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Issued Monthly By
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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GEORGE WASHINGTON'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH HIS MOTHER—APRIL, 1789

This Painting by William Henry Powell Hangs in the Senate House Museum, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. Reproduced by Permission of the Senate House Association, Mrs. E. C. Chadbourne, President.

Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington, born 1706, died 1789.

“All that I am I owe to my Mother.”—G. Washington

Her last words to him were: “You will see me no more, age and disease warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust in God I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go; fulfill the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; go and may Heaven’s and your mother’s blessing be with you always.”
The President General's Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

FEBRUARY is a month of the birthdays of several great Americans who have left their imprint in the annals of history. At this time, the name of George Washington, the Father of our Country, is synonymous with February.

Being a man of wealth and culture and having lived in all the luxury that the times and country could afford, yet he was willing to give up all of this for his belief in freedom. Because of his intense belief in the cause he championed, he lost some of his nearest and dearest friends, who looked upon him as a traitor.

The more we read and learn of George Washington, the greater he becomes in stature. He and the men who fought with him were willing to sacrifice wealth, easy living and even their lives in order to gain security and freedom.

Today, as we have for a long period of time, we stand for a strong military establishment to protect that security and freedom which George Washington and his followers gained for us.

As Washington and his men were positive and courageous in their beliefs, we, too, should be positive and courageous in ours. We must be loyal to our God and to the United States of America and to all it stands for.

As we think of George Washington, we cannot help remembering what history has told us of the suffering our Continental soldiers endured during that difficult and severe winter at Valley Forge. The Daughters of the American Revolution are erecting a Memorial Bell Tower there, memorializing and honoring the men who gained our freedom as well as those who fought to preserve it.

I feel certain that every member of our Society will wish to have a part in this Memorial.

Each month I believe that you look forward to the Building Completion Fund reports in the Magazine in order to know how many additional Chapters have earned the honor of being placed on our Star Honor Roll. We are so proud of all the Chapters which have made this Roll of Honor.

However, as you know, even though every one of our Chapters over the country were on the Star Honor Roll, we still would not have sufficient funds to pay our loans from the banks for our lovely new Administration Building. So, please make every effort possible this year to help reduce our outstanding debts.

By having such a commodious and convenient new building at our Headquarters, we are thus better able to proceed with our Society's objectives and accomplish more for our Country and its Way of Life, as envisioned by George Washington and our other Founding Fathers.

Affectionately,

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Washington's Prayer

Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to Government; and entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large. And finally that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of Whose example in these things we can never hope to be a happy nation. Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Cadet Prayer

United States Military Academy—West Point, N. Y.

O God, our Father, Thou Searcher of men's hearts, help us to draw near to Thee in sincerity and truth. May our religion be filled with gladness and may our worship of Thee be natural. Strengthen and increase our admiration for honest dealing and clean thinking, and suffer not our hatred of hypocrisy and pretense ever to diminish. Encourage us in our endeavor to live above the common level of life. Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice and knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy. Guard us against flippancy and irreverence in the sacred things of life. Grant us new ties of friendship and new opportunities of service. Kindle our hearts in fellowship with those of a cheerful countenance, and soften our hearts with sympathy for those who sorrow and suffer. May we find genuine pleasure in clean and wholesome mirth and feel inherent disgust for all coarse-minded humor. Help us, in our work and in our play to keep ourselves physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight, that we may the better maintain the honor of the Corps untarnished and unsullied, and acquit ourselves like men in our effort to realize the ideals of West Point in doing our duty to Thee and to our Country. All of which we ask in the name of the Great Friend and Master of men.—Amen.
A Summons to American Christians

BY THE REV. EDWARD L. R. ELSON, D. D.

Minister, The National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.
Member, Advisory Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

It has been given to us to live in one of the most decisive periods of all history. It may be that almost the exact middle of the middle year in this century—precisely the last week of June, 1950, may turn out to be the most decisive in the whole century. We are too close to speak with finality; only the years will give the answer. But one thing is certain, June 25th to 27th, 1950, marked a turning point in our contemporary life. For years to come our life will be revised because of the decisions of this past summer.

The forces of political Democracy (as distinguished from purely economic Democracy professed by Communism)—the free nations of the earth—believing in human dignity, justice, righteousness, and law, proclaimed by their resolute action in June that they believed in these things firmly enough to fight for them. This was not an easy decision. We have made decisions to fight before. But in this the moral consequences are greater and it becomes our absolute duty to take what is relatively the best course of action. That decision was a momentous act which will affect not only our own but the future of all mankind.

Let it be clear that unless there are some radical revisions in the thinking and acting of the leaders of some nations in this world,—unless there is Christian conversion and character transformation on the part of these leaders, this is what we confront and this is what our children face. It seems clear enough that we face and our children face a period of history, and a long period at that, much like our pioneer ancestors.

What was their life like? Well, our ancestors, in creating our life on this Continent, carried three implements. One was the Bible, a symbol of sturdy, Biblical religion. The second was an ax, a symbol of industry and hard work. The third was a rifle, a symbol of their readiness to deal with predatory forces.

All three of these were necessary to survival. All three were essential to future development. They had to draw constantly upon these sources of strength. There was hard work. There was deep piety. And sometimes they had to fight. Some of them had to die. Always there was constant vigilance.

Today the physical frontier has gone. Our frontier now is both nearer in time and speed and yet farther in lack of neighborliness, understanding and cooperation. What the wilderness was to our ancestors, the skies above us and the waters of our coast line are to us today. We shall not be certain what evil tidings and what terrible dangers they may bear. It's going to take a lot of manhood and womanhood for this period. It's going to take great character to measure up to the demands of the future.

Today—we have the ax—our colossal industrial plant. Today—we have or soon will have the rifle—our armament. Today—what we must be sure of is that we have what is represented by the Bible.

What needs to concern us is that we shall not merely be great in carrying forth one of these symbolic actions. We must not only be strong and successful in what is symbolized by the carrying of the rifle, and what is symbolized by the ax, but we must be equally strong in our spiritual resources. Above all else, and I say it earnestly, we must not lose the struggle of the soul at home and we must not lose the battle for other men's souls abroad.

It is for this purpose, I have called this message, "A Summons to American Christians." We cannot expect the pagans to do what must be done at this hour. Only committed men and women can do this. Others let us hope will be infused and empowered by contact with those whose souls are re-
kindled. There is no getting away from it. If we have not yet come to understand that we must return in a very real and earnest way to the basic principles of American life as expressed in evangelical Christianity, we are not yet aware of the meaning of these days.

Look at this text in II Chronicles 7:14: "If My people, which are called by My name, shall humble themselves, and pray and seek My face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

"If My people, which are called by My name"—who are they? People who believe in God—Christian people—will take a certain course, the resources are available for doing the rest.

"If My people will humble themselves"—this is not easy for Americans. Humility is not one of our national virtues. Halford Luccock wrote a book called, "Jesus and the American Mind", a chapter of which was "Our National Portrait". He mentioned our energy, our organizational ability, our courage, our imagination, and after a very long discussion you are unable to find humility as one of our virtues. Yet we must be humble. No matter how lofty our position, or insignificant our state, only the humble man is any good at all in the eyes of God. And every man must look up to God.

"If My people will pray," says this version. Are we too busy to pray? Too busy to come to the open Church on week days to pray for God's direction at the meeting of the United Nations Assembly, or must we leave prayer to the spiritual geniuses, like Glenn Clark or Stanley Jones? This text talks about "My people"—the people called by My name. Christians, that means you—not specialists.

"If My people will seek My face",—what does that mean? If you go humbly to God and you pray as you ought, then you will be seeking to have His face upon your face. You will want to be like God. God has made us for Himself—we are to be His channel. And, being like God, certain consequences will follow.

This is what will follow: "You will hear from Heaven". Sins will be forgiven—that is, those sins which are confessed. We are not sinless. We have our own guilt in this world. We wanted our soldiers home. We wanted our homes, our money, our prosperity, more than we wanted God and a world of justice and peace. If we confess these sins, the Scriptures say we will hear from Heaven, we will be forgiven.

And, at this very hour, there are signs of a spiritual awakening in America upon a very large scale. I hope it will take dramatic expression in these tragic days.

What will happen? The Scriptures say we will hear from Heaven and our land will be healed. Our Life will be integrated and empowered because it is built around a central faith in a covenanting God. May that same God give us courage and strength to bring it to pass.

Of all the dispositions and habits, which lead to political prosperity, Religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of Men and Citizens. The mere Politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure—reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.—Selection from Washington's Farewell Address.
The History and Mission of the United States Air Force

THE United States Air Force came into being as a separate service on September 18, 1947. On that date, the National Security Act, passed by the Congress and signed by the President, made the Air Force an equal partner with the Army and Navy on the Defense Team.

Although little more than three years old, the Air Force continues the postwar organizational structure of the Army Air Forces it replaced. Likewise, it has inherited the traditions of Army air operations which date back to 1907 and which played an important part in two world wars.

Its story embraces almost half a century of American military aviation. The primary mission—the air defense of the United States—has remained constant.

The history of the Air Force runs back to the early part of this century, when the Army began to recognize the value of the airplane for air-to-ground observation and rapid communication. Up to that time, our forces had used only the balloon, experimentally, for these purposes. On August 1, 1907, an Aeronautical Division, "to study the flying machine and the possibility of adapting it to military purposes," was established in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. It consisted of one officer and two enlisted men. During the following year, the Wright Brothers were given a contract to furnish a plane which would carry two occupants, fly for one hour, and attain a speed of 40 miles per hour. This plane's acceptance flight was made on July 30, 1909, and the United States Army acquired its first military airplane.

By late 1912, the Aeronautical Division had 12 airplanes, 12 flying officers, and 39 enlisted men. Among the pilots was Lt. Henry H. Arnold, later to become the first five-star general of the United States Air Force. In 1914, the Aeronautical Division was renamed the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps.

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, we were almost totally unprepared for aerial warfare. The Army Aviation Section had only 131 officers (78 of them flyers), and slightly over 1,000 enlisted men. It had 55 airplanes—all obsolete when compared to planes used by other powers over the western European front. Not one of our planes mounted weapons of any kind.

Congress summarily appropriated $640,000,000 for the development of military aviation—at that time the largest sum ever appropriated for a single purpose. Flying schools were established throughout the United States and in these schools almost 15,000 cadets received instruction. Another 1,800 were trained in Europe—among them Capt. Edward Vernon ("Eddie") Rickenbacker, who became the United States Army's leading air ace during World War I.

In 1918, Army air operations were separated from those of the Signal Corps and were designated as the Army Air Service. When trench warfare stopped all mobility on the ground, aviation proved very successful as the eyes of the armies, but neither the Allies nor the Central Powers had air equipment which might have been able, through what is now called strategic bombardment, to break the stalemate which continued for months on the ground. The first air combat action for American squadrons came in April, 1918, but no real aerial offensive got under way until the closing months of the war.

In September, Brig. Gen. William L. ("Billy") Mitchell became chief of the air units of the Allied Armies in Europe. He commanded more than 1,500 planes flown by American, French, and British pilots—at that time the greatest concentration of aircraft in history. This force made strategic attacks on German railway centers, communications, and troop concentrations, indicating the possibilities of this new air arm for offensive purposes.

At the end of World War I, observation—originally considered the airplane's primary military use—was becoming a secondary function. The airplane was recog-
nized as a weapon in itself whose primary functions included combat between planes, the strafing of enemy troops, and the reduction or elimination of the enemy's war-making potential.

Moreover, under the conditions imposed by war, accelerated programs of research and development had produced the Liberty engine, the oxygen mask equipped with telephone connections, cotton fabric for airplanes and balloons, electrically-heated clothing, automatic cameras, the use of helium gas in dirigibles, the armored pilot seat, and aero-medical research.

The years between the two world wars saw much single-engine research and development in American military aviation. In 1924, four single-engine Douglas World Cruisers of the Air Service completed the first around-the-world flight. The 27,000 miles were covered in 363 hours of flying time and an elapsed time of 175 days.

In 1927, the Air Corps accomplished the first crossing of the Pacific by military aircraft from California to Hawaii. In 1929, the tri-motored Question Mark, flown by Maj. Carl Spaatz (later Chief of Staff, Air Force) and Capt. Ira C. Eaker, with Lt. Elwood R. Quesada, pilot of refueling plane, by being refueled in air, was kept aloft for over six days (151 hours) and flown over 11,000 miles.

New techniques, tactics, and equipment were produced and tested during these years. Many of our modern combat planes came from peacetime research. High-level precision bombing was developed. In addition, the airplane was put to many peacetime uses, such as dusting crops, spraying trees, detecting forest fires, dropping supplies on ice-bound areas, and helping avert floods by bombing ice-jams.

During the 1930's, wars in China, Abyssinia, and Spain enabled us to observe air operations on a wide scale. Military leaders were impressed with the importance of strategic bombing and began to develop bombardment aircraft. The Boeing four-engine B-17, the Flying Fortress, first tested in 1935, was based on the idea of producing a long-range heavy bomber with high speed and the ability to engage in high altitude operations.

Perhaps the most important progress in the Army air arm made between the two wars was two-fold: the maturing of the concept of strategic bombing, and the emergence of a group of highly skilled men who really knew aviation. They were the men who organized the training program of thousands of pilots and airmen in World War II.

Meanwhile, and continuing through World War II, air operations became increasingly independent as the recognition of the role of air power grew. In 1926, the Army Air Service was renamed the Army Air Corps. In 1941, the Army Air Forces was formed and was given some degree of autonomy. In 1942 the War Department established three coordinate services: the Ground Forces, the Air Forces, and the Services of Supply (later Service Forces), each under a Commanding General.

The Commanding General of the Air Forces became a member of the Joint and the Combined Chiefs of Staff, along with the Chief of Staff of the Army and the Chief of Naval Operations. Thus, the Army Air Forces became virtually autonomous. It was stipulated in official directives that "land power and air power are co-equal and interdependent forces; neither is an auxiliary of the other."

At its peak strength during World War II, the Army Air Forces had 16 separately numbered "air forces" and several other special commands. In each theater of operations, these forces functioned in close cooperation with the land and sea arms. The Army Air Forces flew 13,500,000 hours of combat missions and dropped more than 2,000,000 tons of bombs. It lost about 22,900 planes—but destroyed more than 40,000 enemy aircraft.

American air power gave our ground forces valuable tactical support in the invasion of North Africa in November, 1942, and contributed materially to the subse-
quent drive to meet the British Eighth Army in Tunisia.

At Casablanca in January, 1943, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, and their advisers decided that, to win the war, the German military, industrial, and economic potential had to be destroyed through systematic strategic bombings. So our Air Forces began a continuous seven-month aerial assault upon the German aircraft industry and dealt it a series of crippling blows from which it never recovered.

During 1943 alone, more than 55,000 tons of bombs were dropped on German targets. These bombings led to the terrific assaults of February, 1944, after which air supremacy over Europe passed into Allied hands and remained there until the end of the war. This supremacy made possible the concentration of Allied invasion forces in England and assured them of Allied domination of the air during the Normandy invasion.

Once our troops were securely established in France, the AAF’s strategic air campaign again swung into action. Early in 1945, Albert Speer, German Reich Minister of War Production, told Hitler that German economy was heading for inevitable collapse within four to eight weeks.

Although Germany did not surrender unconditionally until May, 1945, the strategic bombing of Germany ended in April of that year. Strategic bombing was still a new military method and the AAF had to learn many new things as it went along, but it demonstrated the capabilities of this kind of air attack.

In the war against Japan, the AAF won early recognition in the China-Burma-India theater. It provided substantial protection against enemy air attacks and disrupted Japanese shipping and railways. It transported men and supplies for our ground forces. It furnished the ground forces with accurate and indispensable fighter and fighter-bomber support. In its flights from bases in India, over the “Hump” of the Himalayas to China, it accomplished one of the war’s remarkable logistic feats.

In the Pacific, air operations in the war against Japan were part of a vast and coordinated strategy. The role of air power was recognized and its potentialities were fully utilized, with complete cooperation toward the common cause—the speedy defeat of Japan with a minimum loss of lives. The Japanese estimated that approximately 25 percent of their South Pacific war deaths were caused by Allied air bombardments.

Whereas in Europe the B-17 was the weapon of strategic bombing, the B-24 and the B-29 Super-Fortress were used in the Pacific. The well-known “Doolittle Raid” on Tokyo in April, 1942, by carrier-based B-25’s gave the Japanese a taste of things to come. During the six months preceding VJ-day, our B-29’s made repeated low-level incendiary attacks on the Japanese home islands and contributed greatly to the collapse of Japanese war industry and economy.

As the raids were intensified in 1945, the Japanese realized that their armed forces could no longer offer defense against destructive aerial assaults. The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were staggering in their destructive effect, and their blast stressed the fact that our command of the air had marked out Japan’s war installations and productive capacity for utter destruction from the air.

Four months after the Japanese surrender, the strength of the AAF had been reduced from a wartime peak of 2,400,000 men and 80,000 planes to about 730,000 men and 30,000 planes. The decrease in strength continued until May, 1947.

During demobilization, the AAF completed plans for a peacetime air force. Profiting from the lessons learned in World War II, it decided to reorganize itself into functional commands which would replace the previous commands, based on geographic (area) responsibility or on the type of aircraft used. The new command structure, effective June 11, 1946, was changed only slightly when complete auto-
The economy was achieved later and the present United States Air Force came into being in 1947.

The United States Air Force is once again engaged in building up its strength. From a low of 48 groups in 1950, the Air Force has a target goal of twice that number in the fight to keep the peace.

To understand what makes the Air Force, one must know the elements which compose it and how they work together. The basic unit of all aerial combat is the individual airplane and its combat crew—one man in a single-seated fighter, 10 men or more in a heavy bomber. Two or more airplanes may be organized, for tactical purposes, into a flight. A flight in combat usually consists of four or more planes which fly in pairs, trios, or fours.

Two or more flights make the squadron, which is the smallest air force unit with both tactical and administrative duties. Squadrons include not only fliers and planes, but ground personnel whose duties are to administer and furnish necessary ground services. Next above the squadron in organizational level is the group, which usually consists of three squadrons in peacetime (four in wartime) and a group headquarters. A typical combat group is comparable in size and function to an Army regiment.

A wing is a mobile, self-supporting organization capable of independent operation. It consists normally of a combat group, a maintenance and supply group, an airdrome group, and a hospital (or mobile medical) unit. A wing organized around a typical medium bomber group (30 medium bombers in three squadrons, with 310 combat airmen and 473 other personnel) would require about a thousand other persons in the wing headquarters and supporting units.

Above the wing may be an air division, which is normally an operational (tactical) agency but may be both operational and administrative. An air division, as a rule, consists of from two to five wings, in addition to an air division headquarters.

Next above the division comes the numbered air force, composed normally of the elements of two or more air divisions. It is usually, but not always, designed to do a particular job, such as bombardment, air defense, or ground support operations.

The mission of the United States Air Force is the air defense of the United States. This defense requires the maintenance of an active Air Force, supported by reserve forces capable of immediate mobilization. It must be so organized, trained, and equipped that it can repulse an enemy air attack against any part of the United States and launch an immediate counterattack against strategic objectives in the enemy's homeland.

The U. S. Air Force mission is determined by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They weigh the problems of national defense and prepare the major plan for employment of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. In this plan, each of the Services has missions to perform.

Defense of the United States against air attack is the primary U. S. Air Force mission. The Air Force is responsible, too, for the conduct of strategic air warfare, for air supply and combat support to the Army, and for cooperation with both Army and Navy in joint amphibious and airborne operations. Every Air Force activity is related in one way or another to these missions.

To accomplish these missions, the Air Force must have modern, up-to-date airplanes and bases from which to operate. Especially, it requires well-trained airmen in every post of duty. Each individual in the United States Air Force, whatever his job may be, contributes toward the success of the mission. And, because the success of the Army and Navy depends on the Air Force doing its jobs well, each man and woman in the Air Force also has a responsibility to individuals in the other Services.

The crew chief who keeps his fighter plane in top flying condition makes it possible for the pilot to perform his duties. The administrative technician who records and transmits information on his unit's activities provides data on which his commander relies in carrying out future operations.

The Air Force recognizes and appreciates the efforts of each of its members, whatever his job may be, for its success depends on everyone's doing his job well. Only then can the United States Air Force fulfill its mission.
Susan B. Anthony in the Hall of Fame

BY MARTHA TAYLOR HOWARD

FOR the first time a member of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has been elected to the Hall of Fame at New York University in New York City. On November 1 it was announced through all the press agencies and the radio stations that the distinguished Electors—numbering 118 men and women from all over the country—had chosen Susan B. Anthony as one of six to receive the accolade from a list of 186 candidates on the ballot in 1950.

It is thirty years since a woman had been elected and it is just thirty years since women voted for the first time in a presidential election, Nov. 2, 1920, because the 19th amendment—known as the Susan B. Anthony amendment—became the “law of the land” August 26, 1920. It was fitting that Miss Anthony, who devoted her life to the great “Cause,” as she called it, of the emancipation of women should be chosen by the Electors this year.

Every five years there is the quinquennial election for new persons to the Hall of Fame. Four different times Miss Anthony has been on the ballot. The first time she received 46 votes; the second time 55, which was just one less than was needed that year. In 1940 she had 40 votes, and the same number in 1945. This time Miss Anthony received 72 votes, with 60 necessary for election.

The other five elected were: Dr. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army who rid Havana and the Panama Canal of yellow fever, 81 votes; Woodrow Wilson, President of the U. S., 77 votes; Miss Anthony, leader of the Woman Suffrage movement, 72; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, 70; Theodore Roosevelt, President of the U. S., 70; and Josiah Willard Gibbs, discoverer and interpreter of the laws of chemical equilibrium, 64 votes.

This time Miss Anthony was elected probably due to the Resolutions passed by women’s national groups; to the many letters written to the Electors; to the growing recognition of her great leadership; to the fact that the house in Rochester, N. Y., where she lived for forty years had been preserved by the Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., as a historic place. All this and much more furnished cumulative evidence to the Electors that she was one of the great women of all time.

At the last Continental Congress one of the Resolutions passed was that the National Society, D. A. R., favored her election. When the Resolutions were printed a marked copy was sent each Elector. The General Federation of Women’s Clubs in Boston passed a similar Resolution; the World’s W. C. T. U. meeting in Hastings, England, in July, with representatives from 40 countries attending, had their own Resolution. There were other powerful groups interested also.

Aside from the fact that every D. A. R. member votes because of the tireless work of Miss Anthony and her devoted associates, every member of this great organization can take great pride that she was a member of our Society. In 1898 she became a Life Member of Irondequoit Chapter in Rochester, N. Y., where she lived. A bronze tablet in the Chapter House recog-
nizes her membership and life work. A photostat copy of her lineage paper made out in her own clear handwriting hangs in the Board Room. Also there is a copy in the study of her home at 17 Madison Street which is now a memorial to her. Visitors have their attention called to it.

It gives the military record of her maternal grandfather who served throughout the American Revolution even to the surrender at Yorktown—and served with honor. Daniel Read and Susannah Richardson were married before the start of the American Revolution and lived at Cheshire, Mass. The Life of Miss Anthony gives this record: “It was but a few months after this marriage when the first gun was fired at Lexington and the whole country was a blaze with excitement. At the close of the sermon on a bright spring morning, the old minister, his voice trembling with patriotic fervor, asked every man who was ready to enlist in the Continental army to stand forth, and Daniel Read was the first to step out into the aisle of the little meeting-house. Leaving the girl-bride he entered the service and soon became conspicuous for his bravery. He was one of the memorable expedition against Quebec under Arnold, in 1775, and of the party commanded by Ethan Allen at the capture of Ticonderoga. He was among that brave band from Cheshire (Stafford's Hill) who fought under Colonel Stafford at Bennington. On the 19th of October, 1780, he took part in the fatal fight of Stone Arabia, under Col. John Brown, and served with honor throughout the war. After his return from the war he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and was universally respected.”

It is interesting to note that Susan's mother named her first son for her own father, the Revolutionary Daniel Read; and there are now Daniel Read Anthony, III, and Daniel Read Anthony, IV, owners of the Leavenworth Times, Kansas. In the newspaper office hangs the photostat copy of Miss Anthony's lineage from Daniel Read. Miss Anthony also had two other Revolutionary ancestors: Joshua Read, father of Daniel; and another great grandfather, Jonathan Richardson, father of Daniel's wife. There are members in the D. A. R. who have direct descent from these men—among them Mrs. Adelaide Howe Sisson, Past Librarian General and a former National Defense Chairman.

Miss Anthony was very much pleased when she was honored by the D. A. R. with a seat on the platform at Congress as a guest of honor. In Volume III of her life, page 1191, it is recorded that on February 23, 1900, (when Congress was held in that month) she went by invitation to the Congress of the D. A. R. and was for the third time presented to that body. She made a few strong remarks, and, as she afterwards observed, “had quite a recognition.”

In Volume II, page 919, reference is made to the Kentucky D. A. R. who were marking historic spots. She advised them in a letter: “I hope in your selections you will be exceedingly careful to distinguish those actions in which our Revolutionary mothers took part. Men have been faithful in noting every heroic act of their half of the race, and now it should be the duty, as well as the pleasure, of women to make for future generations a record of the heroic deeds of the other half. It is a splendid thing for your association to devote the Fourth of July to a commemoration of women.”

When the answer came back that they were doing the very thing she wished, she replied: “I am delighted; for however heroic our pioneer fathers may have been, our pioneer mothers, in the very nature of things, must have braved all the hardships of the men by their side with the added one of bearing and rearing children when deprived of even the vital necessities of maternity. Self-government is as necessary for the best development of women as of men. Sentiment never was and never can be a guarantee for justice, but with equal political power women will be able to secure justice for themselves. We have had chivalry and sentiment from the beginning of time, with some privileges granted as a favor. We now demand rights, guaranteed to us by codes and constitutions; and if their possession shall forfeit us gallantry, we will make the best of it. But I do not believe woman's utter dependence on man wins for her his respect; it may cause him to love and pet her as a child, but never to regard and treat her as a peer.”

On her 80th birthday, February 15, 1900, the D. A. R. along with many organizations and individuals sent her greetings. She was very meticulous in answering them all and for months she had secre-
taries to whom she dictated her replies.

This was her message to the D. A. R., Vol. III, page 1199: "If there are any women in the world who ought to believe in the practical application of the principles of Adams and Hancock and Jefferson, they should be found among the members of an association like yours. May I suggest that your Chapters should study not only the history of the Revolution of 1776 but also the great underlying causes which brought about that war? And then that they should work for the application to the women of our country of the principles at the foundation of our Government? We should all remember that while we are studying the history of the past we are making the history which the future will study in its turn."

It should be of special interest to the D. A. R. that the Hall of Fame was given to New York University by one of their members, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, of New York City—the former Helen M. Gould, daughter of the financier Jay Gould. She was very proud that she was able to prove for membership in patriotic societies her lineage from six ancestral ministers.

From her father she inherited millions and it was her consuming desire to use this money for good purposes. To that end she gave Gould Library "of surpassing architectural beauty" for New York University. And then she gave the Hall of Fame to be attached to it at one side—a circular, open-air colonnade with arched spaces separated by columns in which could be placed the bronze busts of the great men and women of our country who twenty-five years after their death could be considered at five-year intervals for election. There is space for 150 busts and already 83 persons have been elected.

The first election took place in 1900 and George Washington received 97 votes from 97 Electors, the only person ever to be unanimously elected. The bust of George Washington was provided by New York City Chapter, D. A. R. It is a replica in bronze of the famous one which Houdon came over from France to make from life. At least two other busts are credited to the D. A. R.—the one of Daniel Webster and the one of John Paul Jones. Several busts were given by the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution.

Miss Anthony makes the eighth woman to be elected; the others being Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College; Emma Willard, founder of the school for girls at Troy, N. Y.; Maria Mitchell, astronomer and professor at Vassar College; Harriet Beecher Stowe, author; Charlotte Cushman, Shakespearean actress; Frances Willard, temperance and suffrage worker; and Alice Freeman Palmer, president of Wellesley College. Miss Anthony is the sixth to be born in New England, Frances Willard and Mrs. Palmer having been born in New York. Miss Anthony was elected from the classification—Reformer. Only three previously had come from that class—Peter Cooper, George Peabody and Frances Willard.

The Hall of Fame was opened in 1900 so it was 50 years old in 1950. Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, the great historian at Harvard University and Pulitzer prize winner says, "I consider the political emancipation of women one of the most significant world events of the last half century." Since Miss Anthony did the spade work, it was most fitting that at the end of the first half of this century she should receive the recognition she so richly deserved.

In this month of February we consider it our patriotic duty to observe the birthdays of two emancipators: Washington freed this country; Lincoln freed the slaves. Should we not, as women, call attention to a third emancipator—a woman born February 15, 1820, at Adams, Massachusetts—Susan B. Anthony? She freed women and at the same time freed men from their backward ideas about women.

Much could be written of the indomitable courage and perseverance of Miss Anthony, her patience, her humor, her dignity, her common sense, her invincible logic, her selfless devotion to a "Cause," her great strength of character. When people ridiculed her at first she did not retaliate. She would come home and tell her devoted sister, Mary, "We were spreading the light."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who worked with her for fifty years, said that in all that time she never saw Miss Anthony show any resentment. She was well-balanced, a leader of thought, a leader of women, and was capable of an extraordinary amount of work and responsibility. Hers was a career without a parallel.

(Continued on page 100)
WASHINGTON’S MARRIAGE, IN 1759

We learn that Mr. J. B. Stearns, a distinguished artist of New York, and lately from Europe, has been for some days at Arlington House, in this vicinity, engaged in making very beautiful and successful copies from the original pictures of Colonel and Mrs. Washington, the one of the date of 1772, by Peale, and the other of 1759, by Woolaston, with a view to the painting of a large picture of Washington’s marriage, founded upon the relation of the interesting event in the Curtis recollection, and private memoirs of the life and character of Washington.

The scene is laid in the ancient parish church of St. Peter, county of New Kent, a colony of Virginia, time 6th of January, 1759.

In the foreground, and near the altar, appears the Rev. D. Mossom, the officiating clergyman, in full canonicals; he is about to present the marriage ring. The bridegroom is in a suit of blue and silver, lined with red silk, embroidered waist coat, small cloths, gold shoe and knee buckles, dress sword, hair in full powder. The bride in a suit of white satin rich point lace ruffles, pearl ornaments in her hair, pearl necklace, earrings, and bracelets, with satin high-heeled shoes, with diamond buckles; she is attended by a group of ladies in the gorgeous costumes of that ancient period. Near to the bridegroom is a brilliant group, comprising the vice-regal Governor of Virginia, several English army and navy officers, then on colonial service, with the very elite of Virginia chivalry of the old regime. The Governor is in a suit of scarlet, embroidered with gold, with a bag, wig and sword; the gentlemen in the fashion of the time.

But among the most interesting and picturesque of the personages in the various groups is Bishop, the celebrated body servant of Braddock and then of Washington, with whom he ended his days after his service of more than forty years.

This veteran soldier of the wars of George the II forms a perfect study in the picture. His tall attenuated form and soldierly bearing, as with folded arms and cocked hat in hand, respectfully he has approached the bridal group, gives a touching interest to the whole scene. He is in a scarlet coat, and is booted and spurred, having just dismounted, and relinquished the favorite charger of his chief to a groom.

Through the large folding doors of the church is seen the old fashioned coach of the bride, drawn by six horses; also the fine English charger, bequeathed to Washington by Braddock, after the fatal field of Monongahela.

From the account of the marriage handed down from those who were at its celebration, it appears that the bride and her ladies occupied the coach, while the provincial Colonel rode his splendid charger, attended by a brilliant cortege of the day and gallant of the land.

Such was Washington’s marriage in 1759—Alexandria Gazette.

The Unity of Government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main Pillar in the Edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very Liberty, which you so highly prize.—Selection from Washington’s Farewell Address.
Restorations of Washington
Family Homes

Jefferson County, West Virginia

By Lee Bushong

Jefferson County is the easternmost County of West Virginia, barely 50 miles west from Washington, D. C. It bears the unique distinction of having enjoyed local history of importance in the Civil War as well as Colonial and Revolutionary War periods.

At Harpers Ferry in this County John Brown was captured by Col. Robert E. Lee in 1859. At Charles Town, after trial and conviction, he was hanged. Antietam Battlefield is barely 15 miles across the Potomac in Maryland. Many were the Civil War names connected with this section—Lee, Jackson, Jeb Stuart, Mosby, Ashby, Early, Sheridan, Hunter, and others. At the northern gateway to the Shenandoah Valley, the County, with its Southern sympathies, passed through the difficult Reconstruction period after the Civil War.

But it is in the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods that the county enjoys even greater fame. At Shepherdstown on the Potomac, James Rumsey had invented and successfully tested the first steamboat in America. This was in 1787—long before others performed their experiments, and received the credit.

Near Leetown stand the homes of Revolutionary Generals Charles Lee and Horatio Gates. Lee, an eccentric British soldier and bachelor, built no partitions in his home to divide living from bedroom and kitchen quarters but divided them with chalk lines, so that he could “sit in any corner, and give orders, and overlook the whole, without moving” his chair.

Only one of the original Washington family homes in the County is still owned by descendants of that name. It is “Hare-
wood,” the stone residence of Col. Samuel Washington, built for him by his brother George. The marble mantel in the paneled room on the first floor was presented to George Washington by LaFayette. The porphyritic mantelpiece was brought over from England. The graveyard containing graves of Samuel Washington, his four wives who predeceased him, and other members of her family may be seen to the rear of the house. A fifth wife survived Samuel. While not much restoration has been done in recent years to this famous home, not much is necessary. The grounds are simple, as is the house itself. It is simply preserved without fanfare or ostentation. Visitors are admitted by the farm tenant in charge of the property upon request.

Standing beneath its gaunt old trees, in the quiet of this country gentleman’s former home, one can still hear and see and feel its impact upon the Nation’s early history. Here it was that James Madison and the little widow, Dolly Payne Todd, were married. It was The Society Event of 1794! Light Horse Harry Lee, father of the Confederate General Robert E. Lee, was almost too late as a guest but dashed up on his favorite charger just before the ceremony began. Thomas Jefferson had offered his coach for the honeymoon. Mrs. Todd’s sister, Lucy, was the wife of George Steptoe Washington, son of Samuel Washington, and at that time owner of “Harewood.” In later days Louis Philippe and his two Royal brothers stayed in the house as guests.

A couple of miles to the south of “Harewood” and looking across a little vale at each other are two more Washington family homes. Both of these have been magnificently restored by their owners in recent years. One of these is “Claymont Court,” the home of Judge Bushrod Corbin Washington, a great-nephew of George. This grandiose mansion, burned and rebuilt, was erected in 1820.

In 1899 it became the home of the author and novelist, Frank R. Stockton, who died there in 1902. The estate includes extensive flower gardens to the east, and a mile long drive through a lovely grove of tall oak trees. The mansion itself was for a period of about 20 years vacant, except for the attentions of a caretaker, but of recent years has become a private residence and has been completely redecorated and restored in its original form.

It contains large bedrooms and baths upstairs, wide halls, a beautiful staircase, and a large reception room, dining room, and ballroom on the first floor, with elaborate porches, courtyards, and a complete house (originally for servants) adjoining the courts on each side. The basement is also in first-class condition, and includes a bar, lounge, food-lockers, and modern...
kitchen. A separate heating plant takes care of all the adjoining buildings through underground pipes. The spacious lawn includes a swimming pool, tennis courts, and space for other games and outdoor sports. Visitors are always welcome.

At the bottom of the vale looking towards "Blakeley," a canal has been dredged out of the bed of the small Bullskin Run. The restoration of Blakeley has been most elaborate within the past few years, so much so in fact, though made more stately and beautiful, in the opinion of the writer, by the addition of tall columns and a large porch in front, it has completely changed the appearance of this home from its Revolutionary design. It also is now used as a private residence, though visitors are admitted to the grounds.

Blakeley was the residence of John Augustine Washington, a grandson of George's brother, also named John Augustine. The owner of Blakeley then later inherited Mount Vernon upon the death of Judge Bushrod Corbin Washington, to whom George had left it, and moved his family there, where he died in 1832. His son, still bearing the family name of John Augustine Washington, then inherited Mount Vernon, and was its last owner, as he sold it to present owners, the Mount Vernon Ladies Association.

Blakeley also has a spacious lawn leading to the mansion, a lovely view of the surrounding countryside, and recently it has been made the site of new barns and race horse stables to the rear. The estate was named for an estate in England from which the famous Blakeley Howitzer field gun derived its name.

Between April 20 and October 6, 1780, Charles Washington, the brother of George, came to Jefferson County, having been bequeathed land in this region by the will of his half-brother, Lawrence. The section was then known as Frederick County, Virginia. Charles is said to have lived in a log cabin for a while during the construction of his new home, "Happy Retreat," on a hill on the southern outskirts of what is now Charles Town. The original house, of brick construction, durable as all the other Washington homes, is somewhat different in design, and to the original structure has been added a brick wing on either side.

Restoration here has been accurate and complete. The property is used as a private home and the grounds are kept up in well-trimmed and attractive condition. Visitors are given a hearty welcome at all reasonable times by the occupants, who delight in showing them through the lovely rooms. In September, 1837, the property was purchased by Judge Isaac Douglass, remodeled and named "Mordington," but in the restoration of the past several years it has once again become the Colonial home of George Washington's youngest brother, so far as its present name and appearances are concerned.

Charles Washington and several others on November 23, 1786, petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to establish a town upon 80 acres of his land. Charles Town was thus laid out in 1786, and named for its founder who donated the four corner lots at the intersection of George and Washington Streets for public buildings of
the town and County. The town's lots were divided into one-half acre each, and the town was incorporated by an act of the Assembly in January, 1787. The Father of his Country often visited at Happy Retreat on his numerous journeys to this section during the last seventeen years of his life.

At the Court House in Charles Town is recorded Charles Washington's will. This is the same Court House, with additions, in which John Brown was later tried and convicted of murder and treason and from which he was taken to the jail across the street and subsequently led to his execution a few blocks south. John Brown's will, of pre-Civil War days, is also recorded here.

At "Beall Air," four miles east of Charles Town, in pre-Civil War days also lived Col. Lewis Washington, a great-great-nephew of George. Colonel Washington was possessed of two trophies that John Brown desired in his flair for the flamboyant and melodramatic as he "led the slaves" into insurrection and murder at nearby historic Harpers Ferry. One was a sword presented by Frederick the Great to George Washington with the message engraved on the blade, "From the Oldest General in the World to the Greatest." The other was a brace of pistols given General Washington by LaFayette.

Colonel Washington was aroused from his sleep at Beall Air one night in the fall of 1859, and taken prisoner with other hostages to Harpers Ferry by Brown's men. There he was made to endure the ordeal of being a prisoner under fire in the engine house while the "fort" of John Brown was attacked by Col. Robert E. Lee's Marines.

Little restoration has been done to Beall Air, though it is not as elaborate a home as the more famous ones above and little is necessary. However, it is kept in livable condition and is regularly occupied by tenants on the farm.

Two other Washington homes should be mentioned in passing, "Sulgrave" and "Cedar Lawn." They are simple farm houses for the most part, and have been merely repaired and kept in livable condition for farm tenants and managers, rather than elaborately "restored." They are located about three miles west of Charles Town and face each other across the county road. They were the scenes of many light skirmishes during the Civil War period of active fighting in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley from 1861 to 1865.

One other Washington home is "Locust Hill." This large house has recently been restored beautifully, and some modern
additions have been built to make it an attractive country home. It lies adjacent to Sulgrave and, like it, was originally part of Samuel Washington’s Harewood estate. The house is of brick construction with wide porches and more nearly rectangular in shape than any of the others in design.

In the engagement at Cameron’s Depot in 1864, Confederate General Jubal A. Early placed his artillery on a hill to the west and pointed it eastwardly toward Locust Hill, which was the center of the Union lines and the headquarters of the Northern General Philip H. Sheridan. As a result, the house still bears numerous bullet holes and even a Civil War shell may be seen today still imbedded in its walls.

Though not a home, there is one Colonial and Revolutionary period structure in Jefferson County which stands desperately in need of restoration and repair today, if it is to be preserved more than a few years longer. This is old St. George’s Chapel, the stone ruins of which may still be seen about two miles west of Charles Town on the road to Harewood. Trees and bushes have grown up in the interior, and vines and moss cover the parts of the wall that have fallen to the ground. Each passing year finds a few more stones and sills fallen into decay than the year before.

The local Bee Line Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., holds an undivided interest in the title to this property by deed of conveyance from certain of the heirs, but it has been unable to obtain full title from certain others, who are non-residents of the state. As a result, no person or organization seems to feel the responsibility of even preserving these historic old ruins in their present state of disrepair for the association and inspiration they could give to generations yet unborn. A few more years at most, and all that will be left will be a “former site”—over here—no, over there—I think . . .

St. George’s Chapel had its beginning as an Anglican Church in the later 1760’s. It was an elaborate house of worship. Its early history is closely associated with the name of Col. Robert Worthington, Jr., who lived nearby and was a strong supporter of the Episcopal Church, though he had to travel ten miles to attend services, at Bunker Hill. When he finally petitioned the House of Burgesses in November, 1769, for a division of Frederick parish on the ground that he and his neighbors were taxed to support a church so far away and at such inconvenience, the Burgesses passed an act establishing three smaller parishes—Frederick, Beckford, and Norborne. St. George’s Chapel was part of the Norborne parish. It was named for Norborne Berke-
ley, the popular Colonial Governor of Virginia.

Apparently, Colonel Worthington had already erected the Chapel prior to this division, at his own expense. Samuel Washington, who moved into Harewood nearby in 1770, did not have anything to do with the actual construction of the Chapel, but immediately began attending services there and contributed heavily thereafter to its support. He also became its Senior Warden later on.

St. George's Chapel was a beautiful structure in its day. The main building, which rose to a height of two stories, was constructed of native limestone. Two tiers of windows on all sides provided light and ventilation. The general plan of the floor resembled the letter “T.” A foundation, two feet wide, supported walls 22 inches thick and a roof made of sheet lead.

Cedar wood was used in the window and door frames. High-backed pews of carved oak rested on a floor of imported tiles. An elegantly-carved, elevated pulpit faced the main doorway, outside of which were massive stone steps. The large silver candlesticks along the sides of the interior added greatly to its appearance. At various times the structure has been known as Berkeley Church, the English Church, Norborne Chapel, and Trinity Chapel. Services are known to have been held there as late as 1811, and possibly until 1817. Time’s “noblest offspring” is not always the last.

Susan B. Anthony in the Hall of Fame

(Continued from page 93)

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who succeeded Miss Anthony as leader, in giving her tribute to Miss Anthony at her funeral March 16, 1906, said:

"This woman for a large part of half a century was the chief inspiration, counselor, and guide of our movement. There were women associated with her from time to time, women of wonderful intellect, of superb power, of grand character, yet she was clearly the greatest of them all, the greatest woman of our century, perhaps the greatest of all time. We shall never see her like again."
MARThA was ashamed of the way she felt. That’s why she never shared her secret with anyone, not even her father, and John Dandridge had been a very understanding parent.

Martha Washington tucked the last wisp of hair under her mob cap, smoothed her white collar, then fastened a favorite brooch at her breast. She had been dressed for a long time, yet she who abhorred dawdling loitered in the bedroom. She knew Cammy would be waiting for her in the kitchen garden, shuffling her feet indifferently as she waited for her mistress to appear to make the daily rounds. Martha pushed the thought of the morning chores from her as her mind sought a solution to a more annoying problem. She moved to the window. Even in the privacy of her room Martha’s gait was measured, her feet placed precisely, one before the other, toes turned in slightly in a practised manner that controlled the sway of full skirts.

Slowly her glance traveled across the lawn, down toward the Potomac River. Mount Vernon was always beautiful, but Martha liked it best in the morning when the lawn still wore a webbed veil of dampness and the buildings sparkled under a wash of dew.

She breathed deeply. How quiet she thought, as she expelled her breath with a sigh. The voices of Negroes, still drowsy with sleep, reached her ears, but the tones were muted and did little to disturb the morning. Later, as the day became older and the ground warmed underfoot, the voices of the same Negroes, blood whipped by the heat of the sun, would be raised in querulous protest of the simplest tasks.

There had been another day like this many years before. Her father had given her a pony. Martha remembered the wild young girl who had urged that pony over the tall hedge at Chestnut Grove. How shocked her mother had been at her actions! Martha’s lips turned up with amusement as she remembered Mother’s horrified prediction that she would never grow up to be a lady. Martha Washington turned from the window, took a few steps into the room, then leaned forward to smile at the placid, middle-aged lady who looked back at her from the cheval mirror.

Picking up her housewife from the bureau, she turned to leave the room. She had delayed long enough seeking an answer to her problem. It wouldn’t be wise to keep George waiting. He frowned upon anything that upset the scheduled routine of his day. He would be back from the fields soon and would expect her to spend an hour with him in her sitting room. If she dallied any longer, she wouldn’t finish her chores before he came in. Martha knew she would have to keep George in excellent humor the forepart of the day because the plan taking form in her busy mind, when put into action, was sure to rouse him to violent anger before nightfall.

But, if there is to be any peace at Mount Vernon, I have to do it, she defended.

It all started with those dogs. The fear of dogs had been with her as far back as she could remember. Martha was annoyed at herself, yet it was a very real fear, and she had to recognize it. She had seldom ridden to the hounds because of that fear. No one knew; not even George. Martha had guarded her secret well.

The dogs at Mount Vernon had never been a problem. Martha merely avoided the kennels. Everything had been all right until LaFayette had sent the hounds from France. Those dogs! They had the run of the grounds. They were always underfoot, and Vulcan was the worst of the lot. He seemed to sense Martha’s fear and took a devilish delight in snapping at her heels.

Martha’s daily chores had become a sickening experience. Every morning as she went from the kitchen, through the smokehouse, the laundry yard and washhouse, then across the green to the spinning-house and store-room, fear gathered in a lump in her stomach. It tightened into a hard knot that throbbed with every beat of her heart, nagging her with a pain, now familiar, which she could no longer ignore.
Somewhere between the smoke-house and the spinning-house Vulcan always lay in wait. In spite of Cammy’s watchful eyes and the handy switch she wielded, to the accompaniment of a delighted chuckle, Vulcan persisted in barking and snapping at Martha’s swiftly moving feet. She felt very undignified, hurrying over the turf, with the piccaninny screaming and brandishing the switch as she pounded after her mistress.

Martha tried to vary her routine, reversing her procedure, beginning her morning tour with the spinning-house, then to the outbuildings on the other side of the mansion, but to no avail. Vulcan always found her. Something had to be done about those dogs!

Every morning, chores finished, Martha joined her husband in her sitting-room. George Washington always came into the room slapping his round planter’s hat against his muscular thighs, shaking the dust of the fields from his clothing. He enjoyed this quiet hour with his wife. Martha was an appreciative listener, and her husband liked to tell her about his daily inspection of the fields. But, since the hounds from France had arrived, the peace of George’s hour was shattered.

Martha had been gentle at first, voicing her protests cautiously. Then she became indignant and flayed her husband with her peppery tongue as he listened indifferently to her complaints. It was only the day before she had displayed a tear in the hem of her gown.

“Just look at what Vulcan has done now,” she wailed. “George, you’ll have to pen up those dogs!”

“They’re spirited dogs, Patsy,” he told her, amused at her distress. “They have to run.”

“They would be penned up, if anyone but that French boy had given them to you,” she snapped. “Patsy,” he reproved, “LaFayette is my good friend.”

“I know.” Martha sighed, turning away in defeat. She knew how her husband felt about young LaFayette. George showered the boy with a father’s affection. He was the son George had never had, and Martha understood and appreciated the deep feeling existing between the two men. She knew her husband would do nothing about the dogs because they were a gift from LaFayette. Still there must be some way.

This morning, remembering John Dandridge and the pony, Martha thought of a way. She hadn’t always understood her father, yet remembering the pony brought back his words. “There’s always a way of getting what you want, Patsy, without demanding it,” he had told her.

Martha had begged for a pony of her own, but Mother had been firm. “Indeed, not!” she had scolded. “Young ladies of fourteen ride in the carriage.” After one such stormy interview Martha had turned to her father for support. But to her surprise John Dandridge had avoided her father’s eyes. Yet he encouraged her to ride.

Once, mounted on Midnight and out of earshot of the house, yelping like an Indian, Martha had dug her heels into Midnight’s flanks, urging him to take a stream in a flying leap. Frightened by her wild shrieks of joy, Midnight reared unexpectedly, and Martha was dumped into the middle of the shallow stream. She had been indignant at her father’s shouts of laughter, when, after ascertaining she was unhurt, he had picked her up and carried her to the house. John Dandridge’s face, however, had been grave as he met the alarm in Mother’s eyes.

Martha had been bundled into bed with heated stones wrapped in blankets and tucked in at her feet and back, then dosed with spoonfuls of warm, nasty-tasting herbs, but not before she had heard her father’s whisper.

“This wouldn’t have happened, if she’d been mounted on a pony. A gentle one!” Martha caught the twinkle in her father’s eyes before he drew his bushy brows together in a frown directed at her mother. Martha muffled an understanding giggle with a moan she hoped was convincing, then closed her eyes tight in an effort to squeeze a few tears from under her lids. The following week Martha received a pony of her own.

Now, many years later, her father’s remembered words echoing in her ears, Martha hurried through the hall at Mount Vernon out into the kitchen passageway. This will be a busy day, she thought, and if everything goes the way I hope it will
... Martha’s lips wore a mysterious smile, and her eyes sparkled as she savored her thoughts.

George Washington was having an important guest for dinner. He was proud of his reputation as a host and often had been heard to boast that Mount Vernon was like a tavern, always open to neighbors and friends. On this occasion George Washington had promised his friend a feast of the ham for which Mount Vernon was famous. There was but one ham left in the smoke-house, and it had been saved for this special occasion.

Martha found Cammy waiting for her in the kitchen garden, swinging the stick in her hand and neatly clipping off yellow blossoms with every swish across the plants.

“What are you doing?” Martha asked quietly.

“Dey’s beetles on these beans, Miss Martha,” Cammy rolled her eyes fearfully. “I was just switchin’ them off.”

“Beetles!” Martha scoffed. “Give me that stick! I won’t need you today.”

Cammy shuffled closer to her mistress and gingerly pushed the switch toward Martha, then took to her heels.

Martha went about her tasks, humming snatches of tunes, eyes twinkling with secret amusement. Nothing seemed to upset her, not even Vulcan, when he darted round the corner of the smoke-house, barking happily, ready for his morning sport.

It almost looked as if Martha had been waiting for him. She wrinkled up her nose and made a face at him, then turned quickly to see if anyone had noted her childish action. No one was in sight.

Cammy’s switch was in Martha’s hand, slightly upraised in a protecting manner as she called to Vulcan, her voice, tremulous at first, strengthened as a determined light crossed her hazel eyes. She turned then and entered the smoke-house, Vulcan yapping at her heels.

Huge platters of chicken, bowls of vegetables swimming in pot liquor, and beaten biscuits floating on chicken gravy were placed before George Washington’s guest at dinner. All ate slowly, relishing the well-cooked food. But Washington fidgeted, waiting for the ham to appear, boasting about its flavor and explaining that the secret was in a smoking process used at Mount Vernon exclusively. Finally he could curb his patience no longer.

“Serve the ham, Jeems,” he ordered.

Jeems began to wail as only a Negro who is the bearer of bad tidings can wail. With a sharp reprimand for the servant Washington half-rose to his feet.

“Mar’se George, he done it. Vulcan done it!”

“What is it, Jeems?” Martha asked softly, her gentle voice calming the Negro’s hysteria.

“It’s the ham, Miss Martha. Vulcan done it. He pulled it down, and it’s ruined. The hounds chewed it up.” Jeems rolled his eyes, enjoying his white folks’ dismay.

George Washington had added some very choice words to his vocabulary while serving in the Army. He used all of them now.

Then, wrath spent, he spread his long arms on the table.

“How could Vulcan get at that ham?” he asked of no one in particular.

Martha’s face remained smooth, but she kept her eyes cast down on her plate.

She never asked George what happened to the hounds. She knew only they were banished from Mount Vernon and she was able to traverse the grounds without the hard knot of fear twisting inside her.

One day, shortly after the banishment of the hounds, Cammy came upon her mistress standing beside the spinet in the music room, a small miniature of John Dandridge in her hands. Cammy’s eyes popped, for Martha Washington was winking broadly at the picture of her father and chuckling softly.

“You may believe me, my dear Patsy, when I assure you in the most solemn manner that so far from seeking the appointment I have used every endeavor in my power to avoid it, not only from my unwillingness to part with you and the family, but from a consciousness of it being a trust too great on my capacity, and that I should find more real happiness in one month with you than I have the most distant prospect of finding abroad, if my stay were to be seven times seven years.”

—Letter from George Washington to his wife to tell her of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army.
Music Our Forefathers Loved

BY MARGARET J. MARSHALL

THE musical instruments which our ancestors knew were the clavecin or harpsicord, the clavicord or claricord, a form of spinet, the harp, lute, etc. Even the names of many early composers are unfamiliar to us. The first well-known French composers were Lully, born in Florence 1632, Rameau born 1683 (his “Tambourin” is still heard on the piano), and Daquin, born 1694, who is remembered for his “Le Coucou.” The first well-known English composer was Henry Purcell, born 1658. Scarlatti was born in Italy in 1694. Bach and Handel were both born in 1685 and are often called the contemporary giants of music. We all know Bach’s Chorals and Handel’s “Messiah.” His “Water Music” was composed to win the favor of King George I of England and was to be played from a barge on the Thames during the Coronation festivities.

Von Gluck, born 1714, wrote many overtures which are still included in programs. Haydn, born 1732, was the composer of the “Creation,” “Seven Last Words” and many symphonies of which the “Surprise Symphony” is the most familiar. After soft, restful strains there is a crashing chord which was supposed to wake up the listener. Boccherini, born 1743, is remembered today chiefly by his “Minuet.”

Mozart was born in 1756. The overtures to his operas are always popular, especially the “Minuet” from “Don Giovanni.” The “Magic Flute” and “Marriage of Figaro” are examples of his wonderful tonal patterns. Beethoven was born 1770, just at the close of our Colonial period. Of course he did not write until later but he seems to belong to that era. His symphonies are best known; the third known as the “Heroic,” with the famous “Funeral March,” was dedicated to Napoleon Bonaparte. Among his piano sonatas two favorites are the “Pathetique” and “Moonlight,” which, by the way, was not so entitled by its composer.

America in the early years was busy building the new nation but soon music began to claim its own. In 1735 an opera “Flora or the Hole in the Wall” was produced in Charleston and later several other operas were written by Americans: Hewitt, Pelissier, Hawkins, Bristow and the Philadelphian, William Henry Fry.

The Hallam family, a theatrical troupe, was well known from 1735 to the end of the century. In 1787 the Southwark Opera House in Philadelphia was so christened because the straight-laced citizens objected to that wicked word “Theatre.” The operas of Auber and Boieldieu were favorites in America in the early nineteenth century. New Orleans, the so-called American Paris, welcomed the many artists who came there after the French Revolution and was a musical center long before Philadelphia and New York.

During the early years of our nation there were many outstanding composers in Europe. Von Weber was born 1786 and his “Invitation to the Dance” is always used as accompaniment to the ballet, “La Spectre de la Rose.” Schubert was born 1797 and we think of his “Moment Musical” as well as his “Unfinished Symphony.” Romberg has used Schubert’s melodies in “Blossom Time,” the story of Schubert’s life. Meyerbeer was born 1791. Rossini was born 1792 and is immortal for his “William Tell,” “Barber of Seville,” etc. Donizetti was born 1797 and his “Lucia di Lammermoor” will live forever. Halevy was born 1797; we know him by his opera “La Juive.”

The early part of the nineteenth century ushered in another wonderful group of composers; Bellini 1801, Berlioz 1803, Mendelssohn and Chopin 1809, Schumann 1810, Liszt and Thomas 1811, Wagner and Verdi 1813, Offenbach 1819, Von Suppe 1820, Smetana the Czech 1824, Rubenstein and Goldmark 1830, Brahms 1833, Pochielli and Saint-Saens 1834, Wieniawski 1835, Delibes 1836, Waldteufel 1837 and Bizet 1838.

Dvorak, the other famous Czech, was born 1841. He and Chabrier, also 1841, headed the next decade, followed by Boito.

(Continued on page 112)
What Happened to Liberalism?

BY GEORGE B. DE HUSZAR

THE term “liberal” and the doctrine “liberalism” have apparently assumed a meaning which is entirely the opposite of their original sense. Many of those who claim to be liberal today took the concept of liberalism, which once stood for belief in unalienable rights and limited government, and made it refer to the denial of such rights and to omnipotent government.

One of the most persistent questions in political philosophy is to what extent should the government control individual behavior. The statists maintain that the government is morally omnipotent, while others limit the sphere of government authority on the ground that individuals have rights. From the point of view of determining the limits of state’s authority the form of government is not relevant. A perfect aristocratic government may become oppressive and democracy based on majority rule, as John Stuart Mill pointed out, is no guarantee against despotic governmental action against minorities.

What sort of actions of the individuals should be restrained and which should be left free is one of the most difficult problems of political thought. Liberalism is concerned with the basic question, which in the words of Edmund Burke, is “what the state ought to take upon itself to direct by public wisdom, and what it ought to leave, with as little interference as possible, to individual freedom.”

The Spanish philosopher, José Ortega y Gasset, has pointed out that liberalism must not be confused with democracy, because they answer two completely different questions. Liberalism answers the question, “regardless of who exercises the public power, what should its limits be?” The answer it gives is—“whether the public power is exercised by an autocrat or by the people, it cannot be absolute; the individual has rights which are over and above any interference by the state.”

Liberalism maintains that the state and politics represent only one phase and not an all-important aspect in the total life of the individual. According to it, the chief purpose of the state is to keep out foreign invaders and to maintain law and order within its territory. Liberalism is primarily concerned with the freedom of the individual citizen; it asserts the right of each person to act in his own way as long as he does not seriously interfere with the liberty or actions of others. Liberalism affirms the right of each individual to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”

It is intimately connected with the individual’s right to choose his own religion, to speak and write within a wide free range, and his right to work as he wishes without governmental interference.

Liberal political philosophy is based on a bill of rights, on constitutionalism, on the doctrine of checks and balances and the separation of powers which flow from such a doctrine. These guarantees are designed to protect the freedom of the individual citizen against the encroachment of the state.

An early philosophy of liberalism was stated by John Locke’s Letters on Toleration and Two Treatises on Government. In these seventeenth century works Locke formulated two principles: that the individual’s liberty and happiness form the foundation of social life, and that government is a kind of moral trust which depends on the free consent of the governed. According to Locke, the function of the state is not to make citizens better or wiser. He opposed any kind of governmental paternalism and considered the function of the state to be entirely negative. Montesquieu, who was influenced by Locke, advocated the doctrine of checks and balances which was fully developed and put into practice by the founders of the American Republic.

Liberalism is based on the principle that every person has been endowed with unalienable rights upon which no power can encroach. It is the very antithesis of statism, whether it be rightist or leftist. The doctrine of unalienable rights affirms that each individual is entitled to exercise the rights with which he was born, and that the function of the state is to protect these rights which men have independently from the state. If the state infringes upon the
citizen's unalienable rights, it loses its legitimate authority. Each individual owes to the state only those self-restraints and those services which make it possible for other persons to have equally free exercise of the same unalienable rights.

According to the liberal, politics without the concept of unalienable rights finds ultimate expression in statism and despotism. If the individual has no unalienable rights then there are no ethical limits to the power of the state. If this is the case the state may exercise its controlling power to any degree it wishes. Those who deny the doctrine of unalienable rights argue that whatever action the state takes can be ethically justified. Liberals, however, maintain that there is an antagonism between the citizen and the state, and that the extensive activity of the latter is detrimental to the welfare of the individual.

Liberalism found its fullest expression in the philosophy of the Founding Fathers, such as Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. According to Jefferson, each individual has certain unalienable rights vested in him by God, and the government has no basic rights at all. The only rights and powers the government can have it must obtain from the people. The underlying concept of the American philosophy of government is limited and subservient government. The people, not the government, are sovereign. According to the distinguished constitutional historian, Andrew McLaughlin: "The main thesis of Jefferson is that the governmental power is derived from the consent of the governed; government has not inherent or intrinsic authority, but only granted or delegated authority. The most important word in the Declaration is 'deriving'. . . ."

The American revolutionary tradition of the Founding Fathers was based on the right of the people to free themselves from a despotic government which violated the contract between people and ruler by refusing to rule in the interest of the people. The American revolutionary theory aims to end tyranny and to bring about freedom. In contrast, the Communist revolutionary theory in the United States aims to end a free society and to bring about tyranny. This vital distinction is overlooked by those who seek to justify the right of the Com-

munists in the United States to advocate revolution, on the ground that the American Republic was the result of revolution and that the political philosophy of the Founding Fathers was revolutionary.

The Constitution of the United States is based on the philosophy of the Declaration of Independence. Its Bill of Rights would not have been possible unless the individual citizens had unalienable rights, established by the philosophy of the Declaration. The Bill of Rights is a bill of prohibitions against government and not a grant of rights given to the people by the government. The essence of American liberalism can be expressed by the phrase "man-over-state" in contrast to illiberal doctrines which are expressed by the phrase "state-over-man."

The philosophy of unalienable rights and limited government found its natural extension in the economic realm by the principles of private property and free enterprise. Without such an extension, political liberties cannot be maintained. Conversely, the practice of free enterprise and the preservation of property are not possible without a charter of political freedom. Liberalism was intimately connected with free enterprise and private property, for if the individual cannot engage in private enterprise and does not have private property he loses all other freedoms.

Andrew McLaughlin, in describing the ideology of the architects of the Constitution, stated: "The men of those days believed in liberty; liberty and property were not considered mutually opposed. We may have forgotten for how many decades the word 'liberty' was the chosen symbol of American life. A government with powers of ruthless interference with property would not have been considered a government to be endured by a free people."

Many who claim to be liberal today attack the doctrines of limited government and free enterprise, often in the light of socialistic principles. These pseudo-liberals propose that the state take positive and aggressive action to promote the social welfare of all peoples, and particularly favor government intervention in economic life. They attach ethical significance to the state, rather than to the individual citizen, and argue that the state's purpose must lie (Continued on page 175)
From a Cabin to a College

The Story of the Berry Schools

BY HARVEY ROBERTS

FROM a cabin to a college! A record growth of an unusual school in one lifetime; the lifetime of Martha Berry, a Georgia D. A. R. member, who had not intended to start a school at all.

One Sunday afternoon, Martha Berry, daughter of a plantation owner, sat in the little log cabin that had been built as a playhouse for her brothers and sisters. As she played the little melodeon, she sensed that someone was in the room, and turning around she saw three small boys staring at her.

"Hello. Do come in," she said.
"We never meant no harm. Jest heard that pretty noise that quare box was a-makin', and we come in . . .," the oldest boy said, in explaining their presence.
"I'm delighted you came. Have you been to Sunday School?"
"No m'am, we ain't got no Sunday Schools. We 'uns are a-goin' fishin'."
"Let me tell you some stories. I have a Bible right here, and I can tell you such wonderful stories about David, Jonah, Jesus."

So she told the stories, and the boys loved them so much they didn't want to go home. Finally she gave them cookies, and told them if they would return home before their mothers and fathers began to worry about them, perhaps they would let them come back the following Sunday. The next Sunday they came, bringing their sisters and brothers; the next Sunday their cousins, mothers and fathers; the following Sunday their uncles and aunts, dogs and cats.

As a girl, Miss Berry had ridden horseback all through the mountains with her father, and loved all the families she met. She always came back minus her shoes and stockings, or her hair ribbon, or her coat, and her explanation was always that she had met a little girl who didn't have any and she was sure her father would buy her some more shoes, or a new coat, so she gave them away.

Now she saw an opportunity to do more for these families. She could fill a deep-felt spiritual need in their lives, and she could help them in many ways.

Since the little cabin was so small, and such a long way from the mountains, she told the people she would meet them at Possum Trot Community church. When she arrived the following Sunday, she found that it was in a sad state of disrepair, and announced that it would have to be fixed.

She disregarded the suggestion that, "It mought not rain no more fer six weeks." She had lumber, shingles, nails, hammers and saws hauled out to the church, and announced that she was bringing a picnic lunch on the following Wednesday, and all were invited. This project, described by one of the men as, "The first house-raising I ever went to whar there's a woman a-bossin'", was a success, and she held Sunday School services here each Sunday, and later adopted three other run-down mountain churches.
Many of the families who attended the Sunday Schools told her that they had Bibles at home, but nobody could read them; and many asked her time and time again to read the mottoes she had painted on the walls so they could memorize them. As she read, “God Is Love,” and “And Jesus said, suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven,” she knew she must do more.

Her first class was made up of 20 grown men who wanted to learn to read the Bible, and was held in the little Possum Trot church. Later she wondered why the children should miss out on this opportunity and started classes for them. When she found that the parents were keeping the children at home to help kill hogs, or hoe, or to do any other household work, she rested. She used to laugh and say that she started with boys because they were so good-looking, and could do so much work, but had she known how much they were going to eat, she should have started with girls!

But these boys came, bringing whatever they could to swap for an education—a team of oxen, a pig, a load of corn, or nothing at all. Sometimes they had only themselves to give, which they did with a cheerful heart, working hard, long hours in the fields, on the buildings, and doing every task that came to hand.

The School grew faster than Miss Berry’s income, and still there were more wanting to come, and there was no girls’ school. One evening Miss Berry had been detained, and was a little late for the evening prayer service. As she stood in the doorway, she heard one of the boys praying, “Lord, Miss Berry told us we ought not to ask You to send us things. She said we ought to let You know we will do what we can, if You’ll show us the way. Now, Lord, You know the dishpans, the wash tubs and mighty nigh everything we got is wearing out. You know them plow lines ain’t going to hold out another season. We ain’t asking You to send them to us, but I am wondering whether You ain’t showing the way to get them. I read in the paper that people in New York was giving money away to schools that ain’t half as good as this one. Now, Lord, if You’d give Miss Berry strength to beg some of them people, they’d help us out. Amen.”

Knowing that she could not let the boys down, Miss Berry finally got up her courage and went to New York to see friends of her father. Everywhere she went, at every opportunity, she told the story of the Berry Schools, and especially the boys who wanted an education so badly. And God gave her friends to help her with her work.

As early as 1906, Miss Berry spoke before the Continental Congress, and Berry was the first school to get aid from the D. A. R., before there was a list of Approved Schools. The D. A. R. also encouraged her to start the girls’ school, as did President Theodore Roosevelt. There were serious objections to the girls’ school; didn’t Miss Berry have all she could do running the boys’ school? Wasn’t the deficit large enough without adding any more? There wasn’t room for all the boys who wanted to come, so why branch out and take in girls?

But Miss Berry felt that the D. A. R., President Roosevelt, all the girls who wanted to come, and herself constituted a majority, so the motion carried, and the girls’ school was started on Thanksgiving day, 1909, with 14 girls.

The next year, on his visit to Berry, President Theodore Roosevelt found it one of the most interesting parts of the School. He thought that the Berry School “combines in an extraordinary degree adherence to a
very lofty ideal with the most practical common sense in realizing it.” He also thought that Miss Berry was “doing one of the greatest practical works for American citizenship that has been done within this decade.”

This was no ordinary school that Miss Berry had started, for she had very definite ideas and ideals about education. She often quoted the two sayings, “Cleanliness is next to Godliness,” and “Order is Heaven’s first law,” and she insisted that the School and all the boys and girls be clean and orderly.

In selecting the emblems for the School coat of arms, she placed the Cabin, for simplicity; the Bible, for religion and spiritual life; the Plow, for labor; and the Lamp, for learning. These emblems represented the values of the School, and the ideals for which all Berry students strive.

Many visitors to Berry today exclaim over the beauty of the grounds, but it didn’t “just happen.” When she first started the Schools, Miss Berry sought an elderly retired architect, Captain Barnwell, who moved to a place on Horseleg mountain from South Carolina.

“Captain Barnwell,” she told him on a visit, “I have started a school for boys who can’t afford to go to other schools. They come and work for all their expenses, or swap what they have for an education. I’m afraid I have very definite ideas about my School, and I do want it to be the most beautiful spot on earth. Boys and girls absorb so much from their surroundings, and if the School is lovely and well-kept, when they return to their homes they will have absorbed so much beauty, they will do something to improve their homes. I don’t want my School to look as if it were put together on a dark night. I want it to look planned, so anyone can look at it and say, ‘Here is a School that is loved. Someone sat up at night to nurse it, and someone has cared for it.’”

“You have good ideas, Miss Berry, and I do hope you will find a good architect to carry them out,” Captain Barnwell replied. “I have enough to retire on and I have decided to give the rest of my life to meditation.”

“Isn’t that wonderful!” Miss Berry exclaimed. “If you have enough to live on, I shan’t worry about paying you for your plans, and while you are meditating, you can meditate on the Berry Schools, and the buildings.”

And so Captain Barnwell became the first architect, and drew plans for all the early buildings. The log buildings of the original girls’ school have been called the most beautiful log buildings in the world, and
Miss Berry was usually pleased with his plans. However, when he drew plans for a barn, Miss Berry dared suggest that he put a spire on it. Chiding Miss Berry for being "sacredious," Captain Barnwell told her firmly that you put spires on churches and chapels but not on barns.

"Why do you put them on churches and chapels?" she asked.

"When men go to worship on Sunday, they look at the spire and it carries their eyes heavenward, and they think on high and lofty things."

"It seems to me that anyone can think on high and lofty things when they are going to worship. There is nothing to worry them, and they can give their whole attention to it. But next summer the boys will be working in the barn, and around it, wondering why they have to do that hot, dirty work when they will have to come back the next day and do the same work over again. They have only the disagreeable job to think on. But if they had a spire, ever so often it would catch their eyes, and as they glanced heavenward, they would think of the many blessings God has given them, even the blessing of having work to do."

"Why, Miss Berry, I never thought of that. Certainly we shall put the spire on the barn." After that Captain Barnwell even put spires on the chicken houses!

Putting her own ideas and ideals into the Schools, and making them work, Martha Berry built a school that was different. She frequently said, "I would rather close the doors than have Berry become just another school. There are plenty of schools, but not enough schools that meet the needs of the boys and girls."

She added courses in agriculture, woodwork and home economics. Educators shook their heads that Martha Berry, whose education came from a governess and a finishing school, would dare not require Latin and Greek, but would insist that each boy and girl take courses in agriculture or home economics. Why should boys and girls reared on farms study agriculture when most people wanted an education so they could get away from manual work, especially farm work?

Martha Berry saw a country poverty-stricken from war, poor farming methods, and lack of knowledge in conservation. She was teaching the dignity of labor, and she wanted her boys and girls to go back to rural communities to help improve conditions and raise standards of living. She knew she could never have everyone come to Berry, but she wanted those who had come to return to their communities, for she knew that good teachers, home makers, preachers, farmers, and leaders could teach by example. If one farmer could grow better crops, improve his land and buildings, the others would come to find out how he did it. If all houses in a community are unpainted, if there are no flowers or shrubs around any of the houses, it is not so noticeable. But if one house is improved, the others look worse and the families will want to improve them.

The Gate of Opportunity which Martha Berry opened swung wide to admit 15,000 boys and girls during her lifetime. They came in to learn, and went out to serve.

The more Miss Berry did, it seemed, the more there was to do. Graduates encouraged boys and girls to try to go to Berry; in remote districts young people heard of a school that you needed no money to attend, and found hope. The enrollment of Berry grew to more than 1,000 boys and girls, for whom Miss Berry had to raise
a scholarship of $150 a year, or $150,000 annually. Scholarships are still the greatest need, for hundreds of boys and girls are being turned away each year for lack of funds.

Honors came to Miss Berry, who accepted them as a tribute to the friends who believed in the Schools and helped her. She was given eight honorary doctor's degrees by colleges and universities. She was voted one of the 12 outstanding women in America, and Ida Tarbell listed her as one of America's 50 greatest women. She was given the Roosevelt Medal by President Coolidge, the Colonial Dames' Eleanor van Renssalaer Medal for patriotic service, the American Institute of Social Science Medal by President Hoover, and the Humanitarian Award by the Variety clubs of America. Georgia voted her a distinguished citizen of the state; but Miss Berry was proudest of the title the children had given her many years before, "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot."

In meeting the need of the boys and girls of the rural South, Miss Berry worked out a new system of education. Approximately 80 per cent work out all their expenses of room, board, laundry and tuition. All students must work for their board, and are assigned work in connection with the classroom studies. The boys majoring in agriculture work on the farms, the dairy, with the beef herd, poultry or hogs. The boys majoring in industrial arts make brick, build the buildings, make furniture, do electrical work, plumbing, repairing and painting of the buildings. The girls majoring in home economics do all the work in the dining halls, kitchens, the cannery, make their uniforms, do hand weaving, clean the buildings, and other necessary work. Students majoring in business administration do the office work.

Thus, they get practical experience in their major subject, as well as learn the value of a day's work, and earn their board. Each student works two days each week and goes to school four days.

The College was added in 1926, and Berry gives degrees in agriculture, home economics, industrial arts, education, or an A.B. or B.S. degree with majors in history, English, and other academic subjects.

The campus has grown from the original farm deeded to the School by Miss Berry to 30,000 acres. Much of it was worn-out farm land which was planted in pine trees, and the Martha Berry Forest of 25,000 acres is one of the largest stands of pines in the South. Forestry is studied by the boys who do all the work in the forests. A pasture development program has been started, and 2,000 acres are being planted and improved so the 200 Jerseys, the 650 Hereford cattle, and the 150 Angus cattle will have year-round grazing.

There are more than 100 buildings, the majority built by boys from brick they made, or rock they gathered on the mountainside, or from lumber cut in the forest, and sawed at the Schools' sawmill. There are about 75 miles of roads through the school property, all built by Berry boys.

The majority of the buildings were built by many gifts. When the original whitewashed school house was burned, the boys took up a collection and presented her with $11.38 toward a new building before the ashes of the fire had cooled. When she found that the largest gift was one dollar, she accepted no gift any larger than this, and built the present administration building with 10,000 one-dollar gifts.

Several buildings, as the Mount Berry Chapel and Science-Agriculture building, were anonymous gifts. One entire group, which houses the Martha Berry School for Girls, however, was built by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford. This quadrangle has been called one of the loveliest groups of school buildings in the South, and attracts many visitors each year.

Mr. Ford once said, "All the money in the world couldn't have built the Berry Schools." It was love, devotion, thought, prayer, sacrifice, work and faith that built the Berry Schools.

(Continued on page 122)
America's Constitutional Privileges

BY DOROTHY LEVERE HALLORAN

WITHIN less than thirty pages of easy-to-read print, Joseph Allan Beek, Secretary of the California State Senate, has written an amazingly comprehensive explanation and discussion of “American Privileges and Responsibilities.” This booklet, published by the California State Senate, is a practical down-to-earth and yet challenging answer to misinformation and misinterpretation regarding our Constitution.

Long has there been a crying need for just such a clarification as Mr. Beek’s, for those who have not had the time or perhaps not the education in history necessary to know fully their own great American Document. We have all heard the expression used in an endeavor to explain—“Shall I draw a diagram?” Mr. Beek has done that very thing in his graphic word picture of our Constitution.

With title, “Is The Flag Worth Fighting For?” and sub-title, “Let’s Find Out,” Mr. Beek leads easily into the subject under topic and chapter headings of Life, Liberty, Pursuit of Happiness, Utilizing Our Privileges, Defending Our Privileges. Paragraph headings clearly and concisely illustrate each one of these privileges with actual examples: i.e. A carpenter is a “capitalist,” he owns his car and tools, which represent “an investment he uses in his business”; the newsboy is a “capitalist,” “he invests his capital or credit in a stack of papers,” “pockets the profit as his return on his investment as well as his work”; the truck driver may have telephone stock or own a few city lots.

This treatise, with its true, affirmative and logical answer to its title, adequately fills the great need for realization of what our Constitution means. Copies can be secured by writing to Mr. Joseph Allan Beek, Secretary of the California Senate, State Capitol, Sacramento 14, California.

Music Our Forefathers Loved

(Continued from page 104)

Sullivan (of Gilbert and Sullivan fame) and Massenet in 1842 and Grieg in 1843. Then there was a lull until 1850 when Luigi was born. 1854 brought Humperdinck, 1856 Puccini, 1858 Leoncavallo, 1860 Charpentier, 1861 Chaminade, 1862 Debussy, 1863 Mascagni, 1864 Richard Strauss, the Waltz King, 1868 Drdla and 1876 Wolf-Ferrari. Franz Lehar and Emmerich Kalman were 1870 and 1882 and brought the century to a close with their tuneful operettas of the Vienna of happier days.

In the meantime Russia was producing a new form of music, native to her own country. Glinka was born about 1804, Borodin 1834, Cesar Cui 1835, Moussarsky and Tschaikowsky both in 1839, Glazounoff and his pupil Ipolitoff-Ivanoff a little later.

Many of these composers of the latter part of the nineteenth century are really contemporaries of our time, for some of them are still living, although their music was enjoyed by our fathers’ generation. There are two exceptionally interesting books on music on the bookshelves today: “Great Program Music” by Sigmund Spaeth and “Great Operas” by Milton Cross. Both of these gentlemen, in addition to being specialists in their lines, have written volumes that make very easy and pleasant reading. This writer has gleaned much knowledge from them and heartily recommends them.

Suggestion for Chapter Program

As the article is read, play excerpts from some of pieces mentioned, as Rameau—Tambourin; Bach—Ariosa; Handel—Hallelujah Chorus or Largo; Haydn—Surprise Symphony (94 in G major); Boccherini—Minuet; Mozart—Minuet from Don Giovanni; Beethoven—Moonlight Sonata.
ALL of us know the many pleasures of D. A. R. Chapter meetings and socials, State Conference programs and entertainments, Continental Congress sessions and parties. We realize, too, that satisfaction comes from high standards earnestly sought and unselfish labors well performed. Service in behalf of others is its own reward; and efforts for “Home and Country” provide real joy.

We also appreciate the value of personal friendships and contacts from our D. A. R. associations. In all parts of our nation there are many wonderful women in our Society. These are outstanding leaders, bound together by common bonds of interest in working together for our organization projects and governmental principles.

Almost all have delightful senses of humor. Indeed, a sense of humor seems to be a prerequisite for the most successful accomplishment of public work or group leadership. It will save much worry, as well as situations which might otherwise prove embarrassing or troublesome.

When one smiles, she can not remain hurt or angry, and will not say unkind things in a harmful manner. When we laugh at ourselves, instead of others, we hurt nobody's feelings.

Wholesome humor is greatly needed in our world today. If we recall the grim, unsmiling photographs of Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin, we will see that they lacked the proper sense of humor to keep a person from being autocratic, demagogic or self-centered.

Accordingly, it is wise for us to smile at ourselves from time to time, to keep us from getting too smug or stodgy. A laugh is helpful, physically, mentally and socially. Only 13 muscles are used in laughing; 64 in frowning.

The poem prayer by an unidentified author should often be remembered:

“Oh, God, give me sympathy and sense
And help me keep my courage high,
Oh, God, give me calm and confidence,
And please . . . a twinkle in my eye.”

And so, we may like to smile at some of the D. A. R. stories which have cropped up from various sections of the country. If readers know others, we would be glad to have them for publication in our Magazine, with the view that it is relaxing and beneficial to smile. As Jane Thompson points out in her well-known poem:

“Smile a smile;
While you smile
Another smiles
And soon there’s miles and miles
Of smiles. And life’s worth while
If you but smile.”

 Outsiders often get the D. A. R. confused with other initial organizations. Frequently a U. D. C. headline is carried over a D. A. R. meeting report, or vice versa. We have been called DRA’s and even DDT’s. But, one of our finest compliments came when a little boy at one of our Approved Schools said, “You ought not to be called DAR’s; you are DEAR’s.” And another honor was paid by a gentleman speaker who addressed a gathering of D. A. R. members as “DARlings.”

Miss Edla Gibson, Vice President General, tells the story of how an excursion boat at New York carried the initials, D. A. R., and upon questioning, a strange man guessed that they meant, “Democrats and Republicans.”

After she had helped me with D. A. R. work for years, I asked my cook if she knew what D. A. R. stood for, and she replied immediately: “Yas’m, I know. It stands for Daughters of the Resolutions.”

Others have referred to us as Mothers of the G. A. R., the Follies of 1776, Revolutionary WACs, and Daughters of the Annual Rumpus. The grandson of a member informed an inquirer over the telephone that his grandmother had gone to a D. A. M. meeting.

A man remarked that his wife belonged to the DAR, the DAC, and the DCW, and, in order not to confuse them, he admitted he called them all the “GAD-abouts.”

At a Kentucky D. A. R. dinner during
a recent Continental Congress a Kentucky Colonel, glancing at the President General and numerous others of our General officers, observed he had never before been outranked in one place by so many Generals.

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General, was addressed at a North Carolina State Conference by the Lieutenant-Governor of that State as "Madame Honorable President General."

Mrs. Harris Young Yarbrough, Past State Regent of Georgia, said at the luncheon in Marietta, Ga., during the bus trip to Approved Schools, that a little boy had sent a rose to Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, then President General, asking that it be presented to the D. A. R. Head Knocker.

"What does President General mean?" inquired a lad in Pennsylvania, and a young friend responded, "That's just another name for the 'Chief Cheese'."

When her maid looked at a photograph of Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., with her President General's broad ribbon, she told a companion proudly: "This is the President General. She looks like the head of the Grand Lodge."

Mrs. Robert says that a little boy asked a youthful friend of hers while she was President General: "Who is the most distinguished woman in the world?" The young friend replied: "Sally Corn is." (Meaning Mrs. Robert.) "She's the Mother of all the Daughters."

While Mrs. O. L. Henry was State D. A. R. Librarian in North Carolina, she stopped at a filling station to get some gasoline in a town where a District meeting was being held. "What war do you all represent?" the proprietor queried. "The Revolution," Mrs. Henry said. The man shook his head sadly and observed: "Not many of them old fellows are left, are they?"

In the Reader's Digest there appeared this priceless newspaper headline from the South Bay Daily Breeze, of Redondo Beach, Cal.: "Many Antiques at D. A. R. Meeting."

A hotel maid at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington listened to D. A. R. officers calling each other, "Girls," and was overheard to sigh: "If dem dere air girls, I ain't born yit."

At the National Officers Club meeting last year, in nominating a candidate for office, the nominator did not mean her tribute to sound as it did, but it brought forth chuckles when she announced: "She's not as old as she looks."

Among her prize collections, Mrs. Talmadge tells of a friend who meant to compliment the lovely dress she was wearing: "I've always liked that dress."

Another member asked an acquaintance why she didn't come to see her more often, and was surprised at the well-meaning reply: "I don't have time, not even to go to see the people I want to go to see."

All State Officers except one had been presented at the 1950 Dedication Exercises at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, and applause for each one was forthcoming from all the school children. Apparently from habit and desire to clap vigorously at every chance, they mistakenly applauded loudly when the Alabama State Regent finally announced: "We regret that our State Librarian can not be with us today."

A member proudly showed the photograph of her son to a visitor, who intended to praise the child and said: "He certainly has a nice face. He doesn't look a bit like you."

Keeping her words within the two-minute time limit, a Chapter Regent reported briefly at State Conference, starting: "Chapter had a wonderful year. Lost one of our members."

At a luncheon meeting where everybody was talking and laughing, the Chapter Regent turned to me and asked: "Do you think you had better begin your talk now, or shall we let them go on having a good time a little longer?"

On another occasion, after I had given the program, the presiding officer thanked and complimented me effusively, then announced with enthusiasm: "Now we come to the main thing of the afternoon, for which all of us have been waiting impatiently—our discussion of whether we shall have a bridge party or a Colonial tea for our next benefit."

A friend told me that once he was introduced as follows: "Ladies, I know how keenly disappointed all of you are that General Smith could not be with us today to make his scheduled talk. Indeed, we were afraid we wouldn't have any program. So, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I present to you our speaker."
Like the classic introduction: "I won't bore you by making a long speech. I shall introduce briefly the one who will."

Mrs. Glenn Long, of Newton, N. C., tells the tale that after she had made an address she happened to be at the next meeting of the same organization and was amazed to hear the Secretary read in the Minutes: "Before Mrs. Long spoke, the glee club sang, 'Sing Me To Sleep,' and after her address they sang, 'The Old Gray Mare She Ain't What She Used To Be.'"

When the motorcade of visitors went to Crossnore School in 1948, one Chapter Regent Hostess worked so hard that her husband told the husband of another member: "My wife has been demoted in the D. A. R.—from Regent to Red Cap."

Signs posted in Hotel Charlotte at Charlotte, N. C., during the 1950 State Conference there, advised: "Go to some other Hotel. There is a D. A. R. Convention here." Through Tennessee last March there were signs: "Avoid Johnson City. The D. A. R. is meeting there."

A small boy heard his mother mention making her will. He demanded, "Don't you leave me the D. A. R."

Bashfully, a man addressed his audience: "Daughters and Ladies."

At the Tamasee D. A. R. School, a little girl, appreciative of the gifts and interest of their "D. A. R. Ladies," sidled up to one of the 1950 Founders' Day visitors and questioned: "Are you a Lady?"

Another pupil at Tamasee went to a D. A. R. officer and begged: "Please let me feel your fox."

It was at that school, when a new student asked how he could recognize the "D. A. R. Ladies" upon their arrival, he was notified by an older boy: "You'll know them all right. Every one of them will have an animal around her neck."

A North Carolina member was once in a California hotel and saw a group of women going into a private dining room. She told her husband, "They are D. A. R. members." Upon investigation, he found she was right. "How did you know it was a D. A. R. gathering?" her perplexed husband inquired. Her answer was: "From their veils and orchids."

Another husband remarked to his wife after watching D. A. R. members arrive for a State Conference: "Do you know, almost all of the Regents came with four hats and one tiny little piece of paper."

At a State Conference in New Bern, N. C., a local hostess drove quickly to the headquarters to ascertain how many reservations had been made for that night's banquet. She had been working hard all day, and wore an old black dress and black hat.

As she attempted to park her car hurriedly, a traffic officer came up to her and said, "I'm sorry, Lady, but you can't park here." "Why not?" she queried. "Because it's reserved for D. A. R. members."

"Well," she said, "I'm a D. A. R. member." He looked at her incredulously, "You're not a D. A. R. member." "Why don't you think so?" she retorted. "Well," he explained, "if you are a D. A. R. member, where is your D. A. R. hat? Your hat hasn't got any flowers or feathers on it."

A member informed another member that she was more grateful and indebted to her than to anybody else in the world. "How's that?" asked the friend. "Because, ever since my husband helped you and your mother with your suitcases at the last State Conference, he has never once complained about my baggage when we go on a trip."

Hearing a great deal about candidates, candidates as they are so often called, prior to a national D. A. R. election, a young son said to his mother, "Mother, I'd like some of your Candy Dates."

The little daughter of a Southern member rushed in to tell her mother about some new neighbors and exclaimed: "Mother, I know you will like the lady. She's a Democrat, a Presbyterian, and a D. A. R."

A son of another member was asked to tell a playmate about the D. A. R. He began: "Well, the D. A. R. is TERRIFIC."

Guests were inspired by the beautiful view off Gunter Mountain. One of the boys at Kate Duncan Smith School nodded his head in agreement, and added: "It is wonderful. If the wind was right, I bet we could spit half a mile."

An elderly member went up to Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Honorary President General, and told her she had belonged to the D. A. R. for half a century. Apparently she had not learned everything about its ribbons, for she pointed to Mrs. Brosseau's wide white and blue ribbon and..."
queried: "Does that mean you are a Charter Member?"

Another member wrote to the Magazine, saying she had been a subscriber for years, but Mrs. Brosseau, former Editor, thinks she had not studied its contents carefully, for she started her letter: "Dear Sir."

A Past National Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee said she had written a Chapter Chairman: "Please learn your anatomy and teach women where their heart is, so they'll put their hands over the heart in giving the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and stop putting their hands on their stomachs."

In sending a book to the D. A. R. Library, a donor wrote a lengthy poem, with this point: "If all the world would be submerged with water, this book would still be dry."

Presenting flowers to Mrs. O'Byrne, a little girl said it gave her much pleasure to give the bouquet to "You, Margaret O'Brien."

Numerous funny mistakes are made in newspapers. Once when a paper meant to refer to me as "Guest of Honor," it printed, "Gust of Honor." In mentioning a D. A. R. Breakfast, two letters were transposed erroneously to make it "Breakfats." After I had made a talk on Conservation, the writeup reported: "Miss Carraway said that the D. A. R. believe in all kinds of Conversation."

Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, Past Treasurer General, tells a good story. The National Society sends checks regularly as pensions to the surviving Spanish-American War nurses which our D. A. R. Hospital Corps certified as the first women to serve in our Armed Forces. She received a letter from one of these aged nurses: "Please keep on sending my pension checks to the above address. When I die, I will let you know."

A D. A. R. Motion Picture Chairman is reported to have gone to a moving picture theatre manager to ask him to run some Short films. She requested earnestly, "We want you to put on Shorts." The manager threw up his hands and murmured, "Well, what do you D. A. R. members want next?"

Eager to follow instructions to the letter, a member at Continental Congress in 1949 urged her neighbor not to put a dime into the bags which were being passed for donations to the Building Fund. She suggested, "Let it go through your Chapter Treasurer."

Someone has defined a D. A. R. member as a woman who has signed before a Notary Public that she is neither a bigamist nor a descendant of Tories. When the late Mrs. E. D. Latta, State Regent of North Carolina, in the early days wrote to some relatives of a prospective member for some genealogical data, she received the indignant response: "What business is it of yours who my grandfather was?"

Great excitement prevailed in Japan years ago, all because of an announcement of a meeting of Daughters of the American Revolution. Cautious Japanese feared it meant plans for a revolution.

Most of us have heard the story of the maid who asked her mistress when she was going to write a new D. A. R. speech. "Why?" asked the member. "Because, I use your speeches for my club," explained the maid, and I've done used your old one twice already and I need a new one. I don't change nothing but one thing. Where you say Daughters of the American Revolution, I just says Daughters of the Mystic Veil."

The Reader's Digest carried the story of another maid who usually obtained the aid of her mistress in writing her church talks. Once the employer had to leave town before getting time to help the maid with a speech. Upon her return, she asked how the address was. "Fine," replied the maid. "I found an old speech of yours, and I just changed Daughters of the American Revolution to God Almighty, and it went over big."

Mr. W. W. Neal, Sr., of Marion, N. C., says that his daughter-in-law came running to him and said, "Papa Neal, I'm worried about Mother Neal. She is locked in her room. I can't get in. She pays no attention to my knocks. And I hear her making funny noises." They rushed to the room, got Mrs. Neal to unlock the door and were surprised to hear her say calmly, "Why, I'm quite all right. I'm just standing before the mirror practicing my D. A. R. speech."

"Does the D. A. R. bury you all like our Society does?" a maid asked a housewife. "No," was the sad reply of the overworked (Continued on page 170)
I resolve to do my best to promote MORE GLORY FOR OLD GLORY THROUGH 1951.
I resolve to display My Flag on every National Holiday.
I resolve to distribute Flag Codes strategically.
I resolve to contribute financially to promote Correct Use of the Flag.
I resolve to write my Congressmen, urging legislation for the honor and protection of OLD GLORY.
I resolve to report to my Chapter Chairman what I am doing for the Stars and Stripes.

WILL YOU JOIN ME IN THESE RESOLUTIONS?

Reverently and with sincerity, let us give this Pledge.

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—
Stirring words, with ungloved hand, o’er heart, eyes upon Old Glory!
AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS—
Pride and loyalty and patriotism
Swell this tribute to the symbol of our country!
ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.—
United we stand. FREE—to work, to play, to study, to pray.

HOW CAN YOUR CHAPTER COOPERATE?

Urge display of the Flag on all National Holidays.
Conduct Flag Essay contests.
Present Flags or Codes to Scout Troops, Junior American Citizens clubs, Schools, Social Centers, 4-H Clubs and new citizens.
Programs on Correct Use of the Flag.
Study of the Flag Code.
Contact Congressmen, urging legislation for the honor and protection of Old Glory.
Celebrate Flag Day.
Distribute Flags or Codes on hospital trays—Flag Day.
Some of Washington’s Boyhood
Moral Maxims

EVERY ACTION in company ought to be with some sign of respect to those present.

In the presence of others sing not to yourself with a humming voice, nor drum with your fingers or feet.

Sleep not when others speak, sit not when others stand, speak not when you should hold your peace, walk not when others stop.

Be no flatterer; neither play with any one that delights not to be played with.

Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.

Show not yourself glad at the misfortune of another, though he were your enemy.

Strive not with your superiors in argument, but always submit your judgment to others with modesty.

When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.

Take all admonitions thankfully, in what time or place soever given; but afterwards, not being culpable, take a time and place convenient to let him know it that gave them.

Mock not, nor jest at anything of importance; break no jests that are sharp-biting, and if you deliver anything witty and pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.

Wherein you reprove another be unblamable yourself; for example is more prevalent than precepts.

Use no reproachful language against anyone, neither curse nor revile.

Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any.

Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you to see if you be well decked, if your shoes fit well, if your stockings sit neatly, and clothes handsomely.

Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of a tractable and commendable nature; and in all causes of passion, admit reason to govern.

Speak not injurious words neither in jest nor earnest; scoff at none although they give occasion.

Be not forward, but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear, and answer; and be not pensive when it is a time to converse.

Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.

When another speaks be attentive yourself, and disturb not the audience.

Treat with men at fit times about business; and whisper not in the company of others.

Be not apt to relate news if you know not the truth thereof.

Be not curious to know the affairs of others.

Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.

In disputes be not so desirous to overcome as not to give liberty to each one to deliver his opinion, and submit to the judgment of the major part, especially if they are judges of the dispute.

Speak not evil of the absent, for it is unjust.

Be not angry at table.

Set not yourself at the upper end of the table.

When you speak of God or his attributes, let it be seriously in reverence. Honor and obey your natural parents, although they be poor.

Let your recreations be manful, not sinful.

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire called conscience.
The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge

THIS MONTH marks the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge in Pamlico County, North Carolina, "the first American victory of the first organized campaign during the War of the Revolution."

The battle was of significant importance to the colonies and their fight for freedom. Besides frustrating King George's expectation of enlisting aid of the Scotch Highland settlers, breaking the morale of the Loyalists and preventing the planned invasion of North Carolina, the victory occurred at the psychological moment to aid greatly the cause of independence.

After Governor Josiah Martin, the last Royal Governor of the province, had fled from the Tryon Palace capitol in New Bern to Fort Johnston, off the coast from Wilmington, N. C., and thence to the Sloop-of-War "Cruiser," he endeavored to rally the Scotch Highlanders in the Valley of the Cape Fear River.

Donald McDonald, hero of Culloden and Bunker Hill, advocated the King's appeal in the section. Hundreds of Tories flocked to the Royal standards. Allen McDonald, husband of Flora McDonald, of Bonnie Prince Charlie and Tory fame, and others assisted with the enlistments.

Plans were laid by the Loyalists for the invasion of North Carolina. Tories, Regulators and Highlanders, Lord Cornwallis and seven regiments of British Regulars, with a fleet of 72 vessels, under command of Sir Peter Parker, and Sir Henry Clinton and Lord William Campbell with 2,000 regular British soldiers were to meet in Wilmington during the middle of February, 1776.

With playing bagpipes and flying colors, the Highlanders left Cross Creek, now the city of Fayetteville, N. C., and marched towards Wilmington, to join the expected British army. Only about 1,600 stayed with the leaders, when it was heard that the Royal troops had not arrived.

From various parts of the province the patriots rallied their forces. The 1,000 men were chiefly soldiers under Col. James Moore of the First North Carolina Regiment in the Continental Army; Minute Men and Militia under Col. Richard Caswell; Duplin County Militia under Col. James Kenan; 100 "volunteer independent yagers" from Wilmington, commanded by Col. John Ashe; and 150 Minute Men from Wilmington under Col. Alexander Lillingston.

Playing somewhat for time, Moore pursued the Highlanders, then directed Colonel Thackston of the Hillsborough District and Colonel Martin of the Salisbury District to take possession of Cross Creek, to prevent possible retreat of the Tories there. Caswell was ordered to capture Corbet's Ferry over Black River. Lillington and Ashe were sent ahead to take Moore's Creek Bridge.

Advance orders were well carried out, and on the night of February 26 attention was centered on Moore's Creek Bridge. The Tories had crossed Black River by raising a sunken flat and building a bridge, and were reported to be on the way to the creek en route to Wilmington.

An entrenched position on a sandy elevation, about 100 yards from the bridge, had been occupied by the patriots. A breastwork was thrown up at the crossing. Part of the bridge was destroyed, the planks being removed and the pine pole girders being greased with tallow and covered with soft soap to make the crossing more difficult.

Caswell artfully led the enemy to believe that he was camping on the other side of the stream. Fires were left burning there. The ruse worked successfully. Early next morning Col. Donald McLeod, who had taken the place of his sick commander, General McDonald, attacked what he supposed to be Caswell's camp.

McLeod courageously placed himself at the head of a picked band of broadswordsmen to charge across the bridge. The opposite entrenchment seemed abandoned, and the leader presumed that the patriots had fled. With a cheer of joy, he called that the day was won. Quickly he started the advance over the bridge.

Shouting their battle cry, "King George and Broad swords," the Tories were surprised by a voice:

"Who goes there?"

"A friend to whom?"
"To the King."
Midway over the bridge, they were surprised by the guns of the concealed patriots, who had been lying in wait until the Highlanders were close by. Their broadswords, or claymores, were no match for the patriots' rifles. Small cannon on the breastworks swept the bridge. The Loyalist army was completely routed. Colonel McLeod and the second leader, John Campbell, and numbers of others were killed. The Tories fled in disorder. A flank attack added to the defeat. Over 800 prisoners, including Allen McDonald and later General McDonald, were captured.

Stores amounting to $100,000 were seized by the patriots. Trophies included 1,500 rifles, 350 guns and shot-bags, 150 swords and dirks, two medicine chests, 13 wagons and a box of guineas amounting to 15,000 pounds sterling.

The only Whig killed in the action was John Grady, a private, to whom a monument has been erected, along with a number of other monuments, on the battlefield.

The victory was complete. Soon afterwards Cornwallis and Clinton reached the Cape Fear. Learning of the defeat of the Tories, they sailed away to South Carolina, taking with them Josiah Martin. Thus ended the first planned invasion of North Carolina. The Tories were taught a potent lesson, and never again did they attempt to combine forces for the King. Other colonies were also likely saved from conquest at that time.

"The effect of the victory was as contagious as that of Lexington had been in New England," wrote John Fiske, the historian. Another historian, R. D. W. Connor, later Archivist of the Federal Government, wrote: "Moore's Creek was the Rubicon over which North Carolina passed to independence and constitutional self-government."

Due primarily to the North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, under the State Regency of Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, with the aid of her father, the late Senator Lee S. Overman, and Congressman Charles L. Abernethy, the site was made a National Military Park 150 years after the crucial battle.

Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, then President General, and Major General Johnston Hagood, Commandant of the Fourth Army Corps Area, were chief speakers at the 150th anniversary celebration on August 24, 1926, when the 30-acre tract was formally transferred by the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government for conversion into a National Military Park. More than 15,000 persons attended the colorful ceremonies.

Since then North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution have continued their interest in the battlefield, holding frequent programs and being responsible for many improvements there. They have also repeatedly honored the battle leaders, and Mary Slocumb, heroine of the conflict, wife of Capt. Ezekiel Slocumb, who was led by the vision of a bloody body wrapped in her husband's coat to ride all night to the battlefield and then to move courageously through the patriot lines, ministering to the wounded and dying patriots.

A D. A. R. Chapter bears her name.

Respect for its authority, compliance with its Laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true Liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole People, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the People to establish Government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.—Selection from Washington's Farewell Address.
Book Reviews

BY FRANCES MARSH TOWNER

THE PRODIGAL HEART, by Susan Ertz.

Lovers of novels by Susan Ertz will rejoice in her new book, *The Prodigal Heart*, for it is one of the best she has written since she published "Madame Claire." She is a born story teller and is always able to hold the interest and capture the imagination of her readers.

Miss Ertz is of American parentage but has spent much time in England; in fact, she is married to an Englishman who is well known in civil aviation fields. She is kept very busy with the care of her London house and a small farm she owns in Surrey.

The new novel deals with a high-minded war widow named Medurie Blair who became a secretary to a pair of very rich and emotional women who lived in a great house near London. She felt the position would offer peace, a good salary and a place of her own. For a time all went well, then Medurie began to sense a strained tension beyond the duties of everyday life. Sudden flashes of temper became manifest and the two women seemed to vie with each other to gain her love and absolute devotion.

There were unhappy experiences, added to the care and worry of conditions in her own home—especially regarding her little daughter—which began to drain the energies and emotions of the secretary. She found that the two women were slowly encasing her in a web—the one by her desire to learn all about the early life of Medurie and exacting friendship; the other, because of an inferiority complex, trying hard to play on her devotion by a constant desire to be needed and wanted.

The author handles her narrative well and in a most understanding way. Medurie finally falls in love with the one man in all the world she should have avoided and as a result the peace of her own life was gone and she had to plan it all over again.

Unquestionably the tale is exciting and runs swiftly to the climax through a series of surprises and, of course, romance. Without entering the field of psychology, Miss Ertz portrays the tense relationship and deep feeling between the young secretary and the two extremely jealous women who try in their different ways to smother her with bribes of lasting friendship and expensive gifts. The problems are intriguing and well worth solving by the effort of the reader.

Published by Harper & Brothers, New York City. Price $3.00.

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ISABELLA’S GOOSE VILLAGE, by Emilie Blackmore Stapp.

Forget the cares of the present, turn back the pages of time and enter once again the land-of-make-believe, where Isabella, the only goose who can lay golden eggs, reigns supreme and unfolds her wonderful story.

Emilie Stapp has the rare gift of presenting a narrative which holds the interest of grandmothers and at the same time reaches the heart of a child. She captures the imagination with the life of Isabella, into which she weaves lessons of patriotism, love of home and devotion to family. Many readers have closely followed these stories and anxiously wait for more to follow.

Isabella lives in a little playhouse and pays her rent in advance by laying golden eggs. The children who own the playhouse love her dearly and keep the place in order when Isabella is away on long trips. Our first meeting with the wonderful goose was when she wanted to do her part to help America. Uncle Sam put her to work selling war bonds in Gooseland and she made her flight of good will and went over the top with her sales. On that trip she saw the results of war with its poverty and heartbreak and often she laid a golden egg for a stricken home.

Upon her return to the United States she married King Alexander and one book is devoted to the royal wedding, to which guests came from all over Gooseland world. The children and their parents who owned the playhouse were there and even famous dolls from foreign countries were included in the gala event.

King Alexander and his bride flew away on a wedding trip and visited the vast domains held by the King. Together they visited Gooseland in England, Switzerland,
France, Holland and Norway, where Queen Isabella took time to visit the families where she had left golden eggs. She found that all had willingly shared their good fortune with their neighbors.

On the trip she saw many well-run homes for orphans and the homeless and returned to her own country with a well worked out plan for the building of a Gooseland village; and that is the subject of this latest book.

Isabella aroused the interest of the children and through them located a magic strip of wooded country which she bought for eleven golden eggs. It was full of beautiful trees and a clear stream wound in and out. King Alexander was in Washington with the President but he flew home and entered wholeheartedly into the scheme. A famous architect of Gooseland was called in to draw up the plans. He put fifty-five of his carpenter cousins to work and before long the little village was completed and furnished.

But one building had been forgotten, the post office, and at this point the King became of great use for he had Congress pass a bill providing the necessary funds from the royal treasury. The rest of the village had been paid for by popular subscription and every member of Gooseland had an interest in the undertaking.

Grownups and youngsters are fascinated by this unique village for the homeless goslings and they love the pretty little post-mistress brought over from Norway. Children adore the policemen and the guards and grow big-eyed over the arrival of royalty from all over the world as they come to pay homage to the Queen and to see the new village.

Goose Village will do everyone good, even though it is a fairy tale, for it takes a clear and active mind—a mind filled with a keen knowledge of what children love—to produce such a story. It drives home the art of courtesy and the ways of gracious living, which seem to have been pushed aside or forgotten. We sincerely hope that Emilie Stapp in her Wiggins, Mississippi, home, will soon give us another episode in the life of Queen Isabella.

From Cabin to College

(Continued from page 111)

Miss Berry worked night and day to build the Berry Schools, for always there were more boys and girls wanting to come. Even in the last year of her life, she often called the nurse to bring another pillow, for she must rise above pain and write a few more letters to her friends who had stood by so faithfully, and helped her open the Gate of Opportunity. And thus she worked until she finished the course February 28, 1942.

"There's so much to be done, and so little time," she often said. One wonders whether she was remembering the remark of an old woman from the mountains who brought her a gift of a basket of eggs in the early days of the Schools. Miss Berry told her she had brought too many eggs, she should keep some for herself, or take them to town to swap for something she needed.

"Miss Martha, I know what a time you all are a-having, and I want to help out what little I can. These eggs ain't much, but I want you to have them: I ain't got much, but I'm doing what I can. You've got to keep this School a-going, 'cause TOMORROW AIN'T BEEN TOUCHED."

Thousands of Americans have also given what they could to help "touch tomorrow" for the boys and girls of the Southland. Of the $150,000 which must be raised each year, or a scholarship of $150 for each of the boys and girls at the Schools, ninety per cent of the money comes in donations of $150 or less, and more $10 donations are received than any other amount.

The boys and girls who have been helped are scattered throughout the world but the majority are in the rural districts of the South, doing what Miss Berry hoped and prayed they would—working to improve conditions, and living lives of service to their communities.

The miracle of the Berry Schools is not only the growth from a cabin to a college, but the many young people who have been given hope and an opportunity, and who, having been helped, are "touching tomorrow" for countless others.
Motion Pictures

Three Outstanding Films

BY CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER
National Chairman Motion Picture Committee

BREAKTHROUGH (Warner Bros.)
As seen through the eyes of an Infantry Sergeant, narrowed down to the experiences of his own platoon, this war story of the Normandy landing in World War II, and the preparations involved, is a true picture of strong American men doing a difficult job.

Without much plot, and though we know it is fiction, we are held spellbound as our platoon advances, slowly and painfully, through the hedgerows of Normandy, to obtain its objective.

Without sentiment but packed with emotional pull, the men are individualized for us, and we know their lives, their hates, loyalties, friendships and good humor. We share their sacrifices and anxieties. We come to understand the feelings of the veteran, disciplined Captain of the platoon for each of his men and for his agony at losing any one of them. Finally breaking under the strain, he is given another post.

With flashbacks of actual battle scenes of the invasion, some taken from German files, we get the sense of authenticity and reality in this picture. We suggest this picture for all American audiences.

MUDLARK (20th Century-Fox)
This story, partially based upon an incident in the long reign of Victoria of England, is light, full of charm and humor.

A small boy, a mudlark, raggedy and poor, prowling along the banks of the Thames, finds a small medallion with the face of the Queen upon it. Fascinated by her picture and told that she is Mother of England, he decides he wants to see her for himself. He makes his way to Windsor Castle and sneaks in. He has many adventures roaming through the great halls of the Castle.

At the same time, the Prime Minister, Disraeli, is visiting the Queen, pleading with her to return to her active life as Queen, as her guidance is much needed for new reforms pending. The Queen has retired to the Castle, still mourning the death of Albert, her husband. She cannot be persuaded to return to active life.

The poor little waif is caught, and fantastic tales of attempts to assassinate the Queen are spread throughout the land. The culprit, the small boy, is arrested and put in custody.

Although the play is too slow and leisurely at times, it picks up momentum and meaning after the speech of Disraeli to the House of Commons. He speaks in defense of the poor little waif, and in favor of more reforms and better living for others like him.

At last the child escapes and once again comes to the Castle and into the presence of the Queen, who is won over by him. She finally is persuaded to return to her duties as Queen, as Disraeli suggests.

The boy, Wheeler, is to be commended for his fine acting. He is irresistible as the Mudlark—appealing and unspoiled. The whole family will thoroughly enjoy this picture.

OF MEN AND MUSIC (20th Century-Fox)
Skillfully compiled this picture consists of four separate shorts each presenting a famed artist or artists. Continuity is furnished by Deems Taylor.

The realistic sets were taken in part in the homes of the musicians participating. We are treated to the beautiful piano of Artur Rubinstein, the violin of Jascha Heifetz, singing of Jan Peerce and Nadine Conner and symphony directing of Dimitri Mitropoulos.

This film admittedly appeals to a specific type of audience. Containing performances of the best artists of our time it appeals to those who love fine music and its beautiful rendition.
Parliamentary Procedure

BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING

Several problems have been sent to your Parliamentarian for an opinion and, although they do not come under Robert's Rules it seems wise to answer them through these columns so that many may have the answers rather than answering them direct to those Chapters concerned.

Question. Should a Chapter sell chances on a United States Savings Bond, and may the book of chances be sent through the mail?

Answer. The answer to each of these questions is NO. When these questions were sent in to your Parliamentarian she felt both matters were illegal, but to be absolutely sure of it the Attorney for the United States Eastern District of this State was consulted. His answers are given below, with the reasons for their being in the negative.

First, if chances are sold, the Chapter selling the chances would be conducting a lottery, which is illegal and would subject our Chapters which do this to the United States law regarding conducting a lottery.

Second, it is illegal to send a book of chances through the United States Mail. So those Chapters and the individual members raising money by selling chances on a United States Savings Bond and sending the book of chances through the mail are breaking the laws of our country, and placing themselves in a position for prosecution by the United States Government.

The Chapter which sent in the question said that this means of raising money was for one of our most worthy National Committees. Be that as it may we can not raise money illegally for any of our projects.

Question. Do our Chapters have the right to use our National Society's roster for soliciting the support of our members in electing a man or woman to a political office in their community?

Answer. NO. As Chapters we have no right to enter the political field and solicit the vote of our members in helping anybody win a political election. The roster is never given out for any commercial, advertising or other circularizing purposes. This rule applies to the roster of any State organization or to a Chapter as well. If the members would refer to our Handbook when such requests are made of them, they would always be able to find out what can or can not be done. Page 18 of the Handbook clearly states all that any member needs to know regarding the official list.

Question. Is it correct for a Chapter which has given its support to a candidate for a political position to accept any favors from this candidate that could be used in entertaining the Chapter or something that would promote the work of the Chapter for the National Society?

Answer. NO. Our Chapters must not give support to a candidate for any political office, nor do they, in return for this support, accept any favors from a political candidate that would tend to make that candidate feel he was paying the Chapter for its support.

Our Society is some sixty years old now, and large in number, with members who probably do not feel towards our Society as did those pioneer women who founded it, but keep this in mind: the Objects of our Organization have not changed or weakened. The standards are as high as they were when the Society was founded, and it behooves each member to keep these standards high and to refrain from entering into anything that would lower them.

Question. Is it a help to divide a State Organization into Districts?

Answer. This is the privilege of each State if in so doing the work of the National Society will be strengthened. The National Society has no mention of Districts in the By-Laws, Article X "States," and the officers of a District have no recognition or voting privileges in the Continental Congress. But each State is permitted to create its own laws for their Districts provided that these laws or standing rules are not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the National Society, and that they follow the parliamentary authority of the National Society.

(Continued on page 173)
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

GEORGE WASHINGTON was the presiding officer for one of the greatest human documents ever written, our Constitution of the United States. For over four months he labored with Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and other great leaders to perfect what is said to be the oldest written document still functioning in the world today. As the birthday of George Washington approaches one wonders what he would do today in the face of sinister efforts to undermine this bulwark of our liberty. Being honest men, with love of country and protection of the freedoms for their fellow Americans a consuming aim, the authors of our Constitution could not envision the current attempts to undermine this inspiring manuscript.

TREATIES

Under Article VI, Section 2: "All treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND;" all national and state laws may be superseded by treaties which our Senate adopts.

Thus the proponents of a World State have established a legal means of bringing about our destruction.

This is a horrible fact which should arouse the ire of every American to protect the document which has protected him for almost 200 years and has given him more individual freedom than that enjoyed by any person in any other country in the world.

The adoption of a treaty is the most final step that can be taken in our Senate. If a treaty is adopted no change can be made in that treaty while our Constitution provides for amendments if change is necessary.

GENOCIDE

Mr. Truman has again asked for ratification of a treaty which he presented to the Senate from the United Nations: the Genocide Treaty, erroneously named and propagandized as a humanitarian move. This treaty contains provisions which could nullify the protection of our constitutional rights and have us brought before a World Court for punishment.

The word Genocide literally means: "The systematic extermination of racial and national groups," but this meaning has been greatly distorted in the articles which the treaty contains. Write to the United Nations, Department of Publications, Lake Success, New York, for your copy.

Under Article II (b): "Causing serious bodily or MENTAL HARM to MEMBERS of a group" is committing GENOCIDE.

Under Article IV: "Persons" (not a nation but PERSONS) "committing Genocide or ANY OF THE OTHER ACTS ENUMERATED IN ARTICLE III shall be punished whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS."

Article IX: "Disputes . . . shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of ANY OF THE PARTIES OF THE DISPUTE."

So if you called a Communist by his proper name, as a member of a group, he could have you brought before an international world court for punishment. He could strip you of your finances in defending yourself even if he could not prove his case.

As you read other articles you will discover this is an international FEPC—Fair
Employment Practices Commission.

The American Bar Association has come out adamantly against these international treaties which jeopardize this United States, as have many other patriotic organizations and clubs.

Advocates of World Government favor this treaty, and many others which place the authority over individuals in the hands of an international ruling body, for they are stepping stones to their final goal of world government.

Adopting a treaty submitted by the President needs only two-thirds vote of a quorum. A quorum of our Senate is 49, and two-thirds is 34—just two more votes than one-third of that entire body are required to make this insidious danger the supreme law of our land.

IT HAS HAPPENED HERE

Perhaps you complacently read these words and feel, “It can’t happen here;” but it has. You have listened to world government sponsors who glibly state that we will “give up just a little of our sovereignty, that for making war,” but either a nation has COMPLETE SOVEREIGNTY OVER HER PEOPLE OR SHE HAS NONE.

Part of reprint from Congressional Record of May 2, 1950, complete reprints available at National Defense office.

“Los Angeles, April 25, 1950.—A California court, in what was believed to be an unprecedented ruling, overruled a state law . . . because the statute conflicted with the UN Charter.

“The District Court of Appeals said yesterday that the Federal Constitution provides that treaties take precedence over state laws. The decision, written by Justice Emmet H. Wilson, said the UN Charter is a treaty between the United States and other UN members.

“The Charter guarantees universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without regard to race, color, or religion . . .

“Lower Courts had ruled that under California’s alien land law Sei Fujii, native of Japan, could not keep property he bought more than 40 years ago because he was ineligible for citizenship.”

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, referred to above, diametrically opposes other of our state and Federal laws.

Article XIII, Section 2: “Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to that country.”

What of our immigration laws? The Communist Control Bill of 1950 says that Communists cannot enter the United States, but this United Nations Declaration says anyone may go where he pleases.

Article XVI, 1: “Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and found a family.” This also opposes some state laws.

AMENDMENT

In the face of such dangers to the laws which have served us so splendidly, our Constitution should be amended so that forces designed to destroy our form of government cannot use this document to further their ends.

WELFARE STATE

“. . . the major offerings of a Welfare State are simply offering to do for you what you can do better, more cheaply and with greater satisfaction for yourself. . . .

The so-called Welfare State is not an assured force for good merely because it proposes to organize a nation for universal service to the general welfare. These were the proposals of Hitler, Mussolini, and Lenin. These are the proposals of all socialists and dictators of the modern world.”—Donald E. Richberg at Harvard University Conference.

DOMESTIC HELP

If you employ a maid or other domestic help, you will now be keeping books for the Federal Government if they come under the following category: The old-age and survivors insurance program has been extended to most regularly employed domestic workers by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950. Domestic workers in a private home other than on a farm operated for profit are covered after 1950 if they receive cash remuneration of $50 or more during a calendar quarter and are regularly employed by the employer in the quarter of the payment. The cash test of $50 is based on wages PAID during a cal-
endar quarter only if (A) on each of some 24 days during such quarter such individual performs for such employer for some portion of the day service of the prescribed character, or (b) such individual was regularly employed (determined in accordance with clause A) by such employer in the performance of such service during the preceding calendar quarter.

Rather involved, but one must comply or be subject to fine or imprisonment.

KEEP FIGHTING

In several states where world government resolutions have been rescinded a strenuous effort will be made to rescind the rescinding action. Write to your state legislators and acquaint them with the facts behind this dangerous movement. In many states, upon being asked about these resolutions for world government, legislators have frankly admitted to Daughters that they did not realize the hidden involvements or they would never have signed these bills. Keep up your splendid educational work and acquaint your representatives with your stand, both at state level and at Washington.

NEW APPROACH

World Government groups are now trying to promote the United Nations into a world-governing body. One group has come out with a leaflet headed thusly: “Changes necessary in the United Nations.” The United Nations was originally intended as a parliament where countries could settle disputes without war. We fervently hope these world government organizations will fail in their efforts. Since troops from South America were offered but not accepted for the war in Korea BECAUSE THE OBSTACLES PRESENTED BY DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE WERE INSURMOUNTABLE, doesn’t that prove that the same obstacles would be insurmountable in a world federation?

COMIC BOOKS

The American Magazine deserves great credit for having started a new type of comic book for our young people. In their December issue the life of Eddie Rickenbacker, an American hero, is portrayed in brightly colored cartoon-type pictures. Lauding a patriotic American is inspirational to our youngsters, while many so-called comic books are horrible fantasies of crime which no child should read.

TEXTBOOKS

In a recent radio broadcast Fulton Lewis, Jr., commended the Daughters of the American Revolution for their efforts to have subversive textbooks removed from the schools. Before the broadcast your Executive Secretary had taken material to his office, mentioning the most recent action carried out by our Honorary President General, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, who is on the School Board of the State of Georgia.

Many letters have come to this office for lists of these books. With our small office staff and the research necessary, we do not have this information for the thousands of books taught, nor does your National Society ban books. This action is up to the parents, the civic clubs, citizens committees or other organizations by bringing to the attention of the school boards those books which tend to teach socialism or incorrect history.

Many textbooks picture George Washington and other fine patriots as rich landowners who did not appreciate the “working class.” Either those who wrote these books have not studied their history or they are trying to promote socialism, for references are almost entirely to “the workers” and to building up a “class” consciousness. We are all workers, whether professional, laborers or housewives, but only the laborer is lauded, with veiled prejudice against capitalism.

Consider the fact that if you own your own home or automobile, you are a capitalist, for in a communist country these belong to the state. The smallest shopkeeper is a capitalist, as is the newsboy, for his efforts are rewarded by his own personal labor.

MAGRUDER’S “AMERICAN GOVERNMENT”

This is socialist and most un-American. Check your schools. Let me quote a few lines from this volume taught to many of our students. Chapter on “Social Legislation,” page 684: “Permanent work could be guaranteed by many industries if the Government would guarantee some kind of work to unemployed and thus insure a
more constant income. . . .” This is socialism.

Upon the subject of migration on page 716, he states: “Migration could be regulated by the United Nations through a commission on Migration and Population problems. For example, this commission should facilitate the movement of the unfortunate surplus population or oppressed minority groups to regions of opportunity and acceptability.”

Just how much more would we have taken from our salaries to pay unemployment compensation and social security for the hordes who would pour into the United States? Also, this is teaching our children world government when it advocates overthrowing our immigration laws and giving our hard-earned rights to the United Nations members while we foot the bill as usual.

CHARITY MUST BEGIN AT HOME

Congress voted $38 million for Yugoslavia, but in a Virginia village outside of Washington, the nation’s Capital, several hundred dollars will have to be paid for each child to transport him into the District of Columbia for schooling because there isn’t enough money to build school buildings! Yugoslavia still has 26,000 children kidnapped from Greece and that nation is objecting to any aid for Tito until these children are returned.

Yugoslavia could be swallowed by the Russians in short order, for she borders on Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania, yet, in 1949, we “permitted Yugoslavia to purchase a steel rolling mill in the United States. In the fall of 1949 the Export-Import Bank extended a 20-million dollar loan to Yugoslavia. . . . In March of 1950 the Export-Import Bank made a second loan of 20 million dollars, and in the summer of 1950 a third, this time of 15 million dollars,” so says “A Fact Sheet,” November 1950, Office of Public Affairs, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C.

With the American people taxed to the utmost, and more to come, it seems fitting to see that OUR AMERICAN CHILDREN have school buildings and that our teachers are properly paid, with millions so freely given or loaned to foreign nations.

Patriotic Folder

For 50¢ at the National Defense Committee a folder containing many fine leaflets on the Flag of the United States, the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic literature is available for promoting Americanism in your Chapter or for your child’s school teacher.

YOUR COMMITTEE

Every morning in your National Defense office many postcards and letters are received from teachers or students of education requesting information on the above literature. It is a service of your Committee to send without charge this material to promote Americanism.

YOUR REQUESTS

Mimeographed sheets are sent in lots of ten to Chapters without charge; over that number, 1¢ each is charged or the budget for carrying on the work of this Committee would be prohibitive. If you wish other material, please write for our price lists. We charge the cost as a service to the Daughters and make no profit.

WAR

Since material for the Magazine must be in six weeks before publication date, as this is written there is a “blackout” on Korean news, so one can only pray fervently and hope help will come to our fatigued, war-weary boys from the other 53 nations of the United Nations who endorsed this action.

Business Action, published by the United States Chamber of Commerce, says: “It is reported that Moscow shows mounting indications of an intention to ‘march’ on Western Europe next spring instead of in 1952.”

Thus Red China, the mouth of the Kremlin, harps on two principal aims: their determination to occupy Formosa and to prevent the arming of Japan.

Perhaps if General Chiang were allowed—and by what right is he forbidden, I wonder—to send some troops into China, he might divert some Red Chinese from our troops by arousing a few Nationalist guerrilla harassments for Mao.

KOREA

Now we are going to spend millions, or is it billions, to rebuild Korea. Why not issue an ultimatum to Russia that she caused this damage and as a member of
the United Nations who signed the Charter she must either rebuild what she destroyed or get out. Why should we foot the bill in MEN—with casualties over 40,000 at this writing—by paying for those who fight with our taxes, and also for rebuilding a country destroyed by those whose representative sits on the Security Council and does as he pleases while he ridicules, maligns and insults our members and our country every day? Where is our dignity, our self respect that we let it appear that we grovel before those who gain their ends by lies and brute force? You can’t buy friendship or loyalty anyway; both come from the heart, from reciprocity and not from the indignity of always accepting from rich Uncle Sam.

These countries don’t realize how high our taxes are. As the wife of a young Naval Attache said to me when she and her husband came to call one evening, “But, do you make your own coffee? Where is your servant?” I patiently explained that only the wealthy have servants in the United States, particularly since income taxes are so high. She did not understand income taxes. Her idea of Washington residents was got from the movies, where suave waiters pass trays and people wear evening clothes all the time.

Although her Brazilian family is very wealthy and three servants live in their large home, she was delighted with the United States and her advice was, “Tell the people what you really are and they will love you.” She had just returned from Europe and said our friends were very few for this rich, impractical country.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Every American should be able to tune in the Voice of America whenever he wishes. Each of us should know what is being beamed to foreign countries concerning us and our Government, for after all it is through this medium that some foreign people judge us. But we don’t know what is being said about US in the program we pay for. I wonder what kind of sets, if any, they have to receive the Voice in Russia. Perhaps there aren’t many radios where food is at a premium, where the powerful broadcast of the Politburo is required listening, and where millions are being spent to jam our broadcasts.

CASUALTIES

The list of casualties in Korea is now over 40,000 Americans; no doubt many more when you read this article. True, as a State Department executive said, the Korean action SAVED the United Nations, but isn’t the United Nations an organization where we settle things at parliamentary meetings—an organization to STOP WARS AND SAVE LIVES?

Hearing the men who return tell of the horrible atrocities—slow death by having gasoline poured over wounded men and burning them, the screams of their friends when captured and tortured—why is it so inhuman of some of us who wonder why we don’t use the atomic bomb to protect our sons and husbands? Is it easier to die more slowly by torture than to be snuffed out by atomic attack? I’m for saving every American life that it is possible to save, and by whatever method we have at our disposal when such atrocities are committed on our armed forces. With a call to service of three million men to be made next year, if we don’t take care of our own, who will protect the United States?

Has France declared an emergency, or England, or any other European country? Are they drafting huge armies? I’m completely confused as to why it is our actual responsibility to pay for and protect everyone all over the world when they won’t do it for themselves, but I’m not confused in the least about my Country and saving American boys and men.

FRANCES B. LUCAS.

“Books are waste paper unless we spend in action wisdom we get from them.”

—GEORGE WASHINGTON.
FOR the benefit of the Building Fund of the National Society, District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution sponsored a magnificent program by the National Ballet, of Washington, on Tuesday evening, December 12, in Constitution Hall.

The large auditorium was filled almost to capacity for the event, evidencing the hard work and efficient preliminaries which went into the planning on the part of the District D. A. R. Committees. A net profit of about $2,500 was reported.

Under the direction of Marion D. Venable, the program, well presented and enjoyable, included four numbers, all of which were outstanding in performance: "Reverie," "Promenade Au Parc," "Fantasie Caucasienne," and "Prater." Music was provided by the Jack Morton Orchestra, Dino Cortese conductor.

During an intermission Miss Luella Chase, District Chairman of the National Society's Building Completion Committee, who served ably as Chairman for the event, introduced Mrs. James D. Skinner, State Regent of the District, who in turn presented Miss Venable.

In the box with the State Regent were Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National Chairman of the Building Completion Committee; Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General; Mrs. Roy C. Bowker, Vice-Pres., General; and Miss Chase. Other D. A. R. officers were elsewhere in the large and appreciative audience, as were also a number of the patronesses for the occasion.

Assisting Miss Chase with the successful arrangements, among others, were: Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, State Vice Regent, Mrs. C. Marston Berg, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Mrs. Kenneth D. Demaree, Mrs. Joseph Galliher, Mrs. Thomas J. Gattis, Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Mrs. Herbert I. King, Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin and Mrs. David L. Wells, all Vice Chairmen; with one member from each of the 60 Chapters in the District as members of the Committee.

Mrs. Berg, Mrs. Wells, Miss Helen E. Bliss and Miss Jessie D. Roach, advertising; Miss Chenoweth, music; Miss Margaret B. Mersereau, pages; Mrs. Caldwell, patronesses; Mrs. William Seth Kenyon, posters; Miss Estelle Philibert, press; Mrs. Haig, program; Mrs. Phebe Stine, radio and television; Mrs. Martin, student groups; and Mrs. King, tickets.

D.A.R. COOK BOOK SERVES A DOUBLE PURPOSE

Daughters of the American Revolution, and their friends, can find themselves better cooks, or can provide more zestful menus in their homes by use of the D. A. R. Cook Book. This volume of 267 pages contains favorite tried and true recipes contributed by prominent members from coast to coast. The book is perfect for gift-giving as wedding, shower and engagement presents. Attractive culinary vignettes illustrate each page, and with recipes in facsimile writing of the contributors personalities are brought together through American cookery.

Each Cook Book purchased helps to swell the fund for building a Stone Bell Tower at Valley Forge to house the Bells of the National Carillon.

Price, $2.75 per copy

[Bound in wash-proof ring bound cover, with attractive cartoon cover page by the famous cartoonist, Clifford K. Berryman]
Blue Stars for Gold Badges

By Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams
National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

When the suggestion was made that a relatively painless way of amassing the necessary amount of money to pay off the bank loans of the Building Fund was one dollar per year per member, we did not visualize several of the problems which have subsequently appeared. But the figure still stands. The amount WOULD pay off the $500,000.00. It does seem, however, that those Chapters which have reached Gold Star status on the Honor Roll should have added recognition when they have contributed the suggested dollar per year per member. Therefore we now have BLUE STARS FOR GOLD BADGES.

You all know that money received is credited to the record of the Chapter through which it has been sent unless specifically designated otherwise. Money sent since June 1, 1950, by Gold Star Chapters, on record as such on that date, has been credited to the $1.00 per year per member goal with the membership rating as given by the Treasurer General on June 1, 1950. And as soon as THAT amount is received, a BLUE STAR will be sent to be put on the Gold Badge. If you send enough money for $2.00 per member you will get TWO Blue Stars. For $3.00—THREE Blue Stars. We suggest placing the first Star directly under the word Fund on the Gold Badge—the second to go at the opposite corner—the third at the end of the word Roll.

Money sent by those Chapters which were not on the Gold Star Honor Roll on June 1, 1950 is credited toward their Gold Star rating until Gold Star status is reached. After that, all further money received here for recording, on or before March 31, 1951, will be credited towards a Blue Star.

Be sure to wear your Gold Badge at Congress. How many BLUE STARS will be on it?

The Building Completion Committee will have a table in the Corridor of Constitution Hall during Continental Congress to display articles for sale by various States for the benefit of the Building Fund. They will be useful, ornamental, and of D. A. R. interest. Be sure to look for them and take them home with you—back to your Chapters. They will be wonderful favors or prizes.

Mississippi is giving a beautiful "Rosalie" Tea and entertainment at the Shoreham on Monday, April 16, 1951. All proceeds will go to the Building Fund, so I hope every member will attend. There will be a story about ROSALIE and the Tea in the March number of the Magazine. After you read that, you will know that the Mississippi party will be something you cannot afford to miss.

Again I urge you to send in all the money you can as soon as you can. The faster we pay off the loans the less interest accumulates on them. The more interest you show the less will be the interest we have to pay. And if you are already a Gold Star Chapter, $1.00 per year per member will give you a BLUE STAR for your GOLD BADGE.

HELP YOURSELF WHILE HELPING THE BUILDING FUND

Articles for Sale at Business Office
Useful as Prizes or Favors
Blotters, 5¢ Paper Weights, $1
Book Matches: 50 Books 25¢ (By Mail 35¢)
(Picturing Memorial Continental Hall)
All Proceeds to the Building Fund
CHRISTMAS PARTIES FOR EMPLOYEES

Christmas parties were given Thursday, December 14, by Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, for all the employees at the D. A. R. Headquarters. Both were highly successful and most enjoyable, and denoted a wonderful spirit of cooperation and fellowship on the part of the capable and faithful staffs which carry on the work of our National Society.

The Building and Grounds employees held their party during the morning in the National Officers Club Assembly Room. Miss Ruth Kilpatrick acted as Mistress of Ceremonies. The Lord’s Prayer was sung by Eugene MacCant, who later sang several Spirituals. Mrs. Thelma Hill read the Scriptural story of the first Christmas, and Mrs. Amanda Butler gave a reading. Remarks were made by guests, and Christmas carols were sung, with Miss Bessie Bright at the piano. Luncheon refreshments were served.

Other employees were entertained during the afternoon in the President General’s Reception Room, with Miss Jean Proetsch presiding. Christmas carols were sung, led by a special choir. Mrs. Fay Edgar read the Christmas scriptural story. O. Henry’s story, “The Gift of the Magi,” was read by Mrs. Margaret Savage. Miss Mary Lou Burleson sang “Angels from the Realms of Glory.” The poem by Mrs. Russell William Magna, “Christmas Wishes,” from the December issue of the D. A. R. Magazine was read by Mrs. Margaret Billups. A duet, “Joy to the World,” was sung by Misses Mary Lou Burleson and Claire Rowland. Miss Proetsch gave a vocal solo, Handel’s “He Shall Feed His Flock.” Mrs. Theda Fitzpatrick was accompanist.

Appropriate and humorous Christmas gifts were presented to National officers present, with witty verses written by Mrs. Nettie Brougham. Each officer spoke briefly. A number of D. A. R. anecdotes were related by Miss Gertrude Carraway, Vice President General. A lovely tea followed the program.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National Chairman of Building and Grounds and Past Treasurer General, was in charge of arrangements and refreshments for both parties. Mrs. John M. Kerr, Treasurer General, obtained the Christmas trees and other Yuletide decorations. In addition to the delicious refreshments provided by Mrs. Patton, candy was contributed by Miss Carraway and Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, who made a special trip from her home in New York to attend the gala events.

MAKE YOUR NOTE WRITING SIGNIFICANT

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State Activities

MASSACHUSETTS

THE State Fall Meeting of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, October 4 and 5, with 503 delegates and members present. Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, State Officers, National Officers and guests entered the ball room at 10:30 a.m. and the Fall Meeting was in session.

The invocation was given by the Rev. Norman D. Kretzman, Minister of the Clifton Lutheran Church, Marblehead.

Mrs. George M. Purdy, Regent of Peace Party Chapter, Pittsfield, welcomed the assemblage, and Mrs. Walter J. Ott, Regent of Boston Tea Party Chapter, graciously responded. The following guests of honor were presented by the State Regent: Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General; Miss Isabelle Wyman Gordon, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Arthur Burgess, State President of the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution; and Mrs. James B. Austin, State Regent of New Hampshire.

A very instructive report was given by Mrs. Williams, and outlines of the year’s work were given by State Officers.

At the afternoon session, prayer was offered by Mrs. Harry E. Donley, State Chaplain. Music was furnished by Mr. James Clancy, tenor, with Mrs. Marion Clancy as his accompanist.

A very interesting address was given on “The Challenge of Socialized Medicine” by John F. Conlin, M.D., Director of Medical Information and Education of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Mrs. Magna spoke about the Building Completion Fund.

At 4:30 p.m. in the Library of the New Ocean House, Mrs. Williams gave a Reception and Tea to the Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapter Founders. There were eleven Founders present.

A banquet, held at 6:30 p.m., was attended by 363 members and guests. Mrs. George C. Proctor, Toastmistress, presented the guests, who brought greetings, and she also presented the official D. A. R. Family of Massachusetts.

A very interesting address on “Relation of Press to Society” was given by Mr. John H. Crider, Editor-in-Chief of the Boston Herald.

The session reconvened on Thursday morning when the State Chairmen gave their outlines of the work for the coming year.

Mrs. Leroy F. Hussey of Augusta, Maine, National Chairman of Program, gave her outline of the work for Programs for the coming year. Mr. Ralph H. Cain, Superintendent of Tamassee D. A. R. School, gave an interesting and instructive talk about the school.

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

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alfred N. Graham.

The Colors were retired by the pages and the Massachusetts State Fall Meeting was brought to a close.

Ethel B. (Mrs. Enos R.) Bishop
State Historian

WYOMING

THE Thirty-Fifth Wyoming Annual Conference of the Wyoming State Society was held in Cheyenne, September 25-26-27, in the beautiful “Hospitality House,” by courtesy of the Cheyenne Light and Fuel Company, with Mrs. Irving Eugene Clark, State Regent, presiding. Seven of our nine Wyoming Chapters were represented by Regents and delegates. Three Past State Regents, Mrs. Thomas Cooper, Mrs. W. K. Myler and Miss Isabel Huling, were present.

Registration opened Monday afternoon and was followed by concurrent meetings of the State Board and the Resolutions Committee. A most enjoyable Dutch Treat dinner was served that evening at the Trail Cafe.
Following the processional at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, the Conference was opened in ritualistic form. Warm welcomes were given by Mr. Ralph Smith, of Cheyenne, State President of the S.A.R., and by Mrs. R. W. Templin, Hostess Regent. Response was made by Mrs. C. A. Allen, Second Vice State Regent. Distinguished guests, Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Regent of South Dakota, and Mrs. W. L. Brearton, State Regent of Colorado, were introduced. Each responded graciously.

The theme of the Conference was “The American Indian.” A paper prepared by Mrs. L. J. O’Marr, Past State Regent and Junior Past National Chairman of the Indian Committee, reviewed the work that is done by D. A. R. for better education of our Indians. The theme was further portrayed throughout the meetings by exhibits and special entertainment features climaxed at the banquet on Tuesday evening in spectacular Indian dances by the Ki-Ann Boy Scout dancers and with vocal solos, “Dawn Over the Desert” and “The Land of the Sky Blue Waters,” sung by Mrs. Courtney Proffitt, of Casper, wearing an authentic Indian headdress of white feathers which extended to the floor. As a result of our concentrated efforts on the Indian theme, a $50 Scholarship to Saint Mary’s school for Indian Girls at Springfield, S. D., was voted and allowed.

The banquet address by the State Regent was titled “Position of Promise” and stressed our current responsibility to future generations in the perpetuation of the traditional American Way of Life. She warned that unless we use our intelligence, our prayers and our votes, we will one day wake up to find that Socialism has driven our free competitive system out of these United States.

Chapter Regents reported fine work in many projects with emphasis on National Defense and Building Promotion. Our State pledge was overpaid by almost fifty percent, but we are still far short of the State quota. Mrs. D. M. Carley, Chaplain Pro Tem, conducted an impressive Memorial for seven deceased members, with Mrs. A. M. Reis, First Vice State Regent, presiding. The State Chairmen reported on national project work in the State. State Officers’ reports were concise and clear.

A special feature of the Conference was the dedication of a Marker at the site of the old home of Esther Hobart Morris, who was responsible for the inclusion of a Woman Suffrage clause in the original State Constitution. This exercised a heavy influence in similar action in other States and gained the title for Mrs. Morris the title, “The Mother of Woman Suffrage” in Wyoming. The dedication address was delivered by Mrs. E. E. Enterline, a member of the Wyoming State Legislature, and was broadcast over Radio Station KZBC.

The adopted Resolutions opposed World Government, urged strengthening of the United Nations, opposed Socialized Medicine, favored adoption of Hoover Commission policies, called upon parents and school Authorities to ban subversive ideas in instruction Courses, asked that the word pilgrimage be dropped from that National Committee name and that a uniform plan of selection be adopted.

Following the adjournment the Cheyenne Chapter entertained the delegates and honored guests at their 50th Golden Anniversary dessert luncheon, held at the home of Mrs. R. J. Boesel. A huge Birthday Cake was cut and served to more than sixty-five members. The social hour seemed a fitting finale to a most friendly and cooperative Conference.

The next State Conference will be held in Rock Springs, in September, 1951.

Mrs. George W. Campbell
State Historian

NEW YORK

THE Fifty-fourth Conference of the New York State Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel in Albany, N. Y., on October 4, 5, 6. The Hostess Chapters were: Beaverkill, Chancellor Livingston, Enoch Crosby, Hendrick Hudson, Mahwenuwaisigh, Minisink, Melzingah, On-ti-ora, Pierre Van Cortland, Quassaick, Saugerties, Shateuc, and Wiltwyck. Mrs. Alvah D. Townsend was General Chairman and Mrs. Hal R. West, Co-Chairman.

The Conference was honored by the presence of Miss Edla S. Gibson, Vice President General and Past State Regent of New York; Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Vice Presi-
dent General and Past State Regent of Virginia; Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General and Past State Regent of Massachusetts; Mrs. Edward F. Madden, National Chairman of Ellis Island; Mrs. William P. Settemayer, National Chairman of Motion Pictures; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National Chairman of the Building Completion Fund and National President of the Children of the American Revolution; and Mrs. Gilbert L. Van Auken, State President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent, opened the meeting and introduced the guests. Brigadier-General Donald B. Adams, representing the Sons of the American Revolution, called on all members of patriotic organizations to further free enterprise as opposed to the welfare state. Dr. John C. McClintock of the Albany County Medical Society addressed the Conference on "Compulsory Medical Insurance." He declared that our Nation has departed from freedom of the individual; a whole generation has grown up under a paternal government which thinks and cares for them. In the Socialistic State, he said, the price of freedom is eternal taxation. To combat this, he asserted, a positive action should be taken by the citizens by exercising their right of franchise.

Mr. Ralph Cain spoke briefly of the needs and work done at Tamassee, the D. A. R. School of which he is superintendent. He reported that the electronic chimes given by Mrs. Leo F. Phillips for the Gibson Memorial Chapel were used for the first time on Easter Sunday.

After the reports of the State Officers were read the morning meeting was recessed.

The afternoon was devoted to thirty-three Round Tables in charge of the State Officers and Chairmen, and the National Defense Meeting at which Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, State Chairman of National Defense, presided. She presented Mr. Clyde A. Lewis, Past Commander-in-Chief, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. He gave a forceful address on "Preservation of American Sovereignty." Mr. Lewis declared that the proposals of the World Federalists are not practical, that such a government is subject to possible control by Communist-dominated nations, and that it would be impossible to work out representation.

The WOMEN OF '76 Chapter of Brooklyn celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a tea in the Ten Broeck Mansion at which time the Chapter dedicated a chair for the use of the State Regent in the D. A. R. room at the Mansion. As part of its anniversary celebration the members also gave the gate for the New York State Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

A banquet was held in honor of State Regent, Mrs. Edgar B. Cook and Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General. The main address of the evening was delivered by Mrs. Currier, who gave an inspiring talk on the history and accomplishments of the D. A. R. Mrs. Donald B. Adams, National Chairman, Building Completion Fund, gave the members a slogan in raising money for the fund—"The more interest we show at home, the less interest we pay in Washington." A reception was held in honor of the State Regent and official guests following the banquet.

On Thursday Mrs. Gilbert L. Van Auken, President of the State Society, Children of the American Revolution reported 60 Chapters in our State. All the State Chairmen read reports of the activities of their committees.

A beautiful Memorial Service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Miss Ruth M. Duryee, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church in memory of 275 members who have been called to rest. A special tribute was read by Mrs. Charles White Nash, Senior Past State Regent, for Mrs. Benjamin F. Spraker, Past State Regent of New York (1915-1918), who passed away on Oct. 1, 1950, at the age of 93 years.

On Thursday evening the speaker was the Hon. Irving M. Ives, United States Senator from New York. He stated in no uncertain terms that we are confronted with an internal and external crisis, the greatest the world has ever known. He urged the Daughters to help educate our people to accept the sacrifices necessary to win the war of survival. Members and guests were delighted with the selections rendered by the Brahms Choral Society of Albany.

Friday morning brought the Conference to a close. Dr. Albert B. Cory, New York State Historian, gave a most interesting and informative talk on "Historic Spots in and around Albany," which was much appreciated. The members accepted an invitation to meet in Elmira extended by the
Chapters in that area. The fifty-fifth State Conference will be held at the Mark Twain Hotel on October 10, 11, 12, 1951.

Elizabeth F. Fonda, State Historian

ILLINOIS

The annual trek of the Illinois State Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, her Board and Chairmen started in Park Ridge, with a most satisfactory attendance. These annual trips are held in the seven divisions of the state, a different town in each division being the Hostess Chapter from year to year. The work for the coming year is outlined by each and every person on the caravan, in an all-day session, the Regent and Board members outlining their work in the morning, and after lunch the various chairmen brief their work and give helpful ideas. This is followed by the Chapter Regents of the divisions giving outlines of their planned programs. Round-table discussions are also held at luncheon time.

Park Ridge was headquarters for the Fourth Division, with Mrs. A. P. Haake, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, presiding. From there the caravan drove to White Pine Forest Park for the night, resuming their next session at Dixon, where the meeting for the Second Division was held. Miss Lola Quick is Regent of the Hostess Chapter.

Next came a meeting of the Chapters in the First Division, in Kewanee, where Mrs. S. L. Heaps is Regent. This Chapter is proud of owning the first house built in Kewanee, and after the session held a delightful tea in their little Chapter House.

After a weekend at home, the tour took the caravan to the most southern part of Illinois, to Harrisburg. Here a reception was held the night previous to the meeting, honoring our State Vice Regent, Mrs. Douglas Lehman, who is a member of this Chapter. Mrs. George McNab was the Hostess Regent.

From there we drove to Belleville, the home town of our State Regent. The meeting was held in the U.S.O. Club, Mrs. Sherman Stookey, Regent of the Hostess Chapter, presiding. From there the caravan drove to Springfield, our State Capital, for the night, continuing our motor trip next morning to Lincoln, where Mrs. W. K. Maxwell was presiding hostess.

This was followed by a drive to Urbana, where Miss Helen McMackin, Past Librarian General, entertained the weary members of the caravan party at a delightful dinner party. Next day the meeting was held in Urbana, after which the members of the caravan tour went their various ways to their homes. Our weather was perfect for driving through the autumn coloring, and good representations were found at each and every division meeting. We hope for outstanding results as a consequence.

Maude Roberts Cowan,
State Chairman, Press Relations

DEATH OF A PAST NATIONAL OFFICER

Mrs. Hattie May Bruce (John Marbury) Beavers, of Washington, D. C., passed away December 26. A member of the Dolly Madison Chapter, she served as State Vice Regent of the District of Columbia, 1922-24; State Regent, 1924-26; Vice President General, 1926-29; and Corresponding Secretary General, 1932-35.
Mission Canyon (Santa Barbara, Cal.) Chapter opened its fall meetings October 5 with a luncheon in the Gold Room at Mar Monte Hotel. Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, California State Regent, was honor guest, and all D. A. R. members were invited. Mrs. Charles A. Butler, Regent, presided, introduced new members and presented the State Regent.

Each Chapter Chairman reported. Mrs. Fuller told of Continental Congress. She mentioned the resolutions passed and stressed the need for patriotic education, trying to check the Communistic tide in textbooks and all subversive activities, especially among young folks. She reported that articles from our Magazine have been broadcast on "Voice of America."

The three Santa Barbara Chapters sponsored a float in the local parade July 4, depicting sports and recreations for women through the past century. Sports in 1850 were delineated by croquet; tennis was the 1900 sport; the 1950 Canasta craze was also represented. This float won the prize in its classification.

Miss Emily Wishaar has received a citation from the Department of the Interior for outstanding work in Indian Affairs, having served in Colville Agency and Navajo Reservation for 21 years.

Chapter has sponsored two rummage sales and a card party. We presented Good Citizenship pins to two High School girls. Our Regent is State Chairman of American Indians. Her work along the line has been outstanding.

Mrs. Elmer Whittaker has been a guiding force in the Neighborhood Center at Los Angeles. Our Chapter has supported it wholeheartedly, as a means of demonstrating true Americanism.

The Chapter had an heirloom exhibit April 30 at Mrs. Whittaker's home, other local chapters participating. It was a most successful tea. Members wore Colonial costumes handed down in their families.

A sabre was presented by the Chapter to the outstanding staff officer in a competitive R. O. T. C. drill in May at the High School. We observed Flag Day June 14 with our annual picnic, held this year at the home of Mrs. Lucia Lockard on Ocean Terrace, Goleta.

Alice H. (Mrs. H. A.) Foster
Press Relations Chairman

General Henry Hastings Sibley (St. Paul, Minn.). General Henry Hastings Sibley Chapter reports that on November 6th, at the home of Mrs. Harrison E. Norton, they formed a study group within the Chapter. We believe that it is the first of its kind to be formed in Minnesota.

The purpose of this group is to inform members of national problems, such as Socialism, Communism and World Government, in order that we, as Daughters, may be better informed and thus be enabled to talk more intelligently to our neighbors and friends about these timely subjects.

Our nucleus group consists of eight members with the privilege of bringing in interested friends. Mrs. A. E. Einen heads the group as leader and the new club will call themselves the "Zoe Smith Study Club," in honor of Mrs. Howard Smith, who is a member of Sibley Chapter and also State Regent of Minnesota. Mrs. Smith originated the study club idea.

Mrs. Harrison E. Norton, Regent.
Mary Tyler (Tyler, Texas). To increase Magazine subscriptions, one member arranged a program giving a complete outline of our National D. A. R. Magazine, requiring ten minutes' time. In advance of the Chapter meeting, cards numbered from 1 to 30 are issued, each stating in one sentence why the member is a subscriber. Reasons are offered from being proud for guests to see a copy in the home library and the unusual historical frontispiece to the insignia ads on the back cover. One member stated subscriptions solved her Christmas gift list problem. The personal announcements bring to life our organization's objectives and advertisements.

Keen delight is expressed in the appropriate anecdotes and quotations from famous persons and selected poetry. Pictures and articles of Colonial Colleges are described as romantic and appealing as a novel. A study of our Constitution, National Defense program and all Committees' activities is recommended. Articles from well-known writers against Communism are suggested for every educational institution's library. Informative addresses from Veterans of Foreign Wars' National Officers are enjoyed, as well as speeches by Members of Congress, giving enlightening opinions on pending bills.

The President General's Messages acquainting Chapters with the Society's major happenings are looked forward to monthly. Parliamentary Procedures are studied and rulings adopted by the Chapters. The Editor's comments on our organization's resolutions and replies to adverse criticism by misinformed and ineligible persons are appreciated. Dates are noted when to commemorate and celebrate special occasions. Appreciation of our Library and Genealogical Department is expressed as beneficial in establishing ancestral lines and locating relatives. Our treasured Museum relics are reviewed with praise. Book reviews are eagerly awaited each issue.

After hearing the various refreshing expressions, subscribers remark they had no realization of the Magazine's numerous advantages, and all non-subscribers are anxious to enter subscriptions.

(Miss) Martha McClendon
Parliamentarian and Press Relations
Chairman

CHAPTER PRESENTS CHAIR

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent; Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, Past Organizing Secretary General; and Mrs. James H. Cropsey, Chapter Regent. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Theodore S. Cornell, Miss Maud E. Dilliard and Miss Marian E. Andrews. All are Chapter members, except Mrs. Cook.

Women of '76 (Brooklyn, N. Y.). On December 28, 1950, the Women of '76 Chapter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., completed fifty years of service to the National Society.

To celebrate its 50th anniversary, the Chapter presented a chair to the New York State Organization for the use of the State Regent. The ceremony took place during the New York State Conference in Albany, and was attended by the State Regent, Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, the State Board of Management, and all the Chapter Regents.

The chair, a reproduction of an antique wing chair, appropriately covered with gold raw silk, and marked with a plaque, was presented to Mrs. Cook by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. James H. Cropsey. The Women of '76 were pleased to give this chair also in honor of Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, an outstanding member of the National Society and of her Chapter.

The historic Ten Broeck Mansion, New York State D. A. R. Headquarters, provided the setting for the ceremony. Yellow chrysanthemums were the flowers of the day, and the dining room glowed softly from the light of yellow candles, highlighting the beauty of antique silver services used at the tea following the ceremony. Chapter members who were present were...
Mrs. Parcells, Miss Andrews, Mrs. Cornell, Miss Dilliard and Mrs. Cropsey.

Also commemorating our 50th Anniversary, Mrs. Mildred Burr Schluter, a Chapter member, has donated, in honor of her husband, Dr. Frederick H. Schluter, the gate for the New York Room in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington.

The Chapter members were entertained at their 50th Anniversary Luncheon on November 18, held at The Neighborhood Club in Brooklyn. Dr. Cornelius Greenway was the speaker and an interlude of music was enjoyed by all.

Joyce M. Cropsey (Mrs. James H.)

Regent.

Sarah Hawkins (Johnson City, Tenn.). The members of the Sarah Hawkins Chapter were happy and proud to have Mrs. Will Ed Gupton of Nashville, State Regent, and Mrs. T. E. Deakins, of Johnson City, State Vice Regent, as guests at the first meeting of the year, which took place at the home of Mrs. Sam R. Sells.

Mrs. Gupton spoke to the Chapter members on “Know Your D.A.R.” Her thorough knowledge of D. A. R., her deep sincerity and her faith in D. A. R. ideals and accomplishments, as well as the charm and warmth of her personality, provided the members a genuine stimulus to greater effort in their year’s program.

At this meeting, under the leadership of Mrs. James Holmes, Regent, the members enthusiastically launched their unique campaign to make money for their contributions to the Building Fund and other D. A. R. projects. Brooms made in the Tennessee Workshop for the Blind were distributed to the members for sale during National Rehabilitation Week. With radio publicity to help, some of the members took orders from their friends over the telephone and at parties, while others simply got out and peddled brooms from house to house. The first lot of twelve dozen were quickly sold and the Chapter re-ordered with plans to continue the sale throughout the year.

The success of the project is attributed to the enthusiastic participation of the Chapter members, the usefulness of the practical broom, the desire of people to help the blind help themselves, and the public’s respect for the D. A. R.

Lucy Jackson (Newton, Mass.). The Chapter celebrated the 200th anniversary of the building of its Chapter house by opening its “home” to some 300 guests on October 12. The three-story Colonial mansion radiated New England hospitality and the warm friendliness which characterizes this Chapter. The weather was a wailing “nor’easter,” but indoors the coffee pot simmered from ten in the morning until five o’clock in the afternoon, with cakes and cookies contributing a warm welcome to all who came.

The house, built in 1750 by John Parker and enlarged in 1822, became the parsonage of historic St. Mary’s Church, which with its quaint box pews is still a near neighbor. The Chapter purchased the house in 1917 and has since maintained it as a Museum of New England antiquities. The rare beehive oven of the first kitchen, the great fireplace and ovens of the second kitchen, the ten other fireplaces, wide floor boards, panelling, HL hinges and bubbly glass window panes have been carefully preserved. There is an interesting and authentic collection of old costumes, household utensils, antique furniture, glass and china ware. The Museum is catalogued and is open to the public one day a month, when tea is served by the hostesses.

Besides maintaining this 12-room house as a contribution of the Colonial past to the future, Lucy Jackson Chapter is very active in D. A. R. work, sending annually several boxes of clothing to Crossnore and contributing outstanding genealogical material to the Society. This year its members are not only knitting afghans, of which they average 15 a year, for the veterans’ hospitals and the local home for crippled children, but also knitting a new blue sweater for each boy in the Hillside School band.

Founded in 1896, the Chapter now has 124 members and is an active, enthusiastic group of D. A. R. women.

(Mrs. J. Walter) Edith Green Allen,

Registrar.
Esther Stanley (New Britain, Conn.). This is New Britain's Centennial Year. In the Parade to celebrate this event, the Junior Membership Committee spent a very busy week planning and collecting properties for a float, depicting life during the Revolutionary War. Their motto was "For Home and Country."

Only through the cooperation of the Connecticut Daughters were they able to carry out this project, with no expenses. At the Fall Meeting of Regents and Officers our State Regent, Mrs. G. Harold Welch, asked if any Chapters had properties to lend for such a float. Miss Adelaide Randall, our State Chaplain, offered insignias from the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter from Groton. Members of Sarah Ludlow Chapter from Seymour offered bunting, which was stored in Miss Katharine Matthies' attic. The rest of the properties were collected by the members, and a very attractive float was the result.

Seated on the float are three members of the Junior Committee. Left to right: Mrs. Henry R. Lasch, Jr., Chairman Approved Schools; Mrs. William O. Swensk, Vice Chairman Junior Committee; and Mrs. John R. Young, Chairman Junior Committee.

We are very proud of our growing Junior Committee. They are very enthusiastic, and have varied interests. Recently they gave a successful Fashion Show and Bridge, which netted $234 to carry on their many projects.

At the first meeting of Esther Stanley, our speaker was Mrs. John Davis Lodge, whose husband was elected Governor of Connecticut. At our next meeting Mrs. Ronald B. MacKensie, State Chairman of Approved Schools, and Mrs. Max Caplan, member of the same committee, were to be the speakers.

Mrs. Milton D. Jones, Regent.

Mexico (Mexico, Mo.). The Mexico Chapter was honored at the regular meeting November 6, at the home of Mrs. P. J. Null, to have as its guest Mrs. Claude K. Rowland, Vice President General from Missouri.

Mrs. Guy M. Pitts, Regent, opened the meeting with the D. A. R. ritual, followed by the Pledge to the American Flag, the American's Creed, and the Daughter's Pledge. The Regent read the inspirational message from the President General. A resolution was adopted by the Chapter as being opposed to World Government and urging that pressure be put upon the State legislators to rescind their previous action in being in favor of World Government.

Special music for the afternoon was a group of recordings by the Northland Choir of Northland College, Ashland, Wis., which is one of the D. A. R. Approved Schools. Mrs. Rowland, who served on the National Survey Committee of Approved Schools and has recently been appointed trustee on the Tamasee Board, was introduced by Mrs. Jack Denser, Chapter Chairman of Approved Schools. Mrs. Denser also gave recognition to the State Chairman of Approved Schools, Mrs. Guy Pitts, and to the State President of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Miss Emma McPheeters, both members of the Mexico Chapter.

Mrs. Rowland spoke to the members on "D. A. R. Approved Schools." In closing, she said: "These schools are not merely schools, but are, in addition, great social agencies serving eager, appreciative people in communities where fortune and advantage have been very limited. Let us devote some careful thought to what we can do to help these institutions in educating a class of people who may, in the final analysis, be the saviours of the great American Republic."

A tea followed in honor of the guest speaker. Mrs. Pitts and Mrs. Denser served from a table which was beautifully centered with an unusual arrangement of duck decoys and birds nests tucked away in marsh grass placed on a grass mat.

During the social hour, hand-woven articles from the Crossnore School in North Carolina and the Berry Schools in Georgia and copperware from Northland College, all D. A. R. Schools, were displayed and sold. Selina Chase (Mrs. Guy) Pitts, Regent

State Chairman, Approved Schools.
James Madison (Hamilton, N. Y.) celebrated the 50th anniversary of its founding Dec. 9, 1900, at a meeting held in the First Baptist Church at Hamilton on October 18. The following State Officers and Chairmen were present: Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent, Rochester; Mrs. J. Warner Hodges, State Consulting Registrar, Oneida; Mrs. Fred G. Jones, Vice Chairman of Press Relations, Oneida; Mrs. Lyle J. Howland, State Chairman of Approved Schools, Utica District, Rome; Mrs. Roy D. Bonney, Chairman D. A. R. Magazine, Watertown; Miss Ruth M. Duryee, State Chairman for Advancement of American Music, Cambridge; Mrs. J. Blaine Towne, State Chairman, Student Loan, Fulton; Mrs. R. Milton Hicks, State Chairman, Junior American Citizens, Oneonta; Mrs. G. R. Wells, State Vice Chairman of Press Relations, Norwich; and Miss Elizabeth Fonda, State Historian, Batavia.

Miss Ruth Duryea, State Chaplain, gave the invocation. Mrs. Freeman MacIntyre, Regent of James Madison Chapter, presided and introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, State Regent. Greetings and short speeches were also given by several other State Officers.

The program consisted of two short skits. One depicted the first meeting of the Chapter held fifty years ago, when nine women met to organize. The second skit was an Executive Board meeting in 1919 when it was decided to form an auxiliary to aid the local Red Cross and take over knitting for service men of World War I. The various parts were played by ex-regents dressed in the costumes of the 1900 and 1919 era.

Jane Knowlton and Sydney Nelson, two young girls in costume, sang popular songs of the period, "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" and "Tip-Toe Through the Tulips". An humorous reading on family life was given by Mrs. F. J. Cornell.

A golden anniversary tea followed the meeting. The table was decorated in gold and white, with a large birthday cake. Presiding at the table were Mrs. Frank J. Cornell, Miss Lillian Stebbins, Mrs. W. J. Day, and Miss Minnie Stebbins.

Miss Elizabeth Darrow, the only charter member of the chapter, was guest of honor.

Mrs. Harold Parker Wells
Past Regent and Press Relations Chairman

The Five Wichita Chapters (Wichita, Kan.). A notable and outstanding occasion in D. A. R. activities was the National Defense Tea held Friday, November 10, at St. James Guild Hall in Wichita, Kansas. Serving as hostesses were the Regents of the five Wichita Chapters: Mrs. J. E. Shafer of Eunice Sterling Chapter; Mrs. Robert Chesney of Wichita Chapter; Mrs. William Grant of Randolph Loving Chapter; Mrs. Paul White of Martha Loving Ferrall Chapter; and Mrs. William Adamek of Minisa Chapter. Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Honorary State Regent, served as General Chairman.

The guests were most enthusiastic over the varied program, which centered around a talk of Mrs. Charles L. Robinson, National Vice Chairman, National Defense Committee. She spoke on World Government, giving ten points why she opposed it. The State Chairman of National Defense, Miss Maude Skinner, with the five Chairmen of National Defense of the five Wichita Chapters, Mrs. L. E. Bouray, Mrs. Frank Robertson, Mrs. Louis Daerr, Mrs. C. F. Eckelmann and Mrs. Hugo Giacomini, were greatly inspired by the enthusiasm and enlightenment brought by the speaker.

A National Defense Poster contest, sponsored for the children in the Intermediate Schools of Wichita, was both colorful and gratifying. The posters were charming and well executed, showing considerable insight and imagination. Everyone was delighted with the display of historic and interesting quilts, including the "Key" quilt, made by
Mary Tayloe Lloyd Key, wife of Francis Scott Key, for Alice, tenth of their eleven children. A bevy of lovely young girls of the Francis Scott Key Society, C.A.R., among whom was Margery Null, Junior State President, served as honor guard for the precious old “Key” quilt.

The tea table was especially beautiful and it was a pleasure to greet so many State Officers and distinguished out-of-town guests. Among those who attended were Mrs. William Henry von der Heiden, State Regent; Miss Maude Haver, State Treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Heffelfinger, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. A. Peschka, State Historian; Mrs. John Warren Kirkpatrick, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder, Honorary State Regent and National Vice Chairman, Conservation Committee; Mrs. Earl C. Moses, State President, C.A.R.; Mrs. W. P. Venable, State Regent of Nebraska; Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Regent of South Dakota; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent of Missouri; Mrs. Nathan Russell Patterson, Past Vice President General and National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Museum Committee; and Mrs. Jerome Powers, National President, Daughters of American Colonists.

Out-of-town contributing Patronesses for the affair were Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, Mrs. Raphael Navas, Mrs. E. O. Boggs, Mrs. Lida Reed, Mrs. W. C. Willis, Mrs. William Grant, Mrs. David Jackman, Miss Mary Ann Mueller and Mrs. Robert Ziegler.

A broadcast over KAKE was arranged for Mrs. Robinson on the morning of November 10.

Virginia Bonner (Mrs. Fred)  
Chairman Publicity

Mary Ainsworth (Mrs. Wm. Louis)  
General Chairman

Beulah Chesney (Mrs. Robert)  
Regent of Wichita Chapter

Ruby White (Mrs. Paul)  
Regent of Martha Loving Ferrell Chapter

Elaine Grant (Mrs. William)  
Regent of Randolph Loving Chapter

Blue Ridge (Lynchburg, Va.) meeting in October at the home of Mrs. Claiborne W. Gooch honored one of its founders on her 100th birthday. Elvira Henry Miller was born October 9, 1850, at Red Hill, Charlotte County, Va. She is a great granddaughter of Patrick Henry in whose home she was born. Dr. Theodore H. Jack, President of Randolph-Macon Woman’s College, addressed the Chapter on “Our Heritage”; he spoke of Miss Miller as a precious heritage, naming her “Lynchburg’s First Lady.”

Mrs. John M. Otey, Regent of the Chapter, made a moving brief talk and presented Miss Miller with a piece of silver from the Chapter. “Miss Ella,” as she is affectionately called, assisted Mrs. E. C. Hamner in the organization of the Blue Ridge Chapter in 1895. Her National Number is 5408. She was elected its Second Regent in 1897; served again in 1912; attended the State Conference in Richmond when there were only eight Chapters in Virginia; she has also held various other offices in the Chapter and has many times attended the State Conferences and the Continental Congress.

Up to the present time Miss Miller has continued to put into the work of D. A. R. all the energy and prompt attention to detail that have characterized her life.

The personnel of the Blue Ridge Chapter has been unique in that it has enrolled two Real Daughters, Mary Lightfoot Garland (Mrs. Samuel), National Number 9914, who died at the age of 98; and Asburyna Tilden Phelps (Mrs. Richard), No. 11342, daughter of John Bell Tilden, a member of Washington’s guard; and also a Real Granddaughter, Mrs. Lucy Gwyn Estes Vaughn, who lived to celebrate her 101st birthday (see National Magazine of August 1935).

Mrs. Alex B. Carrington, Historian
Shelby Chapter (Shelbyville, Tenn.) was hostess to the Sequoyah District of Tennessee Society October 19. Mrs. John W. Harton, District Director, presided.

During the noon hour a delicious turkey luncheon was served. At this time a musical program of violin and piano was presented under the direction of the Chapter Chairman of American Music, Mrs. Robert Beachboard.

Highlights of the meeting were messages brought by the State Regent, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, and the State Chairman of National Defense, Mrs. Ferd Carter.

Mrs. Gupton in her message, "Beyond The Horizon," complimented the district on its cooperation in supporting State and National D. A. R. projects. Further cooperation in the year's work as the outline was given was urged. Three main goals to be accomplished were increases in: membership, Magazine subscription, and Chapter organization. Mrs. Gupton assured the District that the Tennessee Daughters would have a prominent place in the National Society's new administration building because of a pledge of $12,500 that the State Society had made to purchase a wall. In reverently speaking of our Flag, she wished our motto to be: "More Glory for Old Glory."

Mrs. Carter, State Chairman on National Defense, spoke seriously of our position as individuals in the world crisis, and commented convincingly as to the state of the nation. She urged the District to strive to the end that our State repeal the law which as it exists makes Tennessee one of the World Federation proponents. Response to her plea was unanimous.

Mrs. Paul Gore, Regent.

Sam Houston (Maryville, Tenn.). On the 29th of October Sam Houston Chapter made its first contribution toward preserving the past for future generations when members marked the grave of a Revolutionary soldier.

Ensign James Taylor was born in Culpeper County, Va. He enlisted in Surry County, N. C., where he served during the Revolution. He married Susanna Cook of Wilkes County, N. C. In 1796 he came to Knox County, Tenn., and in 1800 to Blount County. He helped to organize the first five Baptist churches in Blount County. Licensed to preach in 1813, he continued his work as a minister until his death in 1841. He reared seven sons and three daughters. Descendants of his sons, Benjamin and Pleasant, and his daughter, Phebe Taylor Walker, are in Blount County. Others are known to be in Georgia and Alabama.

The local pastor gave the invocation, followed by the Pledge to the Flag. After a biographical sketch of James Taylor's life, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent, very beautifully paid tribute to the occasion. The Chapter Regent, Miss Inez Burns, a sixth-generation descendant, made the dedicationary remarks, and the marker was unveiled by Virginia Porter and Jimmy Kegley, who are seventh-generation, as was the color-bearer, Ralph Burns.

A wreath bearing seven red carnations and three white ones, representing the sons and daughters, was placed on the grave by Mrs. George Raulston, the oldest living descendant, she being of the fifth generation. Judge Walker, who was to have addressed the assembly, is of the fourth generation.

After the services the Chapter entertained with an informal tea, honoring Mrs. Gupton and Mrs. Wayland, State historian, three visiting Regents and a goodly delegation of out-of-town Daughters as well as our own local Mary Blount Chapter. The social hour was very enjoyable and ended a "Perfect Day".

Miss Inez Burns, Regent.
Tarrytown (Tarrytown, N. Y.) celebrated its 25th anniversary on Tuesday, October 17, with a luncheon held at Leighton's Woodland Tavern on the Sawmill River Parkway. The luncheon was served in a beautiful setting, a room built over a lake, large picture windows on three sides, and a view of beautiful autumn foliage.

Many State and National officers were present, among them Mrs. Chas. W. Nash of Albany, Past State Regent of New York, who helped to organize Tarrytown Chapter. Mrs. Leslie V. Case, our Organizing Regent and first Regent, gave a brief history of the Chapter from the time plans were made by five members of the Mohegan Chapter of Ossining and several members of other Westchester County Chapters to organize in 1924, to the present time.

The large birthday cake was cut by the Regent, Mrs. Herbert V. A. Hall. There were twelve new members added in 1950, making a total of 84 members.

The silver anniversary thought was expressed in lovely white flowers with silver backgrounds.

Among those present were six Charter Members: Miss Helen Niles Blake, Past Regent; Mrs. R. V. Lewis, Past Regent and Past State Historian; Mrs. Leslie V. Case, Organizing Regent, Past Regent and Second Vice-President of State Officers Club, D. A. R.; Mrs. Chas. MacDonald, Chairman of Student Loan Fund; Miss Emily Anthony and Mrs. Howard Coles, all of Tarrytown.

It was a delightful occasion and one long to be remembered.

Violet Odell Lewis, Press Relations Committee.

Elizabeth Maxwell Steele (Salisbury, N. C.). At its first Fall meeting, with Mrs. William G. Houck, Regent, presiding, a memorial service for the six Chapter Regents who have died since the Chapter was organized more than 50 years ago was held at the Chestnut Hill Cemetery, where D. A. R. markers, flags and floral tributes were placed on the graves.

Those honored were Mrs. M. C. Quinn, who organized the Chapter in 1896, as the second formed in North Carolina, and served as Regent two terms; Mrs. James P. Moore, 1910-12; Mrs. David F. Cannon, 1916-19; Mrs. Robert L. Mauney, 1919-21; Mrs. John R. Deas, 1927-31; and Mrs. H. L. Monk, 1936-37.

After the memorial services, the Chapter held its regular meeting in Salisbury, followed by a luncheon.

The Chapter has republished the volume, "History of Rowan County," by the Rev. Jetho Rumple, first published in 1881 and containing sketches of prominent families and distinguished men of the section.

This history has much more than local interest, because of the former wide expanse of Rowan County, and the subsequent scattering of many of the older families. The County boundaries at one time included the entire State of Tennessee and extended to the Pacific Ocean. Andrew Jackson made his home here, and practiced law; and it was from Salisbury, County Seat, that Daniel Boone set out for Kentucky, the money for his undertaking being furnished by a Salisbury Company.

Copies of the original History are almost impossible to procure, and have sold as high as $50. We are offering the present issue for $5 per copy. It is substantially bound in blue cloth and attractively printed and illustrated. Mrs. R. Lee Wright, of Salisbury, is custodian of the remaining books. Mrs. W. G. Houck, Regent.
CHAPTER MEMBERS AT TEA

Standing, back row, left to right: Mrs. Alexander Cameron, Mrs. Herman Wheeler, Mrs. Ridda Finlayson, Mrs. C. C. Williams, Mrs. Lloyd Clay, Mrs. C. O. Wheeler, Mrs. Dan Wheeler, Mrs. Harry G. Hazelrigg, Mrs. G. H. Rice, Mrs. D. B. Howard and Mrs. Herbert Wheeler. Seated, front row, left to right: Mrs. G. M. Stafford, Miss Ora M. Preston, Miss Lucille Rice, Mrs. Harry LaViers, Mrs. John G. Newman, Mrs. E. E. Archer and Mrs. Roger Stewart.

Paintsville (Paintsville, Ky.). A delightful luncheon honoring Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, State Regent, was given on Saturday, November 11, at 1 o'clock at the Paintsville Country Club. Mrs. Eulah Conley Moore is a native of Paintsville.

Among other honored guests were Mrs. Thomas C. Burchett, National Press Relations Chairman, and Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, State Vice Regent.

Mrs. Herman Wheeler, Chapter Regent, presided during the program following the luncheon. Mrs. Moore addressed the group, speaking of State and National objectives of the D. A. R. Mrs. Burchett spoke briefly on Press Relations, and Mrs. Hudson brought greetings from Pikeville Chapter.

The Organizing Regent, Mrs. Garland Rice, gave a very interesting history of the Paintsville Chapter. Miss Ora Preston, on behalf of the Chapter, presented Mrs. Moore with a beautiful silver cup.

In the afternoon, a lovely silver tea, celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Chapter was given from three until five o'clock.

In the receiving line were Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, Mrs. Herman Wheeler, Mrs. Garland Rice, Mrs. Harry LaViers, Mrs. Dan Wheeler, Mrs. Harry Hazelrigg and Mrs. Lloyd Clay.

Presiding at the tea table, the centerpiece of which was a beautiful three-tiered birthday cake with silver decorations, were Mrs. Alexander Cameron and Mrs. Herbert Wheeler during the first hour, and Mrs. Girven Stafford and Mrs. J. N. Finlayson during the second hour.

Charter members present were Mrs. Lloyd Clay, Mrs. E. E. Archer, Mrs. Harry LaViers, Mrs. Gertrude Patrick Hoskins and Mrs. Garland Rice.

More than 100 guests were present on this delightful occasion.

Mrs. Herman F. Wheeler, Regent

Katherine Livingston (Jacksonville, Fla.). On Sunday, November 19, Katherine Livingston Chapter placed a D. A. R. grave marker on the grave of Mrs. Sallie Harrison Simms, Honorary Regent of the Chapter and past Second Vice Regent of the Florida Society.

Mrs. Simms passed away in the early summer. During her earlier life she traveled abroad many times and was present at the ceremonies attendant upon the installation of the waterworks in the little village of Tilloloy, France. Mrs. Simms was also associated with the Overseas Daughters and made a practice of entertaining them at luncheon at the time of Continental Congress in Washington.

Mrs. W. F. Wasdin, Chapter Chaplain, conducted a brief service at the time of the placing of the marker and Mrs. Mary I. Baker placed it on the grave. Those shown in the picture, (left to right) are: Mrs. Starling Peterson, Chapter Regent and niece of Mrs. Simms; Mrs. P. H. Odom, Florida State Regent; Mrs. Austin Williamson, State Vice Regent and member of Katherine Livingston Chapter; Mrs. W. F. Wasdin and Mrs. Mary I. Baker.

Mrs. James A. Craig
Past State Regent
Major George Gibson (Gibson Station, Va.). National and State Officers were guests of the Major George Gibson Chapter at a dinner meeting held Friday night, November 17, at the Cumberland Hotel in Middlesboro, Ky., which is just across the Virginia State line.

Mrs. Ray P. Fugate, of Gibson Station, Regent, presided over the meeting. Devotions were conducted by Miss Mary Stickley, Chaplain, who brought a brief message on giving thanks.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, of Alexandria, Va., State Regent, gave an address on “Aims and Objectives of Daughters of the American Revolution.” She said that we must vitalize our patriotism through service.

Mrs. Everett L. Repass, of Salem, Va., Vice President General and National Vice Chairman of the Committee on the Erection of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, spoke of the work of the present administration of the National Society, especially emphasizing Valley Forge and the D. A. R. Magazine.

The Chapter Vice Regent, Mrs. William A. Disque, of Washington, D.C., who is Chairman of the Guest Committee for Continental Congress, was called on for a few remarks. Also introduced was Mrs. Morgan Edds, Regent of Lovelady Chapter, of Pennington Gap, Va.

Junior Membership has been stressed by the Chapter during the past year, and a number of new Juniors have been enrolled as members. Four of them served as Pages at the 1950 Continental Congress. One of these, Miss Joette Wheeler was Beauty Queen for the Tobacco Festival in Lee County in the Fall of 1950, being crowned by Congressman Tom B. Fugate.

Members and guests pictured are Mrs. Repass, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Disque, Mrs. T. B. Fugate, Mrs. Oscar Smith, Mrs. P. T. Colgan, Mrs. Edds, Mrs. R. P. Fugate, Miss Ethel Hamilton, Mrs. Carl Harris, Mrs. I. S. Parkey, Mrs. Joe Parkey, Mrs. J. T. Evans, Mrs. Jack Inman, Mrs. N. G. Fugate, Mrs. Hubert Wheeler, Mrs. Robert Stewart, Mrs. Van Grabeel, Mrs. Ross Stickley, Miss Mary Stickley and Mrs. Kyle Rosenbaum.

Gifts of money were presented to Mrs. Disque for the Building Fund; to Mrs. Repass for Valley Forge; and to Mrs. Duncan for Blue Ridge School.

Mrs. William A. Disque, Vice Regent

Philip Schuyler (Troy, N. Y.). World political events are moving with such swiftness that life will be wholly changed within the next ten years, Dwight Marvin, editor of the Record Newspapers, asserted in an address before members and friends of Philip Schuyler Chapter Monday evening, November 20, in the parlors of the First Baptist Church. We are now living in a fearful and wonderful time of the consummation of a major turnover in world affairs, he believes. This is a challenge to those of us who meet life with the adventurous spirit of youth, rather than the desire for security as expressed by age.

Within the next decade, he went on, Russia could conceivably defeat the United States unless we provoke a preventive war while we are still able to win, instead of exhausting our resources by putting down spot eruptions like that in Korea; there may be a rift in the Iron Curtain countries; another Tito may arise; there may be a religious revival of such fervor and zeal that it will rival that of the Communists.

Mr. Marvin decried the lack of true statesmen in modern American history in contrast to the abundant number during the formative period of this nation. Poor statesmanship led President Franklin D. Roosevelt to insist that the continent be invaded through France instead of through the Balkans as recommended by Winston Churchill, he said. Moving Allied troops up through southern Europe would have cut off the westward march of Russia and prevented the present situation, Mr. Marvin believed.

The occasion of an evening meeting, an innovation, was designed to enable those members who are unable to attend in the afternoon to take part in the activities of the society. Members invited their husbands and friends.

Mrs. Walter G. Love, Regent, presided.

(Miss) Henrietta Brockum,
Treasurer and Chairman of Press Relations.
Paul Revere (Boston, Mass.). A delightful and highly successful “Silver Tea” for the benefit of the National D. A. R. Building Completion Fund, was held on November 16 at the Brookline, Mass., home of Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Regent of Paul Revere Chapter, of Boston, and National Vice Chairman of Motion Pictures for the Northern Division. More than forty members of the Chapter gathered to enjoy an afternoon of good fellowship, and to listen to an appeal by Miss Gladys L. Frost, State Chairman of the Special Committee on Building Completion Fund.

Invited guests who helped to make the affair a success were the State Regent, Mrs. Alfred Williams; State Vice Regent, Mrs. James J. Hepburn; Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell, Regent of Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline; Mrs. J. Ford Fisk, Regent of Hannah Wilthrop Chapter, Cambridge; Mrs. Walter J. Ott, Regent of Boston Tea Party Chapter; and Mrs. Frederick C. Prussman, Regent of Old North Chapter of Boston.

As the fourth oldest D. A. R. chapter in Massachusetts and a Gold Star winner in the Building Fund drive, Paul Revere Chapter has always stood among the leaders in State and National D. A. R. projects. Its “Silver Tea” has proved to be a happy and profitable method of aiding the Completion Fund.

Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Regent.

Open Fire (Eldora, Iowa). Flag Day was fittingly observed Monday afternoon, June 19, at the home of Mrs. R. E. Gray, when several members of Open Fire Chapter gave a one-act play entitled “The Birth of the Flag.” Mrs. John Frisbie was the director and took the part of Betsy Ross. Mrs. C. E. Barnes was the reader. Mrs. Loyd Beecher took the part of General Washington; Mrs. Lloyd Berg, Colonel Morris; Mrs. Clarence DeCook, Colonel Ross; and Mrs. J. K. Runyon was Anne, a neighbor. Mrs. James L. Cameron played patriotic airs popular at that period.

Preceding the program a picnic luncheon was served, closing the year’s work for Open Fire Chapter.

Inez Davis (Mrs. Howell M., Sr.) Boyd, Press Relations Chairman.

Margaret Montgomery (Conroe, Texas). The Margaret Montgomery Chapter was organized Friday, October 6, in the County Court Room at Conroe, Texas, with Mrs. S. W. Bilsing of College Station as Organizing Regent.

The picture above was taken during the tea hour following the formal organization ceremony. Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, State Regent, was represented by Mrs. Henry C. Fulgham, State Registrar. From left to right: Miss Martha Adams, Treasurer; Mrs. T. J. Adams, Chaplain; Mrs. Martha Boe Addison, guest; Mrs. Fulgham; Mrs. A. W. Fowlkes, Registrar; seated: Mrs. Bilsing; second row: Mrs. R. E. Callender, Divisional Chairman, Girl Homemakers, College Station; Mrs. H. W. Fling, Registrar, John McKnight Alexander Chapter, Houston; Mrs. Emmette Wallace, State Press Relations Chairman, Bryan; Mrs. W. S. Weisinger, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Montgomery.

Other organizing members not present were: Mrs. S. M. Sykes, Vice Regent, Willis; Mrs. D. H. Madeley, Historian; Miss Carolyn Chrisman, Librarian; Mrs. Lona Cruise, Mrs. Fern Merwin, Mrs. W. A. Bilsing, College Station, and Miss Edna Swanson, Navasota.

The Chapter was confirmed October 11 by the National Board.

Mrs. Emmette Wallace State Chairman, Press Relations.

Button Gwinnett (Columbus, Ga.) received honor through its Regent, Mrs. Aggie Dean Scott, who was awarded a medal by Freedoms Foundation for outstanding achievement in bringing about a better understanding of the American Way of Life.

Mrs. Scott, head of the Social Studies Department of the Jordan High School of
Columbus, was one of ten top-ranking teachers in the United States to make the trip to Valley Forge, Pa., to receive recognition for service rendered to youth of her school through the program sponsored by the Freedoms Foundation.

MRS. AGGIE DEAN SCOTT

An excellent exhibit was displayed in Valley Forge showing how Mrs. Scott's pupils in American History classes had, with nimble fingers, built models and made posters of historic sites and events, made recordings of songs of freedom, and in scores of ways had molded a tangible product from the patriotic spirit in their hearts. During the year the students wrote documentary themes on American History and made sandbox scenes depicting great moments in the development of this nation. Several school journeys were made to patriotic shrines.

Their complete program was recorded for the exhibition at Valley Forge in late October. Mrs. Scott was accompanied on the trip there by an outstanding student who helped her, and by her school principal. They visited other points of patriotic interest in and near Philadelphia.

Mrs. Scott's personal philosophy of teaching is: "To love, understand, and appreciate the individuality of each pupil and to help him attain what he desires in an orderly manner and thus live the American way of life." Mrs. E. V. Deaton Chairman, Press Relations.

Behethland Butler (Greenville, S. C.). A memorial marker was unveiled October 1 at the grave of Behethland Foote Moore Butler in impressive ceremonies at the old Butler Cemetery adjoining the Butler Methodist Church Cemetery near Saluda, S. C., under the auspices of this Chapter, which was named for the Revolutionary heroine.

Presiding over the program was Mrs. J. T. Thomason, of Travelers Rest, Regent, who made the introductory address and reviewed the story of Behethland. Mrs. B. L. Mims, State Chaplain, conducted devotions. Jimmy Shields, President of the Greenville Society, C. A. R., led the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

The Rev. Allen W. Jaslin, Episcopal minister, spoke on "Heroic Womanhood." An account of Mrs. Butler's life was given by Miss Ellen I. Butler, of Columbia. Motte J. Yarborough, of Saluda, listed achievements of her descendants. Mrs. Mamie Norris Tillman, President of Edgefield Historical Society, discussed historic spots.

Mrs. Robert K. Wise, State Regent, spoke briefly and presented descendants of Mrs. Butler. Others on the program included Mrs. Traverse Foster, Chapter Flag Chairman; Mrs. J. W. Hewell, Chapter Chaplain; John W. Grady, III, of Greenville, and Thomas Bothwell Butler, Jr., of Spartanburg, youthful descendants of Mrs. Butler, who unveiled the plaque. The closing prayer was by Mr. Jaslin.

Born in 1794 in Fauquier County, Va., Behethland moved to South Carolina with her father, Capt. Frank Moore, who commanded Virginia troops at Braddock's defeat. When 15 she volunteered to carry an important message up Saluda River. With a girl neighbor, Fanny Smith, and her little brother, she took the message by rowboat at night to Captain Wallace, who passed it along to Col. Henry Lee. She rendered much other aid to American soldiers, was responsible for marking graves in the historic old cemetery, and gave land around it to the community for church purposes.

Mrs. J. T. Thomason, Regent.
Colonel William Barton (Portsmouth, R. I.). Our Chapter is saddened by the loss on July 29 of a Charter Member, Mrs. Kate Almy Thurston. For 41 years she was a loyal and devoted member, twice serving as Regent, also being Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, and at the time of her death was Historian and Chaplain.

Another Charter Member, Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester, in her 91st year, in September composed the following tribute:

God has called Kate Almy Thurston
To her everlasting rest.
Her body lies in the churchyard,
Her soul in the land of the blest.

We shall miss her kindly presence,
We shall miss her helping hand,
Doing what she could for others—
That is where she took her stand.

She was taught in early childhood
What a child must know and do.
This she did remember
Her whole life through.

The needy were her Brethren
Whether they were far or near,
For she knew they were God's children,
And to Him were dear.

She has taken her work with her
Some perhaps quite incomplete
She was taken to her Master
And will cast them at His feet.

(Miss) Elizabeth Bellman, Registrar.

Badlands Chapter (Dickinson, N. D.) was doubly honored at the 1950 State Conference in Minot. The State Regent presiding at the Conference was Mrs. Harry J. Wienbergen, a member of Badlands Chapter, and winner of the State Good Citizenship Contest, Miss Evelyn Kaisershot, was sponsored by the Chapter. This is the first time Badlands has had either a State Regent or a State winner in the Good Citizenship Contest. To have both the same year was a rare privilege. Miss Kaisershot, representing Model High School of Dickinson, State Teachers College received her diploma in June.

In presenting the $100 award to Miss Kaisershot, Mrs. Wienbergen said, "It is a wonderful thing to watch a girl develop into a woman of fine qualities, to find in her those attributes of Service, Dependability, Loyalty and Patriotism. It is an outstanding honor to present the winning award to the State Good Citizen, and it is a heartwarming experience for that winner to be a girl whom I have known and admired all through her high school career."

(Miss) Leila G. Woods, Treasurer.

John Bell (Madison, Wis.). Our Chapter is responsible for the Naturalization Day services held at the Court House twice a year. At the last program Mrs. C. A. Bishop, Regent, reviewed Grace Lee Kenyon's "Americanization" article from the October issue of the D. A. R. Magazine.

Four Madison women and one New Glarus housewife were granted United States citizenship in the Naturalization proceedings before Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone. The nationalities of the new citizens were Canadian, German, French and British.

We use the D. A. R. Magazine for many purposes, and find it most helpful in our work and for our programs. At the November meeting of our Chapter the article, "And Now There Will Be Two," by Herbert G. Moore, was a great inspiration, especially since our meeting was held the day before Armistice Day.

(Miss) Elizabeth Bellman, Registrar.

Shawnee (Mission, Kan.). Just organized Dec. 1, 1949, our Chapter was hostess for the Northeast District Meeting October 19 and 20.

The meeting opened with a tour of old Shawnee Mission at Fairway. Sixteen Board members met for luncheon at the home of Mrs. E. F. Sanders, with the Board
meeting in the afternoon. Mrs. Sanders is Regent of Shawnee Chapter.

On October 20 the meeting was held at the Overland Park Presbyterian Church, a “Coffee” preceding the district meeting at 10 o’clock. The John Haupt Chapter, of Topeka, was in charge of the musical program in the afternoon, after which Mrs. W. H. von Der Heiden, State Regent, reported on the Continental Congress.

Among the 80 members attending the general business session were the following State representatives:

Mrs. W. H. von Der Heiden, Newton, State Regent; Mrs. R. G. Klein, Dodge City, Vice Regent; Mrs. Nelson Kilbourn, Sterling, Recording Secretary; Mrs. J. B. Heffelfinger, Newton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. A. Peschka, Great Bend, Historian; Mrs. R. P. Pinegar, Garden City, Librarian; Mrs. Irwin Vincent, Topeka, Northeast Director; Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter, Wilson, Parliamentarian; Mrs. Earl C. Moses, Great Bend, State President of the C. A. R.; Mrs. William Ainsworth, Derby, National Vice Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. J. L. Henderson, Wichita, National Vice Chairman of Music; Mrs. J. N. Ryan, Wichita, National Vice Chairman of Tellers; Mrs. H. A. Richeson, Kansas City, State Chairman of Approved Schools; Mrs. A. L. Comstock, Wichita, Building Fund Chairman; Mrs. C. E. Gray, Emporia, Flag Committee; Mrs. Henry D. Gabbert, Ashland, D. A. R. Museum; Mrs. E. F. Sanders, Kansas City, Shawnee Mission Chairman; Mrs. J. C. Denious, Dodge City, Santa Fe Trail Markers; Mrs. Bruce Josserand, Johnson, Resolutions; Mrs. Harry Ashlock, Kansas City, Regent of James Ross Chapter; Mrs. John Berry, Blue Rapids, Treasurer of Northeast District; and Mrs. C. D. Lueck, Netawaka, District Secretary. Mrs. Chauncey Cox, Publicity Chairman.

Poage (Ashland, Ky.). In honor of its distinguished and beloved member, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General, Honorary State Regent, and National Vice Chairman, Valley Forge Committee; Mrs. J. B. Vaughn, Castlewood, S. Dak., Past Vice President General; Mrs. Harry J. Smith, Parkersburg, W. Va., Honorary State Regent of West Virginia and National Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman, Press Relations, and National Historian, C. A. R.; Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, Pikeville, Ky., State Vice Regent; Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, Winchester, Ky., State Historian; Mrs. R. L. Roberts, Ft. Thomas, Ky., National Vice Chairman, Membership; and Mrs. Walter F. Van Lendingham, Miami, Fla., National Vice Chairman, Motion Pictures.

Mrs. Russell has long been one of Kentucky’s most valuable members. It is with pride and pleasure that her friends are observing her activities as Historian General. Always interested in Valley Forge, it is one of her desires that the Memorial Bell Tower be completed during this Administration. She has been State Librarian, State Corresponding Secretary and President of the State Officers’ Club.

The guests were greeted by members of Poage Chapter and a group of girls from Poage Society, C. A. R.

Alternately serving at the tea table were Mrs. Sturgis G. Bates, Mrs. Henry W. Collier, Mrs. Roy E. Pope, Mrs. Edward Holley of Beverly Manor Chapter, Staunton, Va., Mrs. Lon Rogers and Mrs. John W. Kitchen.

The October meeting is always designated as a birthday celebration and 1950 marked the forty-first anniversary. This gave added motivation for the happy occasion. Many guests called to greet Mrs. Russell and other Chapter members.

Mrs. Thomas Burchett
Chapter Historian.
# Genealogical Department

**MARYLAND MARRIAGE LICENSES**

*1778-1800*

_Recorded in the Clerk's Office Frederick County Court House, Frederick, Maryland_

Compiled by Miss Edith Miller, Frederick Chapter, D. A. R., Frederick, Maryland

(Continued from Last Month)

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<td>Lucy Perrill</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1788</td>
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<td>Darr, John</td>
<td>Catherine Stoner</td>
<td>Nov. 28, 1795</td>
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<td>Daugherly, George</td>
<td>Catherine Gerhart</td>
<td>Nov. 5, 1795</td>
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<td>Davage, Henry</td>
<td>Sarah Crow</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Hungerford</td>
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<td>Elizabeth Hyatt</td>
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<td>Mary Simmons</td>
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<td>Ann Lakin</td>
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<td>Deberry, George</td>
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<td>Deerdarst, Abm.</td>
<td>Cath. Bowersmith</td>
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<td>Esther Kemp</td>
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<td>June 14, 1782</td>
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<td>Christina Knouff</td>
<td>Oct. 19, 1779</td>
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<td>Jane Harris</td>
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<td>Devilbiss, Adam</td>
<td>Catherine Barrick</td>
<td>May 27, 1778</td>
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<td>May 22, 1786</td>
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<td>Devilbiss, George</td>
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<td>Devilbiss, John H.</td>
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<td>Apr. 9, 1782</td>
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<td>Dewire, Leonard</td>
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<td>Jan'y. 7, 1797</td>
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<td>Priscilla Williams</td>
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<td>Mary Tobery</td>
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<td>Mary Ray</td>
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<td>Dodds, Philip</td>
<td>Susanna Smith</td>
<td>Apr. 16, 1798</td>
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<td>Dodds, Samuel</td>
<td>Margaret Manahan</td>
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<td>Donoven, William</td>
<td>Esther Trenter</td>
<td>Apr. 29, 1789</td>
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<td>Dorchester, Wm.</td>
<td>Mary Trencher</td>
<td>Feby. 17, 1781</td>
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<td>Dorsey, Basil</td>
<td>Tabitha Richardson</td>
<td>Mch. 25, 1782</td>
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<td>Dorsey, Basil</td>
<td>Harriet Harris</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1792</td>
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Everly, John—Elizabeth Isaminger—May 27, 1783.
Evitt, Woodward—Catherine Hiseler—Jany. 17, 1784.
Ewers, Jonathan—Ann Gregg—Aug. 27, 1797.
Falconear, John Barkley—Ann Maria Shane—Apl. 9, 1798.
Falconer, Elisha—Sarah Davis—Apl. 4, 1790.
Faling, Henry—Elizabeth Delauter—Jany. 3, 1786.
Faris, Christian—Elizabeth Mantz—May 22, 1794.
Faris, John—Sarah McDonnah—Mch. 26, 1779.
Farmer, William—Mary Penn—Nov. 23, 1789.
Farquhar, Amos—Jane Moore—Mch. 14, 1796.
Farquhar, James—Sarah Moore—Mch. 23, 1784.
Farquhar, Robert—Esther Dodson—May 12, 1789.
Farroll, Thomas—Hannah Dalton—May 12, 1778.
Farver, John—Rachel Arnold—May 8, 1783.
Fauble, Jacob—Susanna Hubbard—Apl. 18, 1795.
Faw, Abraham—Mary Steiner—Mch. 27, 1793.
Feichter, George—Catherine Snyder—Jany. 15, 1785.
Felton, John—Eleanor McHenry—Nov. 23, 1798.
Fenell, Stephen—Margaret Perry—Dec. 16, 1787.
Fero, Henry—Mary Wigal—Nov. 2, 1793.
Ferrel, George—Eleanor David—Oct. 28, 1798.
Fessler, John—Elizabeth Baugh—Oct. 18, 1782.
Fessler, John—Barbara Bough—Apl. 13, 1793.
Fethercoil, Jno.—Catherine Berkman—Dec. 1, 1781.
Fiege, Philip—Christena Hummell—Oct. 15, 1782.
Flilus, John—Elizabeth Yates—July 31, 1792.
Flilus, Joseph—Elizabeth Slicherfan—Apl. 10, 1796.
Fischer, Adam—Elizabeth Rowe—Apl. 10, 1797.
Fischer, Jonas—Anne Cook—Oct. 22, 1798.
Fisher, Ludwig—Elizabeth Crawford—Apl. 26, 1797.
Fiste, Philip—Margaret Zimmermann—Apl. 10, 1798.
Fister, Henry—Drusilla Johnson—Jany. 11, 1799.
Fitzpatrick, Dennis—Susanna Trott—July 13, 1779.
Flannigan, Lackey—Jane Barnett—June 14, 1779.
Fleagle, Valentine—Christena Censor—Aug. 11, 1779.
Fleming, John—Rachel Davis—Mch. 10, 1784.
Flemming, Arthur—Deborah Bonham—Apl. 13, 1782.
Flemming, Arthur—Sarah Davis—Feb. 8, 1785.
Fletcher, Philip—Mary Sullivan—July 5, 1794.
Flout, Christopher—Hannah Hughes—Nov. 6, 1792.
Flower, Samuel—Janey Bowlaney—Jany. 25, 1779.
Flower, Thomas—Mary Murphy—Apl. 5, 1779.
Flucke, John—Josiah Young—Apl. 17, 1779.
Flucke, Mathias—Catherine Young—Jany. 11, 1787.
Furney, Henry—Judey Horine—Apl. 12, 1784.  
Furrow, Mathias—Christena Beaghell—Aug. 31, 1779.  
Fye, Joseph—Ann McClain—Mch. 12, 1784.  
Gale, Thomas—Elizabeth Cooper—Feb. 6, 1797.  
Gander, George—Rosanna Dillan—July 9, 1778.  
Gantt, Daniel—Lucy Anderson—Oct. 5, 1797.  
Gardner, Henry—Elizabeth Reel—Mch. 26, 1798.  
Garrett, Allen—Mary Barton Philpott—Jan. 18, 1779.  
Garrot, Aeneas—Eleanor Conner—May 4, 1799.  
Gartrell, Jehocophat—Elizabeth Bissett—Dec. 1, 1780.  
Gassaway, Samuel—Nancy Gassaway—Nov. 7, 1789.  
Gattert, Valentine—Catherine Foey—Apl. 2, 1781.  
Gatton, Azariah—Hesse Veneble—Sept. 29, 1782.  
Gatton, Richard—Jemima Veatch—July 1, 1785.  
Gaver, Danl.—Susanna Beckibah—Mch. 10, 1795.  
Gaver, John—Margaret Black—Nov. 18, 1783.  
Gaver, Valentine—Elizth. Smitten—May 18, 1779.  
Gebhart, Peter—Elizabeth Haas—Aug. 16, 1796.  
Gebhart, Solomon—Catherine Werner—Nov. 11, 1793.  
Gedultig, Conrad, Catharine Snider—May 25, 1778.  
Giesey, Henry—Rosina Ramack—Jany. 12, 1799.  
Gettert, Valentine—Catherine Beagly—Mch. 10, 1792.  
Getzenedanner, John—Catherine Tabler—May 30, 1789.  
Getzenedanner, Basler—Phillipena Stull—June 11, 1794.  
Getzenedanner, Christian—Mary Ann Bare—July 15, 1786.  
Getzenedanner, Christn.—Cath. Ramsbergh—Apl. 1, 1786.  
Getzenedanner, Geo.—Elizth. Darr—Apl. 22, 1780.  
Getzenedanner, Jacob of Adam—Elizabeth Getzenedanner—Jany. 7, 1797.  
Getzenedanner, John—Rebeckah Fout—Sept. 5, 1785.  
Geyer, Adam—Margaret Doss—Apl. 23, 1791.  
Geyer, Daniel—Mary Brengle—May 9, 1791.  
Geyer, Jacob—Elizabeth Lemaster—July 25, 1794.  
Giar, John—Elizabeth Sheffey—Mch. 19, 1785.  
Gibbs, John—Susanna McDonald—Aug. 20, 1796.  
Gibson, Thomas—Nancy Heughs—Nov. 4, 1792.  
Giddings, Thomas—Lydia Perry—Apl. 30, 1793.  
Gier, George—Mary Thomas—May 1, 1784.  
Gilbert, Thos.—Hannah Burton—July 13, 1779.  
Gillaspie, David—Christe Berry—Sept. 8, 1778.  
Gilleland, John—Mary Hays—Apl. 23, 1798.  
Gillian, Philip—Catherine Rowe—Mch. 3, 1787.  
Giesberd, Abraham—Sarah Jenkins—Dec. 4, 1798.  
Gisenir, John Esq.—Mary Good—Nov. 10, 1795.  
Gitzadanner, Jacob—Elizabeth Moyer—June 9, 1784.  
Gitzadanner, Thos.—Mary Ann Koontz—Oct. 13, 1787.  
Glissan, Solomon—Elizabeth Stallings—Feb. 4, 1797.  
Goar, Thomas—Marcy Smith—May 29, 1793.  
Goldie, Jacob—Nancy Davis—Mch. 6, 1794.  
Golman, Jacob—Elizbeth Cost—Dec. 22, 1797.  
Gomber, Jacob—Susanna Beatty—May 19, 1787.  
Good, John—Elizbeth Thomas—Nov. 30, 1793.  
Goodacre, Wm.—Catherine Donavan—Jany. 8, 1781.  
Goodman, Jacob—Catherine Jones—July 30, 1796.  
Goodman, William Senr.—Mary Morris—Oct. 27, 1788.  
Gordon, Joseph—Mary Baltin—Nov. 2, 1797.  
Gosnel, Peter—Emma Hill—Nov. 1, 1798.  
Grabill, Moses—Elizabeth Bixler—Apl. 12, 1799.  
Gradultig, George—Catherine Hole—Apl. 18, 1795.  
Graham, Rubin—Rachel Carter—Apl. 20, 1798.  
Grahame, John Colin—Anne Jennings Johnson—Jany. 12, 1788.  
Gramer, Adam—Appelona Devilibs—Sept. 15, 1792.  
Graves, Thomas—Elizth. Crantnail—Oct. 9, 1783.  
Green, Charles—Margaret Tayser—Sept. 29, 1782.  
Green, Saml.—Susanna Wrench—Mch. 25, 1796.  
Green, Samuel—Mary Ann Violetta Clements—Feb. 8, 1793.  
Green, William—Elizabeth Atwood—Sept. 29, 1796.  
Greengrass, John—Catherine Cain—Feb. 28, 1779.  
Greenwell, John Basil—Polly Gray—Apl. 21, 1798.  
Greenwell, Philbert—Eleanor Cushman—Apl. 13, 1790.  
Gregg, Thomas—Anne Smith—June 5, 1795.  
Griffin, Zadock—Susanna Hunter—Feb. 17, 1785.  
Griffith, Abraham—Elizabeth Thompson—Sept. 5, 1796.  
Griffith, Caleb—Mary Richardson—Nov. 2, 1787.  
Griffith, Elisha—Catherine Woolf—Aug. 27, 1781.
Griffith, Henry—Hessey Steward—Sept. 16, 1797.
Griffith, Joshua—Elizabeth Ridgley—Nov. 1, 1783.
Griffith, Philamond—Eleanor Jacob—July 7, 1785.
Griffith, Richard—Margaret Tice—Oct. 19, 1789.
Griffith, Wm.—Anna Atkins—Aug. 4, 1784.
Grimes, Basil—Betsy Picket—Oct. 29, 1793.
Grimes, Frederick—Margaret Randall—Mch. 19, 1796.
Grimes, William—Mary Clance—Apl. 7, 1798.
Groom, James—Rebecca Kicketts—Nov. 30, 1780.
Grose, Henry—Margaret Derr—Feby. 22, 1782.
Groseman, Simon—Elizabeth Fogle—Mch. 31, 1781.
Groshong, Abraham—Elizabeth Waggoner—June 6, 1794.
Gross, William—Margaret Burkhart—Sept. 10, 1783.
Groshner, Wm.—Elizabeth Welsh—Mch. 31, 1781.
Grover, Jonathan Mason—Sarah Musgrove—Nov. 17, 1780.
Grover, Peter—Katy Unglebower—Aug. 11, 1798.
Gruber, David—Susy Moore—Nov. 22, 1798.
Grubaugh, Simon—Phillippena Devilbiss—Nov. 5, 1798.
Guiseberts, Andw.—Urith Ridgley—Dec. 9, 1784.
Gumbare, John Junr.—Esther Mantz—Dec. 12, 1779.
Gummert, Christian—Margaret Road—Dec. 27, 1779.
Gunter, John Junr.—Esther Mantz—Dec. 12, 1779.
Gummet, Christian—Margaret Road—Dec. 27, 1779.
Gump, John—Mary McCaghey—Dec. 1, 1797.
Gun, Alexander—Margery McKay—Feb. 14, 1791.
Guthrie, Wm.—Eleanor Elder—Apl. 1, 1780.
Haas, Michael—Sophia Priase—Aug. 18, 1788.
Hackney, Benj. Rhodes—Elizabeth Warrent Philpott, May 14, 1785.
Hackney, Jacob—Mary Garrett—Oct. 27, 1784.
Haddely, Benjamin—Susanna Covill—Apl. 18, 1786.
Haff, Abraham Jr.—Frances Dern—May 27, 1796.
Haff, William M.—Peggy Dawson—Sept. 7, 1797.
Hagan, Francis—Margaret Ramsower—Jany. 29, 1788.
Hagan, Henry—Susanna Hyatt—June 17, 1780.
Hagar, George—Magdalena Keefhaver—Dec. 8, 1781.
Hagar, Jonathan—Mary Orendorf—Nov. 17, 1783.
Hagerty, George—Elizabeth Kennedy—Dec. 9, 1778.
Harris, Samuel—Catherine Koonce—May 24, 1786.
Harris, Samuel—Susanna Gott—Nov. 26, 1792.
Harris, Thomas—Margaret Crabs—Jany. 18, 1798.
Harrison, John—Betty Clann—July 17, 1779.
Harrison, Josias—Elizabeth Davis—Aug. 3, 1779.
Harrison, Kens—Sarah Saffie—Mch. 9, 1790.
Harrison, Nathan—Mary Badan—June 21, 1787.
Harrison, Samuel—Elizabeth Showne—Feb. 20, 1789.
Harrison, Wm.—Mary Davis—Nov. 4, 1778.
Hart, Adam—Elizabeth Myers—Sept. 6, 1794.
Hart, Benjn.—Elizabeth Danniwolf—Apl. 17, 1779.
Hart, Michael—Mary Row—Feb. 11, 1786.
Hartman, John—Catherine Sheets—July 4, 1778.
Hastings, John—Sarah Naugle—June 29, 1793.
Hay, Edmond—Sarah Whitacre—Sept. 13, 1798.
Hays, George—Elizabeth Ridgjey—Mch. 9, 1797.
Hays, John—Susanna Howard—Jany. 29, 1796.
Hays, Joseph—Deborah Wimmer—Feb. 7, 1791.
Heaver, John—Elizabeth Howard—Feb. 12, 1784.
Heaver, John—Mary Davis—Nov. 23, 1787.
Heaver, John—Marychemistry—Feb. 24, 1788.
Heaver, John—Sarah Davis—May 15, 1792.
Heaver, John—Sarah Hester—Feb. 19, 1793.
Heaver, John—Susanna Hester—May 1, 1794.
Heaver, John—Sarah Heaver—Jan. 29, 1796.
Heaver, Joseph—Elizabeth Davis—July 4, 1798.
Heaver, Joseph—Mary Heaver—Aug. 25, 1799.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Elizabeth Davis—Sept. 10, 1790.
Heaver, John—Sarah Heaver—Aug. 25, 1799.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Sept. 10, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Hill—Jany. 25, 1799.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 15, 1796.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 19, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
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Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
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Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Sept. 10, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
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Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
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Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Sept. 10, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Sept. 10, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Sept. 10, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Sept. 10, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Oct. 20, 1793.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Dec. 2, 1790.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Feb. 22, 1792.
Heaver, John—Mary Heaver—Sept. 10, 1792.
Hillery, Wm.—Drusey Evans—Sept. 6, 1781.
Hilton, James—Priscilla Harris—Dec. 21, 1789.
Hilton, Wm.—Elizabeth Nicholls—Jany. 26, 1782.
Hinamon, Geo.—Elizabeth Howard—Oct. 11, 1785.
Hinckle, John—Rachel Grove—July 18, 1799.
Hinckle, Jns.—Mussey Brightwell—March 25, 1781.
Hindes, Rudolph—Sarah Haff—June 3, 1778.
Hines, John—Mary Roderick—March 9, 1795.
Hines, Nathaniel—Elizabeth Penn—Nov. 4, 1796.
Hinkle, Fredk.—Mary Hilton—Feb. 10, 1792.
Hinton, John—Susan McClain—Sept. 23, 1786.
Hinton, Richard—Ruth Cash—March 18, 1779.
Hipsey, Charles—Sarah Poole—April 17, 1786.
Hiseler, Michael—Mary Hoffman—Sept. 25, 1784.
Hobbs, Charles—Elizabeth Ogle—January 13, 1795.
Hobbs, Joseph—Susanna Bare—June 17, 1793.
Hobbs, Joshua—Rachel Hobbs—April 17, 1788.
Hobbs, Thomas—Arith Owings—Feb. 18, 1798.
Hobbs, Wm. of Sam'l.—Henrietta Dorsey—Dec. 13, 1786.
Hockensmith, John—Barbara Sluss—June 8, 1799.
Hodgkiss, Michael—Sarah Dewees—May 12, 1783.
Hoff, Peter—Mary Boyer—Feb. 24, 1790.
Hoffert, Jacob—Catherine Baker—Nov. 15, 1799.
Hoffman, David—Eve Margaret Heck—June 4, 1796.
Hoffman, George—Eleanor Phillips—Oct. 8, 1791.
Hoffman, Jacob—Mary McClain—Apr. 15, 1784.
Hoffman, Philip—Elizabeth Gitzadanner—June 14, 1788.
Hoffman, Valentine—Elizabeth Doll—July 5, 1791.
Hoffner, Michl.—Catherine Waughter—Nov. 23, 1794.
Hoggins, John—Tamar Branson—Nov. 3, 1787.
Hole, John—Dorcas Knott—Nov. 22, 1798.
Hollan, William—Catherine Hollan—Jan. 29, 1780.
Holland, James—Sarah Welsh—March 3, 1792.
Holland, Jonathan—Drusilla Ridgley—Sept. 12, 1778.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Hughes, Francis—Mary Dyer—May 31, 1796.
Hughes, Joseph—Mary Buchanan—Apr. 25, 1792.
Hulse, Samuel—Margaret Knight—Aug. 4, 1779.
Humbert, Peter—Rebecca Bunn—Apr. 23, 1778.
Hunter, Thomas—Ann Quynn—Dec. 9, 1796.
Hurd, William—Pheby Waltz—Mch. 13, 1799.
Hurst, John—Elizabeth Brown—Oct. 20, 1794.
Hutchinson, Archibald—Mary Minor—Apr. 17, 1799.
Hutzell, Michael—Susanna Miller—Dec. 10, 1791.
Hyatt, Jesse—Nancy Riggs—Jany. 14, 1792.
Hynes, Philip—Mary Myers—Feb. 7, 1782.

(To Be Continued)

BIBLE RECORD

Sent by Mrs. Laura E. Morris, of Waynesburg, Pa.

From first page: "The CHRISTIAN's New and Complete FAMILY BIBLE: or Universal Library of Divine Knowledge: Being a Clear, full and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the HOLY SCRIPTURES, Containing the SACRED TEXTS of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA at Large; Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries: Wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar: seeming Contradictions reconciled; mistranslations rectified; important Truths confirmed; and Delfin and Infidelity fully confuted. Together with PRACTICAL REFLECTIONS ON EACH CHAPTER, and Notes, Historical, Chronological, Biographical, Moral, and Divine. By those Eminent Divines, HENRY, DODDRIDGE, GILL, BROWN, &c. &c. The whole forming A COMPLETE BODY OF CHRISTIAN DIVINITY, Calculated to enlighten the Understanding; purify the Heart; promote the Cause of Holiness; and make Men wise unto Salvation.

Unto you, O men, I call, and my voice is to the Sons of Man, Prov. viii, 4.

Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and these are they which testify of Me, John v, 39.

BERWICK:

Printed by and for John Taylor; and sold by the Booksellers of Edinburgh and London.

Abner Mundell and Mary Barnhill Married on the 9th day of April, 1782.
Abner Mundell Born April 27, 1758.
Mary Mundell Born April 17 day 1764.
Margaret Mundell Born Febr. 9th, 1783.
Gane Mundell Born Oct. 13, 1784.
Mary Mundell Born July 2, 1786.
John Mundell Born June 24, 1788.
James Mundell Born March 23, 1790.
Rebecca Mundell Born March 1, 1792.
Nancy Mundell Born March 17, 1794.
Samuel Mundell Born April 11, 1796.

--- (page torn) Mundell Born May 15, 1798.
Abner Mundell Born June 19th, 1800.
Priscilla Mundell Born Mar. the 31, 1802.
Hugh Mundell Born February 12th, 1804.
Joseph Mundell Born May 13th, 1807.

ABNER MUNDELL WILL


In the Will Abner names:

My daughter Margaret Morris, my daughter Jean Baily, my daughter Mary Lanta, my daughter Rebecca Hatfield, my daughter Nancy Cox, my daughter Eleanor Dye, my daughter Priscilla Tribby, my son Abner Mundell, my son Samuel Mundell, my son Hugh Mundell, my son Joseph Mundell.

(Signed) Abner Mundell
May 23, 1837
Witnesses: J. Crawford and A. Buchanan.

Queries

Parker-Todd—Mary Parker, dau. of William Parker, m. Wm. E. Witt, Jr., Apr. 15, 1818, in Franklin Co., Ky. William Parker was son of either James Parker & Mary Todd or William Park & Elizabeth Todd, whose dau. m. Gen. Andrew Porter of Pa. Which were his parents, and who was his wife?—Mrs. Jas. H. McCroskey, Wharton, Tex.


Plan—Abel Plan b. 1763, Rowley, Mass.; m. 1797 at Castleton, Vt., Lois, dau. of Capt. Joseph and Experience (Simmons) Barney; d. in 1823 at Rutland, Vt. Children of Abel and Lois were Frank, John, Fisk B., Ransom, Lyman and Sophia. Who were parents of Abel Platt?—Mrs. M. H. Mount, 1800 W. Grand Ave., Alhambra, Calif.

Scott—Jesse Scott bapt. May, 1718, living 1758 (Va. Hist. Mag., V. 33), was son of Capt. Joseph and Experience (Simmons) Barney; d. in 1823 at Rutland, Vt. Children of Abel and Lois were Frank, John, Fisk B., Ransom, Lyman and Sophia. Who were parents of Abel Platt?—Mrs. M. H. Mount, 1800 W. Grand Ave., Alhambra, Calif.

Weldon—John Weldon of Appoquinimink Hd., New Castle Co., Del. Ch.: Susan Taylor, Martha, William, Jr., and Rayworth (Raouth). Wish proof of parentage of John Weldon, also definite birth and death dates. Age in 1820 Census given as "of 26 and under 45"; d. presumably bet. 1820 and 1822. Wife's name Martha, wish informa-
tion as to her parentage; maiden name may have been Woodson (Wooddersen) or deFord, or she may have been a widow deFord.—Miss B. B. Ferguson, 406 White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.

De Hart—Information wanted on De Hart family of N. J., Pa., and Brooklin, Ont., Canada. Jacob M. De Hart was a Rev. sol., and served in 2nd. Pa. Regt. Also want data on Daniel & Elizabeth (Van Busen) De Hart.—Mrs. A. G. Rogers, 703 Snow, Brookfield, Me.

Pierson (Pearson-Peirson)—Wish to know parentage of Stephen Pierson, one of the party at the Tea Burning at Greenwich, N. J., Cumberland Co. Later lived in Cape May Co., N. J. His Bible shows birth date as 1746, also his wife's (Mary) birth as 1746. Who were his parents and what was maiden name of wife? He was an Elder in the Cold Spring Presbyterian Church, Cape May.—Ott. of his ch., Mary, m. (1) Jeremiah Van Busen and (2) Mr. Robert Schenck, also of Cape May.—Mrs. Walter Patton McVickar, 2912 Second St., N., Arlington, Va.

Collins-Dutton—John Anderson Collins, b. Aug. 31, 1787, Fairfield Co., Ohio; d. Aug. 3, 1856; m. second wife, 1834, Nancy Dutton, b. 1808, d. 1866. Who were Nancy's parents? They were from Pa. and moved to Ohio, probably to Fairfield Co., or to Washington Co. Nancy's mother's name was Catherine —— Dutton. Wish all information on Dutton line. Will answer correspondence about Nancy's ancestry.—Miss Grace Dutton Collins, 203 Dearborn Apts., Great Falls, Mont.

Avary—The July issue of the D. A. R. Magazine states that Joseph Avary, Sr., Laurens, S. C., died Jan. 20, 1849, aged 75, and his wife Rhoda d. June 4, 1859, aged 76. My maiden name was Avery. Would like more data on Joseph and Rhoda. —Mrs. M. E. Biswell, 214 Burnam Court, Richmond, Ky.

Wood-Arnold—Moses B. Wood of Bristol (?). R. I., m. Hannah Arnold of Norwich, R. I., Sept. 7, 1828. He was son of Thomas Wood of Bristol. Hannah was dau. of Caleb Arnold of Norwich. Wish to know Caleb's parents, also dates of birth and death and names of ch. Who did he marry?—Mrs. L. A. Holtz, 1925 First Ave., N., Great Falls, Mont.

Payne-Barrow—Want parents and marriage of John Payne living in Franklin Co., 1786, also in 1810 Census. Was he son of John Payne, Pittsylvania Co., who left will 1771, whose son David was in Henry Co., 1782? John Payne took Oath of Allegiance Henry Co. His brother Mark Payne d. and left will 1774 Pittsylvania Co., and was signed by John Dickerson who was in Franklin Co. 1786, but married in Henry Co. Want parents of Thomas Barrow, 1830, Frederic Co.—Beatrice Payne, 1235 S. 4th, Louisville, Ky.

Lewis—James Lewis, (6), son of William (5), Capt. Jonathan (4), William (3), Capt. William (2), William (1); b. 1779; d. 1865; m. Abigail Hutburt. Res.—Farmington, Conn., and Upper Lisle. Wish names of ch. of James and Abigail Lewis. Also information on James, b. 1667, and Joseph, b. 1679, sons of Capt. Wm. Lewis (2) of Hadley, Mass., and Farmington, Conn.—Mrs. Ruth E. Dalton, 92 Pearl St., Port Allegany, Pa.

Haley-Coats-Pratt—Want help with genealogy of Mary (Coats) Haley; b. Dec. 22, 1822, Tenn. (date?) Edward Taylor Haley, b. Mar. 9, 1819, Tenn. (Rutherford Co.?), moved from Bedford Co., abt. 1872 to near Fort Worth, buried with wife at Bear Creek Cemetery. His father was E. T. (supposedly Edward Taylor) Haley, b. 1779, Va. (county?), moved 1796 to N. C., where he m. 1804 Susann Pratt (co. and parents?), moved 1806 to Rutherford Co. Tenn. Goodspeed's Tenn. Hist. says he served in War of 1812 but the only Haley listed from Rutherford Co., was Elijah, he may have served in Newton Cannon's Tenn. Volunteers org. in Williamson Co., Tenn., as he named a son Newton, supposedly for Newton Cannon. The elder E. T. Haley d. in Bedford Co., 1858 (Goodspeed's Hist.) but grave not yet located. Was he related to the Haley's or Haileys of Pittsylvania Co., Va., and to Lewis Haley (Hailey) of Capt. Wm. Dix's Co., at Yorktown or to Pvt. Wm. Haley, Lee's Legion? E. T. Haley, Jr., in his old letters spelled his name both Haley and Hailey, and J. W. Haley's book, “Piper, Neal and Ricker Families” lists ten spellings.

Was the Susann Pratt, above, related to: Jeremiah Pratt who m. Penelope Gilbert Mar. 10, 1772, in Chowan Co., N. C.; to Abigail Pratt, who m. James McAlpin May 5, 1783 in Alamira Co., N. C.; or to Eliza Pratt, who m. Hugh Ormond Feb. 10, 1813, in Mecklenburg Co., N. C.? Were Mary and Raleigh Coats related to William Coats, a tithable in King William Co., Va., 1704? Will appreciate information and correspondence.—John Lane, 741 East Lane St., Shelbyville, Tenn.


Hinshaw-Robinson—Abt. 1791 in N. C. was b. James Hinshaw, Bros.—William, John, Jacob, Hugh, Carrel. Who were their parents? James M. 1816 Nellie Robinson or Robertson, b. 1794. Who were her parents? Their ch. were b., first
seven in McNaury Co., Tenn., last three in Williamson Co., Ill.; Hugh, 1818-1903; Sarah, 1820-60; Rebecca, 1823-66; Caroline, 1826-77; Carrel, 1830-82; James, 1834-64; William, 1837-69; John, 1840-72; Charles, 1843-63; Nellie, 1846-59. Father d. 1858 N. C.; mother, 1860, N. C.

Carrel, 1830-82, Williamson Co., Ill., m. 1850 Elizabeth E. Marshall, b. 1824, Ala., d. 1830-82; James, 1834-64; William, 1837-69; John, 1840-72; Sarah, 1820-seven in McNaury Co., Tenn., last three in Williamson Co., Ill.; Hugh, 1818-1903; Sarah, 1820-7 seven in McNaury Co., Tenn., last three in Williamson Co., Ill.; Hugh, 1818-1903; Sarah, 1820-7

Father d. 1858 N. C.; mother, 1860, N. C.


Story—What was maiden name of Ann or Hannah Ann Story, wife of Amos Story, b. Ipswich, Mass., 1731, son of Solomon & Mary (Choate) Story. Amos and Ann Story had son Solomon, b. 1760, lived in Preston, Conn., and went to Addison Co., Vt., in 1774.—Ann Story Breckenridge, 3916 N.W. 37th Ave., Miami, Fla.

Jetton-McGuFFey—Wanted, b., d., and m. dates of a French family who lived near Murfreesboro, Tenn., emigrating from France in late 1700's or early 1800's. Of special interest to me are ancestors of White Jetton who married Elizabeth Lawrence and who were parents of Jennie White Jetton who m. Philander Hubert McGuFFey, son of Levy and Caroline Parker McGuFFey. P. H. McGuFFey was a minister. Want to know his parentage. They lived in Murfreesboro and Readyville vicinity, Tenn.—Billy Mayo McCandless, 115 S. Second St., Bardstown, Ky.

Bell-Jones-Lee—Rev. John Bell ordained probably in Eng., as he came over Jan. 11, 1711-12. Minister of Christ Church Parish and St. Mary's White Chapel Parish, both in Lancaster Co., Va., from 1712 until his death 1743. He also supplied services in St. Stephens Parish and Wickham Parish in Northumberland Co. He was a man of means, owned land in Lancaster, Prince William and King George cos., had 43 slaves. Christ Church is where King Carter attended and in his will he left money to Bell to purchase mourning ring. Bell m. Elizabeth Jones, dau. of Capt. Wm. Jones, who m. Leanna Lee of famous Lee family of Va. His will dated 1742, prob. Jan. 10, 1743. Will of Elizabeth Bell May 5, 1749, Lancaster Co., names children, were parents of Rev. John Bell, where was he born and educated, where and when married. And where was Dr. Alexander Bell, his bro. educated?—Mrs. Albert Clarence Ellis, 112 University Ave., Los Gatos, Calif.

Weaver—I would like names of the parents of Catherine Weaver, b. 1709, d. 1837, m. in 1810 to Daniel Berger.—Mrs. Thos. J. Sappington, 301 N. Church St., Eastman, Ga.

Manning-Lewis-Little—Hillery Manning, son of Benjamin Manning of Bertie Co., N. C. m. Sarah Lewis there in 1779. They were in Edgecombe Co. in 1810. Were they the parents of Elijah L. Manning, who m. Lydia Little, dau. of Maj. Gray Little of Tarboro, before 1810? If not, who were his parents? Who were Sarah Lewis' parents? Can anyone tell me where to find Major Little's grave? He d. in 1824. What was his wife's maiden name? Gray Little was son of William Little. What was his mother's maiden name?—Miss Elizabeth Ann Wright, 5443 Vickers Blvd., Dallas, Tex.

Seybert-Clark-Green-Kilgore—Christian Seybert, b. 1744, d. 1838, Rev. Sol. had dau. Rebecca, who m. John Clark. They lived at Wytheville, Va. Would like Clark's parents and data, also Christian Seybert's wife's name and other data. Lewis Green, d. 1783, Rev. Sol., wife's name Easter or Esther Kilgore. Lived near Nashville, Tenn. Will appreciate information about her ancestors.—Mrs. W. H. Noel, Harlan, Ky.

Dillard-Branch-Gibson-Blair-Bates-Doak—Joel Dillard, b. in Va. (when and where?) m. Mary Branch, b. Va. (when and where?) Mary was of the Pocahontas, Bolling, Eldridge, Branch line. Who were her parents? They had two sons and three daughters: Louis H. Dillard, b. 1796, m. Cynthia Blair, b. 1801, dau. of Thomas Blair and Eleanor Doak Blair of Guilford Court House, N. C.; James Dillard, b. 1799, m. Nancy Gibson, dau. of James Gibson and Catherine Bates Gibson, James from Augusta Co., Va., Catherine from Wythe Co., Va. All these migrated to Bedford Co., Tenn., soon after 1810. Would like to know parents of Joel Dillard and Mary Branch and any dates or Rev. service. Glad to correspond with des. of any of these lines and exchange records.—Mrs. Herbert Jacobs, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Hays-Hayes-Hatcher-Meriwether—John Garland Meriwether m. Mary Hays, in Ga., probably Clarke Co., as his father, Gen. David Meriwether, lived and d. there. They removed to Lowndes Co., Ala., about 1818. James Hays, father of Mary, d. in Lowndes Co., Ala. Other ch. were Richard H. Hays, Patrick W. Hays and

(Continued on page 173)
National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund

Continues through December 26, 1950

COLORADO
Colorado

IDAHO
* Ee-da-how

ILLINOIS
George Rogers Clark
La Grange-Illinois
* Peoria

LOUISIANA
Baton Rouge
Pelican

MISSISSIPPI
* Ashmead
* Copiah
* David Reese
* David Thompson
* Horse-Shoe Robertson
* James Rex Whitney
* Judith Robinson
* La Salle
* Madame Hodnett
* Magnolia State
* Major Matthew McConnell
* Mary, Stuart
* Mississippi Delta
* Natchez
* Natchez Trace
* Pathfinder
* Pushmataha
* Samuel Dale
* Shadrack Rogers

NEW JERSEY
Ompoge

OKLAHOMA
Black Beaver
* Wunagisa

TENNESSEE
Chief John Ross

TEXAS
Daniel McMahon

OVERSEAS
* Puerto Rico

STARS added to previously listed chapters

COLORADO
* Peace Pipe

GEORGIA
* Peter Early

ILLINOIS
* Captain Hubbard Burrows
* Chief Shaubena
* Remember Allerton

KENTUCKY
* General Evan Shelby

MASSACHUSETTS
* Colonel Thomas Gardner
* General Sylvanus Thayer
* Old Colony
* Quequechan

MISSISSIPPI
* Ish-te-ho-to-pah

NEW JERSEY
* Short Hills

OKLAHOMA
* Duncan

PENNSYLVANIA
* Fort Venango

* Indicates Gold Star Honor Roll—a payment of $6.00 per member of record on 1 February 1949

811 GOLD STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
181 SILVER STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
992 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of 26 December 1950

Special congratulations to Puerto Rico—the first Overseas Chapter to make the Gold Star Honor Roll.

[161]
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THE Special Meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, December 6, 1950, at 12:00 noon.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Barker, read the Christmas Story according to the gospel of St. Luke, and offered prayer. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewhella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Bowker, Miss Carraway. State Regents: Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Duncan.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Kerr, gave the report on membership as follows: Deceased, 426; resigned, 670; for reinstatement, 202, and moved that 202 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Skinner. Adopted.

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 1,262 applications presented to the Board.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 1,262 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Skinner. Adopted. In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from October 11th to December 6th:

Through their respective state regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Miss Lida Lake Owens, Grenada, Mississippi; Mrs. Eva Berry Pierce Brown, Springfield, New Jersey; Mrs. Kate Bennett Ledbetter Cunter, Sanford, North Carolina; Mrs. Louise Allen Farrell, Troy, North Carolina; Miss Laura Jervey Hopkins, Hopkins, South Carolina; Mrs. Ruby Ferratt Etheridge, South Norfolk, Virginia; Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Bramell Hay Frazer, Wythe, Virginia; Mrs. Jessie Belton Dean, Union Gap, Washington.

The following organizing regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Henrietta Wilder Williams, Yreka, California; Mrs. Laura Macie Varn, Fort Meade, Florida; Mrs. Ellen Littlefield Elder, Farwell, Michigan.

Through her state regent the following reappointment as organizing regent is requested: Mrs. Ellen Littlefield Elder, Farwell, Michigan.

Through the state regent of Minnesota the Dr. Samuel Prescott Chapter requests permission to change its location from Wheaton to Ortonville.

Through the state regent of Mississippi the Greenwood LeFlore Chapter requests permission to change its location from Steens to Columbus.

Through the state regent of Louisiana, Shreveport 1776-1908 Chapter at Shreveport, requests permission to change its name to Shreveport.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Marian Steele, Ackley, Iowa; Chintimini, Philomath, Oregon; Sarah Wilmot, Auburn, Washington.

The Mayfield Chapter at Mayfield, Kentucky, was automatically disbanded on October 20th, 1950, for having been below the legal number for one year.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Lytle Creek Canyon, Fontana, California; Kan Yuk sa, Murray Hill, Florida; David Demarest, River Edge, New Jersey; John Knox, Mount Ulla, North Carolina; Tohickon, Quakertown, Pennsylvania.

EDITH H. WRIGHT, Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Currier moved the confirmation of eight organizing regents; the reappointment of one organizing regent; the change in location of two chapters; the change in name of one chapter; the official disbandment of three chapters; the confirmation of five chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

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

The meeting adjourned at 12:15 p.m.

EMILY L. CURRIER, Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organized—October 11, 1890)
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- Mrs. E. Ernest Woolley (Washington Apts., Baltimore, Md.), 1776 D St., Washington 6, D. C.
NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

The Magazine is off to an encouraging start, we are proud to report, in grateful appreciation for the subscriptions, advertisements, articles, suggestions and encouragements which have come from many sources.

Best of all, these all denote a widespread interest in the success and welfare of our official publication. Far-reaching results have been indicated. The potential influence of our monthly periodical is unlimited. Accordingly, we urge the continued support and interest of all our members. Every manifestation of aid is received gratefully, and we trust that more help and interest will come in the coming months from many different Chapters and States.

It will take the assistance of all our members to make the Magazine self-supporting, as it should be, especially now that the National Society is so heavily in debt for its handsome and needed new Administration Building.

Several Chapters are endeavoring to have 100 per cent membership subscriptions, a goal some have already attained proudly. Others are trying to obtain advertisements, and we believe that our Magazine is an excellent advertising medium and its readers unusually fine prospects for advertised product purchases.

We hope that the splendid interest will continue and grow. For our part, we again promise to do all within our ability to make the Magazine one of which the entire Society may be proud. In this high aim, we must have cooperation and help, and we trust that each and every Chapter will regard the Magazine as its very own and do all possible to help make it succeed in every way.

The splendid article by our President General, "Let's Keep Old Glory in the Place of Honor," in the December issue, has been accorded much praise, and has stimulated deeper respect for our American Flag.

With our own repeated endorsements of the United Nations Organization, the entire matter of the United Nations flag and the American Flag resolves itself into one important question—of primary allegiance. The answer is easy. We pledge our allegiance frequently and fervently to "The Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The State Board of Education in Georgia has passed a resolution against displaying United Nations flag on schoolhouses. Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution had an important part in this action.

Throughout our Society we must redouble our efforts to revere our own Flag, study its correct usages, accord it the highest honors and see that others know of its history, its meaning and its rightful respect.

* * *

A suggestion comes from Ohio that attendance at the meetings of our D. A. R. Chapters could be greatly increased, and consequently the interest of a larger number of members greatly enhanced, by the appointment and service of Hostess or Hospitality Committees. These Committee members would welcome newcomers and others, pay them some attention during the social hour, see that they are made to feel "at home" and enjoy the meetings.

That is not only being kind to the "Stranger Within Our Gates," but also practicing the fellowship that should be in vogue at all our gatherings. As a result, the attendance should be greater at each meeting, the interest in all projects would increase with knowledge and information, the greater would be the monetary contributions and worthwhile results, and there would be more goodwill for all our work.

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FROM THE MAGAZINE
CHAIRMAN

We are nearing the end of the first year of this Administration and the first months of our drive to free our Magazine from indebtedness.

During this time you have made gains in both subscriptions and the advertising field. But we must not let our enthusiasm wane. There is much to be done in the next two years if we are to reach our final goal. There is no doubt in my mind but what we shall reach it, for surely after we have gone this far, we shall not lose ground.

There is time left now for you to help your Chapter and State win a National prize. Let me urge you to make a final check with your Chapter and State Chairmen to see in what position you now stand.

We salute: Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina for leading December 1 in the advertisements sent in from States; and Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Ga., for the Chapter Advertisements lead.

The following additional States have sent in advertisements: California, Nebraska and District of Columbia.

Two Chapters were 100 per cent in subscriptions, as of December 1. We hope to add to this Honor Roll.

I feel sure you would like to help bring honors to your State and read your names in our columns. You can do this by contacting your Regent or Chairman and giving her your subscriptions, or calling upon some business firm for an advertisement.

Keep up your enthusiasm, for it is a telescope which yanks the misty, distant future into the radiant, tangible present.

Let me suggest that you have a particular program on the Magazine at your Spring Conference. Stress at that time the importance of new subscriptions and the renewal of old ones. Call to the attention of the members the value of securing advertisements, assuring the various groups of our Society that each will profit from their endeavor.

The National Society and, personally, the Editor and I, are looking to you to help in our efforts and we know you will not fail us.

Hoy L. (Mrs. Will Ed) Gupton
National Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., former Chaplain in the Armed Forces, is pastor of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., and a member of the Advisory Committee, N. S. D. A. R.

With rank of Army Colonel, Dr. Elson won many decorations in World War II. He is National Chaplain, Disabled American Veterans; and Vice President, Military Chaplains Association.

Mr. Lee Bushong, Jr., is an Attorney of Charles Town, West Virginia, and son of a D. A. R. member, Mrs. Frank L. Bushong.

Mr. George B. de Huszar, of Chicago, has been on the Faculty of Universities. He is author, editor and co-author of 14 books which have been published in the United States, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Japan, Korea and Brazil. Native of Bern, Switzerland, he is a distinguished lecturer and writer.

Helen Captin Grimm, of Lakewood, Ohio, is a poet and novelist; Past President of Beta Beta Chapter of Sigma Tau Delta, literary organization; and Vice President, College Poetry Society of America. She won a Gold Cup for poetry and a Gold Cup for a Short Story in 1950.

Miss Margaret J. Marshall is a Past Regent of Peter Muhlenberg Chapter, Glenwood, Pa.

Miss Dorothy LeVere Halloran, of Berkeley, Cal., is a member of Sierra Chapter, and the daughter of a Past Regent and the present National Defense Chairman of that Chapter. At the age of five, she was a C. A. R. member.

Martha Taylor (Mrs. George) Howard, of Rochester, N. Y., is a former National Chairman of Radio, N. S. D. A. R. She was instrumental in raising the money to buy Miss Anthony’s home at Rochester and maintain it as a memorial; and she was also very active in making the strategic plans which resulted in Miss Anthony’s election to the Hall of Fame.

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D. A. R. Humor
(Continued from page 116)

D. A. R. officer. "They don't bury us. They just kill us."

At the Crossnore Dedication Jamboree in 1948 a visitor talked to a Crossnore native, who questioned her: "How many children do you have?" When the visitor replied, "None," the Crossnore woman looked at her in amazement and said, "Well, I have seventeen. What do you do with all your time?" The visitor explained, "Oh, I don't ever have any spare time. I belong to the D. A. R."

On the other side of the picture is the account of a new Chapter Organizing Regent who notified the State Regent that her Chapter had decided not to appoint any Committee Chairmen. The State Regent wrote at once, insisting that at least some Chairmen be named for some of the most important Committees. To her astonishment, she received the following reply:

"We still do not think we need any Committee Chairmen, and we will not appoint any. We are all Americans, so we don't need an Americanism Chairman. We leave National Defense to the Government. We are not building anything, so don't want a Building Chairman. There are no Indians around us, we don't have a radio station here, we know the Flag has a correct use, we approve all our schools, and we don't live anywhere near Ellis Island."

Many of the children at our Approved Schools know far more than that about our work. In pointing out the D. A. R. Dormitory at Crossnore, one school boy asked another: "What does D. A. R. stand for?" The other answered, "Don't you know? Them's the ladies that are so good to us."

Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs, Vice President General, tells another complimentary incident. She says that one Christmas season students at the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School were busily writing letters to Santa Claus. A comrade looked at them skeptically and asserted: "You all are crazy to be writing Santa Claus what you want for Christmas. I'm going to write the D. A. R."

AMERICAN HERITAGE

The theme of the national capital sesquicentennial celebration on April 15th is a thought taken from a letter of Thomas Jefferson to his friend James Monroe in Virginia. Jefferson, writing from his new post as American minister in Paris, said: "My God! how little do my countrymen know what precious things they are in possession of, and which other people on earth enjoy. I confess I had no idea of it myself."

These "precious things" (true then, more true today) constitute the great American heritage. To appreciate it, to preserve it, we must know it well. An invaluable and most interesting aid to that end has recently appeared with the publication of a new quarterly magazine, American Heritage. Its purpose is described by its able chief editor, Mr. Earl Newton:

"The heritage of America is a rich, colorful and inspiring story, which commands a telling worthy of its drama. It is a story which has too often been gorged and embalmed within the musty covers of pedantic treatises—old and new. It deserves better of its narrators.

This heritage, moreover, is not revealed solely in the words of its heroes, its statesmen, or even its historians as preserved in books—even though these are its principal annals. In testimony to this fact, American Heritage includes not only lively articles of authentic interpretation of the past, and a book review column which conversationally guides its readers to the ever increasing resources for study of American history, but also a multitude of other paths into the past.

An appropriate picture will often make clear what a thousand words cannot, and American Heritage combines words and pictures in a lively and intelligible partnership. Also, through a column on Seeing and Hearing History, it introduces its readers to the multiplying materials in motion pictures, records, illustrations, exhibits and other audiovisual mediums. Our Antiquary reminds us of the abundant store of history in the antiques and other tangible remnants of the past handed down to the present. And our writers on folklore point out the rich resources for an understanding of the common man in his songs, his stories, and his folk art.

The American heritage is itself a comprehensive and catholic thing, with a multitude of facets. We propose to touch them all—in time. No one issue of a magazine, however broadly conceived, may hope to cover so varied a topic, either topically, geographically, or chronologically. American Heritage will roam the face of North America and the entire range of its history, from time to time dwelling at length and in detail on a particular place or a certain topic."

The first issues have won American Heritage an award as one of 1950's most outstanding magazines in the New York Magazine Show. Use this coupon to take advantage of a special introductory subscription rate of $2.50 to D.A.R. members. Sample copy for 25 cents.

American Heritage
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Per your advertisement in the D.A.R. Magazine, I enclose:

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ESSENTIALS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT


Mr. Cousins is Editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, published in New York City.

Tzu Chang asked Confucius, saying: What are the essentials of good government? The Master said: Esteem the five excellent, and banish the four evil things; then you will become fit to govern. Tzu Chang asked: What are the five excellent things? The Master replied: The wise and good ruler is benevolent without expending treasure; he lays burdens on the people without causing them to grumble; he has desires without being covetous; he is serene without being proud; he is awe-inspiring without being ferocious. He is benevolent without expending treasure. . . .

Tzu Chang then asked: What are the four evil things? The Master said: Cruelty: leaving the people in their native ignorance, yet punishing their wrong-doing with death. Oppression: requiring the immediate completion of tasks imposed without previous warning. Ruthlessness: giving vague orders, and then insisting on punctual fulfillment. Peddling husbandry: stinginess in conferring the proper rewards on deserving men.

In a well-governed country, speak boldly and act boldly. In a country where lawlessness prevails, let your actions be bold but your speech tactful.—Sayings translated by Lionel Giles.

NEW ADDRESS SYSTEM

Beginning with this February issue, in line with our present policies of effecting economies in Magazine production, we are changing our previous method of addressing the issues to subscribers. Instead of wrapping each copy separately, we are following the prevailing custom in use by practically all other periodicals and pasting label addresses on the back cover of our Magazine.

This will save us approximately $150 per month in the cost of the wrappers, printing and pasting of wrappers; and we believe, after due consideration, with the full approval of the National Society’s Executive Committee, that it is well worth trying out, at least temporarily. The saving of around $1,800 a year will assist materially in our objective of trying to make the Magazine self-supporting.

If there are any complaints or objections to this new address system, please let us know. We seek always to try to meet with the approval of our readers, and we hope that the new method of addressing our Magazine will prove satisfactory in every way to all our subscribers.

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QUIZ PROGRAM

2. On what date was Washington appointed by Continental Congress as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army?
3. Which is the last month for election of delegates to the Continental Congress of our National Society?
4. When the United States Flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope, extending from house to pole at the edge of the sidewalk, how should it be hoisted?
5. Where and when did Washington resign his Commission to Congress?
6. Name the first five States to have their D. A. R. State Regents confirmed by the National Society.
7. When did Washington deliver his famous Farewell Address?
8. In what year was the official Flag Code adopted by the Congress of the United States?
9. Under whose auspices was the Washington Monument constructed in Washington, D. C.?
10. What organization is responsible for the preservation and maintenance of Washington's home at Mount Vernon?

ANSWERS

2. June 17, 1775.
3. February. No elections held after March 1 are recognized.
4. Out from the building, toward the pole, union first.
5. Annapolis, Md. Dec. 23, 1783.
7. September 19, 1796.
8. 1942, on December 22.
9. The famous obelisk, 555 feet high, was started in 1848 by the Washington National Monument Society and completed in 1884 by the United States Government.
10. The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, founded in 1853, the oldest women's patriotic organization in the nation.
Parliamentary Procedure

(Continued from page 124)

Society in the conduct of their meetings.

QUESTION. Who are entitled to vote at a State Conference?

ANSWER. Your State By-Laws must include Section 3, Article X, of the National Society By-Laws, for that section tells exactly who may vote, and if you follow this you will always be right.

QUESTION. If the National Society By-Laws state in Article IX, Section 4 that, “No member shall serve as a Chapter Regent for more than six consecutive years,” why is it that you (the Parliamentarian) always recommend that the Chapter Regent serve just the same term as the other officers?

ANSWER. Although this question has been answered many times, your Parliamentarian gladly gives for the “teenth” time her reason suggesting that the terms of Chapter officers be the same. This amendment was adopted simply as a protection to those Chapters whose Regents would not permit a limited term of office for them in the Chapter by-laws. Some Regents were able to continue to hold that office for 40 years or more, never allowing anyone else to have a chance of being elected Regent.

Besides it is much easier on the members to have all officers elected at one time and their term of office the same. While we are discussing this, if possible, try to have the Chapter officers term parallel the State and the State elections to parallel the National. This makes a more uniform set-up all down the line.

The National Society recommends that Chapter elections be held in May wherever possible. If this is followed, the outgoing Chapter Regent will have the opportunity to attend Continental Congress just before she retires, and the incoming Regent and her cabinet will have all Summer to get the program ready by the first meeting in the fall.

NEW FLAG FOR HOUSE

A new silk American Flag, five by eight feet in size, was presented at the opening of the new Congress in January by the National Society, D. A. R., to the House of Representatives, to be used on the rostrum of the Speaker of the House. This replaces the old standard, worn by time, which was given by our National Society in 1919 to the Lower House of Congress. The House Chamber has recently been extensively renovated, and the new Flag is in keeping with its improvements. The old flag has been returned to the Society, and will be placed in our D. A. R. Museum.

Queries

(Continued from page 160)


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GREETINGS FROM
MISSION CANYON CHAPTER
Santa Barbara, California
Mrs. Charles A. Butler, Regent

Our Chapter is represented in the Patriotic Council recently set up in our City as a Central Agency with which the Constituted Authorities may deal in time of disaster; to commemorate observance of patriotic holidays; to develop a program for strengthening and protecting American Ideals; support Community projects which will benefit the City, State and Nation; and set an example of loyal and patriotic endeavor for Common Welfare without engaging in partisan matters.

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in the direction of its own doing, and not merely in what it enables its citizens to do.

The pseudo-liberals reject the idea that the government is a necessary evil and maintain that it is a necessary good. They favor a strong and active government, one which seeks to guide and mould its citizens, in contrast to one which merely seeks to prevent lawlessness and disorder. The pseudo-liberals, by changing the connotation of the word, "freedom," argue that true liberty requires governmental control of economic life, a position which is regarded as absurd in the eyes of genuine liberals.

Pseudo-liberals are in accord with the Socialist doctrine that a fairer distribution of the necessities of life is the proper aim of governmental activity. Some of them embrace the Socialist doctrine of the public ownership of basic utilities, but generally they have not gone so far as to propose the destruction of private property. Some who claim to be liberal today favor collectivism and planning through which the economic life of the nation is controlled by the government.

The pseudo-liberals claim that their political philosophy is the proper continuation and adaptation of eighteenth century liberalism. They maintain that government interference on economic and social life does not represent a threat to the freedom of the individual because governments are today beneficial. Implicit in this assumption is the belief that while government was looked upon as a threat to liberty at the time the Constitution was adopted, it has become a constructive force. But pseudo-liberals have never been able to give an adequate explanation of this transformation.

Many who call themselves liberals today have lost their faith in liberty. They see the solution of our problems in benevolent statism, in the "welfare state." But genuine liberals know that statism cannot be benevolent and will sooner or later lead to the destruction of freedom. They argue that the difference between the "welfare state" and the tyrannical statism of Communism or Fascism, are superficial, that the denial of unalienable rights and free enterprise is common to all statism, and that once they are denied, tyranny is inevitable.
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