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MRS. WILL ED GUPTON, National Chairman

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NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA
INCORPORATED
NATURAL BRIDGE, VA.
JAMES H. HUNTER, Gen. Mgr.
The President General's Message

DEAR DAUGHTERS:

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovered our Continent 459 years ago this month. We need today his vision, desire for knowledge, adventurous spirit and undaunted courage, to discover more about our changing world.

Having been founded on the eve of the anniversary of the discovery of America, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has always through its sixty-one years been especially interested in Columbus and Columbus Day.

Special recognition has also been given by our Society to the important role in the discovery of America played by a woman, Queen Isabella of Spain, who made it possible for the pioneer explorer to set out on his hazardous journey across uncharted seas to unknown ports.

Today we, too, face perils and dangers. They threaten the very existence of our nation. Our destination is uncertain. It is essential that we know and understand the direction in which we are headed. Then, and only then, by staying firmly on the right course like Columbus, shall we reach propitious goals.

In order to help our country move in the right direction, toward the ends envisioned by our Founding Fathers, we MUST keep well informed on current trends.

Chapters receive regularly much important material direct from our National Defense Office. Additional information is carried each month in the D. A. R. Magazine and Press Digest. All this should be carefully studied. A resume of these significant facts should be reported at EACH Chapter meeting. If our own members are informed, they will inevitably become more alert to our national problems.

As we start our Fall activities, please bear in mind the importance of making definite plans to raise money for our building debt and for our Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. Besides the large amount we still owe for our new building, we need a considerable sum for the completion of the Tower even to the top of its Memorial Room. If sufficient money is not contributed for the Tower construction, it will be necessary to borrow additional funds. This will mean more interest payments.

It is with extreme regret that it is essential to keep reminding our members of money and debts, but they are our primary responsibilities at this time, and we should consider them as such. The sooner these financial obligations are out of our way, the sooner will we be enabled to devote our undivided attention to our Historical, Educational and Patriotic missions, which in these critical days can mean so much for Home and Country.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Ode to the Spirit of Virginia

VIRGINIA, turning proudly from her past,
With soul elate
And eager eyes steadfast,
Looks forward to her fate.
There is a challenge in that honored past
To every ardent and aspiring son,
That gives him summons, like a bugle blast,
To high adventure soon to be begun—
New battles to be won.
Nature has lavished on her bounteous fields
Deep commerce, sheltering bays and teeming shores
And the tall mothering mountain range that yields
The largess of its ores.
Broad rivers winding seaward from her hills
By busy cities glide,
And in their sweep provide
Potential power for a thousand mills.
Good fortune stocked her with a rugged race
That toward all dangers that beset her land
Turned ever an undaunted face,
A daring hand.
Since the first white man landed on her beach,
The sacred doctrine of the Rights of Man
Was hers to teach,
Was hers to plan.
Her breast is scarred in every war for Right,
Her fields are red
With blood she shed
Against Oppression’s might.
The old heroic faces
Whose spirits brood above the hallowed places—
Mount Vernon, Stratford, Monticello’s Hill—
Call to us still,
Lest we forget
The spirit of Virginia, which is yet
Full of that high, enthusiastic hope
That can with Fortune and Occasion cope.
O, Spirit of Virginia, with your knightly blade,
On all true shoulders lay your accolade,
And bid each son arise,
New purpose in his heart.
New fire in his eyes,
Resolved to see Virginia play her part
In that high place the gods for her did plan,—
The Van.

—Thomas Lomax Hunter

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Mr. Hunter’s poem won first prize in a contest conducted by the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and was published in the American Motorist, of April, 1928. A native of Belle Grove, Port Conway, King George County, Va., Mr. Hunter was poet-laureate of Virginia and columnist for the Richmond Times-Dispatch for many years. He was a lawyer, farmer, legislator and author before his death.
Economy in Government

BY SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD

IN the vocabulary of the D. A. R. there is only one ism and that is 100 per cent Americanism. What I especially like about you is that you not only know what is right but you have the courage and fortitude to fight for what is right, just as your ancestors fought and died to give freedom to us of this generation. These are not the empty words of a politician to tickle your vanity. They are an expression from the heart of one who appreciates the great work you have undertaken to preserve your heritage, and mine, and that of all who avail themselves of the opportunities this nation gives so freely.

As I go about the public business which has been entrusted to me I am shocked and alarmed by the delusion and disunity in which we face what is probably our greatest crisis since Valley Forge.

The test of my vote in the Senate and my actions elsewhere, now, as they have been in the past, and as they will be in the future, are determined by what I believe to be best for my country. I say with all the sincerity of which I am capable that such must be the test to be applied to everything by everybody in this country—in public office or not—for a long time to come if we are to restore the peace and freedom for which this nation was founded and to which it is dedicated.

It seems to me, if conditions now existing continue, our security is in more danger from disunity at home than from enemies abroad. We cannot prepare ourselves for a global war, which may be forced upon us, if we spend our time and energies fighting among ourselves. We can only have peace, which all of us so earnestly desire, if we remain strong, and strength can only come from national unity, but cohesive action can only come in this Democracy of ours by free and full discussions of the great issues confronting us.

May I state in language which is perhaps over-simplified those cornerstones of freedom which must be preserved. American Democracy in very simple language is an association of all American citizens governed by Federal and State Constitutions and by laws enacted by the elected representatives of the people. It relies upon a three-branch government, each independent of the other. The American people have risen to resist successfully open attacks made upon this system.

It is the independence of the three-branch government that preserves our liberties and prevents dictatorship.

I do not fear direct assaults upon our principles so much as I fear the sapping of the vigor of our people and our government by termites boring from within.

In the coming years—and perhaps for generations—we will have two great burdens to carry. On one hand, we must make ourselves so militarily strong as to protect us from the aggression of communistic nations, and, on the other, we must preserve and fortify our free enterprise system, which, after all is said and done, is the real source of our strength and future security.

The strength of a vigorous free enterprise system is a greater deterrent to world conflict and a more dependable guardian of peace than a United Nations organization will ever be. It is the only force in the world today that Russia fears. It must be preserved.

Russia well knows of our capacity to mass produce implements of war—those things that kill people—as we furnished these war equipments to her in World War II without which she could not have driven the Germans from her soil. Our best insurance, let me repeat, against war is to strengthen and not weaken this production capacity.

One striking example of America's free enterprise system is that we are now producing twice as much steel as all the world combined and four times more than Soviet Russia under her slave system. As steel is the base of all war materials, Russia has just cause to fear our mass production capacity.

Let us not be deluded: the emergency in which we now find ourselves will exist, in
all probability, for many, many years. Today Russia has the time table, and Russia has control of the initiative. She began the Korean war—costly to us in blood and treasure—but Russia has not lost a single soldier. We shall have to live for a long time in a period of crisis and be on a war alert even though World War III does not materialize, and pray God it will not. We must constantly bear in mind that the threat of war in a democracy over a long period can be as destructive to our economic system as war itself.

General Bradley has said that other sideline wars can be instigated by Russia. She can turn these sideline wars on and off like a spigot of water. She can bleed us white before the supreme test comes when we may be called upon to fight the combined might of communist nations. If Russia determines on war she can fix the hour and the place and the day of the conflict, or she can, for years to come, conduct against us a war of economic attrition, sapping our resources and weakening our system of government. This may be her sinister purpose—I am inclined to think it is—and in the past five years she has made considerable progress in this direction.

I am not an appeaser. Our future security demands a definite as well as a realistic foreign policy. Russia has such a policy. She has played her cards diplomatically well—much better than has the United States.

We jeopardize our future if we continue to pursue a vague policy of impractical altruism. It must be realistic—and we serve neither ourselves nor the free people of the world when we undertake burdens beyond our ability to carry; make promises we cannot fulfill. We may be powerful but there is a limit beyond which we cannot go and survive. We cannot, I think, go over the world like Don Quixote tilting our lances at every windmill that may have a communist behind it.

We cannot go over the world trying to make democrats of people who do not want to be democrats and who do not, in fact, comprehend what democracy means. If first things are to come first, what we need above everything else is an impregnable national defense. This may determine whether or not we will live or die.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I pledge to you that I will continue to do all in my power to provide such a defense.

I am for compulsory military training and spoke for this program in the Senate. I am for an adequate, fully-trained army within our borders. I am for an air force of 70 groups, or more. I am for a radar screen around this country.

These things I have been advocating and voting for for years. We must do our level best to prod those responsible to get them quickly.

And I am for a great Navy. I am intensely proud of the United States Navy and the United States Marines. I do not think the Marines are policemen or propagandists.

Fiscal preparedness is the first step towards military preparedness.

The President continues to recommend socialized medicine, he recommends socialized farming, he recommends socialized housing. If you socialize your health, your food, and the roof over your head, you have taken a step from which there can be no retreat. We would soon be in the same deplorable condition as is England.

What has prevented the passage of the socialistic measures? It has been a very effective coalition between the Southern Democrats in Congress and the Republicans. I, as one Southern Constitutional Democrat, am very proud to have been an active member of that coalition.

Unity and the sacrifices necessary to save our country must be a two-way street. They must come from the Government as well as from the citizens.

**Byrd's-eye view of our fiscal affairs.**

We began World War I with a debt of $1 billion, World War II with a debt of $60 billion. Our Federal debt now exceeds $260 billion, plus the debts of States and their sub-divisions of $21 billion, a total public indebtedness of $281 billion and the end is not yet.

With the federal expenditure level running at $75 billion, total public expenditures, including those by States and sub-divisions, will reach approximately $100 billion annually. This would be about 40 per cent of the $225 billion national income earned by all our people. In other words, in each five-day week we shall be working two days for the government and three days for ourselves.
Our Federal Government is permeated with waste and inefficiency and extravagance. We have 2,200,000 Federal civilian employees and are adding 2,200 new civilian employees every day. In March the military establishment alone employed 60,000 new civilian employees and only drafted 80,000 in uniform.

The armed services are the greatest wasters of civilian manpower of all agencies of the government. The military should recognize the necessity of conserving manpower as it is our main strength in war. In the Pentagon building alone the military has 35,000 civilian employees under one roof and no real effort has yet been made to place this gigantic operation on a basis of efficiency.

Faced as we are with grave perils, what would you and I do as sensible men and women if we had the power?

We would eliminate every single non-essential expenditure, including those things in the category of being desirable but not absolutely essential. We would cut off 400,000 of the more than 2,000,000 Federal employees, save their salaries and release them for war work.

We would demand a balanced budget. Remember you never go broke when you pay as you go.

We would demand the saving of billions by the elimination of waste and extravagance and in non-essential functions of the government. If we should save ten per cent in the President’s budget, which means 7 to 8 billions, this would eliminate the necessity of 50 per cent of the new taxes requested.

You, the citizens, may not have this direct authority but you do have the power to hold the elective officials to a strict accountability to discharge their responsibilities on the level of high patriotism consistent with the perils of the great burdens that face us.

I am always willing to vote for taxes for national defense, but I do not like the idea of placing great additional burdens on an already overburdened people for wasteful political spending.

There are thousands and thousands of ways the budget can be trimmed without affecting essential activities.

Remember that deficit spending means one of two things—either higher taxes which are already approaching confiscatory levels or more debt which is bound to be accompanied by inflation that no amount of regimentation can curb.

We have assumed the responsibility of propping up the economy of half the world. We have assumed the responsibility of helping to arm half the world. We have assumed the responsibility of arming ourselves. We have refused to deny ourselves of wasteful, non-essential domestic-civilian luxuries.

We cannot expect much help from the nations which are associated with us for they are more wards than allies.

Neither democratic freedom nor the free enterprise system can survive either confiscatory taxes or overwhelming debt.

Our worst strain in the desperate days ahead may be economic attrition at home. We must put Santa Claus in a deep freeze for the duration of the emergency. We cannot carry the world on our shoulders abroad and the New Deal on our backs at home.

The people, I feel confident, want non-defense spending cut to the bone.

Why is America great? It is not our population, as we have only six per cent of the population of the world. It is not our area, which is only a tiny speck on the world’s surface. It is not our national resources, which are being rapidly depleted by the obligations we have undertaken. It is our individual freedom and the free enterprise system is the vital spark that stimulates every American to gain such reward as his own industry and capacity make him worthy of.

This much is certain: the vital need of the moment is leadership characterized by unselfish and selfless patriotism which will present the stern issues and requirements to the American people for the wisdom of their decision, unencumbered by personal jealousies and political considerations. We have had such leadership in every crisis of the past. It is not too much to ask now. If it is not forthcoming then it is up to us, in lesser positions, through unselfish patriotic organizations to do the best we can with the tools at hand.

In such an emergency as this I know of no better organization than the DAR through which effective effort can be made for our survival and preservation as free

(Continued on page 762)
Once again, as in World War II, women Marines are serving on major continental Marine Corps posts and stations. These include four large installations on the east coast—Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina; Marine Barracks, Camp Lejeune, and Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point in North Carolina; Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; and four west coast establishments in California—Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego; Marine Barracks, Camp Pendleton, Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro; and Headquarters, Department of the Pacific and Depot of Supplies in San Francisco. None are serving overseas at present, although there is no longer any legal restriction on their doing so. There are today only some 2,200 women in Marine uniforms as compared with 19,000 during the war, but their desire to serve the Corps faithfully and well has not lessened, and gradually their numbers will be expanded.

The chief difference between the women who serve today and those in World War II is the fact that the former are for the most part “regulars”, while the latter were exclusively reservists. This change in their status came about with the enactment in June, 1948, of The Women’s Armed Services Integration Act (Public Law 625, 80th Congress) which provided for the integration of former reservists and the enlistment and appointment of women without prior service into the regular components of the armed forces, on a basis of equality with men. In short, a new career field was opened to women—that of serving their country in uniform in peace as well as in war.

In November, 1948, the first officers and enlisted women—all former war-time reservists—were sworn into the regular Marine Corps. Early in 1949, recruiting of women with no prior military service was begun. The majority of women Marines today are in the latter category.

Enlisted women receive their basic military training at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina, which has long been the east coast “boot camp” for male recruits. Women officer candidates attend the Marine Corps Schools in Quantico, Virginia, the training center for male officers.

The basic indoctrination of both officers and enlisted women follows as far as practicable the training pattern of their male counterparts. Stress is laid on Marine Corps history and traditions, drill, military discipline, and customs and courtesies of the service in order to instill in the young recruit or young officer candidate the feeling of teamwork and pride in uniform and the esprit d’ corps long synonymous with the word “Marine.” In addition, such basic subjects as administration, first aid, military justice, and defense against chemical warfare are part of the training program. Physical fitness is also stressed in a well-rounded physical education and recreation program.

“Boot” training of enlisted women covers a six weeks’ period, admittedly a busy one. Besides attending classes, the recruit must be given a thorough final physical examination, classification tests to find out what particular skills or aptitudes she may possess, and uniformed. Women recruits live in comfortable barracks, designed and built for them in World War II, and are supervised and taught by qualified women officers and noncommissioned officers. Classes are held in modern, well-ventilated and equipped classrooms. Ample recreational facilities are provided as are medical and dental care. Recruits are encouraged to attend Sunday services of their own faith at the post chapel, and the camp chaplains are always available to lend a helping hand if one is needed.

When a recruit finishes her boot training, she is on her way either to a specialist school for further study or, if she has skills the Marine Corps can utilize without additional training, to her first duty assignment. As might be expected, the greatest number of women are assigned to administrative or primarily “desk” jobs, such as...
clerk-typists, filing clerks, and stenographers. Supply billets account for the second largest category of assignments, with others in disbursing, public information, communications, and a few aviation specialties, such as control tower operators. There is no restriction, aside from actual combat, on the utilization of women.

The chief consideration in the assignment of women as it was during World War II is their maximum utilization in accordace with Marine Corps needs. Understandably, their duty assignments were more diversified during the war, and presage the extent of their utilization in the event of future all-out mobilization. When the Marine Corps Women's Reserve was established in February, 1943, it was predicted that women could probably perform about thirty kinds of jobs in the Corps. Midsummer, 1944, found them in reality performing some two hundred. Most of those jobs were not "glamorous"; many of them were monotonously routine. But all fitted into a pattern of useful accomplishment of which those wartime women reservists, some of whom are now "regulars", are justifiably proud. And in the light of the present international scene, their wartime slogan, "Free a Man to Fight," seems equally applicable today.

Women Marines, wherever they serve, maintain their own administrative outfits. Organized into companies or detachments, with a woman officer as commander, they operate their organizational offices, and are responsible for the appearance and upkeep of their own barracks, which they consider "home." Consequently, they take pride and pleasure in making their surroundings as attractive as possible. The women's "area" is admittedly an asset to any Marine Corps post or station.

The correct designation for women in the Marine Corps is "Women Marines", and the women themselves are pleased that no other designation was ever considered necessary by the Marine Corps.

In order to enlist in the Marine Corps, a girl must be a High School graduate or have an equivalent educational background, pass the required recruiting tests and interviews, and be between the ages 18 and 31. If she is under 21, she must have the written consent of her parents or guardian to enlist. She must also pass the required physical examination given by authorized Naval medical examiners.

Officer candidates are selected from among college graduates and undergraduates who apply and are found qualified. Enlisted women of the Marine Corps or Marine Corps Reserve may also apply, and if they pass the required educational tests and are recommended for officer training by their commanding officers, they are enrolled in the Women Officers Training Class.

This class is given each summer in two six weeks' sessions, the Junior Course and the Senior Course, and since these two courses run nonconcurrently, it is possible for the candidate to complete her basic officer indoctrination in one Summer. Otherwise, she may take the Junior Course one Summer, and return the next year to finish the Senior Course.

The satisfactory completion of the 12-weeks' program assures a young woman of a Second Lieutenant's commission in the Marine Corps Reserve, provided she already has her college degree and is 21 years old but not over 25. If she wants a commission in the regular Marine Corps, and is selected by an examining board, she then remains at the Marine Corps Schools for eight weeks' additional training. Thus, the over-all indoctrination period for a regular Second Lieutenant is approximately five months.

Women who receive reserve commissions are not required to go on active duty unless there is a national emergency, such as at present. To date, the Marine Corps has

As part of recruit training, Women Marines are given demonstrations of the various weapons the men use in combat. Here the functioning of the 60mm. mortar is being shown by a range officer and two range instructors.
not called to duty involuntarily any woman reserve officer. There are, of course, many on duty at present who volunteered their services.

A career today in the armed forces offers young women an interesting as well as profitable one. Both officer and enlisted personnel are assured of pay, promotion, medical care, and eventual retirement if they remain in military service and maintain satisfactory records. Military life also provides opportunity for some travel as well as for pleasant companionship. The growing realization that women can contribute in peace as in war to the defense of their country provides them with a sense of satisfaction and accomplishment.

Marriage itself does not exclude a woman from continuing her career in the Corps. She must be unmarried at the time of enlistment or appointment and agree to remain so until her basic training is completed. After that she is free to marry if she chooses, and many do. Ordinarily, she may resign or request discharge because of marriage provided she has served the minimum length of time determined administratively by the Marine Corps. If she becomes pregnant, or if through marriage she acquires the care of minor children, she is automatically released.

Another important program for women provided by the Marine Corps is that of affiliation with both the volunteer and organized reserve. In 1949, women's organized platoons were established in thirteen principal cities and, although they maintained their own training program and instruction, they were an integral part of the male battalions to which they were attached. The purpose of these organized reserve units is to provide the "citizen Marine" with an opportunity to acquire during weekly evening training periods, Marine Corps basic indoctrination and skills while engaged in his or her own civilian pursuits. In turn, this assures the Marine Corps of a trained nucleus of reserve personnel, which will be readily available for service in mobilization.

How valuable the availability of reserve units was both in World War II and in the present Korean war is common knowledge. The approximate 600 women in the organized Marine Corps Reserve who were mobilized along with the men last Summer have proved during the past year their great worth and usefulness to the Corps in an emergency. Their unselfish willingness to serve and devotion to duty bespeak well for all women in uniform.

The events of this past year have indicated how necessary it is that the Nation's defenses be strong and that national defense itself is every citizen's job. Women are becoming more and more aware of their own expanding opportunities and growing responsibilities. Serving one's country in uniform, whatever its color or cut, is today one of the privileges afforded women of integrity, foresight, and ability.

Commemoration of Brumidi's 146th Birthday Anniversary

In the rotunda of the United States Capitol at Washington, under auspices of a Joint Congressional Committee, a program was held July 26 to commemorate the 146th anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi, the first public recognition of the kind given to the Italian artist who for 25 years painted beautiful decorations on the Capitol walls and ceilings.

The chief address was by Dr. Myrtle Cheney Murdock, author of the book, "Constantino Brumidi—Michelangelo of the United States Capitol." Remarks were made by Representative George Anthony Dondero of Michigan. Music was by the Navy Band orchestra ensemble, Miss Lois Hunt of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Pvt. Vic Damone, USA. Invocation and benediction were by the Senate and House Chaplains respectively.
The Hermitage

BY MATTIE DEMONTBREUN

The Hermitage—a thing to hold in trust
As true men guard their forbears' sword from rust.
Forbid it, God, that there should ever come
In length and breadth of this fair land of mine,
Such dearth of patriots that a warrior's home
Should come to seem less holy than a shrine.

—WILL ALLEN DROMGOOLE

TENNESSEE was without a dearth of patriots, and today a great warrior's home is a patriotic shrine resplendent in all the glory of the days of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.

The patriots were a group of public-spirited, patriotic women, the Ladies' Hermitage Association, organized in 1889. Today it is a strong organization with a large membership, a high percentage of which are Daughters of the American Revolution. "The Hermitage—a thing to hold in trust," has ever been the watchword of this group, as they go about diligently and faithfully preserving, beautifying and protecting it from misuse and destruction.

The Hermitage, located about twelve miles from Nashville, Tenn., is designated by historians, map makers and citizens in general, as the home of Andrew Jackson, Tennessee's hero, "Old Hickory"; or the home of Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States. To Andrew Jackson, as he spoke of it to many of his friends, it was the "Hermitage, home of Rachel." To the many friends and even enemies who crossed the threshold, it was the house of hospitality. There Andrew Jackson entertained in the same friendly manner, the poet or peasant, the President of the United States or the neighbor farmer, and all who were recipients of his bounteous hospitality.

Andrew Jackson's first home in Tennessee was a 300-acre farm which he purchased in 1792. The house he erected on this farm was known as Poplar Grove, and later referred to as Poplar Flat. As he prospered, he purchased 640 acres and there set up a more pretentious house, which he named Hunter's Hill. It was considered one of the finest houses in the community, being built of frame construction, while most frontier houses were built of logs.

Because of financial reverses, Hunter's Hill was sold and with the proceeds the Hermitage plantation was purchased. He did not build immediately but set himself up in a comfortable but crude establishment, made up of a group of log houses with a large central two-story building, which constituted the principal living quarters. Three adjacent log houses were built for the guests' sleeping quarters. Here in the log structure, Andrew Jackson entertained many notables, among them being President James Monroe and Vice President Aaron Burr. He was living in this log Hermitage in 1815 following the battle of New Orleans, where he distinguished himself as the world's great hero.

By 1819 he had become an international figure, and in his visits to Washington, New York and Philadelphia he realized he was no longer the Tennessee backwoodsman, the Indian fighter or the struggling farmer and business man, but a man of distinction, who should have a home more in keeping with his social position, a home where he and Rachel could entertain, and especially a home suitable for his beloved Rachel. In the Summer of 1819 on a site selected by Rachel, work on the first Hermitage was begun. Other sites more suitable were suggested, but Andrew Jackson was not dissuaded from using the site Rachel selected. He said, "Mrs. Jackson chose this spot and she shall have her wish. I am going to build the house for her."

Reliable information would indicate that the original Hermitage was a simple two-story square brick building, consisting of four rooms and a hallway downstairs, and the same arrangement upstairs. Additions were made to the house in 1831, while Jackson was President of the United States. The house was partially destroyed by fire in 1834. The reconstruction of the Hermitage on the same foundation was started at
once, but was not completed until the Summer of 1836. With some minor changes the reconstructed Hermitage was the same as the original, including the additions made in 1831. They were the western wing for the spacious dining room and a pantry, while the eastern wing was for a library and the overseer's office. The front and back porticos were added, the front portico being two-story. A new kitchen and smokehouse were a part of the remodeling.

As the visitor approaches the Hermitage today, he pauses at the entrance gates of the tree-lined driveway, and there he sees the same Hermitage that Andrew Jackson left in 1845. This carriage driveway was closed in recent years because of the possibility of damage to the cedar trees lining the driveway, many of which were planted by Andrew Jackson. So the visitor is directed to a modern driveway, lined with young hardwood trees of historical significance, having been transplanted from historic battlefields of New Orleans and Alabama, where Jackson became an international figure.

Approaching the grounds from the parking area, the visitor notes with interest the kitchen, housing the cooking equipment of that day, the smokehouse and the carriage house with the remains of the family carriage, which was the best of its era, and in which Jackson took much pride. The passageway between the kitchen and pantry leads into the back portico of the mansion, which gives a view of the entire back lawn. Just to the right is the old-fashioned well with the cedar windlass and oak bucket. The grove of trees almost hide the end of the brick walk leading to the spring house Andrew Jackson built for Rachel's milk and butter. Nearby is the cabin-by-the-spring, a later addition, where the Ladies' Hermitage Association holds spring and fall outings, and it is also open to the members of the Association for picnics.

Leaving the back portico and passing around the west wing to the front, the visitor finds himself stopping at the door on the west end of the front portico leading into the dining room. There is seen the original furnishing including the mahogany sideboard Rachel purchased in New Orleans, together with the table and chairs. The Hermitage silver and china are on display. A few steps down the portico are the front doors where the visitor enters the wide central hall, and is confronted with an amazing scene of beauty, the circular stairway, and the pictorial wallpaper ordered by General Jackson from Paris when the house was built. It represents the legend of Telemachus in search of Ulysses. The double parlors are at the left separated by folding doors, each with a doorway into the hall. Much of the beautiful furnishing is the original, and is arranged as Jackson preferred in his day.

A turn to the right in the central hall, the visitor will find a passageway to the east entrance. The first room on the right, overlooking the front lawn, is General Jackson's bedroom. There is a connecting door to the adjoining room, known as the office or library. The furnishings and arrangements are the same as when Jackson occupied the rooms, including his dressing gown across his favorite chair, and his tobacco box nearby. Above the mantle hangs the picture of Rachel, his favorite picture of his beloved wife. He daily wore in a locket a miniature of the picture and only removed it at night when he placed it with his Bible on a table by his bed.

Rachel died December 22, 1828, just following Jackson's victorious campaign for the office of the President of the United States, and therefore never served as the mistress of the White House. This doubtless was the reason her picture was never hung in the White House with the wives of other Presidents. In recent years the late Mrs. Rutledge Smith, past and Honorary State Regent of the Tennessee Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and then serving as the President of the Daughters of 1812, secured a copy of this same picture of Rachel and through her influence it was hung in the White House

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IN twenty questions would the Daughters arrive at Poplar Forest as the secret home of “Mr. Jefferson”? Probably not. Even as in its beginning, it has retained seclusion.

Of the various estates owned by President Jefferson only one, other than Monticello, was regarded by him as home, and that was Poplar Forest. This refuge which offered escape when the multitude of admirers and friends caused hospitality to become burdensome was in a more remote corner of Virginia, surrounded by 4,819 protective acres, and “Embodied the external beauties and internal oddities of architecture which fascinated the builder.” The acres came to Mr. Jefferson from his wife, who had them from her father.

Jefferson came as often as four times a year to this farm, where he was simply The Squire to his neighbors, with whom he exchanged experiences and ideas concerning soils and crops.

This quiet spot is near the city of Lynchburg. Enormous poplar trees suggested an appropriate name for the place and these ornamented (and still do) the grounds in unusual luxuriance. (When Poplar Forest Chapter, D. A. R., is called to order, it is under a gavel made from poplar wood from Poplar Forest.)

The Squire wrote that he felt safe here from any crowd because no one would seek him out through the mud of the road, and truly, not until the advent of the automobile did the passing world learn of his hide-away, his secret house.

A granddaughter of President Jefferson gives the picture of the house which remains as first constructed in 1806: “The dwelling at Poplar Forest, of which Jefferson was the architect, is built of brick, one story in front, and owing to the falling of the ground, two in the rear, the lower story being a basement, with a wine cellar underneath. It is an exact octagon, with a centre hall twenty feet square, lighted from above, a beautiful room, which served as a dining room and which contained, among pieces of furniture, a portable dumb waiter with several shelves. Around the dining room were grouped a bright drawing room, looking south grandfather’s own chamber, three other bedrooms and a pantry. A terrace extended from one side of the house; there was a portico in front connected by a vestibule with the centre room, and in the rear a veranda on which the drawing room opened with its windows to the floor.”

This octagonal house still sits at the top of a long hill where it is seen in perspective as one of the loveliest miniature domestic temples.

The eminent architect finished his unusual house in the early days of his retirement after his second term as President. To complete his design a dressed sward extended out equidistant from the eight sides of the house and was enclosed by a fence bent in eight equal angles so that the octagonal house sat in an octagonal lawn.

In the drawing room was what The Squire called his “petite format” library in four cases, each of which was between three and four feet in width and height. The books, to economize space, were of the smallest sized editions, a collection first made for his convenience at Washington, one hundred volumes of British writings, a collection of Italian and French authors, a few Greek and Latin poets and a larger number of prose writers of the same languages in the original. (There is in existence today a three-page list of these books.)

The Squire diverted himself with his books and pen, with drawing board and workshop. Howe states that it was at Poplar Forest that Jefferson wrote his “Notes on Virginia” when detained there through lameness caused by a fall from his horse; also that here he entertained Burk and assisted him in his history of Virginia.

There are excerpts from two of Mr. Jefferson’s letters which tell of his enjoyment of this favorite spot. He wrote to Dr. Benjamin Rush (Signer of the Declaration of Independence for Pennsylvania) August 17, 1811:

“I write you from a place ninety miles from Monticello, near the New London of
this State, which I visit three or four times a year, and stay from a fortnight to a month at a time. I have fixed myself comfortably, keep some books here, bring others occasionally, am in a solitude of a hermit, and quite at leisure to attend to my absent friends.

And it was in this letter he then added his sometimes quoted tribute to old friends: “I find friendship to be like wine, raw when new, ripened with age, the true old man’s milk and restorative cordial.”

It was ten years later on November 24, 1821 he wrote William Short an Albemarle neighbor:

“Your welcome favor of the 12th came to hand two days ago. I was just returned from Poplar Forest which I have visited four times this year. I have an excellent house there, inferior only to Monticello, am comfortably fixed and attended, have a few good neighbors, and pass my time there in a tranquility and retirement which is well adapted to my age and indolence.”

Poplar Forest was bequeathed by Thomas Jefferson to his grandson, Francis Eppes, who sold it to William Cobbs, a Bedford County neighbor, in 1828. It was subsequently inherited by a descendant of William Cobbs, Christian Sixtus Hutter, of Lynchburg, who in turn sold it in 1946 to Mr. and Mrs. James Owen Watts, Jr., the present owners. Mr. Watts’ ancestors were also Bedford County neighbors.

Economy In Government
(Continued from page 755)

people individually and collectively.

The first requirement is sound fiscal condition for the government of the United States. If freedom in the United States is destroyed either by our own economic folly or by totalitarian might, it will not survive anywhere else in the world. When the light of Democracy goes out in America, it is gone everywhere. Who is there to take the torch of liberty to follow us if we fail?

It was on Virginia soil at Yorktown that the independence declared in Jefferson’s words was made permanent by Washington’s sword. It was in Hanover Town on the Pamunkey River on September 21, 1775, that the Virginia Committee of Safety met. Among its resolutions included one that each district of Virginia should provide itself with colors. On one side was to be the name of the district and on the other was to be inscribed “Virginia for Constitutional liberty.”

I read this to you because it shows, I think, that we have a certain political constancy and consistency in Virginia and are now, as a State, “for Constitutional liberty” as surely as in 1775. I place emphasis on both words, “Constitutional” and “liberty.”

And so I say that Virginia yields to no other commonwealth or state in appreciation of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We are thankful for what your predecessors have done and for the noble work you are doing in this day, and we pray God that the ideals of the DAR will continue in the years to come as a bulwark of strength to hold the line for the preservation of our freedoms founded upon Constitutional democracy.

A wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and importance.—THOMAS JEFFERSON.
Red Hill
A National Shrine to Patrick Henry

BY JAMES S. EASLEY

The recent payment of the mortgage to secure the purchase price of Red Hill—the last home and burial place of Patrick Henry—seems to assure the ultimate realization of those who initiated and fostered a movement to create a national shrine dedicated to the preservation and propagation of the ideals of the American Revolution as they were personified in Patrick Henry.

Red Hill is situated on Staunton River at the mouth of Falling River on the border of Charlotte and Campbell Counties. It embraces a tract of 961 acres of land, the greater portion being in Charlotte County, which lies a short distance off State Highway No. 40 and about four miles east of Brookneal. This tract embraces over 300 acres of very fertile river bottoms, from which a gradual slope of good farm land rises to the home site which is 200 feet in elevation above Staunton River. The site was pronounced by Henry as one of the garden spots of the world, and its beauty was a cause of his moving to Red Hill from his home, "Long Island," which was located some 18 miles up Staunton River.

In Henry's time there was a story and a half residence, his law office, and the usual outhouses within the enclosure on the high ground overlooking the river. The home was burned. His law office is standing with some additions later added to make it useful as a cottage. The ultimate plans for the creation of a shrine contemplate the restoration of the home with the addition of a fireproof cellar space to house relics of Henry now owned which are stored in the Valentine Museum in Richmond and others which will be acquired; the restoration of the law office to its original condition and its removal to its original location on the grounds; conversion of the farm land not needed for the shrine into a Boys' Plantation for the reclamation of problem boys. (This will be developed later in more detail).

The bare announcement in the opening paragraph contains no suggestion of the long struggle and many disappointments encountered in the effort to acquire Red Hill and to raise funds for its purchase as well as to reach the national conscience to impress upon our people the necessity to remedy mistakes of the past and to do honor to the memory of the one person above all others who blazed a path of light for others to follow in achieving our national freedom and who "laboured more abundantly than they all" for its accomplishment.

Not overlooking our lack of experience in such a task and the mistakes which hampered our efforts, the going was anything but easy and the discouragements at times overwhelming. Added to natural apathy which had accumulated in almost two centuries from inaccurate histories, we were (and are) in a period when the present problems press upon us for solutions in such numbers and in such gravity that the now tends to crowd out the past and relegate it to oblivion in our daily thinking. Our efforts at last aroused the General Assembly of Virginia and the three adjoining counties of Charlotte, Campbell and Halifax to appropriate funds from which the final payments were made for the purchase of the property and the release of the mortgage.

The movement to purchase Red Hill commenced in the year 1944 when Mrs. Harrison, a descendant of Patrick Henry and owner of Red Hill, died, and it was necessary for the Court to sell Red Hill to settle the estate. A small group then undertook to acquire the property for a shrine and to prevent the possibility of its passing into hands which might despoil or commercialize a spot which should be preserved for future generations of those who love liberty. A non-profit corporation was formed and Red Hill was purchased with promises to pay $60,000.

Among the many problems which faced us was the disposition to be made of the farm land. After the completion of plans
for the shrine we would have approximately 900 acres of land, about one-half of which was in growing timber and the other half adapted to farming. The problems which confront such an organization in efforts to earn a profit in farming are quite similar to efforts of government to earn profits from business enterprises; they are not organized on a profit basis in that type of business. An effort to sell these lands might well have ruined our efforts to create a shrine which would draw people as visitors. Commercial use of this land would probably have resulted in stripping it of all commercial timber and parcelling the land out to ordinary farming methods which would repel rather than attract visitors.

During the time we were trying to find some solution to this problem, we found the Rev. Ralph Bellwood, a Baptist Minister in Halifax County, was about to devote his life toward the development of a plantation or farm operation for reclamation and training of problem boys, following the general plan developed by Father Flanagan in Nebraska and the Rogers plan at Covington, Virginia. This resulted in conferences from which a plan has been developed to lend to this movement the use of the farm land to be dedicated to such a project as a living memorial to Patrick Henry; thus combining the idea of a shrine with a living memorial. Such a project inspired by the life and ideals of Henry can be a force to strengthen the spiritual ideals which lie at the base of our freedom.

Necessary legal steps have been taken to carry out this plan and Mr. Bellwood is at work with initial steps to put this plan into operation. As one preliminary step, a soil conservation program was carried out on this land in the fall of 1950, which cultivated, seeded, fenced and contoured a large acreage which will be ready for harvest this year. The idea of creating a living memorial had been considered by Trustees of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation for several years, the difficulty of making such an idea a practical reality had seemed insurmountable until Mr. Bellwood's plans came to our knowledge by what seemed an inspired coincidence. Such a plan will be new in the development of shrines, and we have great hopes for its success.

Those of us who know Mr. Bellwood personally have faith in his capacity to make the Boys' Plantation a success which will in fact be a living memorial to Patrick Henry. A minister for a quarter of a century or more who had attained success in his calling, he has for many years practiced as an avocation and also in his pastoral duties practical efforts to develop and reform those youths who came within the sphere of his influence who were having difficulty in adjusting themselves to life in their environments. His decision to leave the ministry and devote the remainder of his life to this field of reclamation evidences the type of consecration which combined with his practical experience should prove effective in his chosen field.

Under the plan which has been worked out between the "Foundation" and the "Boys' Plantation" the shrine and the Plantation are entirely separate in organization and in operation. Their spheres of operation are separate on the grounds of Red Hill, and neither has any control over the operation of the other. In a larger sense the two will work together toward the large ideal of contributing to strengthening of our national spiritual ideals in the perpetuation of the character and ideals of Patrick Henry.

The Boys' Plantation project will be aided in its efforts to rehabilitate problem boys by holding up to them the life and character of Patrick Henry; the shrine will enlarge its influence on the public conscience by creating and encouraging not only the shrine embracing Henry's home and tomb to bring to people the remembrance of Henry's great contribution to this nation, but to make possible also a contribution to the spiritual development of wayward youth in the name of the patriot whose youth did not reflect the power which lay dormant in his mind, but who triumphed over youthful failures to make himself the greatest leader of his Country in the crisis of its existence, and also exemplified in his personal character love of home and children by rearing a family of sixteen boys and girls and equipping them with education and moral training to fit them for life.

During the period of the Revolutionary War embracing the events leading up to the war and those which followed in the
foundation of this nation the American Colonies produced a group of men who have excited the world’s admiration. It is probable that no nation of similar population has ever created so great a number of great leaders, and among the thirteen colonies Virginia stands first in her contribution to this list of great. All of these men who contributed so much to the freedom and development of this infant nation have been honored with permanent records in history and monuments proclaiming their services to the nation, with the exception of Patrick Henry.

No history has given to him his true place and in his own beloved Virginia no statue has been erected to him, unless it may be claimed that the statue on the base of the Crawford Monument in Richmond in Capitol Square is erected to Henry. This statue bears Henry’s name, but resembles Henry no more than any other statue in the group, and shows a figure with a sword in his hand.

Of all the great men of Henry’s day he stands preeminent. In the days which led up to the Revolution he was the unqualified leader of the Revolutionary movement, far ahead of all the other men of influence who could have, by any chance, led this State to take the fatal step. Beginning with his great speech at Williamsburg before the House of Burgesses on May 29th, 1765, when he hurled defiance to the British and secured the adoption of his resolutions against the Stamp Act which resolutions stated the basic reasons on which the issue was drawn which finally led to the Revolution, down to his speech in St. John’s Church in Richmond on March 23, 1775, which touched off the powder keg of war, he was leading the statesmen of Virginia and of the other colonies to the fateful step of independence.

In the fight over the adoption of our national constitution in Richmond in 1788, it was the great power of Henry’s arguments against the constitution as drawn which finally compelled the adoption of the first ten amendments to the constitution, which amendments embrace our National Bill of Rights.

It could be stated with reasonable assurance that but for Patrick Henry there would have been no war to separate us from Great Britain, but rather some compromise resembling what we now refer to so often as “appeasement”; and there would have been no Bill of Rights written into our constitution.

Whether the neglect of Henry’s true place in our histories results from the fact that he declined appointment or election to public office, or to his own self-effacement in not making any effort to protect himself from some in political positions who were busy attempting to take from him the honor which he deserved, or to jealousies of those less worthy who slandered him after his death, the fact remains that neither his ability as a statesman nor his character as leader of his people in his day has been truly portrayed in history.

In this day of a great awakening of the people of this nation to the extent of the challenge we have to face and to accept in this age a reappraisal of Henry and the faith and philosophy which enabled him to meet the age in which he lived would tend to kindle in the hearts of people a clearer view of the future we now face and a stronger faith in the ability of this nation to meet its challenge.

D. A. R. STORY IN NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

An excellent article, “The D. A. R. Story,” will be the leading feature of the November issue of the National Geographic Magazine. Ably prepared by Mrs. Lonnelle Aikman, staff writer, the article of about 7,000 words summarizes comprehensively the various objectives and accomplishments of our National Society. It will have numerous illustrations, including 16 pages of color photographs.

At the request of Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, it was planned by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Editor, who has long been a member of our Advisory Committee. Mrs. Grosvenor is Vice Chairman of our Congress Program Committee. The story will reach the 2,000,000 subscribers of the outstanding magazine published by the National Geographic Society, 16th and M Streets, Washington, D. C. Single copies may be ordered for 60 cents each as long as the limited supply lasts.
Birthplace of Woodrow Wilson

IN the simple surroundings of the Presbyterian Manse in Staunton, Virginia, the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson and his wife, the former Jessie Woodrow, made their home during Dr. Wilson's ministry at the First Presbyterian Church.

In the room to the left of the entrance way of the old house may be seen the traditional Family Bible which records that in Staunton, Virginia on the 28th of December, 1856, at 12 o'clock at night, Woodrow Wilson was born.

In a beautiful letter to his father written when he was teaching at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1888, he credits whatever may have been worthy in the development of his character as well as precision of expression to his saintly and brilliant father.

The square brick house of Greek Revival architecture has been restored with simple furnishings and Wilson mementoes. Over the mantels in the old parlors are citations from the City of Carlisle, England. On the table from the Wilson Princeton Home is a copy of the Treaty of Versailles. On the wall of the Basement Dining Room is a print of Staunton in 1857, a gift to Mr. Wilson at the time of his visit to Staunton in 1912 upon the occasion of his fifty-sixth birthday.

On May 4, 1941, the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace was dedicated by another President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is the purpose of the Foundation to preserve the Birthplace as a worthy memorial and to perpetuate the ideals of Woodrow Wilson.

The Victorian Garden, designed by Charles F. Gillette, is the gift of the Garden Club of Virginia. By way of circular walkways leading through the box hedge, the visitor comes upon a terraced Garden with Victorian bowknot beds and Summer House. Enclosing the Garden is a lilac hedge overhanging a high brick wall.

In the words of a soldier who was a visitor here while on furlough in 1942: "I visited the square white house, in the small Virginia City which is justly proud of being the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson. I strolled in the Garden. I stood in the quiet hedged court and looked upward at the white columns and I thought of the Wilson who doesn't come to you in the text books. I felt it was America's view of peace, symbolized in a house and in a city. Tomorrow's realization of his ideals will find the house on the corner a more frequented spot, Wilson a more honored leader, peace a more enduring word when we have a free world."

Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith
The Jones Point Lighthouse
BY MRS. PAUL B. HULFISH

The current preoccupation of the Mount Vernon Chapter, D.A.R., of Alexandria, Virginia, is its projected second restoration of historic Jones Point Lighthouse.

According to a bill introduced in Congress by Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, Jones Point Lighthouse is reputedly the oldest inland waterway lighthouse in the United States. Built in 1855 and equipped with a fixed white light, it was located on a piece of reclaimed land in the southern tip of the City of Alexandria, within the Battery Cove Military Reservation, and on the Potomac River. It can further be identified as the southern angle of the original District of Columbia, and the original survey marker of the District is preserved within the actual lighthouse tract.

Abandoned as a navigation aid in favor of an automatic light located nearby, the original beacon, with its house and the land surrounding it, was deeded to the Mount Vernon Chapter in 1926. This was accomplished by the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Representative R. Walton Moore on the Chapter's undertaking to "maintain it in a safe and proper condition for historical purposes."

At this time the Chapter made a thorough restoration of the lighthouse, which was described as "a charming four-room dwelling of extremely substantial construction, containing original old woodwork, mahogany stair-rail, mantels, trim, etc., and with its beacon contained in a circular turret with wrought-iron catwalk, and fitted with the original handblown glass segments."

Forty milestones were set to mark the boundaries of the ten-mile square that was the "Territory of Columbia" in 1800. Today thirty-nine of these original stones are still standing. General Washington's personal order, authorized by Congress, animated the installation of the stones, 1791-92. These stones were said to have been floated up the Potomac on barges from a quarry at Aquia, Virginia, and then carried, presumably on mule-back or horse-back, to Jones Point and other localities outlining the District of Columbia. Each stone was originally a foot square, about four feet high, beveled on the top, and marked "Jurisdiction of the United States" on the District side, "Maryland" and "Virginia" on the opposite side, with the date, 1791-1792, and compass variations on the other side.

The stones were placed at approximately every mile in the ten-mile square. The one which Washington personally saw put in place, as Worshipful Master of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons, is located on the line of the seawall on the south side of the Lighthouse reservation and was enclosed therein when the wall was built in 1861. It was originally placed in position with impressive ceremonies on April 15, 1791, being the first of the four cornerstones to mark the "Territory of Columbia".

In 1911 Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, called attention to its location within the wall, and was granted permission to uncover it. This was not done until 1912 when the U. S. Engineers used the stone for a reference mark in a survey. In restoring the wall it was decided to leave the stone exposed to view as an object of historical interest, and, in order to accomplish this, it was enclosed in a rectangular coffer built on the line of the seawall with an opening on the south side, protected by an iron grating through which the stone can readily be seen.

A story of the Lighthouse published in the Washington Star in 1940 closes on (Continued on page 774)
A Treasure Which Should Grace Our Museum

BY JANET S. MERRITT

THERE is, stored in a cardboard box in a closet in Americus, Georgia, an exquisite article, which, even if it had no historic significance, is a thing of completely handmade beauty. This work of art, however, is the dress suit which William Harris Crawford, United States Minister to the Court of France, wore when he had special audience with Napoleon on Sunday, November 14, 1813.

Interesting at the time of this writing, when the same type of jealous trade rivalry still exists between nations, is the cause of Crawford's official mission in this meeting. Though the memory of the part of France in the American Revolution was still fresh in American minds, our people were aware that the French had undergone many most drastic changes since then. Even as we were engaged in our war of 1812, Napoleon's power was wavering in Europe. Though still riding on the crest of his victories, he was beginning to expose his weakness for personal power and this was having its effect on his popularity in France. Russia, the enemy of France, was also the good trade customer of the United States, which France did not like. Under cover of special decrees, France, as well as England, was a menace to our trade, and, in many instances, our ships had been plundered and our sailors' international rights violated. To protest these things was this special visit to Napoleon by Crawford.

William Harris Crawford, born in 1772 in Nelson County, Virginia, and died in 1834 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, was a power in his day. He was the personal acquaintance of all the important political figures in our country (and many abroad), and though some of these, in America, were his bitter enemies in politics, still they respected his brilliance of mind and secretly admired his commanding and handsome physique. Crawford was the head of the party in Georgia which bore his name and was opposed by the so-called Clark Party. He was a power in the Georgia Legislature and, later, in the Senate of the United States; he served as the United States Minister to France, and was the Secretary of War under President Madison and Secretary of the Treasury under Madison and Monroe. After serving in these capacities, he was induced to run for the Presidency of the United States against a bitter personal and political enemy, John Quincy Adams. Adams, a Puritan, and Crawford, a Cavalier of the South, were driven even further apart by the issue of slavery which was, even then, a violent contention.

All of these things happened by the time William H. Crawford was fifty-one years old, for it was in this year of his life, the year of his defeat for the Presidency, that a form of dread paralysis impaired his health. This struck him during the campaign, and, though not as serious (Continued on page 888)
D. A. R. Devotion and a Unique Chapter House

BY SARAH C. ARMISTEAD

In a charming little Colonial house on the north side of Main Street in Yorktown, Virginia, resides a lady—a remarkable lady—who has been a member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution for fifty-seven of her more than ninety years. Her certificate of membership is dated October 4, 1894, her national number is 6311, and her name, Emma Leake Chenoweth. She is a native of New Jersey, born in Millville, Cumberland County, on February 12, 1861. In 1919, upon retirement from active business of her husband, the late George Durbin Chenoweth, they decided to make their home in his native State, Virginia, and removed from Woodbury, New Jersey, to Yorktown.

At that time there had never been established in Yorktown, historically important as it was, any Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Even then Mrs. Chenoweth had been a most active member of the Society for a quarter of a century and had known, either personally or officially, every President General of the national organization.

One of her associates in the National Society and one of her staunchest friends for many years, was the late Mrs. James T. Morris of Minnesota. Mrs. Morris’ interest in Yorktown was outstanding; she had been one of the three members, and the only woman member, of the Commission appointed some few years previous by the Secretary of War, under authority of an act passed by the 67th Congress, to make recommendations for establishing a military park at Yorktown. Urged by Mrs. Morris and the Virginia State Regent, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Mrs. Chenoweth agreed to undertake to organize a Yorktown Chapter of the National Society.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Morris and with the full approval of Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Chenoweth was appointed by the National Board the Organizing Regent. When it was learned that the Chapter could not be named the Yorktown Chapter because a similar name had been given a Chapter previously organized, she suggested the name, Comte de Grasse, because she was among those who felt that proper recognition had not been given to the famous French admiral without whose assistance the allied victory at Yorktown would not have been possible. The Chapter, so named, organized in Yorktown in February, 1922, was promptly accepted by the National Board. Mrs. Chenoweth was named the first Regent and was re-elected to this office every year for the next 25 years. When Mrs. Herndon Jenkins of Yorktown succeeded her in 1948 Mrs. Chenoweth was made Honorary Regent of the Chapter, which office she still holds.

Among the accomplishments of the Comte de Grasse Chapter under Mrs. Chenoweth’s leadership have been: the prominent part undertaken in the annual observance of YORKTOWN DAY, October 19, the anniversary of the victory of the allied French and Americans under General Washington over the British under Lord Cornwallis, by which the independence of the United States of America, declared at Philadelphia in 1776, was achieved; the republishing, in a special edition for the Chapter, of Henry P. Johnston’s The Yorktown Campaign and the Surrender of Cornwallis, 1781; and the acquisition and preservation as a Chapter House of the Colonial building in Yorktown known as the Old Customhouse.

Mrs. Chenoweth’s interest and activities in the annual YORKTOWN DAY observance were covered in some detail in an article in the October, 1950, issue of this Magazine and are therefore not repeated here.

The Henry P. Johnston book, published in 1881, the year of the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, is one of the best secondary sources relating to the Siege of Yorktown, 1781. When the Comte de Grasse Chapter was organized the book had been out of print for a number of years and the plates were about to be de-
destroyed. Mr. and Mrs. Chenoweth made a trip to New York and discussed with the publishers, Harper & Brothers, a possible republication. Under the arrangements consummated it was agreed that the plates would be held in reserve to be used exclusively for the Comte de Grasse Chapter. The book was republished and is obtainable through the Chapter. Numerous copies of this edition have been sold throughout the United States.

Mrs. Chenoweth was also instrumental in marking the traditional site of the French graves near Washington's Headquarters in the Yorktown Battlefield and in assisting the late Mrs. James T. Morris in having placed on the Yorktown Victory Monument grounds during the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1931 the tablets containing the names of the French and American soldiers who lost their lives in the Siege of Yorktown, 1781. The idea of placing these tablets originated at a meeting in October, 1930, in the Digges House in Yorktown, the home of Mrs. Chenoweth. Those present were: Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General, the late Mrs. Morris, the late Miss Alethea Serpell, Honorary State Regent of the Virginia Daughters, Mrs. Carroll Paul of Marquette, Michigan, and Mrs. Arthur Kelly Evans of Hot Springs, Virginia, members of the Comte de Grasse Chapter, and Mrs. Chenoweth.

For sometime Mrs. Chenoweth had been urging the National Society to place some worthwhile building or monument at Yorktown. This proposal was discussed freely at this meeting and Mrs. Hobart stated that, because of its probable cost, it could not be considered in view of the large debt still due on Constitution Hall. Mrs. Morris then stated that she had long been interested in collecting the names of the soldiers who lost their lives in the Siege of Yorktown and that she could enlist the services of the French government in compiling the names of the French soldiers. It was thereupon urgently recommended and approved that the National Society have made and placed at Yorktown two bronze tablets, one containing the names of the French soldiers, and the other, the names of the American soldiers.

Mrs. Morris, then Chairman of the Daughters of the American Revolution Yorktown Celebration Committee, was put in charge of this work, and on October 19, 1931, the tablets were presented by the President General, Mrs. Hobart, to the United States through Mr. Horace M. Albright, at that time Director of the National Park Service, the Bureau of the Department of the Interior administering the newly-established Colonial National Monument, the name later changed to Colonial National Historical Park, which included the Yorktown Battlefield.

A most notable undertaking of the Comte de Grasse Chapter has been the acquisition and preservation of the colonial brick building in Yorktown known as the Old Customhouse. Mrs. Chenoweth presented the project to the State Conference of the Virginia Daughters held in Yorktown in October, 1922, and immediately some funds were pledged by various individuals and Chapters towards a purchase price. The first contribution was made by the late Captain George Preston Blow, U. S. Navy, Retired, as an initial donation toward his and Mrs. Blow's aid. Interest grew in the project, and through the efforts of Mrs. Chenoweth, funds were contributed by Chapters of the Virginia Daughters and by individuals throughout Virginia. Mrs. Chenoweth also presented the project to the National Society and funds from Chapters and other States were received. Members and friends of the Comte de Grasse Chapter donated a goodly sum.

Throughout the negotiations Mrs. Chenoweth had kept the keen interest and active cooperation of the late Captain Blow and Mrs. Blow, who had acquired and restored the nearby Nelson House, renaming it York Hall, and always by the fine spirit and helpfulness of Mr. Chenoweth. The work of raising the necessary funds took some time, but finally, a deed dated April 29, 1924, (York County Deed Book 39A, pp. 132-133) conveyed the property to the Chapter. At the time of the purchase the members of the Board of Management of the Chapter, besides Mrs. Chenoweth, Regent, were: Mrs. Elizabeth Fox Madison, the late Mrs. Nannie Cooke Curtis, Mrs. Lula Wade Renforth, Mrs. Nettie Richardson Clements, Mrs. Lillie Hudgins Walthall, and the late Mrs. Margaret Crooks Smith.

With one goal attained, the Chapter was now confronted with the next, the problem of a possible restoration of the
building. Through Mrs. Chenoweth and Mrs. Elizabeth Fox Madison of Denbigh, Virginia, First Vice Regent of the Chapter, and a relative of Mrs. Arthur Kelly Evans (Letitia Pate Evans) of Hot Springs, Virginia, Mrs. Evans had become interested in the project. She became a member of the Chapter, had contributed generously toward the purchase price, and now consented to restore the building. She engaged, as architect, Mr. Duncan Lee of Richmond, Virginia. The contractor was Mr. E. C. Wilkinson of Richmond. The work was begun June 1, 1929, and completed in November, 1930. The building in its new state of preservation was dedicated on November 15, 1930. The Hon. John Garland Pollard, then Governor of Virginia, was present and made the dedicatory address. Also present were Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Morris. Mrs. Evans financed the entire work including the brick wall enclosing the lawn.

It is of interest here to review briefly, insofar as information is available, the origin and use of the structure in early years. The building is indeed an old one, one of the oldest in Yorktown. It stands on Lot 43 at the corner of Main and Read Streets. Pursuant to the Port Act of 1691, Thomas Ballard and William Buckner, Feoffees or Trustees for the “Port land of York Towne in York County,” by deed dated June 10, 1706, (admitted to record at a Court session, September 24, 1706, York County Deed Book 2, p. 176), for 180 pounds of tobacco, granted to George Burton of the Parish of Mulberry Island, County of Warwick, Yorktown Lot 43, provided that he or his heirs within twelve months build and finish on the lot “one good house to contain at least twenty foot.” If this failed to be done the grant of the lot would become void. The deed recites that the lot was formerly taken up by Capt. Daniell Taylor “and by him deserted.”

By a deed dated January 11, 1720, (York County Deeds and Bonds 3, pp. 340-341), Christopher Haynes and Ann, his wife, of the Parish of Mulberry Island, County of Warwick, conveyed to Richard Ambler of the Parish of Yorkhampton, County of York, merchant, Lot 43, “together with all & Singular the houses outhouses, buildings, Edifices, Barns, Stables, Gardens, Orchards, commons, ways paths, passages, easements, privileges & advantages to the Same belonging or in any wise appertaining.” This deed recites that the lot conveyed was that purchased by George Burton by the deed above mentioned and that it descended to Ann as daughter and heir at law to George Burton. It appears, therefore, that George Burton, date of decease unknown, or his heirs, complied with the building requirement specified in the deed from the Port land trustees to Burton. The property remained in Ambler ownership until near the end of the century.

In attempting to determine the date of erection of the brick building known as the Old Customhouse, there appear to be three possibilities. It may have been built by George Burton in 1706-1707, within the twelve months’ period specified in his deed, in order to retain title to the lot. It seems more likely, however, that, if he erected any building, it would have been a smaller building containing “at least twenty foot,” also as specified in his deed. The second possibility is that Christopher Haynes and Ann, his wife, who inherited the lot from her father, George Burton, erected buildings on the lot, including the building under discussion. Their deed of conveyance to Richard Ambler, despite the included language covering houses, outhouses, buildings, etc., is not conclusive as to just what structures were on the lot at the time of conveyance. It is thought, however, that the minimum of one building “at least twenty foot” was conveyed with the lot, or the Burton and Haynes title would have been previously forfeited.

The third possibility is that Richard Ambler, after acquiring the lot in 1720, erected the major buildings, including the so-called “customhouse” building. In the absence of definite information to the contrary, this seems to be a reasonable as-
Richard Ambler became a leading merchant in Yorktown and the building was most likely erected as his storehouse. Ambler later acquired adjoining Lots 44 and 45 which gave more space for outbuildings and garden grounds. The dwelling on Lot 43 was of wood and the brick storehouse was of a type of construction prevalent about the date he acquired the property. The dwelling and the storehouse were connected by a wood covered way (Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, Richmond, #1036, declaration for assurance by Elizabeth Macaulay January 3, 1818).

A picture by Matthew Brady in 1862 shows the dwelling in ruins, apparently destroyed by fire during the War Between the States. In the background stands the brick storehouse, miraculously saved from destruction. The ruins of the covered passage between the two buildings are plainly visible. The type of home established by Richard Ambler in Yorktown is indicated by Dr. Edward M. Riley in his "History of the Founding and Development of Yorktown, Virginia, 1691-1781," 1942, pages 94-95. In referring to an advertisement in The Virginia Gazette, December 2, 1773, he states:

"Although the Ambler residence did not compare in elegance with those of the Nelson and Lightfoot families, it was among the finer homes of colonial Yorktown. An excellent description of the houses on Lots 43, 44 and 45 has been found in an advertisement of 1773. It described the dwelling house as 'a very commodius one, with four rooms above and four below...'. Other contiguous buildings were a large brick storehouse, a kitchen, stables, washhouse, and necessary houses, all in good repair. In addition to these buildings, a 'well cultivated garden' was included in the property."

At an undetermined date Richard Ambler became Collector of Customs at Yorktown, and for many years discharged the duties of the office with great integrity (Bishop Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, Vol. 1, p. 104). He is referred to as the "Custom house Officer in the "NARRATIVE OF GEORGE FISHER, Commencing with a voyage from London, May, 1750, for Yorktown in Virginia..." (William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, 1st Series, Vol. 17, 1908, p. 119).

As was the practice in the colonial customs service, he, undoubtedly, used his storehouse as an office to discharge his customs duties. As a storehouse and as a customs office, the building was strategically located at the intersection of Main and Read Streets, especially that Read Street was one of the two principal thoroughfares leading from Main Street to the river front warehouses and shipping activities during a period when the Town of York was a thriving port of entry for the colonies. On this busy waterfront Richard Ambler subsequently acquired additional property for warehouses and piers.

Among the early collectors of the District of York, prior to Ambler's appointment, were Edmund Jennings in 1696 and William Buckner in 1699 (Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, Vol. 1, pages 354, 449).

Interesting and pertinent information relating to the colonial customs service has been furnished by Dr. Arthur Pierce Middleton, Director of Research, Colonial Williamsburg. He writes:

"In view of the way in which the Colonial customs service operated, I think it highly unlikely that any buildings were built before the Revolution in Virginia as customhouses. What happened was that the commissioners of customs in London, on the recommendation of the governor and Council, appointed a man—usually a well-to-do planter or merchant—to be collector of a particular customs district of which there were six in Colonial Virginia: Lower District of James River,
Upper District of James, District of York, District of Rappahannock, District of South Potomac, and District of Accomac.

"The Collector established his office at his residence or at his store, if these were conveniently located so ship masters could reach them easily, or else maintained an office at some distance from his home and appointed a deputy to run it.

"These were variously, and apparently interchangeably, called the 'office' and the 'custom house' of the district.

"The Colonial Virginia 'custom house' was a privately-owned building. It was merely the place where the Collector for the time being kept the seal and records of the district and issued clearances and other official papers.

"In the British Museum Additional Manuscripts No. 15484 (copy in the British Transcripts in the Library of Congress) is a description of all the customs districts in the American Colonies circa 1770."

In a transcript of the portion dealing with the District of York River, furnished through the courtesy of Dr. Middleton, is the statement that "The principal place is York Town where the Custom House is Established."

Richard Ambler died in 1766. He bequeathed to his son Edward "my Dwelling House wherein I now live together with the Lots of Land whereon that and my Out-houses and Stable stand also the Garden Ground adjoining, I give him—likewise my Storehouse situate on the Bank near the River." (York County Wills and Inventories No. 21, 1760-1771, pp. 278-281). The last item quoted was evidently an "additional" storehouse. Other properties were bequeathed to his sons Jaquelin and John.

John died May 27, 1766. His tombstone in the Jamestown Churchyard, long since destroyed, was inscribed: "John Ambler, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Repre-
Bank of Williamsburg about the time of World War I.
Through the vicissitudes of time and fortune, including two wars and the fire of 1814 which destroyed so much property in the town, the sturdy old structure survived, to come, luckily, into the possession of the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by whom its dilapidated condition was remedied. Its original brick walls are laid in Flemish bond, with glazed headers; about its midheight is a shallow brick belt course, under its eaves, a carefully detailed cornice. The windows are large, each with eighteen lights, and the panelled entrance doors are of generous width.

All of the woodwork in the interior is of old material, and the picturesque wall enclosing the lawn, built of very old brick also laid in Flemish bond, harmonizes beautifully with the walls of the building. The entire project—the main structure and the wall and outbuildings—is a beautifully executed work, a fine testimonial to the genius and accomplishment of the architect and the contractor.

The building is open to the public on special occasions such as YORKTOWN DAY, Garden Week in Virginia, and others of like import. On exhibition within its walls are many valuable relics, associated with Yorktown in Colonial and Revolutionary times, which have been given to the Chapter through a desire on the part of the donors to have them returned to Yorktown for preservation. No admission fee is charged, although voluntary contributions to help defray the ever-increasing cost of maintenance are welcome.

The historic structure is located directly across Main Street from Mrs. Chenoweth's home, a constant reminder that it was due to her initiative and the interest and generous cooperation of Mrs. Evans that it stands today in a good state of preservation, its exterior restored to its Colonial appearance and its interior rehabilitated to convert it to a Chapter House for the Comte de Grasse Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which she organized in Yorktown twenty-nine years ago.

The Jones Point Lighthouse

(Continued from page 767)

this reminiscent note: “To ever so many Washingtonians of mellow age, Jones Point Lighthouse means much. For in their childhood excursion days, when gliding down the Potomac on the ‘fast and commodious steamer Mary Washington’ they have always had to pass this old landmark.”

The Mount Vernon Chapter completed the restoration of Jones Point Lighthouse in 1926, erected a substantial fence around it and installed a custodian. The property was opened to the public and tourists were permitted to inspect the ancient light and investigate its historic points of interest. The Chapter, however, had only a brief period in which to enjoy its privileges as chatelain. At the start of World War II the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, took over Jones Point to be used as a Signal Corps headquarters. All civilians, including the Chapter members, were barred.

Through the war years, and since, the Chapter has been able to view its lighthouse only from a prescribed distance. To visit their property the ladies had to get a military pass, and worse still, they had to be accompanied by a military guard while on the property. When the Landmark Society representative finally succeeded in setting foot on the property after more than ten years, the building was found to be in a deplorable condition. The guaranteed Army protection had not materialized and the house had been vandalized. Great holes had been punched in its inside walls, windows had been smashed, stair treads torn out and the chimneys demolished.

Recently the Stygian gloom has been lightened a trifle. There is hope that Congressman Smith's efforts will produce enough compensation for the damages inflicted to permit a second restoration of the historic lighthouse.
The Battle of Great Bridge

BY ALICE LEE SHULTICE

THE battle of Great Bridge was fought and won on December 9, 1775, as the first success of the Continental Army in Virginia over the British forces during the Revolutionary War. The results were unforeseen and far-reaching, for, with the destruction of the Borough of Norfolk by Lord Dunmore’s ships, there passed the only base of supply available when Lord Cornwallis’ army was between American land and the French Naval forces. The British ships were thus helpless for want of a Naval base.

When a Charter was granted to a D. A. R. Chapter at Norfolk, Va., February 10, 1894, its name was chosen in honor of the battle of Great Bridge. The anniversary of the battle is celebrated by the Great Bridge Chapter annually on or near December 9. At the 175th observance last year, Mrs. R. W. Shultice, Chapter Chairman of Restoration, Research and Markers, had the Ven. Norman E. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia and a descendant of Shebna Spink, Jr., Massachusetts militiaman in the War for Independence, serving on Long Island, Valley Forge and elsewhere, read a contemporary account of the battle of Great Bridge.

Taken from the Virginia Historical Register and Literary Companion of January, 1853, the account follows:

We find the following contemporary account of this memorable engagement in a manuscript collection of Historical Reminiscences which has been made by a worthy citizen of Portsmouth, and which has been most obligingly put into our hands for our use in this work. It is stated to have been published in the old Virginia Gazette of the time, shortly after the action, and we have no doubt it was so, but we have not the particular paper to refer to, and of course cannot vouch for the fact.

From officers who have arrived in town from Col. Woodford’s camp since the battle of Great Bridge, I have I think collected a more particular account of that action than any which has yet been communicated to the public. You will therefore oblige me by publishing it, and afford at the same time no disagreeable entertainment to our countrymen. As the scene of action is but little known to the generality of people, it may be necessary to give some description of it, that the relation may be more clear and satisfactory.

The Great Bridge is built over what is called the Southern branch of Elizabeth River, 12 miles South from Norfolk. The land on each side is marshy to a considerable distance from the river, except at the two extremities of the bridge, where are two pieces of firm land, which may not be improperly called islands, being entirely surrounded by water and marsh, and joined to the mainland by a causeway on the little piece of ground on the further or Norfolk side of the river.

Lord Dunmore had erected his fort in such a manner, that his cannon commanded the causeway on his own side and the bridge between him and us, with the marshes around him. The island on this side of the river contained six or seven houses, some of which were burnt down (being those nearest the bridge); in the others adjoining the causeway, on each side, were stationed a guard every night by Colonel Woodford, but withdrawn before day that they might be exposed to the fire of the enemy’s fort. We recrossing the causeway to our camp, this causeway also being commanded by our cannon, the causeway on our side (the South side) was in length about one hundred and sixty yards, and on the other extremity our breast work was thrown up. From the breast work ran a street, gradually ascending about four hundred yards to a church where our main body was encamped. The great trade of Norfolk in shingles, tar, pitch, and turpentine, from the country back of this, had occasioned so many houses to be built here whence these articles were conveyed to Norfolk by water. Such is the nature of the place as described to me and such was our situation, and that of the enemy.

On Saturday, the 9th Inst. 1775 after reveille beating two great guns, and some
muscates, were discharged from the enemy's forts which, as it was not an unusual thing, was but little regarded by Col. Woodford. However, soon afterward, he heard a call to his soldiers to "stand to their arms" upon which with all expedition he made the proper disposition to receive the enemy. In the meantime the enemy had crossed the Bridge, fired the remaining houses upon the island, and some large piles of shingles, and attacked one guard in the breastworks. Our men returned the fire and threw them into some confusion, but they were instantly rallied by Captain Fordyce, and advanced along the causeway with great resolution, keeping up a constant and heavy fire as the appearance of two field pieces which had been brought across the bridge and planted on the edge of the island the left of our breastworks played briefly at the same time upon us. Lieutenant Travis, who commanded in the breastwork ordered his men to reserve their fire till the enemy came within the distance of 50 yards, and then they gave it to them with terrible execution.

The brave Fordyce fell within fifteen steps of the breastworks. His wounds were many and his death would have been that of a hero, had he met it in a better cause.

The progress of the enemy was not at an end and they retreated over the causeway with precipitation "and were dreadfull galled in their rear." On our side the guard consisting of twenty-five men, and some others amounting to not more than ninety men, had been engaged. Of the enemy, about three hundred and fifty number among them the 14th regulars and Norfolk pieces of cannon continued to play upon our men.

In the face of enemy fire Col. Woodford advanced down the main street of the breastworks. The men marched with the utmost intrepidity. Colonel Stephens of the Culpeper Battalion, was sent round to the left to flank the enemy. This was done with as much spirit and activity that a route immediately ensued. The enemy fled into their fort, leaving behind them the two field pieces, which however they spiked with nails. Many were killed and wounded in the fight. Colonel Woodford prudently restrained his troops from pursuing too far. The total defeat consumed about half an hour. It is said some of the enemy preferred death to captivity from the fear of being "scalded" which Lord Dunmore told them would be their fate should they be taken alive. Thirty-one killed and wounded fell into our hands. The number born off was much greater. Through the whole engagement every officer and soldier behaved with the greatest courage and calmness. The scene was closed with as much humanity as it was conducted with bravery. The work of death being over, everyone's attention was directed to the succour of the unhappy sufferers. And it is an undoubted fact that Captain Leslie was so affected by the tenderness of our troop towards those who were yet capable of receiving assistance, that he gave signs from the fort of his thankfulness for it.

What is not to be paralleled in history and will scarcely appear credible to such as acknowledge a Providence over human affairs, this victory was gained at the expense of no more than a slight wound in a soldier's hand.

One circumstance which renders it still more amazing, is that the field pieces raked the whole length of the street, and absolutely threw double headed shot as far as the church and afterwards as our troops approached, cannonaded them heavily with grape shots.

NEW RECORDING FOR CHAPTER PROGRAM

"Dangers to Our Constitutional Freedom," a recording on two unbreakable records by Mrs. Bruce Reynolds, National Defense Chairman, may be rented for $1.00 from the Program Committee, N. S. D. A. R., Washington, D. C.
Hampden-Sydney College—Daughter of the Revolution

By Edgar G. Gammon

President

1776, Patrick Henry, James Madison—these magic combinations of numerals and letters—must inevitably suggest the birth of a nation. Equally, though less obviously, they represent the birth of a college—a college that antedated the nation by six months.

On January 1, 1776, Hampden-Sydney College opened its doors for the first time. It is its boast that never since that time has it been forced to close those doors. One hundred and seventy-five years have passed and the college, advancing with the times, has remained true to the aims and ideals with which it was founded. The names Henry and Madison, the year 1776, are enough to indicate what those aims and ideals must have been.

Hampden-Sydney was founded when the thought of liberty—political liberty and religious liberty—was everywhere in the air. The very name chosen for the new school made clear what it was to stand for. John Hampden and Algernon Sydney, English patriots of the Seventeenth Century, had fought and died courageously for the rights of the common people. Hampden, in opposing the “ship money” tax during the reign of Charles I, had taken a stand very similar to that held over a century later by the American colonists; Sydney had fought against royal oppression and for religious liberty in the reign of Charles II.

The line of spiritual descent from the patriots John Hampden and Algernon Sydney to the patriots, Patrick Henry and James Madison, is quite clear. It is a pleasant thought that Hampden-Sydney may have been suggested as a name for the college by Henry and Madison.

The only other college in Virginia (or the South) at the time was William and Mary. This school was not only too remote from the more westerly parts of the colony, but was felt to be too much under the dominance of the Church of England. Religious dissent and political liberalism were strong among the English, Welsh, Huguenots, and Scotch-Irish of Charlotte, Cumberland, and Prince Edward Counties. These feelings, coupled with the need for educational opportunity in this part of Virginia, led to the establishment of Hampden-Sydney.

Presbyterian dissenters took the lead in founding the college, but the principle of religious freedom was stressed. Samuel Stanhope Smith, the first President, made it plain that the general oversight was to be in the hands of the trustees, a majority of whom belonged to the Church of England. He assured “parents of every denomination” that they might be “at full liberty to require their children to attend on any mode of worship which either custom or conscience has rendered most agreeable to them.” This broad Christian but non-sectarian attitude has been so well maintained until the present day that in the 175th session of 1950-51, even though the college is now officially Presbyterian, students of that denomination were actually in the minority.

Separation of Church and State was a burning issue of the times, as now. When the War of the Revolution was won, John Blair Smith, the second President of Hampden-Sydney, was in the thick of the fight, along with his friend Madison, against a bill for a general assessment to support religion. Religion, he argued, must be quite exempt from state enactment.

The Declaration of Independence was signed six months after Hampden-Sydney first opened. The students lost little time in showing their enthusiasm for the ensuing conflict. A student military company, the first in the country, was formed among them. As a uniform they adopted “hunting shirts dyed purple” and coonskin caps. Collegiate colorfulness of costume was off to an early start! However, it would be some years before the coonskin cap would evolve, or devolve, into the coonskin coat.

In September, 1777, all members of this
militia company over sixteen, some sixty-five in number, were called to the defense of the capital, Williamsburg. No engagement took place, probably to their disappointment, but at least they had the thanks of Governor Patrick Henry for their patriotism.

The present charter of Hampden-Sydney was granted by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783. One tradition has it that this document was written by Patrick Henry. This is easy to believe as one reads the stirring conclusion: “that, in order to preserve in the minds of the students that sacred love and attachment which they should ever bear to the principles of the present glorious revolution, the greatest care and caution shall be used in electing such professors and masters, to the end that no person shall be so elected unless the uniform tenor of his conduct manifests to the world his sincere affection for the liberty and independence of the United States of America.”

Timely these words were then in the infant days of the Republic. Timely they are now in these mature days of the Republic, when new forces from within and without seek its overthrow. Nowhere is it more important that this “sincere affection for the liberty and independence of the United States of America” be maintained and preserved than in our educational institutions, the seed beds of ideas and ideals.

The educational pattern at Hampden-Sydney may well have played its part in influencing the life of a boy who was destined to become the ninth president of the United States. William Henry Harrison was a student at the college from 1787 until 1790.

The educational pattern at Hampden-Sydney has in general followed the broad classical pattern. Even today Greek or Latin is required for an A.B. degree. Yet the first President of the College, in his opening prospectus of 1775, stated that scientific studies were to be emphasized, and so it has continued to be.

In the 1830’s Dr. John W. Draper, professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at Hampden-Sydney, developed one of the world’s first cameras in the physical laboratory in Cushing Hall. Following up the discoveries of L. J. M. Daguerre in the field of photography, Dr. Draper constructed a camera with which he became the first person in the world to take photographic portraits from life. This camera, still usable, is now on loan from Hampden-Sydney to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Perhaps, however, the college would not take too much pride in this accomplishment of one of its professors if it would stop to consider some of the results—the unflattering or too flattering portraits that candid and uncandid photography has spread over the land.

Fairfax Harrison in The Harrisons of Skimino has called Hampden-Sydney in the period around 1818-1821 “the chief educational center in Virginia and indeed in the South”. In the succeeding years the college had its fluctuations of enrollment and prosperity, but a continued eminence of achievement was evidenced a century later in 1929 by the widely-discussed survey of college graduates in Who’s Who in America. Hampden-Sydney had at that time a greater percentage of living graduates listed in this publication than any other college or university in the United States.

Education at Hampden-Sydney has remained a well-tempered but conservative mixture of religious, classical, scientific, and social education. The over-all philosophy of this training seems to be as follows: The four years a man spends at college should be like a hill in a plain. As he ascends the hill, he is able more and more to see back over the road that humanity has trod—the great things that have been thought and said and done and believed and created. From this vision of the past history of the world and its inhabitants and from a comprehensive view of the nature of the universe, he is able to turn and gaze along the future course of humanity; to judge the future from his knowledge of the past and present; and to plot his own steps in that future.

Any man, whatsoever his own work, profession, or business, will be the better for this vision. Perhaps never again will he have the opportunity to lift his gaze from the daily routine of life’s pedestrian path into the vast reaches of Nature and human experience, but the memory of what he has seen from the elevation of these four years will permeate all the remaining years of his life.
NESTLED in the heart of the Blue Ridge mountains of Southwest Virginia is an institution which for 109 years has carried high the torch of a truly American tradition—independent liberal arts education.

Founded in 1842 by two Lutheran clergyman, David F. Bittle and Christopher C. Baughman, Roanoke College has consistently provided its students with an understanding of the higher values of spiritual living. Fundamentally, its curriculum has pointed to the essence of good citizenship: development of individual responsibility.

In an era when specialized technical training has run rampant, Roanoke College holds firm to an unwavering support of the purpose of true liberal arts education. Its administration insists that the student should follow a program which is both selective and broad in scope. And though non-sectarian in its teachings, Roanoke encourages the adoption of a practical, everyday philosophy of religion.

In the decades since its founding, Roanoke College has survived five wars. It has the distinction of having completed all sessions during the War between the States. Its sons and daughters have readily rallied to the nation’s call to colors, and even today they are fighting for freedom in all parts of the world.

Simultaneously, Roanoke has fought for freedom on the home front. In his inaugural address on April 14, 1950, Dr. H. Sherman Oberly, the college’s sixth president, said: “The colleges of America, too, have had their wars on the academic battlefields. I consider that we are in the stage of a ‘cold war’ today in the field of education. The question is frequently raised as to whether or not the liberal arts college will survive. In my opinion, the liberal arts college must survive if we are to have a democratic education for citizenship.”

One of the chief factors enabling a small college to develop successfully the qualities of leadership is its size. Roanoke has a selectively limited enrollment of 400 students annually, one third of whom are girls. With classes averaging 15 members, the student receives individual attention in both academic instruction and advisory counsel. Intelligence, judgment, resourcefulness, and strength of character are the marks of a good citizen, and the well-rounded program of Roanoke College is uniquely designed to develop these qualities. Close, intimate contact between student and instructor is the key to sound teaching.

Beautiful surroundings and friendly environment are incalculable assets to an institution such as Roanoke College. Located in the town of Salem, population 6,800, the College lies at the southern end of the lovely Shenandoah Valley on the one hand, and at the entrance to the Old Dominion’s great Southwest on the other. The foothills of the Alleghany mountains are within walking distance, while the city of Roanoke, Virginia’s third largest, is but seven miles away. Its accessibility, whether by motor, rail, or air, has provided Roanoke College with a composite student body from all parts of the country. A catholicity of spirit has given it a wide appeal, and the college carries a cosmopolitan rather than a local atmosphere.

Now well into its second century, Roanoke faces the future with a determined optimism. Whether there be peace or war, the College has announced that it will keep its course clear—on a steady path of educating young men and women in the belief that citizenship is a responsibility and that freedom must be earned.
Hollins College

By Willard N. James

HOLLINS COLLEGE, the first chartered college in Virginia for the education of women, will conduct its 110th session this year with a program realistically in tune with the times in which we live.

Under the vigorous leadership of its youthful new President, Dr. John R. Everett, who at 32 is the youngest college head in the country, new and interesting programs of study are being evolved, and as a result of this, the largest enrollment in its history is expected for the coming session.

Located in the southwestern Valley of Virginia, between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains, the college is seven miles north of the growing city of Roanoke. Hollins is a four-year liberal arts college for women. Its students are drawn from all parts of the country, and each year a group of foreign students lend an international aspect to the quiet country campus. The college is accredited by every standardizing agency to which an institution of its type is eligible.

The history of Hollins is typical of the growing awareness during the mid-nineteenth century of the need for better educational opportunities. In 1842 the Valley Union Education Society, organized by the Reverend Joshua Bradley of New York and a group of local citizens, purchased the property of the Roanoke Female Seminary, which was to become later a pioneer enterprise in the education of women.

In 1846 Charles Lewis Cocke, professor of mathematics and Assistant to the President of Richmond College, was invited by the trustees of the Seminary to take charge. Mr. Cocke was a man of far vision and deep conviction with regard to the ideals and aims of liberal education, and he was an ardent believer in the higher education of women. In this field he was, in fact, a pioneer. As early as 1857, he wrote as follows in his annual report to the trustees:

“The plan and policy of the school . . . recognizes the principle that in the present state of society in our country, young ladies require the same thorough and rigid mental training as that afforded to young men . . .”

For the remarkably long period of fifty-five years Mr. Cocke was leader and builder of the institution.

In honor of Mr. and Mrs. John Hollins, of Lynchburg, Virginia, who made very generous gifts for building purposes, the Seminary was incorporated in 1855 under a self-perpetuating board of trustees and the name changed to Hollins Institute. In 1911 the charter was further amended and the name changed to Hollins College.

In 1901 Miss Matty L. Cocke succeeded her father as head of Hollins, the institution having passed, the preceding year, into the private ownership of the Cocke family, many of whom had long been devoting their time and labors to its operation and development.

In 1925 the owners offered to deed the college property, valued at $1,250,000, to a new board of trustees upon the condition that alumnae and friends raise an adequate endowment-improvement fund. The offer was accepted by the new board and on August 1, 1932, the college was deeded to them and thus placed once again upon a public foundation.

In September, 1933, Dr. Bessie C. Ran-
Music in America—1607-1800

BY NAOMI ATKINS KEAST
Florida State Chairman

To help you place this period, some comparisons seem necessary. When the first settlers arrived in Jamestown, the foundation of German music was well established; in the early days of New York, Johann Sebastian Bach was composing his great organ and choral music; and at the time of the battle of Lexington and Concord, Mozart was twenty years old. Perhaps these comparisons will help you realize how recent and remarkable is our ascent in the musical world.

Most people feel that New England music, mainly psalms, was the first music of our country. We must remember that Jamestown was settled thirteen years before Plymouth and that the Virginia planter had his music, that the Indians had music, and that the Africans in the first slave ship in 1619 also had their music.

Let us consider the status of music in various areas of the then existing United States. In New England the austere character of the Puritans and the Separatist Pilgrims was far from being conducive to nourish such an art as music. It was allowed and accepted only as an aid to worship and even then only after much controversy and discussion. Fashioning a tune was considered vain and worldly. The music lover is not interested in the early music of New England, but the historian is, and since we are an historical society, let us examine conditions.

Metrical psalmody was New England's music for over one hundred years. Psalms were cast into meter because they were sung more easily. On page 5 Our American Music by John Tasker Howard, is an example of the 23rd Psalm as it was rendered at this time. (I heartily endorse this book for use in this topic and others to follow. To my mind, it is the most valuable authority on AMERICAN MUSIC and a copy should be in the possession of every Chapter of the D. A. R.)

Practically the only tune used by early New England that is familiar to us now is the Old Hundredth Tune, now known as Doxology, and this tune can be traced to 1551.

In 1640 the Bay Psalm Book was printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and this book was destined to be the only work of its kind used in New England churches for more than a century. Its 26th edition was printed in 1744 and if European editions are included, it had more than 70 editions. No music was given in the early editions of this book. Worshipers sang from memory; consequently a variety of tunes abounded. During this period the practice of 'lining' was followed. The minister sang a line, according to his own tune and pitch, and the congregation repeated the tune. All was well if the minister could sing—if he couldn't, it was just too bad. In 1690 music was added to the Bay Psalm Book—twelve tunes were given.

There was no instrumental music in New England. Organs were not introduced into churches until the next century and then only after bitter opposition. Among the parsons who fought for better singing was the Rev. Thomas Symmes of Bradford, Massachusetts. He gathered others about him and luckily the progressive spirit of these clergymen won and singing societies were formed.

Finally some of the churches allowed certain seats to be reserved for the best singers and so our choirs began. In rapid succession a number of books appeared—Paul Revere was the engraver for one.

By this time secular music had crept into the lives of New Englanders and the strict bars against it were gradually lowered. Credit for the first public concert goes to Boston, Massachusetts—it won out over Charleston, South Carolina, by a mere four months.

Faneuil Hall, in Boston, was used by William Sheafer, Samuel Deblois and Thomas Hancock for “concerts of musick.”

The records of music in the southern colonies and in Pennsylvania and New York are not so complete as those of New England. The Germans and Swedes and Moravians who settled in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, had a far richer musical life than anything found in New England. In

(Continued on page 890)
The Story of Kenmore

BY MRS. H. H. SMITH

When the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Virginia met at Kenmore in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on February 3, 1950, for the purpose of dedicating Betty Washington Lewis's bedroom with an Endowment of over $5,000, which was the State project during the State Regency of Mrs. Everett L. Repass (the inscription on the door being as follows, “Endowed 1947-50 by the Virginia Society Daughters of the American Revolution, which first endorsed the movement to save Kenmore”), it marked a climax in a close association with this beloved historic shrine—home of the Revolutionary Patriot, Col. Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty, only sister of George Washington.

Guest speaker on this gala occasion was Rear Admiral Paul Barrett, U.S.N., whose mother, the late Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, was State Regent of the D. A. R. when the campaign to save Kenmore was started.

It was in 1922 and Kenmore's fate looked bleak. Several efforts had been unsuccessfully made to save this house, which was closer to George Washington than any place now standing, with the exception of Mount Vernon, and which was sacrificed by its owner, Colonel Lewis, in order to carry on the manufacture of guns for the Continental Army. A syndicate had purchased the property, and Kenmore's surrounding acreage was to be cut into building lots and the handsome old Colonial home dismantled and either made into an apartment dwelling or levelled to the ground.

The late Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming, always keenly interested in Virginia's history, felt that another effort must be made to save Kenmore and that it must be successful! On March 13, 1922, Dr. Barrett came to Fredericksburg for the purpose of organizing a D. A. R. Chapter, and she asked Mrs. Fleming to become Regent. Mrs. Fleming, although 68 years old at the time and handicapped by deafness, said it appeared to her like a "handwriting on the wall" that this was the opportunity to save Kenmore! The Chapter was called the "Washington-Lewis Chapter" and was organized for the purpose of saving Kenmore.

Mrs. Fleming's daughter, Mrs. H. H. Smith (better known as "Miss Annie," National Secretary of the Kenmore Association), went to Washington with Mrs. E. F. Birckhead who brought the proposed effort to save Kenmore before the D. A. R. Continental Congress, then in session in the Nation's Capital. They received the endorsement of the Virginia group, and the resolution, written by Mrs. William R. Duke, of Charlottesville, was proposed and offered by Mrs. Henry Lewis, of Sycamore Shoals Chapter, D. A. R., and the National Society, and was heartily endorsed.

As a result of this, several prominent D. A. R. members, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, came to Fredericksburg at the close of the Congress. After visiting Kenmore and hearing Mrs. Fleming's plans, they advised the formation of a Kenmore Association. Their suggestion was adopted, and the group of fifteen ladies who formed the Washington-Lewis Chapter organized the Kenmore Association, a corporation founded for the purpose "of acquiring and maintaining the building and grounds of Kenmore as a permanent monument." The charter was granted on May 7, 1922, and on July 6 of that year the campaign to save Kenmore was officially launched, at which time Calvin Coolidge, then Vice President, made the principal address and said, "Kenmore should be preserved for its own sake—it must be preserved for patriotic America."

Within the stipulated four months $10,000 had been raised, and Mrs. Fleming said it never could have been done without the inspiration and approval of the D. A. R. Within 32 months time the debt of $30,000 had been paid. Assistingvaluably was Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane, of Concord, N. C., now deceased, D. A. R. Historian General, 1920-23.

Mrs. Fleming, always frugal, resolved that no money which came in for the saving of Kenmore should be used for running expenses. Wits were put to work, and the Association acquired the original recipe...
which Mary Washington used to make the now famous Lafayette gingerbread. This was copyrighted by the Association and copies were sold for ten cents to offset the printing of literature the first three years the Association was in existence.

In 1934 the Dromedary Company of New York City was looking for a recipe for the making of dehydrated gingerbread. After trying hundreds of other recipes, they found the Mary Washington recipe to be the best. A representative of the company came to Fredericksburg, ascertained the authenticity of the recipe and purchased it from the Kenmore Association for the nominal sum of $100—but with the agreement to furnish Kenmore with gingerbread with which to serve its guests, and arrangements were made by which members of patriotic societies could sell the gingerbread mix with profits going to the Kenmore Association.

From the D. A. R. sale of gingerbread the Kenmore Association has purchased four houses in the rear of Kenmore. They have been moved to other parts of Fredericksburg and here Betty Washington's flower garden has been restored by the Garden Club of Virginia.

Kenmore stands for all three objectives of the D. A. R.—history, education and patriotism. Kenmore was sacrificed by Colonel Lewis to make guns which were used by Washington's troops at Yorktown—that is history! During the last war Kenmore entertained 60,000 service men free of charge—that is patriotism! And as for education, Kenmore is a tangible object of America's early history!

Kenmore perpetuates the ideals on which our country was founded and from which it has grown into a great nation. It portrays the highest type of architecture and the highest standard of living of its day. Kenmore Association is entirely free of debt, but in order to assure the perpetuation of its historical, educational and patriotic values, Kenmore needs an Endowment and a goal of $300,000 has been set. The aim of the Kenmore Association is to reflect the spirit of those faithful lives who frequented it, so that their influence may still be felt in association with this house.

Better Homes and Gardens said recently: “The documents which form the woof of America's growth over three centuries reveal the minds of the men and women who made our history. The houses in which they lived and worked reveal far more intimately the kind of people they were. The thoughts they set down and the homes they built are inseparable. Both are equally important to an understanding of the past and present... The Freedom Train, traveling the length and breadth of America, makes it possible for thousands of Americans to see our heritage in documents—but the houses are rooted to the ground”... And Kenmore, the restoration of which was made possible by the loyalty of the D. A. R., is not only rooted to the ground, but it is rooted in the hearts of all Americans who see and love it.
National Defense

By Katharine G. (Mrs. Bruce D.) Reynolds
National Chairman

And Frances B. (Mrs. James C.) Lucas
Executive Secretary

National Defense Committee

Yes, Time is Running Out!

According to a clipping from The Wichita Eagle (Kansas), sent to your National Chairman by Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Vice President General, Mr. Clarence Streit, author of Union Now, spoke to a group of business and civic leaders in Wichita, in June. As Mrs. Ainsworth stated, the Kansas Daughters “had felt comfortable about World Government not being a problem in Kansas... but here a bomb shell is dropped right in our midst.”

Immediately Mrs. Ainsworth arranged for a meeting to be held at her home for the purpose of “working out some plan for informing others.” They will endeavor to get material regarding World Government to all those who attended the meeting, about 50). This was prompt action, and much praise is due the Wichita Daughters for their alertness.

It is said that at this meeting Mr. Streit appealed to the Lions Club of Wichita to send copies of his book to Orleans, France, because of some project the Lions Club is undertaking there. In return for this free distribution of his book by the Wichita Lions Club, Mr. Streit, it is reported, guaranteed the Club large advertisement through editorials in three magazines: Look, Life, and Reader’s Digest.

If this guarantee is bona fide, then it would seem that the three magazines named must be actively supporting the idea of abandoning our free and sovereign government in favor of adopting what we consider the despotism of a government by the very few over the whole world. We sincerely trust that such is not the case. But we will wait with concern to see if editorials, or articles of any type, appear in any of these magazines, boosting the Lions Club, especially the Wichita Club.

We also earnestly hope that the Lions Club, for which we entertain much respect, will not accept this offer, if it was made, as Mr. Streit’s plan, if successful, would sell the American people back into the clutches of the British Government. This idea is repugnant to that great majority of American citizens who are not Internationalists nor International Socialists.

A member of a French club in Wichita took some of Mr. Streit’s books and material to a meeting of the club and asked the assistance of the members in distributing them. It gave me a thrill to note—as I am sure it will thrill you—that one of our members, Mrs. Johnson, #361296, “related to Miss Martha Berry, of the Berry Schools,” said she would have no part in it and quoted from the National Defense literature reasons for not being interested. Then a teacher in Wichita University stated she was not interested, as teachers are subjected to entirely too much subversive material. Through the open opposition of these two courageous women, this attempt failed. It is time for all loyal Americans to speak out.

Now let us review what Union with Britain, or Union with North Atlantic Treaty Nations, would mean to the American people:

1. We again would become a part of Europe—economically, militarily, and politically.

2. Such a union would be the forerunner of a World Government.

3. We would be taxed even more heavily than we are, for we would have to care for the citizens of these other nations as well as our own. At a meeting in Washington, attended by your National Chairman, the statement was made that although the Marshall plan nations had made good progress toward economic recovery,
they were not in a position to contribute much toward the re-arming of Europe. Were we actually united with these nations, we would have to assume that financial burden. We would not even have the fun of debating the question in our own United States Congress.

4. Reference is made to a Federation of Nations under Eisenhower. Who wants dictatorship under Eisenhower, MacArthur, of any other individual? And what reason has Mr. Streit for thinking General Eisenhower would be chosen? Unless Mr. Streit has inside information, does it not seem that the leader might be chosen from any of the nations? And what of our Navy? It is superior to any other; and even now the British wish to have a Britisher commanding the combined sea forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations. How would this sit with our American officers and crews?

5. We cannot become a part of Europe without being co-responsible for their debts, present and future. This would result in lower standards of living for the people of the United States, for we hardly can indulge in further tax increases without becoming bankrupt.

Mr. Streit stated that time is running out. It is possible to see in this admission on his part a realization that the American people are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers to their freedom through the clever maneuverings of the Internationalists? Is he afraid that all chances of converting the United Nations into a World Government depend upon speedy action, before the American citizens have become fully aroused? Is this sudden invasion of States, hitherto relatively secure from World Government influence, by Mr. Streit and Senator Kefauver a warning to those States to be on the alert for presentation of any World Government Resolutions in their State Legislatures?

Yes, time is running out for World Government proponents. But that means that the Daughters of the American Revolution everywhere must be “on their toes” to see that there is no victory for World Government advocates during this crucial period. Only seven States have resolutions favoring World Government. BUT DO NOT BE COMPLACENT!

Katharine G. Reynolds

MENACE TO CONSTITUTION

As this Committee has long contended, the sovereignty of the State and Federal laws has been jeopardized by the decision of the California Appellate Court that the United Nations Charter, as a treaty, is “the supreme law of the land.”

The American Bar Association warned that the California decision, if upheld by the United States Supreme Court and the State Supreme Court, might imperil our Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

After this decision the California legislature proposed adoption of a constitutional amendment to protect the basic structure of the American Government against encroachment through the United Nations. Representative Burdick of North Dakota has offered to the Congress of the United States both a proposed amendment and legislation by Congress to protect this country from disruption by the United Nations.

On July 9, 1951, Senators of both parties, some of whom voted for the United Nations Charter, warned of the peril to our Constitution.


“I don’t think the California opinion will be upheld, but there’s still a danger that treaties will authorize or give the Federal Government power to abolish State laws,” remarked Senator Taft of Ohio, who also voted for the United Nations Charter. “The first protection, of course, is to refuse to ratify the treaties. Secondly, I would not object to a constitutional amendment providing that treaties not be the supreme law of the land.”

Senator Langer of North Dakota, one of the two Senators who voted AGAINST the Charter and the only opponent still in the Senate, proposed withdrawal from the United Nations, saying, “When the United Nations Charter was being debated the false claim was made that its adoption would be similar to the banding together of the thirteen American colonies. There is no similarity. Our Constitution does not provide for the exercise of a veto by a single State. There is no provision for
amending the United Nations Charter. Nor is there any provision for ending the United Nations, but we will have to do that or fight a third world war. We will continue to surrender our sovereignty as long as the United Nations exists." In that case we have world government, with Russia a member in good standing, and the 150 million Americans will be smothered under the overwhelming majority of the 800 million in the communist countries.

Senator Wherry of Nebraska charged that "America's freedoms and independence are endangered by cunning, insidious undermining. ... (We) have become an easy prey for the agitators of super-world government and international commitments for 'one world' in free trade and political and military alliances, with the United States taxpayers and manpower footing the bill."

Senator Welker of Idaho said: "I can't express myself too strongly on this subject. Never will I permit ANY treaty to supersede the laws of our land. This thing has gone too far and it is time it was stopped. I will support any move to prevent internationalist meddling with our system of laws."

STATE DEPARTMENT

The Senate Internal Subcommittee, headed by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, has unearthed startling information concerning the financial operations of the Communist Party. In a series of sensational developments on July 10, new evidence of communist influences in the State Department was exposed. A witness who has recently returned from Formosa charged that State Department employees were promoting pro-Soviet propaganda behind the American fighting lines in the Far East.

HOUSEWIFE

Mrs. Mary Markward, the Virginia housewife, who served as an FBI agent for several years, courageously took the stand and named names of Washington and Baltimore residents who were, and perhaps still are, members of the Communist Party. She listed these organizations formed by the Communists to promote their plans: THE HEALTH CLUB, for doctors; THE NEWSPAPER CLUB, for journalists; THE INDUSTRIAL CLUB, for cafeteria workers; THE KRUMBEIN CLUB, for building trades employees; and a Maryland Communist Club.

The above names are certainly a warning to the public to be wary of joining ANY ORGANIZATION WHATSOEVER WITHOUT INVESTIGATING THE AIMS OF THE GROUP AND THOSE WHO SPONSOR OR BACK IT. Stalin's orders are being carried out to the letter: "Infiltrate with all organizations and undermine."

One COMMUNIST member, Tilla Minowitz, was named by Mrs. Markward as having been an OFFICER IN THE THOMAS JEFFERSON CLUB and on the Board of Directors of the Washington Bookshop. Now we understand more clearly why people purchase leftist books with communist members in key positions.

ORDER NOW


APPEASMENT

A steady build-up of propaganda for compromise in Korea is gaining headway. Appeasement will play into Russia's hands, for hers is a clever manner of presenting the pictures of unarmed United Nations representatives being escorted to the scene of the preliminary talks under the guard of ARMED REDS. Nor were our correspondents allowed entrance! But the RED CORRESPONDENTS WERE THERE. Freedom of the press is an absolute necessity in this critical situation. Too often Americans have learned they reap the bitter results of SECRET agreements, repulsive to the independent spirit of a patriot.

When President Truman ordered American troops into Korea the American people were told the aim was a free Republic of Korea IN ITS ENTIRETY. We believed that. Are we now to bow our heads and accept "peace at any price"?

Since this material is written nine weeks previous to publication, no doubt the de-
cission will have been made when you read this. We hope fervently it will be an honorable one so that American lives will not have been lost in vain.

IS RUSSIA BIDING HER TIME TILL HER STOCKPILE OF ATOMIC BOMBS EXCEEDS OURS?

AMERICAN DEFENSE

The United States of America should prepare herself FIRST for any possible attack before she tries to arm the world. Our Air Force should be expanded for our own protection, and for offensive action if necessary. Our Navy should have the funds to make it indomitable. Our Army should be prepared for any defensive or offensive action for the preservation of the United States of America.

If other countries want aid in TRAINING THEIR OWN TROOPS, we should gladly send men for technical assistance, NOT OFFER AMERICANS AS HIRED POLICE.

RUSSIAN JET BOMBERS

General Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, stated to the “MacArthur Committee” that the United States of America is operating on a “shoestring Air Force.”

According to Captain James Jabara, the first “jet” ace in the history of air warfare, the Russian MIG-15 not only has a better engine but can outclimb our jet F-86 and outrun it in high altitudes.

The United States has soldiers and sailors and fliers inferior to none. If one were to doubt this fact the Korean war, against terrific odds in numbers—sometimes ten or twenty or more against one—should prove this statement. They deserve and should have THE BEST. The staggering sum of $84 billion of American taxes has been spent for defense in the last five years. If our men don’t have the best, it’s high time for our investigating Congressmen to find out WHO received this money and who received the material purchased with it.

AMERICAN HISTORY

Mrs. Kenneth G. Maybe, New York State Chairman of National Defense, writes that in her State, on March 22, 1951, a bill was passed making it MANDATORY in teaching American History to follow the principles of government proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and established by the Constitution of the United States.

D. A. R. COMPLIMENT

Representative John T. Wood of Idaho paid high tribute to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution recently on the floor of the House of Representatives. Although it was ruled out of order, since it would have been new legislation for an appropriation bill, Congressman Wood meant it as a sincere compliment to our organization when he introduced in July a proposal in the House which would have had D. A. R. officials or a special D. A. R. reviewing committee read, censor and approve in advance all scripts for the “Voice of America” broadcasts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE RESCINDS

Word was received by the National Defense Committee on July 31 that the New Hampshire Legislature rescinded its resolution for World Government on that date. This leaves only six States with World Government resolutions still on official record.

AMERICAN PEACE CRUSADE

According to the Daily Worker, “A ringing call went out to the nation this week” for an AMERICAN PEOPLES CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION FOR PEACE to be held in Chicago, June 29-August 1. This is under the auspices of the American Peace Crusade, cited on page 21 of the Subversive Organizations booklet mentioned above as “Communist established ... a new instrument for their ‘peace’ offensive in the United States,” TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS of the American Legion states, “Four Protestant Bishops, 79 other clergymen, and 230 prominent Americans, with the usual large contingent of educators and college professors, signed the ‘ringing’ call.”

Be wary. Join nothing without investigation.  
Frances B. Lucas

The adventure-tale of the expeditious and daring exploits of the naval hero, Captain Horatio Hornblower, is presented in this screen version of the historical novel of C. S. Forester, with a good salty flavor. With England at war against Napoleon in 1807, Captain Hornblower commands the frigate, “Lydia,” in Pacific waters. He rids the sea of the mad Spanish rebel, El Supremo, and recaptures a relinquished warship. Captured briefly, breaking a French blockade, while en route to Paris to be tried for piracy, he escapes to England, where he is eventually proclaimed a great naval hero.

With magnificent sweep and color, details of the sea battles are depicted. There is hand-to-hand fighting, as the ships come close in combat; masts and sails fall on blazing decks; shells explode in exciting confusion. Then follows the task of refurbishing the ship.

A beautiful lady adds a romantic touch. She is the sister of the Duke of Wellington, taken on board, while escaping the terrors of yellow fever, in Panama.

The invincible Captain, always honorable and fair in his dealings, leads his hardy crew into action, with daring and shrewdness. Nothing seems too much for the Captain to conquer in this sweeping melodrama of the sea.

The infallible Captain puts a strain on one’s credulity at times, but, for all that, all will enjoy this rousing story.

NATURE’S HALF ACRE (R.K.O.—Disney). Walt Disney has given us another incredible true life adventure, in this exquisitely-colored “Short” (33 minutes). Photographed in nature’s half acre, anywhere, any half acre, where trees and grass grow, or a small stream flows. Anyone, discerning enough, could discover for himself, the wonders enacted here, any day.

The span of the lives of tiny creatures is pictured for us, from Spring to Spring. Breath-taking close-ups of gaudy caterpillars, butterflies shedding their winter cocoons, chameleons snatching their food by thrusting out long, quick tongues; beautiful sweet-singing birds feeding their young in their nests, or teaching them to fly; spiders spinning deadly webs to catch unsuspecting flies; flowers shooting up from the ground to unfold in full bloom; bees busily gathering honey to sustain their hives.

Always there is a struggle for survival among the little creatures. But over all there seems to be a definite plan. When Winter comes, some of each species have been preserved, ready to reproduce their own kind, when Spring comes again. Elloquent music has been beautifully woven into the background to complete the enjoyment of this long-to-be-remembered little film.


Poking good-humored fun at Army “red tape” and the absurdly tight regulations imposed on the farmers of today, this comedy, with rather a slow beginning, suddenly bursts forth into explosively funny satire.

Mr. Drake is persuaded by his little bride to spend their honeymoon at their newly inherited and somewhat dilapidated farm in Sussex, England. Intent on adapting herself to country life, the wife unwittingly bids on a load of five dozen ducks.

Things become very complicated when it is discovered that one of the ducks has laid a uranium egg. When the government hears of it, things start to happen. The Army moves in and “operation chickweed” sets into motion to find out which duck is responsible. The situation develops into an international crisis with reporters and sightseers swarming over the farm. The Drakes’ quietly planned honeymoon ends in wild excitement.

As Secretary of the National Commission of Fine Arts and a member of the International City Managers’ Association, Dr. Caemmerer is well qualified to relate the story of Pierre Charles L’Enfant, architect-engineer, who planned the beauties of the National Capital upon his appointment in 1791 by President Washington to prepare a plan for the new headquarters city of this young Nation.

Based on original sources, the volume traces L’Enfant’s ancestry preceding his birth and education in France. The story of his life makes fascinating reading. He came to America during the early part of the Revolution, was commissioned an officer in the Continental Army and rendered distinguished service as an architect and engineer before beginning the task which makes him famous, his unique plan for the City of Washington.

In his Foreword, Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, points out that the report of the McMillan Park Commission of 1901 on the District of Columbia stated that “so extensive a composition, and one containing such important elements, does not exist elsewhere.” The outstanding artists of that Commission carried out the basic plans for the Capital started so wisely 110 years earlier by L’Enfant. Since 1910 the National Commission of Fine Arts, joined by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1926, have guided the city’s development along the same lines envisioned by the French architect.

Dr. Caemmerer has previously attained recognition as an authority on the history of Washington, through his books: Washington, the National Capital (1932); A Manual on the Origin and Development of Washington (1939); and Historic Washington (1948). His studies, including a trip to France, led him to the conclusion that we have long overlooked due credit to L’Enfant for having laid out the superb monument pattern on which the National Capital was built and expanded.

L’Enfant’s services with Washington at Valley Forge and Pulaski at Savannah, his connection with the Society of the Cincinnati and other phases of his work are well narrated in this valuable volume. His architectural services are especially summarized, as well as the influence of his plans on other cities in the United States, Australia, Colombia and Canada.

The book is profusely illustrated, there is an interesting Appendix, a comprehensive bibliography, and a helpful Index.

A quotation is carried from the address of Elihu Root, Secretary of State, at the dedication of the L’Enfant Tomb in Arlington National Cemetery May 22, 1911: “Few men can afford to wait a hundred years to be remembered. It is not a change in L’Enfant that brings us here. It is we who have changed, who have just become able to appreciate his work. And our tribute to him should be to continue his work.”

NEW BOOK BY PAST STATE REGENT OF OREGON

Martha Ferguson McKeown, of Hood River, Oregon, author of The Trail Led North and Them Was the Days, has signed a contract with Macmillan for her third and concluding volume of stories of her Uncle Mont’s America in the period of its roaring adolescence. The book’s title is Alaska Silver. It will be published October 23. It covers Mont Hawthorne’s adventures in Alaska and the Northwest from 1899 to 1905.

Past State Regent of Oregon, Mrs. Archie McKeown was born in Astoria where Uncle Mont then lived. She is the granddaughter of Albert W. Ferguson, Salem pioneer of 1849, and the daughter of an Astoria pioneer architect and builder. Since taking her Bachelor of Arts degree in Oregon History at Willamette University, she has received wide recognition for her knowledge of Northwest lore and history through her writings and lectures.
Speaking of Pictures

BY EDITH SCOTT MAGNA
Adviser to the Building Completion Committee

As a people we have become picture conscious. Photography now plays a leading part in our lives and actions. Thus the series of Kodachrome slides of the D. A. R. buildings in Washington is not only exciting, but, together with the lecture, gives a colorful factual history and story of the Society’s headquarters. The detail, the colors, the artistry of exteriors and interiors are, at once, pleasing and exciting. If they belonged to another group, some envy would be justifiable, but—all this beauty of design, the architectural fitness for the nation’s capital, their loveliness, spaciousness and grandeur are owned and operated by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Women down through the years visioned these buildings because of faith in the Society and all it stands for. They make not only an entertaining and educational screen showing, but no member can view them without a deep sense of pride of possession and ownership. “To have and to hold” them is a tribute to women with steadfastness of purpose, who put their country and the American Way of Life, its freedom and its defense, above everything else.

Growth and expansion made each building a necessity. The spacious Historical and Genealogical Library in Memorial Continental Hall, where members and non-members reap the benefit of research by trained operators—Constitution Hall, known and admired throughout the country, and famous for its almost perfect acoustics—and now the Administration Building, with splendid improvements, offers not only better and quicker service to the Chapters, but new means of comfort and convenience. Its cost and operation have increased, of course, but few, if any, organized groups the size of the D. A. R. ask such small national dues for the increased benefits received. The pictures of the Museum and its many treasures, than which there are no finer of its period and kind, bring into focus rare beauty and the preservation of a gloried past.

The D. A. R. Trilogy, Library, Auditorium and Administration Building, contributes to the beauty of Washington, is of educational value to members and non-members, and in the brief time since the new Administration Building has been in operation has more than justified the expenditure.

All this and more seem obvious to those who have visited Washington. But like a clock that gives us time—these headquarters are what makes the Society tick! And to tick must have a well-run machine, mechanically synchronized and kept in perfect running order. To use another simile, these buildings are the heart-beat of the Society, through them flows the breathing spirit that gives life to the work.

When these pictures were shown to a non-member audience, such remarks were heard as: “Why, I had no idea!” “Do you mean to say the D. A. R. owns it all?” “My, how proud the members must be,” etc.

It all denotes enterprise and size. They demonstrate, pictorially, that the Society is big in every way—big in membership—national in scope and influence—big in thought—big in purpose—and in the last analysis has become big business, run along business lines.

Not included in this Kodachrome series is the D. A. R. debt picture, vivid in intensity and glaring in its magnitude. The entire membership should focus its attention on it. Concentration of work, plus generosity, can paint out the picture of debt and interest.

It is good business to pay bills, thus the debt on the Administration Building is “unfinished business.” All unfinished business stimulates action, so it is an immediate challenge, national work, and responsibility. Many have paid, and done yeoman work, but it needs the helping hand and enthusiastic cooperation of all, and there is always room for one more gold star in each crown! Not only is it good financing (Continued on page 887)
Additions to

National Honor Roll of Chapters
D. A. R. Building Fund

Continued through July 31, 1951

CALIFORNIA
* Milly Barrett

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Colonel John Donelson

GEORGIA
Atlanta

KANSAS
Cofachique

NEW YORK
* Darling Whitney

GOLD BADGES FOR PREVIOUSLY LISTED CHAPTERS

KANSAS
* James Ross

MASSACHUSETTS
* General Joseph Badger

MICHIGAN
* Mary Marshall

MINNESOTA
* Daughters of Liberty

162 SILVER BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,006 GOLD BADGE Honor Roll Chapters
1,168 HONOR ROLL CHAPTERS as of July 31, 1951

Additions to

Blue Stars on Gold Badges

ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per member
CALIFORNIA
  Cabrillo, Los Angeles, Tobias Lear

MICHIGAN
  Three Flags

TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per member.
CALIFORNIA
  * San Vincente
    * Previously listed as 1 Blue Star.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
  * Ranger

VIRGINIA
  * Freedom Hill

THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per member.
CALIFORNIA
  * Oneonta Park

248 chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
27 chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
14 chapters have 3 BLUE STARS
289 chapters have BLUE STARS as of July 31, 1951

It has been found necessary to add 15 cents for postage on paper place mats and paper napkins being sold by the Building Completion Fund. Place mats are 2 cents each; napkins are 1 cent each. Packages of 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500. Add 15 cents for postage. Each has drawing of D. A. R. buildings in D. A. R. blue. Send orders to Building Completion Committee. Make checks payable to Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R.
**Parliamentary Procedure**

**BY NELLIE WATTS FLEMING**

**National Parliamentarian**

**QUESTION.** Should State dues be paid on new members admitted by the National Society during the period from January 1 to July 1?

**ANSWER.** Yes, the State dues must be paid on each member admitted to Chapter membership during this period, but after July 1 the Chapter does not have to pay State dues on new members until the next succeeding calendar year. As the National Society exempts newly-admitted or reinstated members from dues on or after the first day of July, it seems only fair that States should observe this rule.

**QUESTION.** Should State By-Laws give a deadline for the payment of State dues by Chapters in order that the Chapter may have representation at a State Conference?

**ANSWER.** Yes, a State should have this clearly stated in its By-Laws. But there must be one month between the date the dues are to be paid and the time a Chapter becomes delinquent to the State and barred representation at the meeting of the State Conference.

**QUESTION.** Is it a good plan to have all the members who compose the State Finance Committee State Officers?

**ANSWER.** Your Parliamentarian feels this Committee should have some State Officers and some Chapter Regents members of this Committee.

**QUESTION.** In our State By-Laws a regular meeting of the State Organization is provided for during Continental Congress each year for the transaction of business, but some of us feel this is not wise. Please let us know if many of the States do this and find it satisfactory.

**ANSWER.** Yes, there are several States that hold meeting during Congress, but it does not seem such a meeting is a wise procedure for several reasons. First, the attendance would hardly ever be representative of the State, especially among those States far removed from Washington, therefore business transacted might not be conducive to the welfare of the organization; then they are usually luncheon meetings of a social nature, attended by many guests, some of whom have been invited to address the meeting; but the most important factor against holding such meetings is that sometimes few State Officers are at Congress, but if your State By-Laws call for a meeting during Congress, a meeting you must have regardless of the above reasons as to why it is not practical.

**QUESTION.** Are the Directors of Districts or Regions within a State recognized by the National Society as having any legal status within the State Organization or the Society?

**ANSWER.** No, the Director of a District or Region does not have any legal status in the National Society or the State Organization. While such grouping of the Chapters into a district or region can be of great help to those Chapters the Directors do not have a vote.

**QUESTION.** We have several new members admitted by the National Society to our Chapter during the month of June, and we dislike having to send them notice of their dues this Fall and wonder if there is any way we can avoid this?

**ANSWER.** The National Society exempts all members from dues who are admitted after June 30 of any given year, but those previous to that date must pay their dues again within that year.

**QUESTION.** We charge our guests 25 cents when they attend a meeting of our Chapter, is this the usual custom?

**ANSWER.** This is the first time such a custom has been brought to the attention of your Parliamentarian, and while this answer is not given in any spirit of criticism, it does seem a little unusual. The guest should not have to pay her fee, but the member who invited her to attend.

**QUESTION.** When should newly-elected Chapter Officers assume office? (N.B. This question has been answered several times, but here it is again.)

**ANSWER.** Upon adjournment of the meeting at which they are elected. Now as to who installs the officers, it does seem the retiring Chaplain should be the one to install the officers. This suggestion is made.
because this question also is so often asked. It would be well to have this as one of your standing rules, just don’t put it in the By-Laws.

QUESTION. Should a Chapter have a standing Nominating Committee?

ANSWER. No, it is much better to have vacancies filled by the Executive Board that occur between annual meetings, rather than carry a standing Nominating Committee.

QUESTION. Our Chapter has a Chapter initiation fee, and should the Chapter require members who transfer to our Chapter to pay this Chapter initiation fee?

ANSWER. This is something for your Chapter to decide as there is no accepted rule governing such procedure. If your Chapter does require this fee of all who join by transfer, they should be told of this custom in advance of their joining.

QUESTION. Please settle this little point for us as our members are not in agreement about it. We elect our Nominating Committee in March, the Committee reports in April, and the election is held at the annual meeting in May. Now this is the point we would like cleared: should the members be allowed to nominate candidates for office from the floor at the April meeting when the Committee reports or at the annual meeting in May?

ANSWER. At the annual meeting in May. When a Chapter has the report of the Nominating Committee one month before the election it is for the purpose of informing the Chapter as to whom they are going to place in nomination, thus giving the members a month to secure the consent of others if they do not approve of the slate of the Committee. The very purpose would be defeated regarding this were members permitted to nominate then. It all boils down to this, the Chapter hears the Committee’s report, then if it is not acceptable to the members they have one month in which to secure the consent of others to permit their names to be presented in opposition to those the Committee is submitting. It is just a matter of fair play between the Committee and the Chapter.

The Hermitage
(Continued from page 760)

in its rightful place with the other wives of the Presidents.

The rooms across the passageway were Rachel’s room, often used as a sitting room, and the overseer’s room, now used as a museum for relics of the Jacksonian period. A back stairway carries the visitor to the second floor where he finds bedrooms separated by a central hall as was the downstairs arrangement. Much of the original furnishing in these rooms was destroyed in the fire of 1834, but was replaced with furnishings bought in Philadelphia when the Hermitage was reconstructed.

Downstairs at the east entrance the visitor faces the garden. In Jackson’s words, “a neat little flower garden, laid out and trimmed with utmost care.” There have been many varieties of flowers and shrubs growing in this garden. Among the many familiar ones are the fringe tree, crepe myrtle, lilac, syringa, a smoke tree, mock orange, calicanthus or sweet Betsy, fig bushes, flowering almond, magnolias, June lily, lily-of-the-valley, single white and blue hyacinth, red, white and pink peonies, sweet Williams, petunias, periwinkle, blue bells, pinks, iris, jonquils, coral honeysuckle. Among the roses were the old-fashioned little yellow rose, the hundred-leaf pink rose, the moss rose and the large white cabbage rose. In a corner of the garden is the family burying ground where the visitor finds the tombs of Andrew Jackson and Rachel.

Completing the tour and returning to the front portico, the visitor is now conversant with the life at the Hermitage during the Jacksonian period. As he gazes down the cedar-lined driveway, his vivid imagination makes him see horse-drawn carriages of that day turning in at the entrance gate, and swinging up to the front door of the Hermitage where the occupants of the carriages are graciously welcomed by Andrew and Rachel Jackson.

By legislation passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by President Truman, the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution has had the ceiling valuations of its properties in Washington raised from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.
Flag Day Program on Mt. Rushmore

BY MRS. F. E. MANNING

South Dakota State Historian, D. A. R.

PICTURE, if you will, the Shrine of Democracy, Mount Rushmore, as a backdrop for a bunting-draped outdoor stage set with a color guard of American airmen, a color guard from the Order of Does, and flying over all Old Glory.

Present as the guests of the Elks Lodge of Rapid City at their annual Flag Day services were members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Speaker of the day was Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee. She was escorted to the platform by State Officers: Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Regent; Mrs. Lucille Eldredge, Vice Regent; Mrs. H. A. Brookings, Chaplain; Mrs. Warren Larson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Elmer Tinsley, Treasurer; Miss Marjorie Guild, Registrar; Mrs. F. E. Manning, Historian; Mrs. Florence Robinson, National Vice Chairman, National Defense Committee, Western division; and Miss Lerna D. Veling, National Vice Chairman American Indians.

To the strains of the Star-Spangled Banner, the Flag which had flown over Mt. Rushmore for three hundred sixty-five days was lowered and placed in the hands of Mrs. Reynolds who accepted it in the name of N.S.D.A.R., with beautiful sentiment, to be placed in the museum at National Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Through sunshine and showers Mrs. Reynolds addressed the large crowd upon a theme of patriotism, urging each patriotic organization and each patriot to stand together to preserve our democratic way of life.

Proceeding from Mt. Rushmore to the Game Lodge in Custer State Park, a luncheon was served to State Officers, State Chairmen of Committees, members from eight of our fourteen South Dakota Chapters, from Nebraska and North Dakota. Mrs. Reynolds spoke briefly.

The officers and representatives assembled at the close of the luncheon for the annual June Board of Management meeting, presided over by Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, State Regent. A fine report of Continental Congress was given and reports of officers. Mrs. Reynolds kindly brought us a report of the resolutions adopted at Continental Congress.

At six-thirty o’clock a banquet was enjoyed in the Pheasant dining room. The tables were lovely with tulips, blue tapers and Colonial Lady favors in pastel colors, made by members of Harney Peak Chapter. Mrs. Reynolds, at this time, spoke briefly on National Defense work and invited questions from those present.

A day long to be remembered closed with the showing of the Kodachrome slides of National Headquarters.

Hollins College

(Continued from page 780)

dolph, an alumna of the college and a distinguished scholar, was elected President. During her incumbency the college was strengthened academically and financially, and upon her retirement in June, 1950, she was able to turn over to her successor, Dr. Everett, a thriving endowed institution with a modern physical plant. This was an exceptional accomplishment, inasmuch as her presidency had covered the difficult depression and war years.

Under the leadership of Dr. Everett the faculty and trustees have instituted a thorough study of the curriculum. Out of this already has come a flexibility in prescribed patterns of study, new alignments in courses based upon the ability and interests of the students rather than upon a fixed, unalterable pattern. Significant, too, is the inclusion of certain practical courses of study within the liberal arts so that students get some preparation in income-producing skills, thus gaining, as the students express it “something to fall back on” in an uncertain world.
State Activities

NEW JERSEY

THE Annual State Conference of New Jersey took place at the State House Assembly Room, Trenton, New Jersey, on Thursday and Friday, March 15 and 16, with Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent, presiding. Among honored guests were Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Miss Gertrude Carraway, and Mrs. C. Edward Murray. We regretted the illness of Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow who could not be present.

On Thursday morning the Hon. Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey, addressed the Assembly. Mrs. Raymond Armstrong, State Chairman of Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, presented the Pilgrims. Mrs. Greenlaw welcomed them, presenting the pins, and introduced the prize winner, Miss Frances Varrone, sponsored by Mistress Mary Williams Chapter.

Mrs. Thomas E. Reeves, State Vice Regent and Chairman of the Building Completion Fund, reported that $4,572.00 had been raised during the year. Miss Mary L. Tappen, State Vice Chairman of Valley Forge, reported that $948.20 had been contributed to the Bell Tower. The winner of the State Historical Essay was Richard David Heller, sponsored by Nova Caesarea Chapter of Newark.

Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman of Memorial Bell Tower, was guest speaker on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Edward F. Randolph, Editor of the State Bulletin, reported on its progress and circulation.

Mrs. George C. Skillman, State Chairman of Girl Home Makers, announced the award of the annual State scholarship at New Jersey College for Women to Miss Miriam E. Hedden of Newark. Forty-one dresses were submitted for the contest. Six prizes were awarded, three to each of the Senior and Junior groups, also there were four honorable mentions.

On Friday morning Mr. William F. Tompkins, Assemblyman from Essex County, spoke on “New Jersey Today.” On Friday afternoon, Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, was guest speaker.

On Thursday evening the State Dinner and Reception took place at the Hotel Stacy-Trent. Following the dinner, Mr. Richard DuBois, National President of the Society of American Magicians, entertained with extraordinary creations of illusion. He was ably assisted by Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Howard G. DuBois, Mrs. George S. Sauerbry, Mrs. Cornell Cree, Miss Margaret Grumbine and Mrs. George Grace, who were presented with membership cards to the National Society of American Magicians.

Frances S. Melsheimer, State Historian

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Our Fiftieth Annual Conference, at Claremont, opened with the Memorial Service March 28 in the oldest Episcopal church building in New Hampshire, conducted by Mrs. Olin Cochran, State Chaplain, assisted by the Chaplains of the four hostess Chapters: Mrs. Duffany of Claremont, Mrs. Fisk of Charlestown, Mrs. Pollard of Newport and Mrs. Cole of Lebanon.

At the banquet that evening our Good Citizen, Miss Beverly Campbell of Rochester, was presented. We enjoyed the splendid singing of the High School choir and Kodachrome slides of National Headquarters. The eloquent speaker was President Thompson of Bacone College, Oklahoma; we were glad to provide a scholarship for next year. A reception for State Officers followed.

The Conference was called to order next morning by the State Regent, Mrs. James Austin of Dover. The four hostess Regents were Mrs. Moses Perkins, Submitt Wheatley Chapter, Lebanon; Mrs. Norman Crowey, Old Number Four Chapter, Charlestown; Mrs. Roy Pariseau, Reprisal Chapter, Newport; and Mrs. Arnold Cutting, Col. Samuel Ashley Chapter, Claremont. They led in the Pledge to the Flag, American's Creed, and National Anthem, and gave a cordial welcome to the
300 delegates. Mrs. Hiram Johnson, State Vice Regent, responded.

Reports of State Officers and Chapter Regents were given, and resolutions, opposing the misuse of the U. N. flag, World Government, and Federal aid to education, were adopted.

Honored guests included: Mrs. David Anderson, Vice President General; two State Regents, Mrs. Alfred Williams of Massachusetts and Mrs. Richard Southgate of Vermont; Miss Katharine Matthes of Connecticut; and five National Vice Chairmen: Mrs. Edwin Lotz, Radio; Mrs. Harry Parker, Conservation; Mrs. Carl Pearson, Transportation; Mrs. Fred Spurr, National Defense; and Mrs. Edward Storrs, Correct Use of the Flag; also Miss Marguerite Clark, State President, C. A. R.

Another half century is beginning.

Anne Selleck, State Historian

INDIANA

INDIANA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, Regent, dedicated a boulder on May 25 in the schoolhouse yard in Carlisle, Ind., to the valiant Americans who served at a naval engagement about March 1, 1779, at Point Coupee west of Carlisle on the Wabash River.

The State Officers, Honorary President General Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Byrne, Vice President General Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Past Vice Presidents General Mrs. Lafayette L. Porter and Mrs. J. Harold Grimes, State Chairman, Mrs. F. J. Friedli, Past State Regent of Illinois, other visiting Daughters and the Southern Indiana District Chapters joined with a large local audience of citizens and schoolchildren to witness the dedication service.

Mrs. Herbert R. Hill, State Vice Regent and General Chairman of the Marker Project, was ably assisted in arrangements by Mrs. Thomas Lippeatt, Regent of the Nathan Hinkle Chapter, Hostess Chapter to the Southern Group Meeting.

The following program was presented:

National Anthem—Carlisle High School Band; Introductory Remarks—Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent; Historic Marker Projects in Indiana—Mrs. P. S. Nicholls, State Historian; History of Point Coupee—Mr. John G. Biel; Unveiling of the Tablet—Mrs. Herbert R. Hill; Prayer—Mrs. Clyde R. Gilman, State Chaplain; “On the Banks of the Wabash”—Carlisle High School Band.

Very few people today know that a decisive naval engagement of the Revolutionary War took place on the Wabash River. A part of the Activities of George Rogers Clark and his army occurred around Vincennes. The naval battle was fought on that part of the Wabash River where it forms the present boundary line between Indiana and Illinois, at a double bend in the river where a ridge of land extends to the west.

In proving its military importance, quoting from a recent publication of John G. Biel of Terre Haute: “The military activity which was carried on at Point Coupee during the Revolutionary War together with what transpired just a few days prior to the naval engagement, turned the course of events so that the boundary of the United States at the close of the Revolutionary War was the Mississippi River instead of the Allegheny Mountains.”

The plaque on the boulder contains the following words, which were read by Mrs. Herbert R. Hill to the assembled audience:

“At Point Coupee west of here on the Wabash River, a decisive naval engagement took place one night about March 1, 1779, shortly after Fort Sackville was recaptured from the British. General George Rogers Clark sent Captain Leonard Helm, Major Bosseron, Major Legras and 50 volunteers in three armed boats to intercept a British Convoy bound for Vincennes. They captured four of the enemy’s seven boats and supplies worth fifty thousand dollars.

“This marker erected by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution in
1951 is dedicated to those valiant Americans who served at Point Coupee.”

Jane Lea Nicholls, State Historian

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FLORIDA

By invitation of Biscayne Chapter and Mrs. Ernest H. Bailey, Regent, Florida's 49th State Conference was held March 27-29 in the tropical setting of the Flamingo Hotel, Miami Beach. Mrs. Enrique C. deVillaverde was the efficient General Chairman. Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, State Regent, presided.

The State Board of Management convened at 1:30 P.M. in the Key Club. Subsequently, an impressive memorial service was held in the Community Church, conducted by Mrs. H. S. Abernathy, Honorary State Regent.

The State Officers Club's annual dinner-meeting was delightful amid exotic decorations in the private dining-room. Mrs. Malcolm Merrick succeeded Mrs. Edward Horton as President, and new members were welcomed. Fifty dollars was contributed to the building fund. Dinners for Chapter Regents and delegates also preceded the colorful opening at eight o'clock in the ballroom.

A bugler heralded the entrance of the Color Guard, National and State Officers, and honor guests escorted by Pages to the martial music of William Sweitzer, organist. The delegation was welcomed by our State Regent, the Biscayne Chapter Regent, Mayor Harold Turk, the Flamingo Hotel manager, and the Convention Bureau Director of Miami Beach. Mrs. Austin Williamson, State Vice Regent, responded graciously.

Jeanne Sottile and Gilman Wheeler, III, costumed as Martha and George Washington, assisted by the local C. A. R. Presidents, presented Mrs. Odom with a red, white and blue nosegay. Distinguished representatives of nine patriotic societies were introduced.

Honor guests presented were: President General of United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. William A. Haggard; National President of Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Vice President, Mrs. Edward P. Comer, and State President, Mrs. G. Castleman Estill; distinguished Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. James F. Byers, National Chairman of Membership; Mrs. Roy J. Frierson, Past Curator General; Honorary State Regents; Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, reporter general to the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. David M. Wright, Organizing Secretary General.

An inspiring patriotic medley by Mr. Sweitzer at the organ, preceded Mrs. Whitsett's stirring keynote address, titled, "How Can We Save Our Heritage?" Her challenging message urged concerted action to end the wasteful orgy of government spending, and homefront mobilization to demand a housecleaning of subversives from inside the government.

Florida's Good Citizen Pilgrim Ida Johnson, of Cocoa, was introduced and awarded a $100 Bond. After retiring the Colors, we were guests of the hotel for refreshments, with Biscayne Chapter members acting hostesses.

At the business sessions excellent annual reports of meritorious work were heard, and prizes were awarded. Mrs. Stearns Hicks, Everglades Chapter's Junior American Citizenship Chairman, presented a very entertaining demonstration group from the Miami Springs Elementary School, the first morning; and Miss Helen Warner, Suwannee Chapter Regent, presided at the luncheon which featured "Fashions of Yesterday," modeled by Coral Gables Chapter Junior members.

Dinner the second evening honored Regents of the 26 Blue Star Chapters. Mmes. Roy Smith, Starling Peterson, and Roy Walker received special honor. Mrs. Gilbert Broking presided.

Regents' reports and delightful music by Ethlyn Hefty, soprano, and Mrs. Ward White, pianist, filled the evening agenda. Birth of Florida's 47th chapter, Kanyuksa, was announced by the proud Regent, Mrs. Henry Philips.

Mrs. Edward G. Longman, State Historian, presided at the breakfast for Historians and Valley Forge Chairmen the last morning. Thirty-two attended, evincing keen interest in the prospectus.

Resolutions adopted at the final session were: emphasis on teaching American history in Florida's higher institutions of (Continued on page 889)
Church and Cannon (Springfield, N. J.) was formally organized on Saturday, April 28, in the old Presbyterian Church in Springfield.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Milton P. Brown, Organizing Regent. The Honorary State Chaplain, Mrs. Harry A. Marshall, of Beacon Fire Chapter, read from the Scriptures and led in prayer. Mrs. E. F. Donnelly, Flag Chairman, conducted the Pledge and the American's Creed. The assemblage then sang the National Anthem.

Rev. Bruce Evans, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, welcomed the members and their guests on behalf of the church. Mrs. Brown extended welcome and briefly outlined the aims and objects of the National Society.

A history of the Chapter followed, presented by Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Historian, who explained that the advancing British forces had been halted and forced to retreat at a location in Springfield midway between the Presbyterian Church (which they burned during the retreat) and the Colonists' signal cannon on the Short Hills.

Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, State Regent, administered the oath to officers and members, twenty-nine in all, and delivered the Charge to the Chapter, after which the Chapter Chaplain, Mrs. L. F. Macartney, offered a prayer of dedication.

A message from the National Society was presented to the Chapter by Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Vice President General, who added her personal best wishes.

Mrs. Brown introduced the guests, including several State officers, officers of the S. A. R., neighboring Chapter Regents, and Springfield township officials. Mrs. Greenlaw gave a short talk on the responsibilities and privileges of D. A. R. membership, concluding with a stirring description of the visit to Continental Congress by General Douglas MacArthur.

After the singing of "America" and the benediction, guests were invited to tea in the Sunday School room, where the Hospitality Committee, under the direction of Mrs. James H. Chalmers, had arranged two beautifully-appointed tea tables.

Mrs. Milton P. Brown, Organizing Regent

Montgomery-Prince Georges Counties, Md. On Flag Day nearly one hundred Maryland D. A. R. members from Chevy Chase, Erasmus Perry, Col. Tench Tilghman, and Janet Montgomery Chapters of Montgomery County and Brigadier General Rezin Beall and Toaping Castle Chapters of Prince Georges, and guests celebrated the birthday of Old Glory at a joint luncheon meeting at the Congressional Country Club.

Chevy Chase acted as hostess Chapter, with its Regent, Mrs. Frank Wilcox, presiding, and Mrs. Thomas H. Patterson and Mrs. A. L. Luttrell in charge of program and arrangements. Distinguished guests, introduced by Mrs. Wilcox, included Mrs. A. R. Lofstrand, Jr., wife of the member of the Maryland House of Delegates, who sponsored the D. A. R. endorsed bill for the protection of the American Flag; Mrs. C. C. Haig, National President, C. A. R.; Mrs. Ross B. Hagen, Maryland State Vice Regent; and Mrs. Charles C. Clemson, Maryland Chairman of Press Relations.

Following the flag-decked dessert course, the assembly adjourned to the sun porch for the program. After the invocation and pledge of allegiance, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung effectively by Miss Eleanor Knowles, who also sang later in the program. Mrs. Wilcox read "Tribute to the Flag." Miss Mary Lou King, talented young pianist introduced by Col. Tench Tilghman Chapter, played three numbers, giving as her encore MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose." Erasmus Perry and Toaping Castle Chapters joined in presenting, "Song-Story of the American Flag," written by Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury. This musical dialog won the national award of the Advancement of American Music Committee at Continental Congress. Mrs. Salisbury as reader was assisted by Mrs. William E. Hutchinson, vocalist, and Mrs. Clarence Van Ness, pianist, both of Toaping Castle.

This two-County luncheon has become an annual affair. In the future it will be under the newly-organized "Ex-regents' Club of Montgomery County."

Mrs. Elon G. Salisbury, Regent
Stephen Heard (Elberton, Ga.) celebrated its 50th anniversary June 14 at the attractive cabin on the grounds of the home of Mrs. C. L. Dohme. Among many out-of-town guests were Mrs. Leonard Wallace, State Regent; Mrs. J. C. Peteet, State Scrapbook Chairman; Mrs. Carter Shepherd, Regent, Henry Walton Chapter, Madison; Mrs. Guy Norris, Regent, John Benson Chapter, Hartwell; and John Benson Chapter members.

On arrival, the honor guests, the twelve Regents and the Chapter's only active Charter member, Mrs. J. T. Dennis, were presented with corsages. Misses Maridean Vandiver, Jackie Edwards and Jolyn Hunt, wearing appropriate costumes, assisted the Hostess Committee in receiving.

In the picturesque cabin flower arrangements in gold and white accented the Early American furnishings. Miss Mary Lizzie Wright, in 19th Century costume, kept the Guest Book. Miss Pauline Haslett, in 1776 costume, and Mrs. S. S. Brewer, in quaint 19th Century costume, displayed the Chapter Scrapbook and collections of its yearbooks for 50 years, assembled and owned by Miss Edna Rogers, Past Regent.

The program was held on the terraces facing the large outdoor fireplace. Mrs. L. L. Stovall, Regent, presided. After the ritual, Mrs. Dohme welcomed the guests. Mrs. Z. W. Copeland gave an interesting Chapter history. Beautiful spirituals were sung by a group from the Elberton Calvary Colored Baptist Church choir.

Mrs. Stovall introduced Mrs. Wallace, who discussed outstanding D. A. R. policies and brought good news from State Park Authorities in regard to making the Nancy Hart property in Elbert County a State Park.

During the fifty-five years, the Chapter has grown from a membership of 20 to 233. Of the twenty Charter members, two are still living: Mrs. Louis M. Allen and Mrs. George O. Smith. Neither was able to attend the luncheon.

"The Right Way" was the subject of the patriotic talk given on the occasion by Carl D. Ganz, Lincoln banker and retired Lieutenant-Colonel, who served in two World Wars. Mrs. Ganz was a guest.

In January, 1896, Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, a Daughter, ran the following ad in the newspaper: "All ladies who trace their descent from an ancestor who fought in the Revolutionary War are asked to meet at the home of Mrs. S. B. Pound today at 3 o'clock." Of the fifty ladies who came, only twenty could provide the necessary evidence for membership. Miss Stevens became the first Regent.

The Chapter was named for Deborah Avery, the great-great-grandmother of Frances Avery Haggard, a Charter member. Mrs. Haggard became the Chapter's fourth Regent, and she also became a Nebraska State Regent. Other Deborah Avery Chapter members who have served as State Regents are Mrs. Pound, Mrs. C. B. Letton, Mrs. O. S. Ward and Mrs. Paine.

Mrs. Grant A. Ackerman, Regent
Omaha (Omaha, Neb.). We have been asked to tell of the use we have made of the D. A. R. Manuals for Citizenship in our “Adventures in Friendliness.”

The thought came to us that much of the trouble in the world today is caused by a lack of understanding each other. What better introduction of ourselves could we give than English and foreign language copies of the D. A. R. Manuals containing the Constitution of the United States of America?

As occasion arose, we made bold to write a friendly letter and send a copy of our Manual—as for instance to Tibet, English and Chinese manuals and a letter in appreciation of their extreme kindness to our fellow citizen, Lowell Thomas, in his misfortune.

In the Christian Science Monitor we read about the lovely lady from Pakistan who would like to know us better. We wrote her and sent a Manual in English which she speaks fluently. In the Monitor we read also of a distinguished lady from French Africa, a representative to the United Nations. We wrote to her expressing our gratitude for the noble work she is doing for her people, and sent her copies of our Manual in French and English for her library.

To each of the four United States Information Service libraries in Spain, we sent copies of our Manual in English and Spanish, for which they were most grateful. Also to the U. S. I. S. in Vienna, Austria. They hoped to secure copies in English and German for all their consulates.

We found out that two learned gentlemen from Iran and Mexico were taking special work at our State University, and could not speak English. Through their Supervisor of Speech we sent them English, French and Spanish manuals. She informed us that these were appreciated very much; also that there were more foreigners attending the University who were in her classes, and she had found our “little booklets” of great value, as her department is expanding very rapidly. We hastened to supply her needs for the foreigners, and also sent a full set of the Manuals in eighteen languages for the library in her department.

Mary Abbie Yale Williams, Chairman, D. A. R. Manuals

Louisa M. Brayton (Madison, Wis.). Organized on Washington’s birthday, February 22, 1950, to fill a need by that group in the area whose professional, business or home duties prevented active participation in any other than an evening program, the Chapter celebrated its first anniversary on February 22, 1951, with several State and National officers in attendance.

From right to left in the accompanying picture are the honored guests: Miss Lola Pierstorff, State Chairman of Joint Education Committee and member of our Chapter; Mrs. E. M. Hale, Eau Claire, State Regent; Mrs. Herbert P. Evans, Vice Regent of our Chapter and State Chairman of National Defense; Miss Margaret Gleason, Regent of Louisa M. Brayton Chapter; Mrs. Leland Barker, Wisconsin Rapids, Chaplain General; and Mrs. Horace R. Goodell, Madison, State Membership Chairman.

Last year Mrs. Barker, then State Regent of Wisconsin, met with the group for its organizational meeting. This year as Chaplain General she returned to meet again with us and gave one of the first showings in the State of the kodachrome slide set which so adequately introduced the National Society and its Headquarters to those of our group who are new in the Society.

Margaret Gleason, Regent

Mary Tyler (Tyler, Tex.). The Regents’ Club, composed of Mary Tyler Chapter’s Regents since 1907, held its quarterly meeting with a luncheon at “Storeyland,” the Smith County lake home of the Hon. and Mrs. Robert Gerald Storey of Dallas. Invitations were issued the Chapter’s 15 Executive Board members, 33 Committee Chairmen and Officers of Captain Samuel Mosby Society, Children of the American
Revolution. The Club's President, Miss Martha McClendon, selected a July meeting date, conforming with the President General's wish that members reassemble Independence Day for instructive and prayerful gatherings replacing hilarious holidays.

The club’s purpose being to assist incoming Chapter Regents, data was distributed and explanations made of D. A. R. duties and obligations. Instructions were issued for filing prompt and accurate reports. The Chapter’s Regent, Mrs. John T. Oden, outlined her plans, citing recent National and State rulings.

As suggested by National Headquarters, the Ellis Island Committee was absorbed with Building and Valley Forge Committees. Motion Picture Committee listed our Board of Review's four recent pictures. The President General's Message and two book reviews were read from the D. A. R. Magazine.

An Organizing Regent, Mrs. Joseph S. Gentry, made report on the new Kilgore, Texas, Chapter. The club's President, Miss Martha McClendon, was unanimously endorsed for Texas Society's State Treasurer. Correct Use of the Flag Committee urged observance of each seven flag days. Press Relations Committee was commended for General MacArthur's party publicity.

D. A. R. Magazine features were discussed and local ads solicited. Summer radio programs were announced. Constitution Week Committee perfected plans for literature distribution at Chapter's East Texas Fair display booth. Importance of active all-year Courtesy Committee was stressed.

Invocation was delivered by Mrs. John B. Mayfield, Honorary Regent and ex-State Chaplain.

Miss Nell Oden, C. A. R. member, assisted in arrangements for the enjoyable and educational occasion.

Miss Martha McClendon
Parliamentarian and Chairman
Press Relations Committee

David Williams (Goldsboro, N. C.). Members of this Chapter are offering congratulations to their Organizing Regent, Mrs. Charles Fisher Taylor, now of Seattle, Wash., one of America's fine patriotic women on her 80th birthday. She thrills at having been born September 27 on the 67th birthday of Whistler's Mother, Ann Matilda McNeill Whistler. It was at her suggestion that Whistler's Portrait of his Mother was approved for the Mother's Day stamp in 1934.

Mrs. Taylor has been a loyal D. A. R. member since 1910. She organized this Chapter Oct. 29, 1914. She has been a member of the National League of American Pen Women since 1921, and has an enviable record. She was the first Chaplain and served two terms, organized the North Carolina Branch and served as State President, Branch President, National Chairman of Club House, National Chairman for the George Washington Bi-Centennial Celebration and Chairman for Memorial Trees.

She is proud of having been invited to take part in the Kitty Hawk celebrations honoring the historic pioneer flight of the Wright Brothers on the coast of Carolina. Among the many mementoes she owns is a letter from Orville Wright thanking her for a North Carolina Flag she made in 1929 and presented to him on behalf of North Carolina Pen Women.

As one of her prized honors was her selection as the Mother of the American Embassy in Paris during her four-year stay during World War II in France, where she did Red Cross work. A special citation medal was awarded her by the French Government.

Landsdowne (Lansdowne, Pa.). Eighty-five members and guests were present at the Chapter's Silver Anniversary luncheon Wednesday, June 13, in the Presbyterian Church, Landsdowne.

A reception was held at 12:30, with Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Honorary President General, receiving with Miss Estella Burpee Belt, Regent; Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Harold C. Edwards, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Andrew Y. Drysdale, State Treasurer; Mrs. B. Ross Burritt, State Credentials Chairman; Miss Elise de la Cova, State Chairman of Juniors; and Mrs. E. Earl Brumbaugh, Chapter Chaplain.

Mrs. Brumbaugh gave the luncheon invocation. Mrs. John Solenberger, Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, led in the Pledge to the Flag.

Robert Greene, young pianist and member of Capt. Thomas Levis Society, C. A. R.,
entertained with piano selections. The Chapter’s history was read in verse by Mrs. William C. Wetherstine, Historian.

The Chapter was organized June 23, 1926, with 26 members. Mrs. Ethel Rue was Organizing Regent. The present membership is 104.

Mrs. Solenberger had on display a large American Flag, which has flown over the United States Capitol. It was presented to her by Representative Murdock, of Arizona, who had learned of her work in presenting Flags to Scout troops and giving talks on the history of the Flag. Since she has been Chapter Chairman, she has presented 40 Flags to Girl Scout and Brownie troops; two large outdoor Flags, one to Camp Sunshine, a camp for underprivileged children in Delaware County, and one to Camp Elizabeth Borden near Reading, Pa.; and one large Flag to the Lansdowne High School Band.

The afternoon’s address was by Mrs. Robert, who spoke of women’s place in our country and the work they have contributed to the betterment of our country through the National Society. Ten guest Regents were presented.

Mrs. Herbert K. Steptoe, Chairman Press Relations

Parsippanong (Parsippany, N. J.). On Memorial Day each year our Chapter carries out traditional observance of the day inaugurated by Chapter founders. Several of the eighteen Revolutionary soldiers buried in historic Parsippany Cemetery are ancestors of some of our Charter members.

Deed to the cemetery is dated November, 1745, and states that two and one-quarter acres, purchased for “Consideration of Two Pounds Current Money of New Jersey,” is to be “a Place for erecting a Meeting House, and for a Burying Place.” The ancient headstones with their inscriptions create much interest.

Veterans of six wars are buried there. Families of three boys lost in the European area in World War II have erected tablets to their memory.

In 1911 Mr. Theodore N. Vail bought adjacent lands to enlarge the Cemetery, and deeded them to the Presbyterian Church. Named the Vail Memorial Cemetery, Vail family members are buried there. Mr. Vail gave the original family plot near the Cemetery entrance to our Chapter.

The Chapter in 1915 erected a large Puddingstone Monument in this plot, with a bronze tablet, dedicated to all soldiers buried in the Cemetery. At the close of World War I the Chapter planted a Holland Blue Spruce as a Memorial Tree.

Soon after the Chapter was organized in 1912 and each succeeding year our members have conducted Memorial Day services at the Cemetery. Each veteran’s grave is decorated with an American Flag and a potted plant. During recent years three Veterans’ organizations, Boy and Girl Scout Troops, and other civic groups have been asked to cooperate.

This year about 1,500 persons attended the program. Mrs. Judd Condit, Regent, presided, and greetings were extended by Mrs. Herbert Kurz, Vice Regent. Addresses were made by the Rev. Ralph Johnson, D.D., church pastor, and others, following an impressive parade to the Cemetery. Mrs. Judd Condit, Regent

Lydia Darrah (Lowell, Mass.). Members observed the 50th anniversary of the granting of its charter June 21. The celebration was held in the historic Spalding House amid appropriate surroundings of Colonial and Revolutionary antiques.

At the luncheon, which opened the day’s observance, the head table had as centerpiece a beautiful two-tiered cake, decorated in gold and white, with the words, “Lydia Darrah Chapter, D. A. R., 1901-1951.” Floral decorations were blue and gold. Grace was said by Miss Annie Wiggin, Chaplain.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Lucien F. Harmon, Regent, with invocation by the Rev. Laurence Blackburn, D.D. The assemblage joined in patriotic exercises.

Guests were Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent; Mrs. James Hepburn, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Charles Talbot, Regent of Molly Varnum Chapter; Miss Louise Thompson, Regent of Old Bay State Chapter; and Mrs. Carl Chaplain, Regent of Col. John Robinson Chapter. Past Regents present were Mrs. Arthur B. Parker, Mrs. Walter E. Morse, Mrs. Earl C. Hart, Mrs. Albert Picking and Miss Augusta E. Newbegin.

Welcome was extended by the Regent. “Highlights of Lydia Darrah Chapter” was
read by the author, Miss Newbegin. In the Regent's address, she stressed the Golden Anniversary feature, that not only had the past years been Golden but that hope for the future was also Golden.

Among mementoes displayed was a flag made and presented to the Chapter by a great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross, who was a close friend of Lydia Darrah, Revolutionary heroine.

Mrs. Williams gave a most interesting and helpful message, calling attention to the various projects now under way and offering much helpful information in going forward with organization work. Miss Dorothy Taylor, guest soloist, led in the National Anthem and the Lydia Darrah Anniversary Song, and gave as solos, "Prayer for Peace," and "If I could Tell You." Mrs. Lucien F. Harmon, Regent Hicksford (Emporia, Va.), decided recently to preserve for posterity the names of all Revolutionary patriots, both men and women of Greensville County.

Much research was made, and after long and careful perusal of all available historical data in State and local archives, there were found more than forty-six officers and men and women, who had rendered valuable services. The women had given food and supplies and cared for the ill and wounded. They had made uniforms with their own hands and given of their means. The officers and men had served under Washington, Lafayette, Baron Von Steuben, Nelson and Greene.

When all that was humanly possible had been done to complete the record, it was typed, framed and hung in the archives of the Clerk's Office of Greensville County at Emporia. The Roster, size 24 by 30 inches was framed in grooved, black molding, to match the type.

In its present location it is available at all times and is safe from fire and theft. It is often consulted, as descendants of these patriots are eligible for membership in the Daughters, the Sons and the Children of the American Revolution.

A wise man has said: "Poor is the country that boasts no heroes, but beggared is that people, who having them, forgets." Members of the Hicksford Chapter are proud to boast of their heroes, and have done all that they can to prevent their being forgotten. Mrs. F. L. Palmer, Historian

Ketoctin (Purcellville, Va.). A recent meeting of the Ketoctin Chapter was held in the home of Mrs. J. T. Hirst with Mrs. Frank W. McComb, Regent, presiding.

The Chapter was honored by having as guest speaker, the well-known author and historian, Solange Strong, who presented a most interesting talk on the subject, "George Washington and His Journeys through Loudoun County."

Miss Strong has been making an extensive study of the history of Loudoun County and has published many of her sketches of historical homes of this vicinity in the Sunday Star Pictorial Magazine, Washington, D. C. As a result of her research and field studies, she has become an authority on the Colonial history of this region.

Miss Strong traced some of the early Colonial history of Loudoun from the Royal Grants of Lord Culpeper through the holdings of Lord Fairfax, and Lees, and other cavaliers. She also mentioned the later settlers who came from the German Palatinate country, the Quakers, and the Scotch-Irish, all of whom have contributed to the material development of the finest agriculture and dairy section of Virginia.

In connection with George Washington's journeys, Miss Strong told some of his experiences as a young surveyor in association with George William Fairfax and others, traced his routes of exploration and surveying, and interestingly described several of the old ordinaries or taverns where he stopped. His experiences as a soldier with the Virginia Regiments and later with General Braddock took him through Loudoun County territory on many occasions.

Historical discussions of this character bring home to us the fact that we are truly living on hallowed ground and that our heritage is indeed a precious jewel.

Arleigh (Mrs. S. J.) Crooker
Corresponding Secretary

Rhoda Fairchild (Carthage, Mo.), always ready to participate in any patriotic endeavor, entered a float in a military parade held June 19 in connection with the Annual State Convention of the United Spanish War Veterans. Patriotic and civic organizations participated in the parade which portrayed military uniforms from the American Revolution down to the
Some of the workers as they finished decorating their entry in patriotic parade. Left to right: Miss Amelia Wetherell; Mrs. Charles C. Carter, Missouri State Chaplain; Mrs. Ralph D. Cline, State Chairman, Building Promotion Fund; Mrs. William Brown; Mr. Cline and Mr. Brown. Members of the Committee not shown were Mrs. Winston Jensen and Mrs. Philip Jensen. Able assistance was given by Mr. Carter and Mr. Sidney Knight. Mr. Carter was also responsible for the photography.

present day. Several bands, "The Spirit of '76," uniforms of the Blue and the Gray, the D. A. R. float, Veterans of Foreign Wars float, the American Legion Auxiliary float, portraying a Flanders Field cemetery, cars of civic leaders and civic organizations made an impressive spectacle. Also in line were motorized units of Missouri's 135th Tank Battalion and the 203rd Anti-Aircraft and the High School Drum and Bugle Corps.

The D. A. R. float was lavishly decorated with the colors of the National Society, the blue and white of Washington's Staff, with gold stars added. Mounted in the center of the float was the gold and black insignia of the Society from which streamers of blue and white, sprinkled with gold stars, extended to the outer edge. Extending along either side on a deep flounce of blue were thirteen large gold stars, representing the original Colonies. Across the back were the dates 1776-1951, also in gold. An American Flag was flown from a standard.

This was the largest patriotic observance since the Liberty Bell visited Carthage last year. At that time, Mrs. Charles Carter, representing Rhoda Fairchild Chapter, rang the bell. Mrs. Winston Jensen, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Charles C. Carter, State Chaplain

Mount Vernon (Alexandria, Va.). Organized May 13, 1893, by 17 women on the lawn of Mount Vernon, with five great-nieces of George Washington among the organizing members, Mount Vernon Chapter is one of the oldest. Two of the great-nieces, Mrs. Eliza Washington Hunter and Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, served as early Regents.

The Chapter has preserved and restored numerous Virginia antiquities. Quite early, through the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, it undertook work at Jamestown. In 1902 it took initiative in restoring Old Pohick Church, of which George Washington was a vestryman. In 1908 copies of the Old Presbyterian Meeting House records were made, leading to discovery of the burial in the cemetery of a Kentucky Revolutionary soldier and the marking of his grave.

In 1913 the Chapter Historian copied the Vestry Book of Christ Church, Alexandria, another church of which Washington was a Vestryman. In 1909 a tablet was placed at the church in memory of Washington's pallbearers, a sundial was erected in the churchyard and a fountain at Cameron and Fairfax Streets, to record Colonial and Revolutionary events in that part of Alexandria. The Chapter was responsible for having the inscription recut on the tombstone of the "Female Stranger" in St. Paul's Cemetery.

Possibly the most important undertaking of the Chapter in the early 1940's was restoration of a large part of historic Gadsby's Tavern. A mirror was placed in the ballroom. In 1922 the tomb of Surgeon William Brown, of Revolutionary fame, was marked in Pohick Churchyard. The Chapter marked two milestones in addition to the one at Jones Point. Gifts honor members in Constitution Hall and the Virginia Room in Memorial Continental Hall. One of the latest interests is restoration of Woodlawn, home of Nellie Custis Lewis, adopted daughter of Washington.

Mrs. Paul B. Hulfish, Magazine Chairman

Colonel John Banister (Petersburg, Va.) grasped the opportunity to help foreign-born wives of soldiers stationed at Fort Lee, and organized a Study Group. In December, 1949, these foreign wives were invited to a Christmas party at the Chapter House and participated in the program. We told them of our plan to help them prepare for citizenship. Forty-
two attended our first meeting. The picture, "America the Beautiful," was shown. Each one was given a D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, and other helpful pamphlets. We assisted them in completing forms for petition for naturalization. They decided to meet the last Thursday night in each month, this decision, established by their vote, being in itself an example of the American way of doing things.

At the next meeting we discussed reasons for the colonists coming to America and showed a moving picture, "Our Declaration of Independence." The topic for the third meeting was the Constitution, and an educational film on that was shown.

New members joined each time, but we lost a few when husbands were transferred.

Upon discovering there were a number of complications as to citizenship eligibility, we invited Mr. B. C. McAdoo, Naturalization Examiner for this district, to meet with us. This meeting was in the form of an open forum. Mr. McAdoo said he had been with the Department of Justice 22 years and deemed the D. A. R. Manual the best piece of literature available to prepare them for the examination.

Since the group was formed, we have worked with 95 foreign-born wives, representing nine nationalities, and we expect about 35 to become citizens this year. The girls have learned the fundamentals of our government, discussed current affairs, experienced what freedom of speech and press really mean, coming to realize the importance of a well-informed citizenry and learning the responsibilities and obligations of citizenship.

Mrs. J. E. Hamner, Chairman
Americanism and Manuals

Fairfax County (Vienna, Va.). Organized Oct. 14, 1905, our Chapter has accomplished outstanding historical work, including purchasing and marking graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers and their wives: Lt. Lewis Broadwater, James Halley, Jr., William Lindsay, Ensign Thomas Millan, Jeremiah Moore, Aaron and Moses Wyckliffe, Col. and Mrs. Daniel McCarthy.

One of the most distinguished Revolutionary officers was Col. Samuel Shreve, some of whose descendants are Chapter members. His grave has also been marked by the Chapter; as have also those of Peter Wagener, the third, Colonel Sommers, Col. Charles Broadwater, who fought in the Indian Wars, and Col. Guy Broadwater, who took part in the War of 1812.

Markers have also been placed on the graves of two Real Daughters, who were Chapter members: Mrs. Narcissa Gillespie and Mrs. Mary Burch, daughters of William McClanahan, who was wounded at the Battle of Camden.

A bronze tablet was unveiled at the grave of Deborah Fairfax, wife of William Fairfax, original owner of Belvoir, from whom Fairfax County got its name.

Among historical sites marked by the Chapter: Great Falls, in honor of George Washington, who promoted the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; District Milestones at Bailey's Cross Roads, Glen Carlyn and Fairlington; Rippon Lodge, home of Colonel Blackburn of Revolutionary fame; Washington's pew in Old Falls Church; Freedom Hill, site of first Court house in Fairfax County.

The Chapter erected in 1926 an imposing monument on the grounds of the present Fairfax County Court House in memory of the County soldiers who lost their lives in World War I.

These are among the many historical undertakings of our Chapter.

Mrs. Lester Washburn, Radio Chairman

Saugerties (Saugerties, N. Y.). Saturday, June 9, was a red-letter day, for we celebrated our 50th anniversary. Fifty members, guests and members of Christian Myer Society, C. A. R., participated in the memorable occasion at Myer Homestead, built by Tobias Myer, son of Christian, a Palatine.

Mrs. Dean Van Etten and mother, Mrs. Warren Myer, were hostesses. Mrs. Carroll Nieffer, Regent, presided. Mrs. Frank G. Phelps and Mrs. John T. Washburn, two of five living Charter Members, told of early Chapter history.

Mrs. Stanley T. Manlove, Past Recording Secretary General, congratulated the Chapter on its splendid record and stressed C. A. R. Mrs. Frank Pflegl, Regent of Onti-ora Chapter, brought greetings, as did Norma Modjeska, State President, C. A. R.; Patricia Abbott, Christian Myer President,
Three generations attend Saugerties Chapter's 50th anniversary. Seated: Mrs. Frank G. Phelps, Charter Member. Back Row: Beulah Phelps Shonnard, her daughter; Julie Anne Abeel, granddaughter; Anne Phelps Abeel, daughter. Front row: Susan Phelps Shonnard, granddaughter.

who presented a rosewood gavel to the Chapter; and three of four living Past Regents: Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Bockoven and Mrs. Russell.

Congratulatory messages were read from Mrs. F. E. W. Darrow, Past Regent; Miss Ethel H. Gray, Miss Anna M. Russell and Mrs. David H. Taylor, Charter Members; Mrs. James Grant Park, Past State Regent; and Maj. Ruth Westbrook, USA.

Christian Myer Society girls, in old-fashioned costumes, presented old-time melodies. Susan Phelps Shonnard gave a reading and danced the minuet.

Chapter was honored by having present three generations of members: Mrs. Phelps, Anne Phelps Abeel and Julie Anne Abeel; also another daughter, Beulah Shonnard, and her daughter, Susan Shonnard, C. A. R.

A delicious luncheon was enjoyed. Favors were Colonial dolls. A beautiful birthday cake was cut by the Regent. Mrs. Bockoven, Chaplain, conducted devotions.

"Our Year's Activities," prepared by Mrs. Glunt, Historian, was read by Miss York, who also read a poem, "Tribute to Charter Members," written by Mrs. Russell. Exhibits of early documents proved of interest. A solo, "End of a Perfect Day," by Mary Ann Myer, closed the successful event.

Eliza Lasher Russell
Chairman, Golden Anniversary

Doctor Elisha Dick (Alexandria, Va.) has placed great emphasis on citizenship ever since its organization. For a number of years, under the very capable leadership of Mrs. Dabney Waring, Chairman of the Americanization Committee, the Chapter has cooperated with the Naturalization Court in welcoming hundreds of people from foreign lands into the free way of life in our great country. Three times each year a special program is arranged for the new citizens taking their oaths of allegiance. These programs include greetings from clergy of all faiths, a special message from the Chapter Regent and a talk by an outstanding citizen of the community. Judge Albert V. Bryan, who presides over this court, has commended the Chapter highly for the work that is being accomplished.

The Chapter takes pride in the outstanding work of Mrs. Maude Duborg, State Chairman for National Defense.

We gave a scholarship to the winner of the Citizenship Award at Bris, Va., enabling this young woman to attend Madison State College.

A most interesting accomplishment of the past year comprised the finding, preservation and marking of the last of the original boundary markers of the District of Columbia, located a short distance from town. The stone monuments were placed under the personal supervision of President Washington and in the ceremony, held in the setting of the first corner marker, Doctor Elisha Dick took a prominent part. This visible tie with our Nation's historic past has added strength to the Chapter's watchword, "Looking Forward."

Mrs. Henry A. Schaufler, Regent

Fort Chiswell (Bristol, Va.). Bristol is a strong D. A. R. city with four Chapters. The oldest is Sycamore Shoals, named for the point on the Watauga River where the heroic Gen. William Campbell assembled his intrepid frontiersmen and led them to the battle of Kings Mountain. The second, Fort Chiswell, was named for the historic fort which guarded the Lead Mines. These mines furnished lead for all our wars, but made their most important contribution during the Revolution. The third, Madam Russell, is named for Elizabeth Henry, sister of Patrick Henry. The newest is named Aspenvale for the beautiful pioneer home of General Campbell.

From Southwest Virginia have come many men of outstanding ability who
have rendered distinguished service. The Chapters hope to keep alive their memory and traditions.

Bristol is in the heart of the great Mountain Empire, which includes Southwest Virginia and upper East Tennessee, a section rich in natural resources and picturesque scenery, noted for its high quality of citizenship, flourishing industries, educational and cultural advantages.

A few miles away is the entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The latest of the TVA dams has just been completed eight miles from Bristol, making a lake, South Holston, well stocked with fish and offering facilities for boating and other water sports.

With an elevation of nearly 2,000 feet, Bristol has an ideal year-round climate. Within easy reach are such points of interest as Natural Tunnel, Falls of the Cumberland, Mountain Lake, Roan Mountain with its 600 acres of purple rhododendron, and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Bristol is a city of 33,000, with excellent schools and three colleges. One, King College, is a Presbyterian co-educational college located in Bristol, Tenn. In Bristol, Va., are Sullins College and Virginia Intermont College, junior colleges for girls.

Mrs. W. E. Martin, Past Regent

John Rutledge (Berkeley, Cal.). On Flag Day the John Rutledge Chapter proudly sponsored the presentation of a United States Flag, especially made to scale, to be flown daily at the "Little Red School House" in adjoining Oakland, California's Children's Fairyland in Lakeside Park. Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga, State Vice Regent, and a member of this Chapter made the presentation in a very interesting and instructive talk to the children present, telling them, among other things, of the origin and date our Flag was made the official emblem.

In California there is a State Law which says that on all public buildings where the United States Flag is flown, the California or Bear Flag, must also be flown just beneath that of our country. Mr. Ernest A. Rossi, Park Board Director, graciously accepted both flags in the name of the Oakland Board of Park Directors.

A special flag pole—scaled to size—was erected by the Park Directors in front of the Little Red School House, located in the Mary Had a Little Lamb set, from which the two flags will be flown daily. Children from Cub and Brownie troops took part in the Flag Day exercises and the Brownie Troop raised the flags. It was an inspiring and interesting event. The Little Red School House is in a beautiful setting in Children's Fairyland, which it is—not only to children but to grown-ups as well.

John Rutledge Chapter is happy to have had the privilege of presenting the flag to Children's Fairyland and proud to have had its own Mrs. Bruce Livingston Canaga make the presentation.

Mrs. Irene Eddleman Lee
Press Chairman

Nancy Anderson (Lubbock, Tex.). Texas boasts of having been under six flags. Our Chapter can also boast of six flags. As one of six Flag Presentation ceremonies sponsored by the Chapter, two flagpoles, one outdoors and one indoors, together with United States Flags, were given May 5 to the Girl Scouts in Lubbock at their "Little House."

Miss Kathleen Brown, National Vice Chairman of the Americanism Committee, made the presentation. The flag was raised by Flag Bearer Echo McGuire, with the following Color Guard: Marilyn Warren, Vicki Knox, Judy Holey, Lyndell Hopkins, Karen Gearhart and Terry Joyce Tune. The Lubbock Reese Air Force Band played the National Anthem.
Mrs. Robert J. Allen, Past Regent, presided. The Rev. David L. Zacharias, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, offered the invocation, followed by a history of the Girl Scouts by Mrs. L. L. Beck, Acting Executive Director. The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Girl Scout Judy Millburn, the American's Creed by Pfc. James Kell.

The flag was accepted by Mrs. William G. Dingus, Girl Scout Council President. "O Beautiful Banner" was sung by the Girl Scout Chorus, led by Mrs. Teal Murray. The benediction was by the Rev. Phil Runner, Administrative Minister of the First Christian Church.

Flags were also presented to the School for Exceptional Children, Mexican School, Dunbar School for Negroes, and McKenzie State Park. A fund has been set aside to replace these flags as they wear out. The Park Flag, presented in a public ceremony on Flag Day, needed to be replaced, due to a hailstorm.

The Chapter has done outstanding Americanism work at Mexican and Negro schools and with Naturalization Courts. A school was held for those desiring to take Naturalization papers, with the D. A. R. Manual as textbook. This was so successful that schools have taken over the work for other communities.

Mrs. F. A. Kleinschmidt, Regent

Braddock Trail (Mount Pleasant, Pa.). Our Chapter is saddened at the loss of our beloved member, Mrs. Belinda Connor Myers, a pioneer resident of Jeannette, who passed away at the age of 102 on the 175th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. Her life was closely woven with wars fought to preserve American freedom.

Born during the Mexican War, she was the daughter of a Confederate soldier and she married a Confederate soldier, Charles T. Myers, Sr. She remembered her grandfather, who was a surgeon in the War of 1812. Her oldest son served in the Spanish-American War, and she saw three other sons off in World War I. A grandson was Commander of the USS Texas in World War II, and several other descendants were in action in Korea.

Active in church and civic work, she was honored by Westmoreland County Medical Society on her 100th birthday. Her husband died shortly after they celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary. They had ten children, nine of whom survive.

Mrs. Belinda Connor Myers

"Grandma" Myers was very proud of her D. A. R. membership, and our Chapter members were very proud of her. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Everett Sorber, is a member of our Chapter; and her great-granddaughter, Belinda Sorber, aged eight, is having her papers filed for membership in the Peggy Shaw Society, C. A. R., sponsored by our Chapter.

Mrs. R. Edward Beard, Registrar

Wyoming Valley (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.). Our Chapter was 60 years old on April 29. Since our anniversary we have been saddened at the loss of a beloved member in the death of Miss Grace Rockefellow, who passed away June 30. With National Number 4280, she was a Charter Member and for 33 years she was our Registrar. She also organized our Children of the American Revolution Society.

Mrs. J. Stanley Rinehimer, Regent

Colonial William Allen (Newport News, Va.). Col. William Allen Chapter was organized December 15, 1925, when twelve ladies met at the home of an organizing member, known as Claremont Manor in Claremont, Va. The Chapter was named in honor of the Allen family, one time owners of Claremont Manor.

The Manor is said to be a replica of the royal residence of the Claremont Estate in the Shire of Surry, England, the birthplace of Queen Victoria. Arthur Allen patented land in Surry County, Va., in 1649. In 1655 he built a brick house known today as "Bacon's Castle." John Allen of Claremont was a member of the
House of Delegates from 1784 to 1788, and again in 1791. He was a member of the Convention of 1788 and of the Privy Council in 1799. Colonel William Allen was one of the descendants.

The Chapter’s first project was placing a marker in Claremont commemorating the landing of the English settlers there on May 5, 1607.

During the past twenty-five years our Chapter has restored Colonial records in the Counties of Surry, Isle of Wright, Sussex and Southampton, and contributed toward restoration of records in the Counties of King George, Richmond and Prince William. We are a Gold Star Chapter, having contributed to the National Society Building Fund $6 per member for 57 members.

The membership of the chapter is now 61. Our members and Chapter have been honored in many ways. A number of them have served as State Officers, National Committee members and Pages.

Bessie Channell Keitz, Regent

Stephen Watts Kearny (Santa Fe, N. M.). Santa Fe, oldest State capital in the United States, is the home of Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter, oldest Chapter in New Mexico. In 1894, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, President General, appointed Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, wife of ex-governor Prince, State Regent for the Territory of New Mexico. In 1898, Mrs. Prince organized Sunshine Chapter No. 443, later re-named for General Kearny.

On Washington’s Birthday, Mrs. Edgar L. Hewett, Regent of 1898, received with the Regent of 1951, Mrs. Horace Anderson, at the annual guest-day tea.

This Chapter owns one of the largest private genealogical libraries in the southwest. It is housed in the Old Palace. Also there is the Chapter collection of old china—Spode, Lustre, Wedgwood and Majolica—presented by Mrs. Mary Maltby Thornton, widow of ex-Governor Thornton.

When the Chapter was hostess to State Conference several months ago, there was a Genealogical Library Tea. Delegates browsed through the rare books, viewed museum treasures, stopping in the Ben Hur Room to see the Morris chair and lapboard where Lew Wallace wrote the last part of his book, “Ben Hur.” His framed letter states that he wrote about three-fourths of the book in Indiana before his appointment as Governor, carried his manuscript to Santa Fe, and completed it in the Palace of the Governors.


Mrs. C. L. Dickerson of Hurley, was elected State Regent, 1951-1953, with Mrs. J. H. Prince, Carlsbad, State Vice Regent.

Goldia Andrews, Chairman Press Relations.

CHAPTER REPORTS

Word limit—300 words. Must be type-written, double-spaced. No newspaper clippings accepted. Pictures must be glossies—charge of $6 each for cuts. Send no more than, one report a year.
Genealogical Department

VERMONT MARRIAGE RECORDS
Bennington, Vt.—1764–1881

Arranged and Indexed by Eda Whitney Safford

(Continued from last month)

Sibley, Martha A., to Asahel Booth, March 25, 1851.
Sibley, Charlotte, to George Fretenburg, Sept. 8, 1845.
Sibley, Laura, to Isaac Kimball, Aug. 5, 1832.
Sibley, Catherine M., to Robert Patten, March 4, 1846.
Sibley, Martha, to Homer P. Richardson, May 31, 1846.
Sibley, Martha, to Moses Crawford, Feb. 11, 1811.
Sibley, Rhoda A., to George T. Daniels, Sept. 29, 1841.
Sibley, Rhoda, to Ebenezer Wood, Jan. 1, 1818.
Sibley, William, to Laura Hollister, Dec. 6, 1839.
Sibley, James P., to Clara L. Taft, Sept. 29, 1852.
Sibley, Pardon H., to Mary Jane Hawks, Sept. 25, 1844.
Sibley, Charles, to Sarah A. Grace, May 22, 1844.
Sibley, Lyman, to Judith Smith, March 29, 1826.
Sibley, Alanson, to Delila Lawrence, July 12, 1840.
Sibley, Eleazer H., to Catherine Armstrong, March 13, 1828.
Silver, Henry, to Julia Evans, April 28, 1855.
Simmons, George W., to Abigail Wills, May 5, 1833.
Sines, John, to Clara Cutler, Jan. 3, 1811.
Skinner, Alice, to Johnathan Robinson, Feb. 2, 1847.
Slade, Mary S., to Sylvester Osborn, Aug. 12, 1842.
Smart, Elisha, to Olive Horton, Feb. 2, 1847.
Smith, Charles R., to Clarissa O. Prentiss, Feb. 9, 1842.
Smith, Charlotte L., to John Koon, Oct. 15, 1845.
Smith, Daniel W., to Sally Wickwire, Feb. 21, 1842.
Smith, Dexter, to Philinda Morgan, Feb. 27, 1836.
Smith, Edward, to Eliza Harwood, Aug. 27, 1833.
Smith, Eleanor, to Milton Reynolds, Oct. 12, 1836.
Smith, Harriet E., to Benjamin F. Barnes, Oct. 27, 1802.
Smith, Lydia A., to George W. Coulter, April 28, 1840.

Smith, Judith, to Lyman Sibley, March 29, 1826.
Smith, Maria C., to William A. Dickerson, Sept. 15, 1840.
Smith, Mary Ann, to John N. Hilliard, Oct. 13, 1846.
Smith, Nathaniel, to Sarah E. Howard, Feb. 1, 1842.
Smith, Palmyriel, to Charles N. Lyre, Dec. 31, 1842.
Smith, Percia, to John Norton, Feb. 16, 1815.
Smith, Phebe, to Nathan Lawrence, Sept. 28, 1773.
Smith, Pomroy, to Abigail Hurd. Nov. 21, 1816.
Smith, Richard, to Catherine M. Hubbell, Nov. 1, 1836.
Smith, Ruth, to Columbus Bowditch, May 5, 1814.
Smith, Warren E., to Eliza Hall, April 11, 1855.
Soatman, John, to Mrs. Eddy Babcock, Sept. 3, 1782.
Southard, Jonathan, to Sannatha Wood, March 8, 1819.
Southworth, William S., to Jennette Miller, May 10, 1840.
Spencer, Hezibah, to Seth Hathaway, Sept. 10, 1838.
Spencer, Adelia, to Jesse Downs, Sept. 21, 1831.
Spencer, Mary E., to Charles Doolittle, Aug. 12, 1824.
Spencer, Gideon S., to Mary E. Norton, Jan. 7, 1822.
Spencer, Charles Lorenzo, to Eunice Fowler, Sept. 1, 1847.
Sprague, Harriet, to Alanzon Dole, July 18, 1846.
Sprague, Lucinda, to Aaron Shepherdson, May 3, 1818.
Sprague, Orlin B., to Sarah S. Holmes, Dec. 20, 1851.
Squires, Mary, to Henry W. Booth, Jan. 1, 1852.
Squires, Margaret, to William W. Bratt, Sept. 26, 1850.
Squires, Eliza B., to Thomas A. Hutchins, Nov. 20, 1855.
Squires, Marion W., to Benjamin W. Safford, Sept. 18, 1845.
Squires, Fanny, to Lyman Patchin, July 22, 1810.
Squires, Sylvia, to Samuel H. Blackmer, April 25, 1822.
Squires, Laura, to Frederick Hancock, Feb. 9, 1843.
Squires, Lora, to Elijah Dewey Hubbell, July 7, 1819.
Squires, Maria, to James M. Norton, Aug. 11, 1833.
Squires, Calvin, to Emma Hicks, Sept. 19, 1844.
Squires, Alanson, to Barrsheba Barney, Dec. 21, 1844.
Squires, Alanson, to Rhoda Stearns, Feb. 8, 1829.
Squire, Newel, to Ruth Blackmer, March 2, 1842.
Squires, John N., to Loraine E. Bigelow, Jan. 12, 1841.
Squires, Buckley, to Lucretia Norton, Jan. 27, 1814.
Stain, Joseph, to Calista Dimick, Feb. 12, 1814.
Stark, Caroline, to George Boardman, Nov. 16, 1831.
Stark, Harriet, to William Nutting, June 30, 1842.
Starvin, Eveline E., to Rev. Daniel Herrington, Sept. 12, 1839.
Stein, William C., to Ruth L. Crossett, April 7, 1846.
Stearns, Rhoda, to Alanson Squires, Feb. 8, 1829.
Stearns, George W., to Caroline H. Armstrong, May 16, 1843.
Stephens, Mary A. E., to D. M. Cook, April 8, 1847.
Stevens, Benjamin, to Julia Adams, Jan. 7, 1836.
Stewart, Rachel, to Thomas J. Albro, Nov., 1836.
Stewart, Joseph, to Hannah Hitchcock, Dec. 12, 1814.
Stiles, Sally, to Samuel L. Godfrey, Jan. 5, 1809.
Stiles, Rebecca, to Moses Whitcomb, Oct. 18, 1810.
Stiles, Mary R., to Thomas Thodey, Oct. 2, 1825.
Still, Catherine, to Harlon Walker, Jan. 1, 1840.
Stodard, Benjamin W., to Rosena Richmond, March 26, 1852.
Stone, Mary E., to George W. Hall, May 19, 1847.
Stone, Henriette, to Charles Marther, Sept. 15, 1855.
Stone, Sally, to Hiram Harwood, March 23, 1815.
Story, Sarah, to Joseph Rudd, Sept. 28, 1768.
Story, Betsey, to Martin Norton, Sept. 18, 1768.
Story, Hannah, to Samuel Pearl, Oct. 13, 1814.
Story, Naomi F., to Alvan Bates, July 3, 1834.
Story, James, to Clarissa Bracey, Jan. 1, 1835.
Story, James, to Charlotte Armstrong, Dec. 24, 1798.
Thayer, Electa, to Anson Wood, March 15, 1818.
Thayer, Martha L., to Halsey Cushman, Oct. 22, 1855.
Thayer, Mary Jane, to Lafayette D. Hamlin, Jan. 29, 1851.
Thayer, Nancy, to Niles Jeraulds, Oct. 27, 1808.
Thayer, Nelson, to Lucretia Elwell, March 18, 1824.
Thayer, Pamela, to Ruel Harvey, Dec. 3, 1818.
Thayer, Phillura, to Isaac Crossett, Dec. 23, 1838.
Thayer, Rachel, to Charles Thatcher, May 5, 1822.
Thayer, Ruby, to Samuel Lawrence, July 7, 1814.
Thayer, Rufus L., to Catherine Montgomery, Jan. 14, 1829.
Thayer, Sally, to Moses Hurd, Jr., Sept. 5, 1820.
Thayer, Samuel, to Diana Johnson, May 4, 1812.
Thayer, Semantha, to Dyer Parker, 1824.
Thayer, Simeon, to Philura Lawrence, Sept. 22, 1822.
Thayer, Simeon, to Experience Nelson, Oct. 29, 1787.
Thayer, Sylvania to John G. Davenport, April 29, 1839.
Thodey, Thomas, to Mary R. Stiles, Oct. 2, 1825.
Thomas, Sarah, to Charles Welling, April 4, 1850.
Thomas, Fiana, to Aaron Rider, Feb. 18, 1811.
Thomas, Rowland, to Adelia M. Hinsdill, Dec. 5, 1842.
Thomas, Orlando, to Polly Thayer, Dec. —, 1836.
Thomas, Erastus, to Sally Nay, June 8, 1806.
Thomas, Rowland, to Adelia M. Hinsdill, Dec. 5, 1842.
Thurber, Wheelor, to Hannah Shearman, March 28, 1809.
Ticknor, Thresa A., to Joseph Loring, Feb. 15, 1849.
Thurber, Thresa A., to Joseph Loring, Feb. 15, 1849.
Thurber, Susan, to Charles Loring, Sept. 22, 1814.
Thurber, William, to Mary Haskins, Jan. 22, 1835.
Trotier, Peter J., to Elvira E. Warner, Nov. 2, 1839.
Trotier, Peter J., to Elvira E. Warner, Nov. 2, 1839.
Trotier, Peter J., to Elvira E. Warner, Nov. 2, 1839.
Trotier, Peter J., to Elvira E. Warner, Nov. 2, 1839.
Walbridge, Romulus, to Emily Scott, Feb. 4, 1830.
Walbridge, Henry B., to Elizabeth B. Faxon, Dec. 3, 1818.
Walbridge, Silas, Jr., to Esther Dewey, March 28, 1813.
Walbridge, Gustave, to Rhoda Ruttinborough, April 6, 1808.
Walbridge, Solomon, to Mary Holmes, Feb. 28, 1777.
Walker, Albert, to Laura Norton, Feb. 29, 1836.
Walker, Harlow, to Catherine Still, Jan. 1, 1840.
Wallace, Mary, to John C. Haswell, Dec. 17, 1848.
Wallace, James H., to Jane R. Scott, April 19, 1842.
Wallis, Mary, to John Wiston, April 2, 1766.
Warner, Elvira E., to Peter J. Trottier, Nov. 2, 1839.
Warren, Henry, to Eliza Kent, May 12, 1832.
Warren, Charles F., to Hancy P. Green, Jan. 22, 1843.
Warring, Thankful, to Zarheos Mallory, Dec. 4, 1764.
Wasscot, James, to Mary Mumford, Dec. 9, 1782.
Waterman, James, to Lucy Harwood, Feb. 6, 1809.
Waters, Mary Ann, to Benjamin R. Sears, Nov. 20, 1831.
Waters, Caroline, to Jonathan H. Kendrick, Aug. 4, 1829.
Waters, Elijah D., to Eliza D. Hindsdill, Sept. 22, 1825.
Waters, Nathan, to Polly Dewey, March 8, 1803.
Watkins, Melissa, to Zenas Prindle, Aug. 28, 1843.
Watson, Simeon H., to Ann B. Baccus, Sept. 18, 1839.
Webb, Mary, to Samuel G. Safford, Oct. 18, 1816.
Webb, John C., to Mary D. McOwen, March 14, 1854.
Webb, George F., to Orpah Bryant, June 22, 1852.
Webster, Harriet L., to David Weeks, Jr., May 27, 1818.
Webster, Roxana, to Henry Hervey, April 14, 1825.
Webster, Persis, to Theophilus Hubbard, Oct. 23, 1816.
Webster, Ruth, to Henry Allen, April 20, 1813.
Webster, Isaac, to Anna Robinson, July 6, 1790.
Weeks, Maria E., to Charles Hinsdale, Sept. 22, 1847.
Weeks, Susan, to Salem White, July 17, 1814.
Wickwire, Sally, to Daniel W. Smith, Feb. 21, 1842.
Wilber, Cynthia W., to Chester Longworthy, July 13, 1853.
Wilber, Horace, to Ruth Scott, Dec. 6, 1846.
Wilcox, Eliza M., to Calvin Fay, March 5, 1846.
Wilkinson, Jeremiah, to Phebe Ecael, March 3, 1808.
Willa, Laura, to Theodore Lynsey, Aug. 4, 1811.
Williams, Davis, to Juna Blackmer, Jan. 26, 1823.
Willing, Maria S., to Edward S. Pratt, May 7, 1834.
Wills, Mary, to Herman Woodworth, Oct. 24, 1837.
Wills, Martha, to Alexander Kelly, Nov. 6, 1842.
Wills, Sarah, to Nelson Comstock, Aug. 19, 1839.
Wills, Benjamin, to Lydia Case, Dec. 31, 1842.
Wills, Abel H., to Caroline Peck, April 27, 1829.
Wills, Abigail, to George W. Simmons, May 5, 1833.
Winchester, Mary, to Rufus Towsley, Sept. 29, 1834.
Winchester, Clarissa, to Alvin Lyman, Sept. 7, 1841.
Winchester, Clark, to Hannah W. Tucker, Aug. 31, 1847.
Winslow, Mercy, to James Babbett, April 16, 1788.
Winslow, Clarissa H., to Zadock L. Taft, Dec. 1, 1836.
Winslow, Abigail, to Charles Drake, Nov. 14, 1824.
Winslow, Frederick, to Ann Eliza Hathaway, Nov. 11, 1845.
Winslow, William, to Amanda Burt, May 5, 1854.
Winslow, John, to Electa Nichols, June 18, 1821.
Wiston, John, to Mary Wallis, April 2, 1766.
Withome, Polly, to Jose Cady, Dec. 12, 1793.
Witherell, Sally, to William Moon, Jr., March 31, 1842.
Witherell, Nancy, to Martin Norton, March 28, 1814.
Wood, Joseph, to Hannah Pierce, April 12, 1816.
Wood, Samantha, to Jonathan Southward, March 8, 1819.
Wood, Ruth, to Gordon N. Squires, Jan. 12, 1842.
Wood, Hollis, to Laura A. Oviatt, Nov. 19, 1845.
Wood, Ebenezer, to Rhoda Sibley, Jan. 1, 1818.
Wood, Anson, to Electa Thayre, March 15, 1818.
Wood, Joseph, to Hannah Pierce, April 12, 1816.
Wood, Samuel, to Margaret Morgan, Dec. 29, 1785.
Wood, Francis, to Lydia Pool, Feb. 3, 1802.
Woodard, Maria, to Henry S. Walbridge, Dec. 25, 1854.
Woodard, O. R., to A. E. Hill, Jan. 16, 1853.
Woodard, Alpheus, to Luceba Parker, Sept. 6, 1843.
Woodward, Lovisa or Louisa, to Nathaniel Noyes, June 21, 1812.
Woodworth, Sarah E., to Alonzo H. Bennett, Sept. 15, 1854.
Woodworth, Julia, to Rev. E. H. Foster, April 27, 1847.
Woodworth, Mary Jane, to Daniel Sage, June 8, 1838.
Woodworth, Herman, to Mary A. Wills, Oct. 24, 1827.
Woolstrum, Mathew, to Elcy Briggs, Jan. 14, 1816.
Wrisley, Martha W., to Francis L. Hill, Oct. 26, 1852.
Wright, Mariam P., to Champlain Noyes, April 18, 1839.
Wright, Lydia, to George Lowrey, Feb. 15, 1824.
Wright, Sally, to Roswell Hawley, Dec. 3, 1812.
Wright, Calvin, to Harriet Parker, July 3, 1854.
Wright, Calvin F., to Huldah A. Potter, Sept. 17, 1843.
Wright, M. Orin, to Lucy Parker, March 4, 1849.
Wright, Loren W., to Cornelia W. McIntyre, Aug. 15, 1842.
Wright, Benjamin, to Mary Ingersoll, July 29, 1802.
Young, Erastus, to Alice Griswold, May 24, 1807.
Young, Elizabeth, to Nathaniel Cobnon, Jan. 11, 1832.
Youngs, Ruth A., to Joseph Clifford, July 13, 1867.

**DIED WITHOUT ISSUE**

When thru some records, gray with time, I seek
To find a name to make a family line complete
I often come upon three words so bleak—
"Died without issue."

What matters if his life were knightly brave?
What tho he were a thievish knave?
There is, for him, no fame beyond the grave—
He "died without issue."

Alas, 'tis drear to feel your efforts vain
And hopeless all your dreams of everlasting gain.
Your link, you've failed to weld in Life's great chain
If you die without issue.

Now, years ago, we know of one
Who lived his life and left no son
The world's still ringing with the name George Washington,  
Who "died without issue."

And still the searchers for a family tree  
Pass lightly over any name they see  
That bears this damning trilogy  
"Died without issue."  

Adelyn P. Thurber  
Member, Gaspee Chapter, Providence, R. I.

 Queries

 Long—During Sherman's March to the Sea in the War Between the States a family named Long had to flee from their plantation home in Ga. A young son had a filly which he prized highly. As the rest of his family fled, this son, George Washington Long, ran back to the barn for the young horse. When he tried to get back to his family, Sherman's advance guard was between him and his people. He was pushed farther and farther north until he reached Baltimore, where he grew up and married.  
When his ch. went back to Ga. to try to find his family, no trace of them could be found. The Court House had been burned, with all records. If there are desc. of this Long family living, they will probably know the story. We wish to get in touch with any of them in an effort to trace the family from that time back.—Mrs. Robert B. Henry, 1014 Park Ave., Quakertown, Pa.


 Minor—Want anc. of John Minor. Came from Va., m. Mary Hampton. Thought to be son of Thomas Minor (will written 1776, Spottsylvania Co., Va.) John was father of Frances Minor, who m. James Wilkins, Halifax Co., Va. Wm. Perryman Wilkins m. Mary Amanda Barnette, dau. of Travis Wilkins of Mrs. Charles H. Patterson, 46 Lombok Way, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  

 Plaster—Michael Plaster came to Chester Co., Pa., from Germany in 1742. He m. Tamer Houston, Want inf. on her. Their ch.: John, Henry and Mary. Henry, b. 1760, m. Susannah Burson Apr. 20, 1783, in Loudoun Co., Va. Want data on her. Their ch.: James, Henry, George, Michael, Mary, Susan and Tamar.—Mrs. M. H. Mount, 1800 West Grand Ave., Alhambra, Calif.

Elijah Tucker, Jr., and wife left Bolton about 1807-10, and located perhaps in another part of Conn. or in Mass., Vt., or Tioga Co., N. Y., where his uncle, Brinton Paine, was located. Was Experience Bartlett a younger dau. of Edmund-4 Bartlett (Samuel-3-2, Robert-1) of Bolton and Ellington, Conn., and wife, Elizabeth Field, m. June 27, 1745, or was she an older dau. of Eliphaz-5 Bartlett (Edmund-4), who was b. in Bolton in 1748 and d. in Somers, Conn., Aug. 13, 1821, a Rev. War sold? Where did Elijah and Elizabeth go after leaving Bolton (set off as Vernon in 1808)? Tolland Co., Conn.?—Ella Tucker Bard, 5327 Aldama St., Los Angeles 42, Calif.

Benjamin C. Herring, b. N. C., wife Elizabeth (Herring?) Herring. Ch.: John Williams Her- 

 Newton-Pillstrom—Want genealogy of Mary Newton, of Altus, Ark., whose grandfather was A. Z. Morris. What relation was he to the renowned Robert Morris, Singler?  
Zachariah Morris and wife, Ann (Boswell) lived near Alexandria, Va., moved to Washington Co., Ohio, abt. 1804. His second son and fifth ch. was William Morris, b. Oct. 18, 1787; m. 1809 Hannah Newell, dau. of James Newell, ship carpenter of Berkeley, Mass. The Newell family removed to Providence, R. I., where they resided until 1817, then came to Marietta, Ohio. William Morris was a farmer residing on Big Run, in Adams Twn., Washington Co. D. Nov. 3, 1824. Hannah, his widow, m. 1834, Jonathan Sprague, Sr.—Mrs. Rosalie Morris, Cass, Ark.

 Grims (Grim)—Wanted, parentage of Philip Grim or Grimm, b. Va., 1779. M. Mary Seldom-
ridge. Moved to Ill. Philip was in the War of 1812; Dook's Co. 5, Va. Mil.—Miss Margaret Grim, 143 W. Chestnut St., Canton, Ill.

Fulenwider — John Fulenwider m. Elizabeth Ellis, an aunt of Gov. John W. Ellis of N. C. and dau. of Willis Ellis and Sarah (was her maiden name Anderson?) and she was granddaughter of John Ellis and Hannah (was her name Willis?) Did her father have a Rev. rec.? Would like inf. on family.—Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, 407 S. Washington St., Shelby, N. C.

Gilbert - Hammond - Yates — Want parents' names, dates, place of res. in New York State and military records of the fathers of Elias Gilbert, Nathan Hammond, Hopey Yates. All born in N. Y., lived in Ohio and some in Ind.

Nathan Hammond, b. in N. Y., Feb. 4, 1770, and Hope Yates Hammond, his wife, b. in N. Y., Mar. 3, 1774, had ch. Estor, Phila, Lepha, Margaret, Nathan, Jr., Calvin, Merahah, Rachel, Daniel, Roxia, Hopey and Polly.

Ch. of Roxia Hammond Nichaelson and John Nichaelson: Mary Ann Nichaelson and Isabel Nichaelson. Second husband of Roxia was Elias Gilbert, b. in N. Y., Aug. 2, 1808. Their ch.: infant son, Lydia A., Rachel, Nathan John, Charles, Almond A., and Rachel Helen. Can give dates of their births and deaths.—Mrs. Fred Deal, LaGrange, Ind.

Rosser — Wish Moses Rosser’s parents’ names, also dates of births, deaths, marriage and place of res. Moses had three bros.: Aaron, Isaac and James. They lived in N. C. Moses m. Elizabeth Spence of Monticello, Ga. Also want inf. as to names of parents of John N. Spence of Monticello, Ga.—Mrs. Newt Etheredge, Route 4, Jackson, Ga.

Avery-Wing — I want to learn parents and birthplace of my gr-grandfather, Seth M. Avery, b. June 13, 1806. In 1827 he was in Watertown, Mass., living or associated with Thos. Learned. Came to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and is in 1830 Census in Ellicott tw’n. M. June 9, 1829, Laura A. Wing, who was b. Apr. 22, 1809. Who and where were her parents? Seth d. in a Wheeling, W. Va. hospital on June 20, 1833, leaving two sons: Charles and my gr. father, Seth Morse Avery, b. July 2, 1833, prob. in Riplely, N. Y. I believe Seth (1) had a sister, Eunice.—Mrs. John E. Johnson, 1504 Cordova Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.


Lee-Owen — Zachree Lee and wife of S. C., had a number of ch., among them Zachry James Lee and William Owen Lee. Who were the other ch.? When and where was Zachree Lee b.? Who were his parents and gr-parents? Who was his wife, and where was she from? Who were her parents and gr-parents? When and where did Zachree Lee and wife die? Want anything available on them. Have lineage from his son, Wm. Owen Lee, down to present generation.—Mrs. Pierce T. Lee, 300 Church St., LaGrange, Ga.

Archer — I would like help in tracing the genealogy of John Archer, b. 1788. Where? M. to Mary Saunders, or may have been Sanders. She was b. Apr. 2, 1796. Where? They were m. about 1828. My grandfather, Montezuma S. Archer, b. in Va., Oct. 15, 1829. Other ch. of John and Mary Archer: Max (or Mack), Moroni, Lyman, Cleopatria, Evanade, Josephine, and Charles Erastus, the youngest, was b. in 1840 in Adams Co., Ill. Birth dates and places between these two are unknown. They came to Iowa in 1860 and are buried at Troy, Iowa. Want inf. also regarding Rev. John Gaylord, b. July 24, 1790 in Aurora, N. Y. Who were his parents? And other data? His dau. Sarah Ann was b. at Howard, N. Y., in 1830 or ’32. The mother of Sarah Ann was Lucinda Farnham, b. Mar. 20, 1795, at Big Flats, N. Y. The parents of Lucinda were Jeffrey Amherst Farnham, b. Oct. 17, 1772, at Coventry, Conn. and Mercy Tracy, b. Sept. 16, 1775, at Norwich, Conn. The parents of Jeffrey were Eliab Farnham, b. 1731 at Coventry, Conn. and Abigail Kellum, or Killam. Parents of Mercy Tracy were Benjamin Franklin Tracy and Olive Kellum. Abigail and Olive are said to have been sisters. I should like data on Eliab Farnham, his wife Abigail, and B. F. and Olive Tracy. Their ancestry, nationality, when they came to America, war records and burial places.—Olive E. Archer Miller, Rt. 2, Albia, Iowa.

Boston-Rounds — Levin Boston b. 1785, d. 1846. Rev. militia service Somerset Co., Md. Who was his wife? Want ancestry of both. Levin’s son Elijah Boston m. 1804 Ann Rounds, dau. of John Rounds b. ca. 1745, militia service in Somerset Co., Md.; m. ca. 1780 Priscilla Gillis Piper b. 1747. Want ancestry of both John Rounds and his wife. Want reference to Rounds’ Rev. Service.—Mrs. Lawrence Tinsley, #591, Custer, S. D.

George-Patterson — Want data on Dr. David George, b. in the late 1700’s somewhere in Va., settled first in Fairfield Co. S. C. M. Susan Patterson of the vicinity of Liberty Hill in Kershaw Co. S. C. She was b. 1785 and d. and buried in Miss. in 1871, having moved there sometime after 1854, being a widow at that time and having the following ch.: Martha, Sarah, Mary Joseph, Darling, Sam, Frank, David and Reubin. Dr. David George was a physician and surgeon, practiced in partnership with Dr. Ezra Gregg a number of yrs. moved from Fairfield Co. into Kershaw Co. to the vicinity of Liberty Hill near Beaver Creek on which stream the family graveyard is located. He farmed extensively on a plantation of 866 acres and owned between 50 and 60 slaves. The farm he bought was known as the Russell Place. Who were the parents of Dr. David George? Where in Va. did they live? The only inf. I have about them is that they were of Scotch descent and settled in Va. Dr. David George and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, he being an elder for years. He had one hero. Starling George, who had been dead for “years and years” according to a letter written by
Darling George to his son, John Scott George, in 1894. Joseph George, son of Dr. David George, graduated at the University of S. C. about the year 1846 and went to Miss. Frank George became a lawyer after moving to Miss. Martha m. William S. Stinson of Waxhaw, Lancaster Co, S. C. first and had six. ch. Her second marriage was to John Brown of Liberty Hill. They had one son, Pomeroy. Darling m. Mary Elizabeth Scott of Richland Co, S. C. Oct 18, 1854. Want any inf. from any of the desc. of anyone mentioned in this query. Is the family Bible of Dr. David George in existence—probably in poss. of some of the Miss. Georges? Where did Dr. David George receive his education? Who were parents of Susan Patterson? They were of Scotch-Irish descent and settled at Liberty Hill. Susan’s mother had a sister Jane, who m. a Harrison. Their father died and Mrs. Patterson married a second time to a Mr. Flake. Did the father of Dr. David George serve in the Revolution? Any inf. will be appreciated.—Mrs. David Patterson George, Box 317, Laurens, S. C.

Carhart-Coleman—Cornelius Carhart of Monmouth Co., or Hunterdon Co., N. J., m. 1754, Willimpia Coleman. Who were the parents of Willimpia Coleman and where did they reside?—Miss Marion E. Tapp, 746 Richwood Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.


Wills-Ballard—William Wills, Sr., m. Elizabeth—? Would like to know who she was. Where did they marry? They lived in Botetourt Co., Va., and signed a deed there with their son, William Wills, Jr., and wife Mary (Molly or Polly). Mary was the dau. of Thomas Ballard of Albemarle Co., Va., and they m. in that Co. in 1787. All of them came to Kentucky and d. in this State. Want to know which Thomas Ballard this was and his wife’s name?—Mrs. W. E. Bach, 165, Bell Court West, Lexington, Ky.

White—Want data on two Henry Whites shown in Records of Service of Conn. Men in the Revolution as follows: Page 384. Henry White, Private, Tenth Company under Capt. Abel Spicer, GROTON. Sixth Regiment of Colonel Parsons’ 1775. Page 78. Henry White. Capt. Jonathan Wills’ fifth Company from Hartford, Bolton. and Windsor. (Records of Adj. Genl of the Army in Washington, D. C., show that this Henry White enlisted 31st Jan. 1776 and was discharged 6 April, 1776.) Glad to pay for any authenticated inf. on families of these Rev. War sol.—Marjorie Barber Coffin, Box 147, Capistrano Beach, Calif.

Brown-Adams-Iles (Oiles)-Stine—Trying to trace the anc. of Charles Eggleston Brown, b. 19 June 1861, Grant or Richland Co., Wis. His father, Henry F. or George Reason Brown, d. abt. 1820 Ind. or Ohio. His mother, Mary Esther Adams, b. abt. 1822 Penn. It is thought that she was great-niece of John Quincy Adams. Their ch.: Miranda, Morris, George, Richard, Esther, Mary, Edith, Charles Eggleston, Julia (md.—Cook), and Oscar Brown.

Who were parents of Mary M. Stine, b. 1763 Reading Penn. d. 4 Dec 1832, Licking Co. Ohio m. abt. 1780 Reading, Penn. Henry (Oiles) Iles, b. 14 Jan. 1749, d. 14 Jan. 1814, Licking Co. Ohio? They resided in Rockingham Co., Va., from 1786 to 1804.

Have much inf. on the Brown, Cooke and Adams families in Richland, Grant and Iowa Co., Wis. Would like the Brown, Adams, Iles and Stine anc. back to and inc. immigrant ancestors. Any inf. no matter how meager will be greatly appreciated.—Ruth Gladys Brown, 1535 So. Orange Grove Ave., Los Angeles 19, Calif.

Ellsworth—George Ellsworth, Rev. sol., b. Dutchess Co., N. Y. 1753, died Rose, Wayne Co., N. Y., March 28, 1840; m. Half Moon, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1786/7 Sarah Reynolds, b. Feb. 21, 1772, and d. April 2, 1849. Was Jane Ellsworth who m. Thos. Banker and d. Sept. 28, 1857, age 71, their first child or his sister? What were the names and birthdates of George and Sarah (Reynolds), ch. in addition to William, their 5th child, b. Dec. 18, 1797, (see Pension Records) ; Mary b. 1805 (see D. H. R. #31424) and Ephraim David b. May 22, 1809?—Mrs. Alfred A. Siebert, 911 Regent St., Alameda, Cala.

Haupt-Miller-Lankard—Philip Haupt b. 1796, d. 7/31/1861, Armstrong Co. Pa., m. Elizabeth Miller, b. 1799, d. 4/15/1854, Armstrong Co., Pa. They were communicants of Dryland Lutheran Church until 1836. Family tradition says Elizabeth’s grandfather was in the first company to reach Washington after Lexington. Would like any information regarding her parents and grandparents.

Philip and Elizabeth had a son, Jonathan, b. 8/3/1820, Hecttown, Pa., m. 2nd Katherine, dau. of Peter Lankard (Lanker or Lenker) of Armstrong Co. Pa. She died in Mo. Peter Lanker is buried in a cemetery of an Evangelical Church at Pierce P. O. Would like information regarding the Lankard family.—Mrs. R. C. Piley, 330 West Loma Alta Dr., Alameda, Calif.

George—Wish corr. with desc. of David George, Sr. of Va., who bought 500 acres of land in Camden Dist., S. C. in 1779. Had sons Starling and Dr. David; and a dau. Martha. David, Sr., d. 1807 in Kershaw Co., S. C. His wife—name not known—d. previously. Want name, parentage, etc. Believe she was either a Jones, Miller, Rives, or Starling. Martha attended old Salem College in N. C. 1809-11. Have no further record of her or Starling. Where in Va. did David, Sr. live? Parentage?—Mrs. David George, Laurens, S. C.
The State of Virginia

By Dr. Robert Douthat Meade

Near Trafalgar Square in London there is a statue of a British general which bears this inscription from Shakespeare's "Coriolanus": "How youngly he served this country and for how long."

Virginia, subject for treatment in this issue of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, is the oldest of the thirteen original States and her history is bright with men who have striven long and mightily for their country. Such a past can be an excuse for vain glorification or it can be an incentive to present-day achievement. It can provide an inspiration for this critical period when material values so often ring hollow and the discerning seek a deeper satisfaction.

After a State is left as physically devastated and spiritually wounded as Virginia was by the bloody war of the Sixties, it was perhaps inevitable that she would for a time live too much in the past. Men who had seen gallant comrades cut down in swathes at Gettysburg or had lived through the slow agony of Reconstruction could not always adjust to new conditions. Within not very distant memory the sleepy-minded registrar at Williamsburg did not remember until an hour late to open the polls for an election, and in still more recent years some Virginians—both male and female—have had to be given pointed reminders of their suffrage obligations.

But the drowsy Williamsburg of a generation ago is now the scene of the largest restoration project in the United States. It has not only been made with rare veracity and taste but it is the center of a movement to teach the ideals of American democracy as they came from the fountainhead—from Washington, Henry Mason, Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, great men who once trod the dusty streets of the little Colonial Capital. And Williamsburg is no anachronism; it is an integrated part of a modern State.

Within two hours' ride over modern highways, often beautifully landscaped, are several industrial centers for modern America. At Norfolk and Newport News are great shipping and shipbuilding areas; at Hopewell—near the scene of desperate fighting by the dwindling Confederate army—is a large plant of the Duponts. Richmond, with its rich historical background, is the largest tobacco manufacturing city in the United States. Away from the Tidewater, Danville is a center for cotton manufacturing, Martinsville for rayon and furniture, Roanoke for viscose, and so on. Even little Brookneal, near Patrick Henry's last resting place at Red Hill, has a large factory of the Burlington Mills.

Many employees at Brookneal, Waynesboro, and other small Virginia towns work in the industrial plants and also live on small farms nearby. Thus they have a cushion against a business recession. This is characteristic of the diversified life, the golden mean that today typifies much in present-day Virginia. The Old Dominion now leads the nation in Synthetic fibers, she stands second in cigarette production, and maintains high ranking in a number of other manufactures. While an outstanding State in industrial growth, she keeps a balance in agriculture with a notable production of tobacco, corn, wheat, apples and peanuts as well as poultry and livestock. She also is a leading State in the production of pyrites, titanium concentrates, and a few other minerals, and there is considerable coal mining in the Southwest.

Virginia is also not neglecting her cultural aspects. Pulitzer prizes have been awarded in recent years to two Virginia writers, Ellen Glasgow and Douglas Freeman, and to two State newspapers. There is a widespread interest in music, art, and the theatre. Among the largest of the forty-two Virginia institutions of higher learning, many nationally known, are William and Mary College (founded in 1693), the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee University, and Virginia Military Institute. In a gratifying number of leading Virginia institutions for both men and women, the student governments have been (Continued on page 895)
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY

Dedicated to the Virginia Daughters By Their State Officers

This brief history is dedicated in loving tribute to those whose record of achievement it reflects—The Virginia Daughters! With an humble pride in work accomplished, let us review the past and look toward building in the future to a higher goal.

The early minutes of the National Society record many facts of interest to Virginia Daughters. This is especially so of the minutes of the First Continental Congress, February 22-24, 1892. Attending from Virginia were three National Officers, two Honorary Regents and four Chapter Regents. Participating on the program were: Mrs. James Baylor, Richmond, who gave a paper on "Incidents in the Life of a Colonial Family" and Miss Susan Revelee Hetzel, Fairfax County, whose subject was "Abigail Adams." Also on the program, and of interest, was a paper on "Colonial Virginia."

In the first report submitted from Virginia great interest in the National Society, its objects and growth was expressed. By 1892 when the Second Continental Congress convened, Virginia had 110 members and six Chapters (two of which were in process of organization). There were twelve "early" Chapters formed prior to 1900, the first eleven of which out-date our State Organization. These were:

1892—Old Dominion, Richmond; Albemarle, Charlottesville.
1893—Mt. Vernon, Alexandria; Beverley Manor, Staunton.
1894—Margaret Lynn Lewis, Roanoke; Great Bridge, Norfolk.
1894—Dorothea Henry, Danville.
1895—Blue Ridge, Lynchburg.
1897—Massanutten, Harrisonburg.
1900—Hampton, Hampton.

We now have 87 Chapters, six Organizing Regents and a membership just short of 5,000.

Beginning in 1891 with the authorized circulation for voluntary subscriptions to the Mary Washington Monument Association, Virginia has, over the years, contributed generously to all projects of the National Society. Indeed, in 1892 when the necessity of erecting a "beautiful Hall or Manor House"..."which shall stand for generations" was considered, all Virginia Chapters enthusiastically supported the building of Memorial Continental Hall.

Other special projects in which Virginia took particular interest and pride were: the raising of funds for the Mount Vernon Building at the World's Fair (reported, 1893), cooperating in the preservation of Jamestown Island and later (1907) contributing to the successful Jamestown Exposition, the sending of a splendid "Virginia Exhibition of Colonial relics" to Atlanta for exhibit in 1897 and the reproduction and furnishing of a replica of Monticello for the Louisiana Purchase Expedition in 1903. Within the State, the early aims stressed were: historic research, the marking of historic spots, preservation of records, promotion of the study of Colonial Virginia and the establishment of an endowment fund for the Virginia Historical Society.

Our first State Conference was held in Richmond with the Old Dominion Chapter, hostess, January 12-14, 1898. Through the benefit of annual meetings, our aims gained impetus and crystallized into State Projects, resulting in the establishment of State Committees to preserve or help in the restoration of some of our lovely shrines. Important among these were: Bruton Parish Church, Pohick Parish House, Yorktown Custom House, Monticello, Moore House (lowboy gift), Stratford, Gadsby's Tavern (Ball Room) and Kenmore ($5,000 Endowment of Betty Washington Room, 1950).

Outstanding among numerous tablets placed is the one to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence at the State Capitol, and the Virginia Coat of Arms in Memorial Continental Hall, where, in 1918, we also placed a bust of Thomas Jefferson. Thirty acres of Penny Pines were purchased as a conservation project in 1924 in the George Washington Memorial Forest. In 1926 each Chapter contributed toward the Virginia Box in Constitution Hall and the furnishing and maintenance of our Virginia Room. The same year, $10,000 was pledged to the Barrett Dormitory at William and Mary College. This was done in honor of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, through whom a gift of $59,000 was given from Virginia in 1930 to Ivakota Farm.

Our record in preservation and restoration of records shows a total of over $22,500 given since 1932. Numerous valuable and rare books have been sent local, State and National libraries. In some instances—mainly to National Headquarters—museum cases and pieces of furniture have been given honoring illustrious Daughters. At present we have several Student Loans and Scholarships and an Endowment Fund of $8,295.00. Our current State Project is to complete the Building Fund, begun 1924, for the Boys' Dormitory at our Virginia Approved School, Blue Ridge.

Virginia State Regents: Mrs. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, (1891-98); Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, Norfolk, (1898-1902); Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Charlottesville, (1902-04); Mrs. Eleanor Selden Washington Howard, Alexandria, (1904-06); Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, Roanoke, (1906-13); Mrs. J. F. Maupin, Portsmouth, (1913-15); Miss Althea Serpell, Norfolk, (1916-19); Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, Alexandria, (1919-25); Mrs. James Reese Schick, Roanoke, (1925-29); Mrs. Nathaniel Beaman, Norfolk, (1929-32); Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, Martinsville, (1932-35); Mrs. Arthur Rowbotham, Mathews (1935-38); Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, Alexandria, (1938-41); Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, Charlottesville, (1941-44); Mrs. William V. Tynes, Norfolk, (1944-47); Mrs. Everett Lee Repass, Salem, (1947-50); Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, Alexandria, (1950-53).
Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan
Virginia State Regent
1950 - 1953

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Mindful  Original  Natural  Capable  Understanding  Real  Efficient
Dependable  Unbiased  Nationalism  Calm  Accommodating  Neighborly

Mrs. Duncan's administrative project is the completion of the Boy's Dormitory of Blue Ridge School.

This Page Contributed by Virginia Chapters in Tribute to the Outstanding Leadership of Their State Regent.
Presented In This Issue

HISTORIC VIRGINIA
ITS INDUSTRIES AND PROGRESS
By The
VIRGINIA DAUGHTERS

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Cordially invites you to our annual project, which benefits scholarships, historic awards, camperships, restorations, and preservation of old records.

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participating as citizens interested in the town’s welfare and nation’s growth.

The increase in population and interest in cultural and educational pursuits kept pace commensurately, as did the colorful social life which lists among frequent visitors to Alexandria the following: Lafayette, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and John Paul Jones. Indeed, for some years, the infant Capital of the new Nation did its official entertaining at famous Gadeby’s Tavern where dinners, Assemblies and Birthnight Balls were the order of the day.

Many and stirring are the intimate associations and great events enacted here which left distinct imprint on American history . . .

From Alexandria: April 20, 1755. General Braddock left to fight the French and Indian War and was defeated at Fort Duquesne.

In Alexandria: April, 1755. It is said the American Revolution was born when the Colonial Governors met and proposed taxing the Colonies to maintain the British Army in America. This burden, when protested, became a cause of the Revolution.

At Alexandria: July 18, 1774. The Fairfax Resolves, the first positive and formal action opposing British tyranny, were passed. This basis for free government, assailing slavery and protesting the Crown’s rule, prepared by George Mason, later author of the Bill of Rights, became a pattern for human rights.

In Alexandria: 1774. Our Federal Constitution was born at the Alexandria Conference called to settle the Maryland-Virginia boundary question, for this meeting led directly to the Philadelphia Continental Congress which adopted the Constitution.

From Alexandria: Washington left to assume command of the Continental Army, June 15, 1775, and to become First President in 1789.

During the War of 1812 when the Capital was attacked, Alexandria fell under British rule (1814). In 1791, the town was ceded to the District of Columbia and remained so for 56 years, returning to Virginia by Act of Congress July 9, 1846. The tragic years of 1861-65 are intimately linked with Alexandria, for here Lee made his momentous decision to cast his lot with the Southern Forces and it was here that the first blood was shed in the War Between the States. Unique is the fact that during this period Alexandria held the unprecedented position which no other city in the world can claim—that of serving as the capital of two States (Virginia and West Virginia), and one of the two capitals (“Restored Government”) of another State (Virginia) at one and the same time.

Today, Alexandria is an integral part of the fastest growing area in the Nation—Northern Virginia. From a residential town of gracious Colonial homes, many of the unique “Flounder-type”, its tempo is becoming “big city”—in growth, industry and activity. Attesting its bright future is the continuous construction of thousands of new homes and housing developments. Also impressive are the many new schools, churches, shopping centers and theatres. Its arterial highways, railroad and bus connections and the nearness of the National Airport assure Alexandria’s continuance as a vital transportation center to the South, while its importance as a center of commerce pivots around the activity of the Fruit Growers Express depot and Potomac Yards, reportedly the second largest freight yards in the United States.

Tradition and progress are unmistakably linked together through many “Firsts” leading to today’s activities and statistics. To cite a few:

Alexandria’s busy Post Office, with four branches, continues as U. S. Customs House established in 1779, and dates from its role as first mail outpost on “King’s Highway,” original postroad of Colonial Virginia.

— John Alexander Chapter —
The Alexandria Gazette, America's Oldest Daily Newspaper, rendering continuous service since 1797, started in 1784 as a weekly. Today, it boasts a circulation of more than 10,500 and serves the greater Metropolitan Area through two affiliated County papers.

In 1752 the first Fire Protection measures were passed. In 1774, the famous Friendship Fire Company was organized. Today, there are five modern stations, strategically located and adequately equipped.

The earliest Alexandria school was in being prior to 1749. The first free school in Northern Virginia, The Alexandria Academy, was established 1786. From this promising beginning comes fulfillment today in our Alexandria Public School System providing for more than 8,000 students through facilities of a 20th Century High School, and nine elementary schools (three Negro), throughout the City. In addition, there are six parochial and church schools.

By 1830 Alexandria had six churches; now, in 1951, there are fifty churches, representing ten different faiths.

The First Financial Institution authorized by the Virginia Assembly was the Bank of Alexandria (1792). Today three National Banks and one State Bank with five branches, and total resources as of June 30, 1951, of $56,849,503, serve the area.

The present Alexandria Library with a book stock of more than 28,000 volumes and a circulation of more than 128,000, and a Colored Branch, is the oldest institution of its kind in America, having had its inception in 1794 when it was incorporated as a Literary Association.

The first theatre in America was in Alexandria (cir. 1768); and some of the same plays produced then are reproduced annually by a local group. In addition, there is a summer theatre, numerous neighborhood movies and several open air theatres.

Among larger organizations recently moving here is the Eastern Area Headquarters of the American Red Cross. This office serves all the States east of the Mississippi from Maine to Florida.

There are ten men's civic groups with as many corresponding ones for women and numerous patriotic and historic organizations, all active. A modern Hospital, Public Health Center, a competent Police Force and a municipal pool round out our civic assets.

Alexandria has a City Manager Plan of government with a Council of seven. It is an independent City, having no County affiliations—one of three such in the Country and the only one so designated by an Act of Congress. Its population approaches 75,000; its retail trade population—250,000. It is the largest City in the fastest growing area in the United States, and has an assessed real estate value (exclusive of public utilities) of $75,462,715.00.

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— John Alexander Chapter —
OUR HISTORIC SHRINES

CHRIST CHURCH, Alexandria, begun in 1767 and completed in 1773, is the oldest church in the city and has a record of continuous service for 197 years. Washington was an original pew-holder and Lee was confirmed here; both were active participants. Every President since Washington has worshiped in this church. The congregation today is one of the largest and most active in the Diocese of Virginia.

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THE LEE MANSION, Arlington, built over a century ago, dominates the scene across the river from the National Capital. Closely identified with the Washington-Custis-Lee families, this home, an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture, is imposing in its dignity and grace, and stands a fitting tribute to its illustrious son and last occupant, Robert E. Lee. Completely and exquisitely furnished, this home maintained by the Nation, is a joy to visit. It is surrounded by the Arlington National Cemetery where the Tomb of The Unknown Soldier is located.

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Located in close proximity on Seminary Hill at the west boundary of Alexandria, are THE VIRGINIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY (Episcopal) and THE EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL. Established in 1815, the Seminary has occupied its present location since 1823. Its old Abbey (now Dean's home) was constructed in 1760. Among its founders was Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and among its students was Phillips Brooks, composer of "O Little Town of Bethlehem." In 1830 this Seminary sent out its first foreign missionary to Greece. It numbers 83 bishops among its approximate 1,000 alumni.

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL, Alexandria, located on prominent Shooter's Hill, occupies the site first proposed for the National Capitol. Visible from it is a beautiful panorama of the City of Washington, National Airport, Alexandria and surrounding Virginia countryside. This Temple of gray stone, neo-classic in design, is 333 feet high built by the Masons of America, and when completed will cost over $6,000,000. Stately and beautiful, it houses a 17-foot bronze statue of George Washington, who served as first Worshipful Master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22. A miniature Shrine Parade, impressive Masonic rooms and a priceless collection of personal Washington relics give inspiration to countless visitors and are a source of pride to all Masons. Open daily. Visitors welcome.

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To examine authentic documents preserved in our public buildings and to walk about in the original homes of the men and women who made our history, is to give one a better understanding of the past and the present and to renew our faith in the future of our great Country.

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Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities
Mary Washington Monument Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia
The Kenmore Association
James Monroe Memorial Foundation
Gen. Hugh Mercer’s Apothecary Shop
Fredericksburg's Historical Highlights

Located on U. S. Highway, halfway between the Nation's Capital and the capital of the State of Virginia, this quaint and charming city is rich in the heritage which made America great. Fredericksburg sent seven Generals and John Paul Jones to the Revolutionary War and has 70 points of historical interest, 53 of which are connected with the Washington family. Among these are the boyhood home of Washington, located just across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg. It was here that Washington cut down the cherry tree, and it was across the Rappahannock River that he threw the celebrated silver dollar (Spanish); the Mary Washington House, charming white frame cottage where the mother of Washington lived from 1772 until her death in 1789. Guests may stroll in the garden here among boxwood planted by Mrs. Washington, and it was here that she entertained the Marquis de Lafayette in 1784.

The only monument ever erected in this country by women to a woman is that which marks the grave of Mary Washington. The Mary Washington Monument Association of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was organized in 1889 as a memorial to Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington.

Here, too, is Kenmore, Colonial mansion built in 1752 by the Revolutionary patriot, Col. Fielding Lewis, for his bride, Betty, only sister of George Washington, the land of which was surveyed by young Washington. Kenmore is exquisite in every detail and its handsome interiors were designed by Washington himself.

Also located in Fredericksburg is the law office of James Monroe, built in 1758. The building houses a large collection of Monroe's personal possessions, including his Revolutionary gun, court sword, letters and relics, as well as the desk upon which the Monroe Doctrine was written in 1823.

Visitors to this historic spot may visit the Rising Sun Tavern, built by Charles Washington, George Washington's brother. The host here was Gen. George Weedon, a member of George Washington's staff. Great men gathered here and made history; Gen. Hugh Mercer's Apothecary Shop where, in addition to the quaint old drug room, is located the sitting room used by Washington on his visits to Fredericksburg. Gen. Hugh Mercer, a Scotchman, was persuaded by George Washington to leave Pennsylvania and make his home in Fredericksburg. He was killed in the Battle of Princeton; the Court House in which is recorded the will of Mary Washington; and the Masonic Lodge where Washington became a Mason in 1752.

The Battlefields of the greatest battles of the War Between the States—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness have been preserved here. Tours are conducted through the National Battlefield Park, located just south of the city.

Here, too, is Brompton, white-columned mansion which was Gen. Robert E. Lee's headquarters during the Battle of Fredericksburg. Today it is the home of Dr. Morgan L. Combs, president of the Mary Washington College, women's division of the University of Virginia. Nearby is the college itself, where more than 1,400 students from every part of America receive their education among inspiring surroundings.

Other historic spots of interest are: the old slave block, the Confederate and National cemeteries; the monument to Gen. Hugh Mercer; a marker dedicated to the fact that George Rogers Clarke lived in this vicinity, and it was from here that he left for Vincennes; the home site of Matthew Fontaine Maury, "Path-Finder of the Seas"; and the only family in America that John Paul Jones ever owned, from which he went to the Revolution.

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President General to Visit Nine States

Mrs. James B. Patton will visit nine States this Fall to attend their State D. A. R. Meetings.

Beginning September 24, Mrs. Patton expected to be at Providence, R. I., for the Rhode Island Society's Fall Meeting at the Narragansett Hotel.

On September 26 she was to be present for the Maine Fall Meeting at the Farnsworth Museum at Rockland.

The New Hampshire State Meeting on the 28th was next on her schedule, at the Hotel Wentworth by the Sea at Portsmouth.

For October 1-2 the Vermont State Conference was listed at the Universalist Church at Woodstock.

Mrs. Patton will then go to Swampscott for the Massachusetts State Meeting October 3-4 at the New Ocean Hotel.

The Connecticut State Meeting will be held October 8 at the Roger Ludlow High School at Fairfield.

Next will come the New York State Conference October 10, 11 and 12 at the Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira.

The President General will be at the Pennsylvania State Conference October 15, 16 and 17 at the Penn Harris Hotel in Harrisburg.

Later that week Mrs. Patton expects to be present for sessions on the last two days of the West Virginia State Conference which will be held October 18, 19 and 20 at the Shenandoah Hotel at Martinsburg.

She will return to Washington that weekend to be present for the Executive Committee meeting October 22, the State Regents' meeting October 23 and the National Board meeting October 24, and then leave October 25 on the bus trip to Southern Approved Schools.

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* IF States, Committees, Chapters, Firms or Individuals Wish to Have Christmas Greetings in Our December Issue, They Should Reach Our Office before October 21

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1951

SEPTEMBER
17—Postmasters Convention
18—Postmasters Convention
30—Washington Hebrew Congregation

OCTOBER
1—Washington Hebrew Congregation
9—Washington Hebrew Congregation
10—Washington Hebrew Congregation
20—Die Fledermaus
21—Christian Science Lecture
24—National Symphony Orchestra
26—Barber Shop Quartets
30—Philadelphia Orchestra
31—National Symphony Orchestra

NOVEMBER
6—New York Philharmonic Orchestra
7—National Symphony Orchestra
8—National Symphony Children's Concert
11—Heifetz
14—National Symphony Orchestra
15—Boston Symphony Orchestra
16—National Geographic Society
17—Nelson Eddy
20—Philadelphia Orchestra
23—National Geographic Society
25—Gladya Swarthout
28—National Symphony Orchestra
29—National Symphony Children's Concert
30—National Geographic Society

DECEMBER
2—National Symphony Orchestra
5—National Symphony Orchestra
6—Boston Symphony Orchestra
7—National Geographic Society
9—Methodist Hymn Sing
9—National Lutheran Chorus
10—Ana Maria and Spanish Dancers
11—Trapp Family
12—National Symphony Orchestra
14—National Geographic Society
19—National Symphony Orchestra
21—Telephone Company Children's Party
28—National Symphony Orchestra
30—Hansel and Gretel—National Symphony

1952

JANUARY
14—Shan-Kar Dancers
16—National Symphony Orchestra
17—National Symphony Children's Concert
18—National Geographic Society
22—Szigeti
23—National Symphony Orchestra
25—National Geographic Society
26—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo
27—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo
28—Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo
29—Philadelphia Orchestra
30—National Symphony Orchestra

FEBRUARY
1—National Geographic Society
5—Christian Science Lecture
6—National Symphony Orchestra
8—National Geographic Society
11—National Symphony Children's Concert
12—Philadelphia Orchestra
14—Boston Symphony Orchestra
15—National Geographic Society
17—National Symphony Orchestra
20—National Symphony Orchestra
22—National Geographic Society
25—National Symphony Orchestra Children's Concert
27—National Symphony Orchestra
29—National Geographic Society

MARCH
7—National Geographic Society
9—Christian Science Lecture
11—Artur Rubinstein
12—National Symphony Orchestra
14—National Geographic Society
16—Boys of Norway Chorus
18—Philadelphia Orchestra
19—National Symphony Orchestra
20—National Symphony Children's Concert
21—National Geographic Society
23—National Symphony Orchestra
25—National Symphony Orchestra
28—National Geographic Society

APRIL
1—Bjorling
2—National Symphony Orchestra
4—National Geographic Society
6—First Piano Quartet
8—Philadelphia Orchestra
13-18—D. A. R. Continental Congress
22—Philadelphia Orchestra
27—Christian Science Lecture
29—First Baptist Church

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE, ADDRESS
HAROLD L. MAYNARD, Managing Director
CONSTITUTION HALL, Washington 6, D. C.
Speaking of Pictures

(Continued from page 791)

to pay off the debt for the National Society, but it is wise financing on the part of the Chapters and members.

When Constitution Hall was built, donations to it were outright gifts, for at that time the advantage of the tax situation toward educational institutions did not exist.

Today contributions to the D. A. R. building debt are deductible from income tax—gifts large and small are literally investments for the donor, and to the advantage of the donor.

One can well ask herself—shall I invest in the D. A. R. for my own benefit, or shall I give it to the tax collector? Shall I help make it possible to substantially reduce the large interest payments which have to be met, or shall I pay it out in taxes? Men of finance are complimentary to the Society for the amounts already achieved, but strongly advise more systematic giving to release the members from debt, and “to invest in yourselves is wise investing.”

Finally, picture the D. A. R. debt free, and interest free, then the Society through its respective Committees can gain new impetus for its continued high attainments.

If the amount of even one interest payment could be applied to the National Defense Committee, conjure the added results to this important work!

If the amount of even one interest payment could be applied to the Approved Schools Committee, or to any one of the National Committees, it would mean much!

In the last analysis, the application of members and Chapters on raising money for debt obliteration has far-reaching reasons beyond just the dollar sign, and the decimal point; it is sound reasoning, good judgment, and good business; and the most colorful picture of all will be the last check needed to pay in full!

It is better to be a donor, than a debtor!

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Profits Will Go to Building Fund
Order Wholesale, Sell Retail; Thus Making Money for Your Chapter
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D. A. R. MAGAZINE

FIFTH CENTENARY OF BIRTH OF QUEEN ISABELLA

Anita Fernandini de Naranjo, President of the National Council of Women of Peru, has called the attention of our National Society, through our President General, to the fact that October 12 marks the fifth centennial of the birth of Queen Isabella of Castile, who financed the voyage of Christopher Columbus leading to the discovery of America in 1492.

The Peruvian Government has invited the countries of the American Continent to join in celebrating the birthday anniversary of the Spanish queen. Our Society has special interest in the occasion, since it was organized on a date commemorating the landing in America made possible by a woman.

“The pages of the history of mankind have never recorded an event having such transcendental implications as the discovery of the New World,” the Peruvian leader points out in her call to the women of America to celebrate the anniversary. “For it revolutionized the concepts of medieval geography, doing away with long-established errors and enigmas, and brought to light, thanks to the marvelous intuition of a woman inspired by divine grace and to a genius in navigation a continent destined to become, with the passage of time, the most powerful bulwark in the defense of the Christian civilization and culture.

“The vigorous creative spirit of Isabella . . . her vast culture and political vision, the complete selflessness and rectitude of her private life, and her devotion to justice and truth are reflected in . . . her acts as an inspired leader.”
as it was to become, was a chief weapon of the Adams' camp in the closing days of the race.

The handsome suit, which prompted this writing, is made of a soft shade of blue silk velvet cut in a small diamond pattern. The blue, now mellowed uniformly, may have been at one time about the same shade as our D. A. R. blue. The lining is a heavy creamy yellow silk satin, as is the vest. Imposed and superimposed on the finished garment is a metallic gold, yellow and blended silk thread embroidery in a sunflower pattern. The centers of the flowers are incrusted with diamond-cut brilliants and small sequins. Every stitch of the suit and the embroidery is intricate and delicate handwork said to have been executed in Belgium.

The whole is in a remarkable state of preservation, especially when it is considered how generous the descendants have been in allowing it to be used for display, and though they admit that it SHOULD be in a museum, some of the older ones are reluctant to give up this heirloom, and brush over the idea with, "SOMEDAY, PERHAPS."

Council of Safety Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Americus had an antique show in 1950, and the family custodian of this suit was gracious in allowing it to be on display. It is secretly hoped that, when "SOMEDAY" comes, this same Chapter will have the pleasure of presenting, on behalf of the descendants of William Harris Crawford, this thing of history and beauty to the Daughters of the American Revolution Museum. There it could be properly displayed and, at the same time, protected in a beautiful fireproof building.

CROSSNORE CHRISTMAS BOX
Please order at once a Christmas Box of assorted hand woven articles to sell for Christmas.
MRS. N. W. JOHNSON
Director, Weaving Department
Crossnore School, Inc. Crossnore, N. C.

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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

NEWS AND VIEWS

Editorially

How could any editor wish to end a first year any more satisfactorily than with this October issue, which, thanks to the Virginia Daughters, is a record-breaker in size, content and profit?

Despite hot weather, the Virginia members have worked untiringly and successfully in getting advertisements that fill over 67 pages of our Magazine this month, bringing well over $7,900 extra income to our Magazine fund.

We are very proud of the "Virginia Edition" and the Virginians who have made it possible. We greatly appreciate their efforts, their interest and their results. Virginia is a great State, with a distinguished past, progressive present and promising future, and our members there are proud to tell others of its resources, advantages and records.

Especially do we wish to praise Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State Regent, for her leadership in promoting this issue and obtaining many of its ads; Mrs. Robert W. Wood, National Vice Chairman of the Magazine Committee, who also labored successfully in behalf of the issue; and particularly to Mrs. W. W. Peers, Virginia's superb State Magazine Chairman, who acted as the State's chief contact with the Magazine Editor and who did a difficult job with dispatch, accuracy and efficiency.

May this issue be an inspiration to other States to follow the fine example set so well for the Fall by Virginia. Read about Virginia and patronize its advertisers.

Alabama will sponsor advertisements for the November issue, and the members there also have many fine things to publicize about their State. Advertisements, however, will be accepted from other States for any of these issues sponsored especially by one or two State Societies.

There will be many other noteworthy features in the November issue, including an article by Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania and an excellent story of "Frontier Homes of the Potomac."

With this October issue, we complete our first year of Magazine stewardship. We are grateful for the interest shown by so many members and outsiders, we deeply appreciate their kind compliments, and we bespeak their continued cooperation.

State Activities

(Continued from page 798)

learning; support of the Hoover Commission; rescinding former bills passed by the Legislature concerning World Government; opposing Florida's participation in changing the United States Constitution regarding World Government; against using the United Nations to limit the rights of American citizens; and for the endorsement of Mrs. Odom as a candidate for Vice President General.

The National Defense luncheon highlighted the conference. Honorary State Regent Mrs. Guy Williams, Chairman, presented Arthur Griffith, eminent speaker, and chief editorial writer of the Miami Herald, who made the patriotic address covering our country's problems today. He commended the D. A. R. for having guarded its heritage so well. Corporal Thomas Zeigler, USMC, distinguished young son of our member, Mrs. W. T. Zeigler, gave a thrilling account of his experience in Korea, and an excellent graphic picture of the conflict, as he saw it.

That afternoon Mrs. Alfred Diefenderfer presented a beautiful fashion show by Burdine's, on the terrace, and Mrs. Whitsett was hostess at a lovely tea for Mrs. Odom.

The gala banquet honored the State Regent and State Officers. Sister Josepha artistically directed the enchanting music by St. Patrick's Choir. Mrs. Riley Staats, gracious mistress of ceremonies, introduced T. Russ Hill, prominent Detroit industrialist, and humorist-speaker, who addressed Continental Congress in 1950. His dynamic address, "Free Enterprise," intently held his large, appreciative audience, and fittingly closed the successful conference.

Florence Harris Longman
State Historian

For Manhasset and Its Environs
See DOUGLAS VAN RIPER, Realtor
190 Plandome Rd. Manhasset 7-2800
New York State

GENERAL METALLIC OXIDES CO.
Jersey City 2, N. J.
Manganese Dioxide
Music in America
(Continued from page 781)

Philadelphia, music was a struggle between foreign elements and the Quakers.

Charleston, South Carolina, had the first musical society in America, the Saint Cecelias, founded in 1762. Charleston also witnessed the first performance of opera in America in 1735.

New York lagged behind the South. Concerts and composers did not win public recognition so easily as in other sections. There are a few important names from this period:

Francis Hopkinson, 1737-1791; James Lyon, 1735-1794; William Billings, 1746-1800.

The Revolution, like all wars, halted musical progress. Immediately after the war, theatrical companies began to flourish. Ballads became the song of the hour, many of them war songs, like Yankee Doodle. We shall discuss these national airs next month.

Suggested Programs

1. Detailed discussion of the Bay Psalm Book—visits to nearby libraries or museums to see copies of this book.
3. Report on concerts in Faneuil Hall.
5. Report on music as found in the colony at Jamestown, Virginia.
7. Report on the accounts of the first opera held in Charleston.
8. Reports in detail on the musical accomplishments and compositions of Hopkinson, Lyon, and Billings, and other composers of this period.

(Note how adaptable this program can become, using LOCAL musical information, history, events, and persons.)
To the people of other States we issue an invitation to visit us and witness the opportunities that exist here.

We have already welcomed into our immediate and surrounding communities many families from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Colorado, Texas, Kansas, New Jersey, who have purchased farms here to raise cattle.

We have just begun to develop the tremendous economic potentialities of this “GARDEN SPOT of DIXIE” and are looking forward to the future with a determination to draw from it an even greater measure of prosperity than we have in the past.

HONORING

GEORGIA’S STATE MAGAZINE CHAIRMAN, MRS. SAM MERRITT, for her outstanding work through Chapters in securing advertising in our magazine.

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- Foremost Dairies
- Glover Grocery Co. Wholesale
- Dayton Veneer & Lumber Mills
- Tommy Hooks Agency
- Farmers Bonded Warehouse
- Sumter Seed Cleaning and Drying Co.
QUIZ PROGRAM

1. Where is the famed home, "Kenmore?"
2. Whose home was it originally?
3. Did Carrie Jacobs Bond write the music of her songs, or the words, or both?
4. When was the National Society, D. A. R., formally organized?
5. What was the "Grand Union Flag?"
6. Was the rank of "General of the Army," given in 1944 to four men, a new rank in the United States Army?
7. When was ground broken for Memorial Continental Hall?
8. What, in American history, is the Treaty of Paris?
9. What do the initials WAVES stand for?
10. What was Godey's Lady's Book?

ANSWERS

1. Fredericksburg, Va.
2. Col. Fielding Lewis, and his wife, Betty, only sister of George Washington.
3. Always the music, usually both.
4. October 11, 1890.
5. The Grand Union Flag was the first flag of the Colonists to have any resemblance to the present Stars and Stripes. It was sometimes called the "Congress Colors," "First Navy Ensign" and "Cambridge Flag." It consisted of 13 stripes, alternately red and white, with a blue field in the upper left-hand corner bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, signifying union with the Mother Country. This banner was first flown by the ships of the Colonial Fleet in the Delaware River in December, 1775. It was the standard of the Continental Army when the latter came into being in January, 1776.
6. No, it had been held by Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.
7. October 11, 1902.
8. The treaty that ended the Revolutionary War.
9. Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President & Gen. Mgr.

HILTON MANAGEMENT • CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT
FROM THE MAGAZINE
CHAIRMAN

Our holidays have come to an end now and our thoughts are turning to the Fall work of our Society.

I hope as you look ahead to the tasks which are yours that you will have at the very top of your list a reminder of that renewal of your Magazine subscription or taking that new subscription. I beg of you not to let the Fall come and find your home without your Magazine. Remember our goal, "DOUBLE OUR SUBSCRIPTIONS."

Inquiries concerning advertisements have been coming in all during the Summer months. If interest is a measuring stick, we should climb to the top on advertisements.

Many States are sponsoring certain months for ads. If your State has not spoken for a definite time, get busy now and set that date. It has been necessary to give two States the same month in some cases but that does not mean that any State is cut short. Even though you are concentrating on one particular month, do not hesitate to accept ads at any time.

Again let me stress the fact that regardless of certain States using the concentrated form of all ads in one month, you may place ads in our Magazine ANY MONTH.

My dream is for our slogan, "AN AD FOR EVERY CHAPTER," to be true. Won't you help make that dream come true?

Hoy L. Gupton, National Chairman

THE OFFICIALLY APPROVED
FINEST CAST BRONZE
LAY MEMBER MARKER

Imperishable!
Everlasting!
Weatherproof!

Price each ...... $9.00
6 or more... ea. 8.25
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Complete with lugs or 18" bronze stake.

IDENTIFICATION PLATE OPTIONAL.
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We make reservations for Hotel Lincoln in New York—another Maria Kramer Hotel.

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Treat the family to a Christmas full of Florida sunshine. Enjoy the holidays living on the ocean-front, frolicking on our superb beach, plunging into the refreshing salt surf, or just being together as a happy family unit while the children are out of school. Here Christmas is planned for families on a lark. There are sports, entertainment, delicious American plan meals, delightful relaxation—all at the lower rates prevailing through December. Send for details today.

The TRADE WINDS
OCEAN FRONT HOTEL

Opening for the season November 1. European plan to December 1, American plan December 1 through April. Color folder and rates on request to: Box 1061, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Harry F. Byrd is U. S. Senator from Virginia, of national distinction.

Dr. Robert Douthat Meade is in charge of the History Department at Randolph-Macon Woman's College. A native Virginian, he published his first book, a biography of Judah P. Benjamin, and is now working on a two-volume biography of Patrick Henry. He has written many historical and genealogical articles, and does professional genealogical work.

James S. Easley, attorney, is President of the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation. He is a former State Senator and former President of the Virginia State Bar.

Dr. Willard N. James is Vice President of Hollins College, Secretary and Treasurer of its Board of Trustees.

Dr. Graves H. Thompson is the Walter Blair Professor of Latin at Hampden-Sydney College. He is a popular speaker.

David F. Thornton is Alumni Director of Roanoke College. During World War II he was with the Army Airways Communication System, serving two years in the South Pacific.

Col. Katherine A. Towle is Director of Women in the U. S. Marine Corps. For her wartime service in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve, she was awarded the Navy Letter of Commendation with Ribbon. A native Californian, she was formerly Assistant Dean of Women at the University of California, Berkeley.

Miss Sarah C. Armstead is Press Relations Chairman of the Comte de Grasse Chapter. For several years she was Corresponding Secretary. She is Secretary to the Superintendent of the Colonial National Historical Park.

Juanita Lanier (Mrs. Paul) Hulfish is a descendant of Sidney Lanier, noted Georgia poet. A former Registrar of the Atlanta Chapter, she is now Yearbook and D. A. R. Magazine Chairman of the Mount Vernon Chapter.

Mrs. Sam Merritt is the State D. A. R. Magazine Chairman for Georgia.

Anne Cleghorne (Mrs. Powell) Glass, daughter-in-law of the late Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, is a Past Regent of Poplar Forest Chapter. A native of Georgia, she has written for many publications and is active in Garden Club and Cancer Society work.

Alice Lee (Mrs. R. W.) Shultice is Chairman of Restoration, Research and Markers of the Great Bridge Chapter.

Miss Mattie DeMontbreun is State Press Relations Chairman and Editor of the Tennessee D. A. R. News. Her article is timely, as the bus tourists to Approved Schools in October will have breakfast at the Hermitage.

Mrs. Herbert McK. Smith is Secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc.

Mrs. H. H. ("Miss Annie") Smith is National Secretary of the Kenmore Association, Inc., and well known for her wonderful work at Kenmore. Her efforts for this issue have been outstanding, securing eight pages of advertisements from Fredericksburg.

The State of Virginia

(Continued from page 819)

able to maintain honor systems.

Virginia, the seat of a proud military tradition, furnished some of the picked troops used for the initial assault on D-Day and a number of outstanding generals in recent wars. And Woodrow Wilson, the latest of eight presidents born on her soil, set an ideal for world peace which, we trust, will help prevent these wars from being fought in vain.

Again illustrative of her golden mean, Virginia has a moderate climate and this with her variegated scenery, excellent roads, and modern system of national and state parks, is making her a mecca for tourists. Virginians believe that visitors will now find much within her borders that is not merely attractive, but also inspirational.

For as Patrick Henry said at St. John's Church, Richmond, in another period of crisis:

"Sir, we are not weak, if we make a proper use of those means which the God of nature hath placed in our power."
Have a Coke

It’s the friendly high-sign

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY