Daughters of the American Revolution
MAGAZINE

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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* * *

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, National Chairman

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OUR COUNTRY'S SONGS

Patriotic Songs Current Before the Civil War

- Star Spangled Banner
- Hail Columbia
- Stand by the Flag
- Columbia rules the sea
- Our cause right or wrong
- Yankee Doodle
- Red, White & Blue
- Vive J. America
- Tahiti the glorious Banneer
- America
The President General’s Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

INDEPENDENCE DAY in recent years has gone far afield from the old fashioned patriotic celebrations. Today, this holiday consists chiefly of motor trips with alarming increases in traffic casualties. Resorts of all kinds in every part of the country are thronged with pleasure seekers who forget the true significance of the day, and often disregard the high ideals of citizenship envisioned by our Founding Fathers.

Although many of our chapters do not function actively during the summer, it would be well if members could sponsor a return of holding patriotic programs on the Fourth of July. No day in all the year is more appropriate to honor the Signers of our immortal Declaration of Independence. In this critical era of world history it is essential for Americans to stress the duties as well as the rights of citizenship as set forth in our Declaration.

We as Daughters of the American Revolution, many of whom are direct descendants of these Signers, should especially help “perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence.” This year it is too late to act on this suggestion, but it is a thought for the future, especially next year, as July 4, 1951, will be the 175th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration.

The summer is the usual time for the preparation of chapter year books and programs. The new National Program Chairman, Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey, 20 Bangor Street, Augusta, Maine, will have specific recommendations for you. I would particularly urge that you stress D. A. R. projects, committees and objectives.

Let us try to make our programs interesting, instructive and inspirational. In that way we shall not only inform our members, but also shall have a larger attendance at our meetings. With larger groups of interested members we will be able to report greater accomplishments.

May each one of you have a pleasant and restful summer.

Affectionately,

MARGUERITE C. PATTON,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Address of the Honorable Cecil Palmer Before the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress

I SUPPOSE I ought to hesitate to introduce the name of a British general in an audience of this kind but, at this moment, I have feelings which I think were in the breast of the famous Duke of Wellington on the eve of Waterloo. You will remember that he called his generals together and he had one look at those, as I look at you, and he said, "Gentlemen, I don't know what effect you will have on the enemy but you terrify me." And that is a great confession from an Englishman, especially a 100 per cent one who hopes and believes he is talking to 100 per cent Americans. I have no time for 99-per-centers anywhere; they have caused far too much trouble, mostly by not being willing to take any trouble at all.

There was a lovesick young man who wrote to his honey (you see how I have caught your vernacular), and he said, "Dear Jane, I love you more than life itself. I would go through the fires of hell for you; I would die for you. Your affectionate Jim." And then he made a fearful mistake; he added a postscript, and the postscript read, "I will meet you on Sunday afternoon at Farmer Jones' haystack if it doesn't rain."

I think that is a very good beginning for the speech I am going to make to you, because, in my humble judgement, what is so much wrong with the world of today is that there are far too many men and women who are content merely to pay lip service to liberty and all its implications. I am much too old a man to generalize, but if I were ever tempted to do so, I am now, and it is to tell you this: That is, there is a distinction that I see with my objective eyes between your great country and mine. It is that you, in the main, do not seem to realize that you have liberty, and my beloved people do not seem to realize that they have very largely lost it.

We lost it by that lip service, mostly, by our absenteeism at vital elections, by our unwillingness to sacrifice, to work for the faith that was within us, and we have let the other fellow do all the fighting, all the sacrificing, all the propagandizing, until one day we woke up and discovered that that man had gained authority and power, that that gospel had gained authority and power. Don't believe that they were always evil men or evil women. They weren't. We have a saying in my country that if you are not a socialist at twenty, then there is something wrong with your heart; but if you are a socialist at forty, there is something wrong with your head.

Socialism comes to countries usually by default. It is a mistake to believe, for example, that the working classes, so-called, in my country precipitated that country into socialism. The working classes in Great Britain don't run socialism. Socialism runs them, and they are becoming, as the months pass, more disillusioned as to what socialism, in practice, really means to a country.

If you were to come to Britain today, you would find, if you brought to the task objective eyes, a perplexed and bewildered and bamboozled and very much underfed people—underfed in the sense of the variety and color and quantity and quality of food. You would find them perplexed and bewildered because they cannot quite see the woods for the trees. They just don't know where they are, as we used to say in an old song in the Victorian Era. But if I may, in parentheses, make one observation about our last election, you at least should take some encouragement from it, as I do. Whatever may be said by our left-wingers everywhere, that general election did mark a tendency toward the right that was desperately needed in this year 1950. It has produced a budget a couple of days ago, a budget which I venture to suggest, so far as we in Great Britain are concerned, would not have been that budget but for that swing to the right.
in the general election. It makes some pretense to be realistic. It tells the people of Britain that this earthly paradise that was promised in '45 has not materialized, and will not materialize. It has told the British people that something for nothing doesn't add up and that, so far as the welfare state is concerned, we have proved, by having to suffer under it for five years, that there is very little welfare and a great deal of state about it; that eventually the welfare state (and it is proving it in Great Britain) will become the farewell state, and then the servant state.

I can't say too emphatically how much I do agree with your writer John Flynn, who thinks, as I do, that socialism is our immediate menace. We in Britain have already dealt with communism politically. Don't think for one moment that I am suggesting that communism is dead in Great Britain. Far from that. If it is dead, it won't lie down. It has changed its tactics. It is now going to concentrate, and has done so this very day, on the industrial machine and, by strikes, official and otherwise, by all kinds of industrial disputes, it is going to make a last desperate effort to disrupt the already shattered economy of my beloved country. Admittedly, it is not dead.

Do you realize that in that general election one thing emerged which should give you hope, which should give you strength to fight, and that was that one hundred candidates out of just over six hundred were self-confessed communists, and not one of them was returned to the House of Commons?

But the real menace is socialism, and especially socialism in practice. The Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain said that he was in the process of developing the welfare state and full employment, but this is the extraordinary thing and I commend it to your attention. If there is an unpopular word in the vocabulary of socialists, it is the word "socialism." They rarely ever mention it, and only when they are power-drunk and when they can say, as they have said to my people, "We are the masters now and all you who are politically opposed to us are lower than vermin." That is the phrase; I am quoting, we were told, we of the right and the middle, that we were "lower than vermin," and we didn't matter a tinker's cuss or two hoots.

Well, they found out that we do matter and that, if we are vermin, we are like the worms, we can turn.

Socialism in Great Britain came under every other name but socialism, and I am prepared to say that, even in 1945, the British people never voted for socialism, as they haven't voted for it on this occasion. What they did vote for, because they were perplexed and tired and bewildered and underfed, was some respite from the horrors, the tragedies and the austerities of war. Well, they haven't got what they thought they were going to get, and some of us had the effrontery to tell them that they wouldn't get it; but anyway, you know what people are everywhere. "We will try anything once," they say. Well, they have tried it and they have found it wanting, as I shall be able to prove to you, because I believe you like hard-hitting facts and I have got those.

Socialism in Great Britain was called the welfare state. It was called the planned economy. It was called social security. It was called everything except socialism and, month by month, as these men in power forced their legislation upon the country, with a majority that we couldn't overturn, the British people had found, to their cost, that what they had thought of as socialism was different from the real name, the real technique of socialism.

The real technique of socialism—and I commend it to your attention because you may want it one day, you know—is nationalization and, whenever you get that (and you do know a little bit about it, if I dare whisper the fact), you begin, as we say in Britain, to smell a rat, because, speaking in an ethical sense, you cannot nationalize an industry without socializing the souls and the bodies of the men and women engaged in it.

We were told in Great Britain that, when industry produced for use and not for profit, then we should be happy ever afterward. I will give you a hard fact. Seventy-four per cent of the lost working hours last year, owing to absenteeism, took place in the 20 per cent of nationalized industries of Great Britain. It doesn't seem that they are very happy about it. When I asked a coal miner in South Wales what he thought about nationalization, his reply startled me and I hope it will startle you. He said, "Under this nationalization, this new boss..."
is the old boss, only larger.” What he meant was that, in the old days in the coal mining industry, he could make a flesh-and-blood approach when he had a grievance. Today, he can't. It is forms and forms and forms, from the pit head to the area, from the area to the region, and finally it goes to Whitehall; and as I am speaking in the equivalent of that, I leave it all to your imagination what might happen to the grievance.

When I asked a porter in the railroad station what he thought, now that he owned the railroads (because they were told they did, you know), he looked me straight in the eye and said, “Don't be funny, Mister.” That is what they feel. It is all so impersonal, and it comes about because so many good men and women have been willing to embrace a materialistic concept of life and belief and act as if man can live by bread alone.

What a tragedy! It is a tragedy that hasn't ended yet because, in the very midst of life, I dare say we are in death, because the world is as mad as ever it was and, if we are not heading for another war, a World War III, I am mistaken. I fought in World War I, the war that was to end war. That was the name that was given to it. And here we are on the very edge, potentially, of another. When are the women of the world going to wake up—because they are the people who suffer most from it. There is a lot of glamor about fighting when you are doing the fighting, but it is very rough on the people who have to stay home. Do you realize that, in Great Britain, we have over two million men and women who are receiving their salary packets from the state and local government. That is the length of our bureaucracy already, and it is growing with every new piece of legislation that the socialist regime is able to impose upon us.

Years have passed since the war, and that was supposed to be a war in which we were going to have our liberties restored to use when peace came. Well, we are no better off in Great Britain than we were in the war. Indeed, we are infinitely worse off. Twenty per cent of our industry is nationalized. We have got ten thousand controls which impinge on every phase of industrial and commercial activity, so that no businessman in Great Britain can do anything, any time, anywhere, without the permission of the government, because these controls get at the very vitals of industrial and commercial activity with their priorities and their permits and their licenses and their quotas, all of which must come through a bureaucracy, an impersonal bureaucracy representing an impersonal and soulless state.

The welfare state becomes, inevitably, the servile state when you have got twenty-thousand—think of it—orders and rules and regulations, every one of which has the full force of law, every one of which is above the law and cannot be contested in the courts. Where is your freedom? And let me tell you this, that most of those twenty thousand orders and rules and regulations have neither been debated nor discussed in the House of Commons so that, under a socialist regime, in a few years, we have almost ceased to be governed by our parliamentary institutions and we are being more and more, in every way, every day, directed and controlled by what is termed ministerial decree.

And then there is something even worse than that. We have got roughly ten thousand governmental inspectors chasing men and women over the country to see that they observe all the clauses of these orders and rules and regulations, most of which, of course, no one has ever read—and the few who have read them cannot understand them. We in Britain call these governmental inspectors snoopers—and they are—but there is something much, much more tragic about it. Even today, the police of Great Britain cannot enter a man's or a woman's home in England without a magistrate's warrant, and they are very difficult to get; but a governmental inspector can. An Englishman's home is no longer his castle. A governmental inspector can demand admittance to any home in Great Britain, and he cannot be refused admittance. He does it without a warrant, just by hearsay, local gossip, anything he likes, and he can demand admittance. Do you realize that, if it is refused, that man or woman can be fined heavily, or imprisoned, or both?

That is the measure of the degradation that we have suffered under five years of socialism in practice, in a country which you will grant me was able, not so many years ago, to claim, as you do now, happily,
that it had a way of life that was the envy of the world, and that it had the highest standard of living of all the peoples in the world. And now here we are with a budget, the details of which you must have read, which commits us to a low level austerity that makes life a mere existence except for the few, the new managerial class, who are living by economic planning, which is neither economical nor planning—living on the fat of private enterprise and wealth of the past, very little of it, and on charity.

Socialism is being subsidized by the profits of private enterprise in my country and elsewhere. It is a cripple, on its own. It does not create wealth; it destroys it. It is the gospel of the lowest common denominator and the elimination of the highest common factor. It thinks that it can strengthen the weak by weakening the strong. It thinks you can legislate unsuccessful people into prosperity merely by legislating successful people out of it. Well, it doesn't add up.

But why have we reached that place politically, socially? Because in the crucial year of '45, when we had some excuse, we turned down the man who had brought us out of the darkness into light. In other words, we rejected the principles of statesmanship and accepted the promises of the politicians who told us we should have something for nothing—and what a price we pay for that. It is almost now nothing for something. That is the situation in which we find ourselves.

The question that the British people are asking themselves more and more each day, and the question that I imagine one day perhaps you will be asking yourselves equally urgently, is, Are we going to have individualism or collectivism? Are we going to have a competitive private enterprise, under freedom, or are we going to have the planned economy and socialism? In other words, it comes back, doesn't it, in the first and the last analysis, to this: Are we going to choose between good and evil? Because it is that, you know. If I were challenged to say what perhaps is my major objection to socialism—which as you know we in Britain call the welfare state—I would say that, in the first place, it is so deadly dull; and secondly, that if it will work at all—and that hasn't been proved—it will work only under compulsion. As it develops, as it evolves, it imposes more compulsions and restrictions on the human soul until, through lack of air, through lack of spiritual air, the soul of man withers and dies.

It is one of the tragedies to me, when I am home, to see the eyes of men and women and to see that they lack the luster of life. The young men and women (I don't mean all of them, thank God, but many of them) have their own phrase which sums it all up, and I don't know that there is a more pungent phrase in the English language. That is, "I couldn't care less." Isn't that just the very depths of human misery and human helplessness and hopelessness? Thank God, it isn't very general, but it is there as a symbol.

Everything in life, under socialism, is translated into bold economic terms. It is just a question of undiluted materialism, and it is a tragedy, too, isn't it? I have seen so many, in Great Britain, of good men in the churches and the chapels, who have been in the very leadership of that misleading foreign ideology. I hope that won't happen here. I would like to tell you one or two things. Do you realize that, after these years of socialism in practice—and it is so different from socialism in theory—we are now, this minute, the heaviest taxed nation in the world? It isn't funny when you realize that, very roughly, 43 per cent of the total natural income of Great Britain is represented by income tax alone. Every man, woman, and child in Great Britain is responsible, on paper, for seventy pounds a head for income tax alone. Multiply seventy by three (my very primitive arithmetic won't let me do it by 3.8) and you get some rough equivalent of what every man, woman and child in Great Britain is responsible for in income tax alone, in one year. We have a population, as you know, of just over fifty million souls. It is not only a burden on the present but a back-breaking burden on the future.

Sometimes I ask why I go on spending what little bit of strength I have left, and I will tell you why I do it, in the hope that you will be asked the same question and will give, I hope, the same reply. I do it because I realize how much we have let down the youth of tomorrow by not accepting our responsibilities and by being too willing to accept our privileges. We are
handing on to them, not assets but liabilities. If our way of life and your way of life—the British way of life as I knew it—isn’t worth saving, I know of nothing in the world that is.

I warn you, if I may, that the political method is a subtle method, a clever method, cunning, ingratiating, almost fawning, and if you want to know how it works in its most subtle form, it works in the sense of getting men and women exactly where the state wants them. I cannot think of a better instance than what we have had to suffer under socialized medicine. I have heard a lot of people talk about socialized medicine in this country and they seem to think it is going to be a grand thing. I don’t know where they get their facts from, because I don’t possess them and I have looked for them.

Let me give you one or two examples to show you what socialism does to people, good and bad. We were told by these people who were going to plan our economy, who were going to give us full employment, of many benefits we would receive. All they have given us is disguised unemployment, because there are millions of men and women in Britain today who are doing jobs of work, so-called, which do not produce a sausage on the breakfast table the next morning. They are completely unproductive.

We were told by those people, who said they would give us a planned economy, that socialized medicine was the very plank of their program, and that it was going to be free. Now, listen, friends, and I want to tell you something, for emphasis, that you don’t always realize in America. You have a great advantage over us in this. I have, since I have been in America this last time, roughly six months, spoken to one hundred million of you over the air. That is a good power. I cannot go on the air in Great Britain. I am not allowed to. You see, our radio is a one-way street. We have only one radio in the whole of Great Britain, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the governors of it are governmentally selected and elected.

And then there is another thing which I must say in parentheses. We, after all these years since the war, have newspapers which are four pages a day, six pages one day a week, usually Saturday when it is sports, and twelve pages on Sunday, including the advertisements. I can’t lift your newspapers, much less read them. I mention it because I want you to see the power of a government that has got us under those conditions in which they can virtually control everything.

They told us this about socialized medicine, and it is the backing they give to all their legislation but I pick this out because, if I may whisper it, I think it may have more of a domestic interest for you one day. They told us it would be free, and every newspaper, almost, and the radio told us that morning, noon and night. Then they told us, after they got it over, that it was going to cost just 150 million pounds, roughly 400 million dollars, which is a fair amount of money even in your fantastic currency. Well, let it go at that. At the end of the first year, it cost 326 million pounds, over double.

I don’t call that a plan, and I certainly don’t call it economical. And then they said it was free in the other sense of the word, that the patient, by implication, won’t have to pay. But doesn’t he? Every man and woman in Great Britain pays for socialized medicine, rich or poor. You can’t fail to come under socialized medicine, and I will tell you why in a moment. You can’t say, “I won’t belong to it; I would sooner have my private doctor.” You have to join it. You can have your private doctor if you like; there are still a few left. You will pay twice if you do that.

No, the patient pays, and it is this way: The patient (that is the employee) pays one-third, the employer pays one-third, and then they tell us that the state will find the other third—the state that hasn’t got a dime in the world, and you know enough economics, as I do, to know that what it means is that production pays the lot and it comes out of private enterprise, because the nationalized industries can’t make any profits. We have lost 50 million pounds, and over, on the nationalized industries already, including 20 million pounds on the railroads, in one year. Now you see why the price of gas has gone up: It is to throw freightage off of road transportation and put it on the railroads in a desperate attempt to make the railroads pay. It is Box and Cox. If I may deviate for one second, what we have been doing in Great
Britain over the months and the years is that we have been robbing Peter to pay Paul, and now Paul is beginning to squeal a little because he is realizing that Peter is dead.

Do you realize that there are only 250 men and women in Great Britain, out of a population of 50,000,000, with an income, after the payment of income taxes, that equals $15,000 a year? Can you build up a great country on that? Fifteen thousand dollars a year is our maximum net income, except for cabinet ministers and socialist politicians.

Let me leave the financial side and give you the two points about socialized medicine that touch every aspect of socialism, whether it applies to industries or services or anything else. It does two things, and it has done it in England, make no mistake about it. I am not giving you things I have read in leaflets or pamphlets or books. I have lived under it, and I know. Socialized medicine in Great Britain, I say without fear of honest contradiction, has done these two things to begin with: It has revolutionized the status of the doctor and it has destroyed the relationship between the doctor and the patient. Under socialized medicine, the doctor's livelihood, his professional advancement and his loyalties are now commandeered by the state, his new master, which pays him his salary every quarter from the contributions the state receives from the patients; and as to the destruction of the relationship between the doctor and the patient, it is patent.

You know, I am sure, that, under private medical practice in Great Britain (and I believe it is the same here; anyway, it is so in Great Britain), every doctor had to take an oath before he could practice at all, and it was called the Hippocratic Oath. That is a very old oath, first taken 2,400 years ago, and in that oath the doctor agreed that whatsoever transpired between doctor and patient was a holy secret and if he broke that oath (and I am happy to say there were very few cases of it), he was struck off the register of the British Medical Society and could not practice medicine again until he was reinstated by his fellows.

That is all gone. Privacy and secrecy between doctor and patient do not operate under socialized medicine. The moment the act became operative, the Minister of Health issued in my country a statutory instrument, No. 506, and it was headed, "Terms of Service," and it was sent to every doctor in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Terms of Service read that "It is the duty of the doctor to keep records of the illnesses and the treatment of all of his patients, and to make such records available to the local lay council and to the Minister as and when he may determine."

So, privacy and secrecy have gone and, in their place, we have forms ad infinitum, and those forms are made available to the local lay council, which is precisely what it says. There are no doctors on it at all. All the administrative work, indexing, and so on, is done by the local lay councils. Doctors do not serve on them. Doctors serve on the highest committees, the regions and areas, but on these local lay councils they do not serve, and the result is very disturbing. We have heard it increasingly over in Britain, and the women are especially upset about it. You will get Mrs. White, who lives in Block A, and she is the patient, and you will get Mrs. Black who lives in Block B, and she will be the member of the local lay council. I leave to your imagination the potentialities for gossip, so privacy and secrecy are gone—two more points.

Socialized medicine in Great Britain is based on two assumptions, and those assumptions were laid down by the architect of socialized medicine in my country, Lord Beveridge. He issued a report several years ago called "The Beveridge Report," and in it there were two assumptions, and those two assumptions, I assure you, are embodied in the act which legalized socialized medicine in practice in Great Britain.

The assumptions were these, and I will make you jump out of your seats, I believe. You won't credit it; you won't believe that it has gone so far, so soon. Assumption A is that it is the duty of the citizen to keep well; and Assumption B is that it is the duty of the doctor to exercise harsh certification, which means that it is his duty to get his patient back to his job as quickly and as cheaply as possible. That is socialized medicine in practice.

We haven't got the doctors or the nurses or the clinics or the hospitals to run the scheme. Last November we had 200,000
and more urgent institutional cases. Some had been waiting weeks, some months, to get into the hospitals. The institutional case in Great Britain means operations. At the very same time, we were told officially that there were 57,600 empty beds. One-ninth of the total beds in hospitals in Great Britain were empty, and they were empty because there were neither the doctors nor the nurses to serve them.

Under private medicine in Britain, the lower-income groups had priority to hospitals and no one else could get in them if there was a lower-income-group man, woman or child wanting it. Today, those very poor are fighting and competing with the not so poor to get the limited hospital beddage available, and the doctors are worked to death and are becoming just state-salaried medical servants. Their per capita fee, their income, is $2.60 per patient per year, and if they work in large towns, they must take four thousand patients to make a living at all, and if they work in a smaller town or in rural areas, they must take 2,500.

Many of the doctors of Great Britain, under socialized medicine, are either living on capital or living, worse still, on overdrafts at the bank. That is the situation of the medical profession in Great Britain, very largely, and young men, if they are continuing their studies, are doing it, many of them, only because they intend to try to come abroad and practice outside the country that taught them their medicine.

It is one of the tragedies of Great Britain that the poor people, so-called, were promised so much and are getting so little.

I should be a fool and perhaps a knave to suggest that no one benefits under socialism. Of course they do. Certain types of individuals do benefit. Certain very, very low-income groups are benefiting now under socialism in Great Britain. How long can it last? We have already reached a four thousand million budget. We haven’t got anything. Our worth is gone. Our overseas investments are gone. How can we, by taking in each other’s washing, foot that bill? If we try to do the washing, we will find we haven’t got the soap.

And the working class, so-called, are the people who are going to be the greatest sufferers. We were told by these people, these socialists, these political socialists, that they were going to adopt a policy of soaking the rich, and they have done it. They have soaked the rich all right and now in this budget, as you see yourselves, the process of soaking the poor has begun. They have taken on fifty billion for food subsidies and now somebody has to find that in the course of the next year.

I say to you in my last words, there are three enemies in the world today and they were very strong in my country at our weakest moment. Those three enemies are: ignorance, apathy, and lethargy. Shun them like the Devil itself because, if you don’t, you will find that, while you are asleep, he and they will be awake.

I cannot believe that a way of life and a Christian concept of living can be defeated by any force in the world if that force that maintains them does its duty to itself and to the gospel itself. I do not believe evil can triumph, either in the long run or in the short, and when it does momentarily triumph in the short run, it is only because we, who hold the faith, just take it as Jim and Jane take it, as just a figure of speech.

I have seen in my own country in these last months, disillusionment and an alertness and an awakening to the true implication of materialistic socialism, and I am happy to be able to say to you that, in my second visit here, I see very clearly a measure of alertness of your own perplexities and problems which I could not discover very easily when I came over the first time. In other words, it seems to me that good again is operative and I believe absolutely that, when the history of your day and generation and the history of my day and generation comes to be written, and when our children, and our children’s children, look down upon those problems, they will be able to say, as we have said of those who gave us what we now possess, “Well done, thou good and faithful servant.”
What Else He Was and Who*

BY EILEEN MILES

Member of Topeka Chapter, Topeka, Kansas

Among priceless documents that nourished seed for the tree of liberty is the second writing of The Star-Spangled Banner. The hastily written, marked up first copy, on the back of an envelope from the pocket of its author, is gone forever.

Why did Francis Scott Key scribble his inspired verse on an envelope? Why was this poet-patriot standing on the deck of the American vessel Minden, surrounded by British men o' war? Why was he given a ringside seat to watch the destruction of his country when "they shall not pass" was the tenor of his countrymen's fight? What else did he do besides write conundrum jingles for the amusement of dinner guests, and compose serious poems and long verses for autograph albums?

Francis Scott Key has a living granddaughter in San Francisco named Jane Frances (Pendleton) Brice, and a great-granddaughter, Julia Frances (Brice) Chubb, in Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Chubb, whose husband is a member of the political science department of the University of Kansas, has many Key family heirlooms. There is a portrait of Mrs. Brice done by Rembrandt Peale; a Bible with her grandmother's name "Alice Key" printed in gilt on the soft old leather binding; gift books of poetry illustrated by this Alice Key in water colors with thumbnail sketches of garden flowers that grew about the garden paths of Terra Rubra, the Key family seat at Pipe Creek, Maryland. There is a shaving mug that collectors would love, with "F.S.K." in gold lettering, and many pieces of chinaware.

Mrs. Chubb's mother, Mrs. Brice, was the daughter of Alice Key, tenth of Key's eleven children, and George Pendleton. Mr. Pendleton was senator from Ohio and later minister to Germany, during the Cleveland administration. Following her European education, Jane Pendleton married Arthus Brice, a Washington banker.

She has many interesting stories to tell of her colorful childhood. The Prince of Wales (Edw. VII) dubbed her "the American baby" when he visited the United States in 1860. She was asleep in an upstairs bedroom in the White House while her mother assisted downstairs at a reception honoring the Prince. He expressed an interest in American children and baby Jane, a perfect specimen, was brought down for his admiration.

The Key family was large, and at one time Mrs. Brice was able to count one hundred living first cousins. Mrs. Chubb had one first cousin, not living now.

Alice Key Pendleton was killed in a carriage accident while driving in Central Park on a visit to New York when Jane was about twenty years old. Jane returned to Europe to assist her father in his duties as minister to Germany and was with him at his death in Brussels, en route.

*This title is taken from F. S. Key-Smith's booklet of the same name. It is now out of print, but was lent to me by Mrs. Chubb.
home. She came on to the United States and was married shortly to Mr. Brice. Besides her daughter, Julia Frances Chubb, she has a son, Colonel Arthur T. Brice, a scientist engaged in work on the phase microscope.

At her home in Lawrence, Kansas, Julia Brice Chubb, who speaks with a seaboard accent acquired from a girlhood spent on Long Island and in Washington, graciously shows and discusses her collection of Key memorabilia, which includes a big unfinished quilt-top in a flower garden pattern. It is made up from hundreds of five sided blocks. Before the edges were whipped together, each tiny piece was folded over a piece of paper cut the same shape, probably to make each block exactly true, and to give the quilt body as its size indicates it was intended for use as a counterpane.

A large bundle of unfinished blocks came along with the quilt, which still has exact, even bastings in it. From these extra blocks, many of the little five sided papers have been removed and are of great interest themselves. They were cut during a paper shortage era and are bits of old letters. The ink is faded brown, but they are entirely legible in the steady, neat script of various Key family members. The home address of “Pipe Creek, Md. 1839” shows on several, and the salutation “Dear Alice” occurs frequently, along with various bits of information about the doings at home. A complete letter, from the belongings of Alice Key Pendleton to her mother, inquires as to “when will my quilt be finished?” So the fine whip-stitching and careful bastings were probably put in by the capable hands of Mrs. Key.

Among the several books and clippings on the family, Mrs. Chubb has one privately published in 1900 by a descendant through a Key daughter, named F. S. Key-Smith who called it “Francis Scott Key, Author of The Star-Spangled Banner. What Else He Was and Who.”

Francis Scott Key, born in 1779, was a slightly built man with reddish brown hair and deep blue eyes. He followed a long, useful career as lawyer, diplomat and statesman. Long before the term “D.A.” was linked with creaking-door radio yarns, he served as District Attorney for Washington, D. C. and was a man who inspired confidence. Letters from clients mention that they came to him on a friend’s recommendation of his being a “man in whom complete trust could be placed.”

As an attorney, he was associated with some of the most interesting cases in American legal history. President Jackson sent him on a mission of utmost delicacy in 1832, after the United States made a treaty with the Creek Indians, for a conditionally ceded area of all their lands east of the Mississippi. One of the treaty conditions was the removal of all the settlers from ceded territory before the survey, and location of Indian reservations therein.

Part of the ceded tract happened to be the nine southern counties in Alabama, containing about three thousand white settlers. Pioneer settlers have always been noted for their staying qualities during ousting procedures. This particular group had exchanged their means of transportation for implements of husbandry and were without means as well as intention to remove. Powers of general government were not well known or understood as they are now, and the settlers disputed the right of the United States to disturb them. The Governor of Alabama voiced their sentiments by questioning the constitutional right of the government to enforce stipulations of the Creek Treaty because this section came under the jurisdictional limits of Alabama, whose state laws prevailed.

The frontier was in a state of excitement. The Marshal General had United States troops stationed in Alabama. Towns were burned; riots resulted. State indictments were found. The sheriff, attempting to execute the warrants, returned some to court marked “Not Served for Fear of Being Killed.”

Indignation was aroused throughout the country. The Secretary of War received anonymous letters and a company of young men in New York offered their military services to the cause of Alabama.

The President summoned Mr. Key and gave him as broad powers as were ever allowed a representative of our government. It took Mr. Key nineteen days after his arrival in Alabama to report an amicable settlement in accordance to the wishes of the President and the demands of the Governor. He stayed several months to work out details and got home in time for Christmas with his family, at Terra Rubra. To
the President, he reported that he had not been forced to concede a single point in negotiating the settlement, and had not resorted to courts or any coercive measures.

Mr. Key was engaged as counsel for Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, in the celebrated controversy known as the "Gaines Case," which arose when rich Daniel Clark made two wills. The first, in 1811, left his fortune to his mother, and the second in 1813, made his baby daughter Myra sole beneficiary. Under the first will, executors sold large tracts of valuable land in New Orleans. On coming of age, Myra instituted suit to recover in New Orleans courts. Eventually she won, but the case was in the courts over thirty years. The records, complicated in the extreme, covered nearly eight thousand printed pages.

Francis Scott Key was thirty-five years old when he stood on the deck of the Minden tense and anxious, waiting for the smoke and darkness to clear so he could guess at the extent of his country's destruction. Hardly a fortnight had passed since Dolly Madison had run back to collect a few things she felt sure her husband wouldn't wish to fall into British hands. Then she fled across the Potomac to join the routed government, and the capital was burned. The surprise skirmish at Bladensburg just above Washington, had been a rout of raw American recruits who engaged, but had not held the veteran British troopers. Setting fire to the seat of Yankee liberty hadn't been too stiff a task.

The British strategists figured the American troops, reinforced by farmers from surrounding country, would return in force by night to vindicate this outrage. For strategy, they left campfires burning to conceal their movements while retreating to their ships that lay in Chesapeake Bay. With present-day facilities, we tend to underestimate the rigors of travel then. From Washington to Baltimore by stage was a full day's travel. To sail from Baltimore down the bay to the mouths of the Patuxent and Potomac rivers where the British fleet lay, was a distance of about a hundred miles and required two full days under most favorable sailing conditions.

The two Americans were received with great courtesy but were informed that Dr. Beanes had been instrumental in inflicting most atrocious and humiliating injuries on British troops, deserving the most severe punishment which the Admiral had determined as hanging from the yardarm of his vessel.

A record of the actual persuasion used by Mr. Key on the Admiral is not preserved,
but he undoubtedly brought to bear the pressure of letters from British officers, containing expressions of appreciation and gratitude for Dr. Beanes' careful treatment of their wounded. The persuasive powers of the young American must have been great, for the Admiral changed his mind and ordered the doctor's release.

But it was a conditional release. The Admiral feared the Americans might have gained information that would be useful to their army, so he detained them several days aboard his ship Surprise. On September 10, he transferred to their own vessel the Minden and ordered it anchored where they could witness what he intended to be full victory over their countrymen.

Their families were in the coastal cities, and the burning of Washington was still very fresh in their minds. Anxious hours of uneasy reflection were the lot of these patriots, under the hostile eye of the guard as they watched the three-day landing of troops and battle preparations of the English. The objective was Baltimore, second only to Washington as a Yankee stronghold. The attack was to open at Point North, twelve miles below Baltimore where 9,000 British regulars and marines were landed, under command of General Ross. The general confidently commented that it could rain Yankee militia, and he would still take Baltimore and make it his winter headquarters. Just below the landing point, Ft. McHenry stood on a promontory commanding the river's mouth. This was a light little fort, but had some well planned batteries mounted with heavy guns. Key's brother-in-law, Judge Joseph Nicholson, was second in command with Major Armistead as his superior.

After the British forces were landed, the fleet closed in, forming a semicircle about two and a half miles off the beachworks, from which position of safety it could throw bombs and missiles of death, and never get within reach of Ft. McHenry's guns. Mr. Key, with Col. Skinner and Dr. Beanes, listened to the rapid firing musketry on the road leading from North Point to Baltimore with dread.

The administration had sent orders to Major Armistead to surrender, and he risked punishment of disgrace and court-martial rather than give up without firing on the British. The enemy warships poured it on from bomb and rocket ships for two days and Major Armistead, knowing his 42-pounders would not carry as far as the enemy guns, fired occasionally to let them know he hadn't surrendered and waited till they came within range. On September 13, from six in the morning when the battle opened, until three in the afternoon, there was no change in British tactics of pumping bombs into the little fort. Then the British began moving in. The defenders, having reserved their ammunition for just this, opened fire with deliberate aim and the British were glad to slip cables and sail away. Mr. Key watched the flag—a fifteen stripe, fifteen star banner—as it floated and drooped on its staff over the fort and saw a star shot from its dark blue field as he paced the deck with growing anxiety.

In the night, the British attempted to slip past the fort and up the Patapsco, to land 1,200 picked men in order to attack the garrison from the rear. They got past the guns at Ft. McHenry but were unmindful of the guns of tiny Ft. Covington under whose batteries they next came. The fort and sharpshooters from the American barges in the river poured gallant fire into the troopships at close range as they sought to regain the fleet, which moved in closer to Ft. McHenry's guns in an attempt to protect the troopships' retreat. Ft. McHenry gave full force of her batteries to the fleet as it passed, and got some terrific broadsides in return. The Minden rocked and swished and trembled and the air was full of rocket glare and bomb fire, as the battle went on into the night. At last silence fell, broken only by cries of the wounded. Mr. Key's eyes were bloodshot from straining to see whose flag flew over the fort. His two companions, exhausted and low spirited, went below to bed, but Mr. Key could not leave the deck. Daylight would come soon, when he could see through the smoke and mist. When he caught "the gleam of the morning's first beam, and in full glory reflected, shone in the stream," he felt in his pockets for an envelope on which he wrote those inspired words, out of his joy at seeing the battered American flag still on its thirty foot hoist over Ft. McHenry.

The attack had been a failure. General Ross had been killed. The Admiral, with true British decorum, sent word that the American prisoners might go ashore. The
three could do little harm as informers now.

Mr. Key showed his poem to his brother-in-law who had spent some anxious moments commanding the volunteer battery inside the fort. The Judge took it at once to the printing office of Benjamin Endes but a sign on his door said he was off with the 27th Maryland regiment and business was suspended. So the Judge went to the newspaper office where the only staff member was an apprentice boy, fourteen-year-old Samuel Sands, considered too young for service. Sam set the poem up on handbills and it was distributed throughout Baltimore. In taverns, in theatres, and in the streets, it was taken up.

Ferdinand Durang, a singer, is credited with adapting the words to the music of "Anacreon in Heaven," popular British tune. In a month, The Star-Spangled Banner reached New Orleans and was played publicly by a military band, then it spread throughout the country like wildfire.

The flag itself, that inspired the immortal words, was huge sized, and had been made by Mrs. Mary Pickersgill. She asked permission to use the floor of the malt house of Claggitt’s Brewery to spread out the big flag, and arrange the stars and stripes. In a letter she commented, “for once, the floor of a brewery turned to good account.”

A flag is kept flying continually over the grave of Francis Scott Key at Frederick, Maryland, and his song is played each evening at the flag-lowering in every military fort and garrison of America.

New York Annual Valley Forge Tour

THE twenty-seventh annual New York State Sunday at Valley Forge under the auspices of the New York State Conference took place on March 12, 1950.

About ninety New Yorkers attended, among them Mrs. James Grant Park, State Regent; Mrs. Richard V. Lewis, State Historian; Mrs. Beissie Miller, State Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. Charles Martin, State Director and Miss Jessica Shipman, State Chairman of Transportation. Chapter regents attending were Mrs. J. D. Shipman, Knickerbocker; Mrs. Charles D. Buckley, Fort Greene; Mrs. Harold W. Olsen, Thomas Wicks; Mrs. Alexander Smith, New York City and Mrs. Robbins S. Rutherford, Washington Heights.

There was a special service in the Washington Memorial Chapel with the Rev. John Robbins Hart, Rector, officiating, and an address by the Hon. George L. Genung, appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey. Music was by the chapel choir and a special anthem “To the Empire State” was sung for the New Yorkers.

WASHINGTON CHAPEL, VALLEY FORGE, PA.

The National Dogwood Festival was held at the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Pa., May sixth.

MRS. W. L. RHODES,
Recording Secretary,
New Netherland Chapter.
THE hopes and aspirations, the joys and sorrows, the romance and chivalry of the human race are symbolized in flags. We find their origin in Divinity itself.

Jehovah-God after the flood, unfurled in the heavens the first flag, the multihued banner of the rainbow, as a signal of danger passed, of safety assured.

"And God said . . . I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth . . . and the bow shall be in the cloud, and I will look upon it that I shall remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth" (Gen. 9: 13, 16).

Mortal man since that time has in his humble earthly way used banners of various kinds to express his hopes, his ideals, his struggles and his accomplishments.

When man began to emerge from his state of isolated savagery and started to live in tribes, one of the first needs he felt was an emblem or sign which would enable him in battle to distinguish the members of his own tribe from his enemies. At first this was accomplished by using clubs of a like pattern. Later he decorated his body with colored clay. When shields came into use a special device or insignia was placed on them. In the course of time these crude devices were supplanted by skins of animals fastened to poles so that they could be seen and recognized at considerable distance. From these primitive beginnings may be traced the origin and evolution of the flags of civilized man.

Our present flag, our own Old Glory, evolved, as it were, from a multitude of lesser flags some of which were flags of the individual states.

Connecticut had a white flag with a green tree and the words “An Appeal to Heaven.” South Carolina had a green flag with a brown rattlesnake and the words “Don’t Tread On Me.” New York had a white field with a black beaver, a reminder of the importance of the fur trade.

The earliest flag displayed in the South was raised at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1775. It was a blue flag with a white crescent and later the word “Liberty” was added. Rhode Island’s flag in 1775 was white with a blue corner field with white stars and a blue anchor above which was the word “Hope” in white.

You all know of course that each state in the Union has its own individual flag.

Montana became a state in November 1889. It is designated by the forty-first star in the Union. The official Montana state flag bears the state seal on a blue field and carries gold fringe at the top and bottom borders. Inscribed on the colorful seal is the motto of the state “Oro Y Plata,” or Gold and Silver. In the seal are shown mining equipment, a gold pan and a plow, while the background is formed of mountains from which the state derives its name.

The first distinctive American flag was a peculiar one. It had thirteen stripes standing for the union of the thirteen colonies and their revolt against the mother country while the corner field bore the union of the British flag representing the allegiance which was yet partially acknowledged. This flag continued to be the flag of the Revolution until the adoption of the Stars and Stripes marked the real beginning of our national existence.

There is much connected with the origin of the flag of the United States that is unknown and historians have searched in vain for more facts on the subject. We shall probably never know the whole story of the origin of our national emblem.

It is in the stars of the flag that we read the growth of the nation. As the nation has grown in size the stars of the flag have increased in number, a star being added for each new state admitted to the Union.

The flag of the United States was adopted June 14, 1777, 173 years ago. In the early flags the stars were arranged in different ways including the form of a circle signifying that the Union would be without end, also to symbolize the equality of the states.

Vermont was admitted to the Union in 1791 and Kentucky in 1792. The Representatives in Congress wanted their two
states recognized in the flag so on January 13, 1794 Congress enacted the following law:

“That from and after the 1st day of May, 1795 the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white and that the Union be fifteen stars, white on a blue field.”

From 1795 to 1818, twenty-three years, the flag underwent several changes. Then on April 4, 1818, the following law was enacted:

“That from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white on a blue field. On the admission of every state to the Union one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July next succeeding admission.”

Every star a state; every state a star.

Flying in the occidental air of the Virgin Islands, wafted by the icy winds of Alaska, kissed by the gentle zephyrs of the Samoan Islands, today the sun never sets on the American flag as it proudly waves over a domain of almost 4 million square miles.

Historians agree that the most famous flag in our land is the original Star-Spangled Banner which inspired the songwriter Francis Scott Key to write America’s national anthem.

The great flag which waved triumphantly in “the dawn’s early light” is now in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. It is placed in a huge glass case and for protection the flag is backed with pure Irish linen. It is regarded as one of the Institution’s most valuable possessions and is highly popular with visitors.

Mrs. Mary Pickersgill, a Baltimore flag-maker, made the original Star-Spangled Banner entirely by hand. She used over 400 yards of material for the flag which measures 29 x 36 feet, the largest battle flag in the world. Because Vermont and Kentucky had joined the Union thus adding two states to the original colonies, the flag was made with fifteen stripes and fifteen stars.

Every part, every color of the flag had a world of meaning to those who arranged them as we see them today. Its makers intended the flag to tell a story to their sons and daughters down through the ages. When you have learned to read that story it will thrill you just as it thrilled those who gave us the flag.

The thirteen red and white stripes recall to us the history of the long, bitter eight-year struggle in which the colonies stood side by side and fought for freedom, exemplifying the principle “In union there is strength.” And so it is that these thirteen stripes standing side by side today symbolize the thirteen United colonies during the years of struggle, suffering and sacrifice that marked the birth of our nation.

There is no doubt that when the time came to adopt a national flag the various flags with their red, white and blue striped designs which had been familiar to American colonists for over one hundred years exercised a prevailing influence.

To begin at the beginning—the flag carried by John Cabot when he discovered the North American continent in 1497 was Saint George’s Cross, the ancient flag of England. A red cross on a white field giving a striped effect.

In 1607 the same flag was carried by Captain John Smith’s expedition to Jamestown, Virginia, and it was the flag that flew from the Mayflower when our Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. The records show that from 1679 to 1696 the “King’s colors” or the “Union Jack,” a British flag of red, white and blue with vertical, horizontal and diagonal stripes was used on the forts of the United States.

However, the early flags which probably had the greatest influence on the design of the United States flag were the flags of the Dutch republic, the United States of the Netherlands and the Dutch West India Company with their dominant stripes and colors of red, white and blue. For half a century before the English began colonizing the Middle Atlantic States, the Dutch settled and governed New Netherlands, consisting of the Dutch settlements in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. Not only do the stripes of our flag probably come from the Dutch but so does the word stripe, it means in Old Dutch, “streak” like a streak of lightning.

Have you ever wondered why our flag has seven red stripes and six white instead of six red and seven white? If there were seven white stripes, the outer stripes would be white, which at a distance would not be very visible so in order to enclose or en-
compass the flag, thereby better defining it, especially at a distance, the outer stripes are red, which necessitates seven red stripes.

Each star in the flag is an emblem to record a great event in the history of our country. Each star tells a story of a great and sovereign state which has entered our Union. The first thirteen stars representing the thirteen original states stood for the work of our Revolutionary forefathers. The other stars stand for the work of those who have followed in their footsteps. Each added star has its story to tell of struggle and toil, of danger and hardship, of suffering and privation to win a state from the wilderness and present it to the Union.

It is interesting to note that the star is an ancient symbol of Egypt, Persia, and India, signifying sovereignty and dominion. However, this is not why our forefathers placed stars in the flag of the United States. Their reason is given in the Congressional act of June 14, 1777, adopting the flag, and which prescribes “that the Union be thirteen stars in a blue field representing a new constellation, symbolizing stars in the heavens, signaling to mankind the birth of the first nation on earth dedicated to personal and religious liberty; a sanctuary to which men and women the world over oppressed by religious and other beliefs, might take refuge and enjoy ‘Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.’”

As I have said the reason for adopting the colors red, white and blue for the United States flag was that these were the dominant colors in the English and Dutch flags with which the colonists had been familiar for a century and a half before the adoption of our national emblem. But these conjoined colors were not original with the English and Dutch. Red, white and blue trace their ancestry back to Mount Sinai when the Lord gave Moses the Ten Commandments and the Book of the Law and they were deposited in the Ark of the Covenant within the Tabernacle whose curtains were scarlet (red), white, blue and purple.

“And thou shalt rear up the Tabernacle according to the fashion therein which was shown thee on the Mount.

“And thou shalt make a veil of blue and purple and scarlet and fine twined linen wrought with needlework” (Exodus 26: 30, 31, 35, 36).

The red in our flag proclaims the courage which the men of our race have always shown. The courage that inspired men to face danger and to do what is right. There is hardly a spot in this broad land of ours which does not bear witness to some heroic deed over which the American flag has flown. There is not a sea on the globe on which our flag has not been unfurled over men who feared no one and hesitated at nothing when honor and duty called them to the task.

The white in our flag stands for liberty. It is the emblem of the land of the free, the country to which the oppressed of all the world may come and enjoy equality and liberty.

The blue in our flag stands for loyalty. It is the blue of the heavens. It tells the story of men and women who have been loyal to their country through thick and thin, through suffering and hardship. Men and women who have hesitated at no sacrifice even of their lives when their country has demanded it of them.

Down through the years in which the flag has flown over us it has been bearing a stirring message for each of us. Whenever we think of our country as being great, the flag tells us why it is great, because patriotic men and women have struggled to make it so. Whenever we think of our country as being good to live in the flag tells us that it is because men gave up their lives in defense of liberty and right and justice and made it possible for us to enjoy these blessings.

Such is the message that the flag has for each and every one of us and such is the message it will take to our children and our children’s children.

The greatness, the real greatness of a nation is not measured by its size or its material wealth. It is measured by the spiritual qualities of its people, by their virtues of wisdom, fortitude, humanity, charity, temperance, integrity, truth and righteousness. The nation whose people possess these qualities is indeed a great nation and the nation whose people cultivate and develop them shall become greater and greater and shall live as long as time endures.
Divine Providence has planted in our souls the seed of the spiritual qualities. By cultivating them in youth they grow and develop and in later life blossom in their fullness. The extent to which the America of tomorrow shall be great will depend on the extent to which our youth of today cultivate and develop the seeds of the spiritual qualities that Divine Providence implanted in their souls.

In the words of Lyman Abbott, "A nation is made great not by its fruitful acres but by the men who cultivate them. Not by its mines but by the men who work them. Not by its railroads but by the men who build and run them."

America was a great land when Columbus discovered it. Americans have made it a great nation and they have done so through their strength and courage which have been woven into the red, white and blue of the American flag.

Young as is our nation, our flag is today the eighth oldest national emblem still in use. It is the banner not of conquerors but of a people adventurous in brotherhood. It is the flag of a free people. Its folds are lifted only on the wind of their will and its staff can be implanted on new heights only by continued devoted strength of all our hands.

It has been said that the American home is an American castle. At the fireside is built the nation. Can you think of anything more appropriate than to fly from our homes on Washington's Birthday, Flag Day, the 4th of July and all other patriotic occasions the American flag as an expression of love of our country and appreciation of the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness enjoyed by those living in the home under the protection of the flag?

YOUR FLAG AND MY FLAG

Your flag and my flag,  
And how it flies today  
In your land and my land,  
And half the world away.
Rose-red and blood-red,  
The stripes forever gleam;  
Snow-white and soul-white—  
The good forefather's dream.
Sky-blue and true-blue,  
With stars to gleam aright—  
The gloried guidon of the day,  
A shelter through the night.

2
Your flag and my flag;  
To every star and stripe  
The drums beat as hearts beat  
And fifers shrilly pipe!
Your flag and my flag—  
A blessing in the sky;  
Your hope and my hope—  
It never hid a lie!
Homeland and far land  
And half the world around,  
Old Glory hears our glad salute  
And ripples to the sound.

3
Your flag and my flag!  
And oh, how much it holds—  
Your land and my land—  
Secure within its folds;  
Your heart and my heart  
Beat quicker at the sight.  
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed—  
Red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—  
The flag for me and you  
Glorified all else beside,  
The red and white and blue.

—WILBUR D. NESBIT.
Meet the Utopians

BY EUNICE HILL

WE had socialism in our country more than a hundred years ago. True, it was very different from the political brand we are familiar with today, but most of it was pure and undiluted, and if we want to know how socialism really works when it is put into practice, I believe we could not do better than to acquaint ourselves with the Utopian movement that began in the early days of our Republic and lasted about half a century.

This movement I am speaking of was essentially idealistic. Rousseau, the French philosopher, began it, perhaps, and the English poets, Coleridge, Southey and Wordsworth, carried forward the idea of finding a spot in the New World where they could gather around them kindred spirits who would all live as they wished, sharing freedom and labor and labor's rewards. What probably caused their impatience with the existing order was the poverty and unrest of the working classes in England at this time.

The old manorial system was breaking up, for agriculture was ceasing to be profitable under the old methods, and landlords were discovering that sheep raising brought in larger returns than farming. Many fields were no longer used for tillage but were fenced in for grazing, and that meant that thousands of former tillers of the soil were driven from the land to look for work. And they could find it only in the new factories where they received starvation wages.

Another person who was concerned by the vagabondage and distress which he saw around him, was not a poet but actually one of the factory owners. Robert Owen had risen from a poor boy to a position of wealth and influence. He had the means to institute reforms but met with so much opposition from other mill owners when trying to improve conditions that he had to admit temporary failure.

About this time he was approached by an envoy from “Father Rapp” in America, known as the head of a religious sect living in communist style on a large tract beside the Wabash in Indiana. The Rap-pites, although they were prospering, wished to leave for another location. So Owen was given the opportunity to buy, at bargain rates, a fertile tract of 30,000 acres with a village on it! And all the houses would be vacated when newcomers arrived to take possession. Owen accepted this astonishing offer forthwith, and made immediate preparations to leave for America. (Because the space allotted for a magazine article is limited I can only sketch the outlines of a study of socialism, as it relates to our country’s history, but what I would like to do is to interest those D. A. R. groups who are taking up work for National Defense, in the beginnings of socialism in this country. This is intended as the outline of a program that might be followed if they care to make a study of the American Utopias.)

Before going further I believe it needs to be said that when the first colonists arrived on our Atlantic seaboard, they found it expedient in the first few years of settlement to share everything in common but they soon gave up the practice. Among the thousands of later arrivals from lands across the sea there were certain groups who brought with them, not only strange faiths but the intention to practice communal living as an end desirable in itself. And the most prominent of these sects were the Shakers.

About the middle of the 18th century this communism religious society was started in England and soon, “in response to divine revelation”, its leader, Ann Lee, brought a small band of her followers to America. After several years of frustration they were able to found their first colony in 1780 at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., and here they began a series of revival meetings such as were common in America then. Large numbers of “the world’s people” attended these meetings and many converts were made so that other Shaker communities were soon formed. It seems that scholars are especially interested in the Shakers because of their economic achievements; these hardly seem more impressive than those of the group who sold...
out to Robert Owen but they were more enduring.

Father Rapp, already alluded to, led his large following of German peasants to this country in the very early years of the 19th century. He had selected a tract of 5,000 acres near the farther end of “Penn’s Woods” and here he established a communistic settlement where all were soon working together “in harmony and concord.” But the land did not seem suitable for fruit growing, an industry in which these people wished to engage heavily, so they left there and made a fresh start.

Their new location was a tract of 30,000 acres on the Wabash River in Indiana, and this they were ready to sell to Robert Owen some ten years later—because they wanted to return to Pennsylvania.

Now these earliest communistic ventures in our country seem almost medieval in character; they belonged to the “Ages of Faith”, but when Robert Owen came upon the scene he introduced a more modern approach to the problems of social organization.

Until he could close his bargain with the Rappites and take possession of the princely domain awaiting him, Owen traveled about our country lecturing and his views on social reform attracted large audiences. When in 1825 he arrived at “Harmony”, as his place had been named by its former owners, he found that all sorts of people had flocked in to occupy the houses left vacant by the Rappites—crackpots, idealists, rough frontiersmen, and of course, women and children. He did not seem entirely satisfied with the I. Q. of these newcomers who expected to share in his enterprise. At any rate, he made an abrupt departure, leaving everything in charge of one of his sons. He returned in due course bringing back with him, down the Ohio and up the Wabash, a whole boatload of distinguished people; they were what he wanted for colonists—people with “brilliant minds.” Anyone who enjoys the study of human relations would like what followed.

The terrible financial crash that occurred in 1837 brought in its wake a period of great social unrest and it is at such times that people will listen eagerly to prophets of a new social order. Such a one was Albert Brisbane, a son of pioneers in Western New York. He was bearing aloft the banner of Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, whose plans for human betterment by the reorganization of society stirred new interest in this subject.

Young Brisbane’s father was wealthy so he had been able to spend several years in Europe roaming about, and also applying himself to learning in famous universities. After his return he wrote a book, “The Social Destiny of Man”—quite some title!—which was published in 1840. Horace Greeley became his friend when he read it and allowed him the use of a front-page column in The Tribune so that he might popularize the Fourier doctrines and by this means encourage people to organize “phalanxes.” Greeley helped Brisbane to raise money for his cause but some of the phalanxes started were led and controlled by people of inferior capacity and nothing to be proud of, so before long both Brisbane and Greeley were casting hopeful glances towards Brook Farm! This was the most favorably known Utopian enterprise of its day. It was located at West Roxbury, Mass. and its members were people who were able to appreciate the finer things of life. They must have been acquainted with the Owen and Fourier theories but followed only their own ideas in forming a loose organization with all its members sharing in the work and the profits—if any.

And the labor involved in running a farm, a school, and a large household was undoubtedly great, yet there appeared to be no dissensions or bickering among this group as there were in many of the phalanxes recently organized. And Brisbane thought, “If only Brook Farm would become a phalanx what a shining example it would be for all the others!”

Did he succeed in winning Brook Farmers over to comply with his rules for regimentation of “Doctrine of Association” as he called it? Yes, he finally did but why should I attempt to enlighten you when the tale is so well told by Katherine Burton in “Planters’ Paradise, the Story of Brook Farm”? That is a delightful book, well worth reading on its own account.

My desire in giving this outline of the Utopian movement of a century ago is to get others interested in it enough to study it and find out more about it. For each of those little “Utopias”, to the ex-
tent that it succeeded, represented pure socialism or something as near like it as was humanly possible. Of course, there had to be management with some sort of boss or leader at the top. And when the Utopians were simple folk and their leader a mystic believed to be in possession of supernatural powers, there were usually docility and obedience in that particular group. And they held together for a longer time.

Robert Owen introduced a new approach to “Utopia” when he came upon the scene. He has been called the first Socialist—but was he? There was communism which is the essence of socialism, in ancient Peru and it has always existed to some extent among primitive peoples.

Owen stressed education; he introduced to America at Harmony a new system of pedagogy, and Brisbane believed so much in science that he wasted many hours trying to invent labor saving devices to make industry more attractive. Both were convinced they were leaders of a great movement which would revolutionize society. Neither was able to inspire the superstitious awe and reverence accorded to “prophets” and “seers”—and yet, for a time, Owen first and afterwards Brisbane, seemed to be riding high on the wave of the future.

Scientific or otherwise, there were many Utopias and each of them appeared to have a character of its own. I found contemporary accounts of two visits to the North American Phalanstery—said to be the longest-lived of any phalanx—by Fredrika Bremer, a fine Swedish woman who came to America 100 years ago. She seemed quite enthusiastic about it, but, as she said, “There is always an impulse within me to enter body and soul into the life which at that time exists around me.” No one could describe things with more zest than Fredrika, and her vivid word pictures were often followed up by philosophical remarks. She visited not only the socialist community at Redbank, New Jersey, but was invited to others as she went about. There were at least two Shaker villages on her itinerary, one at Mount Lebanon, N. Y., and another at Canterbury, New Hampshire—which she wished to go to that she might see its botanic garden. She was told at Canterbury that there were 70 or 80 Shaker communities in the free states of the Union (the Northern states). Not so many now but at Canterbury they are still carrying on.

What I had in mind when I took up the study of Utopias was that it is often rewarding to study a movement in its early stages before it becomes big and complex. And if any D. A. R. group would like to take up this line of inquiry they might find it interesting to begin with a glance at the Old World background. There was much social injustice at that time and unfair conditions existed. No wonder eager spirits looked with longing towards America with its beautiful forests, lakes, rivers, undeveloped resources; what a prospect for those who wished to escape from cramping restrictions on their freedom and try out new ideas!

The first outstanding Utopia in our land was at Harmony, Indiana. There was a fine account of it published in our D.A.R. Magazine only last January called “Utopia on the Wabash.” And one should not miss reading a more detailed account in a book of the “Rivers of America” series. This one is called “The Wabash” and its author is William E. Wilson.

The story of Harmony falls naturally into two parts—papers by two different people, one following the other. Why not? And with Brook Farm there is another natural division of the subject into two parts which Katherine Burton takes advantage of.

I have in mind a study club which has been in existence more than twenty-five years and is still going strong. Its members read two papers at each meeting, sometimes followed by a reading or a talk, then come a short discussion period and a social time. Nearly every member has taken some part in the program by the time the season has ended.

It would be nice, after getting acquainted with Harmony and Brook Farm to investigate a bit and find out what socialist communities were in your own state and then learn about them. In New York where I live there were, in addition to several Shaker Villages, an early attempt to found a “New Jerusalem” on the west side of Seneca Lake near Dresden. Its leader styled herself “the Universal

(Concluded on page 584)
From Little Acorns

GRACE L. H. BROUSEAU

TURN back to the November, 1948, issue of your Magazine and you will find therein an article entitled Who Are You—To Prattle about Freedom, by John W. Anderson. Then follow through with me to Continental Congress of 1950.

It was during mid-summer of 1948 that some one sent me a tear sheet from the August 7th issue of the Congressional Record in which had been inserted by the Honorable Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania a remarkable statement, which by its strength and courageous expression, was a challenge to every good American.

Through correspondence with Representative Rich, I learned that he, too, had been tremendously impressed with the sentiments and I was finally led to the author, Mr. John W. Anderson, an industrialist of Gary, Indiana, who granted me permission to re-print his article in our Magazine. The reaction was far stronger than even I had hoped. One husband-reader thusly commented: “After I had read it I felt as though I had been dealt a blow between the eyes.”

During the following winter Mr. Anderson graciously presented Mrs. O’Byrne, Mrs. Schondeau, the Magazine Office and me personally with illuminated framed copies of this same article, which, assembled in short terse sentences, makes a most effective and eye-arresting wall piece.

Later he took occasion to visit Headquarters and to thoroughly inspect our buildings. What he saw and learned about our Society evidently impressed him greatly, for he accepted an invitation from Mrs. O’Byrne to address our Continental Congress on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 19th, the subject which he chose being Survival. That stirring and patriotic address has been printed in pamphlet form for wide distribution among our members.

After Mr. Anderson’s personal visit of last summer, considerable correspondence followed between him and the President General and the result was that during the Thursday morning session he again spoke and that time upon a project that had, through his generosity and interest, been definitely evolved. Summed up briefly, the following is the gist of his remarks:

“A brief history of my awakening to the scope and significance of the work you are doing may serve to point one way to the awakening of others.

“Last July I had occasion to visit your valiant President General and your tireless Mrs. Schondeau with reference to an activity of mutual interest. I was amazed at the vastness of your facilities and my desire to learn more and more about your activities was gratified with patience and courtesy.

“I was overwhelmed with my feeling of having suffered for many years through a lack of understanding of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I have been engaged for years in endeavoring to find ways in which I could, out of my limited resources, support those things which it seemed might keep our nation what it was and what we hope it will continue to be. But I did not know that there was here such an opportunity to be helpful and when there was presented to me the suggestion that, through visual education, probably more and more people could be brought constantly to understand more and more about the Daughters and their activities, I was happy to offer and to stand ready to
advance one half of the expense incurred in a film program, as it matures according to plan, until that contribution shall reach a total of $10,000, on the condition that $10,000 more be pledged for the same purpose.

"I am happy to have been told this morning that the second $10,000 is assured and that the program will begin shortly and vigorously, and I hope it will mark the beginning of a vast undertaking in the direction of selling to our country the things for which the D. A. R. stands, and, incidentally, selling the D. A. R.

"I think too many of our people need to learn that the D. A. R. is not a mausoleum embalming pridefully a dusty tradition—and I fear that many believe it is—but is, instead, a vibrant living force moving militantly to transmit the faith of our Fathers and to defeat the godless enemies of our way of working the will of our Creator."

Later, through a resolution passed by the Fifty-ninth Continental Congress, Mr. Anderson’s gift was enthusiastically and grateful accepted.

Thus from the planting of a very small seed in November, 1948, has grown a tree of very sturdy activity. Upon our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, devolves the happy privilege of carrying through in her own way the project thus begun. That it will be completed during her administration, is a foregone conclusion, for she is assured of the cooperation of every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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"I hold that in the contemplation of Universal law and of the Constitution the Union of these States is perpetual. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself."

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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Meet the Utopians

(From page 582)

Friend," and much later another strange character called the "Yankee Saint," founded Oneida Community.

In the Western states there were only a few "Utopias" but some of the early Indian tribes might supply examples of communal living.

Speaking of Indians, most of the Western tribes were hostile to oncominig pioneer groups, and it was not until gold was discovered in California that no amount of danger could keep adventurous spirits from going in search of El Dorado. Individualism was in the saddle and all plans for a non-competitive society, put forth with good intentions but with small regard for freedom of the spirit, were forgotten.

We know socialism today as a political movement and believe it threatens seriously the American Way of Life which means so much to all women.
The generally accepted view that Washington was compelled to withdraw from the Battlefield of the Brandywine on the evening of September 11, 1777, and Philadelphia was therefore doomed to be captured by the British, is only part of the important historical sequence. The British troops under Howe and Cornwallis in the Battle of the Brandywine did not drive Washington so easily from the field. The British forces consisting of 18,000 men were thoroughly trained, disciplined and equipped. The Continental army numbering 11,000 men was ready and eager to fight and sacrifice, but they lacked equipment to meet their foes. Near the close of the day in sandy-hollow of the battlefield some of the hardest fighting of the war took place in which the Americans held the British in check.

Following Washington’s order to withdraw, the American army marched in orderly fashion to Chester, Pennsylvania, and from that point the General wrote a report to the President of Congress in Philadelphia in which he stated: “I am happy to find the troops in good spirits; and I hope another time we shall compensate for the losses now sustained.” The morale of the army was high. Such was the spirit of Washington’s leadership.

Fifteen days after the battle, the British marched into Philadelphia. However they could not hold the city for any length of time unless they could destroy the American forts and defenses along the Delaware river in order to bring in supplies. This was their difficult problem. Then, too, would Washington dare attack them within the city? The British command was conscious of these conditions.

Consequently, the Americans constructed Fort Mifflin to guard the approaches to the Schuylkill river and at the same time to protect the obstructions on the Delaware river. Opposite on the New Jersey shore at Red Bank, on a high elevation, Fort Mercer was established, which gave the guns of the fort a good sweep of the Delaware. The naval forces of the Americans consisted of galleys, floating batteries and a few ships. The Americans also fortified Billingsport three miles below Fort Mercer, which would be a supplementary defense.

In the meantime, the British fleet which had convoyed Howe’s troops to Chesapeake Bay, when the British troops landed at the Head of the Elk, and eventually captured Philadelphia, had returned to Delaware Bay. Earl Howe, a brother of General Howe, commanding the British fleet, asked his brother to send his troops against Billingsport to destroy it, and he in turn would destroy the obstructions and the American fleet and sail up to Philadelphia. The British sent forces which outnumbered the small garrison and eventually captured Billingsport but the Americans spiked their guns and destroyed valuable stores before they evacuated the fort. The British fleet destroyed the supplementary obstructions at this point and sailed to attack and destroy the main line of American defenses.

However General Washington was looking for an opportunity to attack Howe’s forces in Philadelphia. Washington’s secret intelligence worked very successfully as the following excerpt from an official letter he wrote to the President of Congress under date 5 October 1777: “Having received intelligence through two intercepted letters, that General Howe, had detached a part of his force for the purpose of reducing Billingsport and the forts on the Delaware, I communicated the accounts to my general officers, who were unanimously of opinion that a favorable opportunity
offered to make an attack upon the troops, which were at and near Germantown.”

The battle of Germantown took place on October 4, and a decisive victory was within the grasp of Washington when a heavy fog enveloped the battle area so that American forces were delayed in consolidating their gains and also Stephen of the American forces ordered his troops to fire, mistaking Americans for the British, with the result that panic ensued and the Americans were compelled to retreat. Washington’s audacious attack had more than alarmed the British in Philadelphia. Consequently they intensified their plans to destroy Fort Mercer and Fort Mifflin.

Washington knew that it would now be necessary to give as much aid as possible to Fort Mercer and Fort Mifflin. He appointed Colonel Christopher Greene to the command of Fort Mercer and at the same time withdrew the New Jersey militia from the defense of the fort. On October 7, Washington sent the following instructions to Colonel Greene: “I have directed General Varnum to send your regiment and that of Colonel Angell to Red Bank (Fort Mercer), by a route which has been marked out to him. The command of that detachment will of course devolve upon you, with which you will proceed with all expedition, and throw yourself into that place.” Washington also stated, “Upon the whole, Sir, you will be pleased to remember, that the part with which you are now intrusted is of the utmost importance to America; and demands every exertion of which you are capable for its security and defense.”

The number of men under Colonel Greene was about 400, and they strengthened the works of the fort for an attack which they knew was coming.

Howe sent Count Donop in command of 2000 Hessian soldiers to capture Fort Mercer. On October 22 they attacked the fort, but the first assault was broken in which the Hessians were driven back and suffered heavy loss. The second attack was likewise ineffective and they were driven off and retreated in disorder to Haddonfield. In the first attack Count Donop was mortally wounded and died a few days later. The American losses were very slight. This excellent defense of the fort was very heartening to Washington although he knew the British would renew the attacks in greater strength very soon.

Washington wrote to Colonel Greene under date of October 24 in part as follows: “I heartily congratulate you upon this happy event, and beg you will accept my most particular thanks, and present same to your whole garrison, both officers and men. Assure them, that their gallantry and good behaviour meet my warmest approbation.”

The British fleet timed their attack upon Fort Mifflin with the Hessian attack on Fort Mercer but the American galleys and floating batteries kept them from doing effective destruction. However the next day, October 23, the American naval forces under command of Commodore Hazelwood prepared to meet the new attack from the British and in the struggle which followed the British ship Augusta of sixty-four guns was set on fire and blew up, the Merlin of eighteen guns was also destroyed. Consequently the British ceased their attack, for the time at least.

On October 29, Washington held a council of war to appraise the situation around Philadelphia. The forces under his command fit for duty numbered eight thousand three hundred and thirteen Continental troops, and seven hundred and fifty Continental soldiers stationed at Fort Mercer and Fort Mifflin. The terms of service of the militia under his command were about to expire so these forces were not included. Washington made continued requests for men from the Northern army which could now be spared since Burgoyne had surrendered and the immediate danger of enemy invasion in that area was now passed. Washington hoped reinforcements would arrive in time to keep Fort Mifflin and Fort Mercer in American possession and also attack Howe in the Philadelphia area, but he could not do these things without reinforcements which did not arrive in time. The situation can be summarized in a statement made by Washington in an official letter to the President of Congress on November 17, after he reported Fort Mifflin was evacuated: “The want of these troops embarrassed all my measures exceedingly.”

On November 10, the main attack on Fort Mifflin was begun by the British. The bombardment was kept up by the British day and night. Early in the struggle Colonel Smith, the commander, was wounded. Eventually the command devolved upon Major Thayer who also rendered fine serv-
ices. The little garrison struggled valiantly against tremendous odds until the entire fort area was a shambles. These conditions caused Major Thayer to evacuate the fort, on November 16, when he took off his wounded and survivors safely to Fort Mercer. Out of four hundred men as a garrison the American losses were two hundred killed and wounded. General Knox stated: "that the fire last day of attack exceeded by far anything ever seen in America and the defense as gallant as is to be found in history." Concerning its defense Washington wrote to Congress November 17, "will ever reflect the highest honor upon the officers and men of the garrison."

After the evacuation of Fort Mifflin, Cornwallis brought up a large force to destroy Fort Mercer, which compelled the Americans to retire from the fort to Haddonfield. In the meantime Washington sent reinforcements to Fort Mercer under General Greene but as the garrison had retired before Greene could help them, he eventually united with them at Haddonfield. Cornwallis secured an empty shell. He also learned of the arrival of Greene’s troops numbering about twelve hundred men. Then Cornwallis marched to Gloucester where he fortified himself. Since Cornwallis’ forces were much larger, Greene decided not to attack him. The American forces rejoined Washington, and Cornwallis with his men returned to Philadelphia where the British army remained for the winter since the Delaware river was now open. That same winter Washington and his men camped on the bleak hills of Valley Forge where a new army was developed and eventually independence was won.

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Mrs. Lipscomb Norvell

On Tuesday, February 21 at 11 o’clock in the Senate Gallery of the Texas State Capitol, the portrait of Claudia Wilbarger Norvell was presented to the State. Mrs. Norvell is past chapter regent of the Col. George Moffett Chapter and Past State Regent of Texas.

For over 30 years Mrs. Norvell devoted her time, energy and untiring effort to the finding and verification of Camino Real, Old San Antonio Road, Kings Highway. Four bills were passed in the Texas Legislature verifying the fact that these were one and the same highway. The King’s Highway was marked by the State with 128 granite markers and made a State Highway.

It is a work of devotion to a cause, a single minded purpose directed toward giving her state the results of faithful and careful labor.

Mrs. Wallace B. Livesay, twice past regent of the Col. George Moffett Chapter, Beaumont, Texas gave the address presenting the portrait to the state and said that Mrs. Norvell, more than any one person, was the savior of King’s Highway and this portrait is presented as a glorious climax to her untiring efforts.

Julia B. Livesay.
The Value of Years and Service

From time to time we have had little skits in the Magazine regarding our Real Granddaughters and our elderly members who are still very alert and are interested in the Society. Recently we have had several of these biographies sent in to us and are now grouping them into one story.

There are known to be living in New York state five women whose grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War. To read the record of the lives of their patriot forefathers is to find tales of rugged pioneer life, of hardship and of heroism.

Miss Katherine Holmes Dean of Tuscarora Chapter, is the daughter of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Jane Squire Dean, whose father, Jonathan Squire, Jr. as a boy of fifteen served as a teamster, carrying provisions for the American troops between Danbury, Conn. and Fishkill Landing, N. Y. Later he served as a private. Miss Dean's great interest as a Daughter has been the Approved Schools and she has given liberally for scholarships at Tamassee.

Mrs. George H. Partridge of Bronxville became a member of Anne Hutchinson Chapter through the records of her grandfather, Job Keen, great-grandfather, Peter McMillan and great-great-grandfather Thomas Tanner, Jr., all of whom fought in the Revolutionary War.

Mrs. Minnie Root Dedrick had three—a grandfather and two great-grandfathers fighting side by side at the Battle of Bennington in August, 1777. Her grandmother, Cynthia Whipple, was born during this battle within sound of the guns. Mrs. Dedrick is a member of Go-won-go Chapter and recently unveiled a marker placed by the chapter on her grandfather's grave.

Mrs. Carrie Wells Shields is the granddaughter of Captain Daniel Wells who was selected as the bearer of a dispatch from General Washington on Long Island to General Sullivan apprising him of the intended retreat. She is a member of Ondawa-Cambridge Chapter in Cambridge.

Mrs. William D. Hill, a member of Staten Island Chapter, is the granddaughter of Captain Charles Foster of Virginia who was one of the framers of the Constitution. Her grandmother was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, Col. Abram Penn, whose grave has been marked by Roanoke Chapter, Virginia. She is descended from John Penn, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. John L. Cooley.

Mrs. Grace Owen Andrews, a charter member of Mount Ashland Chapter, Oregon, is a great-granddaughter of John Owen and a great-great-granddaughter of Robert Layton, maternal Revolutionary ancestor. The house John Owen built in Chautauqua, N. Y. in 1800 is still in use as a residence. Mrs. Andrews has served her chapter for many years in various offices.

Mrs. H. W. Andrews.

Mrs. Ida Waterhouse of Atlantic, Mass. was a charter and organizing member of the Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter of Wollaston, Mass. in 1910 and has an unbroken record as a subscriber to the Magazine since that date.

She is a past regent of the chapter and has also served as registrar, historian and director, besides acting on the State Magazine Committee for thirteen years. Despite her advanced age of ninety-six, Mrs. Waterhouse has a very keen interest in the activities of the Society. She bought two shares in the chapter quota for the National Building Fund and aided financially in activities which completed the chapter quota. Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter feels that this very wonderful member is worthy of recognition in the D. A. R. Magazine.

Mrs. F. Ernest Hanson, Chairman of Press Relations.

Mrs. Percy E. Trippe of Coral Gables, Florida, is a charter member of the Coral Gables Chapter and assisted in its organization in 1928, though she joined the Society in another state in 1894 and bears a National number of 6958.

Her Revolutionary ancestor was Daniel Brodhead, Captain of the Pennsylvania Riflemen, later Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, so she is unquestionably a great-granddaughter. Mrs. Trippe is now ninety-three years old and is a most remarkable woman. Her daughter and granddaughter also belong to Coral Gables Chapter. Mrs. Herbert Vance, Regent Coral Gables Chapter.
LITTLE MAN, AWAKE!

BY GRACE THOMPSON SETON

With apologies to Benjamin de Casseres’
Editorial 1943

Little Man, Awake!
Take heed of me.
I am your most precious possession.
Have you thought
what I mean
to you?

I can be lost.
I am not very long.
I am not very wide.
I live in a roll of parchment.
I have a constitution and
ten parts.

Men made me.
Men can kill me.
I am alive and strong
and ready to protect your life, liberty
and happiness
so long only
as you protect me.

I am your Bill of Rights.
Do you know me?
Do you take me for granted?
Do you believe, though neglected, I shall
remain
a bulwark, imperishable,
against the wily ones?
They whittle me away . . .
the knife disguised under false claims
of Necessity,
of Expediency.
They pull the teeth of my Amendments.
They change my concepts
of Justice,
of Liberty
into devious channels
for sustaining personal power.

Statesmen and patriots brought me to life;
equipped me with strength and vision.
Politicians and bosses within the gates,
communists, hidden enemies, without
and within,
warp me,
weaken my strong right arm.

Listen, Careless One
I am your Voice.
Long ago, I declared your Independence
to be free
and equal.
I called you from the wilderness of igno-
rance,
of greed and despotism.
I established your Way . . .
the good American Life.

And you, Little Man,
citizen of our America,
 inheritor
of my Freedoms . . .
What are you doing?
Are you preserving me?
Even now,
Untrammeled,
Can you choose your time to work
Without fear or want
in peace and plenty?

Stand guard!
Let no man,
No tinsel-dressed sham,
speaking with forked tongue,
delude you,
enslave you,
and
rob you of me . . .
Your Bill of Rights,
Your Four Freedoms!
IN sponsoring the Good Citizenship Medal Contest for the first time in Olean, New York, the Junior Committee of Olean Chapter initiated an experiment in active Americanism.

Not only did this public-speaking contest, held on the important date of April 19, teach us fundamentals about our community and the youth in it, as well as the teachers of this youth, but it made us humble at being Americans and showed us that the fight for democracy is still unfinished.

Contest winners were Richard A. Rossé, first, and Alfred V. Eade, second, both Juniors at Olean High School. They were presented with awards of $10 and $5 and will be later given publicly two Good Citizenship Medals engraved with their names. Richard also presented his winning speech over WHDL, local radio station.

Faculty adviser was Mr. Louis S. Hale, head of the English Department of the high school and a member of S. A. R. He had the full co-operation of the faculty. Besides the contest speakers, limited to Sophomores and Juniors, the evening’s program included musical interludes. The American flag and the D. A. R. flag had places of honor on the stage, the salute to the former opening the evening. Formal judging and announcement of the winners concluded the program.

We hope as a group to repeat this initial contest annually to remind us that America’s future depends not only upon us as members of D. A. R. but upon persons of every extraction, upon brilliant youth perhaps only one generation removed from Europe and the other continents, and upon those persons who have within the last few years adopted our country for their own.

Following are excerpts from the winning speeches:

**PRESERVING OUR LIBERTIES AS AMERICANS**

“... America is the best and the last hope of mankind, and if we fail—which God forbid—where in all the world may the broken spirit find refuge? Where beneath the shining heavens will there be found a haven for those who seek a land of liberty?”

“Those words were spoken in 1920 by Frank O. Lowden, a presidential nominee, but we today can do well to take their meaning to heart. . . .

“It is our job to save our liberties from complete obliteration and the first step in this direction is to understand them thoroughly. All too few of us are acquainted with our greatest law-governing statutes, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. . . .

“Being only ‘familiar’ with our governmental laws, however, is certainly insufficient. It is our lawful duty to weave their essence into the very pattern of our everyday life. The entire content of the Constitution is formed around the nucleus of the oldest law of history: ‘Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.’ If everyone were to practice this law . . . the word ‘war’ would be unheard of.

“Our laws are written not to limit our freedoms, but to add more to them. And if a law or ordinance seems unjust, we have it in our power to petition the repeal of it. Where else in the world would you find freedom of speech, petition, religion, and a trial by a jury?

“For four long years we showed the world that we wouldn’t sacrifice democracy for totalitarianism. Now we must continue the fight. . . .

“I am inclined to agree with Thomas Paine who, in The Crisis, said, ‘Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered, yet we have this consolation within us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheaply, we esteem too lightly. . . . It would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated.”

**RICHARD A. ROSSÉ,**
**First Prize Winner**
CITIZENSHIP—TOKEN OF DEMOCRACY

"... We are living under a system of government based on the dignity and freedom of the individual—the citizen. But just what is a Citizen?

"A citizen has been defined as 'one who owes to the government allegiance, service, and money by way of taxation, to whom the government in turn grants liberty of person and of conscience, the right of acquiring and possessing property, and security in person, estate, and reputation.' Again, the citizen is defined as 'one whose lot is cast in with society, for all social purposes according to status and means.' Citizenship is the right to the protection of the laws and strength of a society, to a share in its benefits, and to a share in its charities. A citizen, then, is one who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it. . . .

"Clearly, we must work at democracy to make democracy work—we must work for the freedoms that work for us. And one of the most powerful weapons that the citizen has, is the right to vote—to vote in secret and to have his vote count. . . . In this atom-splitting age, the citizen votes on the greatest issues in the history of mankind. . . ."

ALFRED W. EADE,
Second Prize Winner.

In summing up good government, Alfred quotes the Bible, Matthew 8:25. "And the rains descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat upon the house and it fell not; for it was founded upon a rock."

National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund

Continued through May 31, 1950

CONNECTICUT  Eunice Dennie Burr
ILLINOIS     *Daniel McMillan
KENTUCKY     Captain Stephen Ashby
              *Elizabeth Kenyon
MISSOURI     Nancy Hunter
NEW JERSEY   *Chinkchewunska
              *Cranstown
TEXAS        *Fort Worth
VIRGINIA     Washington-Lewis

STARS added to previously listed Chapters

ILLINOIS     *Downer's Grove
            *Bunker Hill
            *Colonel Thomas Lothrop
            *Lexington
            *Old South

MASSACHUSETTS

MICHIGAN

VIRGINIA

* Indicates Star Honor Roll—a payment of $6.00 per member of record of February 1st, 1949.

715 STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
189 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
904 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of May 31, 1950
Treasures of Our Museum

DUTCH WASH BOWL OF 1645

FLORENCE DAYTON STEER

Museum Chairman, Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair, N. J.

Can you guess what this very old piece of pottery was used for by one of our ancestors? Frankly I couldn't without the help of a curator be sure myself. It would be interesting indeed if some of our treasures could tell us about their owners who must have cherished them, otherwise we would not have these fragile rarities today. It is a Delft wash basin and you will note that the owner's name is a part of the decoration. The strainer soap dish is molded as a part of the basin. The color is a very soft, grayish off-white, decorated in blue. The date is 1645. Arthur Clement, a trustee of the Brooklyn Museum and an authority on ceramics says that it is one of the oldest pieces he has seen and identified it for me. It is the gift of Mrs. Grace Ham of the Eagle Rock Chapter, Montclair. It was shipped from California with family pieces that she inherited but she has not been able to give us more information. Undoubtedly, it was brought as an important household article from Holland by the early settlers of New York and must have travelled, if not with the frontiersmen to California, at some later date across the continent and back again. Mrs. William E. Fackert, Regent of the Eagle Rock Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was kind enough to have this picture taken during the last Congress and we should like to share it with you.
RESOLUTIONS-1950

The Resolutions Committee consisting of forty or more members should be listed among the unsung heroines of each Congress. Working throughout the year, they arrive before Congress begins, then attend daily meetings at 8 a.m., as well as called meetings from time to time.

During the 59th Congress they did a monumental work grinding out 38 resolutions so good there was no fight from the floor. Twenty-one were new. (In 1949 only 22 were passed altogether.) No controversial resolutions were brought in unless they were couched in general terms.

The Resolutions begin with a stirring affirmation that D. A. R. raise their voices in prayerful thanksgiving for the blessings of citizenship in a free country, remain constantly alert to any threat to this priceless freedom and to consecrate themselves to vigorous emphasis of “What’s Good in America.”

Resolutions continued from 1949 (and before) include:

“Retaining American Ideals in Education.”
“Hoover Commission Commendation.”
Support Un-American Activities Committee.
Compulsory Health Insurance Opposed.
Immigration.
World Government Opposition.
International Agreements.
Law for Protection of U. S. Flag.
Place of Honor for U. S. Flag.
Comics and Youth Programs.

The customary resolutions of appreciation were given to the President of the United States, to the President General, to the Press, to the Radio and Public Service, to the artists, speakers, etc., to the Voice of America for its coverage during the 57th, 58th, and 59th Congresses.

There were more than the usual number of commendations: Judge Medina for his conduct of the Communist conspiracy trial; to Mr. John Anderson for his gift of $10,000 for a patriotic film portraying the work of the D. A. R., this gift to be matched by us with an immediately available bequest; to J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI; to the Washington Sesquicentennial; and to the election of Susan B. Anthony to the Hall of Fame in 1950.

Congress came in for much “urging.” It was urged to adopt December 15 as Bill of Rights Day; to preserve The Old Stone House, a pre-Revolutionary dwelling of great architectural merit which once was headquarters for Washington; to give immediate relief to the American Indian where needed; to study the claims of the U. S. to Antarctica and “consider the question of treating with countries receiving our financial help whereby they may cede to us land, make leases, or arrange royalties on possible resources.”

The Daughters were urged to observe patriotic and national holidays with display of the flag on such occasions.

Three long resolutions covered “Socialism.” One advocated a balanced budget for 1951 and reduction of the Federal debt. Another urged Congress to “pass no legislation that would change the character of our American free capitalistic system, the best the world has ever produced.” Another asserted “belief in free enterprise, freedom to engage in business and to own property, freedom to work and at what we choose, and freedom to operate privately owned property.”

Four resolutions favored Conservation of Soil, Forests, National Parks, and participation in the “Good Manners Campaign” to prevent vandalism in the National Parks and National Forests.

Approval of the Mundt Bill S. 2311 requiring Federal registration of all Communists in this country was voiced and members of D. A. R. urged to write Congressmen.

Concern over the “cold war” was shown in a National Security resolution urging provision “for the maintenance and control of an armed force sufficient in strength and equipment to repel any attack on land,
sea or air . . . and further support continued research and technical development in all branches of the armed services."

Perhaps the most vital resolution, "opposes any change of the United States status in the Charter of the United Nations which the United States joined as a Sovereign Nation with the right of secession should a tragic breakdown in international morality make such action on the part of the United States imperative for survival."

Resolutions adopted by the 59th Congress set the pattern of work for National Defense Committees. Our chairmen must be familiar with the resolutions. Since only one printed copy is sent each chapter to its regent, this brief outline is given. If you feel you must have a copy of your own, write the National Defense Committee for ONE.

IT MAY BE "ONE WORLD" BUT FEW ACT THAT WAY

Despite the efforts of enthusiasts for One World, Union Now or World Federation many peoples of the world act in a manner diametrically opposed to union. The Netherlands East Indies divorces itself from the Netherlands to become the United State of Indonesia; the Indian sub-continent not only casts off British rule but splits into the independent states of Pakistan and India; Palestine moves out from under a British mandate and part of its population simultaneously creates the independent nation of Israel. Burma and Iceland have shaken off their respective rulers and begun national lives of their own. And all of this revolutionary action has occurred since the end of World War II. Even the people of the Saar, with no sound basis for an independent existence, have currently signed an agreement with France involving the extension of certain privileges in exchange for considerable autonomy.

Quite naturally one wonders about the prospect for a consolidated world when groups in ever-increasing numbers split away from each other. Can we expect peoples who have sloughed off their past political dependence to turn about and join an organization which would require at least a partial loss of sovereignty? Does it seem consistent that groups that have looked forward for decades or even centuries to standing on their own, having now gained their objective, should then yield even a small portion of their independence? On the other hand, how can these new "sovereignties" manage to protect themselves against their far more powerful and potentially aggressive neighbors?

Man seems innately to wish to earn his living independently of others, even though he shows strong gregarious tendencies to satisfy certain social wants. He believes in a division of labor, but always with the reservation that decisions affecting his personal destiny be his own. The history of the European continent is evidence in itself of this human characteristic. The Western European nations recognize the desirability of economic co-operation to the extent of removing tariff barriers and other obstacles to their economic recovery, but they hesitate to act lest they lose their right to protect their home markets.

Some federationists see hope in the various movements for independence. They point out that here is a potentially common bond about which the peoples may ultimately rally; that they will be willing to surrender a little in order to retain much of their freedom. They may be right. But it is difficult for one to remove from consideration the realities of the times which reveal an accelerated movement of peoples away from union and toward independence. Union through voluntary action seems remote. The question remains whether the menace of enslavement will compel involuntary union.---Reprinted by special permission of The Saturday Evening Post. Copyright 1950 by The Curtis Publishing Company.

AMERICAN LEGION

Hon. Lawrence H. Smith of Wisconsin in the House of Representatives on May 15th said: "Mr. Speaker, recently the Foreign Relations Commission of the American Legion issued a statement of policy on the subject of a world federation or a world government at this time. National Commander George Craig has called my attention to the position of his great organization on this subject. It is short and to the point and without equivocation, as follows:

4. The American Legion is opposed to any form of world federation or government at this time.
ONE YEAR—WORLD GOVERNMENT FIGHT

Legislatures rescinded WG:
GEORGIA, CALIFORNIA, RHODE ISLAND

Legislatures—big fights, no change:
Maine, Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts

Legislature—prevented resolution for:
New York

Legislature passed resolution AGAINST:
Michigan

Lost cause—resolution FOR:
Kentucky

CITIZENSHIP

The Fifth National Conference on Citizenship was held in Washington on May 22 through 24, 1950. It was jointly sponsored by the Department of Justice and the National Education Association. Almost a thousand delegates representing 500 civic organizations attended.

Among the speakers who represented the Government were Vice President Barkley, Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Senator Ives, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Watson B. Miller. From NEA were Dr. Andrew D. Holt, president, Dr. Ruth Cunningham of Columbia University, Mr. Evan E. Evans, Dr. H. F. Gosnell, Dr. S. E. Dimond, and others. Representatives of three religious faiths participated.

During the Conference, “I Am an American Day” was celebrated at the Capitol; President Truman entertained at the White House; an FBI tour was arranged.

Following general meetings, delegates met for panel discussions.

“Loyal Citizens in Action—You Are Your Government” was the theme carried out.

Panel discussions covered:
1. Intelligent voting, every citizen voting.
2. Accurate information, life blood of citizenship.
3. Improving citizenship through our organizations.

Music was provided by the Marine Band and various High School choruses.

Youth was served by having an entire luncheon period with four participants. One of the youths was introduced as the president of a United World Federalists group at Columbia University. No provision was made for opposition to world government to be voiced, yet “accurate information” was one topic of the Conference.

At this luncheon a charming 12-year-old girl was introduced as the 150,000th Displaced Person to come to America. She spoke English well, had no fear of the “mike.” She was given two beautifully gowned dolls which were dressed to represent the Statue of Liberty and the Statue of Freedom atop the Capitol. A representative of the Washington Sesquicentennial gave a new interpretation to DP when he said it meant “Delayed Pilgrim.”

Attorney General McGrath spoke on “Loyal Citizens in Action.” Among other things he asserted, “You may rest assured that the Federal law enforcement officers of your Government—the FBI and other official agencies charged with the responsibility for our internal security—are alert and active day and night. We know the Communists of the country, and we know of no Communists in the Federal Government today. And, if and when one is found, you may be sure that he will be swiftly dealt with.”

Splendid Exhibit Booths had been set up by 26 units such as the Red Cross, American Legion, Boy Scouts, Anti-Defamation League, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, etc.

At the NEA booth a pamphlet on The Young Citizens League which was written by M. M. Guhin, its founder, was available. It is one of the “Personal Growth Leaflets.”

The YCL was organized in 1912, and now has 7500 schools participating (similar to our JAC). On page 7 of the pamphlet, is a discussion of awards. “There are no awards, prizes, privileges, immunities, or other special recognitions given for good citizenship. . . . The YCL does not preclude awards for scholarship or for extracurriculum activities; it does prohibit any award for good citizenship. . . . Throughout its program the YCL emphasizes cooperation rather than competition.”

The NEA had an interesting book display. “Improving the Teaching of World History—20th Yearbook of the National Council of the Social Studies, 1949” contained in its Chapter XXVI an article by
Harry Elmer Barnes on “Modern Social Development.” A heading, “Constitutional Government” was illuminating. It said: “Most of the political developments of the 19th and early 20th centuries reflected the economic, social and political ambitions of the capitalists. These were, chiefly, the legal protection of property, enforcement of contract, laissez faire with respect to economic life and activity, and extensive freedom of personal and business initiative. The practical results of these bourgeoisie political ideas were manifested directly in the development of constitutional government. The great value of a constitution to the middle class businessman is that it gives unusual permanence to the political system and renders the citizen and his business relatively free from arbitrary or precipitate interference on the part of the government. Constitutions usually embodied the civil liberties demanded by the middle class: freedom of speech, press, religion and assembly, trial by jury, and the like.”

The Fifth Conference held in Washington proved more interesting than the Fourth which was held in New York last year.

POST OFFICE

Hoover Commission Recommendations:

(1) The Post Office should be taken out of politics; Senate confirmation of Postmasters should be abolished; the Postmaster General should not be an official of a political party.

(2) A Director of Posts should be named and the Post Office should be decentralized into 15 regions under Regional Directors and District Superintendents.

(3) The principles of business management, budgeting, accounting, and audit should be applied to the Post Office.

(4) The laws, regulations, and other stipulations governing the Postal service should be simplified.

(5) “Hidden” subsidies to airlines and other carriers should be made instead a matter of open appropriation by Congress.

(6) The Post Office should be authorized by Congress to make rates for specialized services, to make such services self-supporting.

Write your Congressman to vote for S. 2212 and S. 2213 and H.R. 5775.

TREATY SUPREMACY

When a California court held that its state law was nullified by our signing of the UN Charter which promises nondiscrimination, it opened the way to making automatically illegal all discriminatory laws.

If the issue goes to the Supreme Court two former decisions might prevent affirmation. In 1829 Chief Justice Marshall ruled that only self-executing treaty provisions supersede existing laws. (UN Charter basis not such.) Also legislation by Congress would be required to materialize the promise of antidiscrimination. There has been no such legislation. If the Supreme Court should repudiate the Marshall rulings, then F.E.P.C. would require only creating machinery for its enforcement.

If the California ruling were adopted by the Supreme Court, our part in the treaty structure of UN would come under heavy fire at the Capitol. (See June Magazine.)

FINIS

An exciting, stimulating, challenging year has come to an end. As your Executive Secretary, National Defense Committee, I have worked hard, participated in a new way in the life of our Society and even of our Government (at times). Acting together, you and I, have carried the work of our beloved D. A. R. to new heights of achievement and have made our patriotic weight felt in the land.

You have given me an overall view of the U. S. A. But for your inspiration, cooperation, your new ideas written me while I acted as your eyes and ears in the nation’s capital, I might still be rocking on the front porch in Pensacola, Florida.

Now the larger horizons beckon. When the July Magazine arrives, I may be in Tokyo, or Hong Kong, Bangkok, or even sleeping at the foot of the Pyramids in Egypt. I am flying around the world with Lafayette College School of International Affairs, leaving the plane in Rome for six weeks in Europe, returning by boat to Montreal.

My eternal thanks to you and to Mrs. O’Byrne for “promoting” me in D. A. R.

TRULY, FOR SOME OLD GALS, LIFE BEGINS AT FIFTY!
QUESTION. May the chapter executive board take action on any matter that is contrary to action taken by the chapter?

Answer. No. While the executive board does have general supervision of the business of the chapter between its meetings, it is subject to the orders of the chapter and none of its acts shall conflict with action taken by same.

Question. If a member in good standing desires to resign and submits her resignation, when does it take effect?

Answer. Unless the member states a certain time, the resignation takes effect at once. Of course her resignation should be sent in writing to the corresponding secretary, who, after consultation with the regent and the treasurer, immediately reports same to the Treasurer General.

Question. Should an Associate Member be required to pay state dues to the chapter of which she is an Associate Member?

Answer. No. Associate Members do not pay any state or National dues to the chapter. Such dues are paid to the regular chapter treasurer where they retain their full membership. All that can be legally required of Associate Members is their $1.00 or $2.00 dues that the chapter levies upon that class of membership.

Question. At our recent chapter election I inserted a name on my ballot other than those who had been placed in nomination by the nominating committee or from the floor. When the Chairman of Tellers reported she gave in the report one illegal ballot and stated this: "Inserted name of candidate not in nomination." Please let me know if she was correct in stating this?

Answer. No. The Chairman of Tellers was incorrect in classifying your ballot as an illegal ballot. We are privileged to insert another name on our ballot if we so desire.

Question. May a new member in a chapter be entitled to a transfer when she has not been a member of that chapter but eight months?

Answer. A member is not entitled to a transfer until she has been a member of a chapter for one year from the date of her acceptance as a member by the National Board of Management.

Question. We have a very difficult method of amending our chapter by-laws, in that our present Article on Amendments states that a notice of all proposed amendments must be sent in writing to every member thirty days before the amendments are submitted for adoption. As we have a very large membership we would like to know if we could follow what is stated in the Article on Amendments in the model by-laws?

Answer. No, the present requirements for amending your by-laws must be followed regardless of the difficult method so stated. Remember though, that in revising your by-laws you can send out as an amendment to that article the easier and better method recommended in the model by-laws.

The following is a message to those of you who plan to revise your by-laws: Please secure a copy of the Hand Book (price 20¢ per copy) from the National Society and study the model by-laws for chapters contained therein before you begin your task. This model includes the items that should be incorporated in your by-laws, each item clearly and concisely expressed in the correct parliamentary form. When you have completed the revision bring it before your chapter for discussion and approval. Then submit the revision to the National Parliamentarian so that it may be checked to ascertain whether or not it meets the requirements of the National Society and is in accord with Robert’s Rules, Revised.

Always allow at least one month for the by-laws to be checked and returned to your chapter. They are checked chronologically according to their receipt, so do not ask for "a hurry job," as in fairness to those whose by-laws have been received ahead of yours, this request cannot be granted.

When the by-laws have been checked and returned, present the revision with the changes that the parliamentarian found it necessary to make, to the chapter for
adoption. Do not vary from your present method for adoption, for remember it is your law and must be followed. Kindly see that you have placed sufficient postage on your mail and include return postage.

During the past years the same questions have been answered many times during a year, which is repetitious, so in the future do not ask the same questions that were recently answered, as they will not be mentioned again in this column for several months.

Your parliamentarian deeply appreciates being requested by the present Executive Committee to serve as the National Parliamentarian for this administration, and looks forward with pleasure to three more years of service to our beloved Society, which with your cooperation can be rendered more efficiently.

* * *

Committees
Approved Schools

One of the unique and most interesting events of the year in Wichita, Kansas, was the Approved Schools Tea which the five chapters of the city gave in the Guild Room of St. James Episcopal Church.

The express purpose of the tea, in addition to the gathering together of the five hundred Wichita members and their guests, was to display and sell the hundreds of articles which represented the handicrafts of many of the D. A. R. schools.

Mrs. Robert Chesney, Kansas State Chairman of Approved Schools, who originated the idea, was assisted during the tea hours as hostesses by the five Wichita regents: Mrs. Thor Jager, Mrs. Harrie Mueller, Mrs. William A. Grant, Mrs. Ernest E. Tippin and Mrs. W. C. Adamek.

Guests of honor were Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex of Wichita, Vice President General; Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder of Ashland, National Chairman of Resolutions Committee; Mrs. W. M. Ostenberg of Coffeyville, National Vice Chairman of Approved Schools and Mrs. William Ainsworth of Wichita, State Regent of Kansas.

The proceeds from the articles sold were returned to benefit the schools from which they had been sent.

Mrs. Chesney and Mrs. John J. Darrah were in charge of a scholarship drawing during the tea which netted over $100. The scholarship was to be presented to one of the Approved Schools, later to be chosen. The scholarship donations and result of the sales together amounted to $650.

Among many others who contributed much time to the great success of the tea were Mrs. Frank Carson and Mrs. Wilbur Loveland, co-chairmen of tea appointments; Mrs. Fred McEwen and Mrs. Kenneth Kammerling in charge of the arranging and placement of the sale articles; Mrs. Henry Gott, finance chairman; and Mrs. Harry Giwosky and Mrs. Ray J. Young, co-chairmen of the sales division.

Much credit is given to Mrs. Chesney for the success of this event as she spent many hours in correspondence regarding the articles which later she unpacked and marked, assuming the responsibility with little outside assistance. Mrs. Chesney's enthusiasm at the tea alone kindled a spark in the heart of every one of us that will long be an inspiration to lend a helping hand to the many children in the Approved Schools.

Mrs. John W. Willis.
THE CARDINAL, by Henry Morton Robinson.

From the pen of Henry Morton Robinson has come a book, The Cardinal, which is not only ranked as a best seller but has caused universal comment and discussion. No matter what one's faith may be, one gains a great deal of information and also inspiration from this novel. It is not propaganda for or against the church; neither is it a religious dissertation, nor is it historical. The story is to be taken as a narrative of a purely fictional character, a product of the imagination of the author who has woven a composite picture of a priest upon whom indelible marks were made during his youth.

The Cardinal is the story of Stephen Fermoyle, a gifted but very human and understanding man who lived a life of consecration as prescribed by the Catholic Church. He came from an average family. His father, Dennis Fermoyle, was a motor-man who for years had run car Number Three back and forth from Medford to Boston. For the service he received forty cents an hour for eleven hours a day and six days a week. He was given a bonus of twenty-five cents for each service stripe on the sleeve of his uniform. On his wages he raised a family of six and, by pinching carefully, he put money aside for the purchase of a home.

The first born was Stephen and Dennis and his wife had great dreams of their son going into the church and their fondest hopes were realized for Stephen adored his father and worked hard so that he would be proud of him. He made high grades in all of his studies and at the age of twenty-two he became an outstanding candidate for special training at the North American College in Rome.

The story opens as Stephen has finished his studies there and is on his way back to the United States for assignment to a parish in Massachusetts. He was met at the dock by his family who was thrilled and excited to have Stephen home again but also very much awed by his success.

From here on the story becomes a portrayal of the life of Stephen Fermoyle—how he took up the daily life of the parish but spent his free evenings in the translation of The Ladder of Love, written by one of his instructors in Rome. When the beautiful work was finished he asked to have it printed in America but instead was chastised for wasting his time and as a reprimand was sent to a little remote church in a wilderness as assistant to an old and discouraged priest who felt that his own life was one big failure.

While there Father Fermoyle learned love and sacrifice and humility as he tended the dying priest. The settlement was made up of French Canadians out of work and discouraged but he found a way for them to be self-supporting and self-respecting.

Finally he was called back to St. Margaret's and then sent to Rome with the Bishop who was to take part in the selection of a new Pope. American Catholics thought they were not given a fair chance, for, according to law, the conclave was to take place the tenth day after the death of the Pope. With slow travel conditions, they could not arrive in time. Agitation resulted and the date changed so all could have a chance to vote.

Back to Washington came Father Fermoyle with the new apostolic delegate. His duties took him to New York to attend the Interfaith Convocation and later he traveled on a survey of America to determine where and how many new Catholic churches and schools were needed.

Upward climbed Father Fermoyle in the work of his church until he was made Bishop in Hartfield. The great depression enveloped the country and he was forced into many long hours of overwork and worry. As a result he had a serious illness and operation but continued to gain the love and respect of all who knew him.

Finally he was elevated to the place of Cardinal. His life was a continuous climb from obscurity to fame, made possible by his constant devotion to his church, his love and admiration for his stalwart father and his firm belief in America. The reader cannot but deeply feel the thrill of the Irish
immigrant parents as they knelt in the hush of the great Cathedral and saw their son, their first born child, attain one of the highest honors the church could bestow.

_The Cardinal_ is a book everyone is reading. It is filled with dramatic moments, humor, family devotion and heartbreak but in the end final triumph.

Published by Simon and Schuster, New York.

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A LAMP IS HEAVY, by Sheila MacKay Russell.

This new work by Sheila Russell is a story of any girl who has trained to be a nurse and the episodes described could take place in any hospital. At a very early age, Susan Bates decided she wanted to be a nurse and when applying for admission she informed the superintendent that all her life she had wanted to serve in that capacity.

She was only eighteen when she started her training and she had vague mental pictures of young white clad beings who moved graciously from patient to patient, smoothing fevered brows. In her dreams these patients were all attractive men!

But Susan saw life in the raw, for the hospital was a repository for broken humanity, beaten humanity, neurotic humanity, but, above all, hopeful humanity. Patients laughed with joy or cried out with pain. They spent hours in loneliness and fear; they rebelled against what life had given them but one felt always the pulsating energy around them from early morning until late in the night.

In discerning all this, Susan brings understanding and humor to the great responsibilities she had to face under stress. There were twelve in her class and the narrative portrays the thoughts, the deep emotions and the experiences which were met each day, but always there existed a unity of spirit and warm friendship within this little band.

From the very first day when, suddenly looking over her shoulder, Susan saw the classroom skeleton, the story carries on through the making of beds, with or without a real patient; the scrubbing up for surgical work; night duty and other events which take place in a hospital. It is a heart warming tale, filled with dreams and hopes and the reactions which every nurse has as she slowly grows and realizes the opportunities she has to bring courage and faith and comfort to the patients entrusted to her care.

After three years of hard work comes the great night when the diplomas are to be given out. Twelve young women in immaculate white uniforms stood one by one as their names were called and for the last time faced the superintendent, dignified and kind as always as she handed them the coveted rolls they had worked so hard to earn.

In the solemn hush of the big crowded church, she said: "You are about to take your places in a profession where you will faithfully serve as those who have gone before you have served," and then she led them in the Florence Nightingale Pledge: "I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly to pass my life in purity." As the pledge continued, there was on the serious face of each girl a determination and a resolve that even if the lamp were heavy, she would hold it high and keep it burning.

Sheila Russell has written a delightful story, for it is filled with ideals and dreams and the characters are portraits of people met and served in all hospitals. The illustrations by Jean McConnell add much to the pleasure of the reader.

Published by J. B. Lippincott & Company (Philadelphia, London and Montreal.)

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THE SPECTACULAR SAN FRANCISCANS, by Julia Cooley Altrocchi.

The five volumes in the _Society in America Series_ have all been reviewed in our Magazine. Each one is independent and is outstanding in its portrayal of five of our important cities and sections of the country near them. All told, they are a piece of real Americana and give entertaining as well as constructive information regarding the settlement, the background and the histories of these cities.

In _The Spectacular San Franciscans_, the author has described the city by the Golden Gate from its early days, picturing the freedom and the excitement which made it apart from all others. Starting with the old Spanish land grants and their holders who lived in great splendor, she traces the development to the present era.
When the Franciscan Fathers and their band of followers arrived one September day, they found only a few Indians, much wild country and many wild animals but what appealed to them most was the beautiful bay and the vivid outline of the seven hills. In the early hours of the morning, the Indians covered themselves with mud to keep out the cold but as the sun came out, they washed it off which certainly was simplicity itself in adornment!

In 1775 the first boat slid into San Francisco harbor and the following year the famous Anza expedition arrived from Mexico with a band of men, women and children. To be able to claim that one's ancestors' came to California with Anza, gives one a sense of "belonging" akin to the feeling of those who trace back to William Bradford or the Mayflower.

Mrs. Altrocchi relates many incidents which took place during the famous Gold Rush, such as streets paved with nuggets of gold and the opening of the section to people from the north and the south who were hunting wealth or fame or adventure. She tells a dazzling story and the book is filled with notable names and events. One sees pictures of Lillie Hitchcock Cort, the great social leader, whose hobby was attending fires. She was never absent from a large party or a spectacular blaze and she proudly wore the insignia of Engine Company 5 to her grave.

Then there is the tender picture of great strong men standing on the streets in silence and real reverence just to have a chance to gaze with longing eyes at the women as they arrived on ships, for there was a shortage of the gentler sex. One older man was seen nearly every day standing across the street from one of the new homes watching a little girl at play. With tears streaming from his eyes and a hungry longing for a home of his own, he silently gazed at the child.

Homesickness and even heartbreaks were ever present and yet these sturdy pioneers fought on and faced loneliness and privations in order to make San Francisco what it is today. In the pages of this interesting book one meets the famous social leaders, railroad kings and financiers. There was Leland Stanford, railroader and politician who endowed the great university in memory of his son; and also William Ralston, banker and builder of the well-known Palace Hotel. Beautiful homes on Nob Hill all appear in a colorful pageant of balls, operas and garden parties.

The Spectacular San Franciscans is a book all interested in the early history of our country will enjoy reading. The author, Julia Cooley Altrocchi, was born near New Haven, Connecticut. She was graduated from Vassar College and married Professor Rudolph Altrocchi who was then at the University of Chicago. In 1928 they moved to Berkeley, Cal., where the Professor became Chairman of the Department of Italian at the University. She became deeply interested in the history of San Francisco and her book reflects the great amount of careful study and research she has made.

Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

THE DIPLOMAT, by James Aldridge.

One of the most prominent and outstanding figures in world affairs is the diplomat. He appears on the front pages of the newspapers and his every pronouncement is watched and recorded.

James Aldridge in his new novel, The Diplomat, has with great skill revealed that personality as he is today—the problems and intrigues he has to face, the sly fencing for position and the constant give and take. This book dramatizes the big issues of our times and contrasts the traditional acts of a diplomat against the trained mind of the scientist and estimates conditions and how he feels they should be met.

The story centers around three forceful characters, Lord Essex, a diplomat of the old school who has represented his country as the head of many missions all over the world and has never faced defeat; young MacGregor of Scotch descent, a trained scientist, and the Hon. Kathey Clive. Lord Essex is sent to Russia to try to reach an agreement over the Iran situation and to make the Russians promise to live up to their pact and to stop infiltration into that country. With him, as an assistant, goes Iver MacGregor who hates diplomacy but who speaks the Russian language and who knows the conditions in and the needs of Iran. He had spent many of his younger years in travel there with his father, a noted geologist. Both Essex and MacGregor are men of strong and determined caliber,
which often resulted in clashes over the method of handling this tense situation.

The reader will attend the interviews with Vyshinsky and Molotov and watch their evasive and slow way of facing issues with no decisions attained. Just as Lord Essex was ready to return to London, word came that Stalin desired a meeting. Both men felt encouraged and a most interesting picture is drawn of Stalin with his extreme poise, his apparent indifference and yet his seeming friendliness.

Again the mission failed but Stalin suggested a trip to Iran under the protection of the Russian government where they could see conditions first hand. The invitation was accepted and so instead of returning to England, Essex goes by plane to Iran. There he is joined by the Hon. Kathay Clive, who had been working at the British embassy in Moscow.

From this point on the reader is given a description of Iran with its warring tribes and their politics; its brutalities, filth and backwardness, but over all a certain amount of dignity and reserve, an inheritance from the ancestral fathers.

Through the pen of the author, one sees the majestic mountains, snow-capped that rise thousands of feet in the air—mountains filled with rare and as yet untouched ore. One meets the different tribes with their colorful dress and manner of living. One adventure leads to another with the Kurdish tribesmen and intrigue follows intrigue and even detention with a death penalty hangs over the party. At last, flight and escape and a return to England.

Through all the days of danger and hardship, Lord Essex stands out as a polished diplomat; MacGregor as the discouraged man, always undecided regarding the merits of diplomacy but clearly seeing what should be done to save Iran; and the Hon. Kathay Clive, a woman of courage, ready to face danger, but with her feet on the ground as she tries to instill into both men a middle course of action.

Back in London one moves from drawing room to drawing room and even to the very floor of the House of Commons where the report of Lord Essex is presented with the counter views of Iver MacGregor as he gave them to the newsmen. The anger and bewilderment of Essex is apparent as he realizes that someone dared to question his judgment.

Of course, there is a love story which starts in a friendship, goes into deep suspension and later develops into a strong love and gains for one person unexpected greatness.

James Aldridge wrote Signed with Their Honour, which has been termed the finest fighting book of the war, but this new novel is considered the most impressive. It is well worth reading for it is instructive and causes one to pause and think seriously.

Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.
OREGON

THE Thirty-sixth annual State Conference of the Oregon State Society was held in Corvallis March 26, 27 and 28, Mrs. Archie W. McKeown, State Regent, presiding. There were eleven hostess chapters with Mrs. L. T. Ward hostess chairman. Mrs. George R. Hyslop was program chairman, Mrs. Frank B. Moore, resolutions, Mrs. W. E. Hanson, nomination committee and Mrs. George R. Hyslop and Mrs. J. H. Gallagher, conference chairmen.

Of major importance in the three days' session was the election and installation of the new State Officers. Mrs. W. E. Hanson of Salem and Mrs. Dean Butler were named to fill the vacancies on the board of governors for Memorial Cabin, Champoeg. One hundred and thirty-eight delegates from 28 of the 31 chapters of the state were present for the Conference.

The newly elected State Regent, Mrs. G. R. Hyslop, who has served her chapter—Winema—as regent and the state D.A.R. officially long and well, succeeds Mrs. Archie McKeown, also gifted executive of the organization and author of several books. Mrs. Hyslop received the badge of office from Mrs. McKeown at the recent Continental Congress. Others of the state official family are prominent workers in their local chapters and in the state.

Speakers on the program included Mrs. W. L. Van Loan, Portland; the Honorable Douglas McKay, Governor of Oregon; and the banquet speaker, Vice Admiral Thomas L. Gatch, all of whom brought enlightening messages.

Miss Mary Bennett, Pilgrim candidate, received the $100 bond and a special program planned by Mrs. Howard Arnest, State Conservation Chairman, "What is being done to help the handicapped" was shown in a film.

A meeting of the board of management, a memorial service for the departed during the past year, and a full agenda of business pertaining to the work of the Society, along with reports of officers and chairmen from state, chapters and districts, filled the three days of the Conference.

VIRGINIA

THE 54th Virginia State Conference was held in Staunton on March 21-23, 1950, the hostesses being the two Staunton chapters, Beverly Manor and Colonel Thomas Hughart, with the respective regents, Mrs. Warren S. Robinson and Mrs. L. F. Shelburne functioning as co-chairmen. Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith was general chairman of the Conference.

The Stonewall Jackson Hotel was headquarters and visitors were welcomed by Mrs. Everett Lee Repass, State Regent, and coffee was served in her sitting room.

The State Officers' Club held its luncheon meeting at noon in the hotel dining room with Mrs. William V. Tynes of Norfolk, President, presiding.

The opening event of the three-day program was the memorial service held in historic Trinity Episcopal Church in the afternoon. After the service the wreaths were taken to Thornrose Cemetery and placed on the grave of Mrs. Betty Robson Prichard, a former regent of Colonel Thomas Hughart Chapter and a former State Treasurer of the Virginia Society.

The first social event was a buffet supper given at "White Hall," the lovely home of Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Roller, Jr., at Fort Defiance.

A concert by the Augusta Military Academy Band preceded the opening meeting held in the Military Academy's gymnasium. Mrs. Repass, who presided over all business sessions, called the Conference to order. Invocation was given by Mrs. John H. Hoskins, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by Mrs. W. E. Burnett, Jr., State chairman, Correct Use of
the Flag. Recitation of the Americans' Creed was led by Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Vice President General. Mr. John Grant, who later rendered four selections, led the singing of the National Anthem. Addresses of welcome were given by the Honorable William A. Grubert, Mayor of Staunton, and Colonel Charles S. Roller, Jr., principal of Augusta Military Academy. The response for the Virginia Daughters was made by Mrs. William V. Tynes, Registrar General and Honorary State Regent.

The featured address of the evening was made by Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General, whose subject was "D.A.R. Role in National Security." Mrs. Tynes spoke briefly on the work of Virginia Daughters in opposition to World Government. Mrs. Edwin S. Lammers, Recording Secretary General, cited the facts of this vital topic and congratulated the Virginia Daughters on the stand they have taken. Other distinguished guests presented were Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; Mrs. Hugh Russell, former State Regent of Kentucky; Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Past Vice President General; and Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Honorary President, Children of the American Revolution.

Wednesday morning the Conference reconvened in the gymnasium of Staunton Military Academy where all other business sessions were held. In greeting the assembly Major General Wilton B. Persons, Superintendent, said, "To me the D.A.R. is the mother and protector of national security. It is singularly appropriate that you are meeting in the halls of two great military schools of Virginia because your objectives and our objectives are much alike, the molding of citizens for a democracy capable of resisting all encroachment by ideologies."

During the noon recess the hostess chapters served a luncheon in Memorial Hall, and at the same hour Mrs. Wilton B. Persons was "at home" to honored guests and state officers at the superintendent's quarters. The home was decorated with spring flowers and Mrs. Persons was assisted by Mrs. Frank B. Lewis and D.A.R. members connected with the Academy.

Gathering at four o'clock at the Woodrow Wilson birthplace for tea, visitors were welcomed by hostesses in quaint, old fashioned gowns. Throughout the shrine exquisite flower arrangements met the eye.

The climax to the social activities of the Conference was the regents' dinner held in the ballroom of the Stonewall Jackson Hotel Wednesday evening. Decorations were particularly effective. Besides the annual reports of the chapter regents the 250 persons in attendance heard a musical program by the Massanutten Chapter Trio and Sextet, and William Monk, violinist. Dressed in colonial costumes complete with "mop" caps they presented selections of early American music. A talk by Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National President, Children of the American Revolution, was a highlight of the evening. Mrs. Adams emphasized the need for more cooperation between the D. A. R. and the C. A. R.

During the business session on Wednesday, Miss Jean Thompson of Newport News, a high school senior, was awarded a $100 U. S. Savings Bond as Virginia's winner in the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Contest. The presentation was made by Mrs. Carwithen, Historian General, who also spoke of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Honoring Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham the Conference voted to dedicate a card index filing cabinet in the new D. A. R. building. Among the resolutions unanimously adopted were stands against compulsory health insurance and bills which would advocate either world government or Federation of Atlantic Union; endorsement of the Hoover Commission recommendations governmental reorganization; and an intensive campaign of education by all Virginia chapters concerning world government. It was also resolved that the 54th State Conference express to Mrs. H. H. Smith its grateful thanks for her vision, her enthusiasm and her boundless energy in promoting the endowment of the Betty Washington Lewis Bedroom at Kenmore.

The state organization in continuing its work in the preservation and restoration of records contributed the necessary funds to restore the Orange County Deed Book No. 1, 1734-37. Because of the size of Orange County at that time its records are of interest to many people.

With the singing of "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the 54th Virginia State Conference was adjourned.

LUCILE WOOD,
Chairman Press Relations.
NEBRASKA

THE Forty-eighth Annual State Conference in Nebraska was held at Kearney, headquarters at the Fort Kearney Hotel, March 8-10, with the State Regent Mrs. B. K. Worrall presiding. The eight chapters comprising the Fifth District were the hostesses.

Nebraska is noted for its blizzards but this year brought a combination of both blizzard and hurricane which occurred on the opening day of the Conference. All that night came messages of the Nebraska Daughters from various parts of the state who were stranded along the highways and small towns. Some of the cars were even blown off the highways. The storm was no respector of persons and when our President General Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne arrived from Denver at midnight Old Mother Nature proceeded to give her a rousing welcome. The Daughters being made of the same stern stuff as their Revolutionary ancestors gradually drifted in so that by the next afternoon 138 were in attendance.

First on the schedule was a fifteen-minute radio broadcast in which the President General was interviewed by the State Regent on the subject of “Our National Defense.” The next morning there was a second broadcast by Mrs. O'Byrne, this time she was interviewed by the State Radio Chairman, Mrs. I. G. Ward, on the subject of “Youth Activities of Our Organization.”

The Conference opened at 11 a.m. on Wednesday. Immediately following was the presentation ceremony of the beautiful new silk D. A. R. flag. The usual reports of the State Officers, National Vice Chairman and State Chairmen followed. Among the most important business transactions were the decisions to keep the state dues at one dollar, to have a registration fee of one dollar at all State Conferences, and the selection of Grand Island as a permanent home for the Lou R. Spencer traveling library, books to be sent to members upon request. Resolutions opposing Federal Aid to Education, Socialized Medicine and World Government were passed.

Two checks amounting to $1500 were presented to Mrs. O'Byrne for the National Building Fund and $200 more was given by voluntary donations at one of the sessions. Several of the chapters are on the Star Honor Roll.

The first of the social activities was the formal open meeting on Wednesday evening. Greetings were extended by Presidents of various patriotic organizations in the state. Dr. Herbert L. Cushing, President of Kearney State Teachers College gave the address of the evening on “Nebraska’s Program of Education.” His closing appeal was to the Daughters to help keep our country a “beacon-light of democracy throughout the world.” This was followed by a reception honoring our President General, the State Regent and Chapter Regents.

On Thursday afternoon a tea honoring Mrs. O’Byrne and Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General was held in the living room of Eva Case Hall, Kearney State Teacher’s College. The tea table was beautifully decorated with spring flowers and D. A. R. colors.

The closing social event was the banquet on Thursday evening. Replicas of Old Fort Kearney were used as decorative motifs for the tables. Following the banquet came the awarding of prizes to the various chapters for their work during the past year. The first speaker of the evening was Mrs. O’Byrne whose subject was “Cycles in Citizenship.” Following this Mrs. Patton spoke on the various duties of the D. A. R. members.

Friday morning the newly elected officers were installed by the State Regent and the Nebraska Daughters bade farewell to each other until the 1951 Conference to be held in Lincoln.

VERA F. RASMUSSEN,
State Recording Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA

THE Golden Jubilee Conference of the North Carolina Society held in Charlotte March 1-3, with Mrs. Preston B. Wilkes, Jr. as general chairman was the largest and most significant in the state history.

The most unique feature was the fact that this is the first State Conference in the National Society to have had five Past Presidents General in attendance. These
were Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, speaking for the D.A.R Magazine; Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, on "A Colonial House As Represented In Memorial Continental Hall"; Mrs. William A. Becker on "World Government"; Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., who wore a replica of the dress worn by the first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and described the Golden Jubilee of the National Society; and Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, who told of the War Work during her regime. Other prominent guests came from Ohio, Connecticut, Maryland, Georgia, Illinois, New York, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, New Jersey, South Carolina and Washington, D. C.

In her report Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent, announced that the North Carolina Society is the first in the nation to make the National Honor Roll for the Building Fund by paying its full quota. For this the State Regent and all chapter regents were entitled to wear a golden badge.

Unusual incidents marking the conference were the presentation of ceremonial flags and the dedication of the Hezekiah Alexander House. The flags included the United States, North Carolina and D.A.R., and were given by Mrs. Norman Cordon of Chapel Hill; Ralph Van Ladingham and Ralph Van Landingham, Jr., of Charlotte, in memory of Mrs. Ralph Van Ladingham and Mrs. John Van Ladingham, Past Vice Presidents General. These replaced the first flags that were presented to the State Society by Mrs. Ralph Van Ladingham, which have now been returned to the family.

The Hezekiah Alexander House, oldest in Mecklenburg County and home of Hezekiah Alexander, a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been restored during the past year by the five Charlotte chapters, headed by Mrs. E. C. Marshall. This quaint rock house was officially presented by Mrs. Paul E. Fird to the State and National Societies. Acceptance on behalf of the state was made by Miss Virginia Horne and Mrs. James B. Patton, First Vice President General, accepted for the National Society.

The Conference voted $250.00 each for this house and James Iredell House, home of Associate Justice James Iredell, member of George Washington's Supreme Court. It has been purchased by one of the youngest and smallest chapters in the state, Edenton Tea Party, at Edenton, for $15,000. The Conference also voted to contribute $5,000 for a specified portion of the new boys' dormitory at Crossnore School.

Mrs. Kellenberger, State Historian, exhibited pictures of silver, portraits and furnishings, gifts made by her mother, Mrs. James E. Latham, of Greensboro, for Tryon's Palace in New Bern, N. C. They are in addition to Mrs. Latham's previous gift of $250,000 to the state for the palace restoration. North Carolina D.A.R. will furnish a room in the palace.

Miss Horne cited some social events of the 1902 Conference in Charlotte, the second in the state, when the delegates and visitors out of 155 state members were entertained with trolley rides and ice cream at the corner drugstore. These affairs were a far cry from the brilliant social events of the 1950 Conference with 600 delegates and visitors out of the 3,880 state members.

Three chapters celebrating their golden jubilee that were honored at the Conference luncheon were Mecklenburg, of Charlotte, whose first regent was Mrs. Stonewall Jackson; Dorcas Bell Love, of Waynesville; and Elizabeth Maxwell Steele, of Salisbury.

Outstanding social events were Mrs. R. I. Dalton's luncheon at the Charlotte Country Club, honoring Miss Horne, with State and National Officers as special guests; the breakfast of Mrs. W. H. Belk and the Mecklenburg Chapter for chapter regents; Mrs. H. J. Dunavant's evening reception for State and National Officers; and Mrs. Martin Cannon's afternoon tea when all 600 delegates and visitors were received.

As a memento of this 50th anniversary the State Society had as souvenirs beautiful sterling silver coffee spoons, heavily plated in gold and bearing the D.A.R. insignia. Proceeds from the sale of these spoons will be used for Tryon's Palace.

To further commemorate the jubilee the State Society published a booklet "Fifty Years of Service," edited by Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General. This booklet will be distributed among the 3,880 North Carolina members and the Regents of 48 states.

MARY BLAIR MAURY WHITAKER,
State Recording Secretary.
FLORIDA

BY invitation of Sara De Soto Chapter the 48th Annual State Conference of Florida was held March 29, 30, 31 at the Orange Blossom Hotel, Sarasota, Florida. Mrs. David M. Wright, State Regent, presided over all meetings in her usual efficient and dignified manner.

The formal opening of the Conference began on Wednesday evening with the entrance of Color Guard, National and State Officers and honor guests escorted by Pages. In addition to Mayor John Fite Robertson, representing the city of Sarasota and the Chamber of Commerce, representatives from other patriotic organizations extended greetings. Mrs. Luther LeGette, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was introduced, W. S. Telford, Jr., brought greetings from the Sons of the American Revolution, Representative James A. Haley spoke in behalf of the American Legion and Commander J. S. Royal represented the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Other honor guests were introduced by Mrs. Wright and each representative spoke briefly in introducing the organization represented.

Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General, gave the address at the opening session. An extemporaneous speaker, who cleverly illustrated her points with anecdotes and humorous stories, she proved herself to be an ideal speaker.

Reports on our work with youth were given by the State Chairman, and announcements concerning the Conference events were made by Miss Roslyn Lumpkin, General Chairman.

At the business session held Thursday reports of State Officers and State Chairmen brought out the splendid work accomplished by the state during the year. State Registrar Mrs. W. A. Kline, reported 3,378 members in the forty-four chapters.

The National Defense luncheon held at Lido Beach Casino Thursday noon was presided over by State Chairman of National Defense Mrs. Guy V. Williams. The luncheon speaker, Captain Paul R. Coloney, U.S.N., retired, spoke on “American Foreign Policy—Our First Line of Defense.”

During the business session held earlier the Curator General, Mrs. Frierson, who has been chairman of Building Promotion for Florida, announced that all chapters were on the Star Honor Roll, making Florida a National Honor Roll State.

The highlight of the program on Thursday evening was a very colorful procession of chapter regents and the State Regent, escorted by pages who marched forward, each carrying a glittering gold star wand. Mrs. Wright carried a huge star for the State Honor Roll. Climaxing this procedure a gold crown with a large star was placed on Mrs. Frierson’s head.

Friday closed a very interesting State Conference with the final reading of the minutes and the resolutions, presentation of newly elected officers and the retiring of the colors.

Delightful musical programs were intermingled with the business sessions throughout the entire conference. Besides our Curator General, Mrs. Roy J. Frierson, the Florida Society was honored by having as guests Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General and Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent of North Carolina.

During the Conference trips were arranged for the delegation to tour the home of John Ringling and the Ringling Art Museum, followed by a tea at the home of Miss Roslyn Lumpkin.

The State Regent, Mrs. Wright, was honored at the banquet held Friday evening at Sarasota Terrace Hotel.

EDNA MERRICK,
State Historian.

MONTANA

BITTER ROOT CHAPTER was hostess to the 47th annual State Conference of the Montana State Society at the Florence Hotel, Missoula, March 29-31, with Mrs. T. E. Luebben, State Regent, presiding.

We were honored by the presence of our Vice President General, Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, who gave an inspiring address on the first day of the session, her subject being “A Pilgrimage to our Approved Schools” in the southern mountains with special emphasis on Tamassee and Kate Duncan.
Smith. Among other distinguished guests were Mrs. Charles S. Passmore and Mrs. V. D. Caldwell, honorary State Regents.

Dr. James A. McCain, President of the Montana University, addressed the group brifly on the problems of the day and urged that we endeavor to awaken our citizens to the dangers that lie in our apathy toward working with the world to preserve peace.

The processional entered the Conference room at 9 A.M. and following the formal opening committees were appointed and reports of State Officers were given. At 12:30 an informal luncheon was held at the Florence Hotel for officers, delegates and members.

At two o'clock the business was resumed with committee reports taking the greater part of the afternoon. Following reports the highlight of the session was the introduction of John L. Clark, Montana sculptor and wood carver of national fame, by Mr. Glen I. Harris of the Montana School for Deaf and Blind. Mr. Harris and Mr. Clark explained and demonstrated to us the sign language of the deaf as well as that of the American Indian. Mr. Clark's handicraft was on display on the mezzanine floor at all times during the sessions, and many took home carvings of the Rocky Mountain goat and bear for which Mr. Clark is so well known. Patriotic societies in Montana are working together to obtain some of Mr. Clark's prize specimens for permanent display in our own Treasure State.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Montana Society through the years is the amount of money in our Student Loan Fund. The report was that $5,940.39 is in the fund, including loans and money available at the present time.

The Registrar reported a membership of 659. There were 57 voting delegates at the Conference.

The banquet was presided over by the chapter regent, Mrs. C. H. Frederickson, and was held in the Governor's Room of the hotel. Spring flowers graced the tables and at each place was a very unique and useful favor, a square of plate glass with an applique of the Bitter Root flower on the back with the beautiful buds and full-blown flowers. The musical numbers during the evening were delightful. Mr. W. G. Bannister, Special Agent for the F.B.I., addressed us on "The Youth of Today and Their Problems." The synopsis of his excellent address can be summed up in these few words, "The juvenile delinquency problem of today is parent delinquency." Afterward we were allowed to ask questions and Mr. Bannister answered them in an informative and courteous manner.

The Regents' breakfast in the Blue Room was an inspiration to those attending as round-table discussion was in order on problems concerning our work. Mrs. Luebben announced that Absaroka Chapter in Hardin had won the prize of $10.00 given by her chapter with the greatest proportionate increase in membership. The incoming regent, Mrs. J. H. Morrow, announced that she would give the same prize next year.

At the Friday morning session Mrs. A. W. Merkle, Chairman of Building Fund, reported the amount of $2,087.97 had been sent in to the National by 13 chapters. The Conference voted that the $200.00 which would have been used to assist in defraying the State Regent's expense to Continental Congress be presented to the Building Fund in Mrs. Luebben's honor. Black Eagle Chapter presented $70 to the fund in honor of its member, Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, Vice President General.

Resolutions adopted were for the continuance of a free enterprise system favoring United Nations instead of World Government; opposing Federal Aid to Education; asking State and County Officers to take steps to enforce present juvenile laws and to revise outmoded laws pertaining to juvenile delinquency, opposing compulsory health insurance or socialized medicine; approving the Hoover Commission's recommendations; and urging Congress that no immigration over and above the present quota system be permitted into the United States either by special legislation, unused quotas or executive orders.

Miss Juanita Thiebaud of Great Falls was selected Montana's Good Citizenship girl. She had the best answers on a questionnaire on citizenship and the problems of the day.

Following election of officers and their installation the colors were retired by the pages and the assemblage sang "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." All present were so inspired that they resolved to go home and work diligently to preserve
the American Way of Life; and carry the torch even higher, and as the Chairman of National Defense said to “Keep our Fire Eye peeled.”

G. REDA WOODSIDE,
State Secretary.

TEXAS

DALLAS was the scene, March 27-30, of the fifty-first annual State Conference of the Texas Society, with more than 350 Daughters attending.

A feature of the Conference was the address, “Tomorrow’s Goal?” delivered by Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Recording Secretary General, who arrived in Dallas after five and one-half weeks of visiting in eleven State Conference meetings.

During the Conference, Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow, Vice-President General, awarded certificates to the 42 star honor roll chapters and announced that the state has raised its National Building Fund quota of $33,750 to put Texas over the top.

Mrs. C. S. Harrington, of Houston, an elected member of the Central Committee, World Council of Churches spoke on “National Defense Is Spiritual Defense” during the National Defense Symposium on Monday, March 27, the opening event of the Conference, directed by Mrs. Harry D. Payne, State Chairman.

State Regent’s Evening for our gracious and charming State Regent, Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, was preceded by an attractive Dutch-Treat Dinner, arranged by Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, State Vice-Regent, which was attended by all State Board members and distinguished visitors among whom were Texas representatives of many patriotic societies; Mrs. Maurice Clark Turner, National Chairman Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Samuel Barlow, President of Texas Society C. A. R., and Mrs. Frederick B. Ingram, National President, United States Daughters of 1812.

Texas’ Good Citizenship Pilgrim, Dorothy Allison, of Denver City, was presented by Mrs. L. C. Procter, State Chairman, and was given a $100 U. S. Bond by Mrs. Trau, for the Texas Society.

The featured address of the State Regent’s Evening, “One Hundred Years of Christian Education in Texas” was delivered by Dr. W. B. Guerrant, President, Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

Tuesday was highlighted by two social events, first a luncheon and style show in the Century Room of the Adolphus. The same afternoon the Jane Douglas Chapter House at Fair Park in Dallas was the scene of a beautiful tea honoring Mrs. Edwin Stanton Lammers, Mrs. Edward Rowland Barrow, Mrs. Frank G. Trau and State Officers. This occasion was arranged by the Jane Douglas Chapter, hostess for the afternoon.

Greetings were brought to Texas by Mrs. John N. Pharr, State Regent of Louisiana; and Mrs. J. F. Maddox, State Regent of New Mexico during the business sessions which brought much information in the form of reports from State Officers, National and State Chairmen, with the busy State organization reflected in the worthwhile work reported which furthered the purposes of the Society.

The Juniors under the direction of Mrs. Bernard Mazow, of Houston, State Chairman, held a bazaar during the Conference and made money corsages for sale. The money from the bazaar is to go to the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund.

The Student Loan Fund of $3,000 at Sul Ross State Teachers College in Alpine, by a vote of the Conference was converted to a scholarship; and it was voted to undertake a Texas project, that of providing a place for the records and possessions of the Texas Society, and over $600 was pledged for this purpose.

A stirring and entertaining Historical Evening was enjoyed Tuesday night, with
Mrs. Albert B. Horn, State Historian, directing the program. Wednesday featured a breakfast for Chapter Regents and State Chairmen, and also three luncheon groups, The Chapter Regents’ Club Luncheon, The Junior Membership Luncheon, and the General Conference Luncheon.

The many interesting reports from Chapter Regents were given during Wednesday evening and Thursday morning saw the closing of a splendid Conference which had been so ably directed by the General Chairman, Mrs. Albert E. Hudspeth, Regent of Jane Douglas Chapter, and her Co-Chairman, Mrs. J. A. Wellborn, also of Dallas. Chapters in Division 3 of Texas acted as Hostess Chapters for the conference.

The good attendance, splendid reports, sustained interest and concrete action taken were a tribute to the generalship of our State Regent, Mrs. Frank Garland Trau.

MRS. EMMETTE WALLACE, Texas Chairman, Press Relations.

NEW JERSEY

The Annual State Conference of the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on March 16 and 17, 1950, in the State House Assembly Chamber at Trenton, with Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, State Regent, presiding. Scripture Reading by Mrs. Frederick M. Rosseland, State Chaplain, preceded the invocation by the Very Reverend Frederick M. Adams, Dean of Trinity Cathedral.

Mrs. William C. Hoffman, General Chairman of Conference, welcomed the assemblage. The guests of honor were presented by Mrs. Way: Mrs. William A. Becker, Honorary President General; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Ex-Second Vice President General; Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Ex-Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins and Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Harry A. Marshall, Honorary State Chaplain; Mr. John Finger, President General, Sons of the American Revolution; and the Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. George W. Miller who presented Benjamin Morris, Junior State President.

The Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey, entered escorted by Pages, welcomed the Conference to the State House. Seventy-five good citizenship pilgrims were introduced by Mrs. Paul Fogel, Chairman. Mrs. Way cordially welcomed the girls, and presented the $100 bond to Margaret Elizabeth Zinck, sponsored by Moorestown Chapter.

Mrs. Way presented the special honor guests: Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, Historian General; Mrs. Lafayette Le Van Porter, National Chairman D. A. R. Magazine; Mrs. Roy E. Heywood, National Chairman D. A. R. Manuals; and Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

The speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Francis W. Thompson, President of Bacone College. Before closing, the Conference voted $500 for four scholarships at Bacone.

Following nominations of State Officers, Mrs. Rosseland nominated Mrs. Palmer M. Way for Honorary State Regent, expressing the appreciation of the New Jersey Daughters of her untiring efforts in the interests of the State Society. Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Vice Regent, then presented to Mrs. Way a beautiful gold wrist watch and bracelet, a gift from New Jersey chapters and friends in appreciation of her three years of devoted service.

The following were reported elected to serve as State Officers for the next three years: Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent; Mrs. Thomas E. Reeves, State Vice Regent; Mrs. William C. Brown, State Chaplain; Mrs. John B. Baratta, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Bruce W. Campbell, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Norman H. Cooper, State Treasurer; Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, State Registrar; Mrs. Robert A. Melsheimer, State Historian; Mrs. Andrew W. Cummins, State Librarian; Mrs. Palmer Martin Way, Honorary State Regent.

An informal reception for the newly elected officers followed adjournment.

MARY EGE FISHER, State Historian.
Chapters

Stone Castle (Dawson, Ga.,) has been quite busy during the spring months. It has given large, beautiful American Flags to two of the county schools. One went to the school at Graves and the other to the new school building at Parrott—the old building and equipment having been destroyed by fire. A large mirror was also placed in the girls’ rest room at Parrott. At both flag ceremonies appropriate exercises were held. The regent, Mrs. Hill Peddy, presented the flags; the school superintendents accepted them. A unit of the National Guard raised the flags, led in the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and in singing The National Anthem.

Stone Castle Chapter was co-hostess with Dorothy Walton Chapter at a lovely luncheon at Stevens Lodge, on Waukikee Creek, given for the State Regent, Mrs. Y. H. Yarbrough.

The good Citizenship award was given to two girls this year, because of a close tie. Ella Mae Paul and Peggy Sullivan, Terrell High School seniors, were the winners. In the Annual Dress Revue, sponsored by the chapter, Ann Miller a fourth year student in home economics, received the grand prize, a silver thimble, for the dress which she modeled. The chapter also had a Georgia Products Luncheon, which proved, by the amazing variety of foods, that any thing will grow in Georgia.

AMORETTE BURGE DISMUKE, Chairman Press Relations.

San Rafael Hills (Eagle Rock, Calif.) was the hostess chapter on February 20 at the annual luncheon meeting of three neighboring chapters, General Richard Gridley of Glendale, Tierra Alta of Highland Park and San Rafael Hills.

One hundred twenty-five guests and members were in attendance at the attractive Women’s Twentieth Century Club House.

Mrs. Clifford Bruch, regent of the hostess chapter presided. Mrs. Lester A. Powell, regent of General Richard Gridley and her vice-regent, Mrs. T. A. Galloway, and Mrs. James Chester Cram, regent of Tierra Alta and her vice-regent, Mrs. C. W. Wright co-presided.

In honor of our country’s first president and his birth month, the tables were beautifully decorated with spring blossoms in red, white and blue colors which nature seemed to have provided so lavishly in California to assist in commemorating the month of Presidents.

Mrs. F. W. McRae, noted southern California gardener, was responsible for the lovely decorations.

The Colonial idea was enhanced by the gowns which were worn by the officers of the three chapters.

Mrs. Malcolm Bacon, vice-regent of San Rafael Hills Chapter, presented Mrs. Arthur G. Coons member and wife of the President of Occidental College, who introduced Dr. Glenn Dumke, Chairman of the History Department of the college. His subject, “California in Books,” stressed the earliest state literature, this being the California Centennial year.

Mrs. Coons then presented a musical trio from the Music Department of Occidental College.

Mrs. Bruch announced San Rafael Hills was on the Star Honor Roll and that the next project would be building a fireplace and barbecue at Neighborhood Center in honor of their departed member Dixie Ann Hutchins.

GRACE CLARK BRUCH, Regent.
TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF CAPTAIN JOSHUA HUDDY CHAPTER

Captain Joshua Huddy (Toms River, N. J.). Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter observed its 20th anniversary on March 15, 1950 at the home of the organizing regent, Mrs. Virginia Watson Reeve. Mrs. Reeve was formerly a resident of Summit, N. J. and was a charter member of the Beacon Fire Chapter there and was also chapter historian and press chairman. When she moved to Toms River in 1926 she wished to transfer her membership but found that there was no chapter in Ocean County. Mrs. Florence H. Becker was State Regent at that time and urged Mrs. Reeve to organize a chapter in the county which she said was a fertile field for members. In 1930 the first chapter in the county was organized and at that time Mrs. C. Edward Murray was State Regent.

Many changes have occurred in the past twenty years and although numerous new members have been added to the roster we have lost thirteen through death, including two chapter regents, Mrs. Sara B. Hernberg and Mrs. Enola Mangold. Another member lost through death on March 1, 1947 was our Real Granddaughter, Miss Mary Potter Rogers. A full-page story titled "A Granddaughter of the American Revolution" written by Mrs. Reeve appeared in the D. A. R. Magazine for July 1945.

Another elderly member, Mrs. Jennie Rawlins Holman, who died in June 1941, was proud of the fact that her father, General John A. Rawlins, had been made Secretary of War in 1869 by President Grant, a position he held until his death. Mrs. Holman had in her possession a sash that had belonged to General Grant, also one of his swords. The sash was on display in Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive in New York City for many years but was presented to the New Jersey Historical Society prior to Mrs. Holman's death.

To date the chapter has had seven regents, all of whom have served well, as have all other officers and chairmen. The fourth regent, now living in Memphis, Tenn., has transferred her membership to the chapter there as has her daughter, Mrs. F. Robert Bruce who is now regent. As a member of Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter Mrs. Diggles was, after her office as regent, elected State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, an honor later bestowed upon the sixth regent, Mrs. William C. Brown. Mrs. Brown was elected State Chaplain in the 1950 State Conference in Trenton.

Captain Joshua Huddy Chapter has contributed annually to the various southern schools and D. A. R. projects and has planted several Japanese cherry trees in Huddy Park in Toms River and in this, the centennial year in Toms River, will place a bronze plaque on the lawn of the Town Hall to mark the approximate site of the famous Block House Battle during the Revolution when Captain Joshua Huddy and his gallant band fought so heroically. Two cannon balls have been dug up on that site, one of which is owned by this writer.

Following a business session members enjoyed a social hour and refreshments that included a large birthday cake bearing twenty lighted candles.

VIRGINIA WATSON REEVE, Organizing Regent.

Lycoming (Williamsport, Pa.). Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent elect, was the honor guest and speaker at the luncheon.
meeting of Lycoming Chapter held at the Woman's Club, Friday March 17, 1950.

Mrs. L. F. Derr, program chairman, presented Mrs. Lee who related the history of the D. A. R. She also stressed the occupational therapy work being done by the Society for the Coast Guard at Ellis Island, and spoke about the two schools being operated by the D. A. R.

The speakers' table was centered with a beautiful arrangement of spring flowers and gold candelabra.

Miss Mary B. Snyder gave the invocation, Mrs. E. E. Landon, regent, presided, and special music was provided by Mrs. John R. Kauffman, III, and Mrs. Mary Landon Russell.

Mrs. Landon then introduced special guests, Mrs. Mary Cameron of Wellsboro, State Treasurer and Editor of the State Bulletin, and Mrs. Charles Potter, regent of Fort Antes Chapter of Jersey Shore, Pa.

Elizabeth Zane Dew (Nelsonville, Ohio) recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a tea in the social rooms of the Christian Church. James F. Shumaker was guest speaker.

Bowls of spring flowers, the American Flag, and an old spinning wheel (D. A. R. emblem) formed a background for the speaker's stand.

Miss Bertha Nixon, regent, called the meeting to order. Mrs. John Saltz, chaplain, gave the ritual and prayer. The Flag Salute was led by Mrs. Arl Fisk, flag chairman, followed by group singing the Star-Spangled Banner, with Miss Mary Louise Bowen accompanying.

Mr. Shumaker addressed the group on "The American Revolution." He compared the war of 1776 with its cause and effects to the present day with its creeping revolution, insidious and deadly in its intent. He stressed the prevalent fallacious idea of getting something for nothing from the government and the consequent destruction of American ideals.

He dealt with excessive taxation, the depleted dollar, affecting bonds and insurance policies and the competition of government with private industry. He said the cancer of socialism is eroding at a fast pace the steel forged by our ancestors. Many governments survive wars, but he declared, none survive socialism.

A history of the chapter had been prepared by Mrs. W. H. Weigund, a former regent and one of its charter members and organizers. It was read by Mrs. Jas. Knight.

Mrs. Weigund recalled that the chapter was organized on Dec. 12, 1925 with 76 members on the charter. It was named for Elizabeth Zane Dew, daughter of Capt. Silas Zane, a soldier and patriot.

The life of the society was cleverly woven in the historical narration, including its accomplishments of the last 25 years.

A musical program included a vocal solo "Spring Has Come Again" by Miss Margaret Johnson and a flute solo "Nightingale Serenade" by Mrs. Philip Weller. Both were accompanied by Miss Bowen.

Mrs. L. E. Butts, chairman of arrangements, presented corsages to Past Regents and State Officers in attendance. Charter members received silver spoons and red American Beauty roses. Greetings were extended from representatives of out-of-town chapters.

The tea table was centered with a silver bowl of white snapdragons and fern with silver ribbon and a blue "25" in top center. Colonial nosegays of silver, blue tulle and white snapdragons, circled the centerpiece. Pewter candlesticks with white tapers were also used. The color scheme of blue and silver was carried out in the dessert course, mints and napkins.

Mrs. Miles Sheppard poured and Miss Nixon presided at the dessert. Badges of red, white and blue ribbon with metallic labels inscribed "25th Anniversary" were presented to each guest on arrival.

Approximately 100 members and guests were assembled for this delightful affair.

Bernard Romans (Columbus, Miss.) Members of Bernard Romans Chapter and their guests gathered in the Gardenia Room of the Gilmer Hotel for luncheon at the final meeting of the year. The tables were festively decorated with garden arrangements of red, white and blue flowers, producing a patriotic atmosphere for a patriotic organization.
After a cordial welcome by the regent, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, members and their guests were introduced. Seated at the speaker's table were Miss Nellie Kiern, regent of Shuk-ho-ta Tom-a-ha Chapter; Miss Sadie Hudson, State President of the Huguenot Society; Mrs. S. T. Pilkington, Vice State Regent; Mrs. M. D. Gilchrist, incoming regent; Mrs. Dan Richards; Mrs. H. M. Connelly; and Mrs. H. C. Farrow, chaplain. Mrs. S. L. Hollingsworth and Mrs. Peter Hairston were chairmen of the luncheon committee.

Mrs. Connelly, accompanied by Mrs. Dan Richards, sang "Will-o-the-Wisp" by Charles G. Spross and "I Love a Little Cottage" by O'Hara.

Mrs. S. T. Pilkington, who was a delegate to the recent Continental Congress in Washington, gave an interesting account of her trip which was highlighted by many brilliant social events as well as outstanding addresses by well-known Americans. With great pride Mrs. Pilkington told of the splendid record our state has made this year. The Historian General placed Mississippi first in the entire United States in the marking of historic spots. Columbus owns one of the 77 markers which have been placed this year. The Organizing Secretary gave Mississippi second place for five new chapters, one of which is in Columbus.

The National Chairman for the advancement of American music commended the original composition "Song of Colin" by a Mississippian. The scrapbook chairman gave the state first place in the National Society.

Mrs. S. L. Hollingsworth, chapter registrar and past regent, told of her recent trip to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where she attended all of the festivities in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the wedding of Col. Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington at Kenmore, the historic home Col. Lewis built for his bride in 1752. Two hundred descendants attended the meeting as guests of honor of Kenmore Association which was on the morning of April 28, followed by a luncheon at Fredericksburg Community Center, and a tour over Kenmore where a scene was reproduced in each room of happenings of the days when the Lewises lived there.

Mrs. Johnson expressed her gratification of the successful year of Bernard Romans Chapter and her appreciation of the cooperation of her officers. She introduced Mrs. M. D. Gilchrist, incoming regent. After the presentation to Mrs. Johnson of a gift of love and appreciation for her unspiring devotion and untiring efforts for the good of the chapter the meeting was adjourned with "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" sung by the entire group.

ELIZABETH GWYN,
Secretary.

Omaha (Omaha, Neb.). In spite of the blustery Nebraska winds on Tuesday, April 25, Omaha Chapter, with Mrs. J. W. Roberts, regent, presiding, dedicated the historical marker recently placed on Highway 75 near Bellevue and Fort Crook. It reads:

"This is Historic Ground.
Near here are the Sites of,
The Merrill Mission.
The First permanent white settlement.
The Early Fur Trading Posts."

Mrs. James C. Duttie, past State Regent, whose project had been the placing of four Nebraska markers, introduced the State Officers and visiting regents. Mrs. Julius Steinberg spoke on "Historical Spots in Sarpy County."

Following the dedication guests and members lounged at the Roberts' Bellevue home with Mrs. Suttie and Mrs. D. R. Gruenig, past regent, as assisting hostesses.

The same afternoon at 2:30 Mount Vernon Memorial Garden overlooking the Missouri River was the setting for the planting
of a red maple tree in honor of Mrs. Alexander C. Troup, second regent of Omaha Chapter and vice-regent of the Mount Vernon Association of Virginia. Mrs. Troup passed away on March 18 at the age of 93.

City Forester Frank Pipal and the Omaha Park Department arranged for the tree and its planting, and Mrs. Gruening and Mrs. Roberts planned for the afternoon program. Mrs. J. J. Foster related facts of Mrs. Troup's life and told of the origin of the gardens which she was instrumental in establishing. Her sons Wallace and Leslie Troup and Mrs. Leslie Troup attended the ceremony. Robert Turner, Omaha attorney and president of Omaha University Alumni, spoke on Americanism.

Following the ceremony Mrs. J. C. Suttie entertained at tea at her home.

Mrs. J. J. FOSTER, Regent.

Orlando (Orlando, Fla.) was organized December 15, 1906. It now has 135 members and 14 associate members.

As shown by the picture it is the proud owner of this beautiful $30,000.00 chapter house located on Lake Lucerne in Orlando. This house was a recent gift to the chapter from Mrs. W. H. Adkinson, a past regent, who is also a past State Chaplain.

The chapter house is self-supporting for apartments and rooms on the second floor are rented during the winter season to visiting Daughters. We are justly proud of both Mrs. Adkinson and our lovely chapter house.

Orlando chapter always welcomes visiting Daughters at the chapter house, and invites them to attend its regular meetings.

Mrs. J. P. RISTIC, Regent.

Scout David Williams (Pioneer, Ohio). Scout David Williams Chapter held the May meeting at the home of Mrs. Roy Allen, Montpelier, Ohio on Friday May 5.

The regular meeting was followed by the installation of officers for the next two years. The new officers are Mrs. Roy Allen, regent; Mrs. F. W. Hadley, vice regent; Mrs. B. E. Ewing, treasurer; Mrs. Fred Hodson, secretary; Mrs. William Bailey, chaplain; Mrs. Walter Norris, librarian.

Mrs. Bailey read a very interesting article on "Famous Mothers in American His-
She also presented a very fine report on the 51st Ohio State Conference held at Akron March 13-15. This report was prepared by Mrs. Bailey's sister, Mrs. Glen Falkner who attended the Conference as a delegate from her chapter in Ashland. The Williams County Chapter was very fortunate in being able to receive this detailed first-hand information.

Mrs. C. P. White, retiring regent, was presented with a gift from the chapter in appreciation of the loyal service she has rendered during her two years.

A social hour following was started by the hostess, Mrs. Allen, serving attractive and delicious refreshments. Guests present were Mrs. Earl Allen and Mrs. Arthur Kissinger, Montpelier.

Blanche H. Marsh, Chairman Press Relations.

Flag House (Frankford, Pa.). Flag House Chapter celebrated the 47th anniversary of its founding, with a luncheon at the Frankford Historical Society on April 15. The chapter is unique in having as charter members, thirteen relatives of Betsy Ross, one for each of the thirteen stars in the original flag.

Over sixty members and friends were present, and at the close of the luncheon, the regent Miss Mabel Corson introduced the incoming State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, who gave an inspiring talk on Americanism. She was followed by Mrs. Henry H. Rhodes, Director of the Eastern Division of the State, who also gave an interesting address.

Other chapters of Philadelphia and vicinity were represented by their regents, as follows: Mrs. Ralph C. Putnam of Germantown, Mrs. Henry R. Miller, of Hannah Penn, Miss Estelle Belt of Lansdowne, Mrs. Clarence Zeerfoos of Chester County, Mrs. John Adams of Robert Morris, Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale of Valley Forge, Mrs. William T. Leggo with Miss Sara E. Shupert, past regent of Merion Chapter, and Mrs. W. Grier Brimer of the Benjamin Rush Chapter.

The entertainment consisted of a play, written by Miss Edna Randolph Worrell, one of the founding members, under the title of “Complete in Grace,” and was in celebration of the 198th anniversary of the birth of the Flag maker. The plot was founded on a family tradition that Betsy was told by a gypsy, in her girlhood that she would be “complete in grace” before she died. The parts were taken by Betsy's descendants, who are members of the chapter. The program was under the direction of Mrs. Harry S. McKain, incoming regent.

Edna R. Worrell, Honorary Regent.

Captain John Gunnison (Delta, Colo.). Good citizenship girls and their mothers were honored at a tea held at the Delta Elks home. Each girl was presented a red, white and blue corsage to carry out the patriotic theme.

Mrs. Kelso Musser, chapter regent, presided and Mrs. A. C. Remington, chaplain, read the opening prayer and ritual. Group singing of America was led by Mrs. Ralph Vote of Montrose.

After the Pledge of Allegiance Mrs. Thomas Hensley, program chairman, presented Mrs. L. A. Hick who told of the meaning and use of the D. A. R. insignia, and Mrs. O. A. Ehrrott who read a paper on “Founders of D. A. R.”

A trio of high school girls did a tap dance and one of the twirlers in the band gave a twirling demonstration. This was followed by a piano solo. Mrs. John Braddock gave a modern ballet interpretation of the poem “Out of the Night.” Mrs. Braddock also presented several of her pupils in ballet and tap dancing.

The tea was prepared and served by members of the home economics classes of Delta High School under the supervision of Mrs. Morgan Sweitzer. Two of the girls presided at the serving table which was centered with a crystal candelabra, an heirloom loaned for the occasion by Mrs. W. L. Hagener.

Members of Uncompahgre Chapter of Montrose were guests attending; Mrs. Willis Gillaspey, regent, Miss Mary Olive Gray, Mrs. Ralph Vote, Mrs. Jack Gordon, Mrs. William Givens, Mrs. Estelle Gibson, Mrs. Van Bay, Mrs. L. C. Angel, Mrs. LeRoy Mayer and Miss Ione Penley.

Eda Baker Musser, Regent.
AN INTERESTING COLONIAL DOCUMENT

Contributed by Henry Talcott Carpenter

In the minds of our Revolutionary ancestors, were deeply rooted the ideas and ideals of personal liberty and independence of their forefathers, who had braved the dangers of a new world to escape the oppression.

From the continued acts of aggression by England against the Colonies, these early American patriots—with that prescience so characteristic of them—realized that sooner or later armed conflict with England was inevitable if they were to maintain that freedom which was such a vital factor in their lives.

Thus, throughout the Colonies, local militia companies were formed; and because there was in many sections, danger from the Indians, there was little the English authorities could do about the formation of these ostensibly protective companies.

Such a local militia company was formed in the Town of Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and in an old document, dated October 5, 1767, is found the membership roll of this company, which is here reproduced.

This ancient document, with its pre-Revolutionary custom of writing the letter "s" like the letter "f" is interesting. Many of these men later saw actual service in the Revolutionary War and are the Revolutionary ancestors of thousands of us today.

A list of the Third Military Foot Company in the Town of Rehoboth in the Fifth Regiment in the County Bristol. Dan' Carpenter—Clerk

Capts Nathaniel Titus, Ebenezer Peck.
Serg Abner Allyn, Abraham Walker, Richard Whitaker, Oliver Read.
Corp Nathaniel Carpenter.
Corp Abel Walker, Samuel Brown.
Drum Elijah Kent.

Jonathan Carpenter
Aaron Walker
Jonathan Robinson
Josiah Cushing
James Read
Comfort Walker
Timothy Titus
Josiah Ide
Abraham Ormsbee
Samuel Allyn
Samuel Smith
Nathaniel Brown
Nathaniel Chaffee
Zachariah Carpenter
Aaron Read
John Shorey
Jesse Newman
Samuel Newman
Jabob Shorey
David Perrin
Samuel Brown
Jabez Perry
James Allyn
David Cushing
Ezra Carpenter
Shubell Chaffee
Caleb Carpenter
Ebenezer Millard
James Carpenter
John Sabin
John Brown
Daniel Read
Aaron Lyon
James Cooper
Simeon Read
Moses Read
Simeon Carpenter
Abner Carpenter
Ichabod Thurber
Eleazer Carpenter
Levit Cushing
Robert Sutton
Amos Read

Miles Shorey
Benjamin Carpenter
John French
Joseph Rawson
Levi Bardan
Samuel Woodward
Joseph Wells
John Jurden
Oliver Whitaker
Jonathan Mathews
Samuel Thurston
Nehemiah Ide
Abisha Carpenter
John Ide
Jonathan Hedden
Nathan Read
Isaiah Hunt
Haman Bishop
Jacob Cushing
Comfort Lee
Amos Carpenter
James Lee
Ebenezer Blye
Hank Hedden
George Handley
Samuel Lyon
Abel Cooper
John Pope
John Bowden
David Carpenter
William Morse
Charles Peck
John Perry
Nathaniel Read
Penuel Carpenter
Benjamin Gage
Daniel Lyndley
Mathew Peck
Ephraim Whitaker
William Walker
Phillip Walker
William Titus
John Bounds
Cyrill Peck
Levi Hunt
**MARRIAGE BONDS OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY**

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

*(Continued from June Magazine)*

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Valentine, Edward</td>
<td>6 Apr. 1840</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rebecca Reed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Reed—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Van Cleve, Lafayette</td>
<td>15 Apr. 1850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vandergrift, Squire</td>
<td>4 Sept. 1836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Isabella Atkin</td>
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<td>Vanclider, Washington</td>
<td>20 Mar. 1847</td>
<td>m. 22 Mar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tabitha Peterson</td>
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<td>Vanmeter, Thomas F.</td>
<td>12 Feb. 1848</td>
<td>Andrew P. Griffith—B</td>
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<td>Margaret Ann Griffith</td>
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<td>Vaughn, Charles B.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martha Efridge</td>
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<td>Vaughn, Noah</td>
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<td>Sarah Walker</td>
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<td>Vermillion, Francis M.</td>
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<td>Rachel Lunsford</td>
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<td>Victor, Thomas B.</td>
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<td>Frances E. Pepper</td>
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<td>Hannah Sisson</td>
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<td>Betsy Sisson—M</td>
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<td>Sarah Moore</td>
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<td>Walker, Benj. F.</td>
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<td>Sarah Isabella Downing</td>
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<td>Abel Downing—W</td>
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<td>Waller, Claiborne</td>
<td>7 Feb. 1838</td>
<td>Wm. Taylor—B</td>
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<td>Sarah Jane Taylor</td>
<td>25 Dec. 1845</td>
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<td>9 Feb. 1852</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia E. Skean</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALLACE, John R.</td>
<td>22 Mar. 1860</td>
<td>m. at Mrs. Sidwell’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debora E. Sidwell</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WALLACE, Thomas</td>
<td>11 June 1842</td>
<td>m. 17 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Newdigate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannah Newdigate—M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALLER, Ada [sic]</td>
<td>17 Aug. 1849</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Darcy Ann Himmel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WALLER, Claiborne</td>
<td>2 May 1837</td>
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<td>WALLER, Henry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Bell Langhorne</td>
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<td>WALLINGFORD, Daniel P.</td>
<td>11 Apr. 1836</td>
<td>Benj. Bean—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Bean</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALLINGFORD, Elijah</td>
<td>18 Sept. 1860</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Margaret A. Day</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALLINGFORD, Hiram</td>
<td>28 Apr. 1834</td>
<td>John Morris—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hannah Ann Morris</td>
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<td>WALLINGFORD, Hiram</td>
<td>5 June 1848</td>
<td>David Henderson—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eveline Henderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALLINGFORD, Jas.</td>
<td>13 May 1850</td>
<td>Will Breeze—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Breeze</td>
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<td>WALLINGFORD, James M.</td>
<td>15 Oct. 1853</td>
<td>m. 20 Oct. at her father’s</td>
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<td>Talitha A. C. King</td>
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<td>Harris King—W</td>
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<td>WALLINGFORD, Lewis B.</td>
<td>12 Oct. 1835</td>
<td>Presley Tolle—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecelia Ellen Tolle</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALLINGFORD, Marcus C.</td>
<td>20 Jan. 1840</td>
<td>James Layton—B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margaret Layton</td>
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</table>
WALLINGFORD, Mark H.  
Elizabeth S. Farrow  
Valentine Farrow —F  
WALLINGFORD, Wm. H.  
Malvina Dickson  
WALLS, WILLIAM  
Mrs. Julia Crawford  
WALSH, Thomas  
Catherine Tuhy  
WALT, Jackson  
Rebecca McIntyre  
WALTON, John H.  
Susan J. Frazee  
WALTON, John M.  
(of Bracken Co.) Ellen Owens  
WALTON, Simeon H.  
Martha P. Adams  
T. J. Andrews—F  
WALZ, George W.  
Mary Moore  
WARD, Allen D.  
Sarah Ann McClisky  
WARD, George F.  
Mary Jane Lee Willis D. Lee—B  
WARD, Henry  
Mary Artus  
WARD, John  
Nancy Callen  
WARD, Phineas S. Lucinda Collins  
WARD, Samuel B. Matilda Ann Miller  
WARD, Thomas  
Mary Jane Swan  
WARD, William  
Sarah Newell  
WARDER, Albert M.  
Juliana Wallingford  
WARDER, Benjamin  
Maria I. McIlvain (or McElwayne)  
WARDER, Joseph W.  
Elizabeth Tuman  
WARDER, Walter  
Nancy G. Artus  
WARDER, Wm. H.  
Cordelia G. Artus  
WARING, Bazel  
Tabitha Mackoy  
WARING, James  
Eliza Armstrong  
WARING, Roger W.  
Mary E. Phillips  
WARNER, Isaac  
Josephine T. Bryan (or Brierly)  
WARMAN, Alonzo  
Mrs. Elizabeth Kemper  
WATKINS, Richard  
Mary Amanda Summerville  
WATSON, Elcunah  
Marthy Ann Vancamp  
WATSON, Eli  
Sarah Watson  
WATSON, Eli Emeline Williams  
WATSON, George  
Eliza Allison  
WATSON, James  
Louisa Holland  
WATSON, Jefferson  
Thirsia Gartrel  
WATSON, John W. Maria L. Pepper  
WATSON, Joseph  
Rebecca Crosley  
WATSON, Joshua H.  
Mary M. Pepper  
WATTS, Joshua  
Eliza A. Hanegan  
WATTS, Joshua  
David Wood—B
Waugh, William S.  
Martha J. Rice  
17 May 1856  
m. 20 May at  
J. Rice's  

Whaley, Thomas  
Jane E. Limerick  
4 Nov. 1834  
John F. Limerick—  
B  

Whalin, John  
Mary Riley  
11 July 1854  

Wholey, John  
Mary Toole  
9 Jan. 1853  
Thomas & Catherine  
Toole—W  

Wheatley, Jefferson  
A.  
5 June 1860  
m. 7 June at Cain  
Jefferson's  

Wheeler, Aaron  
Rebecca Britain  
11 Nov. 1854  
Mary Britain—W  

Wheeler, Isaac D.  
Linny Watson  
8 Aug. 1842  
Asa Watson—F  

Wheeler, Perry  
Elizabeth Reed  
23 May 1843  
Jacob Reed—B  

Wheeler, Washington  
Sarah Ann  
Strother  
27 Oct. 1840  

Wherry, Joseph  
Harriet P. Barclay  
31 Mar. 1847  
Stephen Barclay—B  

Wherry, Reason  
Ann Lane  
11 Jan. 1836  
Thomas Lane—B  

Whipps, Andrew J.  
Elizabeth H.  
17 May 1839  
Sarah H. Adamson  
—M  

Whipps, Robert C.  
Casa Ann Walt  
19 May 1840  
Jackson Walt—B  

Whipps, William  
Martha Brown  
27 Aug. 1834  

Whisner, Joseph  
Mary Ann Hord  
10 Apr. 1843  
Thornton Hord—B  

Whitaker, James  
Ann E. Dye  
24 Aug. 1840  
m. 25 Aug.  

White, Alexander  
Frances Collins  
29 Apr. 1839  

White, Anderson  
Harriet Pompelly  
2 Dec. 1844  

White, Anderson  
Susan Ann Mason  
23 Dec. 1854  
m. 3 Jan. 1855  
at Wm. Mason's  

White, Charles  
Agnes R. Waugh  
28 Dec. 1842  

White, Elijah  
Susan Owens  
26 Oct. 1835  

White, Jacob  
Mrs. Nancy Dews  
29 Mar. 1836  
Caleb White—B  
m. 30 Mar.
WHITE, James B.
Minerva F. Donavan

WHITE, James D.
Lina S. Payne

WHITE, William D.
Susan Blanchard
R. R. Blanchard

WHITESCARVER,
Cornelius
Mary Stitt

WHITTAKER, Emery
Kervilla Lam
John Lamb—F

WHITTINGTON, John W.
Ann Maria Brewington

WHITTAKER, Azro
Martha McAtee

WILCOX, Jesse
Elizabeth L. Peck

WILLET, Aquilla
Electa F. W. Lane

WILLET, George
Mary Black

WILLET, Henry N.
Lucy S. Dayton

WILLET, Horatio F.
Martha A. Piper

WILLET, Isaac
Elizabeth Chandler

WILLET, Isaac
Louisa Jones

WILLET, Richard
Julia Ann Peck

WIGGINS, Lawson
Esther S. Bishop

WIGGINS, William
Mary Rudy

WIGGINS, Wm. F.
Fanny Grover

WILLIAMS, Abram R.
Sarah L. Owens

WILLIAMS, Benj.
Mary Ann Grey

WILLIAMS, Chas. B.
Elizabeth Bland

WILLIAMS, Chas. D.
Susan Arthur

WILLIAMS, Chas. W.
Sarah A. Clark

WILLIAMS, Elijah
Eliza Dickson

WILLIAMS, George
Bridget Conners

WILLIAMS, Geo. W.
Elizabeth Ormes

WILLIAMS, Henry
Margaret Chandler

WILLIAMS, Jacob
Sally Ann Woodward

WILLIAMS, James C.
Harriett M. Johnson

WILLIAMS, John W.
Charity Johnson

WILLIAMS, John W.
Mary E. Chanslor

WILLIAMS, Lewis
Mary Ann Taylor
Joseph B. Taylor

WILLIAMS, Lewis
Mary E. Tucker

WILLIAMS, Nathan
Eleanor Adamson

WILLIAMS, Samuel
Elizabeth F. Alexander

WILLIAMS, Thomas
Mary Wilson

WILLIAMS, Thos. J.
Elvira Curtis

WILLIAMS, Thos. H.
Rachel Griffith

WILLIAMS, Wm. P.
Fertinia Williams
John Williams—W

WILLIAMS, Chas. B.
Elizabeth Bland

WILLIAMS, Chas. D.
Susan Arthur

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Elvira Curtis

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Rachel Griffith

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Rachel Griffith

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Susan Arthur

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WILLIAMS, John W.
Charity Johnson

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Mary Ann Taylor
Joseph B. Taylor

WILLIAMS, Lewis
Mary E. Tucker

WILLIAMS, Nathan
Eleanor Adamson

WILLIAMS, Samuel
Elizabeth F. Alexander

WILLIAMS, Thomas
Mary Wilson

WILLIAMS, Thos. J.
Elvira Curtis

WILLIAMS, Thos. H.
Rachel Griffith

WILLIAMS, Wm. P.
Fertinia Williams
John Williams—W
WILLIAMS, Wm. S.
Angelina Henson
3 Oct. 1845
m. 31 Dec.

WILLIAMS, Zebulon
Sarelda Curtis
John Curtis—B
17 Oct. 1854
m. 19 Oct.

WILSON, Andrew G.
Frances Threlkeld
16 Oct. 1839
m. 31 Dec.

WILSON, Fielding G.
Esther Wormald
James Wormald—B
10 May 1847

WILSON, George F.
Sally Ann Wells
John S. Wells—B
12 Oct. 1840
m. 15 Oct.

WILSON, James H.
Sarah Wilson
12 Oct. 1840
m. 19 Oct.

WILSON, John F.
Sebina Reed
3 Oct. 1845
m. 31 Dec.

WILSON, John H.
Mary C. Cahill
6 Sept. 1839
m. 7 Sept. at Sam'l Cahill's

WILSON, John J.
Elizabeth Betty
4 Oct. 1842

WILSON, Joseph
Susan Jefferson
1 Oct. 1835
m. 4 Sept. at J. N. Owens

WILSON, Josiah
Margaret Andrews
6 Jan. 1835

WILSON, Miles
Katherine Slaught-er
18 Sept. 1852
m. at B. F. Campbell's

WILSON, Thomas
Mary Gow
14 Apr. 1834

WILSON, Thompson
America Hitt
21 Mar. 1845

WILSON, William
Eliza Brammell
24 Mar. 1845

WILSON, Albert
Mollie F. Owens
29 Aug. 1860
m. 4 Sept. at J. N. Owens

WILSON, James*
Anna Campbell**
*Age 52.

WINTER, George F.
Mary E. Kirk
26 Jan. 1857
m. 29 Jan.

WINTER, William*
Eliza A. Willett**
*Age 24.

WINTERS, Arch'd A.
Elizabeth Leach*
3 Dec. 1834
*Age 21.

WISE, Franklin
Amanda A. New-digate
27 July 1853
m. 2 Aug.

WISE, John J.
Sarah Ann McFee
11 Dec. 1860
m. 12 Dec.

WISE, Thomas
Caroline Moore
2 Sept. 1840
m. 31 Dec.

WITHAM, Gideon
Theresa D. Rodgers
16 Oct. 1839
m. 19 Oct.

WITHERS, Wm.
Elizabeth Bruce
12 Apr. 1838
m. 19 Oct.

WOLFORD, Wm. P.
Margaret V.
24 Sept. 1844
m. 31 Dec.

WOOD, Andrew, Jr.
Mary Ann
29 Apr. 1854
m. 1 May

WOOD, Andrew W.
Joanna Parker
12 Oct. 1835
m. 31 Dec.

WOOD, Auset
Mary Jane Tolle
13 Apr. 1835
m. 31 Dec.

WOOD, Benj., Jr.,
Martha B. Turner
20 Mar. 1844
m. 20 Mar.

WOOD, Charles
Mary Ellen
26 Sept. 1849
m. 29 Sept.

WOOD, David B.
Mary E. McDonald
20 Sept. 1849
m. 20 Sept.

WOOD, Ezekiel
Mary Ellen Powers
5 Sept. 1853
m. 7 Sept. at Jas. Powers

WOOD, George
Mary Eliza Anderson
22 Apr. 1845
m. 22 Apr.

WOOD, Henry W.
Hannah Jane
20 Mar. 1844
m. 20 Mar.

WOOD, John A.
Frances B. Swart
17 June 1850
m. 20 June

WOOD, Joseph
Catherine Stout
12 Oct. 1835
m. 20 June

WOOD, Joseph
Mary Materson
2 Feb. 1846
m. 2 Feb.

WOOD, Judson J.
Elizabeth W.
9 Dec. 1846
m. 9 Dec.

Thomas Downing—B
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Mother</th>
<th>Father</th>
<th>Residence</th>
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<tr>
<td>WOOD, William M.</td>
<td>19 Nov. 1845</td>
<td>Mary Phillips</td>
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<td>WOOD, Wm. R.</td>
<td>19 Sept. 1853</td>
<td>Mary Davis</td>
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<td>WOOD, William T.</td>
<td>4 Oct. 1848</td>
<td>Laura Townsend</td>
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<tr>
<td>WOODS, Thomas</td>
<td>15 Mar. 1860</td>
<td>Mary Ann Limerick</td>
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<td>WOODWARD, Ira S.</td>
<td>19 Oct. 1550</td>
<td>Mary Ann Monohan</td>
<td>Wm. Monohan—B</td>
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<td>WOODWARD, John</td>
<td>26 Jan. 1852</td>
<td>Matilda Dixon</td>
<td></td>
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<td>WOOLISCROFT, Absalom</td>
<td>11 Apr. 1844</td>
<td>Harriet Nolin</td>
<td></td>
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<td>WORMALD, George</td>
<td>12 Apr. 1841</td>
<td>Margaret Dement</td>
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<td>WORTHINGTON, Cornelius G.</td>
<td>19 Apr. 1847</td>
<td>Sarah Hampton</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Henry</td>
<td>10 June 1853</td>
<td>Maria Slack</td>
<td>m. 16 June at Col. Slack's</td>
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<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Jesse D.</td>
<td>3 Aug. 1846</td>
<td>Elizabeth Ann Gibson</td>
<td>John T. Gibson—B</td>
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<td>WORTHINGTON, John H.</td>
<td>18 Mar. 1851</td>
<td>Lydia Worthington</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Madison</td>
<td>24 Aug. 1844</td>
<td>Elizabeth M. Bledsoe</td>
<td>m. 27 Aug.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Nicholas B.</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1848</td>
<td>Mary Craig—M</td>
<td>m. 5 Jan.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Nicholas B.</td>
<td>13 Feb. 1854</td>
<td>Maria McCarty</td>
<td>m. at bride's residence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Sam'l</td>
<td>14 Jan. 1834</td>
<td>Tralucia S. Robertson</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Sam'l</td>
<td>16 Jan. 1843</td>
<td>Sarah M. Runyan</td>
<td>James R. Runyan—F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON,</td>
<td>9 Oct. 1856</td>
<td>Maria E. Worthington</td>
<td>m. at Col. Thos. Worthington's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Dr.</td>
<td>20 Oct. 1857</td>
<td>Thomas E.</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WORTHINGTON, Thomas T.</td>
<td>18 Mar. 1854</td>
<td>Mary Ann Worthington</td>
<td>m. at Mr. T. Worthington's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WURTZ, William</td>
<td>17 Mar. 1856</td>
<td>Lucy Mary Johnson</td>
<td>Dan'l Runyon—W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YANCY, Harlow</td>
<td>4 Dec. 1850</td>
<td>Elizabeth M. Wells</td>
<td>Geo. W. Wells—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YATES, John</td>
<td>18 Mar. 1857</td>
<td>Charlotte Cradit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YATES, Reune D.</td>
<td>18 Feb. 1857</td>
<td>Mrs. Catherine Manning, widow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>YATES, William</td>
<td>1 Jan. 1846</td>
<td>Elizabeth Gow</td>
<td>James Gow—B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNG, Granville</td>
<td>18 Dec. 1844</td>
<td>Louisa White</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>YOUNG, Henry</td>
<td>18 Dec. 1844</td>
<td>Martha Hopkins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>YOUNG, James H.</td>
<td>6 Sept. 1842</td>
<td>Amanda Jane Taylor</td>
<td>Joshua Taylor—B</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>YOUNG, Jerry T.</td>
<td>18 Oct. 1849</td>
<td>Catherine Cockrell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUNGMAN, Samuel</td>
<td>8 Mar. 1842</td>
<td>Margaret Ward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YORKE, William</td>
<td>7 June 1834</td>
<td>Mary Ann Murphy</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ZWEIGART, Chrisienne F.</td>
<td>18 June 1850</td>
<td>Anna Maria Brozee</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Conclusion of record.)
PENSION AGENCY BOOKS

See D. A. R. Magazine, July 1948, for full explanation of these records listing Revolutionary pensioners. The Missouri Agency Rolls were printed in issues of July through October, 1948, and those of Indiana in July through December, 1949.

The pensioner’s name is followed by rank, certificate number and date of issue. The death date, where shown, is preceded by the letter d, and transfers to or from Mississippi are included if given in the original record. Such a transfer date is not necessarily the exact, or even the approximate, time of pensioner’s migration; but date on which the name was transferred from one state roll to another.

MISSISSIPPI AGENCY ROLLS

Act of March 18th, 1818

ADAMS, David, Pvt. #12,750, July 21, 1819. From W. Tennessee Jan. 9, 1827.
ABBEY, Edward, Pvt. #20,059, Dec. 1, 1829.

BLANKENSHIP, Wommack, Pvt. #18,621, May 22, 1822; d. Feb. 4, 1831.
CLOWER, William, Pvt. #13,181, July 24, 1819; d. Sept. 6, 1832.
COLTER, John, Pvt. #12,828, July 24, 1819.

FADE, John, Pvt. #10,892, May 21, 1819.

GOODWIN, Benjamin, Sgt. #17,541, June 19, 1820.
HAWLEY, Samuel, Pvt. #19,650, July 27, 1826. From Indiana May 17, 1828.
JOHNSON, Solomon, Pvt. #19,807, Sept. 4, 1827.

KITCHEN, John, Pvt. #19,526, Nov. 26, 1825.
McCLENDON, Shadrach, Pvt. #19,825, Nov. 3, 1827; d. Mar. 4, 1824.
McLEOD, Robert, Pvt. #18,526, Mar. 27, 1822; d. Dec. 28, 1832.
Miers, John, Pvt. #18,527, Mar. 27, 1822; d. Nov. 20, 1826.
MOOREHOUSE, Jacob, Pvt. #18,423, Dec. 18, 1821; d. June 13, 1832.

Splane, Thomas, Pvt. #16,696, Dec. 15, 1826.
Twiner, John, Pvt. #19,764, Apr. 27, 1827.

Act of May 15, 1828

HALL, James, Pvt. #2 (Orig. No. 659.), Aug. 3, 1829.

Act of June 7th, 1832

BARNES, Solomon, Pvt. #19,833, Sept. 20, 1833.
BRISCOE, Philip, Pvt. #25,762, Jan. 2, 1834.
BROWN, John, Pvt. #7,216, Mar. 15, 1833. From Huntsville, Ala. July 8, 1839.
BROWN, William, Pvt. #22,465, Nov. 7, 1833. To Decatur, Ala. (?). —
CONLEY, Neal, Pvt. #7,884, Apr. 15, 1833.

COURTNEY, James, Pvt. #13,365, July 3, 1833; d. Mar. 24, 1834.
CRANE, Mayfield, Pvt. #26,239, Apr. 12, 1834.
DEAVER, William, Pvt. #16,753, Sept. 21, 1833.

DOTSON, Esau, Pvt. #7, . , Apr. 11, 1833.
DURDIN, John, Pvt. #13,357, July 3, 1833. From N. C. March —, 1853.
EVANS, Zachariah, Pvt. #26,182, Mar. 26, 1834.

GARLINGTON, Christopher, Pvt. #19,948, Sept. 26, 1833; d. Apr. 10, 1843.
GIDEON, Richard, Pvt. #22,354, Oct. 18, 1833.
GODSON, Benjamin, Pvt. #22,468, Oct. 24, 1833. To Louisiana May 5, 1849.

GOODWIN, John, Pvt. #19,930, Sept. 25, 1833.

GOYNE, James, Pvt. #30,770, July 22, 1836.

HARCROVE, Alexander, Pvt. #13,358, July 3, 1833.

HAWES, Ezekiel, Pvt. #4,726, Jan. 23, 1833; d. Feb. 20, 1841.

HAWLEY, Daniel, Artificer. #22,609, Nov. 20, 1833.

HEATH, Thomas, Pvt. #8,274, Mar. 28, 1833.


HICKS, John, Pvt. #12,268, Apr. 15, 1833. From Mobile, Ala. Aug. 8, 1842.


HOGAN, Cardwell, Pvt. #31,244, Oct. 30, 1837. To Mobile, Ala. Feb. 8, 1838.

HOLLAND, Charles, Pvt. #13,341, July 2, 1833. From Tuscaloosa, Ala. May 17, 1843.

HOUZE, Samuel, Pvt. #19,931, Sept. 25, 1833.

JOHNSON, Caleb, Pvt. & Srgt. #22,355, Oct. 18, 1833.

KING, David, Corp. & Srgt. #28,800, Jan. 6, 1834; d. May 12, 1835.

MCBEE, Silas, Pvt. #22,430, Oct. 31, 1833.


MEEK, Alexander, Pvt. #19,029, July 26, 1833. From W. Tennessee Apr. 7, 1843.

MERRILL, John, Pvt. #25,735, Jan. 2, 1834

MILLER, William, Pvt. #3,780, June 24, 1833. From Georgia Jan. 14, 1839.


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

ALEXANDER, Rebecca — George, Pvt. #5,289, June 14, 1855, (Act of 1853).


(Conclusion of record.)

RABUN CREEK BAPTIST CEMETERY
LAURENS COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA

Contributed by Sullivan-Dunkoin Chapter, Laurens, South Carolina.

MARY ABERCROMIE / 1841-1923.
LOU ABERCROMIE / 1843-1923.
KATE ANDERSON / Nov. 3, 1853-May 12, 1905.
R. L. ANDERSON / Nov. 10, 1849-May 6, 1898.
FRANCIS M. JONES / April 11, 1857-June 14, 1933.
SALLY / wife of Ketter Abercromie / Feb. 5, 1810-Sept. 16, 1878.

Winnie / wife of Lindley Abercromie / Nov. 25, 1822-Aug. 1, 1886.


Joseph Avary, Sr. / Died January 20, 1849 / Aged 75 yrs. 7 mos.

Rhoda / wife of J. Avary / Died June 4, 1859 / Aged 76 yrs. 8 mos. 7 das.


Nancy E. / wife of L. R. Babb / Apr. 19, 1845-Jan. 20, 1921.


Melmouth Babb / April 2, 1820-Sept. 30, 1880 / (Confederate marker.)


Martin Babb / Died April 28, 1873 / Aged 83 yrs.

Mary / Wife of Martin Babb / Died January 16, 1869 / Aged 72.

T. M. Babb / Jan. 13, 1823-April 7, 1874 (Confederate marker.)

John Babb / January 11, 1819-January 8, 1863.

Martin W. Babb / Died November 20, 1869.


Colonel A. Babb / Feb. 10, 1850-Nov. 3, 1917.


William Babb / November 17, 1796-October 9, 1868.

Hannah / wife of Wm Babb / Nov. 2, 1797-Mar. 7, 1889.

Stewart M. Babb / Sept. 18, 1878-Oct. 3, 1901.

Enoch Bagwell / March 7, 1868-July 26, 1907.


William Baldwin / December 1, 1800-May 10, 1869.

Nancy / wife of Wm Baldwin / July 8, 1808-July 15, 1875.

Huldah D. Baldwin / Aug. 11, 1836-Dec. 20, 1881.

Vincent Baldwin / March 22, 1813-March 10, 1892.

Elizabeth / Wife of V. Baldwin / March 23, 1809-May 15, 1882.


Cynthia / Wife of Rev. D. H. Baldwin / June 6, 1824-Dec. 12, 1890.

Martha / Wife of S. B. Baldwin / August 29, 1816-April 6, 1880.

W. P. Baldwin / 1842-1918.


Eliza Baldwin / 1856-1927.

Jos. A. Baldwin / Sept. 5, 1850-Feb. 27, 1907.


James Boiter / March 20, 1831-April 25, 1890.

Mandy / Wife of Jas. Boiter / Sept. 15, 1832-March 14, 1912.

J. N. Bolling / Died October 16, 1876 / Aged 67 yrs 8 mos.

Amanda Bolling / January 13, 1823-March 7, 1878.

Andrew Bolling / April 24, 1814-October 10, 1878.

Martha Jane Bolt / October 14, 1829-December 4, 1915.

John A. Bolt / May 18, 1859-January 15, 1896.


J. Dunkling Bolt / May 16, 1859-Dec. 8, 1895.

Dora / Wife of D. Bolt / Died January 18, 1903 / Aged 47 yrs.

J. L. Bolt / August 1859 / Aged 72 yrs.

Mary Bolt / August 11, 1857 / Aged 32 yrs.
MANIMA BOLT / July 17, 1857.

MARTIN BOLT / February 14, 1831-January 30, 1860.

LARSEY / wife of Martin B / June 18, 1831-Feb. 2, 1911.

EDMOND BOLT / Son of M. L. B. / Sept. 29, 1854-June 29, 1880.


HIRAM BOLT / Dec. 13, 1827-March 5, 1884.

MARY ANN B. / October 16, 1837-June 13, 1913.


JOHN BOLT / Died May 9, 1867 / Aged 83 yrs 1 mo 9 das.

W. M. BOLT / August 6, 1811-February 19, 1890.

HAPPYE BOLT / Died August 6, 1869 / Aged 53 yrs.

SAMUEL BOLT / May 19, 1844-January 17, 1913.

OPHELIA HILL BOLT / Sept. 4, 1848-December 19, 1914.

J. F. BOYD / July 28, 1827-May 18, 1844 (Confederate marker.)

JANE FLORA BOYD / Dau. of J. F. & M. Boyd / August 20, 1856-August 19, 1857.

WM. BOLT / August 6, 1811-February 18, 1890.


J. A. B. / 1856.

WILLIS CHEEK / Died Feb. 2, 1862 / In 81st yr of his age.

ELIZA / Consort of W. C. / October 11, 1798-December 9, 1883.

JAMES W. CHEEK / Dec. 17, 1833-Sept 9, 1864.

ELIZABETH NESBITT CHEEK / May 31, 1832-Feb 14, 1918.

LAFAYETTE C. CHESIRE / Son of Hezekiah & Susan C. / Sept. 2, 1822-July 17, 1853.


MARY F. GRADEN CHESTEIN / June 6, 1870-Sept 26, 1922.

SUSAN V. FIELDS / wife of John F. / March 23, 1867-Dec. 10, 1930.

MABERY GARRETT / Died Dec 15, 1836 / 21 yrs of age.

W. E. GRAY / Sept 11, 1819-June 24, 1904 (Confederate marker.)

MARY GRAY / May 18, 1822-Sept. 17, 1879.

MARY JANE G. / Oct 14, 1796-May 20, 1848.


JAMES GRAYDON / May 20, 1818-April 14, 1861.

SARAH A. GRAYDON / July 25, 1823-December 18, 1898.

BENJAMIN GUNNELS / March 14, 1812-February 9, 1878.

NANCY GUNNELS / March 5, 1824-August 15, 1882.

W. H. HELLAMS / July 9, 1861-August 31, 1923.

MOLLIE V. HELLAMS / Sept 9, 1874.

MANERVA HELLAMS / January 26, 1828-September 6, 1891.

JOHN D. HELLAMS / May 10, 1822-May 21, 1878.

CALVIN C. HELLAMS / June 9, 1835-April 23, 1902.

SARAH JANE / wife / March 25, 1835-May 15, 1900.


NEWTON P. HELLAMS / August 6, 1856-April 8, 1921.


PINKNEY HELLAMS / June 24, 1846-September 29, 1922.

CLARINTINE ABERCROMIE HELLAMS / May 21, 1844-Oct. 18, 1934.

J. LAFAYETTE HELLAMS / August 5, 1855-July 19, 1928.

ELIZABETH GRAY HELLAMS / Sept 10, 1850-Feb 26, 1928.

PHOEBE HELLAMS / August 11, 1859-May 24, 1906.

C. V. HIGG / Nov 22, 1852-July 25, 1913.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James P. Johnson</td>
<td>Jan 1, 1837-July 9, 1894.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Johnson</td>
<td>October 1, 1832-July 31, 1884.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. Knight</td>
<td>Co. A-3 S. C. Inf. C. S. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendley Knight</td>
<td>Co. 2, 9 S. C. Reserves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Mahaffey</td>
<td>Dec 23, 1795-June 23, 1868.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amelia</td>
<td>Wife of William Mahaffey. Feb 7, 1855. 53rd yr of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawson T. Mahaffey</td>
<td>July 12, 1837-December 19, 1880.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sallie C. Mahaffey</td>
<td>Apr 7, 1844-Feb 4, 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Wife of R. E. Gaines. Sept 1, 1832-March 6, 1889.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. E. Gaines</td>
<td>Died 1862. (Stone fallen.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanford B. Mahaffey</td>
<td>November 1, 1828-June 22, 1901.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sallie S. Cox</td>
<td>Consort of W. Stanton Cox. Dau. of Wm. &amp; Mrs. Amelia Mahaffey. Died September 27, 1866. In 20th yr of age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James L. Mahaffey</td>
<td>Dec 13, 1852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza J. Roper</td>
<td>Wife of James L. Mahaffey. Feb 22, 1850-Feb 20, 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Mahaffey</td>
<td>Jan 1, 1803-June 11, 1875.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. M.</td>
<td>1854.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. E. Mahaffey</td>
<td>December 30, 1830-May 23, 1910.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarinda Mahaffey</td>
<td>Oct. 17, 1833-Jan. 10, 1892.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasant C. Mahaffey</td>
<td>Son of Clarinda Mahaffey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter B. Mahaffey</td>
<td>Son of Clarinda Mahaffey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Mahon</td>
<td>June 1, 1849-Oct 1, 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Miller</td>
<td>Daughter of John &amp; Leah Mahon. Feb 24, 1845-June 1, 1888.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Dennis Owens</td>
<td>May 24, 1867-May 9, 1941.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Mahaffey</td>
<td>Died March 18, 1832.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Mahaffey</td>
<td>Died December 25, 1855.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosea Mahaffey</td>
<td>January 3, 1807-November 20, 1868.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
J. Dunk Ownes / Apr 26, 1872-Dec 28, 1903.
W. M. Owens / July 9, 1828-July 3, 1882.
Nancy E. Mahaffey Owens / Feb 7, 1840-Feb 10, 1910.
L. P. Owens / Apr 1, 1859-Jan 11, 1887.
Sampson B. Owens / Jan 24, 1838-May 6, 1896.
Rebecca Mahaffey Owens / Sept 17, 1848-July 26, 1931.
W. B. Owens / February 3, 1848-April 9, 1925.
Kathryn Gray / Wife of W. B. Owens / June 6, 1851-June 3, 1935.
R. R. Ownings / Died Dec 8, 1858 / Age 41.
Nancy C. Pitts / Wife of R. T. Pitts / April 10, 1846-July 15, 1887.
Thaddeus B. Reeves / 1855-1891.
Emma Gray Reeves / 1853-1923.
Nancy Reid / March 19, 1808-July 16, 1872.
G. B. Roper / June 1, 1848-October 26, 1913.
Pleasant Shaw / Died July 26, 1876 / Aged 86 yrs. 6 mos. 20 das.
Cynthia Shaw / Feb. 10, 1794-Jan. 6, 1864.
W. E. Shumate / June 6, 1860-Dec. 29, 1887.
Cynthia E. / Wife of Wm. Stone / September 26, 1860-October 26, 1909.
J. C. Tolleson / May 26, 1852-Dec. 4, 1913.
W. T. Tumblin / Nov. 23, 1820-Oct. 7, 1897.
Henrietta / Wife of W. T. Tumblin / April 5, 1827-January 10, 1910.
H. F. Tumblin / Nov. 11, 1849-May 9, 1924.
E. T. / December 23, 1841.
Minnie Wise Watkins / July 8, 1877-July 7, 1919.
Charlotte Watkins / Nov. 8, 1839-Jan. 4, 1922.
Theodosia Henderson Wolff / Sept. 30, 1855-March 26, 1926.
Clarissa Woods / February 11, 1808-March 26, 1868.
William Woods / May 1, 1783-August 3, 1861.
Jane Woods / March 5, 1788 / Dec. 21, 1871 / Wife of William Woods.
Kellet Woods / March 19, 1816-Feb. 17, 1902.
Spencer Woods / Co. E. 14 S. C. Inf. C. S. A.
Capt. Harvey Woods / July 28, 1833-June 2, 1912.
Capt. Wm Woods Jr. / Aug. 29, 1827-Nov. 12, 1857.
Abner Woods / August 30, 1809-November 27, 1856.
Martha Woods / Died March 2, 1891 / Aged 76.
Martin Woods / July 11, 1831 - March 21, 1908.

Emily Mahaffey / Wife of Martin Woods / April 10, 1835-Sept. 5, 1918.
Haston D. Woods / August 14, 1836.

(Conclusion of record.)

BOOK REVIEWS


This is not a genealogical book that is broad in its usefulness, for the author's obvious purpose was to record the ancestry of her mother, Sarah Vowell Smith, daughter of Francis Lightfoot & Sarah Gosnell (Vowell) Smith, and wife of Edward Lonsdale Daingerfield of Alexandria, Virginia. Special emphasis has been placed upon her mother's several lines of royal descent through the early Plantagenet kings. This she presented in Part One, which is a verbatim copy of a little book compiled and published many years ago by her aunt, Margaret Vowell Smith (1839-1926). The lines, with accompanying charts, seem well authenticated.

The remainder of the book is devoted to the author's various paternal and other maternal lines, including those of Smith, Daingerfield, Lee and other Virginia families. She has had close personal contact with several families of English relatives and her descriptions of persons and places in England, as well as letters included in the book, are interesting. There are numerous well-prepared charts.

In appearance and format neither care nor expense was spared to bring about a pleasing result. It is not an elaborate volume, but is one of perfect taste. A heavy cream paper and a red cloth binding with gold lettering are in keeping with the high quality of Mrs. Stirling's text.


This book deals with an intensely interesting facet of Colonial America, and one which has unfortunately been somewhat neglected. Its purpose is to give a clear picture of the manorial tenure of land system established in the Province of Maryland by the first Lord Baltimore, and which made Maryland distinctive among the colonies. The author has presented quite a comprehensive idea of life on these manorial estates and that particular form of aristocracy which held in 17th Century Maryland.

The publication does not purport to give any genealogy, but in sketches of the various manors and the succession of ownership is set forth and families of the lords of the manors are given to some extent. A complete alphabetical list of the estates which were granted with manorial rights is given; each with a brief paragraph describing its location and its peculiar rights of seigniory. Another helpful list consists of the names of manor lords and the names of their respective manors.

The organization is certainly to be commended for making possible this genuine contribution to the field of local history, and the author is to be congratulated upon his admirable handling of the subject.

The edition was limited to one thousand copies. It is procurable from Mrs. Merle L. Cox, 142 Longfellow Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

* * *

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.

G-'50. Peake-Hawley-Martin—George Peake of Fairfax Co., Virginia, a contemporary of George Washington, had a sister, Sara, who m. George Hawley. A dau. of George & Sara (Peake) Hawley m. Thomas Martin. Wish all possible information on these lines.—Mrs. G. B. Davidson, 505 North Bridge Street, Victoria, Texas.
G.50. **Thacker-Smith**—David Thacker of Dinwiddie Co., Virginia, b. 1825, d. 31 Jan. 1866; m. 20 Aug. 1844, Elizabeth Smith, who was b. 1829, d. 1899, dau. of David Smith of Mecklenburg Co., Va. Children of David & Elizabeth (Smith) Thacker—Thomas, Cornelia, Laura, Otho, Mary, Henry. They were listed in the 1850 Census of Mecklenburg Co., and in 1870 Elizabeth, as a widow, was living with her parents in same county. Where were they at the time of 1860 Census, and where did David Thacker die? Who were his parents? Would like to correspond with interested descendants.—Rita Thacker Self (Mrs. Ken- non), 144 East Fifth Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

G.50. **Voorhees-Davis-Cafferty**—William Voorhees (may have been John William) d. in Pennsylvania (possibly Bucks Co.) 1771; m. Rachel Davis of Trenton, N. J., who d. in Penna. 1771, when their son, William, was born. This son was reared by his father's bro. near Princeton, N. J. He m. 4 Mar. 1798, Abigail Cafferty of Allenton, N. J., and lived on farm near Dutch Neck, Mercer Co., N. J. He d. in Cranbury, N. J., 8 Jan. 1855. Would like parents of William & Rachel (Davis) Voorhees, with brothers and sisters of both, with any other data on both families. —Mrs. Frank P. Jones, 68 West Main St., Freehold, N. J.

G.50. **Johnston-Jones**—Benjamin Johnston of Spotsylvania Co., Virginia, m. Dorothy Jones; moved to Washington Co., Pennsylvania. Did he die there? His wife, Dorothy, left will probated in 7 June 1792, Jefferson Co., Kentucky. Wish dates for Benjamin Johnston. Was he the 2nd Lieut. of Spotsylvania Co. during Rev. War; was he son of William Johnston?—Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

G.50. **Branch-Hurst**—William & Elizabeth (Hurst) Branch had son, Nicholas, who m. Elizabeth Hurst, and lived in Halifax Co., N. C., until abt. 1804, when they moved to Williamson Co., Tennessee, where Elizabeth (Hurst) Branch d. in 1817. Who were her parents? Would like to exchange information with any interested descendant.—Mrs. Clem Wilson, 5205 I Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

G.50. **Remy-Handcock**—Lewis Remy, one of the founders of Luray, Page (then Shenandoah) Co., Virginia, had son Valentine, b. 1781, who m. in 1804, Elizabeth Handcock. The youngest of their several children was Rebecca, b. 20 Dec. 1822. Elizabeth had a bro., William Handcock. Who were their parents? They were closely related to Winfield Scott Handcock who opposed Winfield Scott Hancock, the "Hero of the Connecticut Valley." Wish name of Mary's father and reference to the story of the "Connecticut Valley."—(Miss) Kate B. Haupin, Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania.


G.50. **Warner-Bell**—Samuel Hamilton Warner b. at Kiskatohn, near Catskill, N. Y. 17 May 1810, d. in Illinois 1881; m. at Saugeties, Utler Co., N. Y. 1834, Sarah Bell, who d. at Rondout, Ulster Co., 1850. Who were the parents of Sarah Bell?—Mrs. Helen W. Smith, La Harpe, Illinois.

G.50. **Massey-Blackburn**—Thomas Massey b. ca. 1786 (where?) m. Jane Blackburn, b. ca. 1790 (where?). Children: Mary Ann b. 1797, David, who d. 20 Nov. 1876, at age of 92. They had eight children. In 1744 while living at Townshend, Vermont he bought a farm at Groton (Mass.?), later selling it and settling in Brattleboro, Vermont. Can anyone furnish proof of patriotic Revolutionary service for Joseph Herrick, such as signing the Association Test or, holding civil office?—Lola B. Brown (Mrs. Glenn Stanton), 46 Hudson Avenue, Edgewater, N. J.
Alabama ca. 1829. Would like to know more about Thomas & Jane (Blackburn) Massey before their removal to Alabama. She had a bro. Powell Blackburn.—Mrs. James H. Cannon, 73334 Jeffery Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

G-50. Tomlin-Smith—Walter Henry (or Henry Walter) Tomlin b. Prince Georges Co., Maryland 1810 to 1820, d. in Kentucky ca. 1880; m. (1) Rosena Smith, who was b. in Prince Georges Co.; (2) ca. L. Caskey; Agnes, m. John Jarrett Sims; John Dr. John F. Mackey, above, were from the same land (county?). Children: (there may have been others) Charles, John, Emily, two other dans., in Williamson Co., Tennessee before 1815. Corr. from S. C. 1844, aged 83. Children: (possibly others) Thomas Crenshaw, who m. 1812, Emma Virginia, Thomas, b. 12 Feb. 1762, Revolutionary yrs., returned to Lancaster Co., S. C., m. Mary Beckham of Chester Co., S. C. parents of John F. Mackey, M. D.; Andrew Jackson, b. 1799, d. 1876. Would like all dates, locations and wife of John Mackey who migrated from Pennsylvania to South Carolina. Does anyone know ancestry of Charles Mackey, whose grandson, Dr. James Sims, b. Lancaster Co., S. C. 1813, was a famous gynecologist? The family tradition is that Dr. Sims and Dr. John F. Mackey, above, were from the same family.—Beatrice Mackey Doughtie (Mrs. Charles E.), 3449 Peachtree Road, N. W., C-2, Atlanta, Georgia.

G-50. Black-Fairies-Hensley—Jonathan Black m. in Goochland Co., Virginia 19 Dec. 1775, Judith Fairies (Farris-Faris). He left will Fluavanna Co., Virginia, naming wife, Judith, and children—Nancy, wife of Bartlett Humphreys; Polly, wife of William Hensley; Turner, William, Burwell, John, James, Henry, Patsy and George Black. Was Jonathan a Revolutionary soldier? Who were the parents of Judith ( ) Black; did her father render service? Who was the father of William Hensley and did he have Revolutionary service? William Hensley was b. in Albemarle Co., Virginia 1784; m. in Fluavanna Co., Va., 2 Feb. 1811, and enlisted from Albemarle in War of 1812. Correspondence is invited.—Mrs. E. E. Evans, 1511 University Avenue, Columbia, Missouri.

G-50. Carter—Benjamin F. Carter, said to have been descended from "King" Carter, migrating in 1813 from South Carolina to Missouri where he d. in Carter County before 1850. Children: William b. S. C. 1793, of St. Francis Co., Missouri; Zimiri b. Laurens Dist., S. C. 1794; Henry d. in Wayne Co., N. Y.; John Chilton; dau. who m. John Chilton and d. in Carter Co., Missouri; Benjamin F., who d. in Oregon Co., Missouri. Wish parents and wife of Benjamin Carter, with data.—Mrs. Leo Hedgepeth, 436 Main Street, New Madrid, Missouri.

G-50. Lanham-Sappling—Estes—Thomas Lanham of Prince Georges and Montgomery Cos., Maryland, Revolutionary soldier, m. Sappington; removed to Kentucky where both d. Their son, Sylvester, b. in Kentucky (where?) went to Illinois and Missouri; m. (prob. in Mo.) Jane (Jennie), dau. of William Estes from Virginia. In 1850 they were in Nodaway Co., Missouri. Wish all possible help on these three families in Md., Va., Ky., Ill., Mo. and Texas.—Lillian P. Goodnight (Mrs. C. S.), 99 South Raymond Ave., Apt. 509, Pasadena 1, California.

G-50. Maple-Jones-Woodcock—David Maple d. in Franklin or Montgomery Twp., Somerset Co., N. J. He m. (1) (unknown); (2) Catharine Woodurk (prob. Woodcock), who may have been the Catharine Jones, who m. Francis Woodock at Woodbridge, N. J., 10 Oct. 1802 and possibly sister of 3rd wife; (3) bef. 1810, Mary, dau. of William & Abigail (Moore)s Jones of Woodbridge. Children: 1st Mar.: Benjamin b. 1798; Catharine b. 1797: Juliet b. 1799: George b. 1801; Ralph b. 1803; James b. 1805; Jacob b. 6 Apr. 1807; Mary b. 11 Dec. 1810, d. 2 Dec. 1884, m. Charles Hendrickson, who was b. 8 Jan. 1804, d. 29 Jan. 1880, 2nd Mar.: July Ann b. 1815, d. at Cohoes, Albany Co., N. Y. 2 Feb. 1883, m. John Hay; 3rd Mar.: William b. 1818, d. at Cresant, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 22 Feb. 1890; Eliza b. 16 Jan. 1820, d. at Cohoes, N. Y. 26 Nov. 1897, m. 1836, George W. Mayhew, who was b. at Marcy, Oneida Co., N. Y. m who was b. 1810, d. at Cohoes, 4 May 1885; Abby b. 1822. d. 17 Sept. 1867, m. 13 Nov. 1838, James H. Scolly; Ann b. 1823; Margaret b. 1826, d. 7 Feb. 1901, m. 7 Mar. 1843, Jabez G. Scolly (bro. of James), who d. 1895; Alfred Boker b. 1838. The third wife may have been a wid., as one Mary Jones.
m. at Woodbridge, N. J., 13 Apr. 1815, Cornelius Gibson—a Richard Gibson is bur. in the Jones lot there. She filed two petitions in connection with est. of her husband—once as Mary Jones and once as Mary Banning. Her oldest living descendent has no knowledge of a Banning marriage. Am trying to complete a D. A. R. supplemental on the Maple line and will appreciate help to that end, as well as other information on Jones or Woodcock families.—(Miss) Charlotte Bailey, Hoosick Road, Route 3, Troy, N. Y.

G-50. McCartney-Finney—Henry A. McCartney b. Knox Co., Tennessee, 1807, m. in Gibson Co., Indiana 4 Feb. 1830, Margaret A. Finney; moved near Monmouth, Warren Co., Illinois in 1838, where five youngest children were born. Children: James F., b. 1830; Jane b. 1833; John M. b. 1837; Sarah; Martha; William; Charles; Sophia. In 1850 family moved to Oregon, where Henry A. McCartney later represented Linn Co. in state legislature. Any information will be appreciated and will gladly exchange data.—Mrs. James R. Quinn, 320 East 20th Street, Houston 6, Texas.

G-50. Lawrence-Bryson-Crockett—Jacob Lawrence b. 22 Feb. 1797 (where?), lived in North Carolina (county?) m. Elizabeth —. Their dau., Susan, m. (1) Isam Edward, (2) Edward J. Bryson, who was b. in Georgia 1824 (census record), bur. with his wife in Chico, California. He is said to have been son of Ruth (Crockett) Bryson. Wish proof of this, with name of his father and also proof that his mother was dau. of John & Rebecca Crockett, sister of “Davy” Crockett of Alamo fame. Who were the parents of Jacob Lawrence.—Mrs. L. N. Johnson, Box 992, Chico, California.

G-50. Hall-Herring-Curry—Joseph Hall m. in Rockingham Co., Virginia 1780 Edith, dau. of Leonard Herring. Their dau., Abigail, m. in 1802, Isiah Curry, Joseph Hall enlisted from Augusta Co., Virginia 16 Feb. 1776, in 8th Va. Regt., Col. Abraham Bowman, Capt. David Stephenson. Would like contact with descendants and information on these three families.—Mrs. Lee M. Jones, 1524 N. W. 37th Street, Oklahoma City 6, Oklahoma.

G-50. McMullen-Butler-Wagner-Jarboe—Daniel McMullen was b. (where?) 1817. He lived in Baltimore and m. Sophia Butler of Eastern Shore, Maryland. They moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he d. in 1896. He had a sister who m. George Wagner of Baltimore; another sister m. — Jarboe and had a dau., Annie, who m. — Myers of Baltimore. Any possible clue as to the ancestry of Daniel McMullen will be appreciated.—Mareitta Abbot Burnett (Mrs. J. Henry), “The Cedars,” Hendersonville, N. C.

G-50. Lane-Rosecrans—Caleb Lane b. 1808, m. ca. 1831, Sarah (Sallie) Rosecrans, who was b. ca. 1811. They were living at Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y. in 1840 and 1850, moving to Iowa by 1852. Will appreciate any information on Lane or Rosecrans families, particularly name of Sallie Rosecrans’ father.—Mrs. Lyal Whittenbaugh, Wadena, Iowa.

G-50. Weston—Joseph Weston lived at Gorham, Maine during Revolutionary War. Would like any possible information on him. When and where was he born; whom did he marry; when did he die? would also like complete list of children with data.—A. V. Weston, Gen. Del., Billings, Montana.

G-50. Carson-Andrews—Isaac Wells Carson came to Vermillion Co., Indiana ca. 1825 to 1828 from Eastern Tennessee, or the area of Western North Carolina that had become the Free State of Franklin. He m. Maria, dau. of James & Elizabeth (Porter) Andrews, and granddau. of Thomas & Mary (Anderson) Porter. Isaac Wells Carson d. ca. 1830-1832, leaving widow with infant son, William Green Carson, b. 29 June 1829, who was reared by his Anderson grandparents, m. 18 Feb. 1854, Martha Jane, dau. of a widow, Emily (Spangler) Boles. This couple moved to Champaign Co., Illinois. Am seeking information on Isaac Wells Carson and his ancestry.—Carrie May Carson (Mrs. F. L.), 55 Mission Road, Wichita, Kansas.

G-50. Peoples-Peebles-Newsom—Wyatt Peoples (or Peebles) m. (1) Ruhama (who were her parents?); (2) Elizabeth Jones. He had by 1st mar. Charles W., Seth Newton and Banner, who m. in Guilford Co., N. C. bond dated 11 June 1809, Tabitha Newsom. Children: Jehu B., Jane, Charles H., Pickney W., Lucy, Bennett, Lavenia, Calvin, Allen, Mary (Molly), Martin Van Buren, Monroe, Sarah. Would like ancestry of Tabitha Newsom, and will gladly correspond with descendants interested in any of these lines.—(Miss) Bonnie Hill, 28 South Garden Street, Marion, N. C.


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G-50. Ware-Baltzell—Thomas & Margaret ( ) Ware had dau. Margaret, who m. at Morgantown, Monongalia Co., West Virginia (then Virginia), 23 Dec. 1802, Daniel Baltzell. They moved to Gallipolis, Gallia Co., Ohio in 1814, and may have moved to Indiana later. Children: Harriet b. 1806, Thomas Ware b. 1810, George Jacob, John, Margaret, and a dau. who lived in Indiana. Would like all dates for Daniel & Margaret (Ware) Baltzell, and any information on their ancestry, particularly proof of Revolutionary service in either line.—Alice Baltzell Addenbrooke (Mrs. B. R.), 260 Reno Avenue, Reno, Nevada.

G-50. Williams-Evans-Sherrill—Samuel Williams was with Daniel Boone on his second trip to Kentucky. His son, Thomas, b. in Franklin Co., Indiana 1807, m. ca. 1830, Hannah Evans; their son, Joseph, b. 24 Oct. 1841, d. 19 July 1905; m. 24 Mar. 1868, Ann Eliza, dau. of Dr. Ulysses Curren & Ann Kishner (Luster) Sherrill. Wish dates, marriage, children and full Mrs. Samuel Williams. Also, would like information on Dr. Sherrill, who migrated from Virginia and practiced medicine in Carroll and Meade Counties,
Kentucky and in Evansville, Indiana.—Irma Hardesty Wesley (Mrs. Ralph N.), 102 Jones Street, Harlan, Kentucky.

G-'50. Anderson-Stockton-Van Pelt—Joseph Anderson b. (where?) 1 Sept. 1782, d. 16 Mar. 1806; m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Stockton who was b. 5 May 1697 at Piscataway, N. J., and his wife, Elizabeth Doughtry, b. at Flushing, Long Island, 1707. Mary Stockton was b. 21 or 22 Dec. 1731, d. 20 Aug. 1805. Their dau., Hannah, m. 23 Apr. 1788, Alexander Van Pelt, who was b. near Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Am seeking proof of Revolutionary service for Joseph Anderson. Was he the one whose name appears first on a list of the Committee on Correspondence and Safety of Rensselaeruyck, Albany Co., N. Y.—Rose Wilber Ristan (Mrs. A. C.), 430 Second Street, Shenecoya 6, N. Y.

G-'50. Bales—Jonathan Bales b. prob. in York (now Adams) Co., Pennsylvania 22 Mar. 1761, m. ca. 1784, Martha (or Elizabeth?) --, who was b. 20 Apr. 1764. Who were her parents? Children: Esther (did she marry?); Jane m. --- Seale; Caleb m. Mary Bales; Vinson (or Vincent) m. Joanna Breding; Mary B. (did she marry?); Stephen m. Mary Jane Lockmillier; George m. Ann Bales; Robert m. Margaret Ewing; Harriet m. ------ McMullen; Mary (Polly) m. Joseph Mercer; Ann m. Harrison Eads; Robert b. in Botetour Co., Virginia. Would like full data, including marriages and locations, for all these children, particularly for Vincent and his wife. Also wish dates for Jonathan Bales and his wife, as any clue to her name and ancestry.—D. G. Bales, 1829 Cherry Road, Springfield, Illinois.

G-'50. Shirley-Paul—Michael Shirley lived in Augusta Co., Virginia; m. Elizabeth. --- Children: Michael, moved to Iowa; George H. of Augusta Co.; John b. 21 Apr. 1779, d. at Salem, Roanoke Co., Virginia 2 Aug. 1855; m. Mary Ann Paul, who was b. 6 Aug. 1877, d. at Salem, Va. 25 June 1863, dau. of Peter Paul of Rockingham Co., Virginia. Would like Paul data, especially the name of Peter Paul's first wife. The obituary of John Shirley says he was confirmed in Lutheran Church by Joseph Anderson. Who were his parents? Was he the one whose name appears first on a list of the Committee on Correspondence and Safety of Rensselaeruyck, Albany Co., N. Y.—Jewell Lofland Crow (Mrs. E. L.), 3225 Lovers Lane, Dallas 5, Texas.

G-'50. Newman - Swords - Smart — William Newman b. possibly in Guilford Co., N. C., early settler at Natchez, Adams Co., Mississippi; later living at McCall's Creek, Franklin Co., Miss.; m. -- Swords and had several sons and dau., one being Reuben Milton who was b. 1798, d. 20 Oct. 1867, m. (1) Martha Epsi Smart; (2) Sarah Partin. Reuben Milton Newman had by 1st wife—William, Alexander, Robert, Milton and Thomas. Wish parents of William Newman, his bro. and sisters, with data and proof of any Revolutionary service in line. Would also appreciate help on the Swords family and ancestry of Martha Epsi Smart.—(Miss) Odell M. Sarphie, 653 Main Street, Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

G-'50. Lockmon-Blacketer—John B. Lockmon of Mercer Co., Kentucky was pvt. in 15th Regt. Ky. Militia from Nov. 1814 to May 1815. He m. in Mercer Co., Ky. 25 Jan. 1816, Hetty (or Holly) Blacketer. Children: Garbriel Slaught-- (or Holly) Blacketer. Children: Garbriel Slaught-- (1) Sarah Ann Williams; (2) Martha Merryman, b. 27 May 1835, d. 14 May 1910; William Alexander b. in Indiana 6 Nov. 1819, d. 19 Jan. 1874, m. Prova Ann dau. of John & Margaret (Gilliland) Helmick; James Harvey b. 16 Feb. 1821, d. 25 Feb. 1842; Amandaa b. 1 Oct. 1822, m. James Dudley; John Jefferson b. 25 July 1826, m. Sarah Dudley; Margaret Ann b. 21 Mar. 1828; Holly b. 25 Oct. 1829; Moses b. 23 June 1831, m. Julia Ann Gilliland; Mary b. 23 June 1831, m. James Taylor. When and where was John B. Lockmon born; where did he die; who were his parents, bro. and sisters?—(Miss) Laura Darby, 1412 East Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

G-'50. Brandenburg—Absolom Brandenburg of Hardin Co., Kentucky, was War of 1812 soldier, was born in Prussia. Would like place and date, with parents' names. Also, wish name of his wife, whom he married in Hardin Co., Ky. ca. 1842. She m. JacobWiegmans (or Wiseman).—Nellie Conrad Cook, Boggstown, Indiana.

G-'50. Anthony-Peek-Peyser-Lambert-Clay —Wish data on the following wives in the An-
thony line—do not need further Anthony data. 
(Peyser of Peister), who was b. 1768, d. 1852, Illinois, 1863; m. 1829, Nancy Lambert, who was Catherine Peek. 2. Jacob Anthony b. Sharon Springs, N. Y. 1764, d. 1850; m. 1786, Eva Piser (Bellinger) Lambert, but she is not found in any list of their children. Could she have been dau. of George & Lena (Helmar) Lambert and grand-
dau. of Philip & Margaretha ( ) Helmar. One Peter Lambert filed will in Otsego Co., N. Y. naming son, George. 4. James Daniel Anthony b. Canajoharie, Montgomery Co., N. Y. 5 Mar. 1835, m. 1862, Magdalena, b. Summit Co., Ohio, 1842, dau. of John Clay who was b. Centre Co., Penn-sylvania 1794, son of Matthias Clay who moved from that county to Mifflin Co., Penna. in 1804. John Clay lived in Mifflin Co. until 1815, when he went back to Centre Co. and m. Barbara, dau. of George Hoy, who was b. possibly in Berks Co., Penna., 1773, and is bur. with his wife, Catherina —, in the Zion Lutheran Churchyard, Madison-burg. He had bro. Charles Hoy. 5. John Jay Anthony b. Morrison, Whiteside Co., Illinois 1864, m. in Spokane, Washington, 1890, Cora Nettie Drake, who was b. Bennington, Michigan, 1866, dau. of Philemon Drake, b. New York State 1823 and his wife Isabella Hocking, b. Cornwall, England, 1839. Philemon Drake was son of Reuben Drake, who may have been son of Reuben Drake, who left written in 1792. Ulster Co., N. Y.—would like proof of this. Any help on the ancestry of these several wives will be appre-
ciated.—Jane Stewart Renkin (Mrs. W. O.), 44 Parkside Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

G-50. Sewell-McEwen—The following bros.
and sister lived at Glens Falls, Warren Co., N. Y.: 1. Rensselaer Sewell b. at Glens Falls, 31 July 1814, d. at Santa Paula, California 7 Jan. 1897; m. 1843, Margaret Ann, dau. of John & Charlotte (McEwen) Noble, who was b. prob. at Athol, Warren Co., ca. 1817, d. at Glens Fall, 15 May 1869, aged 52. 2. George Sewell b. 24 Feb. 1819, d. in Santa Paula, California; in 1844 went to Wisconsin, but returned to Glens Falls in 1849 to m. Harriett Benedict, who d. shortly afterward in Wisconsin. He went to Santa Paula in 1851, returned East in 1858 and m. in Shoreham, Vermont, Eliza Rich. 3. Jirah Sewell removed to Wisconsin after marriage; later to California. 4. Jonathan Sewell m. Esther Ann Cooper. Their children were: Myron, of Bolton, N. Y., who at the age of 70, m. 29 Sept. 1903, Mary A. Kenyon, of Fort Edwards, N. Y., aged 68; Alida, m. as 1st wife, Norman Cole, who published the “Glenn Falls Messenger”; a son; Martha Ann b. at Glens Falls 9 Apr. 1841, d. Placer Co., California 13 Oct. 1912; m. at Shoreham, Vermont 7 Sept. 1859, Hollis Newton; 5. Harriet Sewell m. Sarena Smith of Shoreham, Vt., and had dau., Ada, who m. a dentist, Abner Smith, and removed to Chicago. Was their father Jonathan Sewell, and who was their mother? Any help toward completion of D. A. R. papers on this Sewell (or Sewall) line and the Noble-McEwen line will be appreciated. David Noble came from Ireland with his children, after death of his wife, Margaret Carruthers. John, the youngest son, m. 11 Dec. 1811, Charlotte, dau. of Duncan & Margaret (Cameron) McEwen of Athol, N. Y.—(Miss) Elizabeth Bailey, Hoosick Road, Route 39, Troy, N. Y.

G-50. Winters-Sturr-Stores—John Peter Winters b. in New Jersey 1811, d. in Illinois 1882; m. Eliza Sturr (or Stores), b. in N. J. 1812, d. in Illinois 1886. Her bros. and sisters were: Abra-ham, Isaac, Jacob, Peter, John, Leah and Tiny, d. y. Will appreciate any help on these two lines.—Mrs. Helen W. Smith, La Harpe, Illinois.

G-50. Whittaker-McDonough-Lewis—Elizabeth Lewis b. York Co., Penna. 1769, m. (1) Thomas Whittaker, a schoolmaster; (2) James McDonough of Pierceville, Greene Co., Penna. Would like to know her ancestry and that of Thomas McDonough, who was b. in Ireland 1750, m. Catharine —, and d. in Dunkard Twp., Greene Co., 1820.—Eldon B. Tucker, Jr., M. D., Monongahela Blvd., Morgantown, West Virginia.

G-50. Browning—Wanted, ancestry and any help on the following: Rev. Jacob Browning, b. Culpeper Co., Virginia ca. 1762, Revolutionary soldier, m. ca. 1784 (whom?) Children: Hoesa; Julia; Polly; Jacob A., b. ca. 1791, m. in Ten-
nessee, Sally White, Louisa; John; Elizabeth. Jacob A. & Sally (White) Browning prob. lived in Houston, Humphrey or Stewart Co., Tenn. Her mother was Elizabeth (?) White, who also had dau., Polly, who m. Jerman Jackson, and son, Seaman. Spencer Browning (Senator from Tennessee), who m. Milbury McIntosh. George Browning, whose sister, Sarah (or Deborah) m. in Tennessee, Benjamin McIntosh.

Gordon Browning, Governor of Tennessee.—Mrs. E. B. Fedéra, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Kentucky.

G-50. Fay-Wood-Holden—Ezekiel Fay b. in New Hampshire 23 Sept. 1802; m. (1) ca. 1825, Louisa Wood, who d. at Antwerp, Jefferson Co., N. Y., 1845; (2) at Antwerp in 1845, Sophia Hol-
den. He had bro., William Fay who was living at Marenco, Illinois in 1845, and a sister, Mary, who m. Kay Barnes, lived at Antwerp, N. Y. and had son Addison Barnes. Wish parentage of Ezekiel Fay.—Josephine R. Bassett (Mrs. G. N.), 4424 Abbott Avenue, South, Minneapolis 10, Min-
nesota.

G-50. Chapman-Kirkpatrick—James Chap-
man was Ensign, Elmore's State Regt., 15 Apr. 1776; 2nd Lieut., 7th Conn. Regt., 1 Jan. 1777; 1st Lieut., 25 Jan. 1778; Capt., Mar. 1780; resigned 8 Sept. 1780. When and where did he die; was his wife Martha Kirkpatrick? Will ap-
preciate any help on James Chapman.—Mrs. Annie Hail Hoekje, 125 Grand Avenue, Rochester 9, N. Y.
**THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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