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MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, National Chairman

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COLOR GUARD IN REVIEW AT COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The Color Guard Passes by during a Review of Coast Guard Cadets at the United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.
The President General's Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

DURING the month of March many State Conferences will be in session. Some States have already had them for this year. I sincerely hope that all Conferences will be successful in every way. May the annual reports of the State Officers and Chairmen, telling of work accomplished, prove to be an inspiration to all members to continue to go forward and expand their activities, through our committees, for the betterment of their communities and of our country. We must always remember that in no project can our work remain stationary; we either advance or we slide backwards.

I trust that by this time Chapters will have sent to our Treasurer General, through the State Treasurer, their full contributions for our Building Completion Fund and for our Valley Forge Bell Tower. During the coming Conferences, it would be most appreciated if in your State Treasury there are available funds your State Society would vote them to go into one of these projects. All members, I know, realize the full necessity of having our debts reduced as soon as possible.

During February the resolutions which were passed by the Resolutions Committee the last of January were briefed and sent to all Chapter Regents. It is hoped that Chapters will consider these resolutions this month at their Chapter meetings. If this is done, then delegates attending Continental Congress may have the opportunity to understand the resolutions upon which they will be asked to vote.

We also urge the State Societies to study these resolutions and we sincerely hope that strong resolutions, particularly along patriotic lines in keeping with our policies, be passed at the State Conferences. Wide publicity should be given to them. Copies should be sent to the States' Legislators and Congressmen. For through our resolutions, our Society speaks to the world at large. And our voice has become recognized as one of the most potent and influential in America.

Perhaps never before in the history of the State Societies have there been a greater need and opportunity for patriotic service. Accordingly, the State Conferences held this Spring will be among the most important and the action taken should be most far reaching. Each member, therefore, should make an earnest effort to contribute her best thought and active cooperation toward helping make her State Conference an outstanding success.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
HAIL TO OUR FLAG

Hail, hail to our glorious Flag,
   Keep pure each star and strand,
Of alien host, fear not, nor yield,
   The Heritage of our noble land.

We stand where once men sacrificed
   For things of finer mould;
Unfettered then as we are now
   By power of foreign gold.

Stand, stand erect on holy ground
   Stamp out all deep intrigue;
Our Cause—one Flag and Unity,
   Not union with a Godless league.

Lord of our fathers, for this we fled
   From Europe’s hostile shores,
Gave birth to a Nation, with freedom,
   And Peace from eternal wars.

Stand your ground with high resolve—
Stand firm from coast to coast;
With scourge upraised, God’s name be praised,
Drive forth the alien host.

O Ship of State! sail on—be great,
With men, fear not the shore;
With colors lashed fast to thy mast
   Sail on, forevermore.

—J. L. TURNER,
   Ocean City, New Jersey.
We are in danger of losing democracy by default in the United States if we continue to disregard the responsibility of the use of ballot. There is a shocking shrinkage in the total number of votes cast in this country as indicated by the figures over a period of years. The National Society, D. A. R., should place ballot participation high on its list of organization interests.

In 1896 there were approximately 83 out of every 100 eligible voters who went to the polls and cast their preference for either William Jennings Bryan or William McKinley. In that year, 17,000,000 Americans were of voting age. Twenty years later when Woodrow Wilson defeated Charles Evans Hughes for the presidency, almost 72% of the eligible voters exercised their franchise. It is estimated that in 1916 26,000,000 individuals were eligible to vote.

In 1936 there were 80,000,000 eligible voters in this country and 57 out of every 100 cast their votes for either Franklin Roosevelt or Alfred Landon. Twelve years later, in the election of November 1948, between President Truman and Governor Dewey, it is believed that only approximately 51 out of every 100 eligible voters went to the polls. There were about 96,000,000 potential voters in the country. An encouraging trend in some States, however, was noted in the large votes cast in the election of November 1950.

This definite downward trend in voter participation is a clear-cut challenge to citizens, regardless of party. Why do people fail to vote? Thoughtful men and women must determine the answers because a failure to do so may conceivably find our free elections turning into a rule by the minority instead of the majority.

It appears that the American people are not participating to the extent that voters are in England, Canada, Italy, and France. In recent elections in Australia and New Zealand 95% of the eligible voters in those countries expressed themselves. In the 1948 election in Korea 90% of the registered men and women were at the polls.

It is entirely possible that we have too many so-called “outside” interests in these days which divert Americans from a keener understanding of their responsibility to vote. There are those who also feel that their votes do not count for much and so they say to themselves, “one more vote, more or less, is not important among the millions cast.” Other individuals declare they are “disgusted with politics.” Still others say “I am confused about the issues so I’ll let John Smith and Mary Jones do the voting.”

The reasons set forth for their voting are certainly not valid but they do exist. We must accept them and set to work at once, before it is too late, to remedy an admittedly bad situation. Individually and collectively, Americans must wage an all-out campaign to increase the interest in voting. Although it may sound far-fetched, there is the possibility that almost overnight we may lose our democratic rights because of our failure to use the instruments which have been given to us through generations of devoted men and women who practiced, as well as preached, the system of government which we now inherit and enjoy.

It certainly comes with ill grace for us to continually point the finger of carping criticism at certain peoples and nations as being dictatorial and ruled by small cliques. We cannot expect men and women of other countries to embrace our “way of life” if we fail to embrace it here at home.

Americans, regardless of religious creed or political party, must be awakened to the terrible truth that Communism threatens Christianity and Democracy in practically every part of the world.

Time for compromise is over, if that course was ever the one to pursue, with the Red rulership of Russia. The Kremlin’s orders demanded and directed the aggression into South Korea. We now know that Stalin plotted the control of all of that strategic peninsula of the Pacific, even though a pretense of cooperation was being pledged within the United Nations.

With perverted propaganda and the power of armed might, the Communists
have set forth on a conquest which is aimed at control of all the earth. That statement is not too drastic a one to make, for the facts prove that Red Russian leaders are determined to achieve, by whatever means necessary, the domination of the peoples of the world.

Let us look at the record, not through the eyes of partisanship, but as men and women who believe in personal freedom and the practice of Christian citizenship. The sooner all of us realize what is happening, the better for mankind. Let us devoutly resolve to end our confusion here at home, and replace appeasement policies of the past with courage and power, as we use the “righteous sword” to turn back the evil force bent on making slaves of men and women.

Communism, directed from Moscow, today controls more than forty percent of the world’s population. This tragic truth must be faced. In a little more than ten years the bluff and the bloodshed, caused by the Red aggression, has given to Communism country after country. In 1939 Russian dictatorship embraced 170,467,000 persons while today it controls at least 830,428,000 men and women across more than 10,000,000 square miles of the earth’s surface.

In every direction—North, East, South and West—the Reds have been on the march! In 1939 Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania were caught in the web of Communism. A year later Bessarabia and Bukovina were being absorbed. For a few years (during World War II) Russia fought to protect its own homeland and people, but in 1945 its tentacles were reaching out again. Finland fell, as did Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Prussia and the Kuriles. Into the dragnet in 1948 went Rumania and Bulgaria. Soon it was Albania and parts of Germany. Then Yugoslavia and North Korea followed, and Manchuria and China collapsed within the Red circle of Communism.

Red Russia is not concerned with its own security. A carefully calculated conspiracy and conquest is underway. Americans, and free people everywhere, abhor war. But we believe that the souls of men and women are more precious than mere physical bodies. Now, not later, is the time of testing. The United States, and other free nations that stand with us, must unsheath the sword. We pray that Stalin and his inner council will come to understand that the hour of futile argument is over and the hour of constant and determined resistance has come!

We are much aware during these critical days of the term “Iron Curtain.” It means a barrier to the two-way flow of information between one country and the rest of the world.

But nations are not the only ones to draw iron curtains. Sometimes individuals do. Usually they are peculiar or selfish persons who do not mix with their neighbors, and often they shut themselves in houses or they build forbidding fences around their properties.

In our modern world of rapid transportation and communication no people can live successfully for a long time behind an iron curtain; at least most Americans do not think so. If they try, the results are certain to be misinformation, suspicion and hostility in the minds of other peoples. Most individuals do not practice the iron curtain technique. It doesn’t pay.

The opposite formula is friendly understanding. We might call it a good neighbor policy. Such action embraces the exchange of information between countries by means of newspapers, radio, moving pictures. Travelers fly back and forth. Businessmen buy and sell goods.

All of us must realize that we must not let our country down, because a failure to live up to our citizenship responsibility means a weakened nation in time of peace, and a less secure republic in time of crisis.

Let us pray that there is yet time to avoid an actual all-out world war. If such a conflict comes, we should understand now that the possibility of a victor or a vanquished, in the formerly accepted sense, is gone. Civilization itself will likely be destroyed. If we can devise death-dealing devices beyond our imagination, why cannot we devise the means with which to reach the groping peoples who live behind the iron curtains and dictatorships?

“You that have faith to look with fearless eyes
Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,
And trust that out of night and death shall rise
The dawn of ampler life.”
Socialized Medicine, a Wedge for Socialism

BY JOHN C. MCCLINTOCK, M.D.

You are privileged because your forebears fought a war to end taxation without representation. They came to this country to escape tyranny and persecution in their homeland, they fought a Revolutionary War to shake off forever the fetters of this grasping oppression. You require only to be reminded of your heritage to realize how far our Nation has departed from the concepts of liberty and freedom so vigorously defended by your ancestors.

You have the solemn obligation to restore these ideas of freedom in your own community; to rekindle the fires of real Americanism among those of our citizens who have never had the opportunity to know any but a paternalistic form of government. A whole new generation has grown up expecting the Government to plan, provide and even think for them as individuals. Because too few Americans today possess the strength of character that resulted in our freedom and made possible the existence of the D. A. R., foreign ideologies have insidiously infiltrated every nook and cranny of our life.

My topic, Socialized Medicine, is but a small part of the attempt being made to convert our concept of competition and free enterprise into a form of regimentation wherein the Federal Government controls and distributes, as it sees fit, all of our capital, the means of production and property. This is the foreign ideology of Socialism. For each security, for every grant, tied to every subsidy, are bigger taxes and the loss of a little more of that freedom your forefathers fought and died to preserve.

"The price of freedom is eternal vigilance," is a statement familiar to you all. Have you pondered its modern, desecrated version: "The price of security is eternal taxation?"

Taxation without representation? Let us see what would happen to medicine, dentistry, nursing, pharmacy and their allied professions, if a small group of people working within the framework of our Government, using Government funds to propagandize our citizens, could obtain their way. By a bill introduced into Congress known as S-1679, there would be established in Washington a board of five known as the National Health Insurance Board. Under the terms of this proposed bill, this Board would act under the direction and supervision of the Federal Security Administrator to write all regulations pertaining to the provision of medical, dental, home nursing, hospital and other benefits of the bill. All of these people would be political appointees. The Federal Security Administrator would appoint a 16-member Advisory Council to advise and assist the Board.

The States would be required to establish State agencies to carry out the program within their domain but each State plan must be approved by the National Board. Failure to prepare an acceptable plan entitles the National Board to create and operate within such a State the necessary agencies, committees and administrators to provide benefits under the terms of the proposed bill. Is this not an invasion of States' rights? In a booklet prepared and distributed by the Democratic National Committee, it says, "Your State—not Washington—would operate its own plan." Is this really the whole truth when the provisions of the bill are studied?

In your communities, local area committees or local administrators would be in charge of carrying out the provisions of the proposed plan. Any of these administrative bodies have the right to demand access to all records. The members of all of these committees and agencies would be political appointees. Would you like to have your medical records examined by such an individual in your community?

Another example of the deliberate dishonesty of the proponents of this plan is their use of the word "insurance" in its title. The bill is called the "National Health
Insurance and Public Health Act." It is frequently referred to as the President's National Health Program. The propagandists no longer call this program Compulsory Health Insurance because it sounds too much like the regimentation it would be. They now use the words National Health Insurance. But I want to take issue with the word “insurance.” The propagandists expected that many Americans trained to depend upon the Federal Government would think of this health scheme in the same manner that they think of all other kinds of insurance. We now buy insurance by paying a fixed premium and we get a contract known as the policy which clearly sets forth the benefits provided and under what circumstances they may be obtained. Consider carefully the provisions of the health program advocated by our present Federal Administration.

First, according to the proponents’ bill, the premium you would have to pay for this so-called insurance is flexible and divided into three parts.

a. Three per cent of all wages up to $4,800 per year. To soften this blow the propagandists say that 1 1/2 per cent is to be paid by the employer and 1 1/2 per cent by the employee, self-employed to pay it all. I'm sure you realize that the cost of living will go up and that in the final analysis we will all pay the full three per cent.

b. Sums necessary to provide the dental and home nursing benefits. The proponents of this scheme already have indicated that this provision will require an additional one per cent of earnings.

c. Any further sums necessary to carry out the provisions of this title. In other words the premium starts at three per cent of all earnings up to $4,800, plus additional amounts already admitted to add one per cent plus a blank check on the United States Treasury to cover up the deficit. You and I and all Americans provide the money for the United States Treasury. I object to granting any Government the right to take away unlimited amounts of my earnings, whether by direct or by hidden or through income taxes. Is this a fixed annual premium for insurance as you now think of life insurance?

Second, the only contract or policy that will be issued is a law that guarantees nothing except to increase our taxation.

Third, the benefits are not clearly specified. The National Board in Washington can by regulation change the benefits at any time. The bill says, “If the board, after consultation with the Advisory Council, finds the personnel or facilities or funds that are or can be made available are inadequate . . . it may by regulation limit . . . the services which may be provided as benefits or modify the extent to which, or the circumstances under which, they will be provided to eligible individuals.”

Surely this is a different kind of insurance policy! Even with the fine print, your present insurance clearly states what will be paid and under what circumstances. Once you buy the policy the insurance company is morally bound and legally liable but not so the National Health Insurance Scheme. Under the proposed bill you could have benefits today and tomorrow—not enough money, benefits cut or stopped.

Ordinarily, the bill says, you should receive up to 60 days’ hospitalization in any one year. But this is in the cheapest multiple-bed accommodations available. This is a ward bed. Since each State will fix the fee paid to the hospitals for this benefit, it is easy to guess how long it would require to ruin such institutions financially and thus “force” the Government to take them over directly.

If you have tuberculosis or a mental disease, you are not eligible for hospital benefits for longer than a thirty-day period for diagnosis. No welfare patients derive benefits, unless the Welfare Agency of your community or State agrees in advance to pay for the care of the indigent patients.

I submit to you that this scheme does not resemble insurance as we commonly think of it. I hold the use of the word insurance to be a piece of propaganda cleverly designed to arouse emotional feeling in support of a scheme that would ultimately lead to the complete socialization of our lives.

You have heard that under this National Health Program the only change in your present relationship with your doctor would be that your doctor bills would go to the Government for payment. The propagandists would like you to believe this because in their bill before Congress the story is quite different. In the bill it does state that you may have free choice of doctor, but it adds, “provided the doctor agrees to furnish the benefits authorized and also
that he agrees to take care of you as a patient." If your doctor agrees to furnish the benefits you might still be able to keep him. If he didn't want you as a patient he could refuse to take care of you. The only way you could see him then would be to pay his private fee and also pay the tax.

There are other reasons that make it quite doubtful whether you could have a truly free choice of doctor. For example, under the terms of the bill, specialists would be certified by the Board in Washington. Except for certain undefined emergencies, the only way you could go to a specialist would be upon recommendation of your family doctor or that of your politically-appointed local area administrator or committee. This arrangement might lead to serious difficulty if you develop acute appendicitis or have some emergency in your family not specifically covered by regulations that are not yet written.

Further discussion now of the reasons why your choice of doctor would not be as free and easy as it is today would not leave sufficient time to discuss with you the positive acts you can do as citizens to help stop this trend our country has taken into Socialism.

The medical profession, together with the allied professions that create and preserve health, has done much in the past fifty years to improve your comfort and well-being. Life has been prolonged almost twenty years. Diseases such as typhoid fever that formerly killed thousands can be or have been wiped out. New problems arise as each old menace is destroyed. All doctors have the intense desire to make life more worthwhile by reducing the hazards and discomforts of sickness. Such doctors readily admit the existence of the problems of health, of producing and distributing medical care at a reasonable cost. Most doctors know that the scheme of political medicine as embodied in the proposed bill before Congress will not help to solve these problems. They feel that competition and freedom to study and work will lead to better solutions for the diseases and troubles that confront us today.

Outstanding among the problems is the cost of producing doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists and their associated technical personnel. Inflation, rising costs of living and of necessary equipment, and increased taxation have skimmed off philanthropic monies that were in the past available for endowment and support of our teaching institutions. During the past five years our Federal Government has been the most expensive and I dare say the most extravagant in our Nation's history. Restoration of our Government to a pay-as-you-go standard and a truly honest effort to eliminate extravagance would allow large sums of money to remain in the local communities where education would benefit along with many other essentials. If the present trend of Government continues, the only way open is for our institutions to accept federal aid since the Government controls the only available credit. The quality of medical training would inevitably suffer through bureaucratic control and regulation.

Another problem is the cost of medical care. Voluntary insurance plans now protect approximately 70,000,000 of our population at a cost of 20 cents a day or less per family. Their contracts are varied to suit individual needs but, more important, the companies providing these policies are compelled by law to fulfill their obligations as written in the contract. This means that actuarially sound policies are provided; in other words, the company has to sell its contract for a premium that will bring in sufficient money to pay the claims. Private companies cannot dip their fingers into the United States Treasury and hence into our pockets to make up the deficit.

This adherence to honest management has resulted in some hardship. Older age groups are not yet covered by most voluntary plans; insuring as individuals, those known to have physical impairments such as arthritis has not been adjusted satisfactorily as yet. Obviously the risk is higher in these groups when they are insured as individuals and no one yet knows what premium is required to protect these people with voluntary insurance. Because private enterprise must comply with legal restrictions and sound business methods, studies have to be made to determine what the premium cost will be. Such studies are under way and protection to these people is being expanded as rapidly as is consistent with sound management.

An area for positive action that is frequently overlooked is the obligation of the public. Americans are quick to call a doctor when illness comes but many people are inclined to pay his bill last. Some indi-
Individuals among the public will suffer distress for many hours, even days, before calling a doctor in the wee small hours of the morning. People expect a doctor to be on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for 52 weeks a year, and yet every other employer is geared to a 40-hour work week. The injustices on the part of both doctor and patient in this respect are being overcome in rapidly-increasing numbers of our communities by the establishment of panels of doctors for emergency calls. Americans spend about six per cent of income for alcohol; we will find an equal amount to take us to the movies and ball games. We spend three per cent of our income on tobacco; but we just can't find four per cent anywhere to put aside for medical care. The American people do have the means for good medical care! They only lack the foresight and self-denial necessary to provide protection against catastrophic illness.

For each security the Federal Government grants in its paternalistic manner we all lose a little more of our Freedom. I think you can see that in the medical field adoption of the proposed legislation would deny you full freedom to care for your family as you wished. Under the proposed scheme the Government would decide what was best for you and your loved ones. The kind of medical care you would obtain might well become dependent upon the political party you support!

There is an even greater opportunity for positive action for you who cherish and perpetuate the high ideals of your forefathers. To prevent this attempt to socialize medicine and thereby open wide the door for State Socialism you can exercise your right of franchise. I hope that you, who are members of such a patriotic organization as yours, will actively persuade all the citizens of your community who are eligible to vote, to do so. Do not overlook the fact that in many communities registration is a requirement for voting. The indifference of far too many citizens who shirk this most sacred obligation can be overcome by such groups as yours whose every tradition is to fight for freedom.

I would caution you to choose wisely those candidates you select to represent you in our Legislatures. Party labels are no longer a guarantee that the individual stands for what you want. Careful scrutiny of the candidates' past performances and thoughtful interpretation of their present promises are necessary before you can select the individual best qualified to express your wishes in Government.

Nor does your obligation cease after you have cast your ballot. The men and women who are selected need and appreciate your continued advice and honest criticism. A personal letter addressed to your representatives in Government expressing your views on important topics as they are discussed is a part of your duty to your country. If you are true daughters of your patriotic ancestors, these obligations will not be difficult. Your National Society has already adopted a resolution placing you on record as opposed to Socialized Medicine. Have you as individuals expressed your views to those men and women who represent you in our Government?

Human and mortal though we are, we are, nevertheless, not mere insulated beings, without relation to past or future. Neither the point of time nor the spot of earth in which we physically live bounds our rational and intellectual enjoyments. We live in the past by a knowledge of its history, and in the future by hope and anticipation. By ascending to an association with our ancestors; by contemplating their example, and studying their character; by partaking of their sentiments and imbibing their spirit; by accompanying them in their toils; by sympathizing in their sufferings and rejoicing in their successes and their triumphs—we mingle our own existence with theirs and seem to belong to their age. We become their contemporaries, live the lives which they lived, endure what they endured, and partake in the rewards which they enjoyed.—DANIEL WEBSTER.
WHENEVER one has the opportunity to examine the story of the United States Coast Guard—how it began, how it grew, and what it is doing today—the study is almost certain to invoke the observation: “Now that’s something I didn’t know!”

The Coast Guard is full of surprises to the uninitiated. It is even viewed with a certain awe by men who have proudly worn the uniform for years.

Probably the simplest explanation for this unenlightened situation is that the Coast Guard long has filled the role of a “sea-going handyman” for the Federal Government. For some reason, like a powerful magnet, this Service has a strange affinity for the unusual and the varied in assignments, and because it has built an excellent reputation for taking these jobs in stride, the “handyman” role appears destined to be fulfilled for years to come.

But this complexity, to be sure, makes a thorough description difficult. One’s appreciation of the Service itself frequently is limited to the more noteworthy facts reported by newspapers or an occasional book dedicated to a particular phase of activity. Today’s Coast Guard, however, presents an interesting example of efficiency in government by what are sometimes loosely viewed as two diametrically opposed trends. One is the amalgamation of many diverse activities under a single administrative head, all of which have one thing in common—they must be performed afloat or near navigable waters. The other is the ultimate efficacy of decentralization of administrative responsibility in performing them.

The common approach to the Service’s development is through genealogy, although any attempt outside of a many-paged book to trace the descendants and to describe the history of their times is well-nigh impossible. There can be no argument or omission, however, in stating that the first verse in the Coast Guard’s Chapter Genesis usually reads: “The Coast Guard, then known as the Revenue Marine, and later the Revenue Cutter Service, was born August 4, 1790.” After this simple declaration, any writer on the subject is strictly on his own.

The Coast Guard (a name applied in 1915 when the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service were combined, and decidedly a misnomer) came into being on a realistic note. The fact of the matter was that Secretary Hamilton was concerned about contraband shipments from foreign ports and the pressing need for additional federal income, preferably by indirect taxation. Thus it was that Congress authorized the construction of the famous “ten boats” to secure the revenue and simultaneously established the nation’s first sea-going military service, because Hamilton specified that those personnel in charge “be commissioned as officers . . . this will not only induce fit men the more readily to engage, but will attach them to their duty by a nicer sense of honor.”

Essentially the old Coast Guard was a law enforcement agency. But within a decade the tiny cutters were tendered an assignment that was to emphasize their essential military character as time went on. In 1799 the President was authorized to place the Coast Guard under the newly-established United States Navy in emergency, a practice which has continued to this day. And so the Service was sent to patrol and cruise along the coast and in West Indies waters in the quasi-war with France.

The administration of the early Revenue Marine for many years was considerably decentralized. Collectors of customs in various ports had the widest discretion in such matters as designation of cruising areas, repairs, discipline and the shipping of crews. Not until a Revenue Marine Bureau was set up within the Treasury Department in 1843 was general administration tightened, expenditures closely controlled, officers transferred from station to station, and logs submitted monthly.

The significance of this first loosely-knit organization is that the early Coast Guardsman was very much on his own and working without precedent; therefore, through
necessity, he learned to improvise, to meet unexpected situations with tact and aggressiveness, to do his best with the tools at hand. It was this spirit of self-reliance, and self-sacrifice, too, that was to set the tempo for the many jobs ahead and to enrich the tradition behind the Service’s motto: “Always Ready!”

And the new jobs were not long in coming. There was the Embargo of 1807 and participation in the War of 1812. State quarantine laws were ordered enforced. The early cutters and their crews were given the assignment of suppressing piracy—often a bloody business—and the distasteful burden of finding and putting down a flourishing slave trade. The Coast Guard blocked rivers and carried troops and ammunition in the Seminole War. Almost simultaneously it was being introduced to enforcement of the immigration laws, plus patrolling of coastal areas to help vessels in distress and to save life and property at sea.

Some of the Coast Guard’s jobs, of course, were of short duration as emergencies were overcome, but, by direction, by chance and by merger, many responsibilities accepted or initiated in these early days remain.

For example, the general police work of the Service in Alaska following its purchase from Russia undoubtedly dictated that the Coast Guard should make the annual Bering Sea patrols to the frozen Northwest, to carry Federal law to the Territory, to bring medical help to the natives, to service installations and to handle many of the other jobs performed today. The protection of seals, game and fish was a natural outgrowth, as was the implementation of an international whaling treaty. The above-mentioned interest in the safety of life and property at sea brought Coast Guard enforcement of navigation laws and anchorage regulations, including the patrol of regattas and inspection of motorboats.

The Coast Guard, again for example, was the logical choice when the International Ice Patrol was established after the Titanic disaster in 1912, and from this came the present-day activity of Service cutters (a cutter is any Coast Guard vessel over 65 feet in length) being assigned to stations in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, a patrolling duty involving weather observation, search and rescue when required, navigation aids to passing ships and planes, and emergency communications.

The strings of these many tasks, the listing of which would be interesting and informative if space permitted, were tied together somewhat in the 1915 merger of the revenue and lifesaving interests. The ability of the Coast Guard to enforce certain laws in which the movement of persons and cargoes on water were involved, or to help other Government agencies in enforcement, again was recognized. And, of course, the old responsibility of helping ships at sea was supplemented by the addition of a service so highly skilled in rescues nearer to shore.

In 1939 the bundle of organization was drawn a little tighter by the merger with the Lighthouse Service, an allied activity which brought the Coast Guard more firmly into the field of marine safety. This merger was not only a matter of acquiring lighthouses spotted up and down the coasts. It also was the result of a growing impetus...
that pushed the Service far into the foreground as an aids-to-navigation agency, bringing about a program aimed at the cause and prevention of marine disasters as well as the well-being of their casualties.

This obvious trend was reaffirmed in 1942 (and made a permanent responsibility in 1946), when the Coast Guard was entrusted with the inspection of ships' construction and safety equipment, the licensing of merchant marine officers and certification of seamen, the conduct of trials and investigations in connection with marine disasters, and the promulgation of pilot rules and other regulations aimed at the prevention of collisions and other marine accidents.

NEW "THIRTY-EIGHTERS"
Speedy Coast Guard Patrol Boats

Inasmuch as the Coast Guard had battled, in addition, through such intricate operations as the prevention of smuggling in connection with prohibition enforcement and the World Wars I and II security of U. S. ports, both at home and abroad, had administered a maritime training program, established ice-breakers in ice-bound ports and on the Great Lakes, and conducted the celebrated "neutrality patrol" to Greenland, it is somewhat surprising to learn that as recently as 1949 the Coast Guard was performing all sorts of duties under what realtors would call a "cloudy title."

Authority derived from then-existing laws in some cases was inadequate, in others uncertain. Duties given to "public vessels" by law or executive order, for example, were not necessarily restricted to Coast Guard enforcement. Overlapping was possible, being avoided only through inter-departmental agreements — which, strictly speaking, were without the force of law.

So it was that in 1949, after six years' effort, the Coast Guard suggested to Congress a revised and codified law which for the first time in nearly 160 years succinctly prescribed Coast Guard duties, responsibilities, organization and jurisdiction! The President signed the bill on August 4, the anniversary date of the Service.

What the Coast Guard has contributed to American history from a military standpoint is a story in itself. Because the Service normally is a member of the Treasury Department family, relatively few people understand that in addition to being a law enforcement and search-and-rescue agency, it is a branch of the military service at all times. Its ranks and ratings, pay, allowances, and benefits are comparable to any other military service, and it stands in readiness at any time to join the United States Navy when the President may direct.

The Coast Guard has participated in every major war this country has fought, and has acquitted itself with distinction. In the difficulties with France, eight tiny cutters cruised in the Caribbean Sea to the West Indies, there to capture 18 of the 22 prizes taken and to assist in the capture of two others. A Coast Guard cutter made the first capture in the War of 1812. In the Seminole War they engaged in amphibious landings, and in the war with Mexico they bombarded enemy ports. In the Civil War cutters were in both naval engagements and on blockade duty. In the Spanish-American War they were with the U. S. Fleet and on the Havana blockade.

In World War I Coast Guard cutters performed invaluable escort duty in several oceans as well as patrolling of home waters. Service officers commanded training camps and air stations. Coast Guard aviation, then experiencing a very humble beginning, came into the limelight soon thereafter when a Coast Guard officer was one of two pilots to make the first trans-Atlantic flight!
The Coast Guard really found its muscle in World War II, when nearly 240,000 men and women donned the Service Blue to write an inspiring chapter in this saga of bitter conflict. Operating as a part of the Navy, but still a distinctive service, the Coast Guard helped keep the sea lanes open, convoyed men and supplies to many parts of the world, engaged in amphibious landings, hunted submarine packs—and still had strength enough to keep up its end on the home front with coastal patrols, the guarding of ports and thousands of miles of open seacoast, and to perform in some measure the more prosaic duties of peacetime. In this connection it is interesting to note that it was a Coast Guard sentry on a lonely Long Island shore who observed the now famous landing of German agents from a submarine and gave information that led to their capture and execution!

The story of World War II and events leading up to that titanic struggle must include the fact that it marked the inauguration of the Coast Guard Reserve and the Coast Guard Auxiliary, the latter being composed of small boat owners who gave freely of their time and effort without pay to strengthen national defense. The Auxiliary today conducts the nation-wide courtesy examination of motorboats and issues “stickers” certifying proper safety equipment is aboard and in good condition. Congress recently appropriated $1,000,000 for Reserve training, mostly in port security work, the first training-money the Reserve had received since its establishment. Port security, incidentally, again was placed in the hands of the Coast Guard in October, when the President assigned this tremendous security responsibility by Executive Order.

An account of what the Coast Guard is doing, and has done, often achieves a dubious reputation for omissions rather than what is reported. What about the evacuation duties during floods on the big rivers? How about the lightships, the loran stations thousands of miles away, the buoys and fog signals and radiobeacons? How has Coast Guard aviation turned in such a fine record with its huge flying boats and its helicopters? What about the 1,600 persons rescued from enemy torpedoes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the 925 saved in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, the 1,600 saved in the Normandy invasion, the 5,000 or more saved every year in United States waters? What about the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., rated as one of the best engineering schools in the country and open to any eligible young man who is willing to compete on an equal basis for a Bachelor of Science degree and an Ensign’s commission?

Yes, and these questions are only the beginning. The more one learns about the Coast Guard, it seems, the more there is to learn.

The Coast Guard is a proud service. Its traditions are rich, like the country it serves in so many ways. Achievements are packed in its 160 glorious years. Men have come not only from the coasts but from the plains and the mountains to become Coast Guardsmen and thereby learn how to administer the laws with firmness, to fight as a small but mighty arm of our military forces—and yet, like a guardian angel, to risk their lives so that others might live. Small wonder it is a service that breeds heroes.

An older Coast Guardsman, ordered to take a lifesaving boat out in a rough sea, answered a recruit’s worried query with the famed remark: “Regulations tell us how to take boats out in all kinds of weather, but they don’t say nary word about comin’ back.”

A report filed in Washington by a Coast Guard lifesaver stated: “We heerd ‘em; we seed ‘em; we went out an’ brung ‘em in. Number saved, 65; number lost, none.”
As we look ahead to summer, all mothers become aware of a shadow of fear that beclouds vacation planning. For spring and summer months, bringing joyful holiday times, also bring the seasonal threat of infantile paralysis.

What do we know today that can protect our children against the danger of attack? This question echoes in every woman’s mind as the health and welfare of our young loved ones become increasingly precious in the face of world uncertainties which threaten on every side.

We think of polio as a children’s disease; primarily it is, but steadily greater numbers of teen-agers and adults are succumbing to the invisible virus. My daughter Mary was one of these.

Since her death, I have learned a great deal about polio. Now I want to share what I have gleaned from others along my own road to recovery from the shock of polio.

At this time of year, we are concerned with community-wide preparations for the epidemic season just ahead. No one can foretell how severe this year’s blow will be, nor where it will fall. But we have been warned by our health authorities and the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis that we can no longer expect years of light incidence. In the past three years some 103,000 polio cases were reported—almost as many as the entire case-load of the preceding ten years!

It is ironical that this increase in cases coincides with an increase in knowledge gained through research that now shows promise of yielding the answers for control of this disease within our lifetime. It is ironical, too, that, while we live and work for that bright day of freedom from fear of this disease, we must learn simultaneously to live with polio on a larger scale than ever before.

To live calmly in the presence of an invisible enemy whose attack we can neither anticipate nor prevent is quite a challenge. I think the only way we can accomplish this with peace of mind and minimum disturbance to the young loved ones we want so anxiously to protect is to know as much as possible about the nature of this enemy.

Through scientific research sponsored steadily by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, we all have at our fingertips much more information about this disease than ever before. So much more is known today than in our own childhood! In the facts at our disposal lies our greatest protection.

The so-called epidemic season begins normally in the south in the spring, with steadily rising incidence moving from south to north. The cases usually reach their peak in late August or early September and taper off in the late fall. Last year was an exception, with the peak in late September and rising incidence in the south long after it was expected. It seems we can no longer rely on the past performances for determining the pattern of this unpredictable disease. It is at best a shapeless pattern.

In 1948 our nation was hit by its worst polio epidemic in 32 years. Nearly 28,000 cases were recorded. This was followed, not by an interval of pause, but by a nationwide epidemic surpassing in violence any in the history of our country. More than 42,000 persons were stricken in the tragic year of 1949. Epidemics were not confined to specific geographical areas but were widespread and scattered. After these two successive holocausts we all prayed that 1950 would bring some relief from attack. But we were bitterly doomed to disappointment.

Polio took another terrible toll in 1950. As the season progressed last year, there was the inevitable rise in cases. But none of us anticipated the size and scope of the freakish, heavy blow. Just at a time when we expected it to be on the downgrade, polio, instead of subsiding, began to attack with renewed vigor and violence at the
end of the summer. The peak came during the third week in September, sending thousands of new patients into hospitals across the country in the final months of the year. The total number of cases for 1950 was almost 33,000, making it the third consecutive year of record-breaking incidence.

Polio is the only epidemic disease still on the increase in this country. Few families can afford to meet the high costs of treatment and long-term rehabilitation so often involved. A single severe case can wipe out the lifetime savings of a prudent family in a matter of months. Fortunately, no one has to suffer deprivation to assure any child maximum opportunity for recovery. The annual gifts of people like yourselves to the March of Dimes lift the burden of financial worry for every family in the country. Everyone who needs help receives it, in whole or part, as required. Four out of every five stricken last year found it necessary to accept National Foundation assistance from their local National Foundation Chapters.

The National Foundation is the only voluntary health organization in this country that actually pays the costs of patient care for families who need this help. This is the reason, I think, that it has such great and personal meaning in every home across the country.

We all give to the March of Dimes—to help others. But thousands like ourselves have learned that our own gifts help provide the personal services when trouble comes close. Expansion of hospitals and treatment centers across the country, an increased number of professionally-trained medical and nursing personnel on hand to give skilled care to the stricken, are the direct result of nationwide efforts spearheaded by the National Foundation.

The cost of polio has been high—to the nation and to the National Foundation. Since it was established in 1938, the National Foundation has spent more than $102,000,000 in March of Dimes funds to pay the costs of patient care. Almost two-thirds of that money was spent in the last three years!

The National Foundation each year continues to pay care and treatment costs for thousands afflicted in earlier years. That is why its patient load grows. For National Foundation help is not confined to the days of acute illness but goes on through the years of convalescence, as long as there is chance for improvement through any of the known benefits of modern treatment or corrective surgery.

There are 2,800 local Chapters of the National Foundation, covering every community throughout our land. They offer all of us opportunity for year-round volunteer service. In winter we can help raise the March of Dimes funds that assure continuation of patient care, professional education and research. In spring and summer we can help disseminate factual information to enable people everywhere to fight polio with calm confidence. Volunteer hands also are needed to serve in hospitals and homes, wherever outbreaks develop, and to provide recreation for those who must spend long periods of time overcoming crippling after-effects of this disease.

Working as I do with volunteers across the country, I am increasingly aware of the increased numbers of people needed to carry out the vast services that are pledged through the winter fund-raising programs. There is a job for each of us to do. If you get in touch with your own local National Foundation Chapter, you will learn what is needed in your community, can become a member of the volunteer army that helps each community face up to the challenge of polio.

A great deal of fear and superstition about polio has been dissipated by dissemination of factual information. But this is not as all-inclusive as we would like it to be. In States like Texas and California, where there have been successive epidemic years, and people literally have not had time off from polio, there is widespread information, of course. But as recently as last summer, in Virginia, the situation was quite different, I understand.

One of the most concentrated epidemics ever to hit any community occurred in Wythe County, Va., where there had not been a single case of polio since 1944. When the blow came, its impact practically crushed out the life of Wytheville, the County's principal town, for the entire summer. Streets were deserted, stores closed and, for a while, the Army and Navy would not recruit anyone who had even passed through the town. Neighboring communities were rife with rumors and fears. The stricken city itself soon learned to distin-
guish between facts and fiction about polio and turned their full attention to the job to be done. They regretted the necessity of combating rumors at a time when their full energies were needed to cope with the heart-breaking problems of polio.

All of Wythe County learned the facts from their vigilant health authorities and from the local National Foundation Chapter. Like so many before them, they turned to the National Foundation for help in providing the tools of relief for polio—trained personnel to care for their children, equipment for hospitals, and March of Dimes money to pay the bills families couldn’t pay. They learned, as people learn everywhere when polio strikes, that the protective network they themselves had helped establish served their own needs. They learned the hard way. And their neighbors learned with them, for polio’s spread could not be checked, even though Wythe County residents cooperated by not visiting bordering Counties.

Evidence points to the family as the center of polio transmission, you see. There have often been two cases of polio in one family, and in Virginia multiple cases were numerous. Fifty-five families reported more than one case in their households.

Scientific research financed with March of Dimes funds had already told us that polio spreads in families. While no one knows precisely how the virus is transmitted, it is believed to be passed in the close contact of normal household living, where linens, dishes, bathing facilities and other living conditions are shared. By the time a case is diagnosed as polio, the virus is widespread in the family, though many who carry it are not ill. There is no scientific way of avoiding this exposure.

Scientists tell us that about 80 per cent of the population has had a polio infection at one time or another, most of them without diagnosable symptoms. Maybe we had mild symptoms, which we dismissed as a summer cold; some of us, with no symptoms whatsoever, carried the virus and developed a degree of resistance. But all could have passed it along to others, some of whom were susceptible to the actual disease. For this reason the National Foundation, in its annual message about polio, urges parents to keep their children playing with the youngsters they have associated with all along and to avoid bringing new members into the circle when there is polio in the community.

The best precaution against polio with paralysis is the building up of good health and avoidance of fatigue or chilling, which lower body resistance. Scientific studies have shown a direct relation between development of paralytic polio and lowered physical resistance. By carefully watching the activities of our children, by making sure that they do not get too tired from exuberant play or strenuous sports, we can take practical preventive measures to avoid polio.

Adults as well as children need this protection, for more older persons seem to be stricken now than formerly. The proportion of patients over 15 years has risen from about 15 per cent of the total some years ago to 25 per cent now. When adults get polio, they are usually harder hit than youngsters. This is why we see so many grown men and women in respirators today.

I get personal inspiration and renewed courage from the recent dedication of the Mary MacArthur Respirator Center at the famous Children’s Medical Center in Boston, Mass. This new unit, established by Mary’s friends in the theater as a memorial, takes its place alongside other centers sponsored by the National Foundation and promises wider horizons of hope and opportunity for hundreds of men, women and

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Diamond Jubilee for Robert's Rules

SARAH CORBIN ROBERT

"ROBERT'S RULES OF ORDER by which we are governed says . . ."

How often the late Janet Richards, Charter Member 133 of the National Society and only member to attend the first fifty Continental Congresses, began with these words when speaking from the platform! For she, with other Charter members, had known her "Robert's Rules" from the early years of the Society.

In General Robert's correspondence is a letter from Mary Desha, one of our four Founders. With reference to a "pernicious ruling," Miss Desha says in part: "When Mrs. — found that we knew more of Robert's Rules than she did, she backed down, but the President General insisted on the incorrect ruling and we were helpless."

An idea of the uncertainties of procedure in the Society's first meetings may be had from comments such as these:

Miss Desha in the First Continental Congress: "It seems to me that before we nominate, or do anything, we ought to decide who is to vote. . . . We cannot have illegal votes to settle legal questions."

And from Mrs. Lockwood, another Founder, at the Second Congress: "I rise to a point of order. The lady is talking to nothing. There is no motion before this body."

It was natural for the founders of the great organizations that sprang up in the last quarter of the nineteenth century to be serious about their parliamentary procedure. They remembered the days before Robert's Rules, when each community followed customs of its own, and when each considered its customs the only right rules to follow.

Prior to 1876, the year that "The Pocket Manual of Rules of Order" was published, books upon Parliamentary Law were designed primarily for legislatures that met daily for weeks, that were divided into political parties responsible to constituents, and that, because of enormous pressure of business, did most of their work in committees. The few authorities presupposed that, like every legislature, the many new organizations that were forming, as well as mass meetings and occasional meetings, would adopt rules of their own. Naturally, few assemblies found it either practicable or possible to prepare adequate rules of their own.

Major Henry Martyn Robert, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, in 1869, the year in which he printed with his own type at the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific in San Francisco a few pages of rules that he later expanded into his Rules of Order.

In San Francisco in the late 1860's Major Robert found on the boards to which he belonged members from almost every State. Anyone who followed a ruling different from the ones the presiding officer used was constantly ruled out of order. So much time was wasted in deciding how to do something that nothing was really done. Confusion and ill-feeling resulted. To help smooth out the troubles of these groups, Major Robert began to study four available sources. His research made it clear that, although both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives acknowledged Jefferson as authority, their rules differed from his. They also disagreed with each other. Published authorities disagreed. No one knew what the Parliamentary Law of this country really was.

(Continued on page 261)
Our Buildings

BY LILLIAN CHENOWETH

IT IS interesting to note that a favorite project of General George Washington was to have erected in the city of Washington memorial buildings for each of the Colonial States. For years this proved to be just a vision and it was only when the Daughters of the American Revolution came into being that anything tangible was done.

On December 14, 1891, two important resolutions were adopted by the newly-organized Society. The first was: “That the Society should secure rooms and later a fireproof building in which to deposit revolutionary relics and historical papers.” The other was: “That Life Membership dues, and Charter fees be set aside for this purpose.” Thus was laid the foundation of the largest group of buildings in the world owned exclusively by women.

On February 22, 1892, about 25 delegates attended the First Continental Congress held at the Church of Our Father, corner of 13th and L Streets, in the City of Washington. At that time about $650 had been recorded and placed in the Permanent Fund as a nucleus for Memorial Continental Hall. On July 4, 1902, a site was selected and plans were adopted for the erection of that building, the first of a group of buildings now occupying the entire block between 17th and 18th Streets and C and D Streets, and flanked on either side by the Pan American and Red Cross buildings, resulting in three blocks of the most magnificent buildings in the city.

The purchase price of the first land was $50,266. The cornerstone of this beautiful building was laid April 19, 1904, and the trowel used was the same one with which General Washington had laid the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793. It is gratifying to know that while there are no separate buildings honoring the thirteen colonies, there is a memorial portico on the south side of the building with thirteen magnificent columns representing them. These columns were presented by Chapters and Legislatures of the thirteen original States.

The D. A. R. statue on the grounds of this building was dedicated on April 17, 1929, and bears the names of the Founders—Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, and Miss Eugenia Washington, a cousin of our present Treasurer General, Mrs. Frances Washington Kerr. The work of preparing the memorial to the Founders was entrusted to Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, a woman of international fame as a sculptor. Each year, during the Continental Congress session, the President General places a wreath at the base of the monument, the visible sign that the National Society remembers and honors its Founders. They were forceful women, who held decided ideas. They differed, at times, in regard to the wisdom of proposed measures; but in devotion to the National Society, and in their vision of what it might become, they were of one accord.

While this building seemed adequate when erected it was not long before the need of additional space was felt and it was decided to erect the Administration Building, located directly back of Memorial Continental Hall. This was done at a cost of $385,126. The next step was the erection of Constitution Hall on the remaining land back of the Administration Building. The cornerstone for this new building was laid October 13, 1928, the same trowel being used as in 1904. The dedication was on April 19, 1929. The cost of this building was $1,670,419, a far cry from the $650 recorded in 1892.

It was almost unbelievable that with two additional buildings space was again at a premium but, because of the phenomenal growth of membership, this was true. As an example, there were already 38,000 volumes in the Library, with approximately 500 more coming in each year with no place to put them. Valuable articles for the Museum could not be placed on display. All activities were being slowed down on account of lack of room and it became more and more necessary to utilize all lost space wherever found. This furnished a great need for up-to-date offices and gave the States an opportunity to develop further their rooms as Museum Rooms.
Ground was broken in October, 1948, for the addition to the Administration Building, and the old glass-enclosed corridors between the buildings were demolished to make way for the handsome limestone addition.

Memorial Continental Hall could no longer be used as a hall because of fire regulations, so the seats were removed and the floor was leveled. The lovely iron work around the balcony and all the flags and the beautiful insignia which hung over the original stage are just as they have always been. Bookstacks have been installed and well-lighted tables placed in the center of the room, so that researchers may have adequate facilities for their work. This beautiful Library is open to the public Tuesday through Friday, and on Monday to members only. During April, because of the activities incident to the Continental Congress, it is closed to nonmembers. In this, one of the finest genealogical libraries in the country, many take advantage of the quiet and beauty of their surroundings to carry on research work.

The Library was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies February 2, 1949. Genealogists have the exclusive use of the room north of the Library, while to the south are the Offices of the Librarian and Curator General. The other space around the Library houses the State Rooms of Missouri, Ohio, Vermont, Iowa, District of Columbia, Illinois, Tennessee and Maryland.

In April, 1949, the cornerstone was laid for the annex to the Administration Building. There was a large attendance of members of the Congress then in session. One year later the building was dedicated. The ceremonies took place at the D Street entrance, which bears the number "1776". What better badge of Patriotism! With music, flags, broad ribbons, and smiles of satisfaction at the completion of a magnificent undertaking, the building was formally accepted by the President General, Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne, and stands as another proof of our progress.

The addition to the Administration Building is of Colonial design and is so skillfully added that it is impossible to tell where it begins and ends. The estimated cost of the building was to be $900,000 but because of unexpected developments, including additions, repairs and changes in the three buildings, the cost to date is $1,394,923.22. Entering the ground floor from the C Street entrance, you will find to the left of the corridor a large hall—the O'Byrne Room—which will be used during Congress for registration and voting. This will be hailed with delight by the voters, many of whom remember standing in line outside the building or in a bottleneck inside cramped quarters while waiting a long and tedious time before reaching the ballot box. After Congress is over the permanent voting booths in this room disappear in the walls and the room is put to other uses. Across the corridor a room has been provided for various meetings. On this floor will be found well-equipped printing and shipping quarters, restrooms, and a dining room and kitchen for the use of the clerical force. Ample storage rooms are provided and a loading court and garage are on the D Street side.

The Museum, which houses priceless heirlooms, is situated on the first floor in the center of the new building and with modern, overhead lighting makes a most desirable setting for the displays, which are so much enjoyed by the ever-increasing number of visitors. The collection ranges all the way from a jeweled pin to Colonial dresses, while Martha Washington smiles down from her gold frame at the end of the room. Adjoining the other end of the room are the Museum workspace and the Museum Office. The Museum which is such an important part of the building, was dedicated February 1, 1950.

On the south side of the Museum, with a corridor between, is the Treasurer General's Record Room, the Bookkeeping Offices, the Treasurer General's private Office, and the Business Office. Following these are the Membership Catalogue Room and Office of the Organizing Secretary General. On the opposite side of the Museum will be found the Offices of the Registrar General and the Corresponding Secretary General. These Offices all have outside light, such a wonderful adjunct to any office. Powder Rooms and closet space are provided on each floor. On the second floor in Continental Hall there are eight more State Rooms belonging to Texas, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Alabama, Indiana, New Jersey, and California. The remaining space is used for research work.

On the second floor in the new building
a Light Court is surrounded by rooms for the Offices of the Recording Secretary General and the Historian General with smaller rooms for the use of the Congressional Committee for Program and Press. As a Golden Jubilee project of the National Society, two air-conditioned and completely-furnished rooms were constructed on the ground floor for filing valuable records, at a cost of $25,000, but unfortunately the choice of location was not a wise one, because of dampness. The Archives Room is now located on the second floor and is in every way most desirable.

To the west of the Light Court is situated the Board Room, followed by another Light Court. Opposite the corridor to the south are the National Defense Rooms. These are literally bulging with documents of all kinds of help on this important subject, and are open to members and the public. From these rooms emanate splendid articles of interest both to our own and to other patriotic societies. The handsome suite set aside for the use of the President General and her personal secretaries comes next. On the north side of the building is the large room used for the National Officers Club Board, followed by rooms for Credentials, Program, and the Magazine Office.

On the third floor a Light Court is surrounded by the State Rooms of South Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas (now used by the Chaplain General for her records), Georgia, and Colorado. Recently the Building Completion Committee has moved into the Colorado Room. The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution keeps her files in the Business Office.

Architects for the new building were Eggers and Higgins, of New York City. The construction contractor was the George A. Fuller Company, of Washington.

Constitution Hall has met the need of our Society in providing a home for Continental Congresses and also plays an important part in the cultural life of the city, as it is in constant demand as a suitable auditorium for classical music events and for the best type of lectures. This last of the group of buildings faces on 18th Street, convenient to transportation, and has a seating capacity of nearly four thousand. Downstairs, ample space provides for a lounge, pages' room, rest room, press and committee rooms, making it convenient for conventions. On the first floor are found the Office of the Manager and that of the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds. The President General's Reception Room is at the end of the east corridor. Broad corridors on three sides on the first floor add to comfort and safety. Because of the unsettled condition of the present time, a hospital unit has been re-established.

On the second floor of this spacious building is the National Officers Club Room with lofty ceilings, soft-tinted walls, and ample seating space, making an ideal place for business meetings. At the other end of the corridor are the quarters of the Children of the American Revolution. It is indeed a thrill to see this lovely corner and compare it with the very limited space the offices had been occupying.

Today, the Daughters of the American Revolution can point with pride to these splendid buildings, with a value of approximately $7,000,000, and know that it has been through the efforts and many times through real sacrifices of the Daughters themselves that they have been attained. They stand in beautifully landscaped splendor as an everlasting monument to the vision of women. As we enter the door to any one of the three buildings, we may well reiterate the quotation used by Mrs. Charles Fairbanks, President General at the dedication of Memorial Continental Hall, and pray:

"That the Lintel may be low enough
To keep out pomp and pride,
The Threshold high enough
To turn deceit aside,
The Doorband strong enough
From Robbers to defend,
This door will open at a touch
To welcome every friend."

Death of Past National Officer

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, of Kalamazoo, Mich., passed away Dec. 2, 1950. A member of the Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, she was State Vice Regent of Michigan, 1915-19; State Regent, 1919-22; Vice President General, 1922-25; and Historian General, 1926-29.
Thomas Jefferson Was Key Man in the American Revolution

BY ROYCE BRIER

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS ago, on March 4, 1801, Thomas Jefferson said: “Government should sustain men from injuring one another, but leave them otherwise free to follow their own pursuits of industry and employment.”

Royce Brier, in his San Francisco Chronicle column, “This World Today,” points out the fact that Jefferson was KEY MAN in the American Revolution. The column sent to the magazine by Mrs. Edsall P. Ford, of El Palo Alto Chapter, is reprinted herewith, by permission of Mr. Brier.

This does not mean he was as vital in creating the condition in which the Revolution could succeed as was George Washington. For that, Washington was indispensable. It is most unlikely any other American living in the revolutionary period could have done it.

But once the condition was established, Jefferson set its pace as did no other man, and brought it to a fruition which was beyond the capacity of any other man of the time. And what is being considered here is not the war for independence of a few years, but roughly the fifty years from 1760 to 1810, in which the American Revolution found itself and became the monitor of a world revolution of unexampled force and immensity.

Jefferson was eminently a modern man in his outlook and in his social drive. He had not the dismaying integrity of Washington, the wisdom of Franklin nor the sense of human feeling of Lincoln. He was not a genius like Pitt the Younger. But he knew where people were going in his time and why they had to go. He had a profound sense of direction in history, and an understanding of the great revolution that almost none had in his time and that indeed few have had since.

It is quite preposterous for men of today who seek increasing centralization of government power, and steadfast expansion of government paternalism sometimes mis-called the Welfare State, to hark back to Jefferson as a hero, or as the founder of a political party.

For, granting a changed state of society, and whether right or wrong, Jefferson was dead-set against centralization and paternalism. He was for as little government as was consistent with order and structure, while at the same time he was for the intelligent participation of the poor in government, as well as the well-to-do and the well-born. He was indeed opposed on many grounds to the Constitution adopted (he was Minister to France during the Convention) as too centralized.

But he conceded, both philosophically and by his participation in it, that it was workable, provided the government established was one for all the people, instead of a government for the elite and controlled by the elite. This, of course, was the core of his celebrated feud with Alexander Hamilton, student of Periclean Greece, who believed in government by the elite.

Washington, who was not a political thinker, was a catalyst for these opposing ideas, and it is possibly as well he sided with Hamilton, for the social flow probably needed a rock to break its too-rapid rush in such a precarious republican infancy.

It is notable that when Jefferson became President and straightway broadened the popular base of government, the well-born were convinced the country was going to the dogs. But it wasn’t, and this was the final stage for the cycle of the revolution which had begun half a century earlier. This achievement of a limited democracy for a people who had yet to conquer a wilderness was inevitable for the period, and came off very well for us.

How well it came off you can perceive by comparing it with the French Revolution, where the goal of sensible men was much the same, but where crazy men got the upper hand, and delayed anything approaching the achievement of democracy for several decades.

(Continued on page 263)
Cappahosic House

BY MRS. E. STEWART JAMES

The ownership of an old Colonial home in Tidewater Virginia is a prized ambition of many people. They have found the supply diminishing in recent years, due to the fine old places being destroyed by fire and lack of care. However, a few early American homes still stand unrecognized, with their histories lost in passing of time and the thoughtless attitude of people toward tradition. After an intensive hunt, "Cappahosic House," which is seven miles from Gloucester Court House and located at the York River, was discovered and purchased in 1947. The new owners undertook two projects: first was the research into the historical background of the old house to establish its identity and obtain its recognition. Second and of equal importance was the private restoration of the property. Although these twin purposes were substantial, they were undertaken concurrently.

A long drawn-out search of material and records found at William and Mary College Library, the State Library and the Library of Congress, and persistent inquiry among the natives and their private papers revealed a portion of the history of Cappahosic House.

It developed that Cappahosic (or Cappahowasack), which means "place of shelter," appeared on Capt. John Smith's Map of Virginia and other old charts as an Indian Village, it being one of the few places to retain its original name. In early Colonial times it was a village of great importance to the County of Gloucester, as it was here the earliest of ferries on the York River landed from points across the river near Williamsburg.

Evidence of the early activity at Cappahosic is found in the following notice published on March 28, 1751:

"The Subscriber, having undertaken to keep the Ferry at Cappahosic, gives Notice. That the said Ferry for the future shall be kept in the best manner, having provided a good Boat, and a sufficient number of hands for the Purpose, and a very large Canoe for putting over Footmen, or such as don't choose to cross with Horses. Also keeps a Public House at the said Ferry, where all Gentlemen may be well accommodated, and depend on meeting with all possible Dispatch in crossing the Ferry and on making a Smoake on the other side of the River, the Boat will be immediately sent over.

William Thornton."
Substantial verification came from the good work of Dr. William Carter Stubbs on "Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic, Gloucester County, Va., 1652." From the mass of evidence available and from details of construction, it was established that Cappahosic House was built about 1712.

As a result of this research another old Colonial home, for which Gloucester County is famous, has been recognized by the Virginia Conservation Commission. In 1948, Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, Director of History and Archaeology, had an historical marker installed on U. S. Route 17 at Gloucester Court House and a similar one placed on State Route 618 just outside the entrance to Cappahosic House.

The inscription on the State Marker reads as follows:

"Cappahosic

"Here is Cappahosic, where a ferry was established early in the 18th Century. On the old charts, this Indian district lay between Werowocomoco and Timberneck Creek. Powhatan is said to have offered it to Capt. John Smith for '2 great guns and a grindstone.' John Stubbs patented the Cappahosic tract in 1652 and 1702 and a few years later built this the 'Cappahosic House,' which has clipped gables and inside chimneys with 8 unique corner fireplaces."

The physical restoration of the property was a large undertaking, requiring more research at Colonial Williamsburg and careful planning of the work to be done. It was evident to the restorers that Cappahosic House was an architectural gem. It is a square brick building of two stories, basement and immense attic, with four rooms to a floor. In each room there is a huge corner fireplace forming a large brick wedge from the basement to the attic, terminating in two large chimneys rising high above the ridge of the roof and each containing four flues. The chimneys are not centered at the gable ends, but are forward to accommodate the design of the small rooms in the front of the house and the large ones in the rear. The architect adopted a clipped gable at each end to meet this requirement.

Another Colonial dwelling of identical architecture, named "Violet Banks," merely existed on a site up the York River near Poropotank Creek. Edward Porteus, father of Robert Porteus from whom Queen Elizabeth of England could claim relationship with both George Washington and Robert E. Lee, lived there and he is said to have supplied the plans for both houses.

To the proud owners the house has a hidden character that developed with each bit of restoration accomplished. There were many problems: what to do with the old heart-pine floors which were marred with paint and hundreds of carpet tacks, how to stop the moisture from coming through the old soft hand-made bricks of the walls, what colors to select for the interior painting, how to remove the layers of paint and varnish found on the mahogany paneling, how to save the old crown glass in the 18 light windows.

The house had been vacant and exposed to the elements for about three years. The most difficult thing to accomplish was to make the necessary repairs with matching of old materials and craftsmanship and to reject the compromise. These decisions had to be made after careful study of other faithful restorations. Then, how to restore and plan the garden. The lovely old shrubs and flowers had joined together with weeds so thickly that one could not tell where the flowers were hidden.

Although the restoration is not complete in every detail, the simple atmosphere of the original dwelling has been recaptured. The historic research of Cappahosic House has been extended. As the mysteries of lost records are solved, new chapters will be added. The owners look forward with keen anticipation to many years of research, restoration and happiness there.

It is difficult to believe that Time has preserved this fine old structure so long. The glory of the Colonial village of Cappahosic has passed. Of the original village only Cappahosic House, which played such an important role in the pioneering days, stands alone as a mighty sentinel, mutely guarding the smiles and tears of which only she can speak. Waves have beaten back her shoreline, tornadoes have tried her strength, droughts and blights have come and gone, but proudly she stands guarding her secrets of the olden days. Once more her doors are open to welcome visitors who pass within her walls.
The Battle of Germantown

BY CHARLES WILLIAM HEATHCOTE

AFTER the battle of Brandywine on September 11, 1777, which took place in the vicinity of Chadds Ford, in southeastern Pennsylvania, the American troops under General Washington marched to Chester. The next day they advanced to the vicinity of Germantown and above Philadelphia. Here they remained in camp until September 15, when Washington ordered his troops across the Schuylkill River. After they proceeded some distance out the Lancaster Road, then Washington organized his forces along the Swedesford Road near the White Horse Tavern and northwest of the Admiral Warren Tavern.

Cornwallis’ army of British troops had encamped near Village Green and when he learned of the position of Washington’s forces he broke camp in order to attack the Americans. As they approached Goshen Meeting House, Washington learned of their presence. Consequently, in a short time, some skirmishing took place between Wayne’s troops and Cornwallis’ light infantry north of the Goshen Meeting House and south of the Three Tuns Tavern. In the meantime a heavy storm delayed the development of a major battle. In the early evening the Continental forces withdrew to Yellow Springs (now Chester Springs) and later Washington marched his army to Warwick Furnace, northern Chester County, in order to replenish his supplies of ammunition. Then the British went into camp near Howelville and Centerville where they remained from September 17 to 20. Washington in northern Chester County was preparing to strike a favorable blow against the enemy.

Washington ordered General Wayne to take a force of approximately 1,500 men from the Warwick Furnace camp in order to harass the enemy as much as possible. On the night of September 20, Wayne went into camp at Paoli about three miles southwest of the British army. Tory sympathizers informed Howe of the location of the Americans. The enemy made a surprise attack upon the Continental pickets after midnight, and so quietly and quickly that the American sentinels were bayonetted and British troops were in the midst of Wayne’s camp before the Americans realized the seriousness of the attack. However, Wayne rallied his troops very quickly and he repulsed the superior forces of the enemy who withdrew under cover of the darkness. Wayne’s generalship saved his army from destruction.

As a result of the Paoli struggle, Howe broke camp in order to march to Philadelphia. Washington had also crossed the Schuylkill River at Parker’s Ford and then marched through Trappe to Perkiomen Creek. Washington received faulty information that Howe was advancing toward Reading in order to destroy American supplies located there. To prevent this, Washington hurried his troops to Pottsgrove (now Pottstown). When the position of the Americans became known to Howe, the British commander divided his troops into two sections, one of which crossed the Schuylkill at Gordon’s Ford near Phoenixville, and the other division at Fatland Ford near Valley Forge. The way was now open to Philadelphia, which the British entered on September 26.

The Continental army broke camp at Pottsgrove on September 26, and marched to Pennebecker’s mills (Schwenksville) along the Perkiomen where they encamped. Washington established his headquarters at the home of Samuel Pennebecker. On Sunday, September 28, a council of war was held at headquarters when Washington listed the number of soldiers as follows: Continental troops about 8,000 men, and militia from Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania about 3,000.

It seems the following major officers attended the meeting: Greene, Sullivan, Stirling, Stephen, Armstrong, Wayne, Muhlenberg, Knox, Conway, Nash, Smallwood, Scott, Potter, Irvine and McDougall. The main issue discussed was the advisability of making an attack to drive the enemy out of Philadelphia. Several of the officers advised an early attack, and others suggested delaying the attack until more reinforcements were available. Washington
decided to approach nearer to Philadelphia and wait an opportune time to make an attack.

Following his plan, Washington moved the troops to Skippack about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and the following day marched his army farther along the Skippack Road. On October 2, the troops pushed forward again about five miles on the same road to Worcester township.

In the meantime Washington’s men had succeeded in securing two intercepted letters which gave the important information that General Howe had divided his forces in order to capture the forts below Philadelphia. Washington saw at once an opportunity to strike a decisive blow against the enemy, and his general officers agreed. It was therefore decided to strike the enemy at Germantown where they had a large army encamped. Consequently, Washington issued the following orders from Skippack October 3, 1777: “The troops to be ready to march at six o’clock this evening.”

The British army in larger numbers was stationed in Germantown and the other part located in Philadelphia itself. General Howe made his headquarters at the Logan house at Stenton, now near Wayne Junction, Germantown. The forces were distributed in Germantown and nearby areas as follows: The British Light Infantry was located near Mt. Airy, the home of Chief Justice Allen, with pickets located at the house itself. On the same road to the south was located the 40th Regiment almost opposite the Chew House. The Chew House was constructed about 1760 by Benjamin Chew, who was a leader in Pennsylvania and eventually became the Chief Justice in 1774.

Near the Market House, General Grant’s troops were camped and slightly to the northeast of Grant’s troops the Light Infantry were stationed. Opposite the Light Infantry on the Limekiln Road, the Queen’s Rangers were camped on the Old York Road. Near General Howe’s headquarters to the northeast guards were established. Along School House Lane northwest of Howe’s headquarters, Knyphausen’s Third and Fourth Brigades were stationed. Near Van Deering’s mill, where the Wissahickon Creek empties into the Schuylkill River, southeast of the Wissahickon and along the lower end of School House Lane, the Hessian Chasseurs were encamped.

Under cover of darkness October 3, the troops under General Washington began their march from Metuchen Hill near Skippack Creek against the enemy at Germantown. The troops of Sullivan, Wayne and Conway were to attack by marching through Chestnut Hill on down to Mt. Airy, the Allen House. General Armstrong’s Pennsylvania militia were to march down the Manatawny Road and beyond Van Deering’s Mill and attack the enemy located in this vicinity. The forces of Greene, Stephen and McDougall were to make their attack by way of the Limekiln Road and direct their efforts against the right wing of the enemy. Smallwood and Foreman were to proceed by way of Old York Road and attack the rear of the right position of the enemy. Stirling, Nash and Maxwell formed the reserve following Wayne, Conway and Sullivan.

The utmost secrecy guarded the American attack. Patrols of the Continental forces quietly scoured the surrounding country to prevent the enemy gaining knowledge of the advance. However, the American approach was discovered early in the morning and fighting began with the American forces of Sullivan’s advanced guard engaging the British pickets located at the Allen House, Mt. Airy. The British pickets were compelled to retire and united with the Light Infantry and Fortieth Regiment near at hand. Consequently, Sullivan and Wayne pressed forward with their troops in a vigorous attack and drove the enemy back and pursued them into the village.

The British under Colonel Musgrave who received the brunt of the American attack took refuge in the Chew House, now bounded by Main (Germantown Avenue), Johnson, Morton and Cliveden Streets. Five Companies of the Fortieth Regiment were established here which became a fort in the struggle. This house constructed of stone was virtually impregnable to the attacks from musketry. Woodford’s troops were upon the heels of the British and before they could check their own attack, the British had forced the entrance to the Chew House, when they poured a heavy fire into the attacking Americans which halted them momentarily.

Since musketry was ineffective in the attack on the enemy in the house, the light field pieces were brought to bear upon the
house but they were likewise ineffective. Efforts were made to set the house on fire, but without success. As the struggle around Chew House reached its intensity, Washington arrived in the vicinity of Billmeyer House which is located at the corner of Main (Germantown Avenue) and Upsal Streets. This house was built about 1727, and in 1788 it was purchased by Michael Billmeyer, who became a well-known printer of the community. He published the New Testament in the German language which passed through many editions.

By this time the fog which had been quite prevalent during the early hours of the morning became heavier, so that the position of troops became imperceptible. When Washington learned of the situation at the Chew House he ordered Maxwell’s soldiers to attack the enemy lodged there, and the troops under General Nash to join Sullivan’s men. The delay occasioned by the struggle at the Chew House had caused an uneven distribution of the American troops. The density of the fog made it impossible to unite the separate units in order to press the struggle with uniform vigor and effectiveness.

In the meantime General Greene’s men arrived near the battle area and attacked the battalion of Light Infantry and the Queen’s Rangers and defeated them. In the midst of the struggle General Stephen’s troops moved ahead along the Limekiln Road when they came upon some of the units of General Wayne’s command but on account of the fog they did not recognize them and General Stephen ordered his men to fire which caused confusion and disorder. The result was General Stephen’s forces became involved in this chaotic condition so that they could not be restored to the proper status.

The men of Sullivan and Conway’s command had defeated the enemy’s left wing and the forces of Wayne and Greene were driving the enemy’s right wing before them. Troops from Muhlenberg’s, Scott’s and Greene’s commands, under the command of Colonel Matthews, pressed the enemy back as far as Lukens’ Mills about one mile east of the market house. In the continuing struggle General Nash was mortally wounded.

General Francis Nash, as a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina in 1775, was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel by the Congress. He was made brigadier-general in the Continental army in February, 1777. He participated in the Battle of the Brandywine under the direction of General Washington September 11, 1777. As a result of wounds received in the Battle at Germantown, General Nash died, and was buried in the Mennonite cemetery, Kulpsville, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Later a monument was erected there in his memory. He was a brave and efficient officer.

Since the heavy fog enveloped the field of operations, making it impossible for the Americans to gauge distances and exact location of their forces as they were successfully defeating the enemy, and the confusion caused by the unfortunate episode of Stephen’s fire directed upon Wayne’s troops eventually caused Wayne to fall back. Then, too, Maxwell’s attack upon the Chew House which included artillery fire cause uncertainty among the advanced troops.

The Maryland and New Jersey militia located on Old York Road did not participate in the struggle. Here was the opportunity to give Wayne’s troops much needed support, but it was lacking. Armstrong’s Pennsylvania militia along the Manatawny Road carried on a desultory fire against the Hessian Chasseurs in the vicinity of their camp near Van Deering’s Mills.

These unfortunate conditions made it possible for the British to recover from their impending decisive defeat. General Grey on the British side found his left quite well intact and with Knyphausen’s soldiers came to the aid of those in the center who were being pushed back by the Americans. Thus Grey secured possession of this area. General Agnew’s troops united with Grey to drive the Continentals back. Agnew was mortally wounded near the Mennonite Meeting House on Main Street (Germantown Avenue) and near Herman Street.

Washington soon perceived the turn of affairs and ordered Greene to withdraw, and Sullivan was also compelled to retire because he found himself without supporting troops. The militia were also called to retire. The retreat did not become a rout but was orderly and steady.

The British who were reinforced by Cornwallis’ troops, which he brought up from (Continued on page 208)
The Washington Elm for many years was pointed out to visitors by guides at the Capitol in Washington, D.C., as the only living tree planted on the Capitol grounds by our First President. When taken down in 1948, scientific tests established its approximate age to be 160 years. That would have made the tree about ten years old when planted.

More than a century and a half ago the first Federal City building project was under way. Then Washington, the permanent capital of our nation, existed chiefly on paper. Its houses were few; the property was mostly in farms and woodland. The most important thoroughfare was Executive Way, later to become Pennsylvania Avenue.

The President’s House, now called the White House, was the first Federal building started, and was followed by the Capitol the next year, 1793. President Washington laid the cornerstones for these buildings.

General Washington was no longer President after March 4, 1797. However, he devoted much of his time to the development of the Federal City, which had been dedicated to him in recognition of his services to our country. He was so anxious that city lots be sold, he bought many himself. The year before he died he built two houses for investment. They stood just north of the Capitol, and if they were standing today they would be in the park called Union Station Plaza.

There is a tradition, endorsed by the landscape artist who laid out the old Capitol grounds, that Washington, while building his houses, planted some trees in the Capitol grounds, of which three survived. Other prominent persons planted hundreds of trees in the new city. Thomas Jefferson personally supervised the planting of Lombardy poplars on both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue. John Quincy Adams planted so many trees in Washington and elsewhere that he was called, “The Tree-Planting Mr. Adams.”

Fortunately the trees planted by Washington survived when the Capitol burned in 1814. A century after being planted, one tree rotted prematurely and was blown down. Another was so graceful that many rooted cuttings from it were distributed by the Botanic Garden through Members of Congress to different parts of our nation. Later this tree had to be taken down to make way for enlargement of the Capitol. The third tree was the Washington Elm. It was the only one of the three trees remaining in 1882.

When planted, the Washington Elm was a street-side tree, but the pattern of streets changed, and the tree finally stood as a sentinel on the lawn of the Capitol grounds. It had been slow-growing, and had naturally suffered from the elements, and was badly wounded. Worse than that, it had been stripped of much of its bark by souvenir hunters. Even fragments of its wood had been taken away, apparently for souvenirs!

The ground around this elm later was trenched on three sides to prolong its life. The earth nearer the trunk was forked over, and the top dressed. It was fortunate to receive modern tree surgery operations. Within three years it gained greatly in health and vigor, and its life extended to outlive several generations of men. It stood 100 feet tall, and had a girth of ten feet at four feet above the ground.

The District of Columbia now has more than 1,000 miles of streets and roadways. There are about 130,000 trees by their curb lines, with about 50,000 more scattered in parking strips and open squares. Famous among other things, Washington is the best shaded city in America; perhaps in the world.

When finally the Washington Elm had to be taken down, it was the last survivor of all the street-side trees planted in the National Capital by our Founding Fathers. Mementoes made from its wood are therefore very precious.

At its meeting in December, the American Liberty Chapter, of the District of Columbia, presented a gavel made from the historic American Elm to Mrs. James B. Patton, President General. The presentation was by Mrs. James D. Skinner, State (Continued on page 222)
Berea College
A School that Is Different
BY PEARL B. DAVIS

The Daughters of the American Revolution and its members regularly contribute to the support of many worthy schools and colleges. Among these there is one which in many respects is unique among institutions of higher learning. I refer to Berea College.

Berea College is located in the little town of Berea, in the southern part of Madison County, Kentucky. Its campus of 140 acres is upon a tree-studded ridge. To the north extends the rolling pastures of the beautiful and famed Bluegrass region. To the south and east, and but a few miles distant, begin the foothills of the Appalachians.

One is prone to think of our colleges as generally similar in their pattern and as following established routines and customs. The visitor to Berea, however, finds a college that does not fit into this pattern, a purpose of its own copied from no other institution and a system of standards and routine that are distinctive.

During nearly a century of existence it has grown from a most humble beginning to one of the mightiest factors in the education of the youth of the Appalachian mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, and, through its long roll of distinguished men and women it has sent out into the world, has become known and respected throughout the land.

In 1853 the Rev. John G. Fee, a pioneer Presbyterian minister, established a Union Church at Berea, and from this church shortly afterward Berea College was born.

It began as a small school with but one room but with the expressed and mighty purpose to contribute "to the spiritual and material welfare of the mountain regions of the South, affording to young people of character and promise a thorough Christian education."

Formally incorporated under Act of the Kentucky Legislature of 1866, the little school with a large purpose grew and expanded. Its campus, from the little yard around the original school, gradually grew to its present 140 acres. Its original one room was succeeded by more and better buildings, and it now has more than 100 buildings, each suited to serve its special purpose.

These buildings include administration buildings, class rooms, chapel, dormitories, gymnasiums, residences, and many buildings for the industries in which the students participate.

In addition to the campus, the school operates over 800 acres for instruction in farming, dairying and animal husbandry, and there is a college forest of 5,660 acres, part of which forms a watershed that furnishes water for two large reservoirs that furnish both the College and the town with water.

From its simple courses of 1855 the curriculum expanded until now the College has four curricular sections: Liberal Arts, Department of Agriculture, Department of Home Economics and the School of Nursing, and also offers curricular and extra-curricular courses in the study of the Bible and the Christian religion.

The liberal arts courses are available as cultural or as pre-professional courses, and satisfactory sequences for teachers and for pre-medical, pre-law and pre-theological students are offered.

The College is approved by the Association of American Colleges and is a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Its work is of high standard in all respects and its graduates upon entering universities for post-graduate work receive full credit for their work at Berea.

From the above it appears, of course, that the academic courses at Berea College are much like those of other colleges, but there is much more to life at Berea that has not yet been commented upon.

The special purpose of the school was to fit for life young people of the mountain region of the South, especially those of the Appalachian region of Kentucky and Ten-
In this great region, extending through all of Eastern Kentucky and all of Tennessee, opportunities for education had been more limited than in other sections. This region was settled largely in the first two or three decades after the American Revolution by hardy emigrants from the east, particularly from Virginia and the Carolinas.

By reason of the mountainous nature of the whole region transportation was difficult, and for more than a century railroad facilities were extremely limited and highways rare. These pioneers were largely of the best blood of the States from which they came, almost exclusively English in descent, and by reason of their restricted contact with outer places and consequent marriages between the descendants of these same rugged pioneers the whole section became known as representing as pure English and American blood as was to be found anywhere in our country. Educationally, opportunity had been necessarily limited, especially in the more remote hills.

The trustees of Berea realized that the operation of a college alone was not sufficient. Therefore, in addition to the college proper, there is and has long been maintained upon the campus what is known as the Foundation School. In this Foundation School students of the age of fifteen years or older who do not have at home suitable school facilities, or who may have been delayed in educational opportunity, may receive training on any level, from the ABC’s in the elementary grades up through the regular high school courses. In this Foundation School it is not unusual to find students in their twenties and thirties, although the majority are in their teens. This school provides two programs of study. One of these prepares the student for college entrance. The other permits the selection of courses in accordance with the needs and interests of the students who do not contemplate going beyond the end of the high school courses.

As to the students, both in the College and in the Foundation School, much more is offered by the schools and is required of the students than the regular course of study. On the campus is maintained a wide amount of industrial activity, and under trained instructors the students are taught skills in trade or business at the same time that they are meeting the academic requirements for high school diploma or college degree.

Each student, regardless of his financial ability, is required to do not less than ten hours of labor a week, and a great many of the students whose financial needs make it desirable work an average of twenty-four hours a week. By this combination of academic training and practical experience the men and women who go out from Berea are enabled to meet life with courage and adaptability. The combination of work and study brings an atmosphere of reality to the class room and to the campus.

To provide labor for all these students Berea College maintains a large group of student industries. Among these are the Bakery, Boone Tavern (college-maintained hotel), Broomcraft, Candy Kitchen, Dairy Farm and Creamery, Fireside Weaving, Mountain Weavers, Needlecraft, Printing Press, and Woodcraft. All these industries pay for all materials used, pay for supervision, and clear enough money to pay the students modest but reasonable hourly rates. Almost half of the students earn their way through college by working in these industries during the school year and on through the summers, if necessary. To watch these activities in full operation and see the wide varieties of products created by students working in two-hour and four-hour shifts is indeed a most interesting, exciting and almost unbelievable experience.

Throughout a wide section of Kentucky the products of these industries maintained by Berea College have long been known as of the highest standard of excellence. Its bakery and dairy products go out in all directions by the truckload every day. The products of its weaving and needle-
craft, woodcraft and its candy kitchen are well and widely known far beyond its own State.

As far as reasonably possible students are assigned labor which has proper relationship to their curricular work. For example, candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture will find suitable assignments in the dairy or creamery or on the large farm of the College.

On the campus is a large three-story modern and well-equipped hospital, which not only provides proper hospitalization for the students and others but offers much opportunity for practical work by students in the School of Nursing.

The cost of attending school at Berea has purposely been maintained as one of the lowest in the country. There is charged no tuition. Board and room rent and incidental fees amount to but little more than $300 for the school year. The cost of instruction amounts to $450 per year for each student, but this is not paid for by the student but by the College from the endowment income and donations.

Berea College is non-denominational and receives neither Federal nor State support. During the years from gifts from many donors a considerable endowment has been built up, but the activities of the school have constantly grown, and in order to meet the annual budget Dr. Francis S. Hutchins, President of the College, and his associates must hope to get further gifts amounting to approximately $200,000 a year to keep the program going in accordance with their plans. This requires a multitude of friends, and Berea has a multitude of friends in all walks of life and in all parts of our country. Many organizations contribute regularly, among them the D. A. R., which has always had a deep interest in Berea's program. Each gift is deeply appreciated, and each helps to make the Berea program open to more young men and women of the southern mountains.

The fact that the money has been procured from year to year to enable this institution to carry out its ambitious program speaks volumes for the ability of Dr. Hutchins, head of the institution. He brought to his task as president not only great ability and vision but also an understanding of and faith in Berea and its aspirations, that, one might say, was in a sense inherited from his father, who had been the distinguished president of Berea College for many years prior to 1939. There must be something in the Hutchins blood that fits them for heads of great schools. His brother has achieved worldwide fame as President of the great University of Chicago. The present President
of Berea College, even prior to his induction in 1939, had already achieved fame as an educator, both in his own country and at Yale and in Chantung University in China.

The Berea College ideal was to provide mental and spiritual guidance to the youth of the mountain region. No distinction was made by it as to race, color or creed. Thus, many years ago, when the race barrier was reared at other institutions in the South and bordering states, Berea's doors were open to Negro youth of the mountain region as well as to those of the white race. Out of this came the first important case to reach the Supreme Court of the United States, as to whether this could be done in the face of a State Statute prohibiting Negroes from attending the same school as whites.

In 1904, the Kentucky Legislature passed a statute prohibiting Negroes from attending the same schools as white students. Berea College brought a case to the Kentucky Court of Appeals and then to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Kentucky statute was upheld in both courts. Negro students enrolled at Berea College were aided in going elsewhere for their education. The action of the last two Kentucky Legislatures has made possible enrollment of Negro students in Berea and other colleges. At the time of writing two Negro students have been admitted to Berea College. The concentration of the interest of the college and the focus of its service will not be changed. Berea College will continue to give preference to able mountain students who need its self-help program.

In this brief statement it has been impossible to more than comment upon the things that this College is doing that are different. I have merely touched upon some of the things that a visit to the campus will disclose. Such a visit is earnestly recommended as an experience to be remembered and treasured.

For the purpose of caring for visitors and the College and the section in general there is maintained by the College a large and beautiful hotel (Boone Tavern) and dining room. This gives employment to some 75 students in its maintenance, and is known throughout the South as among the cleanest and most attractive of hotels, and has patrons from all States, and including a great many newly married couples, who seem to find an especial attraction in this lovely college community.

Charging, as it does, no tuition, the number of students at Berea is necessarily limited by the amount received by the College from its endowment income and other donations. Its student body has grown to more than 1,500, and will continue to grow as gifts and donations make it possible. No better evidence of the effectiveness of the College as a builder of men and women of ability and character could be needed than is shown by the number of those who have gone out from its walls and now fill high places all over the Nation.

Battle of Germantown

(Continued from page 203)

Philadelphia, began to pursue the Americans. In a letter written by Wayne to his wife under date October 6, he has something to say about the pursuit: "I, at this time was in the rear and finding Mr. Howe determined to push us hard, drew up in order of battle—and waited his approach. When he advanced near we gave him a few cannon shot with some musketry—which caused him to break and run with the utmost confusion—this ended the action of that day—which continued without intermission from day light until near twelve o'clock—upon the whole it was a glorious day." The Americans retired to their former camp near Pennebecker's Mill.

In December, Washington and his men established winter quarters at Valley Forge where was born a new American army which brought complete independence to the Thirteen States.
Constantino Brumidi
Michelangelo of the United States Capitol

PRACTICALLY all Americans recognize our National Capitol as an architectural gem, with numerous outstanding works of art that rank among the world's finest. But, even greater appreciation for its beauties may be obtained from a perusal of the book, "Constantino Brumidi, Michelangelo of the United States Capitol," written by Myrtle Cheney Murdock, who for the first time presents the life story of the forgotten Capitol artist and color reproductions of his exquisite frescoes.


Its 39 illustrations, many of them in color, prove the genius, talent and patriotism of the foreign-born artist, who achieved his superb decorations on the walls and ceilings of our Capitol building in the face of bitter criticism but has been so neglected that even his name is unknown by most Americans and his burial place long went unmarked.

Admitting in her Preface that she is neither an artist nor an art critic, but simply the wife of a Congressman, John R. Murdock of Arizona, stirred by the magnificent frescoes and lack of appreciation on the part of the public, Mrs. Murdock tells interestingly the story of Brumidi, who worked on the Capitol during the terms of six Presidents.

Landing in New York Sept. 18, 1852, he became a citizen of this country within five years. He designed and executed the President's Room in the Senate Annex, the Senate Reception Room, and a large mural in the House of Representatives; made frescoed ceilings and wall murals in six Committee Rooms; and at the age of 60 finished the almost incredible task of painting in the top of the Dome 4,664 square feet of concave fresco—huge colorful figures which appear lifesize 180 feet below.

When he slipped on a painting platform, he hung by his bare hands 58 feet above the stone floor of the Rotunda until he could be rescued by workmen, but he could not finish the 15 scenes of American history for a Rotunda frieze. He died at his studio, in poverty and loneliness, deserted by his wife for a younger man, and was buried by a few friends, then was forgotten.

At long last Congress, without debate voted to erect a simple marker at the recently-located grave in Glenwood Cemetery at Washington and provide for its perpetual care. This bill was signed June 30, 1950, by President Truman.

Dedicated to her son, Lieut. David N. Murdock, "Musician, Athlete, Infantryman, killed in action at Palermo, Italy, August 11, 1943," the book by Mrs. Murdock tells poignantly the story of the Italian refugee...
who dedicated the last 25 years of his difficult life to “making beautiful the Capitol of the one country on earth in which there is Liberty.”

For almost a century the gorgeous views of beauty and allegory have been admired without much thought of their creator. Due to the admirable attention and graphic portrayal of Mrs. Murdock, the artist will finally receive credit and recognition. A collection of Brumidiana may eventually be exhibited, so that the American people in general may know more about his work.

“Enshrined in the domed Rotunda of the United States Capitol, as in the Roman Pantheon from which it is descended, are the noblest hopes of a mighty nation,” writes Thomas M. Beggs, Director, National Collection of Fine Arts, Smithsonian Institution, in his Introduction to Mrs. Murdock’s book.

“The story of Brumidi’s life in this country and his labors to express allegorically its principles of government and record visually the events and personalities which achieved its establishment should be instructive reading for many and particularly for those concerned with the direction of American painting. By it they may be led to the realization of a vital force that should be an important factor in national life, an unknown power needed now in support of the heritage we are called upon to defend.”

Although all of Brumidi’s paintings are not available to the casual visitor at the Capitol, Mrs. Murdock’s book gives an excellent illustrated summary, and, for this reason especially, is well worth reading.

With the running account of their history, she reproduces such paintings as Washington-Jefferson-Hamilton (in color) in the Senate Reception Room; Storming of Stony Point (in color), Maidens of the Navy, and Washington at Valley Forge, in the Senate Appropriations Committee Room; Telegraph (in color), Three Graces, and History, in the Senate District of Columbia Committee Rooms; Washington at Yorktown (in color) in the House of Representatives Chamber; Landing of the Pilgrims and Penn’s Treaty with the Indians, in the Capitol Rotunda.

In the President’s Room are shown a view of the Room, The Cherub of Justice, The Winged Cherub, Christopher Columbus, Singing Cherubs, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson (in color), Benja-

(Continued on page 222)
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP: Then GO to South America, by Kilda M. Harrell. 256 pages. Published by The Bond Wheelright Company, New York City. $2.75.

This popular new travel book, by a Virginia D. A. R. member, was chosen as the November selection of the National Travel Book Club.

In private life, the author is Mrs. Rudolph T. Harrell, of Washington, D. C. She could not resist the temptation of sharing her latest trip which took her to Bahia, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Trinidad.

The book is written in a chatty and amusing style, and tells the prospective traveler what to wear, what to see and do, and how to make plans. Her word pictures of life on shipboard and places visited are so vivid that readers will feel as if they have been on the trip: quaint Bahia with its gaily dressed natives and sambas, coffee plantations in Santos, glamour in Rio, skyscrapers in Argentina, and the Hills of Trinidad all unfold graphically.

Mrs. Harrell devoted a great deal of time in research work at the Pan American Union and the Library of Congress. The historical background, with authentic dates, of places visited are included in such manner as to be interesting as well as informative. Attractive pen and ink sketches are used as chapter headings, and a well-planned index makes fact finding easy.

Much praise for the volume has come from prospective as well as “arm-chair” travelers. Readers will discover that in her own travels the author did not heed the injunction implied in her title, but she points out pitfalls to be avoided from her experience, and her bright writing contains much valuable information rarely found in the run-of-the-mill travel book.

Mrs. William A. Disque

HOMES AND GARDENS IN OLD VIRGINIA. Edited by Frances Archer Christian and Susanne Williams Massie. Revised for The Garden Club of Virginia, by Virginia Christian Claiborne, Ella Williams Smith and Carolina Pickrell Strudwick. 544 pages; 222 illustrations. Published by Garrett and Massie, Inc., Richmond. $7.50.

Retaining the interesting panorama of the numerous historic old homes and gardens which proved so charming and popular in the first edition of 1929 that four editions and seven printings became necessary, the revised new volume of Virginia’s showplaces adds many new sites and pictures and is written by more than 50 authors and students in such an appealing fashion as to rank more of a reference work than as the first-edition guidebook.

Nearly 200 historic places are described, ranging from Bacon’s Castle, with its Jacobean qualities, through Queen Anne and Georgian periods, to classic styles and more modern trends, demonstrating the wide diversity of architectural beauties in the Old Dominion.

Gardens are particularly stressed, as those at Westover and Brandon and the restored splendors at Williamsburg, Stratford and Mount Vernon. The English traditions for plants and flowers were early brought to Virginia, and have been retained through the years. John Tradescant, head gardener for Charles I, came to Virginia twice for botanical specimens. John Clayton, John Mitchell and John Bannister were among the colonials who ably pursued botanical studies.

Following a geographical pattern which covers the State from the ocean to the mountains, the volume starts its detailed portrayals at Alexandria, then goes to Fredericksburg, the Northern Neck, Upper James River, Richmond, Petersburg, Lower James River, Williamsburg and Yorktown, thence to areas around King William and New Kent, Gloucester, Norfolk, Eastern Shore, Orange, Albemarle County, Staunton, Lexington, Lynchburg, Danville, Roanoke, Loudon County, Warrenton, Winchester and Clarke.

In the introduction, Douglas S. Freeman, noted writer and historian of Richmond, points out that some of the Virginia gardens pictured in the book contain perennials which have been growing there for generations.

(Continued on page 262)
AN APOLOGY. The President General has called to my attention that I was in error when I made the statement in a recent issue of the Magazine about transfers, so I am herewith correcting my error, and with my apologies.

In answer to a question about transfers, your Parliamentarian stated that a new member must have belonged to that Chapter for a year before she could be transferred, also that a reinstated member must remain in that Chapter for a year before she could be transferred. My statement was wrong regarding these members, for both a new member and a reinstated member may be transferred to another Chapter within that year. So kindly govern yourself accordingly and disregard my former opinion.

Now for our questions.

QUESTION. May a member be an associate member of a Chapter located in the same town where she lives permanently?

ANSWER. In Article IX, Section 13, the National Society By-Laws give Chapters the right to elect associate members, but the By-Laws do not go into detail about them as is done in the Handbook. Page 62 of the Handbook defines associate membership as follows: Associate membership consists of those maintaining Chapter membership at the place of domicile and affiliating also with a Chapter at the place of temporary residence.

So it seems to your Parliamentarian that this definition applies only to members who are living away from home temporarily, but are elected associate members of a Chapter where they are then residing. It does not apply to a member being elected an associate member of a Chapter located where she resides permanently. If this were permissible, many members would probably become associate members of several Chapters in their home town which would defeat the very purpose for which this class of membership was created. It is a fine thing for our members who are away from their own Chapters for awhile as it enables them to keep up their interest in our Society.

QUESTION. If a Chapter member has not paid her State per capita tax, is she barred from being elected a delegate or an alternate to Continental Congress from her Chapter?

ANSWER. No, this failure to pay her State dues on time does not bar her from being elected a representative to Congress from her Chapter. In checking State By-Laws, I find that many of the States do bar a member from representing her Chapter at the State Conference, if she has not paid her per capita tax to the State. In fact, some States deny a Chapter the right to vote if all members of that Chapter have not paid their State per capita tax. This may seem a bit hard, but States must have some method of making Chapter members realize their obligation to their States.

QUESTION. Should registration of delegates and alternates to a State Conference be permitted after the polls are open and voting is in process?

ANSWER. No. Each State should include in its By-Laws when registration shall close, and the members must be governed by this statement. When the call to the State conference is sent out the State Regent should include in it the items in the By-Laws that affect registration so that members will be informed before coming to the Conference.

QUESTION. May an incoming administration move to reconsider a motion that was made and disposed of by the previous administration?

ANSWER. No, the time limit for reconsideration has elapsed and the motion to reconsider can not be made.

QUESTION. We are planning the program for our State Conference, which, when adopted, will become the order of business for the Conference, and we would like to know if it is necessary to state the word adjourn at the end of each session?

(Continued on page 267)
For generations there existed in the United States of America an “unwritten law,” but one which seemed so wise and deep-rooted that it had not occurred to loyal citizens that it needed to be made into a “written law.” That unwritten law was the restriction of two terms, of four years each, for the occupancy of the position of President of the United States. This was a good law, written or unwritten, as it assured the American citizens that no one person could capture that office and, through political patronage, continue to occupy it indefinitely, by means of building up a large force of government workers whose employment depended upon reelecting and reelecting the party in power.

Unfortunately for our republican form of government, this unwritten law was broken under the unwarranted fear of “changing horses in mid-stream.” Realizing that this change of attitude offered too great an opportunity to the politically ambitious for continuing to wield the prestige of this great office, the Congress of the United States submitted an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for ratification on March 26, 1947.

The House of Representatives, on Feb. 6, 1947, and later the Senate, on March 12, 1947, passed the proposed amendment— to be known as Amendment 22 of the Constitution of the United States. To date, 24 States have ratified it; but unless 36 States have ratified it by March 26, 1954, it will fail. If the additional 12 States do not ratify it during 1951, it probably will fail.

If your State is one of those that have not ratified, get busy and see that your Legislature votes on the proposed 22nd Amendment before another presidential election; that is, if you want our system of a limit of two terms to be put on a sound footing and not subject to the whim of any power-ambitious individual or party. To vote on this proposed amendment is to take a stand for or against an established American principle; it should be considered for its own worth. The question of personalities or party affiliation should not enter into its consideration. The proposed amendment is as follows:

"Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President, shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

"Section 2. This Article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress."

Those States that have not yet ratified are: Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Minnesota,
Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

What about it, Daughters of the American Revolution? Do you want a limit of two terms of four years each for the President of OUR United States; or do you prefer no limitation be placed on the length of time one may serve? It looks as if the Daughters will have to work FOR this, as they are working AGAINST World Government. It should not be as difficult to have this proposed amendment adopted as it has been to have World Government memorials rescinded. It can be done. Get behind your State Legislatures and see that it IS done.

THE UNITED NATIONS

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, permanent representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, spoke before the Annual New York Herald-Tribune Forum last October on “UN—The First Five Years.” It is interesting to note this quotation from the beginning of his address: “One point must be made at the outset: whatever the strength and weakness of the UN, it is not now and cannot, at any rate for a long time, be a real world government, and therefore, in the last resort, it cannot, of itself, preserve World Peace; it can only assist, though it may powerfully assist, the various governments, and notably The Great Power Governments, to create a situation in which peace will be enduring.”

And this: “And however confused, unorganized, even pathetically divided, the UN may sometimes appear to be, and even though it must, in order to be in the least effective, make use if necessary of other great organizations formed within the framework of the UN, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the Rio Pact, for the prevention of aggression, it does represent a kind of world conscience.”

The fact that the UN “cannot, of itself, preserve World Peace” is being demonstrated, tragically, in Korea; it also has been demonstrated frequently that it can be, and has been, used as a kind of sounding-board. Russia, for some strange reason, has been permitted this use; it must be a bit disconcerting to the Kremlin to find that the free nations within the UN are now banding together to let the world know who the real aggressor is!

However, many highly informed Americans doubt if this situation would have developed had the provisions contained in bills passed by our United States Congress to render aid to the Republic of China been carried out. By what right does anyone in an executive position, either elected or appointed, defy the wishes of the citizens of this Republic as expressed by their duly-elected representatives in Congress? Congress still makes the laws, but it would seem that some who hold purely executive positions must have made some mental reservations, when taking the oath of office, to carry out those laws only if such congressional acts met with their approval. Can it be hoped that they now realize that Congress knew what it was about? We have heard no admission to that effect.

And what about Mr. Alger Hiss? He is still at large, you know, out on bail. Can it be that he hopes to hang around to aid in forming a peace treaty at the end of World War III should we have to fight that war on an enlarged scale? He had a very important part in framing the UN Charter. Remember?

GENOCIDE—HUMAN RIGHTS

It seems that some are confused by the proposed Genocide Convention and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They are two separate documents. The Genocide Convention (Treaty in international legal language) claims to be a Convention to punish acts of genocide. Genocide originally meant mass murder, or persecution, of races, religious groups, political groups, etc. But this Convention goes further and deals with individual genocide—in plain language, murder. Furthermore, it defines genocide as causing mental harm. This would have the effect of stifling free speech, written or spoken, from fear of being tried for genocide, of being accused of causing “mental harm,” and so brought to trial—possibly before an international tribunal of aliens.

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Declaration of Human Rights offers no protection to the citizens of the United States who already have the best Bill of Rights ever written. But it offers to everybody, everywhere, social security—among
other guarantees which seem impossible to carry out. It would give freedom to all people to move unrestricted from one country to another, and to adopt any nationality they wished. Neither the State nor the Church would be permitted to make rules or laws regulating marriage if this Declaration of Human Rights is adopted.

If either of these measures is adopted, our Constitution will be of very little, if any, value. Drop penny postals to each of your two United States Senators and to your Congressman, stating your opposition, if you oppose these acts. The UN must function as a union of Sovereign Nations to discuss and arbitrate on controversial matters in an attempt to promote peace. It must not be permitted to legislate for government within nations. Nations must be allowed to evolve their own domestic governments according to the needs and progress of their peoples.

The people of the United States believed at the time of the adoption of the UN Charter that it was a union of Sovereign Nations. They did not dream that attempts would be made through this Charter, by a group of international planners, to use the provisions of our own United States Constitution to bring about an end to our Constitution.

Article VI, Section 2, of our Constitution provides that the Constitution, the laws of the land and of the respective States, and Treaties make the supreme law of the land. Either a law must be enacted by Congress or a Constitutional Amendment must be adopted—which latter might take so long before adoption as to permit the loss of our freedom in the meanwhile—which provides that the Constitution of the United States, its laws and the laws of the several States shall take precedence when the provisions of a Treaty conflict with these laws. We agree with Sir Gladwyn Jebb that the UN is not now and cannot be . . . a real world government.

Katharine G. Reynolds

TENNESSEE RESCINDS

To Mrs. Ferdinand Carter, State Chairman of National Defense, who personally carried the battle against World Government by going to Nashville when the Tennessee Legislature convened, who contacted the Governor, wrote to or talked with legislators, and attended the sessions, our supreme commendations.

To Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent, who toured the State, gave talks and circulated information educating the people on the insidious dangers involved in any form of World Government, our highest praise.

To the Daughters of Tennessee for writing to their legislators and for informing other organizations of the fact that World Government in any form would deprive Americans of their Constitutional Rights and the freedoms of individual enterprise, congratulations on your well-rewarded efforts.

This is indeed a victory, for many of the strongest proponents of World Government reside in Tennessee. Yet the Daughters have proved—IT CAN BE DONE!

STILL STANDING


Personal letters were written to each State Chairman in the above States where the Legislature meets this year. Make it your personal project to follow through with her suggestions. Literature is obtainable from the National Defense office for alerting other organizations such as garden clubs, book clubs, church clubs and civic organizations.

This Committee has mailed material to other groups, to teachers, to lawyers, to ministers and others, who have written requesting such information. All are more keenly aware than ever before of the dangers now rampant in our country and are anxious to learn the truth. Do your part, for many well-meaning people have been innocently duped by the cleverly-worded, impractical phrases of highly paid speakers for these world government groups. We who are fighting to keep our individual freedom and safety of the United States of America are untrained for the most part and can devote only our leisure hours, but we SHALL win.

COMMENDATIONS TO:

The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter for the order sent in by Mrs. George A.
Beardsley for ONE HUNDRED GOOD CITIZENSHIP MEDALS. With the socialistic tendencies in many textbooks today, the recognition of our young people for patriotic Americanism by following the qualifications for the Good Citizenship Medal is the best possible method to prevent our youth from being deluded or misled in adult life.

Mrs. Elmer Capshaw, Regent, Black Beaver Chapter, for the clippings which follow the precepts of National Defense and for her complete coverage for this office of the Oklahoma vote against World Government.

Mrs. E. F. Cornels, State Chairman, National Defense, Oklahoma: "This proves what sincere personal effort can do. Every Chapter cooperated 100%" when Oklahoma defeated the World Government Resolution by a popular vote of almost FOUR to ONE.

Mrs. R. C. Mees, State Chairman, National Defense, Minnesota, for having mailed a check to this Committee in appreciation of the material sent for the State National Defense Luncheon.

The Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Mrs. Frank S. Forman, Regent, for the comprehensive letter against the Humber Concurrent Resolution #6, ratified May 7, 1947, in the State of Missouri. To the Missouri Daughters for the Resolution adopted at their State Conference, "that we do all in our power to have the Humber Resolution rescinded . . ."

Mrs. Thomas J. Todarelli, State Chairman, National Defense, New Jersey, for her comprehensive coverage of Communism and World Government pitfalls when she spoke at the State Conference in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Helen M. Palmer, Regent, Illini Chapter, Illinois, and Mrs. Harold E. Carr for having our President General's Flag Statement published in the local paper, and for the campaign to promote loyalty to the FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, State Chairman, National Defense, for the courage of her convictions in stating: "Do we want a flag that represents even ONE Communist state to fly in the United States? Five of the fifty-nine states in the United Nations are in the Communist fold. Let the United Nations Flag fly at Lake Success only."

Mrs. R. J. Nightingale, Clearwater Chapter, Florida, for having sent in the speech given by Mrs. A. C. Whitford, who warns the Daughters that the Resolution of that State, "... to enable the participation of the United States in a World Federal Government," must be rescinded.

IOWA

Mrs. W. L. Chandler, Cedar Rapids, for this clipping from the Cedar Rapids Gazette, Iowa:

"The Iowa House of Representatives Friday (Jan. 26, 1951) overwhelmingly defeated a resolution to put the legislature on record as favoring a limited world government.

"The vote on a motion by Representative Fay L. Harris (R-Greenfield) to table the resolution was approved by a vote of 76 to 27.

"The resolution was sponsored by Representative Paul J. Cooksey (R-Spencer), a new member. The only member who spoke against the resolution was Representative Arch W. McFarlane (R-Waterloo), dean of the Iowa lawmakers.

"Harris then made his motion and under the rules this prevented any further debate."

Our most fervent commendations to the Daughters of Iowa who have educated their State to the dangers in any form of World Government.

Often this Committee has asked that you write to your State Legislators asking that they NOT pass these resolutions. These Legislators have proved themselves patriotic Americans who believe in the Constitution of the United States. Please write to those who voted against this bill and express your appreciation, particularly to Fay L. Harris and Arch W. McFarlane.

WARNING

World Government proponents have decided not to use the words "World Government," "World Court," et cetera, but to speak only of "promoting THE UNITED NATIONS AND STRENGTHENING IT." Be wary.

Frances B. Lucas

This timely, magnificently portrayed chapter in Marine history is a powerful war story. Although set in a World War II setting on a Pacific Island, the performance of our Marines as here shown is a criterion for their ageless performance in any war and on any assignment. It leaves us as Americans with a glow of pride in them.

The play makes a lasting impression because of the simplicity and forthrightness of the story and the fine character portrayal of the men. One who is unfamiliar with war tactics can well understand the aims here.

Given an assignment to capture a cave, hide-out of the enemy and bring in prisoners for information to locate rocket launchers, a young Lieutenant carries out his assignment.

The intelligent and dramatic way this is carried out climaxes the story. It holds the audiences' intense interest. With death lurking every moment, the character of the combat fighting is forcefully and realistically depicted. Death comes to some of the men in our platoon and we are made to feel its deep sorrow.

The play centers about the kindly Lieutenant Anderson, a real leader of men. Unknown to any except a trusted medical corpsman, he suffers from violent headaches, caused from deep-rooted fear. The medic reluctantly agrees to give him drugs to ease the pain. With grim determination the Lieutenant puts thoughts of himself aside, that he may lead his men and carry out his orders.

Something of the lives and background of the Lieutenant and men of his platoon are shown by brief flashbacks, just enough to capture our imagination and interest in them, as we would be interested in our own neighbor's son.

In the end, there appears to Lieutenant Anderson that there is some purpose in the fighting. Through the inspiration of a letter left to him by his medical corpsman friend, who is killed, he is able finally to conquer his fears. He is destined to be spared and return home to tell of how strong men die for their country's honor and protection.

KIM (M.G.M.). Cast: Errol Flynn, Dean Stockwell, Paul Lukas, Robert Douglas.

This revival of Rudyard Kipling's old favorite brings to the screen an exotic, colorful and entirely satisfactory version of the familiar tale.

To refresh our memory, Kim, the poor orphan of a British soldier stationed in India, is pressed into secret service of the British through display of his resourcefulness, bravery and intelligence. He is schooled for his position by an espionage chief and a swashbuckling and daring horse trader who serves as a spy.

Kim who has gone his own way among the natives, often dressing like them and imitating their ways, finds routine school life too confining for his taste and runs away. He befriends a wandering Llama priest who teaches him much of the good and spiritual. Through his fine influence, Kim is finally persuaded to remain in school to receive a good education.

The beautiful friendship between the old priest who is ever seeking a river of infinite wisdom and Kim is an impressive and touching part of the story. Kim is devoted and loyal to the very end. The father-and-son relationship of real comradeship between the horse trader and Kim helps to mould his integrity.

Children will enjoy the play because

(Continued on page 222)
A HIGHLIGHT of the 1951 Continental Congress, D. A. R., will be the "Rosalie Tea" given by the Mississippi Society for the benefit of the Building Completion Fund.

This novel feature will take place in the Presidential and Congressional rooms of the Statler Hotel on Monday, April 16, from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission, $3.50 per person. Ticket sales are in charge of Mr. Holden Rhymes, 3100 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The theme will be "Rosalie," historic shrine of the Mississippi Society, stately ante-bellum mansion in Natchez, Miss.

The hostesses—the Mississippi Delegation—will receive their guests wearing 1860 hoop-skirt costumes such as they use at "Rosalie" in Natchez during the annual Garden Pilgrimage.

An outstanding feature will be the door prize, the costume worn by the State Regent, Miss Harry Artz Alexander. It will be presented by the Natchez Chapter.

The receiving line will include National and State D. A. R. dignitaries. It is planned to have a nationally-known personality as honor guest.

Another interesting feature will be the showing of the State Regent’s private doll collection, “Godey’s Ladies in Miniature,” a collection of old china head dolls costumed by hand from original Godey Fashion prints. “Miss Rosalie” will be among those present.

Accompanying Period flower arrangements will be done by a Garden Club of Silver Spring, Maryland. The flowers on the tea table will be arranged by this group to correspond.

There will be on exhibition a scaled replica of the Rosalie mansion and gardens, the artistic creation of Mr. Fred Hutton of Nashville, Tenn., well-known builder of “Mansions in Miniature.”

We hope to have blown-up colored slides of the house and grounds shown on the wall of one of the rooms while the tea is in progress.

The costume the State Regent, Mrs. Alexander, will wear will be fashioned of white silk, trimmed in ruffling of tulle. It is the gift of the Natchez Chapter, D. A. R., to the Building Completion Fund and the Tea.

As for historic background, "Rosalie", one of the finest examples of ante-bellum architecture, is built on the site of old Fort Rosalie, first fort on the Mississippi River. The Natchez Indians were living there when La Salle and De Tonty visited them in 1662. The fort, erected by Bienville in 1716, was called Rosalie in honor of the beautiful Duchess de Ponchartrain. Here the Natchez Indians massacred the French settlers in 1729. Here the American flag was first raised officially on Mississippi soil, March 30, 1798, by Captain Isaac Guion. It marked the final relinquishment of the territory by the Spanish Government to the United States.

The mansion "Rosalie" was built in 1820-23 by Peter Little, who owned large tracts of timberlands along the Mississippi River. He had the first sawmill in the Natchez territory.

The house is of home-burned brick, built on almost square Georgian lines, with massive Doric columns. It was designed by James S. Griffin, who came to Natchez from Baltimore and designed many of the fine old homes in and around Natchez.

In 1856 Peter Little sold the house to Andrew Wilson. Mr. Wilson’s granddaughter, Mrs. Annie Rumble Marsh, still lives in the house and is hostess at Rosalie. "Miss Annie", as she is called by tourists and friends alike, is a quaint little lady reminiscent of bygone days, a delight to the thousands of pilgrims who wend their way to Rosalie.

The house was refurnished in 1858 and these furnishings are still there.

During the Federal occupation of Natchez Rosalie was headquarters for the Union Army under Gen. W. Q. Gresham. Grant stopped there on his way from Vicksburg to New Orleans. The bed in which he slept is still in the house.

Rosalie was purchased by the Mississippi Society D. A. R. in 1938 under the State Regency of Mrs. Dixie Cotton Herrin. It is open daily to tourists except during the annual Garden Pilgrimage when it is shown on the regular tour.
Service Is Not Just a Gesture

BY MRS. YOUNG HARRIS YARBROUGH
National Vice Chairman, Building Completion Committee

"ORGANIZED for patriotic service," these words bring forcibly to our minds the very foundation of our Society. Service is not just a gesture. It is giving one's time and strength, the dedication of one's self to a worth-while objective.

Our Society has ever been vigilant in preserving the American heritage of freedom. People do not have to be conquered by an army to lose their freedom. It can slip away painlessly through mistrust and hate and surrender of their rights. Freedom can be traded for pretty-sounding guarantees of a better life without working for it. It can disappear before you know it through greed, prejudice or just plain laziness.

We build to serve, to serve in a larger capacity. Our steady growth indicates a healthy state of being and with a growth comes increasing responsibilities. There has never been a time in the history of our country when the need for an organization of our kind has been greater. Each member can do her share in carrying out the principles of our forefathers by lending her assistance. The spirit of giving, sharing for a greater Society, is one of the greatest privileges we have and demonstrates the character of our members.

Perhaps one of the most important steps towards a successful Building Completion Program is the appreciation, by every member, that the great achievement of our Society has been accomplished through the small, but united, efforts of all members. Every member should feel a particular interest and pride in the group of buildings which comprise our National Headquarters. It should be the expressed determination of each one to bend every effort to complete the building fund. We must depend upon the entire membership to carry this project through to a successful conclusion.

Where there is a will there is a way—an old saying but ever true. We are working earnestly and steadily towards our goal. The women of our organization have always been resourceful and many ways have been found to raise money for this fund.

To add to your finances for the Building Completion Fund, and have fun, too, why not stage a party and request members to bring a dollar? Not just any dollar but one earned especially for this purpose, accompanied by a rhyme telling how it was made. To such a party an absent member sent this:

"If wishes were horses and I could ride,
I'd saddle the swiftest and be at your side.
But since wishes aren't horses and I can't come,
I send you this dollar to add to your sum."

We must back up the faith in our Society with good works. We should be concerned and ever mindful that, in enlarging our plant for our increased membership, we are investing in the future welfare of our country.

"If our reach does not exceed our grasp, what's Heaven for?"

BUY and BUILD

Designs of our New Building in blue, at 1776 D Street, on paper doilies and napkins, for exclusive use of Daughters of the American Revolution, will be on sale at our Sixtieth Continental Congress in April. Proceeds will be used for the Building Fund. Prices are reasonable. Available packages may be easily carried home. Orders will be taken for delivery.

BUY and BUILD
National Committees
Junior Membership Committee

It hardly seems possible that our year is so rapidly nearing a close. There is still so very much to be done. I do wish to urge all you young members of our National Society to redouble your efforts to secure our aims as outlined to you previously. For the benefit of everyone and especially the older members of our Society, I should like to summarize our aims for this year.

First: We must increase the number of our Junior members. You are familiar with the name of our Committee... Junior Membership. Our primary purpose is to increase the number of young women who belong to our Society. You are the best salesmen for our membership. Do you really know why you are a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution? I sincerely hope it is not just because your mother is a member. Do you know what the objects of our Society are? I urge you to be informed. There is a wealth of material made available to us and I strongly urge you to read all of it. You cannot convince another young woman to be a member if you do not know and enjoy your privileges of membership.

Secondly: The only money-requiring project of our Committee is our Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. There have been articles in previous issues of our Magazine concerning this fund, so I know that all of you know about it. There are many ways for you to earn money for this fund. Many girls write of interesting projects for earning this money. Won't you write of any successful program or venture you have undertaken?

One of the ways by which we can earn some money for this Scholarship Fund is through the sale of our stationery. This year we are most fortunate in having numerous kinds of paper for sale. We have notepapers, tallies, place cards, etc., all made available to you through our stationers. Have you noticed their attractive ad in this issue? Please do the very best you can to further our project.

I hope that many of you young people will be attending our Continental Congress in April. I shall look forward to meeting you all. There will be additional information concerning our Buffet Supper sent to you.

I should like to start out our New Year feeling that all of the Junior Membership Committees are striving to reach the two goals mentioned. Remember, by doing our work well we are proving ourselves worthwhile members of our National Society. Mrs. Sherman B. Watson
National Chairman, Junior Membership Committee

BOUND MAGAZINES

Mrs. Marianna S. Pittenger, Charter Member and Ex-Regent of the Monmouth Court House Chapter, organized June 28, 1923, has subscribed to the D. A. R. Magazine longer than anyone else in the Chapter, having taken it continuously since 1924.

Each year since 1930 Mrs. Pittenger has had the Magazine issues bound in blue buckram, with a book plate in each volume, and placed in the Library of the Monmouth County Historical Building, Freehold, N. J. The Chapter has placed in the same library the entire set of 166 volumes of Lineage Books and also the Chapter Year Books up to date.

Polio Message

(Continued from page 193)

children fighting for their lives in these mechanical breathing machines.

Great scientific gains in recent years have brought polio out of the mystery class. These gains encourage me to believe that control of this disease is on its way. As long as all of us remain united in our efforts to serve the stricken and speed scientific research toward eventual conquest of this disease, those of us who have lost our children to this cruel enemy may hope the sacrifice of their young lives was not in vain.
National Committees
Program Committee
Prizes for Musical Dialogue

A PRIZE of $10 is being offered for the best musical dialogue accepted before the Sixtieth Continental Congress. This prize will be presented to the Chapter of which the dialogue writer is a member.

The dialogue should be a program taking 30 to 45 minutes. It should be historical, educational or patriotic, with music woven into the theme. All dialogues must be typed, including the titles of all songs and musical selections, with names of the composers.

These musical dialogues must be at the Program Committee Office, N. S. D. A. R., 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., before April 1.

The Advancement of American Music Committee, a sub-committee of the Program Committee, is also offering a $10 prize. It is for the best American Music used in the Musical Dialogue, and will be awarded to the Chapter of the winning contestant. Miss Jeannette I. Dentler, Vice President General, is Chairman of the American Music Committee.

Ruth V. (Mrs. Leroy Fogg) Hussey, National Chairman

D. A. R. OFFICERS ENTERTAINED BY S. A. R.

President General Wallace C. Hall of the Sons of the American Revolution and Mrs. Hall entertained National D. A. R. officers Saturday afternoon, January 27, at a delightful reception honoring Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, N. S. D. A. R., at the S. A. R. Headquarters, 1227 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Guests were introduced to the receiving line by Robert H. McNeill, S. A. R. Librarian General and former general counsel, N. S. D. A. R. In the line were Mr. and Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Patton. Pouring tea and coffee in the beautifully arranged dining room were Mrs. McNeill; Mrs. Frank B. Steele, wife of the S. A. R. Secretary and Registrar General Emeritus; Mrs. Harold L. Putnam, wife of the Executive Secretary; and Mrs. Benjamin D. Hill, Jr., wife of the District of Columbia Trustee, S. A. R.

Many D. A. R. officers enjoyed the hospitality of the S. A. R. hosts in the large and attractive Headquarters, erected as a residential mansion in 1909, purchased by the S. A. R. in 1929, and recently extensively renovated as a phase of the current S. A. R. rehabilitation programs.

Death of a Past Vice President General

Mrs. Emma Erskine (William Howard) Crosby, a member of the Erskine Perry Sears Chapter, of Wisconsin, passed away Jan. 1, 1951. Mrs. Crosby served the National Society as a Vice President General from 1912 until 1916.

Past Vice President General Passes

Mrs. Sophie Lee Jackson (Sheppard Walter) Foster died Dec. 1, 1950. A resident of Atlanta, Ga., she belonged to the Atlanta Chapter, served as State Regent of Georgia from 1912 to 1914 and Vice President General from 1915 to 1920.
National Chairmen's Association

THE Board Members of the National Chairmen's Association send greetings to the newly-appointed National Chairmen and extend an invitation to join the Association.

We meet but once a year with a Breakfast on the Sunday morning preceding Continental Congress. This meeting serves to bring together both past and active chairmen in an informal and get-acquainted manner. The Breakfast meeting this year will be held at eight-thirty on April 15 in the East Room, Hotel Mayflower.

The dues of one dollar create a small fund which is presented each year to the National Society toward some specific need. Due to the limited number that the East Room will accommodate, the Board regrets that they cannot invite vice-chairmen or guests of members.

Mrs. LeRoy Montgomery, of South Norwalk, Conn., is the Chairman of Membership and has issued personal invitations to the new National Chairmen. We hope that every Chairman will accept this invitation and become one of our joyous group. We say, "Welcome, National Chairmen."

Mrs. James F. Donahue, President
Mrs. Bess H. Geagley, First Vice President
Mrs. Maurice C. Turner, Second Vice President
Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, Recording Secretary
Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Treasurer.

Constantino Brumidi
(Continued from page 210)

From the Capitol Dome are Agriculture, Mechanics, Commerce, Marine, Arts and Sciences, and War, all reproduced in color; the Eye of the Dome and its frescoed canopy. For her frontispiece she uses the Brady photograph of Brumidi.

Author of an earlier book, "Your Uncle Sam in Washington," Dr. Murdock possesses the provincial American's abiding national pride and love of country, and these she has reflected in her volume on Brumidi, with the desire that her fellow countrymen should know and treasure those who, like the artist, have made freedom live through the generations. Under her research and by her pen, she has made the adopted son of America emerge at last as an honored American, justifying the signature he left on the mural he painted in 1857 in the House of Representatives Chamber, "C. Brumidi, artist. Citizen of the U. S."

Washington Elm
(Continued from page 204)

Regent. A metal band identified the origin of the wood. Mrs. Patton graciously thanked the Chapter for the lovely gift.

A polished fragment of wood from the tree was given to Major General Karl Truedell for the District Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy, D. A. R. Museum Curator, received a block of the tree for the Collection of Wood from Historic Trees. Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke accepted a similar token for the museum recently created for the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Clarence Woodhead, Chapter Regent, told how Mrs. Maud Proctor Callis had acquired the valuable wood from an authorized custodian and said that friends of hers had prepared it, taking great care to retain the natural color of the elm. Mrs. Callis gave a history of the wood, which she said should serve as an inspiration to us and to future generations.

Motion Pictures
(Continued from page 217)

Kim, the boy, is the hero throughout and accomplishes many heroic deeds.

The picture, done in vivid technicolor, will absorb the interest of the whole family. As an escape into the realm of fairy-like, exotic old India, with romance and adventure at every turn, it brims over with real enjoyment.

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With the Chapters

David Demarest (River Edge, N. J.). The Chapter's auspicious organization was on November 3 at "Blue Field," the lovely home of Mrs. Elmer Blauvelt in Oradell, N. J.

Mrs. William A. Taylor was installed as Organizing Regent. Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, administered the "Oath" to the officers and members. Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General, read the "Charge to the Chapter," and brought greetings. Mrs. Greenlaw was chief speaker.

The Rev. Alvin Hook, Pastor of the Reformed Church, opened the meeting with Scripture reading and prayer, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance, American's Creed and National Anthem, led by Mrs. George Sauerbrey, Jr., with Miss Sylvia Abbott at the piano. The young Historian, Miss Musa Jean Stocking, read the history of David Demarest who was the progenitor of this prominent family. Hiram B. Demarest Blauvelt, President of the Demarest Family Association, welcomed the new Chapter, and offered the Demarest House as a headquarters. It is hoped that in the near future this house, built in 1678, will be restored and a wing added. Mr. Blauvelt's mother, our hostess, is Curator of the Family Association. The President of the Bergen County Historical Society brought greetings from his Society.

Among the sixty guests were Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Edward F. Randolph and Mrs. Palmer M. Way, who extended greetings, members of the State Board, State Chairmen, and Regents of nearby Chapters. Mrs. Voorhis Demarest, Chaplain, closed the meeting with prayer. Prior to the meeting, a luncheon was held at the "Latch String." A feature of the Tea was a large cake, decorated with the Demarest Coat of Arms. The Chapter will hold evening meetings to accommodate the young mothers and professional members. Among the numerous gifts in honor of the Organizing Regent were checks for a "Flag Fund" and for the Chapter's name in the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

The Chapter was confirmed December 6 by the National Board.

Mrs. William A. Taylor, Organizing Regent.

Ann Poage (Houston, Tex.). A bronze marker was dedicated June 16 at the grave of Ann Kennedy Wilson Poague Lindsay McGinty in the old cemetery at Fort Harrod, Pioneer Memorial State Park, as a feature of Homecoming Day on the 176th anniversary of the founding of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. Mrs. Louise Hoskins, Regent, and other Chapter officers were among those in attendance.

The marker was given by the Ann Poage Chapter of Houston, and the ceremonies brought a delegation from that city, Dallas and Oklahoma City, including six great-great-great-granddaughters, to join with members of the Jane McAfee Chapter. Mrs. Robert Keene Arnold, of Versailles, Ky., Past Chaplain General, was among the participants, as were Mrs. Ira D. Sykes, of Houston, a descendant, who organized and named the Texas Chapter.

A breakfast party given at the home of Mrs. Grover C. Settles, Regent of the Jane McAfee Chapter, complimented the Texan visitors. Guests included Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, Kentucky State Regent; Mrs. Carroll P. Price, State Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Arnold.

Preceding the marker dedication, the D. A. R. leaders shared in the homecoming program in the park, with Vice President Alben W. Barkley and Governor Earle C. Clements as speakers.
Children in the foreground are descendants of Ann Poage. From left to right, D. A. R. members taking part in the grave marking ceremonies at Harrodsburg, Ky., are Mrs. R. B. Browder, Mrs. V. E. Lieb, Mrs. Louise Hoskins, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. R. C. Wilcox, all of Houston; Mrs. Keene Arnold, Past Chaplain General; Mrs. E. F. Lyons, of Houston; Mrs. B. R. Moore, Kentucky State Regent; Mrs. Carroll Price, of Harrodsburg; and Mrs. Ira D. Sykes, descendant of Ann Poage and Organizing Regent of Ann Poage Chapter.

Ann Poage, born Ann Kennedy in Virginia, was the widow of John Wilson when she married William Poague (Pogue or Pogue) in 1762. She came with him and their five children to Fort Harrod in 1775. Here she set up the first spinning wheel in Kentucky, and devised a special cloth from Buffalo wool and the fibre of nettles. She was a leader in affairs of the fort, and was elected its keeper of the morals.

Poague was fatally wounded by Indians and died in 1778. In 1781 Ann married Joseph Lindsay (Lindsey), Commissary Officer for George Rogers Clark. He was killed in the Battle of Blue Licks a year later. Next she married James McGinty. When she died many years later her body was laid to rest in the historic cemetery. Her grave, restored recently by Mrs. Nelson Brown, bears the bronze marker placed by the Texas descendants.

Katherine Varney (Mrs. Victor E.) Lieb, Historian and Past Regent.

William Witcher (Cedartown, Ga.). Honoring the memory of Micajah Brooks, Revolutionary soldier, the William Witcher Chapter unveiled a marker Wednesday afternoon, May 31, at his grave in the Hubbard family cemetery. A luncheon preceded the ceremonies.

Col. Hal Hutchens, of Dallas, was the main speaker, giving highlights in the life of the Revolutionary patriot. D. A. R. members participated in the impressive program, as did also members of the American Legion, Dr. John McGinnis, the Rev. Robert Smith, the Rev. Frank Q. Echols and the Rev. John B. Hunt.

The marker was unveiled by Miss Eulalie Pickett and Billy Blissitt, great-great-great-grandchildren of Brooks. State officers present included Mrs. Leonard Wallace, State Regent; and Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, State First Vice Regent.

The event was highly complimented in a long, lead editorial of the Polk County Times, Fields Whatley Editor, who wrote that the marking of the grave was more than the mere payment of respect to a gallant soldier, that it was a tribute to the women who "have kept alive memories of a great struggle, upon which the very foundation of our Democracy is founded . . . "Now is the time that citizens throughout the nation should rededicate themselves to the preservation of the Democratic principles that our Revolutionary heroes fought for . . . We salute the members of the D. A. R. . . . The D. A. R. is to be congratulated for its fine work. Those who are acquainted with this noble organization well know that the D. A. R. holds God more sacred than anything, after that —Our Country. These illustrious women who keep the keystone of True Democracy alive are to be revered."

Micajah Brooks was born in Chatham County, N. C., Dec. 25, 1761, and died in Polk County, Ga., July 18, 1862. He became a Revolutionary soldier at 14. John Brooks, his grandfather, wife Susan and their six sons arrived in Charles City County Va., in 1735.

Mrs. J. Wray Pickett, Regent.

Salamanca (Salamanca, N. Y.) at its October meeting celebrated Constitution Day and the Sixtieth Anniversary of the organization of the National Society at the home of Miss Gertrude Kelsey on Jefferson Street.

Miss Kelsey was a teacher in the public schools in Washington, D. C., for over forty years and personally knew Mrs. Mary A.
Lockwood, one of the founders of our Society. Miss Kelsey's uncle built the house in Washington where Mrs. Lockwood lived and where some of the first organization meetings of our Society were held. At our meeting Miss Kelsey gave many and varied interesting reminiscences of those early days of our National organization. She is a former Regent of our Chapter.

The President General's message from the D. A. R. Magazine for September, concerning the observation of Constitution Day, was read, and also the October message telling of our sixty years of progress and the article, "Our Most Important Document," by Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, President of George Washington University. Piano solos, Prelude, "Well Tempered Clavichord," by Johann Sebastian Bach, and Prelude, "Opus 28, No. 7" by Frederic Chopin, appropriate selections, were played on the very old piano. The above picture shows Miss Kelsey sitting beside her piano which is over 100 years old. Its front is inlaid with mother of pearl.

Mrs. Christian F. Nies, Regent.

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MISS GERTRUDE KELSEY

Sitting by her century-old piano, Miss Kelsey holds in her hands a copy of the D. A. R. Magazine, to which she has subscribed for many years.

Illini (Ottawa, Ill.). Mrs. Helen M. Palmer, Regent, and the writer attended the first meeting October 24 in Ottawa regarding the flying of the United Nations flag. We both expressed our opinion against it. The Regent contacted local business men, and our members spoke about it in various club meetings.

Although we do not claim to be responsible for all results, we do feel that we were largely instrumental, for our D. A. R. Chapter was the only organization having any article in the papers against the flying of the U.N. flag. The letter of the President General was given to them, and it was printed. We are very proud of having accomplished something worthwhile for our country.

The City Council of Ottawa adopted an ordinance banning the display of the UN flag in a position equal to or superior to that of the American Flag. Fines of $10 to $100 were provided for violators.

Preambles to this ordinance read in part: "The birth of our beloved country, the United States of America, produced an especially beautiful banner symbolic of the aims and ideals of our nation, and "This banner has subsequently been defended in many historic and famous battles at tremendous sacrifice in treasure and blood and the lives of thousands of our sons, fathers, grandparents and forefathers."

An editorial in the Chicago Daily Tribune December 9 congratulated Ottawa for its action and expressed the hope that other cities would hasten to adopt similar regulations. Mrs. Harold E. Carr, Press Chairman.

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Coos Bay (Coos Bay, Ore.). A Literary Tea was sponsored June 16 by the Coos Bay Chapter, for the purpose of raising money for a local historical marker.

The tea was held at the home of Mrs. Albert Powers, of Coos Bay, State Historian. It was very successful and enjoyable.

Mrs. Archie McKeown, Past State Regent of Oregon, reviewed her book, "Them Was the Days," based on the life of Mont Hawthorne, her pioneer uncle. Members and their guests greatly enjoyed hearing the human interest details about writing a book, and were pleased to have the opportunity to meet the author. Mrs. McKeown has been unusually successful with her books and is distinguished for her literary ability as well as her D. A. R. leadership.

Among others at the Literary Tea was Mrs. William Horsfall, Past Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Arthur T. Fox, Regent.
Narcissa Prentiss (Walla Walla, Wash.) entertained the State Regent, Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr., October 20, one of several events in honor of Mrs. Walker, who with her husband was house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Merton C. Lane.

On the 19th the four drove to Pullman, where Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Lane paid an official visit to Eliza Hart Spalding Chapter. A guest was Mrs. David Fout, Idaho State Registrar.

Friday morning Narcissa Prentiss Chapter planned a trip to historical spots, including Whitman Mission, with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Church. Mrs. Carl A. Anderson, Regent, honored Mrs. Walker with a luncheon at her home. Board members were guests, also Mrs. Starr Sherman, Past State Regent of Washington; Messrs. Walker, Lane, Church and Anderson.

The Chapter met with Dayton Chapter members at the Lane home. Mrs. Walker announced that Mrs. David Brown of Spokane Garry Chapter, Mrs. Church's sister, is honored by Washington State D. A. R. by donation of the Sarah Soule Patton scholarship award of $100 to an outstanding history major.

The State Regent showed a map of Washington with location of Chapters and prospective groups. She told of the new Administration Building at headquarters, Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower and other projects. The stand against World Government was stressed. She explained the plan to furnish the Commanding Officer's house at Fort Columbia, Oregon.

March 7, 8 and 9 were given as dates for the 1951 State Conference at Olympic Hotel, Seattle, with the President General as honor guest.

Martha Prentiss Chapter is an active group, and recently gave $50 toward the Marcus Whitman statue to be placed in Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C., as well as $20 to the Veterans' Guest House at Walla Walla.

Associate hostesses were Mrs. Louis Jaussaud, Mrs. A. C. Moore, Mrs. Nelson Collier, Mrs. W. H. Harold and Mrs. Marvin Evans.

Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Lane were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, after which they visited Chapter shut-in members. Mrs. Carl A. Anderson, Regent.

Topeka (Topeka, Kan.). A highly successful Table Setting Show and Silver Exhibit was held October 13-14 as a Chapter Benefit for D. A. R. Schools. A profit of $365 was made, D. A. R. projects were presented favorably, many compliments were paid the displays, and the event contributed toward closer membership cooperation and the educational and cultural life of the community.

Eight classes included breakfasts, luncheon, dinner, tea, wedding, children's, bridge, and buffet tables, with four set in each group, totalling 32. Topeka's loveliest possessions were shown. Visitors attended from many points. A fifty-cents' contribution was asked. All-day and evening hours were kept.

Wolf's Jewelry Company, co-sponsor, supplemented china and silver, ran preliminary ads, sent out engraved invitations, gave the drawprize of a chest of silverplate, and obtained handsome exhibits from ten silversmith companies. If the show is repeated next year, as requested, china and glass displays will likely be added.

Mrs. Marion Beatty, whose husband was Judge Advocate in Occupied Germany, won first place in buffet and sweepstakes with Meissen ware and silver bought at the Barter Mart established by our Military Government.

Interesting tables were arranged by Mrs. Harry Woodring, wife of the former Secretary of War; Mrs. Alfred M. Landon, whose husband was a former presidential candidate; and Mrs. Frank Warren, wife of the Topeka Mayor.

Bridal tables were especially glamorous. One by Mrs. William J. Greer was designed for a garden, with tall hurricane lamps in the ground. The first prize was won by
Mrs. Robert Legg, whose beautiful lace cloth was used by her family during the 1927 visit of Crown Prince Wilhelm of Sweden.

Topeka’s new John Haupt Chapter, D. A. R., had a lovely formal dinner table. On the Arrangements Committee were Mrs. Harold Cone, Regent, Mrs. Frank Kambach and Mrs. Earl McCrumb.

Eileen Miles, Publicity Chairman

Mrs. Frank Carlson, wife of Senator and Former Governor Carlson, stops beside a “Typical D. A. R. Tea Table,” to visit with a member, Mrs. W. W. Harvey, wife of the Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court.

Gaviota (Long Beach, Cal.). Christmas giving and the true American way of living were emphasized at the December meeting of Gaviota Chapter. The singing of Christmas Carols and the artistic decorations throughout the home of Mrs. R. M. Brougher also accent the Christmas spirit.

Mrs. Carroll R. Thorn, Regent, presented D. A. R. spoons to three mothers who brought their babies for the presentation: Mrs. Edmund Wicks for Christine; Mrs. J. G. Mooney for Colleen, and Mrs. John F. Jark for Richard.

Members of the Chapter brought money for the $100 pledge for D. A. R. Neighborhood Center, Los Angeles, to Mrs. E. J. Weller, Chairman of the project. The committee had mailed artistic envelopes to each member.

The Chapter voted to give $10 to Kate Duncan Smith School of Alabama and Tamassee School of South Carolina.

One minute of silent prayer for our country and world peace was observed, after Miss Edith Mattoon, Chaplain, gave her prayer.

After leading in the American Creed, Mrs. C. F. Van de Water, Chairman of Americanism, recommended the book, “The Red Masquerade,” by Angela Calmirs.

Mrs. Fred C. Murphey, Chairman D. A. R. MAGAZINE, read the President General’s Message, stressing the value of it and suggesting several ways of giving more people access to this worthy magazine.

Posters titled, “Our Bill of Rights,” a D. A. R. project, have been placed in several of the Long Beach schools, reported Mrs. Brougher, National Defense Chairman. Mrs. Brougher gave a resume of addresses on Socialism she has recently heard, one by W. C. Mullendore, President Southern California Edison Company, and the other by Dr. Swartz of Australia.

Mrs. Thomas Arrowsmith, Program Chairman, turned the meeting over to Mrs. R. H. Wolfers, Music Chairman, who presented Henry Scanlon and Miss Rena Mason of the Singers Workshop. They gave several delightful numbers of Christmas and secular music.

Beautifully appointed tea service followed, at which ten assistant hostesses served.

Mrs. Florence Waldbillig, new member, and Mrs. Harry Snell, guest from Deposit, N. Y., were introduced.

Mrs. Charles L. Carpenter, Chairman, Press Relations

Isaac Van Wart (Van Wert, Ohio). The wife of one of Anthony Wayne’s Revolutionary Soldiers, buried here, was honored by Isaac Van Wart Chapter October 22, when at a dedicatory service at the grave of Jane Briggs Gilliland a bronze marker was placed. Mrs. L. C. Miller, a descendant of Jane, stated that the Briggs, Gillilands, and Waynes had been neighbors in eastern Pennsylvania. At 18, John Gilliland joined Wayne’s army. Years later John married Jane Briggs.

While Wayne was in Ohio enforcing peace, the Gillilands were rearing ten children back in Pennsylvania. They followed Wayne’s exploits with interest. When he returned after the Treaty of Greenville, he brought glowing reports of rich lands, sparsely settled, soon to be offered for sale.
Among those attending the Chapter dedication ceremony were Mrs. Marshall H. Bixler, Ohio State Treasurer, D. A. R.; Mrs. Paul Voorheis, State Registrar; and Mrs. F. L. Reed, Regent of the Martha Pitkin Chapter, of Sandusky, Ohio.

In 1835 the Gillilands decided to move to Ohio. John had died and his place taken by his oldest son, James Gordon, aged 26, married and the father of three. His mother, too, decided to move. Before venturing to bring his loved ones on such a hazardous migration, James walked from Gettysburg, Pa., to western Ohio to assure himself the move would be wise.

Their destination was Fort Wayne but flooded regions necessitated their settlement in Van Wert County. To the north, it was 40 miles to the nearest neighbor, and the only other homes in the county were 15 miles away.

Years later James and his brothers cut the first road through to Fort Wayne.

“And so,” concluded Mrs. Miller, “we pay tribute to the pioneer spirit of a 60-year-old woman who left a comfortable home in a settled community to spend her remaining years sharing with her youthful family hardships and dangers. Such a life we consider worthy in courage and endurance, and one to be honored.”

Following the dedication, a tea was held at Hotel Marsh.

(Miss) Ethel Armstrong, Press Relations Chairman

New York City (New York, N. Y.). On Jan. 6, 1759, fourteen years before he was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and thirty years before he became the first President of the United States, George Washington married Martha Dandridge Custis.

The 27-year-old-surveyor and Commander-in-Chief of Virginia, settled down with his bride at Mount Vernon, his inherited estate, to lead the life of a country gentleman. But, due to the rising quarrel between the Colonies and Great Britain, he was drawn, instead, into a political career.

When the new government was organized he was unanimously chosen President. He took the oath of office in New York April 30, 1789, standing on the steps of the present Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street.

Together with all Americans, the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested in the story of Washington. And they are keenly aware of the place Martha Washington held during her husband’s career, as women know the important part a sound marriage and good home play in the lives of great men.

Members of the New York City Chapter place emphasis, then, on the marriage of George and Martha Washington. For many years they have celebrated the Anniversary date with a Reception and Tea at the Hotel Plaza. This year, on Saturday, January 6, the Chapter held its annual Reception and Tea at 2 o’clock.

After having been welcomed by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Alexander J. Smith, and the Officers, members and their invited guests were seated by the Committee that they might enjoy the special features of the afternoon. Highlighting the program was Henry J. Taylor, noted commentator. Heading the musical program was the well-known tenor, John Richard McCrea. Mrs. Joseph Harry McShane, Second Vice-Regent, was in charge of arrangements.

Mrs. Claude Neff Hollister
Press and Radio Relations

Lytle Creek Canyon (Fontana, Calif.). The Thanksgiving luncheon and installation ceremony of the new Chapter November 18 proved to be a very colorful event. Organizing members in Colonial costumes served as hostesses, with Mrs. Emil Conway as Chairman of the Luncheon Committee.

Mrs. H. W. Wassner, Organizing Regent, presided and introduced delegations from nearby towns and special guests among the 85 present. Congratulatory messages were read. Mrs. Horace Cushing sang three solos, accompanied by Mrs. Rudolph Arhlen.

On behalf of the San Bernardino Chap-
ORGANIZING MEMBERS

Seated, left to right: Mrs. Margaret B. Peterson, Miss Helen E. McCoy, Mrs. Welles B. McCoy, Parliamentarian; Mrs. H. W. Wassner, Regent; Mrs. Earl D. Ashdill, Vice Regent; Miss Netta Waite, Mrs. Roy B. Murphy, Miss Mildred Murphy, Mrs. J. Patterson and Mrs. W. G. Stranathan. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Oscar P. Lauridsen, Mrs. A. S. Edmunds, Chaplain; Mrs. Emil Conway, Treasurer; Mrs. George W. Sauers, Registrar; Mrs. Clyde F. McNeil, Recording-Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. M. L. Medhus and Mrs. L. O. Harmon. Not in the picture is Mrs. Charles W. Brown, Historian-Librarian.

Cedar Falls (Cedar Falls, Iowa) celebrated its 50th anniversary October 20 with program and reception at Woman's Club House, built in 1867, with over 100 members and guests.

Rooms were festive with yellow and white flowers in receptacles popular 50 years ago. One bouquet was from Mrs. Burl Elliott, State Regent.

This anniversary honored 17 women who withdrew from Waterloo-Cedar Falls Chapter because of difficult transportation: "Horse-drawn hacks, the common mode of transportation, were time-consuming and uncomfortable, and in disagreeable weather presented additional difficulties."

Two are still living: Mrs. Marion McFarland Walker, India, Cal.; and Mrs. L. O. Robinson, Osceola, Iowa, still a member.

The program’s prologue, written by a cherished member, Vina Tostlebe, shortly before her death, suggests the theme of "The Story of the Cedar Falls Chapter": "Time passes on. The Spirit of Yesteryear salutes you, stands by and gazes, rapt and silent. It pauses, turns back the years and places them in groups of ten.

"From 1900 when the skirts were long, Through the lilt of the twenties in swing and song, Down through the thirties and forties, too, This story unfolds the past for you."

Miss Marietta Abell was Narrator. Mrs. John Kyhl played appropriate piano music. Mr. Merwyn George sang period tunes, the group singing the refrains. The record seemed to parallel our national history.

Cutting the cake (left to right): Miss Mary Hoagland and Mrs. L. H. Hughes, who with exception of Charter Member have been affiliated longest with Chapter. Standing at back (center) is Miss Hazel Walker, Regent. Past Regents (left to right): Mrs. Benjamin Boardman, Mrs. Einer Larsen, Mrs. Ray Dix, Mrs. C. O. Todd, Mrs. F. O. Storrs and Miss Blythe Lamme.
The D. A. R. is such a living organization integrated into the lives of citizens who share our country's responsibilities.

Seriousness was interspersed by gay models in traditional bridal attires, motor- ing garb, party regalia, street and sports wear.

The last decade featured Daughters of the Molly Pitchers, our Junior Members. They read a message from Mrs. Robinson, and disclosed they were sending her a gold locket and chain.

Praise goes to Miss Hazel Walker, Regent, who ably guides our 88 members; and our Anniversary Committee: Mrs. Byron Besh, General Chairman; Mrs. Einer Larsen, Hospitality; Miss Mabel Richardson, Program; and Mrs. Robert Wyth, Reservations.

Blythe Lamme, Past Regent

Mme. Adrienne de Lafayette, Copa de Ora, and Solano (California). On Sunday afternoon, November 12, at 2 o'clock the dedicatory ceremony of the U.S.S. San Francisco Memorial at Land's End in San Francisco was attended by the following members: Mrs. Mateo Mezquida, Regent of Copa de Ora Chapter, who had been invited by Mayor Robinson to represent our organization, accompanied by Mrs. B. W. Wyatt of her Chapter; Mrs. James A. Hoskins, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag; and Mrs. Ivah Wilson, Jr., Past Regent of Solano Chapter, who had the D. A. R. Banner. They were accompanied by Mrs. Carlotta Cheeseman, Regent of Mme. Adrienne de Lafayette Chapter, of which Mrs. Hoskins is a member, and Mrs. Glen Dickey, all of Vallejo, Cal. Mr. Hoskins, who served in the United States Navy in World War I, assisted in placing the flags and also made transportation from Vallejo possible.

Our flags were some of the many assembled in two long lines at the right of the audience, while the Boy Scouts were on the left. The American Flag of the Daniel Callaghan Post of the American Legion, named for Rear Admiral Callaghan, commander of the vessel at the time of its sinking, held the place of honor on the steps of the platform at the right of the speaker and their banner at the left.

As the storm clouds hung heavy, the program opened with the Navy Band playing the Star Spangled Banner. The survivors and next of kin were presented; at an impressive moment the names of the fatalities were read. Admiral R. K. Turner, Ret., made the address and presentation; and Mayor Robinson, the acceptance. Flowers were strewn on the water by Navy planes following taps as the sun made a silver streak across the horizon, making a beautiful picture centered by the monument flanked by the flags and banners. All should see this beautiful monument. About 174 years ago De Anza landed near Land's End.

Mrs. James A. Hoskins, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag.

Village Green (Norwalk, Conn.). This new Chapter entertained several present and past National and State Officers October 18 at a banquet at General Putnam Inn, in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the National Society.

Mrs. Anthony P. Tedesco, Regent, presided. Mrs. P. Arthur Rock, Vice Regent, introduced distinguished guests who made short talks reviewing outstanding accomplishments of the National Society. Mrs. Louis Bredice was Hospitality Chairman.
Seated, left to right: Mrs. Richard C. Clifford, Chaplain; Mrs. Kenneth T. Trewhella, Registrar General; Miss Katherine Matthies, Past Third Vice President General; and Mrs. P. Arthur Rock, Vice Regent. Standing, left to right: Mrs. John W. Richardson, Honorary State President, C. A. R.; Mrs. Edwin H. Lotz, State Chairman and National Vice Chairman, Radio and Television; Mrs. Harold F. Manweiler, State Recording Secretary; Miss Emeline A. Street, Past Curator General; Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent; and Mrs. D. Stuart Pope, Jr., State President, C. A. R.

Afterwards the visitors and several members participated in a broadcast directed by Mrs. Richard C. Clifford, Chapter Chaplain. Placed at Norwalk by authorization of the National Board, the Chapter was confirmed April 21, 1950, with 40 members. On December 6 it had grown to 57 members.

The Chapter has had interesting programs by distinguished speakers and bi-monthly radio broadcasts, and sponsors the new Alexander Hamilton Society, C. A. R. It has had several functions in cooperation with the C. A. R. and the Yankee Doodle Chapter, S. A. R.

There is a Junior membership of 25 in the Chapter, with several still in college. Our membership also includes the presidents of the Norwalk Garden Club, the League of Women Voters and the Norwalk Woman's Club; several members, an ex-president of the Norwalk Branch, and State Board members, American Association of University Women. Two of its organizing members are Past Regents of another Chapter, and two members are past presidents of the Council of Social Agencies, including Norwalk and several adjacent towns.

Mrs. Ben B. Billinger
Press and Radio Chairman

Canoe Place (Port Allegany, Pa.) began the year's programs in September with a Family Picnic at Taylor's Riverside, guests of Mrs. Harry E. Taylor, Regent. Mrs. Ruth E. Dalton presented the "Lineage Book," placed on D. A. R. Reference Shelves, Public Library. Project of Genealogical Records Committee it contains lineage charts, "a record of the Past for use of the Future."

The Librarian has catalogued 42 books for our Reference Shelves. Two memorial books have been presented: "Searching for Your Ancestors," by Gilbert Doane, given by Regent, in memory of Mrs. Naomi Taylor Hopper; and "I Quote," by Virginia Ely, given by Mr. Richard Taylor, in memory of his mother.

The Indian Trails Society, C. A. R., sponsored by Chapter, held its Organizing Meeting December 8, with eight members and 13 with papers pending. Mrs. Dalton is Organizing President.

A D. A. R.-C. A. R. Dinner was held January 9. Organizing Officers were installed by Mrs. Charles B. Shaler, State President. Corsages were presented to Mesdames Shaler, Taylor and Dalton. Invocation was by Mrs. B. H. Clark, Chaplain; Pledge of Allegiance, led by Robert L. Taylor. The Regent gave the welcome, introduced distinguished guests, and presented badges for the Senior and Junior Presidents, a gavel, books and an onyx base with small banner and flag. Robert Thomas donated an Indian lamp.

On the program were: C. A. R. Objectives, Robert Thomas; C. A. R. Creed, Peter Studholme; history of Canoe Place and Indian trails, Joseph Studholme; C. A. R. aims, Mrs. Shaler; tribute to sponsors, Patricia Thomas; prayer, Spencer Klein; solo, Carol Thomas; trumpet solo, Lloyd Hackett; poem, Melda Brown; song, Virginia Dalton, Joyce Walter and Carol Thomas; reading, Virginia Dalton. C. A. R. songs were sung. As a finale, "The Spirit of '76" was portrayed by Joseph and Peter Studholme, Robert Taylor and Robert Thomas. Benediction was by Mrs. Clark. One Chapter Charter Member, Mrs. Nina Hanson, former Regent, was present.

Mrs. H. J. Dalton, Recording Secretary.

Matthew French (Princeton, W. Va.), is proud to include in its membership Mrs. Bettie Lively Holroyd, one of the few remaining Real Granddaughters in the State, who celebrated her 91st birthday January 21.
The Lively family was one of the earliest to settle in Elizabeth County, Virginia. Some of the ancestors of this family in the Old Country centuries ago, followers of the great English soldier and statesman, Oliver Cromwell, came across the waters and settled in the colony of Virginia. Cottrill Lively, grandfather of Mrs. Holroyd, was a descendant of this family and grew up in the strenuous days of the Revolution, marrying the daughter of Ann Morris Maddy Parsons, a mother of 13 children and sister of Robert Morris, the uncrowned King of Finance and Patriot of the Revolution.

Bettie Lively Holroyd, daughter of the late Colonel Wilson and Eliza Gwinn Lively, was born at Linside, then Virginia, in 1860, and remembers the dark days of the reconstruction period following the Civil War, but with happy memories of childhood days in the old homestead; of the green shutters and wide porches, and faithful and devoted slaves.

Early in 1879 she attended Concord School, now Concord College, Athens, W. Va., and after graduation married her instructor, "Professor Jimmie Holroyd." After her husband's death she was engaged in the Registrar's office and Publicity Department for a number of years.

Mother of nine children, she has five living children who are all graduates of Concord. She is a life member of W.C.T.U., the Methodist Church, a pioneer of Woman's Club, and until recently was active in the life of her town, Athens. She is an honorary Patroness of the Tri Sigma Sorority and until recently had taught her Bible Class for 12 years.

Gracious and charming, she is always an inspiration at D. A. R. meetings.

Sally Holroyd Hays
Nonresident Member

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, R.I.). Gaspee Chapter celebrated its 59th birthday January 11. On the same day the Chapter voted to send a bouquet of red carnations and its felicitations to the oldest member of the Chapter on the approach of her birthday.

Birthday Greetings

Never before, in the history of Gaspee Chapter, has it been our privilege to send greetings to one of our members on the eve of her 100th birthday.

To our esteemed member, Miss Cathleen Taylor, born February 12, 1851, we extend our heartiest best wishes and sincere congratulations that a keen mind has been her blessing through all these years.

We appreciate her continued interest in Gaspee Chapter, this interest testified by the bronze tablet in the auditorium of Gaspee House.

That sustaining strength from Divine guidance may always be with her is the Birthday Greeting to Miss Taylor from Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Compiled and presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Charles A. Gale, former Historian.

Mrs. Charles E. Bartlett, Historian.

Santa Rosa (Santa Rosa, Cal.). Our Chapter is particularly pleased to have as a new member Mrs. Ina Draper DeFoe Greathead, not only because she will be a welcome addition to the organization, but because her membership gives the Chapter the distinction of embracing four living generations of the same family.

Mrs. Greathead (Mrs. Francis E.) is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Draper, who came to Santa Rosa from Eastern Oregon in 1922 and have resided here since that time. Mrs. Draper, 82, the former Hattie Belle Ingersoll, represents the first generation. She joined the D. A. R. on the line of David Sutherland, of Dutchess County, N. Y., a Colonel in the American Revolution. She is also working on the Coolidge line, her mother having been Mary Coolidge, a relative of Calvin Cool-
FOUR GENERATIONS IN CHAPTER

Left to right: Ina Draper DeFoe (Mrs. Francis E.) Greathead, Hattie Belle Ingersoll (Mrs. John A.) Draper, Beatrice Draper (Mrs. Kelly D.) Ferrari, and Beverly Ann Ferrari (Mrs. Donald C.) Udall.

idge. She has records showing that five of her ancestors fought in the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Draper celebrated their 67th wedding anniversary last summer.

Mrs. Greathead, the second generation, is a Sonoma County poet and a member of the National League of American Pen Women. The third generation of the Draper family has two members in the Santa Rosa Chapter: Mrs. Greathead’s daughter, Teresa Mae DeFoe Lewis (Mrs. Mason B.), and Beatrice Draper Ferrari (Mrs. Kelly D.) who is the daughter of John I. Draper, deceased, who was the son of Hattie Belle Ingersoll Draper.

Representing the fourth generation is Beverly Ann Ferrari Udall (Mrs. Donald C.) who is the daughter of Mrs. Ferrari. Mrs. Draper has two other granddaughters living in Vallejo, Cal., who are preparing their applications for membership in the Santa Rosa Chapter.

Dorothy Jones Truslow
Press Relations Chairman

Francisco Garcés (Las Vegas, Nev.). Our new Chapter held its regular monthly meeting December 4 in the “Knotty Pine Lodge” at the home of Mrs. Albert C. Melton, Regent.

As members arrived, they were greeted at the door by Santa Claus, who was portrayed by the hostess of the evening, Mrs. Paul E. Brown.

The customary Ritual opening was followed by Silent Meditation and Prayer for our Secretary, Helen Lowell, who was very ill.

Roll Call was responded to with a “Christmas Wish.”

Mrs. W. E. Pope, Jr., was welcomed as a new member and Mrs. Owen Wilson, member of Granite Chapter, Newfields, N. H., as an associate member.

Mrs. Pope was asked to look into the possibilities of organizing a Society of Children of the American Revolution, as she is a former member of that organization and we had been requested to submit the name of a member to represent us.

The Christmas motif was carried out in the room decorations, consisting of a Christmas tree, improvised fireplace with stockings, table with a Christmas scene, centered by a miniature house, church, choral groups, snowmen and Santa with his reindeer; a tradition in the hostess’ family. The house contained a gift from her to each member.

Mrs. Pope had charge of the program and presented Alberta Carol Melton who played “Silent Night” and “Jingle Bells” on the accordion while members joined in singing. Mrs. Pope then gave a talk on Christmas traditions and customs. Each member told of special traditions in their own families. A game of Christmas words was played.

Dainty and clever refreshments in keeping with the Christmas motif were served by the hostess. Handmade gifts were exchanged by the members.

Mrs. Albert C. Melton, Regent.

Eau Claire (Eau Claire, Wis.). Eau Claire Chapter has recently enjoyed programs prepared by our own members. We feel that this benefits the members individually because of the research which brings them more knowledge and information. In addition, we find that the other members are especially interested in programs given by their friends. Moreover, good programs stimulate attendance at meetings, and this results in far better Chapter work and accomplishments.

Two outstanding programs were those given in November by Mrs. George Barland, who showed excellent colored movies of her European trip; and in January by Miss Lois Williams, who presented her beautiful Wisconsin wild flower slide films.

Mrs. David P. Barnes, Regent
ON a windy day in March, 1855, the body of James Sevier Conway was laid to rest in a small, obscure cemetery a few miles west of Bradley, in LaFayette County, Arkansas.

Nearly a century later this lonely resting place has been honored with a stone befitting the importance of such a great man, the first Governor of the State of Arkansas.

The unveiling of the handsome marker by the Caddo District of the Arkansas Daughters of the American Revolution took place Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 24, 1950, before an audience of seventy-five gathered from three States. Seventeen were descendants of the Governor and their families.

From left to right: Mrs. W. E. Barkman, acting Secretary-Treasurer, Caddo District; Mrs. F. A. Gerig, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. W. G. Hodges, District Director; Mrs. H. A. Know, State Vice Regent; Mrs. L. N. Frazier, State Regent; Mrs. J. E. Finch, Marker and Program Chairman; Mrs. C. A. Haynes, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. W. D. Jones, Regent John Cain Chapter; Mrs. J. A. Cole, Regent Benjamin Culp Chapter; LaFayette County Judge A. B. Parker.

The young girl holding the Arkansas flag is Anne Dooley, of Memphis, great-great-great-granddaughter of the late Governor Conway.

The original tombstone, which never designated that Mr. Conway was governor, remains at the head of the grave. The new stone, which serves as a foot-marker, is inscribed:

James Sevier Conway, First Governor of the State of Arkansas, 1836-1840. Erected by the Caddo District, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The site of the Conway grave is a small family burial plot on the old homeplace, Walnut Hill. The Governor had chosen this secluded spot long before his death. Resting beside the Governor are his wife, Mary Jane Bradley Conway, and five children who never lived to reach maturity. The other children are buried in Hot Spring County, near Magnet, and near Little Rock, where the family was living at that time.

Those who attended the program learned something of Governor Conway's life from a brief historical sketch given by County Judge A. B. Parker of Lewisville, when he accepted the marker for the County and State.

James Sevier Conway was born Dec. 9, 1796, in Greene County, Tenn., a son of Thomas and Ann Rector Conway. Ann Rector was the daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Conner) Rector, and Thomas Conway was the son of Gen. Henry Conway of Virginia and wife, Sarah Hundley, of Huguenot ancestry. He came to the Territory of Arkansas at the age of 20. In 1825 he was appointed by President John Quincy Adams to survey the west boundary of Arkansas between the Red and the Arkansas Rivers. This prompted President Andrew Jackson to appoint him several years later as Arkansas' Commissioner to work with the Louisiana Commissioner in surveying the southern boundary of the Territory. In 1831 he was the successful bidder for surveying the Military Road in the southwestern part of the Territory and the next year President Jackson honored him with appointment as Surveyor General for the Territory.

In 1826, he married Mary Jane Bradley, for whose family the town of Bradley was named. On July 4, 1836, Conway announced his candidacy for Governor of Arkansas, which was just gaining statehood. He was elected by an overwhelming majority, was inaugurated Sept. 13, 1836, and served two terms. Returning in 1845 to the old Walnut Hill homeplace, he spent the remainder of his life among the people he loved so well, and died on March 3, 1855. Mrs. Conway died 23 years later and was buried beside him.

(Continued on page 265)
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)

Icoff, Adolph—Mary Thomas—Jany. 17, 1784.
Ifert, Jeremiah—Susannah Braeghle—June 4, 1785.
Ijams, John—Mary Waters—Mch. 21, 1782.
Inglebrecht, John Conrad—Margaret Houx—Oct. 1, 1785.
Ireland, Jonathan—Elizabeth Rice—June 23, 1783.
Isenberger, Henry—Catherine Medert—Nov. 18, 1788.
Isenberger, Jacob—Margaret Hospelhaun—Feb. 15, 1780.
Isenberger, Peter—Margt. Smouse—Sept. 12, 1796.
Isenbergh, Nicholas—Mary Smouse—Dec. 12, 1780.
Isentrey, George—Ann Goodman—Nov. 7, 1795.
Israel, Basil—Eleanor Mansfield—June 26, 1780.
Israel, John—Rachel Clary—May 8, 1788.
Jacobie, John—Catherine Weane—March 2, 1779.
Jacobs, Benja.—Elizabeth Bilbert—Nov. 3, 1787.
Jacobs, George—Ann Perrill—Feb. 23, 1791.
Jacobs, Henry—Catherine Willard—Apl. 21, 1790.
Jacobs, Joseph—Elizabeth Griffin—Feb. 22, 1782.
Jacobs, Wm.—Dorcas Stokes—Nov. 16, 1778.
Jacobs, Wm.—Sarah Thomas—Apl. 28, 1781.
Jacques, Denton—Eliza Powell—June 2, 1780.
James, John—Martha Haff—Apl. 10, 1786.
James, Levi—Rachel Houch—Sept. 4, 1798.
Jamison, Ignatius—Lucy Luckett—Mch. 28, 1796.
Jamison, Leonard—Mary Smith—Nov. 18, 1790.
Janes, Thomas—Mary Waters—Dec. 20, 1792.
Jarbeo, Bennet—Elizabeth Frazier—July 27, 1798.
Jeffers, Joseph—Elizabeth Robertson—Aug. 16, 1796.
Jefferson, Benjamin—Prescilla Jefferson—Jany. 6, 1783.
Jenkins, Job—Sarah Tucker—Aug. 19, 1778.
Jenkins, John—Eleanor Crampton—July 26, 1794.
Jimeson, Samuel—Mary Elizabeth Overtosh—May 27, 1793.
Johnson, Basil—Sarah Tracey—Sept. 3, 1778.
Johnson, Benja.—(Free Negro)—Lucy Todd (Free Negro) Oct. 12, 1779.
Johnson, Benjamin—Mary Hammond—Dec. 29, 1798.
Johnson, Casper—Martha Gulick—Apl. 29, 1799.
Johnson, John—Susanna West—Oct. 27, 1786.
Johnson, Joseph—Catherine Miller—May 28, 1778.
Johnson, Joseph—Barbara Yost—Oct. 23, 1781.
Johnson, Noah—Rachel Spencer—Mch. 13, 1794.
Johnson, Roger—Elizabeth Thomas—Feb. 1, 1781.
Johnson, William—Casandra Thomas—Nov. 30, 1799.
Johnson, William—Catherine Cost—Dec. 9, 1799.
Jones, Francis—Rachel Coventry—Mch. 18, 1791.
Jones, Hambury—Elizabeth Poole—May 23, 1794.
Jones, Hanbury—Sarah Viers—Apl. 13, 1787.
Jones, Joseph—Henrietta Cash—Feb. 24, 1794.
Jones, Richard—Sarah Brewer—Apl. 1, 1786.
Jones, Richard—Elizabeth Allen—Nov. 10, 1786.
Jordon, Alexander—Agnes Hughes—March 9, 1797.
Jordon, David—Margaret Bruner—Oct. 9, 1784.
Joss, George—Catherine Zimmerman—Jany. 15, 1791.
Josse, Anthony—Mary Greenwood—Sept. 16, 1797.
Joy, John—Elizabeth Smith—June 10, 1798.
Judey, Jacob—Priscilla Howard—Mch. 21, 1788.
Juit, Jacob—Elizth Boyrley—Aug. 19, 1779.
Justice, Ezekiel—Ann Hall—June 10, 1790.
Justice, Nicholas—Elizabeth Dotson—Jany. 17, 1787.
Kadle, Gibson—Martha Lemaster—Mch. 14, 1796.
Karn, Jacob—Mary Thomas—Feb. 21, 1799.
Kavanaugh, William—Mary Toofoot—May 21, 1791.
Kaywood, Isaac—Ann Talbott—July 12, 1797.
Keafeuver, Nicholas—Margaret Peckpaugh—Apl. 15, 1784.
Keefaver, Peter—Catherine Yost—Dec. 18, 1786.
Keefe, Henry—Rached Reed—Aug. 20, 1795.
Keefour, Jacob—Mary Iseminger—July 25, 1783.
Keener, Andrew—Fredericka Amelung—Sept. 20, 1785.
Keith, Price—Ann Cruthers—Jany. 5, 1797.
Keller, Conrad—Elizabeth Stallings—Jany. 30, 1790.
Keller, George—Sarah Hedges—Mch. 17, 1786.
Keller, George—Sarah Hedges—Mch. 17, 1786.
Keller, George—Mary Davidge—Jany. 23, 1796.
Kissinger, Francis—Sarah Leroy—Apl. 3, 1790.
Kist, Philip—Anne Holt—Aug. 3, 1798.
Kittenger, Jacob—Barbara Shafer—Jany. 20, 1798.
Kittel, William—Nancy Brown—Apl. 6, 1782.
Kitzadanner, Geo.—Elizth. Darr—Apl. 22, 1780.
Kitzadanner, Thos.—Mary Ann Koontz—Oct. 13, 1787.
Kliewer, Nicholas—Margaret Smith—Feb. 17, 1780.
Kline, Stephen—Margaret Shultz—June 26, 1790.
Knauff, Andrew—Eleanor Keepers—Nov. 20, 1798.
Knight, Elijah—Sarah Dix—Jany. 23, 1799.
Knight, James—Ann Williamson—May 1, 1790.
Knight, Joshua—Sophia Phillips—July 23, 1790.
Knight, Thomas—Elizabeth Williamson—Mch. 16, 1796.
Knock, Basil—Mary Pickett—Feb. 2, 1790.
Knouff, Adam—Christena Kiplinger—Jany. 4, 1783.
Knouff, Jacob—Elizabeth Dern—Sept. 30, 1786.
Knoth, Thos.—Mary Duff—June 3, 1779.
Kolb, George—Ann Wynn—Sept. 3, 1796.
Koller, John—Catherine Groshon—Mch. 11, 1799.
Koogle, Adam—Catherine Nave—Aug. 10, 1787.
Koon, Henry—Elizabeth Browning—May 24, 1787.
Koontz, Henry—Margt. Steiner—Nov. 24, 1783.
Koontz, Jacob—Mary Clay—Sept. 19, 1780.
Koonztza, Frederick—Elizabeth Shull—Oct. 21, 1783.
Krei, Christian—Mary Elizth. Turnwoolf—Nov. 24, 1783.
Kruze, John—Barbara Hellen—Dec. 4, 1783.
Kalin, Basil—Hannah Smith—Mch. 3, 1780.
Lakins, Abraham—Mary Ungles—July 18, 1788.
Laman, Jacob—Hannah Peterson—Aug. 23, 1779.
Lamb, Owen—Susanna Grant—May 14, 1799.
Lambough, Henry—Mary Everhart—Feb. 27, 1781.
Lambert, John—Mary Hime—May 28, 1794.
Lambright, Henry—Mary Ungles—July 18, 1788.
Laman, John—Mary Ann Leipley—Aug. 7, 1782.
Lapham, Henry—Phoeby Sigler—Nov. 8, 1785.
Lashorn, John—Rebeckah Fout—Sept. 5, 1785.
Kig, Adam—Esther Shitzen—Mch. 23, 1781.
Kile, Adam—Elizabeth Martin—Mch. 18, 1791.
Kile, Nicholas—Mary Baggerly—Jany. 3, 1791.
Kiler, Daniel—Elizabeth Ward—May 15, 1799.
King, George—Elizabeth Riener—Mch. 30, 1779.
King, Charles—Mary Middagh—Apl. 25, 1798.
King, Georga—Margaret Tou—June 23, 1798.
King, Nicholas—Peggy Gaunt—July 17, 1797.
King, Wm.—Elizth. Wright—.
Leakins, William—Martha Mumford—Mch. 25, 1790.
Leakins, William—Martha Mumford—Mch. 25, 1790.
Leaman, Mich.—Elizabeth Bale—Mch. 26, 1798.
Lection, George—Elizabeth Tice—.
Leeper, George—Elizabeth Nicholls—Oct. 20, 1791.
Leeper, John—Lucretia McElfresh—Sept. 24, 1791.
Lees, Ino.—Verlinda Gatton—Feby. 14, 1786.
Lees, Thomas—Mary Ellis—Mch. 18, 1794.
Lees, Thomas—Sophia Teshner—July 2, 1798.
Legler, George—Elizabeth Staley—Feb. 3, 1780.
Legler, John—Mary Warner—July 21, 1797.
Lemaster, Richard—Rebecca Johnson—Mch. 25, 1799.
Levy, David Junr.—Mary Sturrum—Sept. 24, 1791.
Levy, Israel—Mary Shroiner—Nov. 21, 1789.
Lewis, John—Mary Quinner—July 25, 1778.
Lewis, Thomas—Mary Ellis—Mch. 18, 1794.
Lewis, Thomas—Sophia Teshner—July 2, 1798.
Licklider, George—Susanna Beavers—Feb. 23, 1797.
Lieth, Samuel—Cassiah Thrasher—Oct. 12, 1782.
Lightner, John—Mary Warner—July 21, 1797.
Lighty, John—Elizabeth Miller—May 17, 1796.
Lily, Adam—Jane Ogle—Apl. 14, 1783.
Lindsay, Thomas—Margaret Trentor—Sept. 3, 1782.
Lindsey, Alexander—Rebecka Merstiller—Nov. 27, 1790.
Lindsey, Thomas—Margaret Trentor—Sept. 3, 1782.
Lindsey, George—Elizabeth McDonell—Sept. 18, 1789.
Linganfielder, John—Ann Mount—Aug. 12, 1797.
Link, Jacob—Elizabet Creaeger—Apl. 19, 1788.
Link, Thomas—Ann Maria Fout—Mch. 22, 1790.
Lin, Isaac—Eve Jacobs—Mch. 9, 1799.
Linton, Zachariah—Mary Maynard—May 20, 1778.
Little, Michael—Mary Quinner—July 25, 1778.
Lloyd, Samuel—Henny Hows—Nov. 26, 1798.
Lock, John—Sarah Bastian—Mch. 22, 1790.
Lodge, William—Mary King—Sept. 26, 1793.
Loeman, Charles—Elizabeth Vale—Nov. 27, 1797.
Lough, William—Margaret Shebar—Mch. 24, 1778.
Lombrght, Philip—Mary Dale—Dec. 28, 1797.
Longsworth, Solomon—Lucretia McElfresh—June 6, 1785.
Lookingpeel, John—Sarah Worman—Sept. 4, 1790.
Lott, Jacob—Cath. Michael—May 14, 1785.
Louis, John—Mary Keplinger—Feb. 16, 1779.
Lowe, David—Nancy Ramsey—Nov. 2, 1775.
Lowe, Andrew—Mary Pecknobaugh—July 19, 1778.
Lowry, Ceazer—Mary Cooper—May 17, 1794.
Lucas, John—Christina Waters—Dec. 1, 1797.
Lucket, David—Susanna Luckett—June 28, 1788.
Luccett, John—Kitty Munro—Jany. 31, 1781.
Luccett, Philip—Mary Harding—May 7, 1796.
Lung, Jacob—Susannah Rep.—Nov. 6, 1799.
Luter, Michael—Mary Kindle—Dec. 19, 1789.
Luther, Christopher—Alley Sewell—Nov. 16, 1779.
Lutzell, Michael—Sophia Grove—May 8, 1784.
Lyder, Henry—Catherine Staley—May 27, 1780.
Lyles, Richard—Elizabeth Jones—Aug. 4, 1787.
Lynn, John—Eleanor Edelin—Feb. 26, 1784.
McAtte, Francis X.—Mary Reeder—Mch. 17, 1787.
McAtte, George—Mary Hardy—Mch. 2, 1799.
McAtte, Ignatius—Mary Magruder—Jany. 17, 1798.
McCook, Wm.—Mary McDonough—Sept. 25, 1780.
McClain, Daniel—Anna Mosteller—Mch. 2, 1791.
McClain, John—Elizabeth Yates—Aug. 4, 1783.
McClain, Joshua—Elizabeth Bennet—Nov. 3, 1796.
McClain, William—Mary Brish—Apl. 30, 1790.
Mccloskey, James—Henrietta Riggs—July 28, 1790.
McCollom, David—Mary Crips—Dec. 27, 1778.
McComsey, Robert—Catherine Warner—Apl. 18, 1785.
McCormick, James—Nancy Moore—June 14, 1788.
McCraken, John—Elizabeth Wood—Nov. 4, 1784.
McCrea, William—Elizabeth Thompson—Feb. 1, 1792.
McDade, Charles—Elizabeth Reed—March 25, 1796.
McDaid, James—Mary Barnett—Nov. 25, 1780.
Mcdonald, Francis—Eleanor Hamilton—July 20, 1789.
McDonald, George—Catherine Sutherland—May 8, 1780.
McDonald, James—Elizabeth Schriner—Oct. 10, 1799.
McDonald, Joseph—Anna Neil—Apl. 17, 1778.
McDonald, William—Elizabeth Condon—Mch. 26, 1796.
McElfresh, John Jur.—Rachel Dorsey—May 4, 1778.
McElfresh, John—Jane Cumming—Mch. 17, 1780.
McElfresh, Joseph—Sarah Howard—Jany. 19, 1792.
McElfresh, Philip—Lydia Griffith—Feby. 22, 1781.
McElroy, Patrick—Prisey Thompson—Feby. 9, 1793.
McEntire, Alexander—Nanny Chamberlane—Feby. 10, 1793.
McGarey, Barnabas—Mary McGary—Apl. 16, 1796.
McGill, Patrick—Eleanor West—Nov. 28, 1789.
McGowan, Sam'l.—Agnes Griffey—June 15, 1779.
McGuigan, Arthur—Elizabeth Good—Nov. 1, 1785.
McGuire, John—Mary Rickard—Sept. 1, 1792.
McIntire, Daniel—Margaret Weaver—Sept. 12, 1794.
McIntire, John—Mary Dunkin—Jany. 19, 1792.
McIntosh, Michael—Elizabeth Hickman—July 18, 1795.
McKardile, Isaac—Sarah DeCoeine—Apl. 8, 1785.
McKay, Benjn.—Rebeckah, Briscoe—Jany. 13, 1797.
McKee, Patrick—Elizabeth Collins—Jany. 7, 1792.
McKiver, Dan—Sarah Ramsey—Aug. 3, 1793.
McMinn, George—Sarah Campbell—Mch. 3, 1785.
McPherson, John Mr.—Miss Sarah Smith—Sept. 11, 1783.
McWilliams, John—Elizabeth Hagan—Feb. 19, 1793.
Mace, John—Ann Nicholson—Nov. 4, 1787.
Mackey, Robert—Sarah Ragan—Apl. 30, 1796.
Madden, Jacob—Dolly Steward—Apl. 8, 1780.
Maderas, Nicholas—Susanna Adamson—Apl. 15, 1786.
Magruder, John R.—Susanna M. Butler—Mch. 21, 1799.
Mahaney, Danl.—Elizabeth Baltzell—July 10, 1782.
Mahoney, Barnabas—Mary Reel—Apl. 29, 1796.
Mahoney, James H.—Sarah Williams—Jany. 6, 1794.
Mahoney, John—Henry Brashers—Nov. 21, 1790.
Malone, Bartholomew Murphy—Lydia Bradie—Dec. 22, 1795.
Mansell, Geo.—Ann West Lawrence—Nov. 5, 1784.
Manssaver, Daniel—Catherine Hyme—Aug. 25, 1794.
Martin, Jacob—Catherine Koontz—Oct. 28, 1799.
Martin, John—Peggy Rinehart—Sept. 19, 1795.
Martin, John—Elizabeth Corell—Feb. 20, 1799.
Martin, Peter—Lydia Ramey—June 2, 1796.
Martz, Peter—Elizh Shroiner—Nov. 9, 1783.
Martz, Peter—Mary Horine—Oct. 26, 1785.
Mason, Archibald—Mary Conner—Nov. 30, 1793.
Mason, Martin—Margaret Leonard—June 25, 1796.
Mathern, Philip Michs.—Barbara Thomas—Aug. 13, 1791.
Mathers, Tho.—Elizabeth Cummings—Mch. 28, 1793.
Mathews, Jacob—Sophia Struble—Apl. 20, 1794.
Mathews, Jacob—Mary Boyds—Dec. 14, 1798.
Mathews, Jacob—Susannah Lowman—Oct. 8, 1799.
Miller, Conrad—Elizabeth McDonold—Aug. 8, 1789.
Miller, David—Catherine Heffner—Apl. 23, 1778.
Miller, Dewalt—Eleanor Hansey—June 14, 1791.
Miller, Jacob—Margaret Dentlinger—Oct. 8, 1778.
Miller, Jacob—Uliana Long—Nov. 13, 1779.
Miller, Jacob—Rosanna Morningstar—Mch. 9, 1782.
Miller, Jacob—Catherine Walter—Nov. 20, 1787.
Miller, John—Elizabeth Street—Oct. 3, 1786.
Miller, John—Christina Gunn—Apl. 27, 1789.
Miller, John—Mary Vanferson—June 18, 1791.
Miller, John—Susanna Kemp—March 24, 1792.
Miller, John of Dan—Magdalen Foutz—Nov. 3, 1795.
Miller, Joshua—Deborah Plummer—Mch. 23, 1798.
Miller, Nicholas—Mary Musgrove—Oct. 18, 1781.
Miller, Robert—Mary Highfield—Jany. 23, 1793.
Mills, Andrew—Catherin Stofell—June 25, 1795.
Minnick, George—Mary Foutch—Mch. 18, 1797.
Minor, John—Mary Kale—Nov. 29, 1796.
Mitchell, Alexander—Elizabeth Scott—Nov. 26, 1799.
Mobley, Edward—Rachel Griffith—Nov. 20, 1788.
Mobley, Lewis—Trusilla Dorsey—Nov. 23, 1780.
Moffett, John—Susanna Curtis—Aug. 7, 1783.
Mobley, Jacob—Sarah Matthers—July 22, 1789.
Moller, Adolph—Elizabeth McGlatherg—Apl. 5, 1798.
Molson, Wilfred—Frances Brown Davis—Apl. 10, 1795.
Montgomery, Jno.—Joshan Sedwick—Apl. 10, 1792.
Moore, Wm.—Catherine Grimes—Mch. 20, 1779.
Moore, William—Jane Young—Mch. 10, 1789.
Moore, Zachariah—Bourne—Nov. 4, 1788.
Morgan, John—Susanna Highler—May 24, 1788.
Morningstar, Philip—Solema Morningstar—Nov. 23, 1781.
Morris, John—Catherine Hogg—Jany. 5, 1784.
Morris, John—Hannah Campbell—Mch. 26, 1797.
Morris, Jonathan—Mary Kimbell—Mch. 9, 1782.
Morris, Jonathan—Mary Frazer—Nov. 8, 1789.
Morrison, James—Cassandra Gittings—Mch. 21, 1795.
Morrison, John—Elizabeth Hort—Apl. 3, 1798.
Morrow, Archibald—Margaret Hilton—Mch. 24, 1778.
Mottis, Peter—Philepoena Heckathorn—June 2, 1778.
Mount, John—Margaret Smith—May 12, 1794.
Mowerer, Adam—Madgl. Win.—Sept. 27, 1790.
Moxley, Nehemiah—Elizabeth Norwood—Nov. 26, 1794.
Moxley, Saml.—Agnes Cox—Aug. 25, 1783.
Mugg, John—Elizabeth Greenwell—Jany. 13, 1797.
Mullen, John W.—Ann Unglebys—Apl. 18, 1791.
Mullendore, David—Catherine Cost—Apl. 29, 1790.
Mullickin, John—Mary Hamston—Nov. 16, 1789.
Mullindore, Jacob—Susanna Swisher—Mch. 28, 1785.
Mullindore, John—Ulyss Cost—Aug. 30, 1794.
Mumford, James Jr.—Nancy Fuller—Mch. 29, 1792.
Mumford, William—Catherine Hartsoke—Oct. 18, 1796.
Murdock, William—Jane Conter Harrison—May 27, 1783.
Murphey, Duncan—Prethenis Siars—Spt. 7, 1790.
Murphey, James—Eleanor Smith—Feb. 13, 1792.
Murrel, Robert—Rachael Lee—Mch. 10, 1797.
Musgrove, Anthony—Sarah Flook—Apl. 22, 1783.
Musgrove, Gilbert—Dorcas Whittington—Oct. 11, 1797.
Mussetter, Christian—Regina Saulfer—Feb. 27, 1792.
Mussetter, Christopher—Ruth Ijams—Dec. 17, 1799.
Myer, Henry—Anne Goodman—May 8, 1784.
Myer, Jacob—Susannah Kirk—Aug. 24, 1782.
Myer, Sam—Catherine Need—Apl. 13, 1796.
Myers, George—Margaret Zimmerman—June 12, 1783.
Myers, Henry—Ann Davis—July 12, 1796.
Myers, Jacob—Rebecca Burniston—July 4, 1782.
Myers, Jacob (of Yost)—Barbara Beames—Oct. 8, 1785.
Myler, Matthew—Elizth Fowler—Sept. 25, 1778.
Myrehaver, Peter—Catherine Hart—Feb. 2, 1783.
Naile, Henry—Mary Rogers—May 7, 1787.
Naylor, Isaac Jones—Barbara Goodman—Mch. 17, 1779.
Neff, Jacob—Margaret Getzendanner—Dec. 10, 1796.
Neff, John—Elizabeth Harriade—Feb. 15, 1798.
Nighneighbours, Nathan—Sarah Price—Mch. 22, 1799.
Nelson, Peter—Eleanor Muckel—Oct. 29, 1798.
Nelson, Roger—Mary Sim—Feb. 26, 1788.
Nelson, Roger, Capt.—Miss Elizabeth Harriad—Feb. 2, 1797.
Nelson, William—Ann McDonald—Nov. 12, 1798.
Nicholls, John Haymond—Cassandra Wilsoxon—Nov. 28, 1785.
Ogle, Alexander—Mary Beatty—Nov. 28, 1783.
Ogle, William—Susanna Johnson—Jan. 4, 1794.
Ogle, William—Margaret Ogle—Jan. 18, 1799.
Ollip, Adam—Margaret Foutz—Jan. 6, 1787.
Olijser, George—Molly Johnson—Sept. 6, 1796.
On'eale, Barton—Mary Dyson—Jan. 9, 1786.
Onions, William—Catherine Manakey—Oct. 29, 1795.
Or, Michael—Rosanna Sheltnecht—Dec. 13, 1796.
Osborn, David—Sarah Bagerly—Mch. 14, 1783.
Osborn, Daniel—Rebecca Coplan—Dec. 2, 1797.
Ott, John—Mary Shafer—May 9, 1794.
Ott, Michl.—Elizth Werteneiker—April 22, 1786.
Ourey (?) Samuel—Sarah Boyer—Feb. 18, 1792.
Owen, Hezekiah—Elizabeth Duvall—May 2, 1787.
Owen, John—Abigail Cullom—Sept. 4, 1783.
Owings, Archibald—Priscilla Hayes—Sept. 10, 1796.
Owings, Beall—Cordelia Harris—Dec. 16, 1795.
Owings, Christopher—Charlotte Worthington—Mch. 15, 1799.
Ott, John—Elizabeth Beatt—May 9, 1794.
Page, Thomas—Susanna Willson—Apr. 6, 1781.
Peck, David—Elizabeth Clark—Jan. 13, 1797.
Peck, Thomas—Kitty Williams—July 2, 1796.
Pence, George—Elizabeth Gombare—Apr. 5, 1788.
Perry, Frederick—Debro Gisburts—Aug. 25, 1781.
Perry, William—Sarah Perry—Mch. 1, 1797.
Penn, Samuel—Elizth Ostler—Aug. 25, 1781.
Penn, William—Sarah Penn—Mch. 1, 1797.
Peck, Thomas—Kitty Williams—July 2, 1796.
Peck, William—Susanna Glasscock—Sept. 12, 1796.
Penn, William—Sarah Penn—Mch. 1, 1797.
Penn, Samuel—Elizth Ostler—Aug. 25, 1781.
Perry, Frederick—Debro Gisburts—Nov. 22, 1798.
Perrill, Alexander—Grace Beaumont—May 27, 1791.
Perrill, Thomas—Zilpha Calliman—March 5, 1791.
Perrill, William—Sarah Padgett—June 14, 1783.
Perry, James—Sarah Warfield—May 10, 1792.
Peter, John—Catharine Hollar—April 22, 1786.
Petersen, Wm.—Rachel Heughs—July 13, 1783.
Petticoart, George—Sophia Dorsey—Dec. 6, 1797.
Philips, Jason—Ann Majers—April 10, 1797.
Philips, Nicholas—Mary Wilson—Feb. 12, 1798.
Phillips, John—Elizabeth Lynn—Dec. 21, 1797.
Philips, William—Lucretia Davis—July 10, 1787.
Phillips, Elie—Catherine Harris—July 3, 1796.
Phillips, Jesse—Mary Hardy—Feb. 19, 1784.
Phillpott, Chas. Thos.—Elizabeth Mockaboy—Feb. 14, 1780.
Picking, Robert—Margaret Cost—May 25, 1783.
Pierpoint, Joseph—Catherine Show—April 18, 1783.
Pigott, Charles—Lidia Shipler—June 25, 1782.
Piles, Richd.—Mary Lowman—May 26, 1784.
Pixler, Jacob—Barbara Grable—Nov. 23, 1795.
Plumley, Oliver—Phebe Myers—April 1, 1795.
Plummer, Abraham—Mary Swamley—Feb. 26, 1784.
Plummer, James—Dorcas Cash—Dec. 10, 1783.
Plummer, Joseph—Mary Cash—May 12, 1799.
Plummer, Mesheck—Anna Elliot—Jan. 10, 1795.
Plummer, Wm.—Margaret Jones—Nov. 27, 1779.
Plummer, Wm.—Linney Ann Hoggins—Jan. 11, 1791.
Plummer, Zephaniah—Charity Hempston—Jan. 15, 1791.
Polson, James—Rachel Durbin—July 12, 1778.
Poole, Brice—Achsa James—Dec. 11, 1795.
Poole, Dennis—Henrietta Gayther—Jan. 25, 1794.
Poole, George—Catherine Raborde—April 25, 1780.
Poole, James—Rachel Shipley—July 12, 1778.
Poole, John—Mary Norwood—Dec. 20, 1783.
Poole, John—Prissa W. Sprigg—Dec. 31, 1799.
Poole, Joseph—Eleanor Glaze—June 9, 1792.
Poole, Saml.—Jemina Norwood—July 7, 1787.
Poole, William Junr.—Ann Dickson—Jan. 23, 1797.
Porter, Charles—Sarah Major—May 18, 1786.
Porter, Thomas—Susanna McDonald—Aug. 24, 1778.
Queries

Ashcraft-Strickland-Dodge—Edward Ashcraft, b. Nov. 27, 1753, New London, Conn., m. May 23, 1783, Sarah Strickland, b. Nov. 12, 1760, d. July 17, 1817 or 1819, probably in Preston, N. Y. Want his will, Rev. service, her place of birth, parents, etc. Their dau. Sarah b. May 28, 1791, m. Dec. 3, 1809 Sullivan Dodge. Want his date and place of birth, parents, service, etc.—Mrs. B. A. Holloway, 123 E. Ruby St., Independence, Mo.

Glass—William Glass b. in Va., went to Ky. (think Jessamine Co.) M. and was father of Benjamin, who m. Susan Bourne, dau. of John Bourne and wife, Mary Brock; Polly, who m. Benjamin Sharpe; John, who m. Polly Bourne; William, who m. Phoebe Adkins; Belfield, who m. Elizabeth Bourne, sister of Susan. Who was wife of Wm. Glass? In the Belfield Lineage: "Joseph Belfield speaks of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Cave, his sister Elizabeth Cave, and his brother, William Glass." There must be a Belfield connection, as name is carried down through several generations. Will someone please enlighten me?—Mary B. Lockhart, 1633 Queenston Road, Oklahoma City 6, Okla.

Patterson—Wanted, ancestors of John Patterson and his wife, Elizabeth. They came from Pa., probably Lancaster Co., settled in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., before the Rev. Ch. were Robert, Alexander and others. John Patterson's bros., James and Hugh, also settled in Mecklenburg and Rowan Cos. John Patterson d. Oct. 1786. He and two of his sons served in Rev. Correspondence invited.—Beulah J. Smith, 1254 N. Cedar St., Glendale 7, Calif.

Dinwiddie-Long-Thrailkill—Family tradition says that James Dinwiddie and bros., William, Thomas and Elic, were brought by their father (possibly William) from Va. to Ky. Where did they settle in Ky.? James later came to Missouri and settled in Moniteau Co. His wife was Margaret Long. Want parents of both and service in the Rev. on either or both lines. James' son, Samuel Long Dinwiddie, b. 1816, m. Emaline Thrailkill, b. Ohio Jan. 12, 1829, d. 1879. Want her ancestors, family data and Rev. service.—Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, 414 N. Pleasant St., Independence, Mo.

Williams—Want to hear from des. of: Nathan Williams, d. 1782, and wife Sela; Joel Williams d. 1790, and wife — Nazery; Nathan Williams, d. 1794, and wife Mary; and Thomas Williams, d. 1818, and wife, Sarah Salisbury. All of Richland Co., S. C.—Marie Williams, Box 216, Summerton, S. C.


Reaves, Leon d.—Juliana Boley—Mch. 5, 1783.
Reed, Abraham—Elizabeth Brubecher—Oct. 27, 1796.
Reed, Alexander—Elizabeth Miller—Feb. 3, 1794.
Reed, Archibald—Catharine Talbot—June 16, 1792.
Reed, James—Ann Gatton—Oct. 15, 1789.
Reed, Thomas—Sarah Howard—Dec. 2, 1793.
Reel, Frederick—Margaret Lucorsh—Mch. 7, 1799.
Reel, George—Elizab. Snyder—Sept. 20, 1788.
Reese, John—Mary Zachariah—Nov. 23, 1799.
Reichter, Henry—Catherine Zerrick—July 22, 1783.
Remsberger, George—Cathe Sulser—Mch. 27, 1789.
Renner, Abraham—Elizabeth Overholtzer—Nov. 27, 1796.
Renner, Wm.—Charity Coleman—Mch. 21, 1782.
Reybergh, William—Mary Ann Evilleng—Apl. 6, 1784.
Reynolds, Thomas—Elizabeth Tomlin—Jany. 29, 1789.

*(To be Continued)*

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**Queries**

Ashcraft-Strickland-Dodge—Edward Ashcraft, b. Nov. 27, 1753, New London, Conn., m. May 23, 1783, Sarah Strickland, b. Nov. 12, 1760, d. July 17, 1817 or 1819, probably in Preston, N. Y. Want his will, Rev. service, her place of birth, parents, etc. Their dau. Sarah b. May 28, 1791, m. Dec. 3, 1809 Sullivan Dodge. Want his date and place of birth, parents, service, etc.—Mrs. B. A. Holloway, 123 E. Ruby St., Independence, Mo.

Glass—William Glass b. in Va., went to Ky. (think Jessamine Co.) M. and was father of Benjamin, who m. Susan Bourne, dau. of John Bourne and wife, Mary Brock; Polly, who m. Benjamin Sharpe; John, who m. Polly Bourne; William, who m. Phoebe Adkins; Belfield, who m. Elizabeth Bourne, sister of Susan. Who was wife of Wm. Glass? In the Belfield Lineage: "Joseph Belfield speaks of his brother-in-law, Benjamin Cave, his sister Elizabeth Cave, and his brother, William Glass." There must be a Belfield connection, as name is carried down through several generations. Will someone please enlighten me?—Mary B. Lockhart, 1633 Queenston Road, Oklahoma City 6, Okla.

Patterson—Wanted, ancestors of John Patterson and his wife, Elizabeth. They came from Pa., probably Lancaster Co., settled in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., before the Rev. Ch. were Robert, Alexander and others. John Patterson's bros., James and Hugh, also settled in Mecklenburg and Rowan Cos. John Patterson d. Oct. 1786. He and two of his sons served in Rev. Correspondence invited.—Beulah J. Smith, 1254 N. Cedar St., Glendale 7, Calif.

Dinwiddie-Long-Thrailkill—Family tradition says that James Dinwiddie and bros., William, Thomas and Elic, were brought by their father (possibly William) from Va. to Ky. Where did they settle in Ky.? James later came to Missouri and settled in Moniteau Co. His wife was Margaret Long. Want parents of both and service in the Rev. on either or both lines. James' son, Samuel Long Dinwiddie, b. 1816, m. Emaline Thrailkill, b. Ohio Jan. 12, 1829, d. 1879. Want her ancestors, family data and Rev. service.—Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, 414 N. Pleasant St., Independence, Mo.

Williams—Want to hear from des. of: Nathan Williams, d. 1782, and wife Sela; Joel Williams d. 1790, and wife — Nazery; Nathan Williams, d. 1794, and wife Mary; and Thomas Williams, d. 1818, and wife, Sarah Salisbury. All of Richland Co., S. C.—Marie Williams, Box 216, Summerton, S. C.


Reaves, Leon d.—Juliana Boley-Mch. 5, 1783.
Reed, Abraham—Elizabeth Brubecher—Oct. 27, 1796.
Reed, Alexander—Elizabeth Miller—Feb. 3, 1794.
Reed, Archibald—Catharine Talbot—June 16, 1792.
Reed, James—Ann Gatton—Oct. 15, 1789.
Reed, Thomas—Sarah Howard—Dec. 2, 1793.
Reel, Frederick—Margaret Lucorsh—Mch. 7, 1799.
Reel, George—Elizab. Snyder—Sept. 20, 1788.
Reese, John—Mary Zachariah—Nov. 23, 1799.
Reichter, Henry—Catherine Zerrick—July 22, 1783.
Reid, John—Ann Millan—Nov. 22, 1792.
Reid, Matthew—Ellender Riggs—Feb. 1, 1790.
Remsberger, George—Cathe Sulser—Mch. 27, 1789.
Renner, Abraham—Elizabeth Overholtzer—Nov. 27, 1796.
Renner, Wm.—Charity Coleman—Mch. 21, 1782.
Reybergh, William—Mary Ann Evilleng—Apl. 6, 1784.
Reynolds, Thomas—Elizabeth Tomlin—Jany. 29, 1789.

*(To be Continued)*
Mrs. L. L. Michels, 1007 13th St., N., Virginia, Minn.

**Self-Marshall-Coleman**—Henry Bradley Self, b. 1803, Tenn. (where?), was in Stewart Co., Tenn., 1850. First wife, Elizabeth Marshall, by whom Henry B. Self, Jr., b. 1836-9, in Tenn. Second wife, Martha Taylor, (where and where?) by whom Robert Clemons Self, b. Tenn., 1851; in Census 1880 Stewart Co., Tenn.

Carroll Self, b. Tenn. (where?), 1833 or 1844. M. Nancy Coleman, lived Calloway Co., Ky., 1870. Desire help on these families.—Mrs. C. B. Hynson, 1315 Webster St., New Orleans, La.

Paul-Skelton—James Paul, who d. in Chesterfield Co., Va., 1782, left will naming his wife Elizabeth, children John, Sarah and Elizabeth, and his father, Robert Paul. Robert Paul died there in 1783. Elizabeth, widow of James Paul, m. second, a Skelton. Would like to know her parents, also the wife of Robert Paul and where they came from to Chesterfield, and any other data.—Mrs. Ruth F. Burdette, Columbia, Ky.

**Blankenship-Harrold-Crow-McFall-Murrain**—Benjamin Blankenship, b. in Va. (where?) m. Mar. 8, 1786, in Campbell Co., Va., Jane Harrold. Benjamin d. (when and where?) and in 1797 his widow m. in Lincoln Co., Ky., Joel Crow, son of John Crow, one of the first settlers on site of Danville, Ky. Joel and Jane Crow brought her ch., John and Lettice Blankenship, to Cumberland Co., Ky., abt. 1800. They m. in Adair Co. a brother and sister, John and Ann Catherine McFall, ch. of Daniel McFall and Esther Murrain (Morrain), who m. Mar. 28, 1782, in Prince Edward Co., Va. Wish ancestry and other data of Benj. Blankenship, Jane Harrold, Daniel McFall and Esther Murrain—Mrs. Lena M. Paull, Columbus, Ky.


**Harrison-Williams-Marshall**—Would like to know names of Anne Harrison’s parents. Said to be near relative of President William Henry Harrison—either first cousin or aunt. She married a Williams and after his death married James Marshall in 1763. They lived in Brunswick Co., Va. Marshall was Capt. of Va. State Troops in the Rev. They moved to N. C. in 1784. Both buried in the old Marshall graveyard in Anson Co. N. C. Her death was in 1797, his in 1819.—Mrs. J. W. Curtis, Box 125, Mineral Wells, Texas.

**Chapman-Dawson**—Can anyone tell where Capt. Joseph Chapman, b. in Md. and d. in Adair Co., Ky., served in Rev. War? He was killed by slaves, leaving a dau., Nancy, who m. Enoch Dawson in Adair Co., Dec. 20, 1806. Enoch was son of George and Hannah (Asbury) Dawson of Md. Want to prove George Dawson a Rev. Sol. Where? What co. in Md. did they all come from? Who was Joseph Chapman’s wife?—Mrs. E. B. Federa, 1224 Cherokee Road, Louisville 4, Ky.

**Gould**—Was the following the son of John G. & Caroline (McIlvain) Gould of Baltimore? Parentage wanted of Capt. Edward Gould of Balto., b. about 1815-20 (& d. 1880) m. Mary Hayes about 1847-50; She was b. 1814 & d. 1894 at Balto. Among ch. were: 1) Mary, b. about 1847-50, perhaps the same who m. 1867 Edward L. Taylor. 2) Elizabeth, b. abt. 1855; m. Louis A. Bethke about 1878; 3) William, b. about 1857-8; perhaps the same who m. 1887 Anna V. Broughan & had dau. Edna Marie, b. 1890. Wish to locate descendants of the above for genealogical purposes.—R. G. Smith, 2904 13th St. South, Arlington, Va.

**Yates-Kilgore-Ragsdale-Isabell**—John Yates, b. circa 1720 in Md. or Va. (is he a bro. of George Yates, Elijah Yates, Hannah Shelton, Ann Gibson, and Martha Watts, whose parents were John Yates and Elizabeth—but ?), m. 1794, Rebecca Kilgore (what was her given name, and what kin was one to Thomas Kilgore?). They had sons William, b. 1744, m. Agnes Price in Va.; Thomas, b. 1752 in Bedford Co., Va., m. 1776 in N. C. Rebecca Ragsdale (dau. of William Ragsdale); and James, m. Lydia Kilgore (dau. of Thomas Kilgore and Phoebe Lee). Were there others? John and these three sons fought in Rev., and moved from Halifax Co., Va. to Caswell Co., N. C., soon afterward. They stayed in N.C. only a few years, and moved to Cross Plains, Robertson Co., Tenn. in Kilgore’s party. John Yates, son of either William or Thomas, married a dau. of George and Mary Isabell, who were parents of Sally (m. Lewis Ragsdale), Mary, Agatha, and Nancy. Which one married John Yates, and whom did the others marry? Will welcome correspondence and exchange of information.—Mrs. J. A. Hart, Box 125, Mineral Wells, Texas.

**Draughon**—Robert Draughon patented land in 1680 in Old Duck Creek Hundred in Pa. (now Del.), called it Northampton. Walter Draughon and his wife Bridgett B. appear in N. C. Colonial records first in 1716 in Chowan Co., later Bertie Co., where the will of Walter Draughon (1758) is recorded. He names sons James, John, Robert; dau. Bridgett and Tamasin; grandsons Thomas and Robert. Have much data on later Draughons in Edgecombe, Halifax, Cumberland and Sampson Counties. Draughons also appear in records of Western N. C. counties, in S. C., Ga., Ala., Tenn., Ky., Miss., and Texas. These trace their origin to Eastern N. C. Desire origin of family, origin of name, country from whence they came and first settlers in this country; also desire connection between those in N. C. with ones prior to 1716.—Miss Elizabeth Draughon, Scotland Neck, N. C.

**Clark-Gibbs**—James Clark b. Litchfield, Conn., in 1737 or 40, d. in Nassau, N. Y., 1785 or 87, m. Dec. 21, 1762, in Litchfield, to Rhoda Gibbs, dau. of Benjamin Gibbs, Jr., and Dinah Woodruff of Windsor, Conn. Have the Gibbs and Woodruff lines back to 1600 but would like ancestors of James Clark and proof of his Rev. record. Family tradition has it that he was at the battle of Saratoga when his twin sons were born and (Continued on page 269)
Sixtieth Continental Congress

THE Assembly Call will be sounded at 8:30 o’clock on Monday evening, April 16, when the United States Marine Band strikes up the march to herald the opening of the Sixtieth Continental Congress.

White-clad Pages appear at the door of Constitution Hall and proceed down the aisle—a guard of honor; followed by other Pages carrying the beautiful silk flags of every State in the Union and of the foreign countries where D. A. R. chapters are located. Then come the colors of our Society and our beloved Star-Spangled Banner.

The National Officers are next in the procession, and, as the President General enters, the great flag is unfurled from the ceiling—a glorious sight.

The members of the Congressional Program Committee have been working earnestly to bring information and inspiration to guide and assist in the deliberations and actions.

Already, some of the most prominent men in the country have accepted invitations to address the Congress.

We are fortunate to present the Army, Navy, Marine and Air Force Bands, an outstanding male chorus, and other musicians of note.

By direction of the National Board of Management there will be a National Defense Meeting on Tuesday evening, instead of the President General’s Reception.

An invitation has been extended to President Truman to attend the opening session, and we hope to be honored by his presence.

Installation of the newly-elected Vice Presidents General and the Honorary Vice President General will take place Friday at noon. The final event will be the Annual Banquet that evening in the main ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel.

All the members of the Congress Program Committee hope you will find the Sixtieth Congress a happy and helpful one.

PROGRAM FORECAST

Sunday—April 15
2:00 P.M.—Memorial Service in Constitution Hall.

Monday—April 16
8:30 P.M.—Formal opening of the Congress.

Tuesday—April 17
8:30 P.M.—National Defense Program.
10:00 P.M.—Pages’ Dance—Mayflower Hotel.

Wednesday—April 18
9:30 A.M.—Business Meeting.
2:00 P.M.—Reports of Committee Chairmen.
8:30 P.M.—Special program and men’s chorus. Nominations.

Thursday—April 19
8:00 A.M.—Voting.
9:30 A.M.—Business Meeting.
2:00 P.M.—Reports of Committee Chairmen.
7:30 P.M.—Reports of State Regents.

FRIDAY—April 20
9:30 A.M.—Business Meeting and Installation of Officers.
Adjournment of Congress.
7:30 P.M.—Banquet—Mayflower Hotel.
Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman Congress Program Committee.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

APPROVED SCHOOLS
Meeting, Monday, April 16, National Officers Club Room, 9:30 a.m. Luncheon, Monday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Ballroom, 1 p.m. $3.50. Res: Mrs. H. L. Maynard, 1347 28th Street, N. W., Washington 7, D. C.

BUILDING COMPLETION
Meeting, Monday, April 16, National Officers Club Room, 2 p.m. Each morning, Tuesday through Friday, April 17 through 20, National Officers Club Room, 8:45. Building Completion Committee Room Office, Colorado Room, 3rd Floor, Administration Building.

NATIONAL OFFICERS CLUB
Meeting, Friday, April 13, National Officers Club Board Room, 9:30 a.m.; Club Meeting, Friday, April 13, National Officers Club Room, 10:30 a.m. Dinner, Saturday, April 14, Washington Hotel, 7:30. Res: Mrs. Charles C. Haig, 3905 Ingomar Street, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN’S ASSOCIATION
Breakfast, Sunday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 8:30. Res. Mrs. J. F. Donahue, 2850 Chadbourne Road, Cleveland 20, Ohio.

VALLEY FORGE
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Historian General’s Office, 10:00 a.m.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

CREDENTIALS
Meeting, Friday, April 13, O’Byrne Room, 1 p.m.

HOSPITALITY
Meeting, Monday, April 16, President General’s Reception Room, 11 a.m.

HOUSE
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Constitution Hall, 9 a.m.

MARSHAL
Meeting, Monday, April 16, President General’s Reception Room, 1:30 p.m. Dinner, Sunday, April 15, Statler Hotel, 8 p.m. Res: Mrs. Frank Heller, 4606 Norwood Drive, Chevy Chase, Maryland.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [245]

PAGES
Registration, Monday, April 16, Pages Room, 11:30 a.m. Rehearsal, Monday, April 16, Constitution Hall, 2 p.m.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW
Tuesday through Friday, April 17 through 20, South Carolina Room, 3rd Floor, Administration Building, 8:30 to 9:15 a.m.

PLATFORM
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Platform, Constitution Hall, 11:30 a.m.

RESOLUTIONS
Meetings, Friday & Saturday, April 13 & 14, 2 p.m. Tuesday through Friday, April 17 through 20, 8 a.m. All meetings in new National Officers Club Board Room.

TELLERS
Meeting, Tuesday, April 17, O'Byrne Room, 10 a.m.

NATIONAL OFFICERS
CHAPLAIN GENERAL
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Kansas Room, 3rd Floor, Administration Building, 2 p.m.

HISTORIAN GENERAL
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Historian General's Room, 10 a.m.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Library, 9 to 10 a.m.

REGISTRAR GENERAL
Meeting, Wednesday, April 18, Registrar General's Room, 8 a.m.

Treasurer General
Meeting, Tuesday, April 17, Kentucky Room, 8 a.m.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES
AMERICAN INDIANS
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Georgia Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 2 p.m.

AMERICANISM
Meeting, Monday, April 16, South Carolina Room, 3rd Floor, Administration Building, 2:30 p.m.

CONSERVATION
Breakfast, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 7:30 a.m. Res: Miss Isabel E. Myrth, 18th Street Corridor, Constitution Hall.

D. A. R. MANUAL FOR CITIZENSHIP
Meeting, Monday, April 16, National Officers Club Board Room, 10 a.m.

D. A. R. MUSEUM
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Museum, 11 a.m.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Kentucky Room, 3rd Floor, Administration Building, 10 a.m.

GIRL HOMEMAKERS
Meeting, Tuesday, April 17, Indiana Room, 2 p.m.

JUNIOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Georgia Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 10 a.m. Buffet Supper, Sunday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg Room, 6 p.m. Res: Miss Mary A. Wimberly, 911 S. Washington Street, Alexandria, Virginia, or Mrs. Sherman Watson, 2107 Greenwood Drive, S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

MEMBERSHIP
Meeting, Monday, April 16, 10 a.m. Tuesday, April 17, 9 a.m., O'Byrne Room.

MOTION PICTURE
Meeting, Monday, April 16, South Carolina Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 10 a.m.

NATIONAL DEFENSE
Meeting, Monday, April 16, Kentucky Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 3 to 4 p.m. Question and answer session for State Chairmen, Chapter Chairmen or their representatives. Submit topics for discussion to the National Defense Office by March 1.

PRESS RELATIONS
Meeting, Wednesday, April 18, National Officers Club Room, 8 a.m.

PROGRAM SUBCOMMITTEE ADVANCEMENT OF AMERICAN MUSIC
Meeting, April 16, National Officers Club Room, immediately following 10:30 a.m. meeting of Program Committee.

RADIO AND TELEVISION
Breakfast, Wednesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, Jefferson Room, 7:30 a.m.

TRANSPORTATION
Meeting, Tuesday, April 17, Indiana Room, 8:30 a.m.

OVERSEAS UNITS
Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Pall Mall Room, Raleigh Hotel, 1 p.m.
STATE MEETINGS

ALABAMA

Meeting, Monday, April 16, Alabama Room, 10 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Jefferson Room, 6 p.m. Res: Mrs. J. Oden Luttrell, Sylacauga, Alabama.

ARKANSAS

Breakfast, Wednesday, April 18, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 7:30 a.m. Res: Miss Ruth Massey.

COLORADO

Meeting, Tuesday, April 17, Colorado Room, 3 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 6:30 p.m. Res: Mrs. W. L. Bracerton, State Regent. Mrs. Elizabeth Cox will entertain Colorado Delegation, Monday, April 16, 3 to 5, 4411 Fairfax Road, McLean, Virginia.

CONNECTICUT

Dinner, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 6 p.m. Res: State Headquarters, Mayflower Hotel.

FLORIDA

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Shoreham Hotel, Louis VI Room, 1 p.m. Res: Mrs. Austin Williamson, 1617 Avondale Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida.

GEORGIA

Meeting, Tuesday, April 17, Georgia Room, 3rd floor, Administration Building, 2:30 p.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 6 p.m.

ILLINOIS


IOWA

Meeting, Monday, April 16, Iowa Room. Register and secure luncheon tickets. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Wardman Park Hotel, 1 p.m.

KANSAS

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, North Room, 1 p.m. Res: Mrs. Heffelfinger, 720 East 7th Street, Newton, Kansas.

KENTUCKY

Luncheon, Monday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 12:30 p.m. Res: Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, Winchester, Kentucky, or Mrs. N. Burbridge Ratcliff, Winchester, Kentucky.

LOUISIANA

Meeting, Tuesday, April 17, Louisiana Room, 2:30 p.m. Dinner, Monday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Pan American Room, 6 p.m. Res: Mrs. Gladys B. Sperry, 314 Grammont Street, Monroe, Louisiana.

MAINE

Meeting, Monday, April 16, Maine Room, 1 p.m. Coffee, Willard Hotel, April 17, 1 to 2 p.m.

MARYLAND

Meeting, receive guests, Monday, April 16 through Saturday, April 21, Maryland Room, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 1 p.m.

MASSACHUSETTS

Dinner, Sunday, April 15, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 7 p.m. Res: Mrs. Herbert Jackson, Raleigh Hotel, Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, East Room, 1 p.m. Res: Mrs. Clarence Wacker, Mayflower Hotel, Sunday evening.

MISSISSIPPI

Tea, Monday, April 16, Statler Hotel, Presidential Room, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Benefit of Building Completion Fund. Res: 18th Street Corridor, Constitution Hall, Friday, a.m. April 13 through noon, Monday, April 16.

MISSOURI

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Statler Hotel, 1 p.m. Res: Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, 916 College Hill, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Roger Smith Hotel, 1 p.m. Res: State Regent.

NEW YORK

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Grand Ballroom, 1 p.m. Res: New York State Room, Memorial Continental Hall.

NEW YORK CITY (PRINCIPAL)

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, 1 p.m. Res: New York State Room, Memorial Continental Hall.

OHIO

Hostess from Ohio in charge every day in Ohio Room, April 16 to 20. Luncheon, Thursday, April 19, Mayflower Hotel, 12:30 p.m. Res: April 16 to 18, Ohio Room, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

OKLAHOMA

Meeting, Monday, April 16, Oklahoma Kitchen, 4 p.m. Luncheon, Wednesday, April 18, Mayflower, Pan American Room.

PENNSYLVANIA

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Shoreham Hotel, Blue Room, 1 p.m. Res: Miss Irene Bittenbender, 301 Park Avenue, Kane, Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND

Meeting, Monday, April 16, Rhode Island Room, 10 a.m. Dinner, Tuesday, April 17, Washington Hotel, Mural Room, 5:45 p.m. Res: Meeting of Rhode Island delegation, Monday, April 16.
SOUTH CAROLINA

Luncheon, Monday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, Jefferson Room, 1 p.m. Res: Miss Lola Wilson, Tamassee, South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Roger Smith Hotel, 1 p.m. Res: State Regent.

TENNESSEE

Inspection and information, Monday, April 16 through Wednesday, April 18, Tennessee Room. Tea, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Williamsburg, Room, 5 p.m. Res: Tennessee Room, Monday, April 16.

TEXAS

Meeting, Monday, April 16, Mayflower Hotel, 11 a.m. Tea, Tuesday, April 17, Mayflower Hotel, Chinese Room, 4 to 6 p.m. Res: Mrs. L. D. Parks, 2220 Pembroke Drive, Fort Worth, Texas.

VERMONT


VIRGINIA

Monday and Tuesday, April 16 & 17, Virginia Room, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Willard Hotel, 1 p.m. Res. and badges, Monday, April 16, Virginia Room, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday, April 17, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

WEST VIRGINIA

Meeting, Monday, April 16, West Virginia Room, 2 p.m. Luncheon, Tuesday, April 17, Washington Hotel, 1 p.m. Res: West Virginia Box, Monday, April 16, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

WISCONSIN

Business meeting, Monday, April 16, Wisconsin Room, 9:30 a.m.

NORTHWEST STATES

Luncheon meeting, Monday, April 16, The Capitol, 12:30 p.m.

COMMITTEE BREAKFASTS AND STATE FUNCTIONS

Tickets for Committee Breakfasts and State Functions, 18th Street Corridor, Constitution Hall. J. E. Caldwell and Company—Northwest Corner of 18th Street Corridor, Constitution Hall.

MEETINGS OF OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY

Banquet, April 9, Statler Hotel, 7:30 p.m. Res: Mrs. Paul, 4705 Dover Road, Washington, D. C. National Board Meeting, Tuesday, April 10, Statler Hotel, 9 a.m. Rendezvous, 11 a.m. Lunch, 12:30.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

National Board Meeting, Friday, April 20, 9:30 a.m. National Officers Club Luncheon, Mayflower Hotel, Friday, April 20, 1:30 p.m. Junior National Board Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, Friday, April 20, 4 p.m. Junior Board Dutch Treat Dinner, Friday, April 20, 6 p.m., Shoreham Hotel. Stunt Night, Williamsburg Room, Mayflower Hotel, Friday, April 20, 8 p.m. Annual Convention, Ball Room, Mayflower Hotel, Saturday, April 21, 9 a.m. Luncheon, Williamsburg Room, Mayflower Hotel, Saturday, April 21, 1 p.m. Dinner Dance, Ballroom, Mayflower Hotel, Saturday, April 21, 7 p.m. Annual Pilgrimage (details to be announced) Sunday, April 24, 9:30 a.m.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN COLONISTS

General Assembly, Tuesday, April 10, and Wednesday, April 11, Mayflower Hotel.

DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL WARS


ORDER OF THE CROWN

Banquet and Annual Meeting, Friday, April 13, Washington Hotel.

ORDER OF THE FIRST FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA

Dinner meeting, Saturday, April 14, Mayflower Hotel, 7 p.m.

FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA

53rd General Court will convene Thursday, April 12, 1951, at 10 o’clock a.m., Hotel Shoreham. Dinner, Wednesday, April 11, Shoreham, 7 p.m. National Executive Board will meet Wednesday, April 11, 1951 and Friday, April 13 at 10 a.m. at National Headquarters for Board, 1828 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

FEDERATION OF HUGUENOT SOCIETIES

Meeting, Shoreham Hotel, April 21, 1951.

U. S. DAUGHTERS OF 1812

59th Associate Council, Shoreham Hotel, April 21 through April 24.

DAUGHTERS OF THE BARONS OF RUNNEMEDE

Orders of Distinction Committee, Friday, April 13, 3:30 p.m., Sulgrave Club. Annual Meeting and Luncheon, Monday, April 16, beginning at 10:45 a.m., Shoreham Hotel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

It is important that delegates claim hotel rooms on the date for which reservations have been made. Should there be any change in arrival date, the hotels should be advised of the change IMMEDIATELY as rooms CANNOT BE HELD after the ARRIVAL DATE SPECIFIED, nor ROOMS ASSIGNED PRIOR TO THAT DATE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

Admission to Hall by ticket only, at all meetings. Must have both badge and seat tickets. Voting members and accredited alternates will receive tickets when registering.

Others desiring seats, see Chairman of Seating, Mrs. Bertram Boice, before 7 p.m. in 18th Street lobby, Constitution Hall, where seats will be given out if any are available.

D. A. R. BANQUET

Ballroom, Mayflower, Friday, April 20, 7:30 p.m. Tickets $6.50

Request for reservation, with remittance, must be sent to Chairman, Mrs. E. E. Woolen, Washington Apartments, Baltimore, Maryland. Tickets, if available, will be sold at table in 18th Street Corridor, Constitution Hall.

State Conferences—Spring, 1951

Alabama—Mar. 8-9-10; Huntsville, Russell Erskine Hotel.
Arizona—Mar. 30-31; Douglas, Gadsden.
Colorado—Mar. 12-13-14; Colorado Springs, Broadmoor.
*Delaware—Feb. 3; Wilmington, Hotel Dupont.
District of Columbia—Mar. 11-12-13; Washington, D. C., Auditorium, Natural History Building, Smithsonian.
Florida—Mar. 27-28-29; Miami Beach, Hotel Flamingo.
Georgia—Mar. 8-9-10; Albany, New Albany.
*Idaho—Mar. 1-2-3; Payette.
*Iowa—Mar. 26-27; Sioux City, Martin.
Kansas—Mar. 8-9-10; Pittsburg, Besse Hotel.
Louisiana—Mar. 9-10; Shreveport, Washington-Youree.
Maine—Mar. 28-29; Portland, Eastland Hotel.
Maryland—Mar. 6-7; Baltimore, Belvedere Hotel.
Massachusetts—Mar. 15-16; Boston, Copley Plaza.
Michigan—Mar. 28-29-30; Ann Arbor, Women’s League.
Minnesota—Mar. 14-15; Minneapolis, Nicollet.
Mississippi—Third week in February; Jackson, Hotel Heidelberg.
Missouri—Mar. 15-16-17; Joplin, Corner Hotel.
*Montana—Mar. 12-13; Bozeman, Baxter Hotel.
Nebraska—Mar. 22-23; Lincoln, Cornhusker.
*Nevada—Feb. 26-27; Reno, Riverside.
New Hampshire—Mar. 28-29; Claremont.
New Jersey—Mar. 15-16; Trenton.
New Mexico—First Half March; Santa Fe, La Fonda.
North Carolina—Feb. 28-Mar. 1-2; Rocky Mount, New Ricks Hotel.
*North Dakota—Mar. 15-16; Carington.
Ohio—Mar. 12-13-14; Dayton, Dayton-Biltmore.
Oklahoma—Mar. 12-16; Enid, Youngblood.
*Oregon—Mar. 5-6; Portland, Multnomah Hotel.
Rhode Island—March; Providence, Narragansett.
South Carolina—Mar. 9-10; Tamassee, Tamassee School.
*South Dakota—Mar. 19-21; Sturgis, Presbyterian Club Rooms.
Tennessee—Mar. 6-7-8; Memphis, Peabody.
Texas—Mar. 7-10; Corpus Christi, Robert Driscoll.
*Utah—Feb. 23-24; Salt Lake City, New House Hotel.
Virginia—Mar. 13-14; Old Point Comfort, The Chamberlin.
*Washington—Mar. 7-8-9; Seattle, Olympic.
Wisconsin—Mar. 12-13-14; Madison, Loraine Hotel.

*Denotes attendance of President General.
National Honor Roll of Chapters
Administration Building Fund

Continued through January 31, 1951

CALIFORNIA
* Letitia Cox Shelby

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
* Colonel John Washington
Monticello

ILLINOIS
Geneseo
Mildred Warner Washington

INDIANA
Lost River
* Olde Towne

KANSAS
* Betty Washington

LOUISIANA
* Bayou Cotille
* St. Denis

MARYLAND
* Erasmus Perry

MASSACHUSETTS
Committee of Safety
Tea Rock

MICHIGAN
Jean Bessac
* Marquette
Mary Marshall

NEW YORK
Saranac

OHIO
Fort Industry
George Clinton

PENNSYLVANIA
Colonel Andrew Lynn
John Corbly

TENNESSEE
Hiwassee
* John Sevier

WISCONSIN
Neenah

STARS added to previously listed chapters

CALIFORNIA
* Berkeley Hills
* Santa Cruz
* Sierra

CONNECTICUT
* Ruth Hart

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
* Manor House

ILLINOIS
* Sauk Trail

MASSACHUSETTS
* Margery Morton

MINNESOTA
* General James Knapp

NEW YORK
* Tarrytown

OHIO
* Mary Washington

PENNSYLVANIA
* Delaware County
* Jeptha Abbott

TENNESSEE
* Rachel Stockley Donelson

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

833 GOLD STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
181 SILVER STAR HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS
1,016 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS AS OF 31 JANUARY 1951

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Blue Stars and Gold Badges

BLUE STATES
District of Columbia—$1.00 per member
ONE BLUE STAR—$1.00 per member

CALIFORNIA
Anson Burlingame
Edmund Randolph
Letitia Cox Shelby
Oneonta Park
San Francisco
Las Flores

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Abigail Hartman Rice
American Eagle
Constitution
Continental
Descendants of '76
Dolly Madison
Federal City
Independence Bell
Judge Lynn
Katherine Montgomery
Keystone
Magruder
Martha Washington
Patriot’s Memorial
Prince Georges County
Victory

FLORIDA
Bartow
Biscayne
Jacksonville
Katherine Livingston

ILLINOIS
Glencoe

INDIANA
Kik-tha-we-mund
Mary Penrose Wayne

KANSAS
Jeremiah Howard
Uvedale

MARYLAND
Chevy Chase

MASSACHUSETTS
Bunker Hill
Fort Phoenix

NEW JERSEY
General David Forman
Kate Aylesford

OHIO
Canton
William Horney

RHODE ISLAND
Governor Nicholas Cooke
Major William Taggart
Rhode Island Independence
William Ellery

WEST VIRGINIA
Shenandoah Valley

WISCONSIN
Solomon Juneau
Erskine-Perry Sears

TWO BLUE STARS—$2.00 per member

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Captain Joseph Magruder
Columbia
Emily Nelson
Louisa Adams
Samuel Gorton

THREE BLUE STARS—$3.00 per member

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Susan Riviere Hetzel

FLORIDA
Boca Ciega

INDIANA
Twin Forks

NEW MEXICO
Stephen Watts Kearney

55 Chapters have BLUE STARS to February 1, 1951
45 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
6 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
4 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS

Be sure to wear your BLUE STARS on your GOLD BADGES at Congress!

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The State of Georgia

BY MRS. SAM MERRITT

Georgia State D. A. R. Chairman

Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine Committee

GEORGIA is the largest State east of the Mississippi. In its northwest corner, the Blue Ridge chain of the Appalachian Mountains rises to a height of 5,000 feet and is covered with virgin forests which slope to the rich Piedmont Plateau, and, from there, to the long coast line of beaches and resorts. Of the nine possible climatic zones in the United States, Georgia has seven. Its green pastures are grazed the year round, and Georgia women (and men, too,) pride themselves on their beautiful gardens of camellias and azaleas which thrive under the native pine trees.

Labor conditions in Georgia are good, which fact is causing large factories to locate there. It has vast, already developed, hydro-electric power, and its seaport channels are deep. The first State-owned railroad was built in Georgia, and its other rail facilities are more than adequate.

The first State-owned University still exists in Georgia, and Wesleyan in Macon was the first college in the world to grant degrees to women. The first orphans' home, Bethesda, was located at Savannah, and the first Protestant Sunday School in America was organized in the same city. A Georgia ship, the Savannah, was the first to cross the ocean. A Georgia doctor discovered and first used ether in surgical operations. The cotton gin was invented in Georgia.

The largest exposed body of solid granite in the world, Stone Mountain, is in Georgia; as is the largest undrained swamp in the United States, the Okefenokee, which is the delight of scientists and tourists. Georgia's inexhaustible strata of marble is used in many of the most beautiful buildings in the world, and there are fifty-two known minerals and many semi-precious stones found in Georgia. These are but a few of the facts and "firsts" of Georgia.

Georgia is a tourists' paradise with her varied scenic beauty and her many well-preserved historic spots. She is great in agriculture; she is vastly potential in industry; she has unlimited natural resources. Georgia is the Empire State of the South.

Salute to the Georgia Daughters

THE Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, its National Committee Chairman and Editor salute the Georgia State Society, N. S. D. A. R., and its fine Chapters and members cooperating so splendidly in obtaining more than $1,000 worth of advertisements for this "GEORGIA EDITION" of our Magazine.

Especially to Mrs. Sam Merritt, of Americus, State Magazine Chairman, who conceived the idea and worked out plans for cooperative advertisements from some of the large towns in her State, go our most sincere congratulations and compliments.

To Mrs. T. Earle Sttribling, of Atlanta, National Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. Magazine Committee; Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, of Madison, State Regent; and the other able leaders who assisted so successfully, we offer our thanks and gratitude.

Georgia is the first State to have so many advertising pages in one issue of our Magazine. May their example prove an inspiration to other States.
Compliments of Clarkesville
Habersham County, Georgia
and the Tomochichi Chapter, D. A. R.

CORNELIA, GEORGIA
In the Heart of Georgia’s Fastest Growing Industrial Area
Inquiries Requested
Cornelia Chamber of Commerce

THE FASHION SHOP
Ladies’ Ready to Wear a Specialty
Cornelia, Georgia

Compliments
INTERNATIONAL FURNITURE COMPANY
Fine Furniture Since 1898

LUMITE DIVISION
Chicopee Manufacturing Corporation
Cornelia, Georgia

GRANDVIEW AUTO COURT
One mile South of Cornelia, Ga.
U. S. 23-441
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Martin, Owners-Mgrs.

GEORGIA APPLE GROWERS
Packers and Growers
Cornelia, Georgia

Native Plants
Rhododendron Kalmia, Native Azalea
List Free
NATURE’S GREENHOUSE
Tallulah Falls, Ga.

Compliments of
FLORS SADDLE SHOP
Largest in the World
Demorest, Georgia

HABERSHAM COUNTY
Home of the Big Red Apple
and
Tomochichi Chapter
Complimenting
MRS. T. EARLE STRIBLING
National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine

PIEDMONT COLLEGE
Demorest, Georgia

Our Philosophy:
A sound principle of American democracy is the doctrine of aiding worthy and talented young people to help themselves become better citizens. At Piedmont College we believe and practice this philosophy.
GREETINGS FROM MADISON, GEORGIA, HOME OF GEORGIA STATE REGENT
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Historic Georgia town, incorporated in 1807. Home of patriots and many illustrious sons whose names grace the pages of history. Century-old homes reflect the bygone days of gracious living. New enterprises and industry link the past with the progressive present.

HONORING

GEORGIA’S STATE REGENT, MRS. LEONARD D. WALLACE

for her leadership and patriotism, her outstanding work in D. A. R. and civic activities, and worthwhile achievements, which reflect honor upon her home town and her state.
GREETINGS FROM ATLANTA, GEORGIA

and

THE JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Compliments of
CHARLIE BROWN

Compliments of
LIPSOMB-ELLIS COMPANY

PERSHING POINT DRY CLEANING
Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPLIMENTS OF
A FRIEND

Compliments of
SUBURBAN COACH COMPANY, INC.

Compliments of
LEON FROSHIN

Compliments of
P. H. NICHOLS & COMPANY
903 Whitehead Bldg.

COMPLIMENTS OF
A FRIEND

Compliments of
LOUIS T. BATES, General Agent
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Compliments of
J. B. McCRARY ENGINEERING CORP.

COMPLIMENTS OF
A FRIEND

PINSOS TIRE & GARAGE CO.
104 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Compliments of
EVANS METAL COMPANY
Piedmont Road, N. E.

ROY LIVINGSTON,
PARKING
Cone Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DAVIS BROS. RESTAURANT
Luckie Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STANDARD PHARMACY
Luckie St. & North Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

BELMONT STEAK HOUSE
98 Luckie Street, N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN
Atlanta, Ga.

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LAWRENCE D. COOK INSURANCE AGENCY

Friendly Service
Quality Foods
Every Day Low Prices

A policy which helps
every housewife.
GREETINGS FROM ATLANTA’S D. A. R. CHAPTERS

FLOWERLAND FLORIST, INC.
2775 Peachtree Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

DAHL'S FLORIST
150 Ponce de Leon Ave. 143 Peachtree St. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Peachtree Hosiery & Lingerie Shoppe
114 Peachtree St., N.W. Piedmont Hotel Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Compliments of
Lovable Brassiere Company
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Diamond Jubilee, Robert's Rules  
(Continued from page 194)

Robert decided that the thing most needed was uniformity. That meant a set of rules that all groups, large or small, and all organizations, local or national, could adopt as their authority. They must be based in principle upon the rules of the House of Representatives, but adapted to the essentially different needs of occasional meetings.

He decided to write the rules. A gigantic task, for in many cases he must determine what the rules should be—and make them sound enough to be accepted!

In his own words: “It is to meet this want that the Pocket Manual of Rules of Order has been prepared, so that any society adopting it can be prepared for emergencies and troubles (which always come), while at the same time it in no way interferes with any special rules that they have adopted and which they may prefer.”

At the completion of his manual, in 1875, there was disappointment. “No need for such a book,” he was told, “and nobody would believe that an Army officer could know anything about parliamentary law.”

Major Robert bought paper—still firm and white in the few first editions that were not literally worn out—and supervised the slow printing of 4,000 copies by a job printer in Milwaukee. Only after offering to give away 1,000 of them, with a request for criticisms, did he get a publisher—the same one, with his successors, that has been publishing the book for seventy-five years, on February 19.

Robert listened to the users of his book. In 1915, his Robert’s Rules of Order Revised added nearly 75 per cent more material, largely the result of inquiries that he received and answered gratuitously—sometimes as many as thirty a week.

The acceptance of Robert’s Rules provided the needed uniformity. Through their use, the average citizen could feel at home in a meeting in any community.

The Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Edition, recently from the press, carries the same brick-red cover by which the book has been known through its nearly 1,500,000 copies. With sales and influence at their highest point, Robert’s Rules passes its Diamond Jubilee—an unchallenged authority wherever the will of a group needs to be determined.
Book Reviews
(Continued from page 211)

"These places have more than botanical interest," Dr. Freeman states. "They were as much the embodiment of the hopes and ideals of their makers as were the houses in which they lived—more so—because the mansion might be limited by the means of the builder, whereas the only limit in the garden's beauty was that of love and labor.

"The old gardens were very much in the life of the people of Virginia. . . . It was the resort of the household from infancy to age, and even after death, for more than one Virginian chose to be buried in the friendly soil that had yielded him fruits and flowers in his lifetime. In all of these ancient gardens the spirit of their founders still lives, very precious through the centuries, to hearten him who comes to visit them."

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By SARA S. ERVIN, Ware Shoals, S. C.
Price $10.00 Also genealogical research.

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"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP; THEN GO TO SOUTH AMERICA"
A new book just published about places to go and things to see in the Good-Neighbor Countries to the South.

This witty and informative book was written by a member of the Virginia Eastern Shore Chapter. It is reviewed in this issue.

For a personally-autographed copy, send your check for $2.75 plus $.06 tax direct to the author, Mrs. Kilda Harrell, 3014 Cleveland Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Bond Wheelwright Company
145 East 63rd Street
New York 21, N. Y.
Jefferson Was Key Man
(Continued from page 198)

Many complex factors, including national temperament and experience, and geographical position, determined the success of the American evolution and the failure of the French, but no small factor was the simple common sense of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison and many lesser figures.

The failure of our conventional view of our Revolution and of Jefferson as one of its ringleaders, is a failure to discern where he stood. This is a failure of our schools, which generally teach American history (when they do) as if it were acted out in a packing case.

Jefferson was a Western man more than he was an American. He was the American spokesman for an inevitable Western revolution, a position he understood well.

No intelligent man in western Europe was either shocked or bewildered by the American revolt. After John Locke's *Treatise on Government* (1685), the idea of self-government as right and inevitable took rapid hold in all intellectual circles in Europe and America for the ensuing two generations. By 1775, virtually nobody who claimed to think (excepting the clergy, who had a vested interest) had a good word to say for the Old Order.

Thomas Jefferson was simply one of these intelligences which in the end far outargued and outmaneuvered the Old Order, with its unbearable sanctimony and its infinite stupidities. He was one with Locke, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Pitt and Burke, not in detailed aim, for their times and places differed, but in the over-all determination to do away with the concept and the practice of the few ruling the many.

Thomas Jefferson is the very essence of our American experiment of 300 years, and equally holds a central position in the Western experiment of which the American experiment has from very early been a dynamic part. If we think of him merely as a man who wrote an independence paper, who founded a party, or who had a pixie interest in gadgets, we see very little of him. We may also see very little of the meaning of our history, and even of the meaning of ourselves as we stand today in a tumultuous time.

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QUIZ PROGRAM

1. From what country did the United States purchase the Virgin Islands?
   - Denmark.

2. What is the final deadline for receipt in Washington of Chapter Credential blanks, bearing names of the delegates and alternates for Continental Congress?
   - March 10.

3. Who used as his dying words: “Don’t give up the Ship!”
   - Capt. James Lawrence.

4. In what State are the Counties called Parishes?
   - Louisiana.

5. What document was promulgated at Runnymede in 1215?
   - Magna Carta.

6. When was the balance due on Constitution Hall finally paid?
   - March, 1941. The cornerstone of Constitution Hall had been laid on October 30, 1928.

7. What cabinet-maker is known for his “lyre-backed” chairs?
   - Duncan Phyfe.

8. When the United States Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at any angle from a window sill, balcony, or front of a building, where should the union be?
   - Clear to peak of the staff (unless the Flag is displayed at half-mast).

9. Where did Monday get its name?
   - From the Moon.

10. What notable event occurred on November 7, 1942?
    - American troops landed in Africa, beginning the Allied invasions.

ANSWERS

1. Denmark.
4. Louisiana.
5. Magna Carta.
6. March, 1941. The cornerstone of Constitution Hall had been laid on October 30, 1928.
7. Duncan Phyfe.
8. Clear to peak of the staff (unless the Flag is displayed at half-mast).
9. From the Moon.
10. American troops landed in Africa, beginning the Allied invasions.
Arkansas Grave Marked
(Continued from page 234)

The original idea to memorialize his resting place was conceived by Mrs. James H. Reeves of the Ouachita Chapter of Malvern, who was unable to attend the service due to illness. Mrs. Joseph E. Finch of Malvern served as Committee and Program Chairman. The presentation of the marker was by Mrs. William G. Hodges of Malvern, District Director.

The State Regent of Arkansas, Mrs. Louis N. Frazier of Jonesboro, spoke on “Recording History.” The opening ritual was given by Mrs. Frank A. Gerig of Arkadelphia and Mrs. Charles A. Haynes of Prescott, both Honorary State Regents, and Mrs. Herman A. Knorr of Pine Bluff, State Vice Regent. Virginia Blythe and Thomas McDonald of the Lewisville High School Band, who served as buglers, played the National Anthem. Martha Ann Dooley of Memphis, Tenn., and John Caldwell Logan of Gilliam, La., great-great-great-grandchildren of the late Governor, unveiled the marker, concealed under a handsome spray of gladioli.

In responding for the descendants, Mr. George W. Bell of Bradley, a great-great-grandson, paid a beautiful tribute to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Chapters of the Caddo District cooperating in the marking were Arkadelphia at Arkadelphia, Hot Spring of Hot Springs, Ouachita of Malvern, Benjamin Culp of Prescott, John Cain of Hope, and Texarkana of Texarkana.

GREETINGS
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National Chairman
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2107 Greenwood Drive S. E. Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Parliamentary Procedure
(Continued from page 212)

ANSWER. No, use the word recess at the close of each session except at the close of the final session when the word adjournment must be used. When the word recess is used and the program is adopted as the order of business, at the close of each session the presiding officer should say the following: “The meeting will stand in recess until ———,” whatever is the hour stated on the program for reconvening the meeting. Then when the final session is ready to close, a motion to adjourn is in order.

QUESTION. We are revising our Chapter By-Laws, and for years we have included a standing Nominating Committee that was given the power to fill vacancies occurring in office between annual meetings, but now some of us wish to do away with this method and have the Executive Board fill the vacancies. Please let us know which method is better.

ANSWER. By all means have the Executive Board fill the vacancies, until the next annual meeting of the Chapter, when the Chapter shall fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

QUESTION. What can our Chapter do about the Juniors who have reached the age of 35 years and refuse to take up their work with the Senior members of the Chapter?

ANSWER. What a question!!! Kindly consult the National Chairman of Junior Membership.

Ballet Profit

A profit of $3,870 was cleared by District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution on the National Ballet program sponsored December 12 in Constitution Hall for the National Society’s Building Fund.

The check was presented to Mrs. J. M. Kerr, Treasurer General, and Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, at a meeting of Building Completion Chairmen at the Chapter House. Presiding was Miss Luella Chase, District Chairman, who was the Benefit Chairman. The District became the first State Society to win a Blue Star.

Visit . . . Airlie Gardens
NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C.
“Earth’s Paradise in All Its Glory”
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25 ACRE LAKE

90 ACRES OF GARDENS

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF AZALEAS AND THOUSANDS OF CAMELLIA PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES—PLANTED IN A VIRGIN FOREST OF GIANT MOSS-DRAPE LIVE OAKS AND HUGE PINE TREES.

—ENTIRE GARDENS MAY BE TOURED BY AUTOMOBILE——
GARDENS OPEN YEAR ROUND
he named them Gates and Arnold for the Generals.—Mrs. Arthur F. Beal, 4437 P St., N. W.,
Washington 7, D. C.
Ferguson—Dolly O. Ferguson, b. Oct. 25, 1792,
possibly Culpeper Co., Va., d. Feb. 18, 1833,
at Clarksburg, W. Va., m. Oct. 1, 1815, to James
Yard Hornor, who was b. Culpeper Co., Va. Wish
parents’ names of Dolly O. Ferguson, and any
data.—Mrs. Harry L. Kendall, 322 East 11th St.,
Baxter Springs, Kan.
Rowden-Pruitt-Spencer-Lofton—William
Rowden b. 1780-90 (where?); d. June 7, 1837,
in Greene Co., Ill.; m. Dec. 28, 1814, in Madison
Co., Ill., to Lavina Pruitt, b. 1798 in Tenn., d. 1850-60 in
Jersey Co., Ill. Want parents and
all data on both. Their daughter, Sarah Rowden,
b. 1833, m. Apr. 15, 1855, in Jersey Co., Ill., to
James Allen Spencer, son of Reuben Spencer, b.
1780-90 in Va. (where?), m. (where?), d. 1851,
in Jersey Co., Ill. Want parents and all
data on both.—Mrs. Arthur P. Konzelman, 1214 Tele-
graph Road, St. Louis 23, Mo.
Stevens-Womack-Nesbit-Brewer—In 1802
Isaac Stevens m. Leathy Womack in Wake Co.,
N. C., and moved to Ga. Their son, William, m. Sarah
Nesbit, in Wilkinson Co., Ga. Her par-
ents were Alexander Nesbit, b. abt. 1794 in S. C.,
and Olive Brewer. Want names and proof of
parents of Isaac Stevens, Leathy Womack, Alex-
ander Nesbit and Olive Brewer. Rev. service?—
Miss Elizabeth Ann Wright, 5443 Vickery Blvd.,
Dallas, Tex.
NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

The response to our plea for Chapter activities which will offer helpful suggestions to other Chapters has been splendid, and we wish to express appreciation for the high type of articles being received for publication in our Magazine. It is our belief that this will result in better work and greater interest for various projects and objectives. All of us can learn from others, and the more we know of what other Chapters are accomplishing the more we will likely strive to achieve in our own communities. We want this department to be one of the most informative and inspirational in the Magazine.

* * *

Although it is impossible to single out many Chapters for special praise, since so many do so many outstanding things, we do wish to pay our respects to the Puerto Rico Chapter; its new Regent, Mrs. Rafael Gonzalez; and the other officers and members of the Chapter. It is the first Overseas Chapter to make the Gold Star Honor Roll of the Building Completion Committee; and on one day recently the Chapter sent four new subscriptions to our Magazine.

* * *

Lay members of Chapters sometimes do not realize how important their work and membership are. Too often they are apt to think that the officers are all-important. Sometimes they have an erroneous idea that members are only unimportant parts of our organization.

We cannot stress too much at almost all our meetings that, just as no chain can be stronger than its weakest link, so no Chapter is actually stronger than its most inactive members. Even one member who might think her part insignificant can either make or mar her Chapter’s accomplishments. Each and every member has a vital role. If they will only realize this, the work of our Chapters, States and National Society could go forward in far greater degrees, through the combined efforts and cooperation of all the members.

Good followers are just as important as good leaders. No Army can be victorious or even well organized without buck privates, who carry out the plans of their leaders. No Regent can get the best results without the united support, assistance and interest of all the members. Of course, there are at times extenuating circumstances which do not permit an elderly, invalid or distant member to be very active; then their dues can work in part for them. But, on the whole, most of our members have no real reasons not to be active participants in our diversified work.

* * *

It is surprising how many articles come to the Editor’s desk with the wrong names for our Society’s units, officers and meetings. This might be expected from outsiders, but members should know and use the correct titles. Our Chapters are Chapters, not Societies, as they are sometimes called.

The officers of our National Societies are frequently referred to by improper titles, strange as it may seem. We have a President General, not a General President, for instance; a Historian General, not a National Historian; and a Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, not a Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institute.

Our annual meeting is Continental Congress, not a National Congress. Our State Societies hold State Conferences, not State Conventions. The winner of a Chapter’s Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee is a Good Citizen, not a Pilgrim; the State winners were called Pilgrims when they were awarded the State prize of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage to Washington at times of Continental Congress.
FROM THE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN

We now face the last call for subscriptions and ads, if they are to be counted in this year’s report. The results of the year, so far, show definitely that you have cooperated in our endeavors. Again, I am making one more urgent appeal that you send in that subscription and ad at once.

The increase in subscriptions has been most satisfying, but there is still much concern in regard to our expirations. May I urge the Chapter Chairman to keep an accurate account of the subscriptions in her Chapter and remind the members of the expiration date.

Much enthusiasm has been exhibited in many States through the Chairmen. I wish there was space to mention all. The Georgia State Chairman has sent out a special letter, in addition to the regular one, urging ten large towns to secure ads.

The State Chairman of Pennsylvania sends her bimonthly report in detail and has accomplished one of her first goals—a 100 per cent Chapter, Tonnaleua Chapter, of Braddock.

News from Kansas, Nebraska and Washington brings encouraging reports as enthusiasm mounts.

The South Dakota State Regent makes an appeal through her circular letter. Virginia requests many more subscription blanks and brochures. North Carolina is again going “over the top” in ads and subscriptions. Ohio has mailed additional brochures and information to all Chapters. Washington, Nebraska and Kansas State Chairmen express the desire to be “head over heels” soon in Magazine work.

In the District of Columbia, interest continues to increase. Many letters have been received from other State Chairmen and from time to time we shall give you the information. We salute the New York State Regent for giving so much time to our Magazine in her talks throughout the State.

We welcome the reports of your efforts and all good wishes go with you as we work together to reach our goal.

Hoy L. (Mrs. Will Ed) Gupton
National Chairman

Subscriptions, as of Jan. 26—16,645
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Mr. Jennings Randolph, former Congressman from West Virginia, is Assistant to the President of Capital Airlines, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Helen Hayes MacArthur is well known as a famous actress.

Capt. S. F. Gray is Chief of the Public Information Division, United States Coast Guard.

Dr. John C. McClintock is Public Relations Chairman, Albany County Medical Society, Albany, N. Y. His article was adapted from an address he made last October at the New York State Conference, permission being obtained from the Medical Society of New York by Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, New York State Recording Secretary.

Royce Brier of the San Francisco Chronicle is a Pulitzer Prize Winner in Journalism and an author of note. Permission for use of his column was obtained by Mrs. Edsall P. Ford, of Palo Alto, Cal.

Charles W. Heathcote, Ph. D., is head of the Department of History, State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa. Mrs. Heathcote is Past Regent, Chester County Chapter, D. A. R.


Miss Lillian Chenoweth, of the Manor House Chapter, Washington, D. C., is a Past State Regent and Past Vice President General, and is now National Chairman of Printing.

Mrs. Harry C. Ogden is Chairman of Rosalie's Board of Management.

Mrs. Ogden is a Past State Vice Regent of Mississippi.

Pearl B. (Mrs. Stephen T.) Davis is State Historian, Kentucky D. A. R.

Mrs. E. Stewart James is Historian of the Williamsburg Chapter and Virginia's State C. A. R. President.

Mrs. William A. Disque of Washington, D. C., is Vice Regent of the Major George Gibson Chapter, Virginia, and National Chairman of the Guest Committee for Continental Congress.

Maud Proctor (Mrs. Louis E.) Callis is a member of the American Liberty Chapter, Washington, D. C.
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