 Nov. 1843
Alex' F. Power—B

Power, Johnson A.
Susan Kerr

8 Nov. 1849
Jesse P. Kerr—B

Power, Richard
Mary Ann Hull

17 Dec. 1838
Samuel Hull—B

Power, Robert S.
Jane Brotherton

26 Jan. 1841
Robert Brotherton—B

Power, Wm. H.
Sarah Ann Soward
Chas. Soward—B

6 July 1838
Joseph Power, father of Wm. H.

Powers, Joseph T.
Matilda Hull

11 May 1839
Samuel Hull—B

Poyntz, John B.
Kate Shultz

10 July 1850
Christian Shultz—B

Poyntz, Samuel B.
Mary Dewees

19 Oct. 1842
m. 20 Oct.

Prather, Elijah
Nancy J. Argo

14 Feb. 1853
m. 15 Feb. at Moses Argo's

Prather, Jeremiah
Lucy Hull

5 Feb. 1838
Samuel Hull—B

Prather, John
Mary Roeuck

6 Nov. 1847
Daniel Roeuck—B

Prather, Ross
Mary E. White
Lizzie Prather—W

27 Dec. 1856
m. 30 Dec. at Virginia White's

Prather, Thomas
Susan Gaitrel
Cynthia Ann
Johnson—mother

11 Sept. 1853
Perry Watson Johnson—father of Susan

Prather, Washington
Elizabeth Chanslor
Alfred Chanslor—B

2 Apr. 1838
Mrs. Elizabeth Chanslor—M

Prather, Wm. R.
Rachel Stephen-son

2 Dec. (1831 or 1841?)

Preston, Benj. F.
Ann P. Bullock

24 July 1840

Price, John Freeman
Elizabeth Wilson

27 Mar. 1854

Price, John
Mrs. Jane M.
Tebbs

24 Oct. 1853

Price, Robert V.
Alice Word

6 Nov. 1839

Pringle, George
Fanny B. Ellison

21 Dec. 1859
m. 22 Dec.

Printz, Wm. Coleman
America Sidwell

26 Jan. 1839

Proctor, Aurelius
W.*
Mary Ellen Moss**

17 Aug. 1852
m. 9 Sept.

Proctor, George M.
Ann M. Young
Geo. Shackelford, gr. father of Ann

**b. Cincinnati, O.
23 Jan. 1839
m. 24 Jan.

Proctor, Dr. John
Maria L. Richardson

15 Dec. 1856
m. 16 Dec. at Mrs. A. Clark's

Proctor, William
Sarah Hawkins
Ellender Hawkins—M

4 Aug. 1837
Charles Gordon—B

20 Nov. 1855
m. at Chas. Gordon's

Pumpelly, Thos. B.
Harriet E. Pumpelly

29 Nov. 1856
m. 2 Dec. at Benj. Pumpelly's

Pumphrey, James
Margaret Braw-ington

11 Oct. 1849
G. W. Reed—B

Purcell, George
Eliza S. Tolle

18 Nov. 1845
Wm. O. Phillips—B

Purdum, John
Mary Mefford

9 May 1844
John Mefford—B

Purnell, Armistead
Julia Outten

5 Feb. 1838
Jacob Outten, Jr.—B

Purnell, Henry W.
Maria Jane Shirley

15 Nov. 1835
Armistead Shirley—B

Purnell, Thomas
Elizabeth Hick-man

20 June 1849
Chas. B. Smith—B

Purnell, William
Caroline Cahill

1 Aug. 1842
Geo. W. Soward—B

Purtee, James
Mary Ellen Phil-lips

24 Dec. 1845
Samuel H. Phillips—B

Quaintance, James
Phoebe Dawson

10 Apr. 1835
Mary Davis—M
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QUANEY, Martin</td>
<td>18 Aug. 1853</td>
<td></td>
<td>REED, Ezekiel D.</td>
<td>17 June 1857</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Coleman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Ann McElroy</td>
<td></td>
<td>m. 18 June at her father’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUEEN, John</td>
<td>19 May 1834</td>
<td></td>
<td>REED, Isaac</td>
<td>2 Feb. 1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Meoke*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jane Calvert</td>
<td>2 Feb. 1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Over 21</td>
<td>REED, Jacob</td>
<td>16 Apr. 1855</td>
<td>Walter Calvert—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUIMLEY, John</td>
<td>15 Sept. 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Elizabeth H.</td>
<td>30 Mar. 1842</td>
<td>m. 16 Apr. at Robert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Farrell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harding</td>
<td>30 Mar. 1842</td>
<td>Fristoe’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUINN, Patrick</td>
<td>21 Sept. 1857</td>
<td></td>
<td>REED, James K.</td>
<td>30 Mar. 1842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Murphy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ann Maria Purvis</td>
<td>30 Mar. 1842</td>
<td>Wm. Purvis—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUINN, Thomas</td>
<td>25 May 1853</td>
<td></td>
<td>REED, Johnson</td>
<td>9 Mar. 1842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridget Tally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sophia Bettis</td>
<td>9 Mar. 1842</td>
<td>m. 13 Apr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADER, Jacob</td>
<td>19 Mar. 1856</td>
<td>m. 20 Mar.</td>
<td>REED, Joseph</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polly White*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Esther Hughes</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1840</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Bride also called</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>REED, Joseph</td>
<td>1 Oct. 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalene Wise.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rebecca A. Polard</td>
<td>1 Oct. 1856</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADY, Michael</td>
<td>30 Jan. 1853</td>
<td></td>
<td>REED, Walker G.</td>
<td>16 Oct. 1843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza Linnard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarah Ellen Burgess</td>
<td>16 Oct. 1843</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAGIN, Dennis</td>
<td>1 Feb. 1851</td>
<td>m. 2 Feb</td>
<td>REEDER, Henry R.</td>
<td>1 Mar. 1837</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellen Candon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elizabeth Bayless</td>
<td>1 Mar. 1837</td>
<td>Benj. Bayless—B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAIGAN, Morris</td>
<td>12 May 1853</td>
<td></td>
<td>REEDER, Henry R.</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannah Neal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Caroline E.</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMSEY, James</td>
<td>23 Dec. 1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dimmitt</td>
<td>18 Aug. 1834</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lethe Ann Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rees, Daniel</td>
<td>18 Aug. 1834</td>
<td>Elijah Hayden—F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAMSON, Richard H</td>
<td>12 June 1851</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Hayden</td>
<td>26 Oct. 1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achsah C. Hickman</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alex’r Bullock—B</td>
<td>Rees, John K.</td>
<td>26 Oct. 1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANKINS, Marshall</td>
<td>15 July 1836</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nancy Triplett</td>
<td>26 Oct. 1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louise Stout</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rees, Wm. P.</td>
<td>27 Sept. 1851</td>
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<td>RATCLIFFE, Robert</td>
<td>29 Mar. 1849</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mary Ann Knott</td>
<td>m. 1 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha H. Pike</td>
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<td>11 May 1839</td>
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<td>9 July 1846</td>
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<td>Ellen H. Tennis</td>
<td>2 Feb. 1846</td>
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<td>Margaret Ellis</td>
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<td>27 Sept. 1851</td>
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<td>RAWLINGS, Wm. B.</td>
<td>3 Mar. 1860</td>
<td>m. 4 Mar. at Mrs.</td>
<td>Angeline Jackson</td>
<td>m. 1 Oct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melvina F. Layton</td>
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<td>T. Y. Jackson—B</td>
<td>m. 1 Oct.</td>
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<td>RAY, Danile</td>
<td>20 Apr. 1852</td>
<td>m. 30 Apr.</td>
<td>Reeves, Josiah</td>
<td>7 Dec. 1840</td>
<td>Thos. Dillon—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah O’Brien</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Sophronia Dillon</td>
<td>7 Dec. 1840</td>
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<td>RAY, Joseph S.</td>
<td>20 Sept. 1835</td>
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<td>Reid, Alfred</td>
<td>3 Oct. 1842</td>
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<td>Rachel Dawson</td>
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<td>3 Oct. 1842</td>
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<td>21 May 1859</td>
<td>m. 22 May</td>
<td>Reid, Andrew</td>
<td>14 May 1854</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Riley</td>
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<td>Mary E. Stevens</td>
<td>14 May 1854</td>
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<td>REDMOND, James</td>
<td>15 June 1853</td>
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<td>Reid, James L.</td>
<td>17 July 1848</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann Smith</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Julia Ann Payton</td>
<td>17 July 1848</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<td>22 May 1839</td>
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<td>Harriet Lutty*</td>
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<td>Wm. B. Lurety—</td>
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<td>Reid, Washington</td>
<td>26 Jan. 1841</td>
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<td>Amelia Robertson</td>
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<td>7 Jan. 1854</td>
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<td>Bridget Maloney</td>
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<td>15 Mar. 1847</td>
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<td>Jane M. Fox</td>
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<td>A. Fox—C</td>
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<td>Reynolds, Grandison</td>
<td>19 Feb. 1835</td>
<td>James Best—B</td>
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<td>Ellen Best</td>
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<td>Reynolds, Isaac N.</td>
<td>14 Dec. 1838</td>
<td>Chas. Wilkerson—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ann Wilkerson</td>
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<td>Reynolds, James H.</td>
<td>23 Dec. 1843</td>
<td>Wm. F. Mitchell—F</td>
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<td>Sarah J. Mitchell</td>
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<td>5 Mar. 1850</td>
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<td>Margaret Thompson</td>
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<td>Reynolds, James W.</td>
<td>10 Oct. 1859</td>
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<td>Carrie A. Hubbard</td>
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<td>21 Mar. 1834</td>
<td>Thos. Reynolds—B</td>
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<td>Mary Ann Reynolds</td>
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<td>Rhodes, Snoden</td>
<td>2 Feb. 1848</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Mony</td>
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<td>Rhoten, Christopher</td>
<td>26 Aug. 1837</td>
<td>Thomas Early—B</td>
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<td>Euphama Early</td>
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<td>Rice, David</td>
<td>31 July 1851</td>
<td>Rachel Hendricks—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ursula Hendricks</td>
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<td>Rice, John</td>
<td>28. Jan. 1847</td>
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<td>21 Sept. 1853</td>
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<td>Christina Shepherd</td>
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<td>Richardson, Dudley A.</td>
<td>31 Oct. 1835</td>
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<td>Eliza Willett</td>
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<td>Richardson, John T.</td>
<td>7 Feb. 1848</td>
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<td>Mary B. Coburn</td>
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<td>20 June 1850</td>
<td>John A. Coburn—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eliza Langhorne Coburn</td>
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<td>6 July 1846</td>
<td>N. Hodge—C</td>
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<td>Mary Hodge Triplet</td>
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<td>6 Feb. 1836</td>
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<td>Julia Dement</td>
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<td>4 Dec. 1852</td>
<td>m. 7 Dec.</td>
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<td>Anna M. Nicholson</td>
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<td>31 Dec. 1842</td>
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<td>Charlotte B. Platt</td>
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<td>25 July 1838</td>
<td>Lewis Chamberlain—B</td>
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<td>Minerva J. Chamberlain</td>
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<td>Ricketts, Thos. K.</td>
<td>10 Apr. 1837</td>
<td>Nat Poyntz—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violet P. Poyntz</td>
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<td>14 Feb. 1837</td>
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<td>Ridgeill, Stephen G.</td>
<td>14 Apr. 1840</td>
<td>Thompson Hitt—B</td>
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<td>Malinda Hitt</td>
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<td>20 June 1856</td>
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<td>Charles A. Christine Furch</td>
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<td>Rigdon, Basil</td>
<td>9 Jan. 1837</td>
<td>Wm. F. Bramhall—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucinda Taylor</td>
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<td>Rigdon, David</td>
<td>9 Sept. 1854</td>
<td>m. at house of Mary A. Gallagher</td>
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<td>Mary Ann Gallagher</td>
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<td>Rigdon, William</td>
<td>11 Sept. 1844</td>
<td>Aaron Hitt, grand-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sally Ann Allison</td>
<td></td>
<td>father of Sally Ann—C</td>
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<td>Edward Carter—B</td>
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<td>Riggs, Clement</td>
<td>23 Nov. 1841</td>
<td>Jesse Campbell—B</td>
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<td>Mary Brewer</td>
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<td>Riggs, James</td>
<td>7 May 1838</td>
<td>Darias Williams—B</td>
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<td>Amanda Williams</td>
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<td>Riggen, Harry V.</td>
<td>24 Sept. 1855</td>
<td>m. 25 Sept. at Thos. Glassock’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emily Glasscock</td>
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<td>Riggen, James T.</td>
<td>18 Nov. 1859</td>
<td>m. 24 Jan. at Barton Mattingly’s</td>
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<td>Mary Mattingly</td>
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<td>Amanda Mattingly—W</td>
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<td>Riggen, Dr. Richard T.</td>
<td>4 Jan. 1859</td>
<td>m. 6 Jan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Mitchell</td>
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</table>
ARIGG, Alexander
Catherine Lurty
11 Sept. 1849
Wm. Lurty—B

RIGGS, Caleb F.
Hannah Isabella Sroufe
17 Nov. 1851
George W. Sroufe—B

RIGGS, Jesse
Malinda Tatman
11 May 1841
Vincent Tatman—B

RIGGS, Jesse
Malinda Tatman
19 Apr. 1843

RIGGS, Caleb F.
Hannah Isabella Sroufe
3 Jan. 1852

RIGGS, Jesse
Malinda Tatman
29 Nov. 1841
Cornelius Drake—B

RINGO, Burtis P.
Elizabeth C. Gault
24 Feb. 1853
m. at her father’s
**Age 32, b. in Flem-
ing Co.

RINGO, Burton P.
Nancy Jane Gault
13 Dec. 1847
Edward L. Gault—B

RINGO, John F.
Eliza Holland
James Holland—B
7 Aug. 1851
m. 7 Aug.

ROACH, Edward
Catherine Kidnocker
20 Aug. 1851
Michael Kidnocker—B

ROADS, William
Prudence Stevenson
16 Dec. 1856
m. at her mother’s

ROBB, George
Mary Ann Hitt
26 July 1845
Eli Bratton—B

ROBBINS, Henry
Susannah Chiles
18 Sept. 1846
Uriah Chiles—B

ROBBINS, William
Eliza Scudder
3 Nov. 1847
John Scudder—B

ROBERTS, Samuel
Rachel Bell
20 Jan. 1847
Joseph Patton—B
(Bond missing.)
m. 20 Jan. 1848

ROBERTS, Samuel
Rachel Bell
17 Oct. 1847
m. 21 Oct.

ROBERTSON, Edward
Martha Mannen
27 Dec. 1853
m. 28 at Minerva, Ky.

ROBERTSON, Dr.
Simeon W. (age 26)
Mary A. Bliss (age 21)
14 Oct. 1837
Daniel Runyan—F

ROBERTSON, Wm. H.
Eliza Ann Runyan

ROBESON, Madison
America Owens
27 Nov. 1837
Owen B. Owens—B

ROBINSON, Joel C.
Mary Swain
22 Sept. 1845

ROBINSON, Samuel
Mary Swain
17 Oct. 1836
John Robinson—B

ROBINSON, Samuel
Nancy Jane King
21 March 1840
Richd F. King—B

ROBINSON, William
Martha Ann Payton
30 March 1847
Soluteil Payton—B

ROBINSON, Zachariah
Louise Allen
24 Oct. 1835
Samuel Allen—B

ROBY, William H.
Ann M. Cochran
31 Oct. 1855

RODGERS, Joseph H.
Mary R. McIlvain
15 Jan. 1846
John B. McIlvain—B

ROE, John
Mary E. Howard
14 July 1859
m. at Col. J.
John Howard’s

ROE, William
Mary Jane Ranes
30 Nov. 1854
m. at Jas. Rane’s

ROFF, Nat (of St.
(St. Louis)
Elizabeth H. Mitchell*
Louis)

ROGERS, Augustine
Mary Elizabeth Frazee
14 May 1851
A. M. Holton—B

ROGERS, Patrick L.
Mary Orpha Payton
7 March 1850

ROGERS, Wm. P.
Rossana S. Mitchell
11 Sept. 1840
Wm. H. Mitchell—F
(Says dau. 21)

ROLLINGS, Wm. B.
Mrs. Delilah Brammell
2 Sept. 1854
m. 3 Sept.
John Brammell—W

ROOK, William
Elizabeth Duteroe
25 Sept. 1835
Josiah Duteroe—B

ROSE, Emery
Margaret Wil-
loughby
2 Aug. 1849

ROSE, John
Sarah Jane Light
11 Dec. 1847
m. 12 Dec.

ROSE, Thomas
Mary Weaver
25 Jan. 1842
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Ross, Edwin J.
   Rebecca C. Weedon
   31 Aug. 1854

Ross, George W.
   Nancy Power
   18 Feb. 1839

Ross, Oliver
   Mary Williams
   2 Nov. 1847

Ross, Robert C.
   Elizabeth N. Gurney
   6 Jan. 1855
   m. 7 June at Thos. Gurney's

Ross, Thomas F.
   Elizabeth Jane Judd
   6 Dec. 1841

Ross, Willis
   Martha Poe
   20 Aug. 1849
   Brittain Poe—B

Roth, Peter
   Elizabeth Fritly
   14 March 1851
   Peter Siler—B

 Rounds, Stewart
   Mary Jane Miller
   15 July 1836
   Jno. W. Duncan—W

 Rounds, Stewart
   Minerva Terhune
   11 Nov. 1841

Rourke, John
   Bridget O'Brien
   27 Jan. 1853

Rourke, John
   Bridget Sullivan
   9 Dec. 1859
   m. 12 Dec.

Rowland, Dr. Thos.
   Lucy P. Lamb
   19 Oct. 1859
   John Lamb—F

Ruarke, Thomas M.
   Nancy Ruark
   Francis M. & Jenatta Ruark—W
   17 Nov. 1855
   m. 19 Nov. at William Ruark's

Rudd, Robert W.
   Caroline Adamsen
   16 May 1837

Ruggles, Jonathan
   Mary Wallingford
   10 June 1837
   Hiram Wallingford—B

Rumford, Joseph
   Elizabeth Reed
   15 Apr. 1835

Runyan, Asa R.
   Mary C. Gilman
   27 Aug. 1836
   Wm. V. Munz—B

Runyan, James M.
   Charity Johnson
   22 Jan. 1834
   Nathaniel E. Johnson—B

Runyan, James R.
   Lydia E. Mannen
   28 July 1837
   Thos. Mannen—B

Runyan, John R.
   Lydia Chinn
   11 Apr. 1837
   Cornelius Chinn—B

Runyon, David M.
   Mary E. Warder
   Wm. H. Warder—B
   23 Jan. 1843
   m. 25 Jan.

Runyon, Richard L.
   Sarah Frances Thompkins
   20 March 1855
   m. 21 March

Russell, Jeheil S.
   Mary Ann Crosby
   11 Jan. 1841
   Andrew Crosby—B

Russell, Richard
   Mary McCormick
   9 Sept. 1859
   m. 11 Sept.

Russell, William
   Mary Houghton
   1 Apr. 1842
   Dan'l Ogden—B

Ryan, Charles
   Martha M. Murphy
   30 Apr. 1826
   m. 2 May

Ryan, Hugh
   Bridget Rourke
   13 Oct. 1860
   m. 14 Oct.

Ryan, John
   Mary Maher
   15 May 1850
   Patrick Ryan—B

Ryan, Joseph
   Anne Amelia Bolinger
   16 Oct. 1851
   Jacob Outten—B

Ryan, Michael
   Maria Louisa Richeson
   6 Sept. 1841
   John B. Richeson—F

Ryan, Patrick
   Mary Queeny
   1 Jan. 1853

Ryder, Andrew
   Amanda W. Lankford
   14 Sept. 1853
   m. 15 Sept.

Ryder, George W.
   Mary Adeline Evans
   17 Nov. 1853
   John Rider—W

Rye, Archibald
   Martha Ann Pilkington
   18 Oct. 1849
   Joel Pilkington—F

Rye, Henry M.
   Mary Ann Rye
   29 Sept. 1847
   Rodney Rye—B

Rye, Jackson
   Susan Haley
   13 Feb. 1850
   Mary Haley—M

*(To be continued in June Magazine.)*

Queries

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

Hanks, his wife and children, who came from Virginia to Kentucky, signed H. A. W. I have the name of wife and some of the children, and am very anxious to correspond with anyone interested in the Hanks and Harper families who came from the same section of Virginia.—Mrs. Wm. Everett Bach, 165 Bell Court, West, Lexington, Kentucky.

E'-50. Carver-Longwell-Nelson-McLeod—Elijah & Susannah (Longwell) Carver lived in Dutchess Co., N. Y., when a son, Jonathan, was b. 27 Oct. 1806, and dau. Phoebe, b. 1 Aug. 1808. Jonathan m. Melissa Nelson; Phoebe m. Judge Wm. Horatio Nelson, who was b. Hampden, Maine 8 Oct. 1808, d. at Tipton, Tipton Co., Indiana 2 June 1854. There also were Carver grandchildren, Lorenzo, Loring, Barney & Phoebe, who m. Charles McLeod, who lived in Indiana; they had a half brother, George Carver. Were these children of Jonathan Carver, above, or of another son of Elijah & Susannah? Who were the parents of Elijah Carver? What was his connection with the explorer, Jonathan Carver, b. in Connecticut, 1732, and with Sarah Carver who m. Jesse Peck of Windham, Connecticut? Was he of Mayflower descent? Any help on this family will be appreciated.—Mrs. W. K. Strode, Blair, Nebraska.

E'-50. Wornom-Haynie-Hubbard—Thomas Wornom d. in Lancaster Co., Virginia 1825; m. Lucy Hubbard. Was he the son of Thomas Wornom and Nancy Haynie who m. in Northumberland Co. in 1682, with son John and dau. Ann? Help on the ancestry of Thomas Wornom who d. in 1825 will be appreciated.—Lawrence U. Perkins, 1235 Josephine Street, Berkeley 3, California.

E'-50. Burch-Wright-Rogan—George Burch m. (where?) 17 Oct. 1848, Nancy Shirley and had 4 daus.; his sister, Sarah Jane, b. Ohio (when?) d. in California 1907, m. — Esseltyne; another sister, Lucy Dinsmore Burch, b. Ohio (county?) 1826 or 1827, d. in California 1892; m. at Watertown, Wisconsin, 17 Nov. 1847, Peter Rogan, one time postmaster at that place. They had 3 sons who d. y., and 3 daus. This family moved in covered wagon to Montana in 1864, later to California. The mother of George, Sarah Jane and Lucy is said to have been b. somewhere in present West Virginia, m. (1) — Burch, (2) — Wright, by whom she had two sons, Willis, who d. ca. 1900, and L. C. Wright who m. at Pontiac, Livingston Co., Illinois, 2 June 1870, Lydia Josephine Dykes—he was still living in 1902, aged nearly 70, running a general store in 1870, Lydia Josephine Dykes—her parents, with data for each generation down to present day descendants. —(Miss) Edna Dickey, Box 188, Monticello, Arkansas.

E'-50. Crawford-Campbell-Montgomery-Latham—Rev. Edward Crawford of Washington Co., Virginia, had dau., Lucy, b. ca. 1800, m. 1836, Andrew Campbell and lived in Scott Co.; Mary, b. ca. 1802, m. in 1837, Samuel Washington Montgomery—were in Washington Co. in 1843, but not in 1850 census; Elizabeth, b. ca. 1810, m. William Latham and possibly son of Edward & Margaret (Duff) Latham, who m. in Washington Co. 1807. Wish children and grandchildren of above couples, with data for each generation down to present day descendants. —(Miss) Elva Goodhue, Box 612, Columbia, Kentucky.

E'-50. Fooshe-Pulliam—Charles Fooshe, Sr., d. Abbeville Dist., S. C., btwn 3-1820 and 3-31-1823; m. (1) — (wish name of this wife), and had: Elizabeth, who m. B. G. Jay; Susannah, who m. Stokes Allen (?). He m. (2) — Pulliam. In 1820's their adult children were: John, Charles B., William, Sarah, who m. Lewis Payne and had children, Thompson & Eliza; Patsy, who m. Cheatham; Henrietta, m. Dudley Richardson; Frances, m. (whom?). Wish full name of 2nd wife, with date of death. How was Charles Fooshe related to the Charles Fooshe who d. in Abbeville Dist. in 1814, prior to 20 Dec.? Wish ancestry, Revolutionary record and data for both. Among their neighbors were: Nathan Calhoun, Richard Pollard, Elam Creswell Pack, Frances, m. (whom?), and their birth dates. —Mrs. Wm. W. Badgley, 926 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.

E'-50. Stark—Can anyone give exact burial place of Aaron Stark, Revolutionary soldier who is bur. at Flushing, N. Y. Have all other data on him.—(Miss) Ada M. Scott, Monmouth, Illinois.


E'-50. Fooshe-Pulliam—Charles Fooshe, Sr., d. Abbeville Dist., S. C., btwn 3-1820 and 3-31-1823; m. (1) — (wish name of this wife), and had: Elizabeth, who m. B. G. Jay; Susannah, who m. Stokes Allen (?). He m. (2) — Pulliam. In 1820's their adult children were: John, Charles B., William, Sarah, who m. Lewis Payne and had children, Thompson & Eliza; Patsy, who m. Cheatham; Henrietta, m. Dudley Richardson; Frances, m. (whom?). Wish full name of 2nd wife, with date of death. How was Charles Fooshe related to the Charles Fooshe who d. in Abbeville Dist. in 1814, prior to 20 Dec.? Wish ancestry, Revolutionary record and data for both. Among their neighbors were: Nathan Calhoun, Richard Pollard, Elam Creswell Pack, Frances, m. (whom?), and their birth dates. —Mrs. Wm. W. Badgley, 926 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois.


E'-50. Bass-Cross-Pitman-Brown—Esaau Bass, Rev., soldier, migrated from Wayne Co., N. C. to Washington Co., Georgia, in 1790. Among his children were Ezekiel and Esaau, b. in N. C. 1782, m. in Burke Co., Georgia, ca. 1805, Elizabeth, dau. of Stephen Cross, Rev. soldier who went from N. C. to Georgia, ca. 1800. Wish names and data of other children of Esaau Bass, Sr., his parents, ancestry of Elizabeth Cross, and proof of her marriage to Esaau Bass, Jr. —Mary, dau. of Hardy Pitman, m. in Robeson Co., N. C., 7 Jan. 1815, Daniel Brown, who was b. 28 Nov. 1780. Their dau., Elizabeth Brown, b. 18 May 1819, m. in Marriage Co., Mississippi, 25
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [445]

May 1837, Ananias, son of Esaú Bass, Jr., above. Wish data on parents of Daniel Brown and his wife, Mary Pittman—Ivan E. Bass, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., 3220 Cathedral Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

E.50. Shafer-Mould-Wait—Daniel Shafer bur. in Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., d. 28 Dec. 1842, aged 80 yrs. 11 mos. 1 da.; his wife, Eve Youngblood, d. 26 Jan. 1852, aged 75 yrs. 8 mos. 4 da. Records of the Brick Dutch Reformed Church of Montgomery, N. Y., show one Daniel Shafer who m. Maria Bookstaver, with children b. up to 20 Sept. 1789; he was recorded as a widower on 18 Nov. 1780, and m. (2) Katy Weller, with children b. from 5 Nov. 1792 to 1802. Was Eve Youngblood a 3rd wife, or were there two Daniel Shafers? Who were the parents of Mary Shafer, b. at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., 2 May 1798, d. 29 Jan. 1861, m. Johannes C. Mould, who b. 3 Feb. 1783, d. 1870? They had a dau. Mary, who m. —— Wait.—Mrs. Lewis R. Walker, 703 West Sibley Street, Howell, Michigan.

E.50. Atherton-Persons-Adams—Ozias Atherton, b. 1788, m. Lydia Persons, who was b. 1791; b. 3 dau. John Richardson (his paternal grandfather) and of Mary Abbott; Mary; Elizabeth; Jane. Who was his mother? He came from France, fought in the Revolutionary War and did not return.—(Miss) Ada M. Scott, Monmouth, Illinois.

E.50. Worland—Wish information on Worland descendants in Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, and other locations. Also data on wives of John Worland, immigrant to Charles Co., Maryland, 1662, who d. 1704; John Worland, b. 1685, who m. (1) Mary ——, who d. 1709-1711, (2) m. by 1711, Stacey ——; John Worland (1720-1790) who m. Rebecca ——, and also (as 2nd or 3rd wife) Mary Brady, who was b. 1737, d. 1807; they had a dau. Mary, who m. —— Wait.—Mrs. Lewis R. Walker, 703 West Sibley Street, Howell, Michigan.

E.50. Middleton-Richardson-Browne—Martha Middleton, widow, will be probated in Baltimore Co., N. J., 21 July 1712, naming children—Thomas; John; William; Martha, wife of John Rogers; Mary; Elizabeth; Jane. Who was the husband of Martha ( ) Middleton? Could it have been Thomas Middleton of Baltimore, will dated 15 Oct. 1704, naming children—Thomas, John, Nathan, Naomi and Elizabeth? Jane, dau. of Martha ( ) Middleton, above, m. John Richardson (his paternal grandfather), and had Anna, who m. 1735, Henry Browne; Martha, m. 1739, John Handcock; Susanna, m. 1749, Abraham Browne (was he bro. of Henry?); Phebe; Jane; John, who m. 1740, Rebecca Powell; and perhaps Joseph. Would like contact with anyone who has knowledge of these families.—Rohese B. Cook (Mrs. Harold A.), 434 Seminole Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania.

E.50. Glenn-Evans—William Glenn m. ca. 1769, Alice Evans, who b. ca. 1749; were living in Berkeley Co., Virginia (now W. Va.), in 1796. William Evans and wife "AIsle" sold land on Tuscarah Branch of the Opeckon to Frederick Bybirt of Berks Co., Penna., 30 Mar. 1796. Frederick Co., Va., Deed Bk. 12, p. 40. Wish information on Alice Evans.—Mrs. A. R. Evans, R. I., Box 36, Safford, Arizona.

E.50. Allen-Roby—Green Allen b. Georgia 1 Aug. 1792, m. (1) 1820, Elizabeth Pollard; (2) 17 July 1833, Susan Roby. Children: 1st mar: (all b. in Georgia) George T., Susan Sophia, William Green; 2nd mar: first seven b. in Georgia. Family moved to Thomastown, Leake Co., Mississippi, btwn 28 Nov. 1845 and 29 Dec. 1846. Susan Roby had at least two bros., George and Michael (nicknamed "Ky"), latter Captain in U.S.A. Where did this family live in Georgia, and who were the parents of Green Allen and Susan Roby?—Dena Allen, 525 East 5th Street, Faribault, Minnesota.

E.50. Labazeil-Labasieir—Does anyone know the burial place in Pennsylvania of Joseph Labazeil, who may also be known as John Labasieir? He came from France, fought in the Revolutionary War and did not return.—(Miss) Ada M. Scott, Monmouth, Illinois.

E.50. Moore-Abbott-Murray—Richardson (or Richard) Moore, b. Virginia (when and where?), d. Shelby Co., Ohio (when?); m. Mary Ann (was he bro. of Henry?) and of Mary Abbott; Mary; Elizabeth; Jane. Who was his mother? He came from France, fought in the Revolutionary War and did not return.—(Miss) Ada M. Scott, Monmouth, Illinois.

E.50. Garrett-Ousely—Edward Garrett b. Loudoun or Fairfax Co., Virginia, 1733, d. Laurens District, S. C., 1794, m. in Cameron Parish, Loudoun Co., 1759, Anne Bayne Ousely, who was b. ca. 1744; said to have been related to Gov. Ousely of Kentucky. Edward Garrett furnished supplies to Militia during Rev. War. Wish ancestry and data for both.—Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 817, Yslete, Texas.

E.50. Massey-Woodbury-Swain-Matterson—Jonathan Massey, b. Salem, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire, 1747, d. Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1830; m. 1765, Betsey Woodbury, b. 1748, d. 1819. Who was her father, and did he have Revolutionary service?—Hart Massey, b. 1771, d. 1853, m. 1 Feb. 1796, Lucy Swain, b. 1771, d. 1856. Who was her father; did he serve in Revolutionary War?—Hart Massey, b. 30 Sept. 1802, d. 31 Jan. 1882; m. 7 Oct. 1824, Nancy Matterson, b. 7 Sept. 1806, d. 11 Oct. 1845; probably lived and died near Watertown, N. Y. Who were her parents?—Mrs. Kellog Speed, 530 South Sheridan Road, Highland Park, Illinois.

E.50. Pinkham-Coffin-Folger—Richard Pinkham, m. 1685, Mary Coffin. Who were his parents? Data given in Maine & New Hampshire Dictionary does not agree with that in the Pinkham Genealogy. Was Christopher Pinkham, whose intentions to
merry Ruth Folger were filed 12 July 1755, son of John Pinkham of Nantucket, Massachusetts?
—Edna Waugh Townsend (Mrs. Charles D.), 1913 Lake Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

E-50. Lake-Chase—Noah Lake b. Tiverton, Rhode Island 1745, m. in Tiverton, 1768, Wealthy Chase. Their son, Dean, b. 1769, d. in Franklin Co., Massachusetts, 1843, death records of Colrain showing him as pensions. Would like other children of Noah Lake, with data, children of Dean Lake and his pension or service record.—Mrs. Woodson Coffee, 1603 Madison Street, Amarillo, Texas.

E-50. Bryan-Council—Edward Bryan b. Isle of Wight Co., Virginia (when?), m. in 1694 Christina Council. Who was the father of Edward Bryan?—Mrs. Emma Bryan Breen, 2412 Binz Avenue, Houston 4, Texas.


E-50. Rice—Fisher Rice, Capt. in Revolutionary War, migrated ca. 1785, from Orange or Culpeper Co., Virginia, to Jessamine Co., Kentucky. His wife was Agnes ——. Any information concerning her ancestry will be deeply appreciated.—Mrs. T. C. Maguire, Zelle-Claire Villa, Plant City, Florida.

E-50. Lumis-Valentine—Samuel son of Edward & Elizabeth (Waters) Lumis (Loomis), b. Cumberland Co., New Jersey 1793, d. in New York City 1826; m. Eliza Valentine. Children: Maria W., b. 8 Oct. 1820, m. Daniel Wendell; Eliza, b. 20 June 1823, m. Price; James V., b. 23 Oct. 1825, m. Mary E. Mott; Margaret. Wish data for Eliza Valentine and her parents; also complete dates for Samuel Lumis. There was a Sarah Pratt connected with family; how?—Mrs. Albert Santos, 3558 Gray Street, Oakland 1, California.

E-50. Reed-Read-Mitchell-Ross —Dolly (Leson) Reed (or Read), widow, from Ireland in early 1700's with sons William, who m. Jane Mitchell and lived at Big Island, Northumberland Co., Pennsylvania, and John, who m. Eleanor Ross and lived in Cecil Co., Maryland and Chester Co., Penna., and three dau. Am seeking proof of marriages and other data on this family, particularly their progenitors in Ireland.—Sarah Ewing (Mrs. Mark D.), 104 West Rosedale Avenue, Northfield, N. J.

E-50. Pell-Jackson-Hibbard—Josiah Pell b. New York City 1734, d. Hanover, York Co., Pennsylvania 1801; m. (2) Elizabeth Jackson. Wish name of 1st wife, with dates. His son, Josiah, b. 1760, was in Wyoming Massacre 3 July 1778; m. prob. in Hanover, ca. 1792 or later, Allidine Hibbard. Who was his mother? Was he m. twice—so data? His son, Calvin Pell, b. Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania, 1799, m. in Holmes (now Ashland) Co., Ohio, in 1831, Mary McCann (or McKern). Want all possible information and proof on this line for purpose of completing D. A. R. paper.—Mrs. Pearl K. Becker, 504 Newport Avenue, Bend, Oregon.

E-50. Burks-Chadd-Waggoner—Allen Junior Burks, b. Mercer Co., Kentucky, 10 June 1814; m. (1) Elizabeth Chadd, who was b. 19 May 1819, d. 13 Oct. 1855; (2) 15 May 1856, Mary Smith Waggoner of Clark Co., Missouri—children 9 1st marriage, 1 by second. He lived in Maavo, Hancock Co., Illinois, Clark Co. and Nodaway Co., Missouri. Who were his parents? Correspondence invited concerning Allen Junior Burks or either wife.—Daniel Burke Craig, McCredie, Missouri.


E-50. Wyatt—Thomas Wyatt d. Kent Co., Maryland, 1704; m. Judith ——, who d. in Queen Anne Co., Maryland, 27 Sept. 1710; they sold land in Talbot Co., 1682-1683. Children: Thomas, Jean, who m. —— Pearns; William, who d. in Queen Anne Co. 1725, leaving widow, Mary, and children William, Judith, Solomon, Thomas. Thomas Wyatt d. 24 Aug. 1728, leaving widow, Ruth, and children Thomas, Judith, William, Solomon, Jane, James, Ruth, John. His son, Thomas, m. d. in Queen Anne Co., est. admin. June 1764, m. Elizabeth, wid. of John Ewing (or Ewen). Their only child, Thomas, b. 6 May 1755, Revolutionary soldier, m. 30 Sept. 1778, Anne dau. of Richard & Rachel ( ) North of Kent Co., Delaware, and had son, Solomon, who m. 4 Feb. 1799, Sarah Needles of Kent Co., Delaware, later moving to Philadelphia. Wish parentage and all possible information on Thomas Wyatt, who d. 1794, and on his wife, Judith.—May Wiatt Richardson (Mrs. Wm. D.), Station Road, R. D. 1, Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

E-50. Armstrong-Huston —William Armstrong b. Paxton Twp., Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania 20 Jan. 1759, d. Calloway Co., Missouri 5 Sept. 1841; m. in Cumberland Co., Pennsylvania 20 Jan. 1779, Sarah (Ann) Huston; b. ca. 1762, d. Fayette Co., Kentucky 1859, at age of 97. Wanted, her parents; believed to have been Quakers or Hugenots, though family tradition says she was married by a Dr. Duffield, famous Presbyterian minister.—Mrs. Peyton B. Howard, 126 Westwood Drive, Lexington 36, Kentucky.
E-'50. Kidney-Halleck-Cerreau-Sarrault—Peter Kidney served under Capt. Christian Sturbrach and Col. Peter Vrooman, 15th Regt., Albany County Militia, 1778; m. —— Halleck. Was he father of Peter Kidney, in Coeymans, Albany Co. or in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., 1804? Were they ancestors of Peter Kidney who settled in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio ca. 1830 and m. Asenath Cerreau (or Sarrault)? Did he have a sister, Susan Kidney, who m. —— Hill and stayed in New York? Am trying to establish connection of this Peter Kidney with possible Revolutionary ancestor.—Thelma Darmstadt (Mrs. H. F.), 2078 Carabel Avenue, Lakewood 7, Ohio.

E-'50. Lee-May—Lawrence (?) Lee (name of wife?) came from England to Virginia, 1801. A son, William, b. on shipboard; Nancy b. in Virginia prob. Fairfax Co., came to Tennessee where she m. in Summer Co. 11 Sept. 1828, William, son of William May, Revolutionary soldier. To complete D. A. R. application need date and place of Nancy Lee's birth, with death date.—Edith Cron Hester (Mrs. William), 105 North Normal Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

E-'50. Beistel-Hoek—Philip Beistel b. Halifax Twp., Dauphin Co., Pennsylvania 6 July 1837, m. in Ohio, Wilhelmmina Hock. Was he related to David Beistel, who came to Pennsylvania on the "Halifax" in 1753 (Ref.: Rupps' Thirty Thousand Names), and to Christopher Beistel of Cumru Twp., Bucks Co.; the only one of this surname in 1790 Census of Pennsylvania. Will appreciate any help on this line.—Kenneth E. McCartney, 537 California Blvd., Toledo 12, Ohio.

E-'50. Tuttle-Stapleton-Wiseman—William Simpson Tuttle b. 23 Sept. 1766 (where?), d. Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., fall of 1843; m. 29 Apr. 1804, Orma Powers of Ferrisburg, Vermont, who was b. 24 Mar. 1796, d. 11 Sept. 1879. Children: Truman, b. 16 Nov. 1805, d. San Francisco, Calif.; m. Louise Ballard; Reuben b. 27 Dec. 1807, d. Highgrove, Calif.; Susan b. 23 Dec. 1809, m. (2) Orien Porter, she lived with his son, Heman Porter at Atkinson, Wisconsin; Eliza b. 29 Jan. 1812, d. at Oswego, N. Y., 12 Mar. 1878, m. Miron Kimball, who d. en route to California during Gold Rush of '49; Alonzo b. 25 Mar. 1814, d. Corpus Christi, Texas, m. ——; Harriet J. b. 17 Nov. 1818, m. Lorenzo Norton, lived at Canton, N. Y.; Martin F. b. 17 Jan. 1820, d. 31 Mar. 1900, m. (1) Anna Landan, who d. at Canton, N. Y., 9 July 1943, m. (2) Betsy Ellis, and lived at Viroqua, Wisconsin; James M. b. 5 June 1821, d. y.; Levi b. 26 Feb. 1824, killed in Civil War; Henry Ira (twin) b. 15 July 1826, d. on shipboard returning from California; Anitta Armina (twin), m. George Newman lived and d. at Canton, N. Y.; Lavina A. b. 20 Sept. 1828, d. y.; Hiram J. b. 16 Nov. 1831 at Potsdam, N. Y., m. at Castleton, Vermont 4 July 1861, Adelaide Clough, who was b. 21 Mar. 1843, had eight children. Wish parents of Henry Allen, with any available data on family.—Mrs. Harriet Fenton Davies, Fenton, Louisiana.

E-'50. Williams—Philip Williams came to Floyd Co., Virginia in 1804; said to have been a relative of President Polk. Who were his parents? Would like proof of Revolutionary service in this line and any help toward completion of D. A. R. paper.—Mrs. Joyce A. McKay, Motor Route 3, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

E-'50. Lewis-Griffin-Burris-Stafford—Stephen Lewis m. in Virginia ca. 1803, Julian Ann Griffin. Their son, Felden, b. in Ohio, 1810, m. Sophia Burris, and had large family. A dau., Rebecca, b. 1834, m. Sylvester Stafford who d. in Civil War. Where was Stephen Lewis born, and who were his parents? Would like data on Captain George Lewis, Charles and Samuel Lewis, as one of these may have been his father.—Marie Stamper Brown (Mrs. H. A.), 4503 Browndale Ave., Minneapolis, Minnesota.
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Mrs. William A. Beck 633 Boulevard, Westfield, N. J.

Mrs. William A. Wimb 921 Main St., Brockville, Ind.

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Mrs. William Vaughter, 1940 908 Main St., Point Pleasant, W. Va.

Mrs. Frank M. Dick, 1941 "Dunedin," Cambridge, Md.

Mrs. Thomas J. Mauldin, 1942 Pickens, South Carolina.

Mrs. Harper Dowellin Shepard, 1943 117 Frederick St., Hanover, Pa.

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