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The Regents Clubs of Pennsylvania sponsor this page, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee. Mrs. Lee has made the completion of the Memorial Bell Tower, at Valley Forge, her main project in Pennsylvania. The Tower, which will be the permanent home of the National Carillon of Bells, had its beginnings in the early 1940's. However, the actual construction was not begun until 1949.

It was at Washington, this past April, that the D. A. R. Continental Congress voted to complete the Tower this year. Many of the Daughters visited the site, then, for the formal dedication of the Memorial Room, then completed.

Chapters from all the States have contributed to the Honor Rolls, Chapter Rolls, Patriot Stones, Memorial Windows, and many other memorials, in honor of the little band of patriots, who with General Washington, spent the winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge.

The State Regent, Mrs. Lee, lives but a short distance from this park, and she feels keenly its importance as a national Shrine. The Tower under the able leadership of Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, the National Chairman, is fast nearing completion.

It is hoped that by April, 1953, the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge will be appearing way above the trees, and the Bells may be pealing out from their new home. Then at that time we may all be present at the final dedication of the Tower, a lasting contribution to our descendants, from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.
The President General's Message

Dear Daughters:

On the 11th of this month our National Society will have its 62nd birthday. Through all the years our members have carried forward our original objectives and have worked to retain our U. S. Constitution as given to us by the men who conceived and wrote it in 1787.

There is so much for us to do in these critical days, and time passes swiftly. In the early days of our country, the pioneers suffered great hardships, which required courage and determination. The struggle today to preserve our freedom requires many sacrifices. Liberty, freedom and security, both national and personal, are won by honest effort.

What can American women do—is often asked. Fortunately, women everywhere, as a class, are optimists. They have always had a winning spirit. First of all, women need to be fully informed. Then they should pass that information on to others who may need the information. Be aware of pending legislation both in your State and Nation. Let your views be known to your legislators and Congressmen. These men receive many communications from those who seek to destroy our government and far too few from patriotic citizens.

Women can be certain that their children are taught the real meaning of our Flag. Children should know what they are saying when they learn to repeat the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag. In so doing, they develop pride and faith in our American Republic. Any effort which helps to keep the American home fires burning, anything which improves home life, is support for our way of life. The whole structure of the American way of life rests on the family and home.

Women this year will play a greater part in American politics than ever before. Women will be a major force in bringing strict economy into government and combating inflation. Women have it in their power to insist upon the reforms they wish, because women voters far outnumber the men. The road of all patriotic citizens leads to the voting booth. Be certain that you know the principles and background of those for whom you do vote.

In the days when clouds hang heavy, remember that is the time to fight for our country. Even though we may feel confused or ineffectual, we must remember that there is always something which each one can do. Let us never be turned aside from our principles and ideals.

In a comparatively short time this country became wealthy, so wealthy that the next richest nation seemed poor by comparison. Why? What did this country have which other countries did not have? Nothing—except freedom. Let us keep that freedom.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
Because He Was a Friend
BY MARTHA BAILEY MOORE

ON September 6, 1757, a boy, who was destined to become one of the most-loved of the friends of the United States, was born in the province of Auvergne, France. The Castle of Chavignac in the department of Haute Loire was his parents’ home. Here in the forests Marie-Paul, Joseph, Roch, Yves-Gilbert Motier passed his childhood. From early youth he was devoted to the ambition of liberty. During his boyhood his country was at war with Prussia, while England attacked the French colonies in Canada and gained control of them by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

LaFayette’s domestic life was very different from that of the court and although he never knew his father, who was killed in the battle of Minden, his education was well-guided by revered relatives until, at the age of twelve, he entered the college at Paris. At this time his mother died, April 12, 1770 and, a few days after, her father, the Marquis of Reviere. This death rendered him very rich and inspired by the love of glory and of liberty, he entered the regiment of the black musketeers.

He says of himself, “You ask me at what age I first experienced my ardent love of liberty and glory? I recollect no time of my life anterior to my enthusiasm for anecdotes of glorious deeds, and to my projects of traveling over the world to acquire fame. At eight years of age my heart beat when I heard of a hyena that had done some injury, and caused still more alarm in our neighborhood, and the hope of meeting it was the object of all my walks.

“Republican anecdotes always delighted me and when, at sixteen, I was married and my new connections wished to obtain for me a place at court, I did not hesitate displeasing them to preserve my independence. I was in that frame of mind when I first learned of the troubles in America. They only became thoroughly known in Europe in 1776 and the memorable declaration of the Fourth of July reached France at the close of that same year. When I first learned of this quarrel, my heart espoused warmly the cause of liberty, and I thought of nothing but of adding also the aid of my banner. Some circumstances, which it would be needless to relate, had taught me to expect only obstacles in this case from my family; I depended, therefore, solely upon myself.”

At the close of the reign of Louis XV France was no longer the most powerful nation of Europe. England commanded the seas, Prussia was a vigorous country, and Russia had become a power. The French were very unhappy for they had a very bad King and the writers were demanding reforms. They wished to prevent the King from doing anything he wished and that the people should have a right to make known their wishes. They did not like the King to be able to imprison anyone as he wished but demanded that imprisonment could be only by a letter ordered by the judges. They demanded the liberty of the press and that writers should not run the risk of being imprisoned for expressing their opinions in their books and papers. They demanded liberty of conscience or the right to religious beliefs that seemed right to the individual. At this time only nobles could become priests or bishops. They demanded the right of the people to choose their professions.

Some of the people had to pay taxes while others did not. They proposed everybody should pay alike.

For a long time in many of the villages the people were organized in corporations. Each corporation had a fixed number of patrons for whom workers and apprentices worked. In this sons succeeded fathers, so there was no freedom for each to establish his own business. The church required a tenth (la dime) for their earnings or harvests. The lords required that they work a certain number of days a year without pay. This was called la corvée.

The peasants were forced to grind their grain at the will of their overlord, to have their bread baked in his oven and for this they paid him. The Lords only had the right to hunt and this was their principal occupation and they often held the chase in harvest time through the fields of the
peasants and they were completely ravaged. Against these things the great writers, Voltaire, Montesquieu, and Rousseau demanded reforms. They demanded liberty, equality and justice.

As one would expect, the court at such a time was very corrupt. Pleasure was the only interest of the King and Queen. In 1774 King Louis XV died and his grandson succeeded him, becoming Louis XVI. He was only twenty years of age and his wife, Marie Antoinette of Austria, dropped to her knees when she heard the news of his grandfather’s death and prayed, “We are too young, O God, guide us, protect us.”

Louis XVI was fat and ate too heartily and gave himself completely to pleasure and hunting. Marie Antoinette was charming and loved pleasure and Austria more than she did France.

“In the summer of 1776,” says Mr. Sparks, “M. Lafayette was stationed on military duty at Metz being then an officer in the French army.”

The Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, was at Metz and a dinner party was given in his honor by the commander of that place. Dispatches had just been received by the Duke from England and he made their contents the topic of conversation. They related to American affairs, the recent Declaration of Independence, the resistance of the colonies, and the strong measure adopted by the ministry to crush the rebellion.

LaFayette listened with eagerness to the conversation and prolonged it by asking questions of the Duke. His curiosity was deeply excited by what he heard and the idea of a people fighting for liberty had a strong influence on his imagination. The cause seemed to him strong and noble and before he had left the table the thought came into his head that he would go to America and offer his services to a people who were struggling for freedom and independence.

When he returned to Paris he confided his enterprise to two of his friends, Count Segur and Viscount de Noilles. They were enthusiastic and wished to join him, but they were dependent upon their families, and they refused their consent. The young men kept his secret. LaFayette was more fortunate and had his property at his own disposal, having an annual revenue of nearly two hundred thousand livres. He next explained his plan to Count de Broglie, who discouraged him in every possible way; but in vain, although he later entered into his views with even paternal tenderness.

Preparations were being made to send a vessel to America when very bad tidings arrived from thence; New York, Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, and the Jerseys had seen the American forces destroyed by thirty-three thousand English or Germans. Three thousand Americans alone remained in arms and they were closely pursued by General Howe.

It is a singular coincidence that at the same time General Washington, who had never left America reduced to a corps of two thousand men, did not despair of the common cause. The same sentiment was animating, two thousand leagues away, in the breast of a youth of nineteen, who was destined to become one day his intimate friend, partake with him the vicissitudes and happy termination of that revolution, and afterwards carry back to another hemisphere the principles of liberty and equality which formed its basis.

After a three weeks’ trip to London where he danced at the house of Lord Germain, minister for the English colonies, and at that of Lord Randon, who had just returned from New York and of seeing, at opera, Clinton whom he was afterwards to meet at Monmouth, New Jersey, he arrived at the house of M. de Kalb in Paris. There he saw a few friends and some Americans and then set out for Bordeaux.

He learned at Bordeaux that his intended departure was known at Versailles, and that the order to prevent it had been issued. After having taken his ship to the port of Passage, Spain, he returned to Bordeaux and wrote to the ministers, to his family and friends.

Pretending to repair to Marseilles where he had received an order to join his father-in-law, the Marquis de Moilles, who was going into Italy, he set off in a post chaise with an officer named Mauroy, who was desirous of going to America. Some leagues from Bordeaux he got on horseback, disguised as a courier, and rode on before the carriage, which took the road
to Bayonne. They remained two or three hours in that town while Mauroy was arranging some necessary affairs. LaFayette remained lying on some straw in a stable. It was the postmaster’s daughter who recognized the pretended courier at St. Jean de Luz, from having seen him when returning from the Passage harbor to Bordeaux. A sign from him silenced her, and her adroit fidelity turned away all suspicion. It was thus that M. de LaFayette rejoined his ship, the 26th of April, 1777, and on that same day, after six months of anxiety and labor, set sail for the American continent.

During this period Benjamin Franklin had come to France. He was an admirable man. He had invented the lightning rod, was known for his wisdom in giving good advice to people for conducting their lives. He had a generous heart and was a friend of the unfortunate and the poor.

But before Louis XV had declared war on the English some Frenchmen had gone to America to fight with the colonists. It was the young nobles who loved the new ideas of justice and liberty, of whom the most celebrated was le Marquis de LaFayette.

As soon as Marquis de LaFayette had recovered from the effects of sea-sickness, he studied the language and trade he was adopting. After having encountered for seven weeks various perils and chances, he arrived at Georgetown in South Carolina. Ascending the river in a canoe, his foot touched, at length, the American soil and he swore that he would conquer or perish in that cause. When they landed, says Mr. Sparks, a distant light served to guide them. As they approached the house from whence it issued, the dogs barked and the people took them for marauders landing from an enemy’s ship. They were asked who they were and what they wanted. Baron De Kalb replied and they were permitted to land.

This beautiful city is worthy of its inhabitants, and everything there announced comfort and even luxury. The next morning was beautiful. The novelty of all that surrounded them—the bedrooms, the beds covered with mosquito net, the black servants who came to ask his commands, the beauty and the foreign aspect of the country which LaFayette beheld from his windows and which was covered with rich vegetation; all united to produce on him a magic effect and excite in him a variety of inexpressible sensations.

Having procured six officers, he set out for Philadelphia, to go to the Congress there. He rode nearly nine hundred miles on horseback; before reaching the capital of Pennsylvania, he was obliged to travel through the two Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.

While studying the language and customs of the inhabitants, he observed also new productions of nature and new methods of cultivation. Vast forests and immense rivers combine to give to this country an appearance of youth and majesty.

After a fatiguing journey of one month, he beheld at length that Philadelphia, so well-known in the present day, and whose future grandeur William Penn appeared to designate when he laid the first stone of its foundation.

When he arrived at Philadelphia, Marquis de LaFayette delivered his letters to Mr. Lovell, President of the committee for foreign affairs. The next day he proceeded to Congress. Mr. Lovell came out of the meeting and told him there was little hope of his requests being granted.

Marquis de LaFayette then wrote the following: “After the sacrifices I have made, I have the right to expect two favors: one is serve at my own expense; the other is to serve at first as volunteer.”

The resolution of the Congress concerning him deliberated the 31st day of July is expressed in the following: “Seeing that the Marquis de LaFayette on account of his great zeal in the cause of liberty in which the United States are engaged, has quitted his family and country, and has come to offer his services to the United States without demanding either pay or private indemnity and that he desires to expose his life in our cause—resolved that his services be accepted, and that on account of his zeal, illustrious family and connections, he shall have the rank and commission of Major General in the army of the United States.”

He was presented for the first time to General Washington at a dinner, at which several members of Congress were present. When they were separating, Washington
drew LaFayette aside, expressing much kindness for him, complimented him upon his zeal and his sacrifices, and invited him to consider the headquarters as his own house, adding with a smile that he could not promise him the luxuries of a court, but that, as he had become an American soldier, he would doubtless submit cheerfully to the privations of a Republican army. The next day Washington visited the forts of the Delaware and invited LaFayette to accompany him.

The American army, stationed some miles from Philadelphia, was waiting until the movements of the hostile army should be decided. The General himself reviewed the troops. Marquis de LaFayette arrived there the same day.

About eleven thousand men, ill-armed, and still worse clothed, presented a strange spectacle to the eye of the young Frenchman. Their clothes were parti-colored and many of them were almost naked. The best clad wore hunting shirts, large grey linen coats, which were much used in Carolina.

As to their military tactics, it will be sufficient to say that for a regiment ranged in order of battle to move forward on the right of its line it was necessary for the left to make a continued counter-march. They were always arranged in two lines, the smallest men in the first line; no other distinction as to height was ever observed. In spite of these disadvantages, the soldiers were fine and the officers zealous. Virtue stood in place of science and each day added both to experience and discipline.

"We feel embarrassed," said General Washington on his arrival, "to exhibit ourselves before an officer who has just quitted French troops."

"It is to learn and not to teach that I come hither," replied LaFayette, and that modest tone, which was not common in Europe, produced a very good effect.

From then on the story of LaFayette is the same as that of General Washington, who marched at the head of the army and LaFayette was at his side.

While rallying his troops at the Battle of Brandywine a ball passed through his leg. His aide-de-camp assisted him in getting upon his horse. General Washington arrived from a distance with fresh troops. Marquis de LaFayette was preparing to join him, when loss of blood obliged him to stop and have his wound bandaged. He was even very near being taken.

Marquis de LaFayette was conveyed by water to Philadelphia where he saw the Congress flee to the other side of the Susquehanna. He himself was conducted to Bethlehem, a Moravian settlement, where the mild religion of the brotherhood, and community of fortune, education, and interest amongst that large and simple family, formed a striking contrast to scenes of blood and the convulsions occasioned by a civil war.

After the defeat of Brandywine the two armies maneuvered along the banks of the Schuylkill. At length Howe crossed the Schuylkill at Swede's Ford and Lord Cornwallis entered Philadelphia.

In spite of the Declaration of Independence of the new States, everything bore the appearance of a civil war. The names of Whigs and Tory distinguished the republicans and royalists. The English army was still called the Regular Troops.

The British sovereign was always designated by the name of the King. Provinces, towns and families were divided by violence of party spirit. Brothers, officers in the two opposing armies, meeting by chance, in their father's house, seized their arms to fight each other. The republican chiefs were exposed to great danger when they traveled through the country. They would sleep only with their arms by their side.

In the midst of these troubles Marquis de LaFayette was no longer considered a stranger. Never was any adoption more complete than his own. While, in the council of war, he trembled when he considered that his voice (at twenty years of age) might decide the fate of two worlds.

He was also initiated in those deliberations in which, by reassuring the Whigs, intimidating the Tories, supporting an ideal money, and redoubling their firmness in the hour of adversity, the American chiefs conducted the revolution through so many obstacles.

Confined to bed for six weeks, Marquis de LaFayette suffered from his wound, but still more severely from his inactivity. During his residence at Bethlehem, the English entrenched themselves at Philadelphia. Without waiting for his wound
to be closed, Marquis de LaFayette returned to headquarters twenty-five miles from Philadelphia.

Though his wound was not sufficiently healed for him to put on a boot, he accompanied General Greene to Mount Holly, and detaching himself in order to reconnoitre, he found the enemy November 25th at Gloucester opposite Philadelphia. About four o'clock he found himself two miles from the English camp, before a post of four hundred Hessians with their cannon. Having only three hundred and fifty men, most of them militia, he suddenly attacked the enemy, who gave way before him.

After this success, Congress resolved, that "it would be extremely agreeable to them to see Marquis de LaFayette at the head of a division." He quitted, therefore, his situation of volunteer and succeeded Stephen in command of the Virginians, December 1, 1777.

The fifteenth of December they marched toward Swede's Ford, where Cornwallis was accidentally foraging on the other side of the river. Marquis de LaFayette being on duty was examining a position, when his escort and the enemy fired upon each other. Lord Cornwallis having retired during the night, the army crossed over the Schuykill and entrenched itself in the station of Valley Forge, twenty-two miles from Philadelphia. They erected there in a few days a city of wooden huts, and established itself in its melancholy quarters.

The unfortunate soldiers were in want of everything; they had neither coats, hats, shirts, nor shoes. Their feet and legs froze until they became black and it was often necessary to amputate them. From want of money they could obtain neither provisions nor any means of support. The colonels were often reduced to two rations and sometimes even one. The army frequently remained whole days without provisions, and the patient endurance of both soldiers and officers was a miracle which each moment served to renew.

The sight of their misery prevented new engagements. It was almost impossible to levy recruits; it was easy to desert into the interior of the country. The sacred fire of liberty was not extinguished, it is true, and the majority of citizens detested British tyranny. The triumphs in the north, and the tranquillity of the south, had lulled to sleep two-thirds of the continent.

General Washington never placed unlimited confidence in any person, except in Marquis de LaFayette because for him alone perhaps confidence sprang from warm affection.

As the situation grew more critical, discipline became more necessary. In the course of his nocturnal rounds, in heavy storms, Marquis de LaFayette was obliged to break some negligent officers.

He adopted in every respect the American dress, habits, and food. He wished to be more simple, frugal, and austere than the Americans themselves. Brought up in the lap of luxury, he suddenly changed his whole manner of living, and his constitution bent itself to privation as well as to fatigue.

He always took the liberty of writing his ideas to Congress; or, in imitation of the prudence of the general, he gave his opinion to some member of a corps or State assembly; that being adopted by them, it might be brought forward in the deliberation of Congress. Attached to the general, and still more to the cause, Marquis de LaFayette saw and corresponded frequently with him.

General Washington sent for his wife. The general preserved in his deportment the noble composure which belongs to a strong and virtuous mind. "I have not sought for this place," said he to Marquis de LaFayette, "if I am displeasing to the nation, I will retire, but until then will oppose intrigues."

In 1778, the twenty-second of January, Congress resolved that Canada should be invaded, and the choice fell upon Marquis de LaFayette. He hastened to Yorktown and declared there that he "required not to be made independent of General Washington," and he obtained this request. He then repassed the Susquehanna, filled with floating masses of snow and ice, set out for Albany and rapidly traversed four hundred miles.

While traveling on horseback he became thoroughly acquainted with the simplicity and purity of the inhabitants, their patriarchal mode of life, and their republican dress.

Two months were requisite to collect all that was necessary and towards the middle
of March the lakes began to thaw. Marquis de LaFayette renounced the expedition which would have produced fatal effects upon the whole northern part of the United States. At Georgetown, the present residence of Congress, counter orders were sent to him which would have arrived too late if he had continued. He was warmly thanked by Congress for his prudence.

The Oneidas and Tuscaroras, the only real friends that the Americans possessed, requested to have a fort. Marquis de LaFayette left them M. de Gouvin, a French officer, whose talents and virtues rendered him of great value to the cause.

At the approach of Spring Marquis de LaFayette was recalled to the south. The affairs of General Washington were already in a more flourishing condition. Congress had been recruited and they were thinking of recruiting the army. It is singular that the oath of renunciation to Great Britain and her king, which everyone employed in the continental service was obliged to take at that time, should have been administered in one-half of the United States by a Frenchman of twenty years.

Twelve French vessels, which sailed from Toulon, had been three months in reaching the Delaware. They arrived three days after the departure of the English fleet, and, following it to New York, M. d'Estaing anchored at Sandy-hook, outside the bar. M. Girard, a French minister, arrived on board that squadron. He had for a long time been most anxiously expected by the Americans.

Marquis de LaFayette on the night of May 19th was surprised by General Grant with a force of five thousand men, more than twice his own, at Barren Hill about twelve miles from Valley Forge, but he effected his retreat with the utmost skill. He fought brilliantly under General Lee at Monmouth and in August commanded with Generals Sullivan and Greene the land expedition dispatched to cooperate with the French fleet at Newport.

On the breaking out of the war between France and England Marquis de LaFayette wrote to Congress, "while he believed himself free, he had supported the cause under the American banner; that his country was now at war and that his services were first due to her; that he hoped to return, and that he would always retain his zealous interest for the United States."

Congress not only granted him leave of absence, but added to it the most flattering expressions of gratitude. It was resolved that a sword covered with emblems be presented to him in the name of the United States. The sword was presented to him by Benjamin Franklin's son in 1780. They wrote to the King, and "The Alliance," of thirty-six guns, their finest ship, was chosen to carry him back to Europe.

Heated by fatiguing journeys and over-exertion and still more grief he had experienced at Rhode Island he passed several sleepless nights at Philadelphia. He, at last, was forced to yield to the violence of an inflammatory fever. Report of his approaching death distressed the army, by whom he was called the soldier's friend, and the whole nation was unanimous in expressing good wishes and regrets for "The Marquis," the name by which he was exclusively designated.

From the first moment, Cochran, director of the hospitals, left all other occupations, to attend him alone. General Washington came every day to inquire for his friend and returned home with tearful eyes and a heart oppressed with grief. Though Marquis de LaFayette felt convinced that he was dying, he did not lose for a moment the clearness of his understanding. He regretted that he could not again see his country, his wife and child, the dearest objects of his affection.

At the expiration of three months his life was no longer in danger. He was allowed to see the General and think of public affairs. After having spent some days together, General Washington and he took a painful leave of each other. The inhabitants, who had given him so many proofs of their kindness, renewed their marks of affection at his departure and "The Alliance" sailed on the 11th of January, 1779. They experienced a violent storm off the Banks of Newfoundland; her main top mast was torn away and during one long, dark night it was in imminent danger. Mutiny of the crew rendered the remainder of the voyage perilous but "The Alliance" safely entered the Port of Brest, February, 1779.

He wrote, "On my arrival, I had the
In May he returned to Boston, followed by seven vessels under Ternay. Washington
learned, with great emotion, of the arrival of his young friend. Every person ran to
the shore and he was carried in triumph to the house of General Hancock,
from whence he set out for headquarters. It was observed that upon receiving
the dispatch which announced to him this event, his eyes filled with tears of joy and
those who were acquainted with the disposition of Washington considered this a
certain proof of paternal love.

Marquis de LaFayette was welcomed with the greatest joy by the army. He was
beloved both by officers and soldiers and felt the sincerest affection for them in
return. After the first pleasure of their meeting was over, General Washington and
he retired to a private room to talk over the present state of affairs. Marquis de
LaFayette announced that help might soon be expected to arrive.

General Washington felt the importance of this good news and considered it as
deciding the successful issue of their affairs. All preparations were made, the
secret well kept, and the troops arrived safely at Rhode Island. Here the French
corps remained during the campaign of 1780. He was in command in 1781 in
Virginia and following Cornwallis' retreat to Yorktown where he was publicly
thanked by General Washington the day after Cornwallis' surrender. In December,
1781, he sailed from Boston for home.

This task was not an easy one. The men whom he commanded had engaged
themselves for a short expedition; they belonged to the northern states. They had
neither shirts nor shoes. Some Baltimore merchants lent LaFayette on his bill two
thousand guineas, which sufficed to buy some linen. The ladies of Baltimore, whom
he met at a ball given in his honor, when

he passed through the town, undertook to
make the shirts themselves. The young
men of the same city formed into a com-
pany of volunteer dragoons.

His corps was beginning to desert.
LaFayette issued an order that whoever
wished to go away might do so instantly;
and he sent away two soldiers who had
just been punished for some serious of-
fenses. From that hour all desertions ceased, and not one man would leave him.
An under-officer who was prevented by a
diseased leg from following the detachment
hired, at his own expense, a cart rather
than separate from it. To save Virginia
meant to save all of the south and Marquis
de LaFayette knew a French fleet was to
arrive under Count de Grasse with three
thousand troops for the land service. With
this aid and the corps of General Rocham-
beau and that of General Washington the
siege of Yorktown was begun and soon
capitulated October 19, 1781. General
Cornwallis had demanded in the capitula-
tion the permission of marching out with
drums beating and colors flying. Lord
Cornwallis did not himself file out with
the detachment. The Generals Washington,
LaFayette, and Rochambeau sent to pre-
sent him their compliments by their aide-
de-camp.

The news of the capture of Yorktown
was carried to France by a French frigate
which made the voyage in eighteen days.
It was felt in London, as in the rest of all
Europe, that the decisive check the English
had received, had completely settled the
final issue of the conflict. From that period
nothing was thought of but to acknowledge
the independence of the United States on
favorable terms for Great Britain.

General LaFayette afterwards repaired
to Congress. To him, who was then twenty-
four, the happy issue of that campaign was
as flattering as it had been decisive to the
American cause. He received instructions
of Congress in relation to the affairs of
the United States in Europe and embarked
at Boston in the frigate, "The Alliance."
He reached France in twenty-three days.

The reception and the credit he enjoyed
both at court and in society were con-
stantly and usefully employed in the
service of the cause he had embraced.

On the day after Cornwallis' surrender
(Continued on page 1007)
The Old Willets House

BY MRS. RAYMOND MAURE

IT was about 1800. Young Joseph Clowes leaned over the white picket fence and surveyed with pleasure his new home with its trim white paint, its little columned porch. He and his wife had planned so long for this little dream house to come true. Hempstead Village meant a great deal to him. He loved the hospitable tavern, the colonial houses, the churches, and even the old burying ground beyond the Presbyterian Church. Some of his people were buried there, and he supposed he would lie there too someday. But that seemed a long time ahead.

Forty years later old Mr. Gildersleeve walked slowly past the house. He came from one of the oldest families in the village. His great-grandfather, who was magistrate of the town in the 1600's, had helped buy this land from the Indians. In the 1700's his grandfather had been the beloved schoolmaster. He himself was now old, and he thought he would rest awhile and talk with old Mr. Clowes. The Clowes family were moving in a few days. Perhaps he could buy the house for his eldest daughter, Sarah, who was marrying a fine young man, Mr. Willets. What a splendid wedding gift the house would be!

The years passed swiftly. Springs followed Winters, and with it Sarah Willets and her husband passed through the Spring of their youth into the Winter of their old age. Here, their children and their children's children had been born. Here they married and lived and died. The house had resounded with their laughter and subdued to their tears. If this old house could talk, what history it could tell.

Many changes in the country and in Hempstead had the house survived. It had lived through five great wars. It had seen the first railroad puff its way into the village. It had watched the march of progress through the years, the first auto, the first plane, the first radio! But saddest of all for the little house must have been the erection of new buildings which were creeping up on all sides and slowly overpowering it. One by one the neighbors' houses fell in the wake of progress, until in 1945, when the last of the Willets family moved out, it stood like the last Rose of Summer, forlorn and sad and yet putting up a brave fight to maintain dignity. Finally its death sentence was read. It was to be torn down in three months to make way for a line of stores.

There one day stood two of our members of Lord Stirling Chapter. They might have closed their eyes and pictured the little house as it might have looked in 1800. Why not try and get it for the D.A.R. Chapter House, and restore it to dignity again? Our Chapter owes them a debt of gratitude for their dream that materialized. It took a lot of planning, work and cooperation of all our members. It encompassed the generosity of the three prominent businessmen who owned it.

In the fall of 1948 the house was moved to the site where it now stands. It sits on sacred ground, the old original burying ground. Here under its old beams lies remains of Benjamin Thompson, the first Long Island historian, the fighting parson, and many other old founders of Hempstead.

It was only through the fine cooperation of our Mayor, Ernest Ashdown, and countless others who contributed money, time, and thought that the house slowly began to take back its original appearance. The presidents of the four local banks each

(Continued on page 1008)
Spotlight On America

BY WILLIAM HARRISON HIGHTOWER, JR.

IT IS A pleasure to have the opportunity to pay my respects to the D. A. R., both locally and as a national organization. Having both a wife and a mother who are, to say the least, ardent members and supporters of your organization, I have had the privilege of observing your fine work and accomplishments for a good many years. I know that you stand for the very highest ideals of patriotic American Citizenship, and I feel that the influence of your organization, both in our community and over our nation as a whole, cannot be overestimated. My only regret is that there are not more organizations such as yours. If there were, the task of preserving democracy, and our great heritage of human liberty, would be infinitely easier.

I consider my subject a very big one, and can only approach it with a great deal of humility and considerable trepidation. Truly the spotlight of history is on this great country of ours. We are privileged to live at a crucial period in the unfolding of the destiny of our great land. We have seen the mantle of world leadership fall upon us. The initiative is ours, but the game has only started. We live in perilous but wonderful times, and few men care to make broad statements at this time. As I can see it, our country is faced with some of the greatest challenges in its history and perhaps some of its greatest opportunities.

When I start to thinking about America, my heart begins to swell with pride. My first inclination is to launch into a eulogy of this great land of ours, and truly it is the greatest land on the face of the globe. There is no country like it, and I do not believe that there ever has been one that could compare with it. Not long ago, however, we came across a press clipping which quoted Dr. Ralph W. Sockman to the effect that he felt that Americans should stop telling the rest of the world how wealthy and important we are, and more attention to the basic factors that have, in the short span of 176 years, brought us to our present state of leadership in world affairs.

Unfortunately, Dr. Sockman did not give us his thoughts as to what has made us great, and we wonder how many Americans have devoted much time to thinking along these lines. Certainly it is a subject of vast scope, but at the risk of greatly over-simplifying the matter, I would like to offer five points which have played a great part in our success as a nation, and surely there are many others:

First—freedom of the individual under our democratic form of government; second—the character, ability, and enterprise of our people; third—the great natural resources of a relatively new land; fourth—the relative freedom we have had from the ravages of war; and fifth—but by no means the least, the beneficent love of Almighty God.

It seems extremely fitting to me that while we are turning the spotlight on America today we let it linger for a moment on the fundamental principles that have made this country what it is. Apparently, we have developed a splendid formula for national success, and we should make basic departures from our established methods only after long and prayerful meditation.

Now let's take a look at some of the opportunities that lie before us in these critical but fascinating times. Let's put the rose-colored glass in our spotlight and look at the bright side of the picture. I am sure that most of us are at heart optimists, and I for one agree wholehearted with the famous advice of J. P. Morgan many years ago, to the effect that we should never sell America short. This is a young land, a vigorous land, and its potentialities are tremendous.

Let's think a minute about the opportunities which are inherent in our present dangerous international situation. Is it not possible that through the functioning of
the United Nations, and through the valiant defense of South Korea, that the groundwork for peace henceforth is being laid? Is it not possible that through these very actions that aggression is slowly but surely being stamped from the face of the earth, and that greater human liberty and happiness for all people is in the process of establishment? I sincerely believe that these things are possible, and even probable.

Another activity of this country in its role of world leadership, which we find intriguing and full of promise, is the so-called "Point 4" program of technical and economic aid to backward countries throughout the world. As we understand it, this program has been designed primarily to help people help themselves, and it has appeal, both as a Christian and unselfish gesture of good will, and as a great force for world prosperity. When we stop and think of the billions of poverty-stricken people on this earth and then think of helping them to increase their purchasing power by even a few dollars per month, the economic consequences could be simply amazing. This program alone could revolutionize the world if it were really effective.

Now what about the opportunities that lie ahead in the domestic field? In this connection, I recollect something that an old friend Captain Atwater told me shortly after World War II had begun. He said, "Billy, it's a terrible thing to say, but war is stimulating to commerce." Now don't misinterpret this. He did not say that war was a good thing, but certainly it is one of the most drastic of the economic stimulants. Irrespective of the horrible cost in human suffering, the fact is that this country has been in a period of boom and expansion since 1940, the like of which the world has never seen, and if our government economists are correct, we may stay in this type of boom for years to come.

Another factor in our economic expansion has been the very rapid rate of growth in the population. It is generally forecast that this rapid rate of population growth will continue until this country has about 180,000,000 people in it, in only a few more years. You may be interested in a specific example of what population means to industry. In the textile business we know that every person requires from 60 to 70 yards of textiles per annum. You can readily appreciate that a 10 million increase in population means 650 million more yards of cloth for the mills of this country to produce. If we translate this into everything a person needs, we can easily see that great economic activity will be needed over the years ahead.

We should also take note of the technological progress being made by science and industry. The use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes could in itself be revolutionary, and when we see the progress that is being made in the fields of electronics, chemistry and engineering, we cannot help feeling that the future holds great promise.

Now let's take a quick look at the other side of the picture—let's remove the rose-colored glass from our spotlight and replace it with blue. Let's consider some of the pitfalls which may lie in our path.

First, we would point out that the bright prospects and opportunities which we have discussed are mostly predicated on the achievement of a peaceful and prosperous world. If by some terrible stroke of fate, we should lose our struggle against communist aggression, our bright hopes could be completely dashed to earth, and our entire civilization could revert to barbarism. It is therefore imperative that we continue this struggle regardless of the cost, and bring these monstrous people to their senses.

Another problem which will bear some close watching is the world trend to socialism. I, personally, believe that all governments should be controlled by the people and run for the major benefit of the masses—not a privileged few. I doubt that many Americans or British would take issue with this view. As a matter of fact, this is one of the first principles of democracy. However, there is much room for interpretation as to the real best interests of our people. In England we have seen the virtual destruction of the upper and middle classes, in the name of socialism, by the masses of the people. We are very fearful that the British people are going to find that they have not only leveled the classes, but in so doing they have done away with risk takers, enterprisers, new business promoters, and individual incentive to the
point that they are going to stagnate their economy and freeze themselves to a very low standard of living, all in the name of social justice. It looks more like slow self-destruction to me.

While we have not yet gone to the extremes of the British in this country, we are following rapidly in their footsteps. We are slowly but surely crushing individual enterprise, largely through shortsighted policies of taxation. I do not believe that we should allow great concentrations of wealth such as we once had in the hands of the Morgans and the Rockefellers. However, I firmly believe that our country is stronger and richer today because these fortunes were created. We should remember that physical production produced these fortunes, and our taxation policies today should be revised so that physical production would not be handicapped.

It should also be remembered that it was capitalism and not socialism which brought America to its pre-eminent position as a world power. We cannot help feeling that an enlightened and socially-conscious capitalistic system offers the greatest opportunities to the world in the years ahead.

As a result of our trend toward socialism, we are witnessing a continuous increase in the powers of the Federal Government, and a corresponding reduction in the freedom of the individual. We are dismayed to find attempts being made upon the freedom of the press. Unless our citizens demand their liberties and insist upon being fully informed, they may wake up some day and find that their most precious heritage has been taken away from them, due to apathy. We should all take our responsibilities as citizens more seriously.

Another problem that always goes hand and hand with increasing bureaucracy is the deterioration of the moral fibre of our government. We have seen and heard all too much of graft and corruption these last few years.

Perhaps we should also linger for a moment with our old friend, inflation, that great deceiver. We have, of course, been told that a substantial part of our present activity and prosperity is caused by inflation which is another way of saying that a substantial part of our prosperity is an illusion. Perhaps you remember back in the late 30's the insurance company advertisements in the magazines which showed a young-looking man and his wife smiling at each other and happily saying, "Now Mary and I are happily retired at age 55 with $150 per month for the rest of our lives." Have you ever thought of what has happened to people like that? My guess is that John has had to go back to work. They couldn't live very comfortably on their retirement income today. We mention this to show one side of inflation that hasn't had enough attention.

We also wonder what is going to keep the old pump primed when defense spending becomes less necessary. The history of inflations is that they all come to an end sometime. It is going to be interesting to watch our bureaucrats try to outfigure depression, and we certainly hope they succeed.

In a very general and poorly informed way, we have attempted to turn the spotlight on America. We have talked of some of the things that have made our country great—we have discussed some of the opportunities that lie before us and some of the pitfalls in our path. We observe with pride America's assumption of its rightful place of world leadership. We are confident that the future is bright and that our problems will be solved by the sound common sense of free American Citizens.

Because He Was A Friend

(Continued from page 1003)

LaFayette was publicly thanked by Washington. On a visit to North America in 1784 after the conclusion of peace he was received with tremendous enthusiasm.

His visit to the United States in 1824-25, on invitation of Congress, was a memorable event. He was sought as a public guest in all parts of the country; his course was amid universal tumult of honor and praise. The nation thronged around him to testify with one voice its gratitude and love.

He died in Paris May 20, 1834.

LaFayette's son, George Washington LaFayette, and descendants continued their friendship for the United States until the present day.
The First Woman Jury

BY EVELYN FISHER

"W E good and lawful male and female jurors on oath do say . . ." thus charged, the first women jurors in the history of the world took oath in March, 1870, in the little western town of Laramie, Wyoming.

Wyoming, a territory at that time, was first, too, in granting women the right to vote. Though women had received this privilege the year before in 1869, it was not until 1920, 51 years later, that the 19th amendment to the Constitution of the United States was passed granting nationwide suffrage to women.

In 1869 when Wyoming women received their coveted honor, it seemed to have no marked effect upon them. There was no rush to enforce their privileges; they continued to conduct the details of their household affairs as before and attended strictly to affairs considered fitting to them. They did not demand any offices or seek to encroach upon the men in their business or rights or honors. In fact, they behaved themselves with such dignity and humility the men became alarmed at their seeming apathy and conspired among themselves to compel the women to show their mettle and prove whether or not they could bear the burdens that had been laid upon them.

As a result of this conspiracy, a number of ladies were drawn on the regular panel to serve on the grand and petit juries at the following Spring term of court.

This proceeding was viewed as a laughing matter until the ladies were convinced that unless they appeared in court they would be subject to contempt of court and perhaps fined and sent to jail. Forced as they were to attend, the women on that eventful day in March were all in attendance, with the mutual understanding that each would request to be excused. However, as each was called, she answered promptly and not one asked to be excused.

Chief Justice Howe was the first judge to serve with a woman jury and to the credit of Wyoming the men in the jury upon this occasion conducted themselves as became the husbands, brothers and fathers of the women jurors.

Such was the comment that the event caused at home and throughout the country that all newspapers commented either favorably or unfavorably. The following was a common chant:

"Baby, baby, don't get in a fury
Your mama's gone to sit on the jury."

Many men were filled with indignation that their places should be usurped by women who knew nothing of law. The women were represented as spinsters and spoken of in unflattering terms. Yet, this first grand jury was in session three weeks and all of the laws were enforced, and for the next three successive terms of court women served on the juries.

When Judge Howe resigned his position due to ill health, his successor did not favor such proceedings. Oddly enough, since that time the law has not been enforced in Wyoming although many States throughout the nation now regularly have women serving on the juries.

Finally, the day came when the house, cleaned and freshened, stood smilingly open to the public. Dedication day, October 24, 1948. What a day for the house.

The local radio station recorded it and broadcast the program the following day. Countless pictures have been taken, and much publicity given by the papers.

Sometime in the future we hope to see the house restored to its original outlay. This would mean the building of an addition for a larger and better Chapter house and museum. And so may this little house give us inspiration to hallow the past and become better daughters of the future.

**Old Willets House**

*(Continued from page 1004)*

contributed $50. The Volunteer Fire Department of Hempstead painted the house with paint provided by local paint shop. The paper was contributed, also part of the oil furnace. The front walk is composed of original flagstones which had been preserved for many years. Many old Hempstead families have contributed heirlooms which are exhibited here. Hempstead is over 300 years old, and this is its first museum.
OLD SWEDES CHURCH was built in 1698. Officially it is named “Holy Trinity Church,” but in the hearts and minds of Wilmingtonians it is called with a tone of reverence, “Old Swedes.”

Actually this was the third successive place of worship built by the hardy original Swedish settlers in the Wilmington area. When the emigrant adventurers arrived in the spring of 1638, they set at once to building a fort. Two years later a minister, Reorus Torkillus, came and began conducting regular services in a small wooden chapel within the fort. A succession of ministers followed and services were continued until 1655. At that time the Dutch conquered the colony and dismantled the fort. For the next few years services were held wherever convenient.

The Dutch lost the little colony to the English in 1664. Soon after this a small wooden church was built at Crane Hook to accommodate both the Dutch and the Swedes. The site was chosen on the river so that all could attend. Those from the Jersey side on Raccoon Creek as well as their neighbors on the other creeks and branches could travel by boat almost to the church door, a great convenience in those days of no bridges and few roads.

There were but few Swedish ministers in the new world, so the services were conducted regularly by Charles Christopher Springer, a layman, who read the psalms, prayers and homilies. Pleas were sent to Sweden for someone to come to fill their pulpit, but these appeared to fall on deaf ears. Finally in 1697 three ministers were sent to the Delaware Colony from Sweden, landing at Frenchtown on the Elk River, Maryland, and coming over land to Crane Hook. It fell to the lot of the Rev. Dr. Eric Bjork to serve the Crane Hook congregation. On July 2, 1697, he first addressed his congregation in the little wooden church on the Christina River.

Dr. Bjork must have even then envisioned a loftier place of worship. On July 30 certain discreet persons were chosen from both sides of the river to act for the congregation in selecting and agreeing upon a place where they should set the new church.

When first established in 1638 the colonists had settled near the fort and along the banks of the Christina River not far from the point where it flows into the Delaware. Most of the Swedes had by this time taken up farms north and west of the original settlement, not many living in the vicinity of Crane Hook. The members “across the river,” as those dwelling on the New Jersey side were called, had been talking of a church of their own. Aid was promised to them later if they would help now.

The site chosen by the congregation was on a knoll of ground rising back of the old fort built in 1638. Land for the church was donated by John Stalcop, one of the church wardens. It was partially over the burying ground where the first settlers had been interred. Old Swedes Church Yard is some sixty years older than the Church itself. When the Swedes first landed they built their fort on a rising slope not far from the river bank. Beyond the ground sloped gently upward and it was on this knoll the first settlers laid out their burying ground.

Dr. Bjork, besides being a popular pastor, was a good businessman and an efficient executive. Throughout the Winter and Spring under his guidance the members had been gathering material for the new church. Stone and sand had been hauled to the site. Lumber was cut from their own woodlots. As soon as it could be arranged strict contracts were drawn with masons, bricklayers and carpenters, and nine days after the contract was signed, May 28, 1698, the stone was laid in the north corner.
The walls were of hard gray stone, three and one-half feet thick, with plastered walls and roofed with cedar shingles. The walls were three feet up to the windows and then two feet up to the eves. At first the congregation had favored a small building, fearing the expense. The pastor offered to raise one-third of the money needed for the project, so it was agreed to let him have his way, and a considerably larger structure was agreed upon.

Work progressed, in spite of hardships, with considerable speed. Illness overcame some of the laborers and others found to replace them. Throughout it was Dr. Bjork’s enthusiasm and guidance that kept them at their tasks. He spent most of his time assisting in the building and assembling materials. The vestrymen helped, and each contributed time, money and material. The laborers and artisans from Philadelphia were lodged with families of the congregation.

By August 12 the masonry work had been completed. The carpentry work lagged, and by Christmas the roof and doors were not entirely finished. As Spring came workmen returned, the gable ends were built, windows put in, the walls were white-limed, and the ceiling plastered. The floor was laid out of stones and brick. Carpenters from Philadelphia set to work to build the high box pews and the pulpit. This pulpit is the oldest in the United States in continuous use. Iron letters were affixed upon the wall outside and the numerals “1698” driven in.

Of the parishioners none deserve greater praise than Charles Christopher Springer, or Carl Springer, as he was better known. He had been born 1658 in Sweden and was well educated. While in England he had been kidnapped and sent to Virginia, an indentured servant. Upon securing his freedom, he made his way north to the struggling Swedish Colony and soon became the leader both of the Church and community. It was largely through his efforts and letters that the new minister had been sent to the little colony. Books at his request, a gift from the King, were sent in large supply, even a translation in Indian to teach the catechism to the natives.

Carl Springer had during the interval when there were no pastors conducted the services and with the coming of Bjork turned willingly to building the new church. Much of the church business was conducted by him, and the glebe purchased in his name, which gave rise later for a baseless claim that his heirs were entitled to a great part of the land on the site known as Wilmington. He died May 26, 1738, and was laid at rest close beside the south wall of the church. In 1762 when due to a structural defect it became necessary to erect a buttress in the form of a portico over the south doorway, it was found that it would pass directly over his grave. After some discussion, it was decided not to remove his body, and his remains are enclosed within the structure he had served so faithfully and loved so dearly.

On Trinity Sunday, July 4, 1699, the first service was held in the Church as Pastor Bjork had planned. He writes of it saying, “God graciously favored me and the congregation with a bright day for our first entrance into our new church at Christina . . . and many hundred persons of various religions besides our own attended.” All of the guests were well entertained with food and drink.

The building of the church had been an enterprise in which the whole community had shared. Contributions of money and time had been given freely. All had helped in hewing and cutting lumber, laborious hours had been spent in quarrying and hauling stone. It was indeed a triumph for them all and a fair reward to the pastor for his untiring zeal.

For the next fifteen years Pastor Bjork
continued to serve his congregation. In 1714 he was called back to Sweden, and returned, taking his wife and children. Several ministers served during the next 30 years, but none took the interest in the church that had guided its founder.

Not until the Rev. Israel Acrelius came was there such another. He found the church in disrepair and at once set to restoring the damage done by neglect and weather. Arches were built to the north for support over the doors. A sacristy was needed. New doors were made and windows with larger panes. A small wooden tower was erected to house the bell, which had previously hung in a tree.

The next major change took place just before the American Revolution when a gallery was built to accommodate the increasing congregation. Finally in 1802, after years of discussion, the present tower was erected to house a new bell which had been bought in London.

Until 1767 all services had been in Swedish, from that time, on alternate Sundays, the services were in English. In a few more years Swedish supervision ended and the church and congregation became a part of the Protestant Episcopal faith. This was in 1791.

Meanwhile, the town itself had changed. The old location was no longer favored and for a brief period of 12 years, 1830 to 1842, services were conducted in a more popular residential district.

Shortly after services were discontinued several ladies undertook to save the old building. Extensive repairs and renovations were made. On August 21, 1842, the Rev. J. W. McCullough, rector of the parish, preached in the restored building. Old Swedes was never again to suffer neglect and near ruin. Two other Wilmington Churches are offspring of Trinity Parish, although neither has any direct connection with it now.

In preparation for the 200th Anniversary of the consecration of Old Swedes, the decayed parts were replaced and later additions changed. As nearly as possible the structure and interior appear as it did when planned by the tireless Pastor Bjork.

The silver Communion vessels used now for special services were a gift to the church from a mining company in the district which Pastor Bjork served on his return to Sweden.

The original stone altar stands much as it was built, enclosed in a covering of marble. The black walnut pulpit, with its quaint octagonal canopy is the same one first used when the church was dedicated Trinity Sunday, 1699. The small panes of glass have been replaced by memorial windows. In the back of the church stands a Swedish flag presented to the congregation by Crown Prince Gustav Adolf following his visit here in 1926.

In 1950, the church was presented with an Altar Cloth, the gift of the King of Sweden, on which King Gustav V had embroidered the central cross.

One block east of the Church lies Christina Park, dedicated in 1938 at never-to-be-forgotten ceremonies attended by the Crown Prince of Sweden and President Roosevelt. An impressive monument of black granite, given by the people of Sweden to the people of Delaware, marks the place on “The Rocks” where the first Swedes landed.

We have no records left to tell us about the original burying ground and no tombstones have survived from which we may learn. Perhaps some of the weather-worn stones no longer decipherable bear the names of those who walked these shores.

The oldest gravestone that can be read is that of William Vandeever, who died October 11, 1719. The next oldest are those of Breta and Katharina Cock, 1726. Among the early graves are those of Major Peter Jaquett, one of Delaware’s Revolutionary War heroes, and Mary Vining, renowned Delaware belle.

Some other Delaware patriots’ graves found here are the following: Daniel Jeni.
Sulgrave Manor

BY MRS. EUGENE FEE

SULGRAVE MANOR, in Northamptonshire, near Banbury, England, is the ancestral home of George Washington.

In the courtyard at this old manor house stands an Elm tree. It does not just grow and it does not lack notice, for this tree stands for love and friendship. One reads on the plaque under the tree these words: “This tree is a gift of the National D.A.R. Society of America. This tree was from its grandparent planted in America July 9, 1775.”

A mist gathered in my eyes as I thought of the past war and fear of another on the horizon. I found myself saying over and over what I had first read in the booklet: “This place was given to the people of America and Great Britain in 1941, by the British subscribers, in celebration of a century of peace between the two nations.” Then I found myself praying, “Oh, Father in Heaven, so let it be between all nations—Peace for Centuries to come.”

Sulgrave Manor was first owned by King Henry VIII and sold to Lawrence Washington in 1539. The house was in the Washington Family until 1656 when John Washington came to Virginia. Over the front door is the Washington Coat-of-Arms.

Over a large window in the living room are four smaller windows representing the four generations who had lived in this house. And one at once noticed that each had the three red stars and two red stripes. There is no doubt that Washington had these in mind when he made suggestions to Betsy Ross how he would like our first American flag to be made.

The Museum contains various articles used by our own George Washington such as: firearms, coins, deeds and documents. An original painting of George Washington done by Gilbert Stuart hangs on the wall in the living room.

The gardens are very similar to those at Mount Vernon, a hedge around each bed of flowers like the boxwood at Mount Vernon.

The American flag flies every day from a flagpole in the front yard.

To everyone who visits this delightful place the words of Shakespeare should be recalled: “This blessed spot, this earth, this realm, this England.”

And so I registered my name in honor of our White Plains Chapter, D.A.R.

Old Swedes Church

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Old Swedes Church

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Old Swedes Church

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Old Swedes Church

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Development of Transportation in Pennsylvania

By Mrs. William O. Frazer

FROM the earliest time man has wanted and successfully achieved some form of transportation. He has always wanted a faster or more comfortable method whereby he could trade, conquer, or woo!

As far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we do not have to go back to primitive man's methods in tracing the development of transportation, because by 1682, the date of the founding of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the English had already developed a system of roads upon which stages were running, so all the first settlers had to do was to use this knowledge which they brought to the New World with them.

However, in Pennsylvania, as in the other original states, the Englishman, or European usurper of the Indian lands (although in Pennsylvania Penn did make an honest attempt to buy the land from them), did make use of the Indian trails. We can, therefore, safely say that the Indian was the original road builder in what has become the glorious Keystone State. This American native made his journeys either by foot or by canoe and often combined the two on his longer trips; so from him we learned the art of "portage" as well as where the most accessible roads or trails could be made—and those which he already made most usually followed the streams and valleys.

There were two famous Indian War Trails in Pennsylvania at the time of its founding as a white man's paradise. Port Allegheny, in the northern part of the state, was the junction of these two great war trails. The Indians called this whole region "The Canoe Place" because it was here that they stopped on their journeys to the West and South to build new canoes, as the place abounded in tall, straight trees out of which they fashioned their sturdy canoes. At "Canoe Place," the war parties and peace parties equipped themselves not only with new canoes but also with supplies of flint arrow heads, skinning stones, and battle axes from the abundance of raw materials at hand there.

Here at Port Allegheny and "The Canoe Place," the Tioga War Trail, leading from the Susquehanna River and crossing the west branch of the Susquehanna, was joined by the Shamokin War Trail, which passed up the other branch of the Susquehanna River to the present site of Emporium Junction. For years it was a war to the death for the supremacy of these trails between the powerful Cherokee and Iroquois Nations! It was, therefore, most dangerous for any white man caught on either of these trails for many years after settlement had been made in the colonies.

Another interesting spot was Cherry Tree in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. It was called "Canoe Point" by the Indians because from here the native red men carried their canoes to the Allegheny River at Kittanning, about sixty miles in distance. This carry or long haul of the canoe is called "portage." Thus we see that we owe the native Indian in Pennsylvania two very basic ideas in the development of transportation: first, the location of the best routes; second, the portage idea.

The Indian trails, as such, did not suffice for the major transportation routes too long because these trails were too narrow. They supported Indian traffic because he traveled on foot and single file but were too narrow for the white man who traveled on horseback. So, consequently, we go to the next step in the development of transportation in the Keystone State.

William Penn, through his Council, ordered that a certain portion of his lands be set apart for roads; the principal ones, which were to connect populous communities, were to be called King's Highways. One of Penn's prime interests was to see that his colony would be a thriving business venture for himself and all who answered his call to come into his province, so he knew that there must be good roads. Under Penn's own supervision, the first regular thoroughfare in Pennsylvania was built to New York. When the Revo-
olution came, this was probably the chief road in the colonies and upon it regular stage routes were plying, carrying both passengers and freight.

In 1792, the Pennsylvania Assembly chartered a company to build an artificial road between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Thus was begun the very first turnpike of any importance in the U. S. A.! A turnpike is a road which had on it a toll bar or toll gate at the entrance of which a toll or admission is paid. Most of our early roads were toll roads or turnpikes (the turn pikes constituted a contraption by which a pike actually had to be turned before one could enter the road) and the tolls collected were the only monies available to keep the road in repair and open.

This first turnpike was completed in 1794 at an approximate cost of $665,000. My! how costs have risen, because in 1951 it cost $1,000,000 per mile to complete the western end of our famous "Dream Highway" or Pennsylvania Turnpike. This first turnpike was financed by the pole of stoke and by the toll collected at the many toll houses along its right-of-way. It was a well graded and macadamized road. It was later extended from Lancaster to Harrisburg and then beyond the Ohio River and on to the West. One part of this road, known as the National Pike or National Road, was the famous old Braddock Road, which had been built for the passage of Braddock's army in its march against the French. To build the old Braddock Road, it took 600 wood choppers to clear a roadbed twelve feet wide over which the guns and wagons were hauled with considerable difficulty.

With the coming of the roads came stage coaches and freighters. The freighters were called Conestoga Wagons, so named because they were built by Dutch settlers living on Conestoga Creek in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Archer Butler Hurbert in The Old National Road gives a fine description of the stage coaches as follows:

"These old coaches were handsome affairs in their day, painted and decorated profusely without and lined within with soft silk and plush. There were ordinarily three seats inside, each capable of holding three passengers—about nine people in all. Upon the driver's high outer seat was room for one more passenger, a fortunate position in good weather. The best coaches, just like their counterparts, the Pullman on the railroad today, were named for States, warriors, statesmen, generals, nations, cities, and such fanciful names as Jewel, Ivanhoe, Sultana, Loch Lomond, etc.

"The first coaches to run the old National Road were long, awkward affairs, without braces or springs and with seats placed crosswise. The door was in the front, and passengers, on entering, had to climb over the seats—these first coaches were made at Little Crossing, Pennsylvania.

"The body of succeeding coaches was placed upon thick, wide leather straps called "through braces" which acted as springs. At either end of the body was the driver's boot, or driver's seat, and the baggage boot. These coaches were called Troy coaches and the first was put on the Road in 1829. These Troy coaches, costing from $400 to $600, were luxury vehicles."

While passenger traffic on the National Road was extensive still it was a small item, financially speaking. It was in the big wagons which were called "Mountain Ships" that the products of the Eastern mill and factory and the Eastern farm- lands crossed the mountains for the long haul to the West. This great traffic of the freighter created a race of men of its own, who were strong and daring. All along the road were taverns or "Wagon Houses" at which the freighter drivers, called wagoners, put up to rest their own weary bones and to refresh their horses.

Freighters were described by Hurbert in The Old National Road in the following manner: "The bed of the old road freighter was long and deep, bending upward at the bottom at either end. The lower side was usually painted blue with movable board inserted above, painted red. The top covering was white canvas drawn over broad wooden bows. Many of the wagoners hung bells, the shape similar to dinner bells, on a thin iron arch over the hames of the harness. Often the number of bells indicated the prowess or strength of the teamster's horses—and everyone was looking for such type of strength in those days of the hard, long haul!"

"The wheels of the freighters were of a size proportionate to the rest of the wagon—huge! The first wagons had narrow rims, but it was not long before the Broad Tred
Wagons came into general use by those who made a business of freighting. The narrow rims were used by farmers, who, during the busiest seasons on the road, deserted their farms for the high wages temporarily to be made—and who, consequently, were dubbed 'Sharp Shooters' by the regular wagoners. The toll on the Road for the four-inch broad tread wheelers was less than it was for the narrow tread wheelers because the narrow wheels cut up the road so much more than did the wider wheels. The loads carried by these 'Mountain Ships' were very large and heavy. An example of a load is a load being freighted by an Ohio man, named McBride, which carried nine hogsheads weighing over 1,000 pounds apiece—it took seven horses to pull this load."

The introduction of canals was the next step in the development of transportation in Pennsylvania. In the earliest days, before the railroads and steam power were developed, water communication was the popular, easiest and cheapest mode of commercial transport. The spirit of the early settlers of Pennsylvania was alive with the idea of internal improvements and very early they were eager to reach out toward the great Western Empire just beyond the mountains. The ultimate result of that vision was the construction of a system of canals connecting the navigable rivers of the Delaware and the Ohio.

William Penn, himself, fostered the idea of a canal and recommended schemes to connect the Susquehanna to what is now Middletown with Philadelphia by uniting the waters of the Schuylkill River at Reading with those of the Tulpehocken and the Builtophallia, which flowed into the Swatara ten miles westward and thence into the Susquehanna again at Middletown. As early as 1761 William Penn appointed commissioners to clean, scour and make the Schuylkill navigable for boats, rafts, canoes, and other small vessels from the ridge of mountains, commonly called the Blue Mountains to the Delaware River.

This broad Delaware, itself, in many places was concentrated into pools forming slack water navigation, and these pools were connected by sections of canals with a depth of six feet of water, so that boats of 200-ton capacity could float over them. This may be regarded as the first step in the creation of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, which bore such an important part in the development of the great resources of the Commonwealth and whose works remain monuments to early engineering "know-how."

The actual construction of the canal may be dated back to 1791 when the sum of 25,720 pounds was appropriated for the construction of waterways, removing obstructions from rivers and building roads to connect links forming the line of water communications. From this point followed the beginning of a great system of Canals, which spread like a tree over Pennsylvania. It had as its trunk the Main Line Canal or the Pennsylvania Canal. In order to prevent the new and famous Erie Canal from diverting too much trade from them, the people of Pennsylvania were insisting that their state should have a network of canals second to none—and certainly not second to its old rival New York!

Therefore, by 1824 a route for a canal from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh via the Juniata and Conemaugh Rivers was established. And by the end of the year 1824, there was also a canal 108 miles long from Philadelphia to Middletown, having seventy-one locks in it. By 1834 there had been built 673 miles of Public Works, which included canals and portage railroads. Canal constructions by 1841 had run up a debt of up to $42,000,000. When the debt reached this astronomical figure the State suddenly defaulted on the payment of the interest on its bonds. This was done purposely because at the time it was the popular opinion that States should control all public works. As too many private financiers owned so many of the bonds that Pennsylvania felt those individuals could easily take over control from the State itself, the State decided to put an end to the situation and this action of default was almost the death knell to canal building in the Commonwealth.

However, before the canal died as a major transportation method, probably the most famous and surely the most dramatic phase of canal history came into being. This was the Canal-Railroad link across the State. The route was as follows: a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia; then a canal from Columbia along the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers; there a
Portage Railroad over the Alleghenies from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown; then a canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh along the Conemaugh, Kiskeminetas and Allegheny Rivers. This road would then connect the Port of Philadelphia with Pittsburgh, which at that time was the most important gateway to the west by virtue of its location at the head of navigation on the Ohio River. In all, this route was 395 miles in length, being 117 miles of railroad and 278 miles of canal. It cut passenger travel time to three and a half days from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and it cut freight travel time from about twenty days to five or six.

The most famous link of this Railroad-Canal route was the Allegheny Portage Railroad. At the time it was the great wonder of the internal improvements of Pennsylvania, and one of the great outstanding engineering feats of the century! It was thirty miles long, running over the mountains in a series of inclined planes and levels—five inclined planes and five inclined levels on each slope. Horses and locomotives supplied the power on the levels, while cars were drawn up and lowered down the planes on cables operated by stationary engines.

If you would like a very detailed and most interesting account of a trip from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and one from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh along this self-same canal and over this Portage Railroad you should read Miss Harriet Martineau's Travels In America and also her Society in America.

The history of railroads is closely related with that of canals. They both come under the heading of Public Works and as such were originally financed and controlled by the State of Pennsylvania. However, this plan of State control and ownership failed and in 1857 the Public Works were sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Railroads did not have an easy time of it at first because a great many people opposed them as being something that would be the ruination of the State's Canal System, the Stages and the Freighters as well. A bitter fight ensued and for a number of years all aspirants for office were elected solely on the merits as to whether they favored or opposed the railroads.

It is hard to say where the first railroad in Pennsylvania was built, but Philadelphia claims to have had the first practical railroad in the United States! This was an experimental railroad track, sixty-four feet in length, built in the yard of the Bull's Head Tavern on Second Street. It was so successful that the owner of the tavern, Thomas Leiper, had a railroad built at his quarries on Crum Creek in Delaware County in 1809.

In 1827, the Mauch Chunk Railroad, nine miles long, was built to connect the Lehigh River with the coal mines—this railway had a three-foot, seven-inch gauge and the rails were wooden finished with iron. In 1829, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad finished the first six miles of track upon which passengers were carried.

The earliest railroad coaches were mainly drawn by animal towage. The steam engine was used in 1829 for the first time as a motive power, but even when it came, animal towage was still preferred by many, so over the same rails for part of the day trains drawn by horses or mules had reserved rights for use of the rails and the rest of the day one could see the trains drawn by a steam engine chugging along!

In April, 1834, after much opposition, a single track was completed between Philadelphia and Columbia. On April 15, 1834, a train pulled by a locomotive passed over the new track between Columbia and Philadelphia piloted by the famous engine “Black Hawk,” at that time considered the finest engine in the world. The trip on to Lancaster was finished on April 16. After an overnight stopover in Columbia. Today a trip between Philadelphia and Lancaster would take but a few hours!

This trip was revolutionary in that it proved that a steam engine could hold up for a long distance. However, just in case the engine should break down, all along this history-making trip, an empty horse car followed the locomotive train with relays of horses placed at strategic points to rescue the party on the train! The trip, in reality, was not 100 per cent successful because on several occasions the passengers did have to get out and give the engine healthy pushes to get it started.

From the time the Public Works were
purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1857, that company extended its lines rapidly. This company had, in 1824, control of about 100 lesser lines and with the addition of the route between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, this company extended at rapid rate until by 1928 the Pennsylvania Railroad alone had 11,261 1/2 miles of track in Pennsylvania.

Railroad travel soon added for comfort the luxuries that could be given by a sleeping car or Pullman. Pennsylvania Railroad added the Pullman in 1859—a luxury that in those days is a far cry from air-conditioned, plush, comfortable, palaces on wheels, or today's Pullman. The Pullman car of 1859 is described as follows: forty-four feet long, a "bunk car" with three tiers or shelves—lowers would accommodate two persons, the others only one. Travelers removed only their outer clothing and objected to taking off their boots; it had first candles and then oil lamps, ventilation there was none and for a short time the early Pullman was equipped with organs and hymn books, reminiscent of the Gideon Bible in hotel rooms.

Another phase of the railroad era was the so-called Electric Railroad or street cars, trolleys, inter-urban cars, etc., which came into popularity the latter part of the nineteenth century. However, because the hard roads which made the automobile and buses so accessible came so soon, many electric railways "folded up" and we see the streets of many Pennsylvania cities and towns still with ghost streetcar lines over which no car ever runs. Some of these Electric Railroads turned their charters into charters calling for motor buses or trucking buses. In fact, even the larger railroads, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad, have chartered bus systems, for example, the Greyhound Bus System. With the increase of good, hard roads, more and more transportation takes place on the highways. One result is empty freight cars and empty passenger cars because the motor buses are carrying passengers more cheaply and the trucks are carrying freight more reasonably and also will unload at your door, which is a great advantage.

Pennsylvania is a pioneer on the modern turnpike phase of road building. In 1940, the Pennsylvania Turnpike was built to break down barriers formed by the Allegheny Mountains and to furnish a rapid means of highway traffic. The highest ridges of the Appalachian Mountains have been pierced with seven tunnels and a 9,000-foot vertical climb has been eliminated by these tunnels. It is a Dream Highway because there is no cross traffic, no railroad crossings, no fighting traffic in towns or cities, and no struggle to pass a car as it is a double-lane highway. It is the first long-distance, now 360 miles, highway in America to be constructed along a single thought-out design. It can be traversed from Valley Forge to Gateway, Ohio, for $3.25, a small fee for so much easy driving. It will eventually be linked to an Ohio turnpike and to the 118-mile New Jersey Turnpike. Soon it is the hope of road engineers that each State will have a turnpike, linked across the United States.

To quote from a recent editorial in the Post Gazette, written when the western end of our turnpike was officially opened: "Man's inherent desire and determination to get there 'fastest' and, if he happens to be engaged in business or war, to get there 'fastest with the mostest' has been since the dawn of creation the impelling factor in his questionably successful ascent from his primitive world to his present push-button civilization.

"Prehistoric man built crude bridges across torrential streams so that he might the more quickly cross to trade, court, or conquer.

"Always has man been dominated by this passion for speed—speed for himself or his equipment and companions to meet competition in commerce or to destroy his enemy in war . . . Today the western extension of the Turnpike will reduce travel time from Irwin to the Ohio line about 75 per cent."

The cost of road building today is very high. For instance, Pennsylvania will soon finish a thirty-three-mile stretch of superroadway from the present end of the Turnpike at King of Prussia to the New Jersey border. This connection is estimated to cost about 30 million dollars. When this stretch is completed we will have 459 miles of high-speed, non-stop expressway all the way from the Pennsylvania-Ohio border to New York City. This will cut (Continued on page 1027)
Book Reviews


This is a scholarly, interesting study of architecture from the first Colonial settlements to the National period in American history, ranging from St. Augustine in 1565 to San Francisco in 1848, from Virginia mansions to New England churches, Dutch farmhouses to French plantation houses and Spanish missions, log cabins to colleges and public buildings.

Primary emphasis is on the diversified architectural types, and the various conditions which produced them. A wealth of information is contained on Old World background influences, and the pioneer methods of early craftsmen.

Nearly 500 illustrations make the volume of interest to the layman as well as to the architect and historian. However, in his Foreword, Mr. Morrison declares that his main purpose is to instruct rather than to entertain. He presents an organized history of architecture in the American Colonies, portraying the character and development of the varied styles.

Born at Portsmouth, N. H., the author has taught in the Art Department of the University of Chicago and in the Harvard University School of Architecture, and at present is Professor and Chairman of the Department of Art at Dartmouth. He has traveled extensively through this country and Europe. He is a member of the Society of Architectural Historians and serves on the editorial board of the Art Bulletin of the College Art Association.

BELLS OF ALL STATES is the title of a book being compiled by Mrs. O. B. Kaiser, Organizing Regent of Indian Hill Chapter, Ohio, and dedicated to the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton.

The book will contain the history of bells, bell towers, unusual stories concerning the use of bells, railroad bells and old boat bells. An old English bell ringer has contributed material concerning famous English bells. There will also be poetry and musical compositions pertaining to bells, inclusive of marches written for our present President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, and Honorary President General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, both of Ohio.

The title applies to the Valley Forge Bell Tower containing the States' bells for which the book is being sold and all purchases made by D. A. R. will benefit this project.

Copies may be secured by writing the author, Mrs. O. B. Kaiser, Drake Rd., Indian Hill, R. R. 10, Cincinnati 27, Ohio, for a charge of $2.50 each.

This book is under the sponsorship of Indian Hill Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., of Ohio.

Old Swedes Church

(Continued from page 1012)

men begin." Other burials are recorded in the Church, often in the pew of the deceased.

The churchyard was enclosed first with a wooden fence; later, in 1837, a stone wall was built to replace it. The iron gate still in use was put in place at that time. The custom of granting only to members the right of interment was discontinued in 1857, and since that time many non-members have purchased lots and single graves.

We would not have you believe that the old parish has sunk into disuse and oblivion. Services are conducted regularly each Sunday under the able guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. H. Edgar Hammond, every Sunday morning with Holy Communion at nine o'clock, and Morning Prayer at eleven o'clock except the first Sunday of the month, when Holy Communion is celebrated at the eleven o'clock service.

A parish house was built in 1893. In 1948 the original building was enlarged to accommodate the Community Center which serves as a recreational center for the young people of the neighborhood. It is frequently used as a place of meeting for the Colonial Societies of Delaware.

Appreciating its glorious past, Old Swedes continues in the service of God and the community.
FEW PARTS of the Revolutionary tradition fascinate students like the story of the chaplains, and none surpass it in significance. The amazing thing about the Revolution is that it succeeded. What rational person could expect independence to crown the efforts of a group of farmers and frontiersmen without equipment or credit, untrained and often poorly led, defeated in nearly every attack and in most defense actions when they matched their famished and shivering bodies against powerful neighbors or savage tribes or confronted the burnished regulars of the King?

Yes, and who could hope that a wholesome patriotism could grow from frail and inchoate threads of common interest among rival provinces into anything strong enough to snap their chief unifying tie, their joint allegiance to the Crown? Something tremendous was at work in the minds and spirits of Americans in those years, and their moral and religious leaders shaped and directed that something.

For a century and more the colonial clergy had guided the thinking of their people when they interpreted public matters in the light of the moral law. What they could not discuss in the Sunday sermon frequently gained expression in the weekly lecture. In New England the election sermon, preached by a prominent minister before the selectmen of the Council, frequently bristled with the tenets of Chief Justice Coke, John Hampden, John Locke, and other Englishmen who had fought the tyranny of three generations of Stuarts. In 1688 "the men of Massachusetts did much quote Lord Coke" in his dictum that acts of Parliament against common right or reason would be voided by the Common Law.

In 1774 Gad Hitchcock, preaching before the Legislature of Massachusetts, loaded his forensic guns with solid shot and aimed them straight at the heart of royal tyranny. When General Gage appeared in the audience, the parson softened the force of his broadside not a whit. The echoes of his words, intensified if anything by the General's wrath, were heard far from Beacon Hill. The same voice proclaimed the same doctrine in the camp when he became a chaplain.

Scores of these clergymen practiced what they had taught and went with the troops when argument gave place to war. It was said of John Cleaveland that he preached every man in his congregation into the army, then went himself. These chaplains threw the full weight of the moral imperative behind American arms, and their doctrine did not fall upon unresponsive minds. Ten days after Lexington and Concord Amos Farnsworth wrote this comment upon the chaplain's sermon, with appreciation of the spirit if not of the letter: "An Exelent Sermon, he incoridged us to go And fite for our Land and Coun-try: Saying we Did not do our Duty if we did not Stand up now." At Quebec, Long Island, Trenton, Brandywine, Valley Forge, Charleston, Camden, and Yorktown the chaplains were close to general and private and never faltered in their conviction that the American cause was just and that ultimate victory was sure.

Though records are incomplete and sometimes contradictory, the historian of the Army chaplaincy has concluded that 179 men may be said to have served Continental or State troops at some time during the Revolution. A score of others, called chaplains by some writers, were not counted for what seemed sufficient reasons, and it is possible that a few of the 179 were not officially appointed. Portraits of about 30 of these men are extant. They were chosen variously by Congress or a legislature or governor, by army, brigade or regimental commanders, or by the field officers or a group of civilian ministers. They were not commissioned officers but served under contracts, sometimes of a very loose nature.

Usually one chaplain was assigned to a regiment, but during one period, as a measure of economy, Congress authorized only one to a brigade. Normally three
regiments made a brigade, but we know of one which consisted of nine regiments and of others composed of only two. On 29 July, 1775, Congress fixed a schedule of pay for the army. As this is the earliest legislation about chaplains which is known, this date has been established as the anniversary of the Chaplain Corps. By that action the pay of chaplains was set at twenty dollars a month, the same authorized for captains. Several times this was increased, and before the end of the war brigade chaplains were receiving 60 dollars, the pay of a colonel.

Every State furnished some chaplains. As some had been residents of a different State from that where they entered the service, they might plausibly be credited to either. More than half came from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, which explains why nearly as great a proportion were Congregationalists. Nearly half of the remainder were Presbyterians, with a considerable group of Episcopalians, a smaller number of Baptists, and one or more from at least six other churches making up the total. The largest number were Harvard men, with Yale graduates nearly as numerous, a large body of Princeton men, and several from other institutions. Of the twenty-two men in the Princeton class of 1772, fourteen became ministers, and six of these were chaplains.

Samuel Langdon, President of Harvard, ministered to the Massachusetts troops for a time. It is he who is represented in the familiar picture leading in prayer the men assembled in the darkness for the march to Bunker Hill. He, the Cleaveland brothers, and some others had been chaplains in the French wars. One of these was Benjamin Pomeroy, a “New Light” of Hebron, Connecticut, who served for eighteen months before he would relinquish his chaplaincy and return to the pastorate at the age of seventy-four.

Some chaplains fought in the line or led companies at times. Three were killed, and at least two were wounded in battle. Eight died from other causes. At least ten were captured. Some were confined or held under parole for many months, and one was drowned while escaping from a prison ship. Later in the war an agreement was reached that chaplains and some others would not be treated as prisoners unless they held commissions in the line.

Several chaplains acted as surgeons in emergencies or regularly, and some of them were paid for double duty. A number were assigned because of their knowledge of French, German, Dutch, or an Indian language. Tetard was Schuyler’s interpreter and chaplain of a regiment raised in Canada. Streit, Bucher, Miller, and Gros served German regiments from Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Samuel Kirkland, long supported by a Scottish society as a missionary to the Iroquois, served in a triple capacity. Congress and Washington hoped much from his influence in attaching the Six Nations to the American cause, but the best he could do was to hold the friendship of the Oneidas among whom he had worked and of a few Tuscaroras. In January, 1777, Congress paid him $440 for these diplomatic services and $300 for those as chaplain and interpreter. Three years later it was voted to pay him “six thousand dollars and that the clothier general be instructed to provide him with a suit of cloaths, a hatt, linnen sufficient for four shirts, two pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes, to be in full for his past services and expences.” After the war the Scottish society paid his back salary except for the period when he was in arms against the King. New York and the Indians gave him a joint grant of land, and he founded Hamilton College as a school for students of both races.

Abraham Baldwin, a tutor at Yale, served for several years. After the war he studied law and located in Georgia. At various times he represented the State in the Congress of the Confederation, both houses of the Federal Congress, and in the Federal Convention. In the latter he was very influential, and he signed the Constitution for his State. He founded the University of Georgia, and the County where the State capital was located in that period bears his name. He induced his future brother-in-law, Joel Barlow, to become a chaplain.

This remarkable man wrote several of the war songs of the time besides elaborate poems and philosophical discussions. Later he had a mercantile career in Paris and held several diplomatic posts. In 1812 he
died in Poland on a mission to Napoleon. He and Chaplain Hitchcock were present at the execution of Major Andre. That afternoon he wrote to Ruth Baldwin: "A politer gentleman, or a greater character of his age, perhaps is not alive. He was dressed completely and suffered with calmness and cheerfulness. With an appearance of philosophy and heroism, he observed that he was buoyed above the fear of death by the consciousness that every action of his life had been honorable; that in a few minutes he should be out of all pleasure or pain."

Another chaplain with diversified activities was James Caldwell of New Jersey. Apparently he did not cease to be a chaplain when he became Deputy Quarter Master General, for he preached in his own church or in the camp and found supplies for Washington's troops as the situation might require. A surviving tradition tells that one of his elders called at his office in Chatham and gazed at the initial letters "D.Q.M.G." over his door, saying that the only meaning he could see in them was "Devilish Queer Minister of the Gospel." He was in the battle of Springfield when the Americans ran out of wadding. Running to a nearby church, he came out with an armful of the hymn books of Isaac Watts. A ballad written by Bret Harte tells the rest of the story:

“They were left in the lurch
For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
Broke the door, stripped the pews,
and dashed out on the road
With his arms full of hymn-books,
and threw down his load
At their feet. Then above all the shouting and shots
Rang his voice: 'Put Watts into 'em, boys; give 'em Watts!'”

His house and church were burned, his wife was killed by Hessians, and finally the Chaplain was shot by an American soldier who seems to have been bribed. Washington made a liberal contribution for the care of his children, and Lafayette educated one of the sons in France.

Another fighting chaplain was James Hall of North Carolina. A famous swordsman, he sometimes led a company of cavalry while serving as their chaplain. Offered a brigadier's commission, he refused, as he had held a professorship at Princeton years before, because he felt that religious work was his primary duty. A County in northern Georgia bears his name because he preached the first sermon in that part of the State. He made a "little clock" which measured distance by the revolution of his wagon wheel and is credited with the independent invention of a steamboat. Though we know little about it, Abner Benedict is said to have devised a submarine for an attack upon the British vessels at New York.

Thomas Allen, a brother of the chaplain drowned at Savannah, reported to Stark at Bennington with the men from Pittsfield. Telling the New Hampshire general that the Massachusetts men had turned out several times before without seeing action, he said they would be discouraged if it happened again. Stark's reply ran something like this: "Chaplain, if the Lord gives us sunshine tomorrow, I will give you all the action you want."

Allen went with the party which attacked the advanced works south of the Walloomsac on what is now the back road from the village toward the battlefield. Going forward alone so that he could be recognized, he called upon the Tories to surrender and not kill their old neighbors. Some one shouted: "It's Parson Allen. Let's get him!" A burst of fire convinced him that his efforts were premature. He fired vigorously upon the enemy both here and in the main battle and is said to have been one of the first to enter the German works. Here he found a horse loaded with surgical supplies and used them to relieve the suffering of wounded friend or foe.

John Murray, the father of Universalism in America, served a Rhode Island brigade for some time notwithstanding the distrust of his colleagues on theological grounds. Louis Lotbiniere was appointed chaplain of a regiment raised in Canada and commanded by a New York officer. He was appointed first by Arnold, but Congress continued him in service for several years and in a retired status until his death. He seems to have been our first Catholic chaplain.

John Hurt saw about seven years of strenuous service. When a chaplain for
the Regular Army was authorized in 1791, he was appointed. Douglas S. Freeman, the distinguished historian, holds his membership in the Society of Cincinnati through descent from John Hurt. General David Hunter was a son of Andrew Hunter, who is said to have participated in the New Jersey "Tea Party." William Emerson, who died in service in 1777, was the grandfather of the "Sage of Concord." Stephen Peabody married a sister of Abigail Adams and became a brother-in-law of the President.

John Gano, a Baptist chaplain from New York City, is the center of a remarkable story. Washington is said to have come to him one day, declaring that he was convinced that immersion is the correct mode of baptism and that he wished the Chaplain to administer the ordinance. Accordingly the rite was performed in the presence of forty-two witnesses. This story was published in one of our leading magazines only a few years ago, and we have heard it told by the custodian of the Kentucky State Capitol as he pointed out the location of the Chaplain's grave near that of Henry Clay on the opposite hill. The chief evidence supporting this story rests upon two old people's memory of what their grandfather told them when they were children. In such a situation the sincerity of a witness is no guarantee that his testimony is correct. Though this story has been accepted by several honest writers, it is surrounded by so many improbabilities and doubts that the careful student dare not accept it as an established fact.

Israel Evans seems to have been especially close to the Commander-in-Chief during the closing years of the war. It was his suggestion which led to the construction of The Temple near Newburgh in the early weeks of 1783. Notwithstanding many records of the quantities of certain materials requisitioned for the structure, the number of men detailed for labor, and the gills of rum issued to stimulate their efforts, several major facts about this building remain in doubt. It was designed to accommodate a brigade at worship, but it was found useful for other purposes. Here was held the famous meeting of officers when Washington dissuaded his colleagues from a resort to violence for the collection of their pay, and here were taken the first steps in the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Descriptions by people who saw The Temple are contradictory, and the drawing by a contemporary in the Headquarters at Newburgh is so conventionalized that details are not trustworthy. Today Temple Hill is overgrown with bushes. A monument marks the site of the building, but outcroppings of ledge and piles of stones defeat any attempt to trace the foundations. Close by stands a log hut declared to be actually one of those in which the Continentals spent the last winter of the war.

Though a Pennsylvanian, Chaplain Evans served for years with New Hampshire troops. After the war he was called to the pastorate of the church in Concord by the separate votes of the church and of the town. An excellent portrait hangs in the New Hampshire State House. By his will he endowed a chair at Dartmouth, and it is still known as the Evans Foundation. In 1807 a minister friend visited him as he lay dying at Concord. As he prayed that the departing brother might sit down with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven, the chaplain whispered: "and with Washington, too."

Hymn to the D. A. R.

O Daughters of the Spinning Wheel the Distaff and the Stars,
Who hear the shot that roused the world,
still ringing down the years.
Keep ever bright that Sacred Torch your Father's and your own.
The Torch of Freedom, God's own gift to mortals, traveling Home.
Across your land, from sea to sea from every distant shore,
The cry of men for Freedom's Gift will echo evermore.
O heed the call, of fettered souls still struggling to be free
And raise aloft, your Country's Flag the Flag of Liberty.

(Copyright 1948)
—Eleanor Roberts (Mrs. W. H.) Baltzell
Magazine Chairman, Pittsburgh Chapter
Musical setting by Albert Hay Malotte
The Battle of the Crooked Billet

BY CHARLES WILLIAM HEATHCOTE

The Crooked Billet tavern, now Hatboro, a pleasant, industrious and hospitable town, is located two miles east of Willow Grove in Upper Moreland Township, Montgomery County, Pa. Hatboro is also about sixteen miles north of Philadelphia.

The battle of the Crooked Billet was a small struggle, yet in the over-all picture it is of the utmost importance. It reveals how carefully Washington had planned the general and detailed condition around Philadelphia in order to check every movement of the British. Not only was this plan necessary in order to cut off supplies from being transported from the surrounding area into Philadelphia, but at the same time to prevent a surprise attack upon the camp at Valley Forge. Since the shortages of food, clothing and medical supplies were a tragedy in the history of the camp, his plans to have bodies of American troops patrolling the entire countryside to bring needed supplies for his troops was good strategic policy. However, he could never muster sufficient forces to do the patrolling completely.

In order to grasp the significance of the battle of the Crooked Billet, it is necessary to follow a résumé of all conditions in the Philadelphia area for some months before the British captured Philadelphia. This résumé furnishes the important background for the battle of the Crooked Billet.

After the British had entered New York in late Summer of 1776, Washington began a retreat across New Jersey and crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. However, the American army had dwindled to a small force, and the outlook for continuing the war was very dark. In the meantime, on Christmas night, 1776, Washington with an army numbering less than 2,500 crossed the Delaware River, which was full of floating ice, and in the midst of a snowstorm marched to attack Trenton. Here he defeated the Hessians and returned to Pennsylvania with 1,000 prisoners and a large quantity of supplies. The successful victory filled the patriots with new hopes.

As the year drew to a close many soldiers' terms of enlistment in Washington's army would expire, but they refused to enlist unless they were paid in specie, because the continental paper currency had little or no value. Consequently, Washington sent an urgent letter to Robert Morris in Philadelphia to send him at once $50,000 in hard cash. Robert Morris, the patriot banker, made a canvass of the patriots of the city and sent the money to Washington by New Year's Day. The army was saved.

Washington decided to strike again at the British in New Jersey. On January 3, 1777, Washington defeated a part of Cornwallis' army at Princeton. The result was that the British withdrew their forces to New York and extreme northern New Jersey, so that the State was again in the possession of the patriots and Washington was securely established in Winter quarters near Morristown, where the British did not dare attack him. Here he rebuilt his army in order to be ready for campaign duty in the Summer of 1777.

It was therefore in the Battle of the Brandywine, September 11, 1777, that he met the British forces, as they invaded southeastern Pennsylvania. The Continental army was poorly equipped and inadequately trained, numbering about 11,000 as against 18,000 well-disciplined enemy troops. Washington was compelled to withdraw from the field but the morale of his men was not weakened. If he had been able to retain Morgan and his regiment of picked riflemen, more than likely a victory would have resulted at Brandywine, but Washington was ordered by Congress to send Morgan to help check Burgoyne's invasion and his riflemen made a most important contribution to the defeat of Burgoyne.

In the meantime, Howe outmaneuvered Washington and marched into Philadelphia September 26. On the night of September 20, Wayne and his troops went into camp at Paoli, west of Philadelphia. Wayne had been successful in harassing the British army. Due to sympathizers, the British
were informed of the location of Wayne's camp and in the night they made a bayonet attack upon the American camp when several Continental soldiers were slain, but Wayne rallied his men and drove the British away. "Remember Paoli" became the battle cry of Wayne and his men and it was most effectively used in the capture of Stony Point, New York, July 16, 1779.

Howe in Philadelphia realized he must capture the forts along the Delaware River below the city before he could really claim mastery of the city. After a hard struggle the forts were reduced late in the Autumn. In the meantime, Washington and his army went into camp at Pennypacker's Mills, now Schwenksville, along the Perkiomen Creek. From that point he waited for an opportunity to strike the British in Philadelphia. On October 4, 1777, he attacked the British at Germantown north of Philadelphia and would have won a brilliant victory if a heavy fog had not enveloped the battle area.

Then on December 19, he established his cantonment at Valley Forge. As result of long serious military consultations it was decided to go into Winter quarters on the bleak hills at Valley Forge about twenty-five miles west of Philadelphia. At Valley Forge it was necessary to erect huts to house the troops in order to be ready to strike against any unusual move on the part of the British and also to protect the limited amount of supplies found at several furnaces in upper Chester and lower Berks Counties and also at Reading, the County Seat of Berks County.

The British in Philadelphia were warmly housed and had ample supplies of food, clothing and other essentials. From the beginning of the camp at Valley Forge until late in the Spring there was a shortage of food, clothing and medical supplies. In a letter to Congress in session at York, Pennsylvania, Washington wrote the discouraging news under date 23 December, 1777, imploring Congress for immediate supplies in which he stated: "Unless some great and capital change suddenly takes place in that line, this army must inevitably be reduced to one or other of these three things; starve, dissolve, or disperse in order to obtain subsistence in the best manner they can. . . . And as a further proof of the inability of an army, under the circumstances of this, to perform the common duties of soldiers, besides a number of men confined to hospitals for want of shoes, and others in farmers' houses on the same account, we have, by a field-return this day made, no less than two thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight men now in camp unfit for duty, because they are barefoot and otherwise naked."

Under the leadership of Washington a new army was created during these tragic days and in June, 1778, when it met the British army, which had evacuated Philadelphia, on the field at Monmouth, New Jersey, the result would have been a decisive victory for the American army if General Charles Lee had carried out his orders. As a result of this historical sequence, the importance of the Battle of the Crooked Billet can be readily grasped and understood.

In a letter to Col. Walter Stewart who had charge of Bucks County and part of what is now the eastern section of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, to prevent the transportation of supplies to the British in Philadelphia, Washington wrote from Valley Forge under date 22 January, 1778, in part: "I am told that General Lacey, who succeeds General Potter (formerly commander of the militia in this area) is an active officer, and well acquainted with all of the roads of that country. If any particular mode of cutting off this pernicious intercourse strikes you, be pleased to communicate it to him. The property taken, with the horses and carriages that transport it, should be seized without distinction; and if any of the persons are proper objects to make examples of, it must be done. They have had sufficient warnings, and cannot therefore plead ignorance in excuse of their crime."

Washington's directive to Stewart was delivered to Lacey who promptly put repressive measures into effect. Not only did he check the flow of goods to Philadelphia, but the people who sold the supplies were discovered and severely punished. Consequently, here are the causes of the Battle of the Crooked Billet. They made plans for reprisals. However, Lacey and his troops were continually moving from place to place so that his work became increasingly effective. As was to be expected, some of the patriots of this section felt the impact of the effect of the
British sympathizers, as they told falsehoods about Lacey and his men who were accused of double-dealing. Complaints were brought to Stewart against Lacey in order to have him removed from his command, but to no avail. Consequently, the British sympathizers now began to work upon the British high command in Philadelphia. Eventually Howe sanctioned the expedition which resulted in the Battle of the Crooked Billet.

John Lacey was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1755. Though of Quaker origin, he took up arms in defense of his country very early in the Revolutionary War. He entered the army as a volunteer, and soon became captain of volunteers. He served in Wayne's regiment as captain and participated in the invasion of Canada in 1775. In 1777 he was made lieutenant-colonel and was assigned to Washington's army when they were encamped at Whitemarsh later in the Autumn of the same year. Shortly after Washington went into Winter quarters at Valley Forge, Lacey was promoted to be a brigadier-general before he was twenty-three years old. It was at this time he received the appointment from Washington to stop the flow of supplies from Bucks County to the British in Philadelphia. After the British evacuated Philadelphia, he resigned from the military service. The people of this area liked his service and he was called into the civil service of his State by being sent to the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1778, and in 1779 he became a member of the Council. In 1780 he again entered the army and for more than a year he served as brigadier-general of militia. Sometime after he was mustered out of military service, he moved to New Mills, New Jersey, where he became actively engaged in the civil life of his new State. He held the position as County Judge for many years and likewise served in the State legislature. He died at New Mills in 1814.

From Valley Forge under date of 9 February, 1778, Washington gave the following orders to General Wayne: "I do therefore authorize, empower and command you forthwith to take, carry off, and secure, all such horses as suitable for cavalry or for draft, and all cattle and sheep fit for slaughter, together with every kind of forage, for the use of the army, that may be found in the possession of any of the inhabitants within the aforesaid limits (between Schuylkill River and Brandywine Creek) causing certificates to be given to each person for the number, value and quantity of the horses, sheep, cattle, and provender so taken. Notice will be given to the holders of such certificates by the commissioner and quartermaster general when and where they may apply for payment, that they may not be disappointed in calling for their money."

This order to Wayne was to implement the plans of General Lacey until he could have his small forces under his command thoroughly organized. This expedition of Wayne was also more extensive than the orders given to Lacey. Wayne was ordered to remove all horses, cattle, sheep and provender, which the British intended to seize, between the Schuylkill River and the Brandywine Creek. Wayne successfully carried out these orders. Later Wayne made a similar expedition into New Jersey and on this foray he was joined by Pulaski with his cavalry since he was in Winter quarters at Trenton.

The British pursued the American forces with a larger army but with negligible results. The Americans were again successful in their efforts. The results were the British were unable to seize supplies and the British sympathizers were unable to sell them much needed goods. Supplies of all kinds were being transported into Philadelphia by British sympathizers from the surrounding country. Washington was unable to secure but a trickle of supplies for his needs, which were paid for in continental paper notes, which had very little value, but the British paid specie for their purchases.

In order to stop the flow of these supplies General Lacey was instructed by General Washington to use his force of militia to patrol the roads and trails of the countryside, particularly the area of Bucks County and also the present eastern half of Montgomery County, in order to prevent the flow of produce and other supplies from being sent to the British. He made every effort to carry out the details of the command. During the late Winter and early Spring he was busily engaged in patrol duties. He carried on occasional brushes with British foraging parties in which each side suffered losses.
In order to make his patrol work effective as possible for a time he established headquarters at Graeme Park; near the present site of Doylestown, now the County Seat of Bucks County; the Crooked Billet tavern, the location of Hatboro, and other important centers. However, during the late weeks of Winter and early Spring, General Lacey and his small force had cut down the large amount of supplies which had previously been sent to the British in Philadelphia. His forces were not sufficiently large to cut off all supplies, but his efforts had succeeded in reducing the amount moving into Philadelphia to very small quantities. His successful efforts aroused the antagonism of the British authorities in the city and likewise among the British sympathizers in Bucks County and nearby areas and also others who were more concerned about securing British gold than giving Washington and his men at Valley Forge much needed supplies.

Consequently, the British high command in Philadelphia resolved to capture General Lacey and break up his little army. Near the end of April the British sent out a decoy force to draw Lacey and his men near to Philadelphia so that the British could send out a larger force to destroy him. However, the British seemed to forget that Lacey was shrewd in meeting such situations. Lacey and his men did move south toward Philadelphia, and then the British force retired to the city. Lacey did not continue to follow them, but returned to the Crooked Billet. Here he established his camp in a wood, which afforded him considerable protection in case of an unexpected attack. Lacey had given careful orders to prevent a surprise attack, but his orders were not obeyed or were only partially fulfilled.

In the meantime the British planned a surprise attack upon his position, when they learned of his location from sympathizers in the area, as this news was hurriedly sent to them in Philadelphia. The British expedition was placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, whose forces were composed of the Queen’s Rangers, under the command of Major Simcoe; in addition to these troops, Abercrombie’s consisted of light infantry and cavalry. The British expedition marched northward from Philadelphia in the afternoon of April 30, to make the attack early in the morning of May 1.

Simcoe had guides who knew the location of Lacey. He was sent ahead to seize and hold the headquarters of Lacey which were in a stone-house very close to his camp. This building was to be quietly surrounded so that Lacey could not escape and when the rest of the British force would arrive they planned to destroy or capture his men. However, Simcoe did not arrive as early as planned. The day had dawned when he did come, having successfully evaded Lacey’s patrols and he was within a short distance of Lacey’s headquarters when guards discovered the enemy were upon them. In the meantime, some of the patrols ordered out by Lacey the night before did not leave camp until early in the morning, and then one of the patrols saw the approach of Simcoe’s men and a soldier was sent back to notify Lacey of the approach of the enemy. However, it seems that Simcoe’s attacking force arrived before the soldier. Lacey promptly joined his men, having eluded Simcoe’s men before they surrounded the house.

In the meantime the British forces had advanced in order to surround Lacey and his small group of 400 men, some of whom were raw recruits with virtually no training. Abercrombie advanced up York road in order to make a frontal attack upon Lacey’s force. As Lacey joined his men and they were organized in military order the enemy opened fire upon them and at once Lacey saw he was surrounded. He ordered his men to retreat from the camp site to a well-protected wood a short distance away. As the Americans retreated before the superior numbers of the enemy, nevertheless they engaged the enemy so that the retreat was orderly and well-conducted. When they reached the heavier wooded area, Lacey made a firm stand, until he found himself surrounded on all sides by Simcoe’s rangers, Abercrombie’s light infantry and cavalry.

Lacey now perceived his position was critical. Before the enemy could concentrate upon him, Lacey quietly gave the order to retreat, and under the cover of the wood his men were able to elude the main attacking force. Simcoe discovered a portion of the Americans moving through the woods and ordered them to surrender.
In face of heavy fire they escaped. Some small contingents of Americans were caught in the retreat as they passed over open fields, but skirmishing continued between the retreating Americans and the British. The pursuit continued for a couple of miles, but the British saw further pursuit was useless, because they found Lacey had successfully eluded them.

The British captured much of the baggage of the American force, but at the best it was not very valuable. The losses of the Americans were 26 killed, probably 8 wounded, and a few were taken prisoners. After Lacey reorganized his force they continued their march for sometime away from the scene of the battle. Undaunted, Lacey and his men in a short time returned to the scene of their recent action, hoping to find the enemy off guard and thus attack them. But the enemy had retired and had taken their dead and wounded with them. The exact losses of the British are unknown, though the Americans found five dead bodies on the battle-ground. The Americans buried their dead and cared for the wounded soldiers. Then General Lacey withdrew his forces to a strong position on the north side of Neshaminy Creek above the present site of Hartsville.

In his report to General Washington concerning the British attack when he was surrounded Lacey wrote: "I kept moving on till I made the wood, when the party of both horse and foot came up the By-berry road and attacked my right flank; the party from the Billet fell upon my rear; the horse from the rear of my camp came upon my left flank, and a body of horse appeared directly in front." This report is characteristic of the man as he was frank and forthright in his statements. It was his cool judgment and the trust that his soldiers had in his leadership which helped him to escape this unusual situation. Much to the chagrin of the enemy since Lacey had outwitted and maneuvered them, they committed some reprisals upon the civil population, plundered food and committed some acts of cruelty.

Later Lacey wrote a letter to General Armstrong, an outstanding officer in militia affairs in Pennsylvania, in which he stated: "I can find as many witnesses to the proof of these cruelties as there were people on the spot, and that was no small number who came as spectators."

This battle was not spectacular, but as a small struggle it was of unusual importance. It heartened Washington and his men at Valley Forge since the struggle stopped supplies from this area for the enemy in Philadelphia, almost to the vanishing point. It gave the patriots of Pennsylvania new hope that victory would be achieved. Lacey’s leadership and courageous action during the battle was endorsed by the Executive Council of the State and in a letter to him written by the Secretary of the Council on May 16 it was stated: "Your conduct is highly approved; and your men have justly acquired great reputation by their bravery."

**Development of Transportation in Pennsylvania**

*(Continued from page 1017)*

Man’s desire for speed is answered by air travel, which today has become commonplace! Today the airplane handles a great share of passenger, mail and freight traffic. Speed is the keynote of air travel. "When time is money—fly" is a slogan that all air lines stress and which could be said to be the keynote for the basis of all air travel. Regular airlines running on set schedules cross Pennsylvania and the whole U. S. A. in every direction! Everyone now who has to get some place fast will use the fast express train, or the super express highway, but above all he will fly!

So from the Indian on his trail, moving slowly single file and on foot to the speedy plane, our transportation has developed from the hard, dangerous, slow and uncomfortable mode of travel to the luxurious, safe, and speedy zip of the plane of 1952. What comes next in the picture of travel and speed?
Parliamentary Procedure

BY FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH

Acting National Parliamentarian

SUMMER is a good time to consider revision of Chapter By-Laws. The Committee to revise or amend them should be composed of members who are interested in and understand the function of By-Laws. They should be armed with copies of their State and National By-Laws, the latest edition of the Handbook and a copy of Robert’s Rules of Order, Revised. The model set of Chapter By-Laws on page 114 of the Handbook is quite adequate and may serve to draw attention to points that might otherwise be overlooked. These rules are in accord with the National By-Laws.

Sometimes members are reluctant to change the old rules which have stood the test of years, but it must be pointed out that By-Laws have to be revised every few years if they are to be kept up-to-date and in conformity with national rulings.

Amendments to the National By-Laws, passed at the 1952 Continental Congress, which should be brought especially to the attention of Chapter Regents, include the following:

Article V. Section 2. The initiation fee for all applicants for membership in the Society, except as provided in Article I, Section 2 of these by-laws, shall be six dollars.

Article V. Section 13. National Officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents, delegates and alternates shall pay a registration fee of two dollars when registering for Continental Congress or any special meeting of the National Society.

Article IX. Section 9. When transferring to a Chapter, transfer cards must be accompanied by a copy of the member’s application papers. Two dollars will be charged for each copy made by the National Society.

Article X. Section 2. No members shall be eligible to serve on the National Board of Management as State Regent for more than three consecutive years. This shall not apply to a member who has served less than half a term as State Regent because of a vacancy in that office.

Amendments take effect at the close of the Continental Congress at which they are adopted.

Please remember that “Any amendment adopted by the National Society affecting the work of the Chapters and States shall become a law of the Chapters and States without notice of amendment.”

Copies of By-Laws are coming to me at the rate of approximately one a day. Revised By-Laws should be sent to the National Parliamentarian before they have been adopted by the Chapter. This may save the necessity for marking up your mimeographed or printed copies. Please do not forget that return postage must be enclosed with all inquiries and copies of proposed By-Laws.

QUESTION. The first meeting of our year is held in October. Does our Chapter have the right to ask our members to pay their dues in October?

ANSWER. Yes, you are within your rights to ask your members to pay their dues in October. A Chapter may choose its own time to require the payment of Chapter dues, and it is desirable to collect them early in the Fall. All national dues must be in the hands of the Treasurer General on or before January first.

A new type of educational and historical color and story books, appealing to the six- to ten-year age group, is being published, to help teach our country’s history. This idea was conceived by R. M. Usry, of Williamsburg, Va., who secured the aid of Helen Jones Campbell, of Yorktown, Va., of outstanding story-telling ability, and Mem Le May, responsible for the attractive drawings. Five books have so far been released: A Little Girl of Williamsburg, Chanco, Thomas Jefferson—The Builder, Our Flag, and The Lost Colony. Besides the stories, each book has spirited drawings for children to color and blank pages for their own drawings.
National Defense

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

and

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

The 82nd Congress

It is indeed most regrettable that no action was taken by the 82nd Congress on S.J. Res. 130. This is the resolution sponsored by Senator Bricker of Ohio, and co-sponsored by Senator Byrd of Virginia: by a Republican and by a Democrat. It proposes a constitutional amendment to curb the powers of the President to make treaties and to enter into Executive agreements. It would safeguard our constitutional rights. It is difficult to comprehend why the resolution was not up for consideration.

On April 3, 1952 an article in Stars & Stripes titled “Better Sift the Motives,” referring to this resolution, said of its sponsors—44 Republicans and 14 Democrats—... “these legislators have expressed only the hopes of most Americans who realize that a few do-gooders are beginning to make real headway in the formation of a world government that means the end of our liberties as this country has envisioned them for 175 years.”

Also in Stars & Stripes we find this, in reference to S.J.R. 130: “The V.F.W. national committee on legislation discussed the question at length during its February meeting in Washington and, as a result, the commander-in-chief supported the naming of a special committee to investigate the administration and interpretation of the U. N. Charter with a view to determining whether or not this veterans’ organization will continue its support of the United Nations if it continues to enjoy the function of determining the destinies of American people.”

This resolution—S.J.R. 130—was endorsed by the 61st Continental Congress. Have you contacted your United States Senators urging that this resolution be brought up for action?

It is also to be regretted that Senate Bill 2039 received no consideration by the House Judiciary Committee. Your National Chairman wrote to her Congressman, asking that the Judiciary Committee report the bill for action. Within a few days (July 1st) he replied that he had inquired of the Judiciary Committee about this bill and found that they had held no hearings and did not contemplate reporting it at this session.

Below is a list of the members of this committee, and the States they represent. I suggest that the citizens of those States write directly to their Congressmen on the House Judiciary Committee, urging that this resolution, protecting the Flag of the United States, be reported favorably as soon as Congress reconvenes. (This bill has been passed by the Senate.)

Emanuel Celler, New York; Francis Walter, Pennsylvania; William Byrne, New York; Joseph Bryson, South Carolina; Thomas Lane, Massachusetts; Michael Feighan, Ohio; Frank Chelf, Kentucky; Ed Gossett, Texas; J. Frank Wilson, Texas; Robert Ramsay, West Virginia; Edwin Willis, Louisiana; James Frazier, Jr., Tennessee; Peter Rodino, Jr., New Jersey; Woodrow Jones, North Carolina; E. L. Forrester, Georgia; Byron Rogers, Colorado; Thaddeus Machrowicz, Michigan; Chauncey Reed, Illinois; Louis Graham, Pennsylvania; Frank Fellows, Maine; Clifford Case, New Jersey; Kenneth B. Keating, New York; William McCulloch, Ohio; J. Caleb Boggs, Delaware; Angier Goodwin, Massachusetts; Edgar Jonas, Illinois; Ruth
Thompson, Michigan; Patrick Hillings, California; Shepard Crumpacker, Jr., Indiana.

Although we sincerely regret the lack of action regarding S.J.R. 130 and S. 2039, much major and important legislation was considered. There is not space to review it all, but here is a list of some of the legislation that was up for consideration, which is of especial interest to the National Defense Committee:


The Senate also passed S. 1704, which prohibits transfer of ships wholly or partly owned in United States to a foreign-flag registry without governmental approval; and S. 2611, which requires registration as foreign agents of all diplomatic or consular officers engaged in public relations, publicity or propaganda activities.

From the June 1, 1952, issue of Vital Speeches: "It (capitalism) might better be termed the market economy system." "Life, liberty and property do not exist because of man-made laws." Man’s two basic compulsions are: (1) to stay alive; (2) to attain the maximum possible measure of happiness. Our forefathers established law as a "common force organized to act as an obstacle of injustice." Thus we came to accept "law is justice." Had they decided upon a socialized society, based on the belief that man has no capacity to choose wisely and well, they would have maintained that laws must not only be just—but philanthropic—and guarantee to each one complete "protection from all the normal hazards of living." How would the leaders have explained why they were free from these frailties? (Partial condensation and quotations from "Of Faith and Free Men," by Hughston M. McBain, Chairman, Marshall Field and Company, Chicago, p. 508, Vital Speeches, June 1, 1952.)

In the same issue of Vital Speeches, Mr. Dulles gives us two brief definitions: (1) Schuman plan—"unifies the coal and steel which in the past forged the competing weapons of Franco-German wars"; (2) Pleven Plan—a plan for a "European defense community . . . laying the basis for a European army." You will be proud to know that the speech made on National Defense Night by Mr. O. R. McGuire is printed in full in this June 1st issue of Vital Speeches, as it is in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle for June 19, 1952.

In closing: How deplorable that it could be said that a leading citizen of our country made the statement, "... "the moral fibre of the French people is disintegrating, and 50 per cent of them are agnostics or atheists ... " The French people long have been loyal friends to the people of these United States; indeed, but for their help during the Revolutionary War, we would not be a free nation. The Paris papers, it is reported, greatly resented this accusation. Will the present or the succeeding
administration ever be able to soothe the hurt and enraged feelings of a sensitive people?

Katharine G. Reynolds

**WARNING**

The World Government Club has changed its name to International Relations Club, according to several clippings received in this office. These clubs are active in colleges and universities. Their aim is to indoctrinate the students with their propaganda to promote the United Nations into a world-governing body.

**BLACKMAIL?**

Senator William F. Knowland of California exposed that he had received a letter from Secretary of the Treasury Snyder disclosing the granting of “licenses” under which private firms could pay American dollars to the Red Chinese regime in settlement of obligations in order to obtain visas for American employees to leave China. A total of $800,000 has already been paid, but only four Americans have been released. Senator Knowland calls this “extortion and blackmail.”

Perhaps it would have been wiser to obtain the release of the Americans BEFORE the American dollars were paid.

**REDS IN GOVERNMENT**

The Senate Internal Security Subcommitte, Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, Chairman, has disclosed that the United Public Workers of America, which was expelled from the CIO as subversive, has from 1,700 to 3,800 members who are employees of the United States Government—some in the State Department. The report discloses that about $42,000 of the dues is being paid to support the work of Communist organizations. Senator McCarran said that the Communists have controlled this organization for about thirteen years.

 Didn’t someone recently declare there are no subversives on the government payroll?

**WE TRY TO PLEASE**

Your letters are wonderful and, as a retired General assured your Executive Secretary today, “The Daughters have never wavered from the American stand. Don’t be daunted. The internationalists, the subversives and their fellow travelers will do their utmost to undermine your courage and confidence, but keep up the good fight.”

Some of your letters ask for longer, more explicit explanations in our National Defense articles. Others ask that we “please keep our explanations to as few words as possible because they don’t have the time to read too much material.”

Thus some notices are short, others long. Further amplification of facts may be secured from your office at headquarters. We have both a price list of patriotic material and one of factual information. Send for both if you are interested.

Each month, starting with September, your Chapter National Defense Chairman will receive alerting material. If you wish to read it, we are sure she will be glad to lend it to you, or our mailing is available to you at $2.00 a year.

**WHAT NEXT?**

The International Labor Organization, affiliated with the United Nations, has just approved paid vacations for farm workers the world over at its meeting in Geneva, Switzerland. This article is incorporated in an international convention which will be submitted to 66 member nations. According to the Convention on Genocide booklet, “... ‘Convention’ in international law is an agreement between sovereign nations. It is not just a resolution or an expression of opinion. It is a legal compact which pledges every signatory country to accept certain obligations. Broadly speaking, it is a treaty.”

Who will pay for the proposed vacations? Remember, a treaty adopted by our Senate supersedes the “law of the land and the States thereof” by our Constitution. Write to your Senators asking that an amendment be adopted to the Constitution of the United States whereby treaties will NOT supersede our domestic and state laws. Booklet by Senator John Bricker available at 10c, explaining the desperate need for such an amendment.

**RUMOR OR FACT?**

’Tis said that our billions to prop up the Socialistic schemes of Great Britain
are now exhausted. In order to camouflage further gifts from the indignant, overtaxed American public we will probably pay for the weapons Britain has ordered for herself. It's about time that someone takes care of Americans as Churchill takes care of the British! Is there any hope at all when the State Department booklet, “Our Foreign Policy,” starts with this sentence, “There is no longer any real distinction between ‘domestic’ and ‘foreign’ policy.”

MUTUAL SECURITY

Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado, says that the Mutual Security funds should be “cut squarely in half, and even that would be too generous.” We ardently hope the Senator is not still a proponent of world government. We applaud his above words.

INCOME TAX

Charles Evans Hughes, when Governor of New York, warned that a graduated income tax which “might get as high as 10%” could force the United States into a socialistic welfare state. Income tax now goes as high as 91%.

By 1953 the total tax bill, Federal, State and local, will be 33% of the total national income. Economists warn that inflation follows inevitably when a nation takes more than 25% of the income of its people.

Some claim that deficit spending is the solution, but already our national debt almost equals the personal income of the people. Thus every American, in fact, owes a year’s pay. Deficit spending means more inflation and further weakens our economy.

The only alternative is for our Government to live within its income! How astonishing that will be to some of the internationalists who continue to give our taxes to foreign countries.

Think it over and write your opinion to your legislators in Washington. Is there something shameful about being an AMERICAN who loves her country and wants to protect the United States? You would think so from some of the propaganda being circulated today!

Frances B. Lucas

Valley Forge Bell Tower
Chapters 100%
June 1 through July 31

By Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams
National Chairman

At this writing in August the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge is just a mass of scaffolding. The carving and windows have all been protected by wood enclosures, so practically none of the stone work is visible.

Within this scaffolding we know that much work is being accomplished, the Belfry concrete floor has been poured, the metal frame to support the bells is being erected, and the carved Eagles are being set in place.

With this picture of activity, it is necessary that we, as members, work fast, as the lists of names for the Honor Roll and names for the Chapter Roll on the Rotary Standard will be closed December 1, so that the bronze tablets will be ready when the beautiful Memorial Tower emerges from its cocoon of scaffolding.

The following Chapters have contributed $1 or more per member to the Thank Offering-Construction Fund since June 1. Additional lists will be published each month.

COLORADO—Denver
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Prince Georges County, Elizabeth Jackson
ILLINOIS—Isaac Hull
MARYLAND—Mary Carroll Caton
MASSACHUSETTS—Old Oak
MICHIGAN—Fort Pontchartrain
NEW HAMPSHIRE—New Boston
NEW JERSEY—Colonel Joseph Stout, Monmouth
NEW MEXICO—Coronado
NEW YORK—Mary Murray, Mary Washington Colonial, Sa-ge-ye-wat-ha, Skenandoah, She-qua-gah
PENNSYLVANIA—Berk's County, Colonel William Wallace, Montrose, Os-co-hu, Phoebe Bayard
TEXAS—John McKnitt Alexander, Rio Grande
WISCONSIN—Ah-dah-wa-gam
Dear Members,

Congratulations on reducing your debt to $186,000. It's a big debt; but you always do things in a big way! With big efforts this debt can be paid by next Congress! You women are wonderful!

Through experience, you know how devastating debts can be. You realize how interest money can eat into you, swallow by swallow! Even as the debt shrinks, the interest due looms large.

I hope you are enthusiastic! Willing to work, harder and harder, to the end that you may be debt free. There is every argument to concentrate on this payment; there is none against it.

I received a letter the other day which spoke of the National Society as if it were something apart from you and me—a group located in Washington that keeps asking us for money. But, of course, I answered her—and you will agree—that you members yourselves constitute the National Society; without you there would be none. So the debt is yours. The beautiful, efficient Administration Building is your own, or will be, when you pay the debt.

It troubles me that, so far, you have had to pay out nearly $30,000 in interest, in addition to the debt itself. It troubles me that you can not be free, in Chapters, to carry on your fine programs of committee work, because you are in debt.

But then I take heart, because of my faith in you. Your capacity for work—your ingenuity in ways to raise money —and your woman's intuitive know-how that is mindful that this terrific "interest on debt" can be turned into your "interest to pay," instead of interest to a bank, which is not yours. Investing in yourselves is your greatest asset.

Have you ever stopped to think what a tremendous amount of good could be accomplished by the National Defense Committee, or the Approved Schools Committee, with this $30,000? You can save this amount, if you will.

I am confident you realize the advantage of sending money on to Washington, and not holding it in State or Chapters. Money in the Treasurer General's office equals less debt. Every gift made helps your Chapter and State to win added laurels,—they reduce your income tax,—and make you feel good inside!

You recall the phrase, "It's later than you think"? Well, so it is. Next Congress is just a little bit away, and so you will want to plan and plan—work and work—send and send—not the last minute before Congress—not just before the books close in February—but as soon as possible—so that you can be debt free in April—and start a new era to support your work for the National Society, instead of supporting a bank.

Writing to you gives me such a personal feeling, as though I were talking to each one of you, and thanking you with a hand shake, for your efforts and cooperation.

Ever faithfully,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA
Adviser to the Building Completion Committee

How We Stand

By Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Chairman

As this goes to press August 25, the D. A. R. debt stands at $186,000. Our goal is to pay that off THIS YEAR. THE END IS NOW IN SIGHT. If each member takes it as her personal responsibility to see that her share is taken care of, it CAN be done. This Committee is named the Building COMPLETION Committee. Let us, by all means, live up to our name! Awards of Merit are yours for the winning. Please try to win the next one upon your list of accomplishments. Let us FINISH the Building Fund. It CAN be done. Let's do it THIS YEAR.
## Building Completion Fund

**STATE and CHAPTER RECORDS on May 31, 1952**

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<th>Contributions</th>
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Copies of the above report were mailed the last week of August to every Chapter Regent, with a record of the respective Chapter's standing as of May 31, for the purpose of encouraging further efforts by the States and Chapters.

[ 1034 ]
Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters Building Fund

Continued through July 31, 1952

CALIFORNIA
** General John A. Sutter
COLORADO
Arapahoe
MICHIGAN
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone
Ypsilanti

* indicates Gold Awards
** Indicates Gold Awards with previous listing as Silver Award
No * Indicates Silver Award

NEBRASKA
Point of Rock
COLORADO
Arapahoe
MICHIGAN
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone
Ypsilanti

132 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1255 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters
1387 Total Honor Roll Chapters as of July 31, 1952

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per member
ALABAMA
Demopolis, Jones Valley, Twickenhamtown, Virginia Cavalier
ILLINOIS
General Henry Dearborn
MISSOURI
Elizabeth Benton
PENNSYLVANIA
Colonel James Smith

TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per member—
# indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star
ALABAMA
# General Sumter, # Tidence Lane
ARKANSAS
# Captain Basil Gaither
CALIFORNIA
Beverly Hills
ILLINOIS
# Barbara Standish

THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per member—
# indicates previously listed as 1 Blue or 2 Blue Stars
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Elizabeth Jackson

MASSACHUSETTS
# Colonel Henshaw
NEW MEXICO
# Coronado
WISCONSIN
# Racine

GEORGIA
# William Marsh
MASSACHUSETTS
# Captain Elisha Jackson
WASHINGTON
# Captain Charles Wilkes
WEST VIRGINIA
John Chapman

275 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR
176 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS
145 Chapters have 3 Blue STARS
405 Chapters have 3-PIN AWARDS

ADDITIONAL STATE HONORS
SILVER STATE—Washington

[ 1035 ]
ONE MINUTE TO ZERO (R.K.O.) Director, Howard Hughes.

This picture, concerning itself with the early days of the fighting in Korea, is drama, full of stark realities of war and the heroic efforts of men, thrown suddenly into a conflict for which they were not properly prepared. The background here is based on actual events of the early days of the conflict. Many of the realistic scenes have been borrowed from actual news reels of the bitter fighting and have been fitted perfectly into this story.

An American colonel, a military observer, sent to supervise the arming and training of South Korean troops, is stationed in Seoul when the battle breaks. During the evacuation of American civilians he meets an attractive girl, a member of the U. N. Commission in Korea. Very much against her will, as she feels she must stay on to help the natives, he orders her out. Later when he is slightly wounded and sent to a hospital, they meet again, and fall in love.

The story picks out details in the lives of American fighting men and their wives; their friendship for each other and their willingness to make sacrifices. The details of how the colonel, steeling himself, finds he must give orders to shoot into long columns of native refugees, who carry deadly weapons, beneath their native dress, with which to kill American soldiers who have befriended them; how, when ordered behind enemy lines to strike at supply truck convoys, the colonel and his unit are cut off but are saved after many sacrifices, are dramatically told in the action of the story.

Though no attempt is made here to resolve the underlying problems of the Korean struggle, nor is it presented in any weighty manner, nevertheless through the experiences of the fighting force, much of the courageous, grim drama of these terrible events is brought home to us in this timely picture.

IVANHOE (MGM)

In Ivanhoe, we have another version of the 12th Century story of the return of Richard the Lionhearted, to his throne, usurped by his wicked brother, Prince John (in the story of Robin Hood, we had another version). The familiar story of Ivanhoe is brought to life in this spectacular, lavish and vivid picture. In this romantic adventure story of the days of chivalry, picturing a lawless period in English history, there are details of fiercely fought tournaments, combats and castle-storming all done with the trappings and heavy costumes of the day.

Though the actors never seem deeply involved in their characterizations, and those characterizations seem somewhat lacking in subtlety, nevertheless the difficult task of making a costume picture convincing has been accomplished.

Ivanhoe, a young Saxon of the 12th Century, seeks to raise ransom for the release of Richard the Lionhearted, held prisoner in Austria, and to rid England of the wicked Prince John. In this endeavor he is assisted by Isaac, a Jew, and his beautiful daughter, Rebecca. Ivanhoe, long promised to Rowena, a Saxon maiden, is attracted to Rebecca. The fine character of Rebecca is brought out in her gentle self-abnegation. Once again, the story brings into play the Englishman's sense of fair play and justice. The castle is besieged, Ivanhoe is victorious and, as in the novel, he returns to the beautiful Rowena.

With fine direction and a sincere feeling for combining characterizations of the novel with details rich with the magnificent pageantry of the times, this is very enjoyable entertainment. Incidentally, this is the first feature film made from a Sir Walter Scott novel.

As a result of the one ad in last July's D. A. R. Magazine, 1,720 of our subscribers wrote the Mayflower Books for free copies of the volume, The Iron Curtain Over America, proving the effectiveness of our advertisements. Supply of the book has been exhausted.
Advertising for the D. A. R. Magazine

BY GERTRUDE CARRAWAY, Editor

THE plan for various State Societies to sponsor advertising in different issues of our D. A. R. Magazine has worked very successfully, far beyond our expectations, and the income has meant a substantial amount in savings bank accounts for our Magazine fund.

Since our members are not accustomed to soliciting and preparing advertisements, however, they always have many questions as to procedure. So this article is being written for the benefit of those who might wish to obtain ads for our Magazine.

The advertisements have been of great value to our Magazine, putting it on a firm financial basis during the past two years, thus benefiting our National Society by not having to subsidize our official publication as has been necessary in most previous years and enabling the Magazine to retain its same low $2 subscription rate of the past 60 years.

The ads are also interesting in themselves. Many of them deal with historical subjects, many give credit to present and past leaders where credit is due, and others are deserved tributes in memory of deceased members who have done much to further the work of our Society.

By having advertisements, too, as do all other publications that can obtain them, the Magazine is able to carry many additional pages of reading matter—articles for which there might not otherwise be sufficient funds to pay for the printing and postage costs. Indeed, had it not been for our advertisements, it is possible that there may not be any D. A. R. Magazine at all now, for, with its building debts, the National Society can not at present afford to appropriate money from its general fund for the Magazine.

Accordingly, our thanks and appreciation are again expressed to all those State Societies which have been so helpful in procuring ads for us during the past two years and to the States which have already promised to sponsor the issues which will come out from now through next May.

In soliciting advertisements in communities, personal calls are far more effective than letters. And it is better for two members to go to see prospects than for just one member. This is not always true, but it is usually so. In Alabama, one Honorary State Regent, Mrs. J. H. Lane, was so popular in her town that she simply went to her telephone and over the phone told several of her business acquaintances that she wanted them to give her an ad for the D. A. R. Magazine and for them to come to her home and bring her the copy and the money. THEY DID!

It is wise, too, to take along full information about the Society, the Magazine and the advertisements. Equipment should include a sample copy of the Magazine; a copy of the Society's booklets—"D. A. R. Buildings," Highlights or What the Daughters Do; and copies of our small Magazine brochure with full data as to ad spaces and rates.

Many business men already recognize the great value of the Daughters of the American Revolution and their work along historical, educational and patriotic lines. So they will be inclined to give an ad, simply as a personal donation to a good cause. For all the ad money benefits the Society, as well as making it possible for us to have a better Magazine. Such contributions made payable to the Treasurer General are deductible for income tax purposes.

Besides "selling" the D. A. R., it is often best to "sell" the Magazine to prospects. As for that, a sample copy will suffice. For each issue stresses historical, educational and patriotic objectives.

Most important for most clients, though, is the fact that they must be convinced that any ad expenditure will benefit their business. That they will receive valuable returns is proved by many examples. A motor court in Tennessee reports they have had enough business from one ad in our Magazine to pay many of their initial construction costs. From one ad more than 50
copies of the North Carolina D. A. R. Genealogical Register were sold within three weeks. From one ad a firm received in the first month more than 1,100 responses.

Our Magazine has greater than average advertising appeal, because our members and readers are especially interested in travel, history, new products and other things that can be advertised in our pages. Its paid circulation of more than 20,500 as of the present date is actually far higher in that several members of a family or other persons read each copy. It is filed permanently for future reference by most of the subscribers. And it is usually taken to Chapter meetings, where the President General’s Message is read each month by most of our Chapters.

So, we are not asking “favors” in asking for advertisements. We are giving an opportunity to advertisers to use our pages to tell our readers about their products or their towns. And, a good D. A. R. member can easily show a prospect that he would get excellent returns from his ad investment of any amount from $5 to $100. Public relations values are in this way of exceptional importance in spreading the word abroad about our Society.

Each Chapter will receive 10 percent commission from all the ad money paid in. These checks are mailed out to the Chapter Treasurers after payment and publication of the ads. Thus, the full amount of ad money should be sent in with the ad orders and copy, checks being made payable to the Treasurer General, N. S. D. A. R. Chapter Treasurers or members should NOT deduct their commissions from the ad receipts.

Some firms with good credit have a rule not to pay for ads until they see them in print. For this purpose we have printed contracts, which the advertisers may sign. The Magazine will then bill them after the ad has appeared. It is not necessary for advertisers who pay in advance to sign these contracts. Of course, we PREFER for the ads to be paid for in advance, to save bookkeeping. We send a free copy of the issue in which an ad appears to each advertiser who has an advertisement costing $12.50 or more.

Several Chapters have made well over $100 on the advertisements they have sent to our Magazine. This money may be used in any way they choose. It has helped in numerous instances to pay building fund, Valley Forge or committee appropriations.

If a Chapter buys a full page and writes up a greeting from the Chapter or an account of the community or some historic shrine, with names of sponsors printed below in sequence, that is considered a cooperative page ad (only ONE ad) and costs only $100 for the Chapter. Thus they could get four sponsors at $25 each; ten sponsors at $10 each; 20 at $5 each; or any way the Chapter prefers to collect the $100.

But, if a Chapter sells spaces of varying sizes to business firms, they must be paid for at our regular rates, which run higher for smaller spaces—$60 for a half-page; $35 for a quarter-page ad; $20 for an eighth-page; $12.50 for one inch on one column; $7.50 for a half-inch; and $5 for a quarter-inch. In this way the page costs more than $100.

Should a Chapter like for all its ads to be placed together in one of our issues, it is wise to send them all in at the same time. For the Editorial Department arranges ads on pages before sending them to the printers. It is helpful if the Chapter representative will give some idea as to her preference in regard to arrangement; every effort possible will be made to carry it out explicitly. All must remember that there are 16 inches on each page—eight in each column—and each inch must be filled, no more and no less, if one expects to use the full page. Otherwise, in State issues, ads from other Chapters will have to be used to fill the pages.

Since our issues are now in the mails by the 18th of each month preceding publication date and since it takes much time to edit, compile, list, process, arrange, set, print, proofread and pastedown the ads, it is essential that copy and orders reach the Magazine at least two months in advance of the publication date of the issue in which they are to be used—earlier, if possible. The Chapter getting the credit for the ads must also be given with the order, or our staff has no way of knowing to whom to credit the ad and send the commission.

Each ad sent in helps a great deal. Little sums add up to large figures. And, with (Continued on page 1051)
THE 56th State Conference of Kentucky Society was held at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Wednesday, March 5-7. The twelve Chapters of the Fourth District were hosts.

The Conference opened with Bugle Call by Carl Waller, of Louisville Male High School. Then came the Processional March of Fourth District Regents, State President of C. A. R., National Vice Chairmen, National Chairmen, State Officers, National Officers, State Regent and Pages. The colorful processional was televised and filmed by Station WHAS, and subsequently shown.

Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, State Regent, presided. Rev. Walter E. Larenson gave the invocation. Mrs. F. Claggett Hoke, State Chaplain, gave Scripture reading and prayer. After Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag “The Star-Spangled Banner” was led by Mrs. Ruth Collins Stallings, State Chairman of National Defense.

Mrs. Clark Bailey, of Mountain Trail Chapter, on behalf of host Chapters extended welcome. Response was by Mrs. Virginia Moore Rice, Regent of Capt. John McKinley Chapter.

Mrs. Moore presented distinguished guests: Mrs. Loren Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General; Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Vice President General; Mrs. Frederick A. Wallis, former Historian General; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, National Chairman of Press Relations; National Vice Chairmen and State Officers, D. A. R. and C. A. R.

State officers made interesting reports: Mrs. Moore; Mrs. Collis P. Hudson, State Vice Regent; Mrs. Hoke; Mrs. Clara Clendenin Davis, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Carroll P. Price, State Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. James Snell, State Treasurer; Mrs. James D. Lashbrook, State Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Stephen T. Davis, State Historian and Mrs. Robert Hume, State Librarian.

Mrs. Russell introduced Mrs. Rex, who gave a spirited address, “More Womanhood and Less Hollywood.”

Mrs. Moore in her interesting report as State Regent commented upon the aims of the Society and progress made during the past year. This progress brought to the assembly a justifiable pride in the work under her leadership. The Society attained the Gold Star Honor Roll; it fixed as its goal $1 per member for Valley Forge Bell Tower; contributions in cash to Duncan Tavern were $438.05; Duncan Tavern Grounds, $255; John Fox, Jr., Memorial Library, $1,360; and liberal contributions to approved schools. Mrs. Moore during the past year traveled approximately 7,800 miles.

Under Mrs. William Noel, State Chairman of Americanism, a campaign was instituted to have each February designated as American History Month. Complete success was achieved.

Award of Good Citizen, with a $100 Bond, went to Miss Martha Ann DeSpain.

Mrs. Stanley G. Milligan, State Chairman of Membership, offered prize to Chapter procuring most new members during the year. The contest resulted in a tie between Fincastle and Poage Chapters. Mrs. Lashbrook, State Consulting Registrar, reported membership of 4,202 with 212 new members. Mrs. W. C. Gaines, Senior State C. A. R. President, showed 18 societies with membership of 401.

The State Historian offered prizes to Chapters producing best historical scrapbooks. Col. Lucien Beckner announced first prize for Capt. William Rowan Chapter; second for Dr. Thomas Waller Chapter.

The report of Mrs. Hume showed many valuable acquisitions among which were 2,249 pages of genealogical records; 13 wanted books to National D. A. R. Library and many gifts to John Fox, Jr., Memorial Library.

Mrs. William Bach, State Chairman of Genealogical Records, reported valuable work in her department, including an original diary of 6,504 pages, turned over to Kentucky State Historical Society.

At the Wednesday afternoon session Mr. Neil Dalton delivered an informative address upon “Our Current World.”

Music was by Pi Kappa Phi male quartet from University of Louisville.
Memorial Service for deceased members was at the Roof Garden. Mrs. Hoke presided. Mrs. McGee paid tribute to Mrs. Charles Terry, former Chapter Regent and State officer, and recited “Crossing the Bar” to piano accompaniment by Mrs. Burchett. Musical program was given by Mrs. Lipherd, Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Robertson.

The Conference Banquet was held in the Crystal Ballroom. Mrs. Moore presided and a splendid address was given by Col. Henry Stites. Singing of “My Old Kentucky Home” was led by Mrs. Virginia Archer.

Following the banquet there was held the Pages’ Ball.

Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Chairman of Building Completion, made an interesting address Thursday, her subject being “A Pocket Full of Pebbles.” Mrs. Russell was introduced by the State Historian and gave an excellent address upon “Valley Forge.” Music was by Louisville Male High School Glee Club.

On Thursday evening the Regents’ Dinner was held. Mrs. Hudson presided. Interesting reports were made by the various Regents. Musical program was given by Miss Winifred Settle and Mr. Paul Ramsier.

On Friday morning after a short business session the Conference adjourned at 10:30.

Mrs. J. A. Day and Mrs. William Noel, Co-chairmen of the Conference, deserve especial mention. Their efficient work helped make the Conference most enjoyable and successful.

Mrs. Stephen T. Davis  
State Historian

DISTRICT GROUP MEETINGS in Florida have proved to be an efficacious medium for disseminating helpful information to new officers and chairmen, and presenting our National Society’s prospectus for the year. They also afford an excellent opportunity for project discussion.

Mrs. William Kline, State Second Vice Regent, arranged car-pool transportation for State Officers and Chairmen, which enabled many to make the trek around our 400 x 500 (approximate) mile State of 67 counties, to the seven meetings incorporating Florida’s 47 Chapters. The meetings were held in the following cities with the named hostess Chapters:

Group One—Lake City, Edward Rutledge; Group Two—DeLand, Colonel Arthur Erwin; Group Three—Cocoa, Philip Perry; Group Four—Hollywood, Captain Alexander Quarrier; Group Five—Plant City, Echebucusassa; Group Six—Sarasota, Sara De Sota; Group Seven—Panama City, St. Andrews Bay.

Board members of Edward Rutledge Chapter honored State Officers and Chairmen at a delightful reception the evening preceding the first meeting. Several S. A. R. officers joined the Daughters for the enjoyable music program and refreshments. Each hostess Chapter arranged beautifully-appointed luncheons, served at the conclusion of business sessions. Miniature glass jugs of Suwannee River water uniquely marked places at Colonial Inn, White Springs. After the luncheon, the Daughters visited the adjacent Stephen Foster Memorial, and were thrilled with the dioramas of his works. Florida visitors are urged to see this masterpiece.

Mrs. Austin Williamson, State Vice Regent, accompanied the State Regent, Mrs. Patrick Odom, on the entire tour. Timekeeper Miss Hattie Allen, and State Officers, Mmes. Kline, Edward Adams, Chaplain, William Winter, Corresponding Secretary, Harold Machlan, Registrar, and Edward Longman, Historian, attended six meetings; Mrs. H. E. Maemurphy, Librarian, three; and Mrs. Herbert Vance, Recording Secretary, one. Miss Pearl Walker, Treasurer, was at her mother’s hospital bedside.


Honorary State Regent, Mrs. Guy Williams, National Defense Chairman, and C. A. R. State President, Mrs. George Estill, were the luncheon speakers in six cities. In her forceful address, Mrs. Williams reminded her audience that we are
a Constitutional Republic and not a “democracy,” as is perilously being implanted in American minds. She warned of dangers of the declaration of Human Rights, the Genocide Convention, World Government, and the increasing destruction to our economic system by the international “booby-trap” into which we have fallen, and are spending ourselves into oblivion. “We need a rebirth of the patriotic spirit of 1776, and DO something about it,” she warned. Mrs. Estill stressed the importance of training youth in the fundamental base of our society and country, and influences on a child’s mind.

Mrs. Odom called the meetings to order at ten o’clock, welcomed each group graciously, introduced distinguished guests—Mrs. David Wright, Organizing Secretary General; Edward Comer, C. A. R. National Corresponding Secretary; Ray Edwards, Treasurer National, U. S. D. of 1812; C. A. R. State President, Mrs. Estill; Honorary State Regents, Mmes. Robert Abernathy, James Buyers, also National Membership Chairman, James Craig, Roy Frierson, also past Curator General, Thomas Maguire, Rolland Stevens, Williams; and two 83-year-young Daughters, Mrs. Lee, at Lake City; and Miss Annie Smitz at Sarasota, a Princess Hirihigua Chapter member 33 years. Mrs. William Pitt, distinguished mother of the Regent, was also introduced. The Regent reported on the last National Board meeting, and announced two new Chapters, Manatee and Ponte Vedra.

Mrs. Williamson presented a plan for consideration at State Conference, to create seven districts, each to be under the supervision of a State Director elected with State Officers, who would function as little State Regents, presiding at her District Conference, and giving the compiled Regents’ reports in her respective district at State Conference, replacing 49 regents reporting.

Excerpts from some reports revealed: Florida’s membership, 3,522; 243 Junior Members, and 19 Junior Chairmen; National Defense chairmen, 100%; Florida won three blue stars, the second State to win a gold star, third blue star winner, and national flag prize winner; D. A. R. building slides shown when feasible; prayers used, written by members; and increased work among Negroes.

“Most Approved Schools are in our southeastern district where inhabitants are of pure Anglo-Saxon origin. Remember them in your budget,” Mrs. Baldwin asked. Chairmen made appeals for genealogical records, historical relics, D. A. R. Magazine, Valley Forge Chapter Registers 100%, and “celebrate every patriotic holiday,” requested Miss Vora Maude Smith.

Three million illegal immigrants are reported in America. Mrs. Schneider stated D. A. R. manual distribution is permitted at Naturalization Court, not at immigration.

“Expose attempts to submerge our flag and nationalism,” said Mrs. Bartleson, “stress ‘More Glory for Old Glory.’ In 1776 we needed freedom, now freedom needs us.”

Mrs. Edward George Longman
State Historian

MISSOURI

THE Fifty-Third Annual State Conference of the Missouri Society, D. A. R., convened March 10 on the Starlight Roof of the Hotel Chase, St. Louis. Preceding the formal opening at 8:30 a concert was given by the Scott Field Air Force Band directed by Chief Warrant Officer Frank Weirach.

The processional was composed of flag bearers, color guard from the United States Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Army, Navy and Air Force, followed by the Pages, National and State Officers and the State Regent, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves.

Mrs. Groves called the meeting to order and the invocation was given by Mrs. Charles C. Carter, State Chaplain, Mrs. John H. Radford, State Custodian, led the Pledge of Allegiance and the American’s Creed was led by Mrs. Andrew T. Stirrat, State Vice Regent. Mr. Edwin Hercket sang the National Anthem, portraying Francis Scott Key, and the dramatic entrance of three soldiers dressed to represent “The Spirit of ’76”, Willard’s famous painting, gave an added thrill to the audience of more than 500 members and guests.

Mrs. Walter E. Tarleton, Conference Chairman, welcomed the guests and introduced Mrs. Claude K. Rowland, Vice
Chairman of the Conference and Honorary State Regent. Greetings were extended by Mr. Scott R. DeKins, of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, who gave a glowing tribute to our National and State Societies for their work in the field of Americanism and patriotism.

Distinguished guests in attendance on this opening night were Mrs. Henry C. Chiles, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Claude K. Rowland, Honorary State Regent and Past Vice President General; Mrs. Walter E. Tarleton, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. William J. Boyd, Honorary State Regent and National Vice Chairman of Membership; Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy, State Regent of Michigan, Mrs. Wayne Cory, State Regent of Indiana; Miss Helen McMackin, Honorary Regent of Illinois and Past Librarian General; Mrs. Ferdinand J. Friedli, Honorary State Regent of Illinois.

Also present were the following National Chairmen of National Committees: Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Defense, who had conducted a symposium during the afternoon; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, Bell Tower at Valley Forge; Mrs. Donald B. Adams, Building Completion Fund; Mrs. Sherman B. Watson, Junior Membership; Mrs. Thomas Burchett, Press Relations; and Mrs. Lowell E. Burnell, Approved Schools.

Mrs. Donald T. Wright, Program Chairman, introduced the speaker of the evening, Madame Suzanne Silvercruys Stevenson, a native of Belgium and now a resident of Connecticut, who had as her subject, "Guarding the Land We Love," an inspirational address enthusiastically received by the audience.

Preceding the opening of the Conference Mrs. Groves had entertained the distinguished visitors at a beautifully-appointed dinner in a private dining room of the hotel.

On Tuesday the National Chairmen addressed the Conference; and Mr. Graham Clark, Vice President of the School of the Ozarks, expressed his appreciation for the loyal support the Missouri Society has given to this school for more than thirty years. This has been one of the major projects of the Missouri Society.

Tuesday evening the annual banquet was attended by more than 350 persons on the Starlight Roof of the hotel. The invocation was given by the Rev. Hampton Adams. The guest speaker was the Rev. Edwin Dahlberg, D. D., whose subject, "Faces on the Mountain," was a challenging appeal to stand by things spiritual and moral which have made this nation great. Telegrams of greeting were read from the President General, Mrs. Patton, and Governor Forrest T. Smith of Missouri.

Mrs. Tarleton in her remarks on the opening night compared this large Conference with the first Missouri Conference held in 1899 in St. Louis which was attended by nine members and delegates from six State Chapters. The Missouri Society today has more than 5,000 members in ninety Chapters.

The Memorial Service Tuesday was conducted by Mrs. Carter, State Chaplain, and Mrs. Voris R. Norton, Registrar.

A number of resolutions were adopted which conformed to those later passed by the 61st Continental Congress. State Officers in attendance were Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Stirrat, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Julian D. Payt, Mrs. Robert Lee Beckman, Mrs. Byron H. Brown, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Everett Keith, Mrs. E. W. Gipe, Miss Essie Matlack and Mrs. John H. Radford. Mrs. Wayne Elsea, State Historian, was unable to attend because of illness.

The following officers were elected Wednesday morning: State Regent, Mrs. Stirrat; Vice Regent, Mrs. Julian Payt; Chaplain, Mrs. Noel Hull; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Woodsmall; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Jannuzzo; Treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Coppinger; Registrar, Mrs. R. V. D. Thomas; Librarian, Mrs. J. P. Wright; Student Loan Fund, Mrs. John Baber. The Conference was closed with the benediction by Mrs. Carter.

Mrs. John W. Hobbs
State Historian

1952 Proceedings to Sell for $2 Each

Under a ruling of the National Board passed April 12, proceedings of the 1952 Continental Congress will not be mailed free to Chapter Regents as previously. Copies may be purchased by sending $2 to the Treasurer General.
With the Chapters

Jacob Stroud (Stroudsburg, Pa.) was hostess Chapter to a day conference of the Eastern District of the Pennsylvania State Society on Monday, June 16, at Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

Mrs. G. Raymond Hood, Regent, welcomed Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent; six members of the State Board of Management; fifteen Chairmen of State Committees; and 160 other members of the Society. An excellent “Ways and Means” discussion was led by Mrs. Harold C. Edwards, State Corresponding Secretary, at 11 a.m., with twenty-eight Chapters participating in the exchange of ideas.

Following the luncheon and a moment of silence, observed in tribute to Mrs. Louis Carstens Haas, late Eastern Director at whose request the Conference was held, the State Officers and Committee Chairmen held a question-and-answer period in which there was much information given and many problems discussed.

Mrs. T. Manning Curtis
Chairman, Press Relations

Chief Justice Cushing (Scituate, Mass.) celebrated Flag Day with a delightful and appropriate program at the home of Mrs. Robert Huntley, of Hanover, Vice Regent.

Mrs. Foye Murphy, Chairman on the Correct Use of the Flag, gave an interesting talk on that subject. Fourth-grade pupils from the nearby Salmond School gave a Flag Drill ending with the Pledge to the Flag and the singing of the Battle Hymn of the Republic. Their performance was excellent, and when the clear, young voices sang, “Let us die to make men free,” there was response in every heart.

Such a program helps us to realize one of the main purposes of our organization: to keep alive true patriotism and help stimulate it in the rising generation.

Fanny H. Phillips, Historian

Letitia Coxe Shelby (La Mesa, Cal.) will celebrate its third anniversary October 27. This Chapter was named for the wife of Brig. Gen. Evan Shelby, Revolutionary ancestor of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Enoch Hamilton Simms (Martha Shelby Yeager).

The Chapter has supported most national projects and has been especially active in Red Cross work and national defense. It is proud to own a Gold Badge with one blue star and a “3 pin.” Publicity for the Chapter has been excellent.

Outstanding work has been done by this Chapter in Red Cross work, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Lulu Butts
Matteson, a 74-year-young organizing member. Mrs. Matteson is also a member of the Mayflower Society through her direct descendancy from the family of Governor Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. She belongs to the La Mesa Woman’s Club and has been Red Cross Chairman of that club for several years.

MRS. LULU B. MATTESON

Although a great-grandmother, Mrs. Matteson devotes many hours each week to brightening life for the mental patients at the Naval Hospital. Through her tireless energy and kindness, and the generosity of many of her friends, the ward has been provided with drapes, a rug, tables, materials for handcraft, magazines, a television set, a recording machine, records and many other items to help brighten otherwise dreary hours.

She keeps the 80 to 100 sailors supplied with fruit, cigarettes, ice cream, candy and many other treats, and each week gives a popcorn party. Special holidays find her taking cakes, cookies, colored eggs and other treats to the boys who cannot join their families on such occasions. In return, hundreds of cards pour in from grateful sailors, especially on Mother’s Day, to warm Mrs. Matteson’s heart.

In addition to her many other interests, antiques are a hobby with Mrs. Matteson. Her home contains many fine heirlooms.

Mrs. William J. Mecke
Publicity Chairman

Massy Harbison (New Kensington, Pa.). Beautiful flower arrangements greeted Chapter members and guests at Oakmont Country Club for the annual Flag Day luncheon to honor their State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee.

The Chapter was also honored to have as guests, Mrs. Harlow B. Kirkpatrick, Vice President General; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman, Memorial Bell Tower, Valley Forge; Mrs. Mynard McConnell, State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robert H. Jeffrey, Western Director; Mrs. Charles F. Lewis, State Chairman, Press Relations; Mrs. Philip H. Dowdell, State Chairman, Valley Forge; and Mrs. Robert C. Clarke, State Chairman, Building Completion.

Guests attended from the following Chapters: Fort Hand, Phoebe Bayard, General Richard Butler, Colonel Hugh Mercer, Punxsutawney, Pittsburgh, Jacob Ferree, Queen Aliquippa, General John Neville, and John Conner Chapter of Indiana.

Ethel Ramos Harris, New Kensington, talented composer, concert and radio artist, was guest soloist. Born at sea of a Portuguese sea captain father and an Indian mother, and reared in New England, she has appeared in most of the major cities in this country and is affectionately known as “Sophisticated Lady.” The audience was delighted with her interpretation and compositions.

Her daughter, Paquita, was the 1952 Good Citizen from New Kensington High School, sponsored by our Chapter, and tied for fourth place in the State.

Introduced as guest speaker by Mrs. M. P. Frazier, Program Chairman, Mrs. Lee gave an inspiring address concerning Pennsylvania’s historical background in spiritual and material things, and urged members to be ever alert against communism.

Highlighting the afternoon was presentation of a beautiful heirloom flag, six by ten feet, purchased more than fifty years ago by the late Frank W. Hibbetts. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. C. Hibbetts, presented it to the Chapter.

Mrs. Lee installed two officers elected to fill unexpired terms: Mrs. J. M. Steim, Recording Secretary, and Miss Margaret Ekas, Treasurer.

Mrs. C. M. Shaffer, Regent

Ann Poage (Houston, Texas), joined by William Findley (Palestine, Texas),
on June 7 honored two pioneer settlers of Anderson County, Texas, by placing a marker of Georgia granite at the old homestead, acreage for which was purchased in 1848, in memory of Judge and Mrs. William Alexander and Judge and Mrs. John B. Mallard.

Judge Alexander served as an outstanding jurist of his day, trustee in the first school, and Chief Justice for the County for several years; Judge Mallard was the first attorney to come to the County when it was formed, and took the first census of Palestine in 1848 when there were only 179 souls.

The marker was placed in front of the spacious grounds, with cedar trees now 90 years of age, with the old homestead built in 1848 still standing. Judge Mallard arrived with his bride in Texas in 1845 and lived first near old Fort Houston, later moving to the original townsite of Palestine.

The following persons paid tribute: Mrs. E. P. Krick, Historian, Mrs. Rose Reese, Miss Margaret Davis, Mrs. Howard H. Crane and Mrs. D. S. Collins, assisted by their Chaplain, Mrs. Mable Johnson. They spoke of the sterling qualities and fine citizenship of these pioneers. The marker was given by Miss Ruth Eppner, granddaughter of Judge Alexander. Her remarks concerning their pioneer days were received with interest and appreciation.

Mrs. E. P. Krick
Historian

Franklinton (Bexley, Ohio). “52 members in 52 days in ’52” is the startling story of Franklinton Chapter.

Confirmation of Mrs. Nelson J. Ruggles as Organizing Regent was made on April 12, while the State Regent was in Washington, and Chapter authorization was received by organizing members at Mrs. Ruggles’ home on that date.

Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, State Regent, officiated at the installation at the home of Mrs. John F. Nye on May 20. The new Chapter’s American and D. A. R. flags, which were gifts, were dedicated by Mrs. George F. Emrick, of Portsmouth, National Vice Chairman of the Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, and State Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Devotions were led by Mrs. Wilbur C. Dyer, State Chaplain and Chaplain and organizing member of Franklinton Chapter.

With present membership of 72, Franklinton hopes to meet in members’ homes, and has planned several important meetings which include visits of Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Lowell F. Burnelle, National Chairman of Approved Schools; and of several State Officers and Chairmen.

The Chapter is named for the town on the Scioto, founded in 1797, whose site later became part of Columbus.

Chairmen of all National and Chapter Committees have been named. Franklinton Chapter expects to support the national projects, the Memorial Bell Tower and Building Completion Fund.

Officers are: Mrs. Nelson J. Ruggles, Re-
gent; Mrs. James G. Kahle, Vice Regent; Mrs. Wilbur C. Dyer, Chaplain; Mrs. Raymond E. Spence, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robert B. Boyer, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Eagleton F. Dunn, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles M. Cummings, Assistant Treasurer; Mrs. Paul J. Volkert, Registrar; Mrs. Roy L. Wentz, Historian; Mrs. John F. Nye, Librarian; Mrs. Casper H. Benson, Mrs. Thomas L. Carr, Mrs. Kenneth A. Clouse, Directors.

Mrs. Charles M. Cummings
Assistant Treasurer

Harvey Birch (Scarsdale, N. Y.) celebrated its 25th anniversary at a luncheon in the Scarsdale Golf Club March 13, with 130 members and guests in attendance. A résumé of the Chapter's history and organization was given by Mrs. Brookings T. Andrews. Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, New York State Regent, headed a large group of D. A. R. notables who came to pay their respects to the Chapter. Among the distinguished visitors and members present were the following pictured in the accompanying cut: left to right (seated) Mrs. John E. Mumper, N. Y. State C. A. R. Conservation Chairman; Miss Page Schwarzwaelder, past Treasurer General; Mrs. Edgar B. Cook, N. Y. State Regent; (standing, cutting the cake) Mrs. Edward Holloway, Regent of Harvey Birch Chapter; (sitting at right) Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General; Mrs. Brookings T. Andrews, Chairman of Approved Schools Committee, Harvey Birch. (Standing, left to right) Mrs. W. H. Steiner, N. Y. State Motion Picture Chairman; Mrs. Frank B. Cuff, N. Y. State Recording Secretary; Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, N. Y. State Treasurer; Mrs. Harold Erb, N. Y. State Vice Regent; Mrs. William Settemeyer, National Motion Picture Chairman; Mrs. Harry Hampton, N. Y. State Conservation Chairman; Mrs. Fred Aebly, N. Y. State Publicity Chairman; Miss Ruth Duryee, N. Y. State Chaplain; Mrs. Eugene Ovenshine, N. Y. State Program Chairman; and Mrs. Charles Crittenden, N. Y. State Chairman of the Building Completion Fund.

Mrs. Max Schling
Publicity Chairman

Tamalpais (San Francisco, Cal.) held the last meeting of the year on June 14. Luncheon was served at 12:30 P. M., after which the business meeting was held, followed by the installation of the new officers to serve for the ensuing year. The officers installed were: Regent, Mrs. Robert Galway; Vice Regent, Mrs. C. Wisewell; Chaplain, Mrs. M. Anderson Thomas; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Marie Moore Sheffield; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Grady Davis; Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Snell; Registrar, Miss Elizabeth S. Moore; Historian, Mrs. Clair H. Cottle; Librarian, Mrs. Eleanor W. McLane. The installing officer was the State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Heward Armstrong, who gave an outstanding and beautiful service.

It being Flag Day, the meeting was given over to the Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. Sheffield, who read some interesting facts in relation to the historic origin of the Flag, followed by a song, “The Flag,” by Mrs. Sheffield. The Regent, Mrs. Galway, then presented some very splendid pictures which she made of the activities of Army Day held here in the Presidio and of the visiting Queen Juliana of Holland. Refreshments were then served in honor of the guests present.

Mrs. Marie Moore Sheffield
Press Chairman

Ninian Edwards (Alton, Ill.). The Ninian Edwards Chapter honored four charter members June 24, when it celebrated its fortieth anniversary with a luncheon at the Stratford Hotel.

The Regent, Mrs. R. F. Kurz, presided. Tribute was paid to the deceased members by Mrs. Frank N. Henderson. Mrs. Horace Ash spoke of the contributions made to the Chapter by the charter members: Miss Amelia Flynn, sole member of the organizing Chapter; Miss Mabel Beeman, life member; Mrs. William Dillman and Mrs.
A. Don Stocker. Mrs. Stocker made the response for the honored members.

Miss Flynn read the minutes of the first meeting. She recalled that soon after the Chapter was organized it placed a bronze tablet in the Court House at Edwardsville; the tablet bore the names of twenty-four Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Madison County.

The Chapter had two members who lived to be over 100 years old.

Recently a flag was presented to the Cherry Street Baptist Church in memory of Grace Thrift McKenny, a Past Regent and State Historian. The Chapter gavel is made of wood from the home of Ninian Edwards, the first Territorial Governor.

An honored guest was Mrs. F. J. Friedli, past State Regent, who reviewed historical events of the Society in Illinois when the Ninian Edwards Chapter was instituted. Greetings were read from Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, and Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, State Regent. The warm fellowship shown by the members will make this celebration a memorable occasion.

Helen S. Rohde, Past Regent

Star Fort (Greenwood, S. C.). The dedication of markers and the placing of wreaths on twenty-seven Revolutionary soldiers' graves June 15 at Old Greenville Presbyterian Church near Ware Shoals, S. C. was an event in the history of Star Fort Chapter.

Wreaths honoring wives of sixteen Revolutionary soldiers were placed by the Hudson Berry Chapter, D. A. R., of Anderson, S. C., Mrs. C. E. Burts, Regent.

Two thousand persons from twenty-six States attended the exercises held in connection with the Wyatt Family Reunion.

Data compiled by Mr. Leonardo Andrea, genealogist of Columbia, and Mrs. James Hemphill, Chairman from Star Fort Chapter, made possible the event.

The morning exercises were presided over by Mrs. Ralph Ray, Regent of Star Fort Chapter, after prayer by Rev. Mr. Fred McGill, pastor.

Among those present were Mrs. Robert Wise, Vice President General from South Carolina, and the following State Officers: Mrs. James Owen, Mrs. D. L. Stoddard, Mrs. Matthew Patrick, Mrs. Boyce Grier, Mrs. R. E. Lipscomb and Mrs. E. C. Von Tresckow.


After a bounteous picnic lunch, former Governor J. Strom Thurmond introduced Mr. Philip Willkie, son of the late Wendell L. Willkie and descendant of three Revolutionary soldiers buried in the church yard. Mr. Willkie made a forceful address, paying tribute to the Revolutionary heroes, "who gave to this country the precious right to determine its own destiny."

Mrs. C. R. Walters
Press Relations Chairman

Some of the D. A. R. officials who attended the grave marking ceremony at Greenville Presbyterian Church were, left to right, Mrs. O. H. McCord, Woodruff, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. Joel Bailey, Mrs. W. T. Bailey, Mrs. A. L. Milling, Miss Ann Adelle McCaslan, Mrs. Ralph Ray, Star Fort Chapter Regent (both kneeling), Mrs. Arch M. Smith (above Mrs. Ray), Mrs. E. C. Von Tresckow, Camden, Mrs. Boyce M. Grier, State Recording Secretary and Star Fort Vice Regent, Mrs. Charles R. Walters, Mrs. James T. Owen, State Regent, Mrs. Robert K. Wise (wearing wide crossband), Miss Lola Wilson, Tamassee, Mrs. Lipscomb, Mullins, State Treasurer, Mrs. Cochran, Anderson, Mrs. C. E. Burts, Regent, Greenville's Hudson Berry Chapter (to left of Mrs. Hawkins), Mrs. G. E. Hawkins, Mrs. James C. Hemphill (right end), First Vice Regent, Star Fort Chapter and Chairman of Old Burying Grounds and Tombstone Committee. Several women in the picture were unidentified.
Mary Mattoon (Amherst, Mass.) held a Flag Day outing on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, on the lawn of Mabel C. Eldridge, of the Advisory Committee, at which time the playlet, "Martha and Her Friends," by Stella Threw, published in last February's D. A. R. Magazine, was given by members in costume.

The characters strolled in while an Overture on National Airs was played. As the closing tune was the "Star-Spangled Banner," they remained at attention during that number. Following this spirited presentation the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was given by all present.

The Ways and Means Committee completed a most successful year by providing a chance for card games and serving refreshments. The public was invited. This Committee had various projects during the year, the most outstanding being a public card party held at Skinner Hall at the University of Massachusetts, which was well attended.

Our March program featured Mary Mattoon's Birthday Anniversary. International Day was prepared by the Secretary, Eloise B. White. Students from the University participated.

Mrs. Clifton Baker, Regent

Franklin County (Franklin County, Pa.) held their annual picnic meeting Thursday afternoon, July 10, at historic old Rocky Spring Church. Guests were members of the Conocheague Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Fall-
Mary Agnes Moore, former Oklahoma State Chairman of Junior Membership; and Miss Dorothy Jane Neuberger.

From 700 to 1,000 rare old Bibles were given to the Library by the late Dr. Bizzell, former president of the University of Oklahoma. Many of the Bibles date back some four centuries, with records in Old English, German, French, and other languages.

It was two years ago that three prominent Oklahoma State D. A. R. Officers, Mrs. Henry D. Rinsland, Norman, State D. A. R. Librarian and Historian, Mrs. John P. Cook, Oklahoma City, D. A. R. Records Chairman of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Frank Sewell, Oklahoma City, D. A. R. Library Board Member, conceived the idea that these family records hidden in the old Bibles should be compiled in some form for future historians and persons interested in such records. These Officers realized that the family records should be copied and typed with accuracy and compiled in good form. They contacted Mrs. Haun, who in turn asked the two Junior Members to assist her with the work. Working in their spare time, the three have copied the records of approximately 150 volumes that have already been catalogued by the University staff. The work will be resumed when more of the Bibles are catalogued.

Miss Mary Agnes Moore
Past State Chairman

 Corpus Christi (Corpus Christi, Tex.). Two events climaxed a most successful year for the Chapter. On April 30 Mrs. Felix Irwin, newly-elected Vice Regent of the Texas Society, was honored at a Coffee from 10 to 12 at the home of the Regent, Mrs. David McComb. All State Officers and Regents of the Chapters in Division 6 were invited. Local guests included executive board members of the Colonial Dames, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, wives of officers of the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the British Empire, and the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

Greeting guests at the door were Mrs. Guy I. Warren, Mrs. A. C. Jones, Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. McComb. Mrs. W. E. Pace and Mrs. John A. Ferris were in charge of the guest register. Arrangements of spring flowers were used throughout the house, and members of the houseparty wore rainbow corsages. Mrs. Irwin wore an orchid presented by the Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. C. F. Kardell, Mrs. C. J. Wilde, Mrs. Gaston Parrish, and Mrs. John Abraham alternated in serving. Others in the houseparty included Mrs. C. C. Miller, Mrs. A. J. Caldwell, Mrs. R. P. Cyrus, Mrs. C. E. Buck and Mrs. McComb's mother, Mrs. J. C. Netzer.

On May 7 the Chapter observed the Silver Anniversary of the Chapter at a May breakfast for members and their guests at the Palm Room of the Nueces Hotel. Mrs. Eugene A. Halbardier was chairman of arrangements. Greeting guests at the door were Mrs. Halbardier, Mrs. L. L. Wagner, Miss Mary Katherine Hitt and Mrs. Herbert Alexander.

Mrs. Oscar J. Koepke gave the invocation. Mrs. Felix Irwin discussed Continental Congress which she attended in Washington in April. Two new members and a number of guests were introduced.

Rosemary Glass Alexander
Press Relations and Radio Chairman

DuBois (DuBois, Pa.) at its May meeting elected new officers as follows: Mrs. Frank I. Gillung, Regent; Mrs. George Lum, Vice Regent; Mrs. Mervin E. Shaffer, Chaplain; Mrs. Anthony E. Balavage, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Caroline Giltinan, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Anna Mae Korb, Treasurer; Mrs. Roscoe C. Knapp, Registrar; Miss Jessie I. Alcorn, Historian; and Mrs. Thomas F. Hyer, Librarian.

In an impressive ceremonial the new
DuBois Chapter—Mrs. Frank I. Gillung (left), is receiving the gavel from retiring Regent, Mrs. Roscoe S. Knapp, while Mrs. Gillung’s grandchildren look on. They are Christine (left), Patricia Ann (center) and Tom Gillung (right).

officers were installed by the retiring Regent, Mrs. Knapp, who presented the new Regent with the gavel, significant of her authority.

Mrs. Gillung was attended by three children of her son, Tom Gillung. Master Tom Gillung and little Christine Gillung presented their grandmother with a corsage from her daughter, Mrs. John D. Blaney, and little Patricia Ann Gillung presented a prayer book for the ceremonial. All officers wore wrist bouquets and the retiring Regent wore a corsage, a gift from the new Regent.

Many affairs are planned for the ensuing year in the DuBois Chapter, among them being an Indian program at which meeting a donation will be made to St. Mary’s Indian Girl School. Colonial gowns will be worn in a tea in November to be given for the benefit of the Building Fund.

Mrs. F. I. Gillung, Regent

Past Regents’ Club (Montgomery County, Md.). Flag Day was celebrated by Daughters of the American Revolution in Montgomery County by the newly-formed Past Regents’ Club, with a luncheon on July 13 at the Columbia Country Club with the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, as honor guest. Mrs. Alexander M. Ashley, former Regent of the Chevy Chase Chapter and President of the Club, presided at the luncheon, attended by sixty-nine.

Judge Stedman E. Prescott of Rockville, the only gentleman guest, was the speaker and the other honor guests included the newly-elected Vice President General, Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave; the new Maryland State Regent, Mrs. Ross B. Hager; Mrs. George E. Wimmer, Senior State President of the Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President of the C. A. R.; Mrs. Robert J. Boyd, National Organizing Secretary, of the C. A. R.; Mrs. Lilly C. Stone, Honorary State Chaplain of Maryland.

Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford
Publicity Chairman

Ten Ways to Kill a Society

1. Don’t come to meetings.
2. But if you do come—come late.
3. If the weather doesn’t suit you, don’t think of coming.
4. If you attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the Officers and other members.
5. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than do things.
6. Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are appointed, do not attend the committee meetings.
7. If asked by the Chairman to give an opinion regarding some important matter, state that you have nothing to say. After the meeting, tell everyone how you think it ought to be done.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but when others roll up their sleeves and do it all, howl about how the Society is run by a clique.
9. Hold back your subscription as long as possible, or don’t pay it at all.
10. Don’t bother about getting new members. Let someone else do it.

—From World Service, England
National Committees
Junior Membership

By This Time everyone is ready to
start on another year’s plans and ob-
jectives. It is also the time not to reflect
on what was accomplished last year, but
to look ahead and plan how to better your
work and how to accomplish even more
this coming year.

Our only national project of the Junior
Membership Committee is again our Helen
Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. Let us
again push this fund over the top. For
many years, it has been our great objec-
tive to reach an annual contribution of
$5,000 to this fund. Last Spring, at our
Continental Congress, that goal was an-
nounced. As you know, all monies sent to
this fund are, in turn, sent to some of our
Approved Schools.

This year, we are sending $2,000 to
Lincoln Memorial University and $1,500
to each of our own schools, Tamassee and
Kate Duncan Smith. The money at Lin-
coln Memorial University is to be used
for worthy girls for scholarship aid. The
money at Tamassee is to be used for
scholarships at the school, and the money
at Kate Duncan Smith is to be used for
our Helen Pouch Health Scholarships.
This money does so very much good, and
it is a wonderful project for the young
members of our National Society. Now
that we have reached this goal, could we
possibly reach $5,500 this year?

There is much to be accomplished this
year. Last Spring, at our Buffet Supper,
under the guidance of our Adviser, Miss
Mary Helen North, we unanimously ap-
proved a resolution to “Get Out the Vote.”
Let all of our young people exercise their
voting privilege this Fall.

Again, stress your membership plans at
your Committee meetings. We were pri-
marily started to obtain new members of
our ages, and this plan is succeeding. After
we have secured these new members, it is
likewise our duty to take these members
to our meetings and to see they are thor-
oughly “indoctrinated” with our plans and
policies of our Daughters of the American
Revolution. Only then will we have inter-
ested and informed members.

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson
National Chairman

Advertising for the D. A. R. Magazine
(Continued from page 1038)

the rising costs of paper and printing, each
page of our Magazine is far more expen-
sive than it used to be. So, send in just one
ad, if that is all you can get. Do not be
discouraged if some persons turn you
down. Not in anything of this kind can
we look for 100 percent cooperation, but
it is a fact that in some cities Chapters
have had 100 percent favorable replies
from their contacts.

The easiest type of ad to sell is the kind
that advertises a community, its history,
resources, advantages, industries or scenic
sites. Almost all business firms are glad
to cooperate in publicizing their city as
well as their own products.

In selling advertisements for our Maga-
zine, therefore, the Chapters and members
are doing outstanding D. A. R. work, help-
ing all our Committees and the National
Society in general as well as their own
Chapters, not only in finances but also in
morale.

Whatever one works for, one likes better
and becomes far more interested in its
welfare and betterment. There is an in-
describable satisfaction and joy in service
well rendered that comes to anybody who
sells even one small ad. And it is inevita-
ble that if a Chapter makes an outstanding
record for the Magazine and the Society,
it will do much better work along all
lines. For, in selling the Society to oth-
ers, we are at the same time selling it to our-
selves.
CONSTITUTION HALL
SEASON 1952-53

SEPTEMBER
19—Washington Hebrew Congregation
20—Washington Hebrew Congregation
21—Seventh Day Adventist
28—Washington Hebrew Congregation
29—Washington Hebrew Congregation

OCTOBER
6—Billy Graham
19—Danish Symphony Orchestra
22—National Symphony
24—Barber Shop Quartets
26—Christian Science
27—Benefit for Hebrew Home
28—Philadelphia Orchestra
29—National Symphony

NOVEMBER
5—National Symphony
6—National Symphony—Children's
7—Don Juan In Hell
8—Don Juan In Hell
9—Bari Ives
13—Boston Symphony
14—National Geographic—2 Events
15—New York Philharmonic
16—National Symphony
18—National Geographic—2 Events
21—National Symphony
22—Methodist Union
23—Philadelphia Orchestra
25—National Geographic—2 Events
26—National Symphony—Hansel and Gretel
27—Jeanette MacDonald

DECEMBER
3—National Symphony
4—National Symphony—Afternoon
4—Boston Symphony—Evening
5—National Geographic—2 Events
6—Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pati"ence"
7—Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pati"ence"
8—National Lutheran Chorus
10—National Symphony
12—National Geographic—2 Events
13—Ana Maria and her Spanish Ballet
14—Trapp Family
17—National Symphony
30—National Symphony

JANUARY
2—National Geographic—2 Events
5—John Brown's Body
6—Philadelphia Orchestra
7—National Symphony
8—National Symphony—Children's
9—National Geographic—2 Events
12—Billy Graham Associates—Film
13—Slavenska and Franklin Ballet
14—National Symphony
15—Protestants and Other Americans United
16—National Geographic—2 Events
18—Jan Peerce
20—Horowitz
21—National Symphony
22—National Symphony—Children's—Afternoon
22—American Temperance Society
23—National Geographic—2 Events
25—Boston "Pops" Orchestra
27—Philadelphia Orchestra
28—National Symphony
29—National Geographic—2 Events

FEBRUARY
3—Christian Science
4—National Symphony
5—Baltimore Symphony
6—National Geographic—2 Events
7—National Symphony and Barber Shop Quartets
8—Patrick Hayes' Series
9—Concordia Choir
10—Philadelphia Orchestra
11—National Symphony
13—National Geographic—2 Events
14—Ballet Russe
15—Ballet Russe
16—Ballet Russe
17—Patrice Munsel
18—National Symphony
20—National Geographic—2 Events
24—National Symphony—Children's
25—National Symphony
26—National Symphony—Children's
27—National Geographic—2 Events

MARCH
1—Heifetz
2—Jose Greco and Company
3—Jose Greco and Company
6—National Geographic—2 Events
7—Waring's Festival
8—Chicago Symphony
10—Solomen
11—National Symphony
12—Boston Symphony
13—National Geographic—2 Events
14—Patrick Hayes' Series
15—Christian Science
17—Philadelphia Orchestra
18—National Symphony
20—National Geographic—2 Events
21—National Symphony—Oscar Levant
22—Rubenstein
24—Vienna Choir Boys
25—National Symphony
27—National Geographic—2 Events
29—National Symphony
31—Philadelphia Orchestra

APRIL
3—National Geographic—2 Events
8—National Symphony
12—Christian Science
14—Philadelphia Orchestra
20-24—D.A.R. Congress
26—Christian Science
27—Chamber of Commerce

FOR INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE, ADDRESS
HAROLD L. MAYNARD, Managing Director
CONSTITUTION HALL, Washington 6, D. C.
Will No. 26

THOMAS HAWKER

LIBER AA VOL. 1 5th. day of October, 1683

In the name of God, Amen.
I, Thomas Hawker, of Cecil County in the Province of Maryland, Planter, being sick of Body but of sound memory, doe make constitute appoint and ordaine this my last Will and Testament . . .

ITEM—I give unto my son Thomas, “Donickie Worton Meadow” being a tract of land at the upper end of Worton and another tract of land lying on South by Richard Adams: my nigger Bumbo, after the demise of my wife, but in case he should dye then I give it to my daughter Sarah and her heirs—

ITEM—I give unto my daughter Sarah my now dwelling and nigger Jack at the day of her marriage but in case she dye without heirs I give it to my son Thomas and his heirs; and if both my son and daughter dye without heirs then I give the whole to Mr. Richard Pullen and Edw. Tom Clon (?) (Tomslelon) my god friends equally to be divided between them and their heirs forever.

ITEM—I give my Fr’d Rich’d Pullin my young Horse.

ITEM—I give my friend Ed Tom Clor (?) Tomslelon, five hundred pounds of Tobacco.

ITEM—Lastly, I give my loving wife, Dorothy, my nigger Bumbo for her Life and my serv’ts Mary and William Case to whom I give at his freedom two cows and calfs, two sows in the pig, a serge suit, a Kersy suit, two pairs of shoes, two pairs of stocking; and I make my wife executrix of this my last will and testament, desiring my friend, Richard Pullin to be my Trustee, to see to the performance thereof, in witness thereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seal the day and year above.

Signed, sealed and published after interlining at the day of her marriage and in the presence of us
Signers
Ben Gundry (signum)
John Reed
Richard Kinwood

Probated -Feb. 17 1685/6

Will No. 27

LIBER A A NO. 1

CORNELIUS COMAGES

The last will and testament of Cornelious Comages . . .
I do bequeath unto my Daughter Mary and my Daughter Martha and my grandson Cornelious Comages the five hundred acres of land whereon I now live to be equalli divided between them three and my wife Mary fully Executor of all during her Life whereunto I set my hand and Seal this thirteenth day of December one thousand and seven hundred and eleven Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of us
his
Daniel (D) Bingam mark
his
Abel (A) BELL mark
his
Elizabeth Johnson mark
his
Richard (V) Touchton mark

Probated March 7th. 1711
Cornelious Comages (SEAL) 1711 March the 7th.
M. Vanderheyden, Deputy Commis. Examined by David Smith, Reg’r

Will No. 28

LIBER A A NO. 1

JEFFERY PETERSON

This is to certify that this day being the one and twenty day of November, one thousand seven hundred and nine, came before me, Mathias Vanderheyden, Deputy Commissioner of Caccill County in Maryland, Mr. Thomas Frisby, Gysben Cox, William Macollogh, John Simons and Catheline Cox and declared on the Holy Evangelist that they being att the house of Jeffery Peterson some short time before he died being a day or two before his departure y’e while he was of sound sence and perfect memorie, they all heard him utter these words.
TO WIT:—That he did appoint his kinsman, Benjamin Cox, his whole and sole Executor and did further desire that the said Cox, his Children should be the better for what he had to w’ch is the whole Substance of what they declareth. Proved before me . . .
M. VanderHayden, Dep’ty Commissioner County Cacill

Probated - 30th. of April 1711
Maryland pr'

In the name of God, Amen. I, Thomas Cox Caccil County... My wife Katherine whom I made my whole and entire Executrix of this and my last will and testament to see all things desired and satisfied.

I give as followed...

I give to my loving son John Cox all rights or possession of in this County to him and his heirs by him lawfully begotten and to the only proper use and Behoof of him and his heirs forever.

ITEMS—I give and bequeath to my three children John Cox, Katherine Cox and Bridget Cox, one feather bed to each of them with such furniture as my loving wife can give and the rest of my good chattels and Debts of what kind so ever shall be equallly divided by each and equal part after all Debts are paid as they shall come of age as the law requires

March the twenty/1712/13

Then was this written will signed and sealed and delivered in sound and perfect memory by the above named Thomas Cox

In the presence of us
Wm. Husband
Thomas Marcer
Henry Hendrickson
Thomas Walmsley
1713—June 9th, Probated before
M. Vanderheyden. Dep’ty Commiss.

The last will and Testament of Arthur Monday

I doth make my wif chief Executor and...? and to my wife I give won Sartin piece of land lying at the head of Elk River, 70 acres more or less, this I leave to my wife on disposing and to my onli son Arthur Monday I do leave and give this, my dwelling plantation being for 300 acres of land and won Bras gon and won pare of Han Mill Stone this I leve to my son and I leve my son to be of age when he is seventeen years of age, not to be bound or entangled by any man when he comes of that age and a sartin point called Batsman Point I leave to my Daughter Marci Mondei and to my Daughter Als Mondei to be divided between themselves and no other man to have anything to doo with it, that them both be pleased with the division thereof and to my Daughter Als Monde won sartin mare running in the woods the mare known by my Neibers.

And I Arthur Monday being of sens and memori I doth here put my sel the third day of April 1713

The mark
Arthur (X) Monday
Robert Streep two of the witnesses of the within Will and proved the same in Common Forme before me.

Examined by David Smith, Reg'r Cecil County M. Vanderheyden, Dep'Ty Com

Will No. 33

LIBER A A NO. 1

WILLIAM BROWN

I, William Brown of Susquehanna Hundred Cecill County Maryland, Merchant...

ITEM—I make and constitute and appoint my well beloved Wife Hester Brown sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament and that she shall have the use of my Suns Share till they arrive to the age of twenty one Years and my Daughters Share till they arrive to the age of twenty one Years or day of Marriage in order for their bringing up and if any of my Children should die before they come of age or Marriage as aforesaid I will that the Deceaseds Share shall be equally divided amongst the surviving of them.

If my true and loving Wife should die before this Will is proved then I constitute and appoint My Brother Jeramiah Brown and Brother Nathan Baker whole and sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament Revoking all others that have been Made.

ITEM—I will that My Brother Jeramiah Brown take Care and provide for My Children with the advice of My Brother Nathan Baker suitable places amongst the People called Quakers in order for their Bringing up with as good Education as conveniently can be obtained for them. For a further Confirmation to these Presents have Interchangeably put my Hand and Seal this ye twenty third day of the fifth Mo—July one thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

Signed Sealed and delivered in ye presence of us...

John My (XX) on mark

James (XX) Collins mark

John Piggott

Sarah Baker

Linton shall have one of the increase she having been given her portion before this time, or what is due her.

Signed Sealed and delivered in ye presence of us...

Robert Streep two of the witnesses of the within Will and proved the same in Common Forme before me.

Examined by David Smith, Reg'r Cecil County M. Vanderheyden, Dep'Ty Com

Will No. 34

LIBER A A NO. 1

WILLIAM PARSON

In the name of God, the Holy Trinity, Amen.

I, William Parson of Cecil County, province of Maryland, gentleman... And that my dore Wife Mary with my elder son William Parson to be my Executrix and Executor of this my last Will and Testament. But my above said Wife shall be hole and sole executrix till my son William com to the year twenty one hole and completed...

IMPRIMIS—I give and bequeath to me dere well beloved Wife half of my dwelling Plantation with the dwelling house to possess the same without any molestation durante vita. As also my will is that my s’d Wife shall have my negro woman Ninny as above expressed, to be equally divided among my above said five children, my wife having first her third out of them...

My Will and Desire is that if it should happen that there should be three more Increase of my negroes as there is at this present time of this date hereof that then my eldest daughter Susanna Linton shall have one of the increase she having been given her portion before this time, or what I thought fit.

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my son William Parson and his Heirs two Horses or Mares with two cows to him and his Heirs.

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my second Son Jon, two horses and two cows to him and his Heirs forever...

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my five children—William Parson, Jon Parson, Mary Parson, Margret Parsons and Catharina Parsons and their lawful Heirs forever as also if it pleases God that my two Sons Wm. Parsons and Jon Parsons should depart this life and dy without lawful heirs from their bodys my will is that my s’d sons lands shall be equally inherited by my said three Daughters, Mary Parson, Margret Parsons and Catharina Parsons and their Heirs forever...

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my five children, William Parson, Jon Parson, Mary Parson, Margret Parson and Catharina Parson, my negroes except negro woman Ninny as above expressed, to be equally divided among my above said five children, my wife having first her third out of them...

My Will and Desire is that if it should happen that there should be three more Increase of my negroes as there is at this present time of this date hereof that then my eldest daughter Susanna Linton shall have one of the increase she having been given her portion before this time, or what I thought fit.

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my dore Wife Mary with my elder son William Parson to be my Executrix and Executor of this my last Will and Testament. But my above said Wife shall...
liam Parson, Jon Parson, Mary Parson, Margret Parson and Catherin Parson and to be theirs and their Heirs forever . . .

Wm. Parson (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Jno. Jawert and her

Sarah (XX) Hues
his mark

Hue (XX) Jons
his mark

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my dere Wife, the third part of my personal Estate and the rest of the negroes and household goods, my just debts first being paid.

Sept. the 18th. 1718

Then came Hue Jons, Sara Hues and John Ta-wort all three of the Witnesses of the within Will of Wm. Pearson and proved y'e Same in Common Forme before me

M. Vanderheyden, Dep'ty
Examined by David Smith, Reg'r

Commissaris, Cacill County

Will No. 35

LIVER A A NO. 1
JOHN CANADA

In the name of God, Amen. The fifth Day of January in yr of our Lord God 1716/17—I, John Canada of Sassafrax in Cecil County, Maryland, Planter . . .

VIZ:—to my son Charles and to my Daughter Mary, also, I do revoke and disanull all other wills and Testaments and Executors, by me in any Ways before this time named, I do hereby ratifie and confirm this and no other to be my last Will and Testament, and appoint Francis Collins to be my lawfull Executor. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Day and Year above written.

Signed, Sealed, published and declared by Y'e s'd Jno. Canada as his last Will and Testament in ye presence of us Subscribers

her

Margaret (X) Sappington
mark

Peter Wombell
Rowland Jones

Sig—Jno. Canada (Seal)
Jan. 31 1717/16

Then came Margaret Sappington and made oath on the Holy Evengles of Almighty God—shee saw the Testator, sin, seal and Declare, the within taken before me of one of his Lordships Justices of the Peace for Cacill

Jno. Ward

1716-11th, of Jan.

Then came Peter Wombell one of the witnesses of the within Will and declareth on the holy Evangelist that he saw the Testator signe, seal and deliver the s'd Will and that hee was at that time of sound memory and sense before me.

M. Vanderheyden, Dep'ty Commissaris of Cacill County

Jan. the 31-1716/17

Then came Rowland Jones, one of the Evidences of the within Will and declared on the Holy Evangelas that Hee saw the Testator, sing, seal and deliver the s'd Will and that hee was at the same time,

Witness my Hand of one of his Lordships Justices of the Peace for Cacill County,

Jno. Ward

Examined by David Smith, Reg'r

Will No. 36

LIVER A A NO. 1
THOMAS PIERCE

In the name of God, Amen. The second day of June in the yeare of our Lord Christ, one thousand seven hundred and seaven, I, THOMAS PIERCE of Cacill County in y'e Province of Maryland, Planter . . .

FIRST:—I give and bequeath unto my deare Wife Elizabeth Pierce for and during the terme of her Natural Life all and singular my Lands and Tenements whereof I shall at y'e time of my death stand seized and all and singular, My Goods and Chattells and Rights and Credits belonging to me for and during her Lifetime asafs'd (excepting fifty acres of Land to be disposed of as is hereinafter expressed)

And after her Decease to my Sonn Thomas Pierce to hold all and singular y'e Lands Tenem'ts to my s'd Sonn Thomas Pierce and y'e Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten according to their Seniority or Priority and to the Heirs of such Heirs lawfully begotten or to be begotten forever and all such Goods and Chattells as afs'd after Decease of y'e s'd Elizabeth my Wife.

ITEM—I give, devise and bequeath unto my Sonn in Law, Francis Steele and y'e Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten on the Body of Rebecca his now wife out of my s'd Lands fifty acres whereon the s'd Francis is now seated to be laid out for ye best advantage of the s'd Francis and for his Convenience.

ITEM—That notwithstanding the general be-quest of my Goods and Chattells as above s'd I give unto Thomas Steele, Sonn of y'e s'd Francis Steele and Rebecca his wife, one Heifer.

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my Grand-son, William Bateman, Jun'st Sonn of William Bateman and Abigail his Wife, one Heifer.

ITEM—I give and bequeath unto my Sonn Thomas Pierce one Feather Bed with ye furniture thereunto belonging and alsoe my Gunn w'ch he now useth.

And of this my last Will and Testament I make my s'd Wife Elizabeth and my s'd Sonn Thomas Pierce executors hereby revoking and making void all former Wills and Testm'ts by me made and declare this to be my last Will in Testimony whereof I have hereto sett my Hand and Seal the Day and Yeare first above written.

Sealed and delivered and by y'e s'd Thomas Pierce declared to be his Will in presence of us

Jno. Wellinger
Francis Lacon
Jno. Muckinell
(or Jno. Muckiwill)

1715-20th, Feb'r, Then came before mee Thom-
Execut'rs of the last Will and Test'm't of Thomas Pierce his dead father and exhibited this Instrum't as the last Will and Test'm't of his deceas'd father and made Oath that the same was found in the Deceas'd Chest amongst other Papers.

Examiner'd by David Smith, Reg'r M. Vanderheyden, Dep'ty

(To Be Continued)

CEMETERY RECORDS

BAYVIEW CEMETERY RECORDS

ROSE HILL CEMETERY, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Copied and compiled by Mrs. Vernon Glass, Sr., Chairman of Genealogical Records, Corpus Christi Chapter, Corpus Christi, Texas; and Past Regent, Lone Star Chapter.

BAYVIEW CEMETERY RECORDS

5. Mary Bennett, born Kentucky, 1839-1914
6. Martin Boone, Feb. 8, 1820—Feb. 22, 1840
7. Laura Boone, no dates
8. Irene E. Berry, wife of H. W., 1820-1888
10. J. J. Humphries, soldier, no dates (these words—Texas and Mexican War.)
11. Addison Lane, July 4, 1804-August 15, 1872
12. Saltie Lane, Sept. 13, 1805-August 14, 1872
13. F. C. Howell, Dec. 9, 1855-Oct. 1, 1895
14. Anton Menly, July 13, 1813-May 11, 1899
15. Davis Burney, Dec. 31, 1843-Mar. 26, 1902
16. Christine Hold, aged 60 years, died Sept. 7, 1907
17. Edward Reynolds, soldier, Company H, 1st U. S. Infantry (tomb old—no dates)
20. Creacy Davis, wife of William Davis, Nov. 11, 1853-Aug. 13, 1890
21. Mary E. Dix, wife of Capt. John Dix, April 18, 1801-April 14, 1878
22. Frances Dix, daughter of Mary E. and Capt. John, died at age 16
24. Evaline Byington Fitch, 1849-1927
25. William L. Rogers, 1817-1886
27. S. C. H. Witten, Sept. 29, 1819-Nov. 1891
28. Elizabeth A. Welch, 1845-Dec. 15, 1893
29. Sarah A. Tinsley, July 14, 1813-Feb. 29, 1888
31. Rachael McLaughlin, born Mo., Dec. 19, 1836, May 9, 1908
32. George Washington Hockley, born Philadelphia, Penn, (no date), died Corpus Christi, Texas, June 6, 1854, monument having been erected by State of Texas. He was Inspector General of the Army at San Jacinto in 1836; Sec. of War in 1838. Hockley Co., Texas named in his honor.
33. Capt. Michael E. Van Buren, soldier Texas Mexican War (U. S. Mounted Rifles.)
72. Green B. Williams, 1833-Aug. 11, 1894
73. Frederick Cooling, born in England Dec. 17, 1843-Aug. 1900
74. John S. Givens, May 2, 1835-Jan. 20, 1887
75. Rev. John Benjamin Hardwicke, born Buckingham Co., Virginia, 1830-1895
76. John B. Hardwicke, Jr., born Fayetteville, N. C., 1865-1906
77. William H. Daimwood, 1846-1902
78. Ursula Menly Daimwood, 1848-1895
79. Ann Williams, wife of Green B. Williams, 1841-1894
80. G. W. Pettigrew, born Hempstead Co., Ark., Sept. 20, 1827-Sept. 29, 1876
81. Mary A. Rhew, 1845-1913
82. Mrs. S. Staples, 1800-1877
83. Mrs. Harriet Rogers, 1843-1878
84. George W. Smith, 1813-1867
85. G. H. Ley, born in Germany, 1830-1878
86. John W. Fogg, born Salem, N. J., 1825-1896
87. Minnie Fogg, his wife, born in Germany in 1834
88. Olivia P. Halsey, 1842-1932
89. Josephine E. Davis, 1838-1911
90. Bertie Lee, daughter of M. D. and Alice Ayers, 1835-1887
91. J. B. Miles, soldier in War with Spain, Third Texas Infantry
92. John M. Gayge, a Texas war veteran, born Tennessee, 1819-October 5, 1887
93. Samuel McComb, 1834-1867
94. Anne McComb, 1833-1905
97. Frances Jane McGregor, born Missouri, 1844-1908
98. Priscilla Benyon, born England, 1843-1936
99. Thomas Benyon, born Wales, 1840-1913
100. Sarah Holbein, 1836-1918
102. Dr. Alexander Hamilton, born Toronto, Canada, Feb. 3, 1836-July 16, 1882
103. Ellen Adams Killmen, wife of Edward Killmen, 1853-1893
105. Found two old markers with no dates, but these words: Thomas Nolan, Second U. S. Dragoons
106. Matthew Nolan, brother of Thomas, Second U. S. Dragoons

End of Bayview Cemetery Records.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY RECORDS

1. James William Mateer, born Rockbridge Co., Va., 1850-1903
3. Sidney Gail Borden, 1846-1908
4. Perry Dodridge, 1832-1862
5. Edward Westervelt, 1847-1838
6. Jasper N. Crawford, 1836-1919
7. Abigail S. Crawford, 1843-1906
8. Thomas Brennan, Sept. 1847-1910
9. William Bullard, born 1849-date of death not there
10. Eliza L. Falcon, born New Orleans, La., 1850-1926
11. R. D. Hudson, 1850-1913
12. Lula S. Hudson, 1853-1944
13. Frank Nolte, 1855-1946
14. E. H. Binchen, 1840-1902
15. Anna Binchen, wife of H. E. Binchen, 1858-1923
16. George Hardy Callcott, 1857-1931
17. Mary Ireland Callcott, 1860-1934
18. George W. Darby, 1844-1926 (on tomb these words: "Civil War soldier, Co. A 181 A Infantry")
19. Corporal Addison Ward—Co. K, 49th Ill. Inf.—tomb very old; dates illegible
20. M. A. Maupin, 1844-1914
21. E. J. Maupin, 1849-1913
22. Sarah E. Wilder, 1845-1925, wife of Capt. Martin Wilder
23. Capt. Martin T. Wilder, 1835-1922, soldier, Confederate War veteran
24. Corporal George B. Edwards, Co. D, 26th Indiana Inf.—very old tomb
25. William H. Bullard, 1849-1931
26. Maggie Bullard, wife of William H. Bullard, 1862-1927
27. William Loogkrey, 1827-1918
28. Eliza Harvey, 1844-1900
29. Sarah E. Harvey, 1854-1921
30. Mary Chipman, 1840-1916
31. W. F. Dimnick, 1849-1915
32. Mrs. W. F. Dimnick, 1857-1921
33. Thomas Brennan, 1847-1910
34. John B. Dunn, Texas Ranger, 1851-1940
35. Samuel Shoemaker, 1822-1906
36. Jean Mercer, 1833-1907
37. Frank Hall, 1847-1918
38. Edward F. Till, 1857-1947
40. Laura Dunn, wife of Matthew Dunn, 1855-1928
41. R. W. Stayton, 1848-1907
42. James E. Blair, 1846-1918
43. Armida Simmons, wife of R. W. Simmons, 1844-1919
44. C. B. Dodds, Sr., 1850-1934
45. Mary Grant, wife of Capt. James Grant, Sr., 1810-1899
46. David Wright, 1840-1919
47. Drucilla Wright, 1850-1919
48. S. A. London, 1855-1943
49. Rev. Wm. L. Harris, 1845-1915
50. Mrs. Wm. L. Harris (Easter) 1842-1926
51. Z. B. Kanipe, soldier Co. B, 13th Tenn. Cavalry, 1845-1911
52. David Brown, 1850-1917
53. Nancy A. Ford, 1842-1919
54. John B. Powars, 1855-1917
55. William D. South, a Confederate soldier, 1828-1927
56. Mrs. William D. South (Mary) 1838-1925
57. J. A. McGee, 1847-1894
58. Mrs. J. A. McGee, 1847-1894
59. Frederick Miller, 1848-1919
60. Stanly Welch, 1846-1906
61. Charlotte M. Sidbury, 1830-1904
62. E. D. Sidbury, 1840-1881
63. James F. Scott, 1849-1916
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE  [ 1059 ]

64. Francis Edward Barnard, 1846-1928
65. Mary C. Barnard, 1850-1910
66. James F. Barnard, 1829-1880
67. Mary Barnard, wife of James P. Barnard, 1829-1889
68. Janet McAllister, born in Scotland, 1812-1879
69. Daniel Reid, 1852-1909
70. Almira Ayers Reid, wife of Daniel Reid, 1859-1939
71. James S. Ward, 1847-1914
72. Alice G. Ward, 1849-1908
73. S. T. Clymer, 1805-1861
74. D. M. Clymer, 1805-1890
75. J. C. Russell, 1827-1909
76. M. C. Russell, 1837-1915
77. L. Means, 1851-1892
78. Mrs. L. Means (Martha), 1858-1925
79. John W. Scott, 1822-1867
80. Oscar G. Lovenkisald, 1850-1908
81. Erma Jane Leigh, 1859-1915
82. William A. Ambler, 1849-1918
83. Joshua Griffith, 1856-1895
84. Nellie Griffith, 1859-1948
85. Amos Moore, 1847-1919
86. Charles Allen, 1854-1919
87. W. H. Howard, 1853-1921
88. Alburn M. Webb, 1855-1921
89. Sarah Wilson, wife of Jesse Wilson, 1841-1919
90. Annie Crenshaw Roberts, wife of Clay Roberts, 1845-1913
91. Clay Roberts, 1842-1930
92. Phoebe Crenshaw, 1883-1910
93. Frank Brooks, 1858-1894
94. Alex A. Brooks, 1827-1917
95. William L. Walton, 1851-1927
96. Martha Walton, 1853-1922
97. George F. French, 1840-1895
98. Amon C. Heath, 1836-1921
99. Martha M. Heath, 1839-1905
100. Clifton C. Heath, born Brooklin, Maine, 1862-1882
101. Medbury M. Heath, born Maine, 1846-1877
102. Mary E. Cryer, 1855-1935
103. Memorial erected to Comrade Charles Dyke, veteran of G. A. R., member Co. H., 139th Indiana Infantry
104. Mrs. N. L. Dyke (same lot as above), 1862-1898
105. John Stewart McGregor, Sr., 1805-1889
106. William S. McGregor, 1839-1917
107. Emma E. McGregor, 1846-1914
108. Eddie Duncan McGregor, 1868-1912
110. J. K. Hipp, 1859-1896
111. William S. Eubank, 1854-1928
112. Janie Eubank, wife of William S. Eubank, 1852-1899
113. E. B. Evans, 1850-1920
114. J. A. Black, 1847-1915
115. Ada F. Black, 1854-1920
116. W. Thomas Mayfield, 1856-1937
118. Ben A. Wilson, 1854-1913
119. George Moses Stafford, 1856-1918
120. Isabella Stafford, wife of George Moses Stafford, 1859-1919
121. Seanna Ganning Wright, born in Stratford on Avon, England; was wife of Joseph Wright, 1801-1874
122. James H. White, soldier Co. L, 1st Michigan light artillery—no dates; tomb old
123. Angenette K. White, wife of Edwin White, 1828-1885
124. Edwin White, 1826-1900
125. J. M. Caldwell, 1848-1917
126. Elizabeth C. Rankin, 1848-1921
127. William S. Rankin, 1856-1948

SUSAN G. ROLFE SOUGHT

I was given a large D. A. R. pin recently that had been found with other articles in a second-hand shop which long ago went out of business and I was asked to learn, if possible, if there are any descendants of its original owner. On the back is engraved SUSAN G. ROLFE—59960. As I am a D. A. R., also an Editor, and History is my hobby, I hope to help locate this family. Will app. inf.—Miss Gertrude Shaw, Moundsville Daily Echo, Moundsville, W. Va.

DUNLAP CEMETERY DATES

I was very much pleased to see the Cemetery Records of the Dunlap Creek Cemetery, Fayette County, Pa., published in the December, 1951, D. A. R. MAGAZINE. I have visited that cemetery several times. The stones are difficult to read.

In April, 1948, my cousin, Lloyd Dunaway Knapp, City Engineer of Milwaukee, and I visited the cemetery. We found the stone of Matthew Dunaway, my great-great-grandfather. Lloyd cleaned it off. I believe that the date of death on that stone is April 7, 1853. This latter date checks with information furnished by a Miss Dunaway of Fairchance, Pa.

Re: William Hastings—the author must mean died Feb. 28, 1832. Mary Jackson, buried there, died Dec. 21, 1832, is the daughter of William Hastings. Information is from his will in Union-town, Pa. She was the second wife of my great-great-grandfather, Robert Jackson (1775-1831.) His will mentions wife, Mary Jackson. His first wife was Margaret Fuller, daughter of Daniel Fuller, of Washington Township, Fayette County, Pa.—Helen Jackson Williams, 129 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

BOOKS WANTED

Has any person a used set, consisting of two volumes of “Pennsylvania Marriages, prior to 1810” they would be willing to sell to our Chapter? Please quote price desired for same.—(Miss) Esther B. Balfiet, Librarian and Chairman of Genealogical Records, Jane Sheldon Chapter, D. A. R., 706 Magnolia Street, New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

VIRGINIA COLONIAL ABSTRACTS, Series II, Volume I, Northumberland County, Virginia, 1678-1713, by the Rev. Lindsay Opie Duval, 1952.

The Rev. Mr. Duval has written for Virginia historical magazines many years and is an authentic and efficient historian and genealogist.
Northumberland County is the oldest county in the Northern Neck of Virginia, that part of Virginia which has produced more prominent men in the founding of our nation than any other part of the United States.

This County was the home of Col. Richard Lee and other famous Lees of Virginia too numerous to mention. Some of the Ball family lived there. At one time Mary Ball, mother of George Washington, resided there, and attended church at Yeocomico Church, which is still in use at the present time.

The book is well indexed. It is for sale at $5 from the Rev. Lindsay O. Duvall, 1907 N St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

—Contributed by Mrs. Albert Ellis, Los Gatos, Calif.

**Queries**

Greene-Jameson-Rodgers—Our fam. trad. is that James Green Rodgers (1826-99) was the son of Martha Jameson Rodgers, dau. of Sallie Green Jameson, dau. of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the Rev. Wish ref. to trace the father of Payton A. Leard, 2517 N. W. 28th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Tryon—Wanted: Par. of Roxanna (Smith) Tryon, who m. Timothy Tryon in Farmington, Conn., in April, 1793; or any other inf. reg. Roxanna and her identity. She d. in N. Y. State and was buried in town of York in 1845.—Mrs. Payton A. Leard, 2517 N. W. 28th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.


Torrey—The author of Torrey Families in America evidently made an error in our line of Torrey anc., which was disc. at Nat. D. A. R. Hdq., when applying for membership through Jonathan Luther Torrey, son of Luther of Sci-tuate, Mass., as given in Torrey genealogy; when it should have been Luther Torrey, b. 1757, son of Stephen and Sarah Torrey of Hanover, Mass. Luther was a Rev. sol., who after war went to Eastern N. Y. State and in Census of 1800, with family, was at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Census of 1830 was at Boylston, Oswego Co. Luther m. 2nd Cate (Katy) Lyons of Schaghticoke. Want name of 1st wife, who prob. d. in Rensselaer Co., and any legal proof.—Mrs. Kate Hamilton Torrey, 100 Grove Ave., Bonner Springs, Kansas.

DeGraffenried—Trad. says Sarah DeGraffenried, niece of the Baron, m. a. Johnston. Their dau., Sarah, m. William Hubbard Feb. 3, 1798, in Rockingham Co., N. C. William d. Apr. 19, 1814, in Montgomery Co., Tenn. Sarah was bet. 26 and 45 ys. of age in 1820 Census of Montgomery Co. After William’s d. she m. a Dr. Ward and had a son named Gideon.

William and Gideon Johnston are listed in 1790 and 1800 Census records of Rockingham Co., N. C. Gideon was b. 1754 and m. Mary DeGraffenried in 1779. He had 3 sons. One was from a Sarah DeGraffenried of Cumberland Co., Va., in 1785. This Sarah was the wid. of Baker DeGraffenried, who seemingly had come from Lunenburg Co., Va., to N. C. The father of Gideon was also named Gideon and lived in Henrico Co., Va. He also had a son named William.

Was this William the one in Rockingham Co. in 1790 and 1800? Gideon, Jr., went to Tenn., where he app. for a pension in 1840. Were he and the William in Rockingham Co., brothers? Which one was the father of Sarah who m. William Hubbard? Did either William or Gideon leave a will naming their ch.? Will app. inf. to prove par. of Sarah Johnston Hubbard.—Katherine Reynolds, 4211 Caroline, Houston 4, Tex.

Baldwin—For many years I have been trying to locate the father of Isaac Baldwin, who m. in 1806, Barren Co., Ky., and left soon aft. for Ill. Must have been b. about 1770. Named one son Blanton and another Simeon Buford, a daughter Pamelia. As I am 83 years old and can’t wait much longer, so hope to find missing link, since I won’t die happy unless I find it. Will app. help.—Mary Parnelia Fletcher, 521 Cumberland St., Little Rock, Ark.

Fulbright—Seeking inf. reg. m. place and date of Grandfather Wilson Fulbright, b. Wash-Coton Co., Mo. Aug. 18, 1802. His dau. was hooker, b. Sept. 7, 1827, prob. in Tenn. Lived for awhile in Laclede Co., near Lebanon, Mo.—Mrs. O. L. Grimes, 1887 Shelby St., Seattle, Wash.

Green-Hare—My father was Dr. James Arthur Green, b. Aug. 22, 1863, Arkansas. His father was James Franklin Green, Lynchburg, Va.; his mother was Elizabeth Ann Winston, dau. of Charles Winston. Charles and his bro., William Winston, came over from England. Chas. settled in Va., and William at Winston-Salem, N. C. I would like to know my great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather on both Green and Winston sides and their part in Rev. war.

My father’s mother was Virginia Ann Hare. She m. James Franklin Green in Ark., Oct. 18, 1848. Her father was Thomas Hare, III; her mother was Elizabeth Jane Ramsey, dau. of Hal Ramsey of England. Thomas Hare, III’s father was Thomas Hare, II, b. 1764, d. 1814. His father was Thomas Hare, who lived in Edenton, N. C. and was a vestryman of St. Paul’s Episcopal Church there in 1736. Would like to know of participation of any of my Hare anc. in Rev.—Parker Green, Box 351, Dyersburg, Tenn.

Dodge-Ring—Want lineage and par. of Joel Dodge, wife Abigail Ring; m. date and place (?)


Walker—Rev. Zenas Walker, b. 1766 or 1776, d. 1852 or 1853, pastor of Bethesda Church, York, S. C., of Dr. James Alexander. Was gr. father of James S. Moor, who m. Laura Veezy, of North Miss., in 1870. Want add. inf. to complete D. A. R. rec.—Mrs. Joseph C. Harris, Box 192, Batesville, Miss.

Randolph—Would like to know the par. of Littleton C. Randolph, who was b. abt. 1790. Wife, Betsy Kendrick.—Miss Mary Randolph, Cameron, Tex.

Beaver-Kirk—Want inf. of anc. of James Beaver and wife, Nancy G. Kirk, of Henderson Co., Tenn. James Beaver, plantation owner and Primitive Baptist minister, b. in Tenn. 1809, d. in Rappahannock Co., Tex. 1871. He m. abt. 1835-37 Nancy G. Kirk, b. in Tenn. abt. 1817, d. in Henderson Co., Tenn., 1850 or 1851. They had seven ch. b. in Tenn. Only three—Hugh, Thomas Hendricks and Chippness—were living in 1832 when Rev. James Beaver and second wife, Rebecca Wallace, came to Freestone Co., Tex. Was Stephen, 30 yrs., m. a day by Dr. James Alexander. Was Nancy G. Kirk Beaver and Carrol Beaver, also of Henderson Co., Tenn., father of James Beaver and bros., Thomas Beaver and Carrol Beaver, also of Henderson Co.? And was Benjamin Kirk father of Nancy G. Kirk Beaver, or was she the dau. of the surveyor, Henry Kirk? Any inf. will be grot. appr.—Mrs. E. J. Johnson, Box 153, Rockport, Tex.


Roberson - Hutchinson - Jeffreyrs - Breck-en—James and Edward Bracken were from either Del. or Pa. Edward b. abt. 1760? They m. twin sisters, Sally and Betsy Jeffreyrs (Jeffries) in N. C. Did they or their father see mil. ser.? What was his name? The father of Sally and Betsy Jeffreyrs was James Jeffreyrs. He was in Rev. What is his rec.? I should like any inf. abt. their ch. and gr. ch. My great-grandfather was his brother. I do not know which one. They settled finally in Lawrence Co., Ala. I would like to exc. data about families.

William Roberson, Sergeant in Rev. (Chapter XX of Wise Co., Va., by Charles A. Johnson) ser. in Va. I should like his mil. rec., his wife's name and family. The first name of the Miss Hutchinson who m. William Roberson, Jr., and the name and rec. of her father who was in the war also. Would like to get proof of lineage.—Mrs. T. C. Pickens, Jefferson City, Tenn.

Minter—Wish inf. on my pat. anc., Richard Isaac Minter, who moved to Monticello, Jasper Co., Ga., from Chatham Co., N. C., about 1830 or before. Minters in N. C., S. C., and Va. may furnish me with name of Richard Isaac Minter's bros., sisters or father. Wife was Nancy Raglan. —Miss E. Grace Minter, 421 Grand Concourse, Miami, Fla. 38.

Rice-Smith—Want Rev. rec. of Edward Smith, b. in Va. Rev. William Douglas (who kept marriage records) shows that he was m. Dec. 3, 1762, to Sarah Rice "of this parish"; Edward Smith is shown "of Albemarle" and Sarah Rice was living in (prob.) Goochland Co., Va. (or Louisa County), page 44, The Douglas Register. Also given in this book are births and baptisms of several of "family ch..." including Sally Rice, a daughter Sally born Nov. 4, 1767 Baptized Dec. 6, 1767." This daughter Sallie Smith m. Dec. 18, 1783, in Louisa Co., Va. (John Lipscomb), and the next year removed to Spartanburg District, S. C. He d. in Oct., 1827, and his widow m. again (late in life) Waters. She d. in 1860, over 90 years of age, and is buried in Lipscomb family cemetery near Gaffney, S. C., by side of her husband, John Lipscomb, who was b. 1761.

Edward Smith also moved to S. C. and d. 1815, leaving his wife Salley, Charles Smith, Holman Smith, son-in-law John Lipscomb, son-in-law David Lipscomb; also named three daughters, Betsy, Frances and Patsy, and mentioned in his will, "heirs of my son William Smith". Family rec. shows Katherine Smith m. David Lipscomb; Martha Smith m. John Willis (son of Richard Willis) and Holman Smith m. Elizabeth ———? Sallie Smith m. John Lipscomb, as stated.

Want Rev. War rec. of Edward Smith, the name of Company and Regiment in which he served, and names of some company officers. His later son-in-law John Lipscomb served in Capt. Cuthbert Harrison's Company, 2nd Troop, 1st Regiment, Light Dragoons under Col. Theodorick Bland. One Holman Rice also served in this Company, kinship unknown. Want all Rice-Smith-Lipscomb data prior to 1775. John Lipscomb's mother was Elizabeth Smith (her parents not known to us). Who were par. of Sarah Rice?—Mrs. Richard E. Callender, 209 Lee Ave., College Station, Tex.
PREWITT (Prewett - Pruitt) - Street - Simpkins (Simkins) - James Prewitt (son of Michael Prewitt m. about 1742 Elizabeth Simpkins) m. 1st Elizabeth Street—when and where? Who were her par.? James paid personal tax in Campbell Co., Va., 1787 and 1788 and paid land tax in Halifax Co., Va., 1787-1790 on 430 acres. Where was James located before appearing in Campbell and Halifax records? Desire date and place of her par.? James paid personal tax in Campbell Co., Va., 1742 Elizabeth Simpkins) m. 1st Co., Va., 1787 and 1788 and paid land tax in marriage Bond signed by John Long and John Mathews. Consent given by her father James Prewitt; 3. Nathaniel Prewitt (m. Mary Ford 12/6 1818); all m. in Shelby Co., Ky.


Carson-Keebler—Want data on Keeblers who settled in East Tenn. (Washington Co.) from N. J. and Pa.; Carsons who settled in Wash. Co., particularly Andrew Carson, who m. Elizabeth Hannah, dau. of Harvey Hannah. Were they the par. of Moses Lemuel Carson who m. 1) Frances Barger, March, 1811; 2) Jaima Collins, Jan. 14, 1814 (where?); 3) March 10, 1856, Emily or Amanda ______? Have only ch. as follows: Harvey Carson, b. June 22, 1812; Elizabeth Carson, 1814; Catherine, 1816; Andrew, Dec. 5, 1817; Rebecca, 1819; Mary, 1821; Lucinda, 1822; John Cain (descendants furnished this data). Moses Lemuel Carson died at son Andrew Carson’s home in 1867 in Bradley Co., Tenn. Was Andrew Carson the father of Moses Ambrose Carson b. Aug. 23, 1848, Bradley Co., Tenn., and who m. Margaret Ann Keebler? Who did Andrew Carson marry and where and when? We have always thought Moses Ambrose Carson’s mother was a Collins and that she died when he was about ten. Could it be possible he is son of Moses Lemuel Carson?—Mrs. Merlyn Houck, Rt. 2, Stillwater, Okla.

Uhler—Who were par. of Sarah Ann Uhler, b. 1832, Penna.? Find her with family of Solomon Uhler from Harrisburg, Penna. in Stark Co. Ohio, 1850. Much older than his ch. Solomon Uhler was son of Frederick Uhler (d. 1815) and wife Catherine, Harrisburg. Sarah Uhler m. Wm. H. Kiner, Stark Co. Ohio, Sept., 1850. They moved Jeff. Co., 1a., 1851.—Mrs. Sarah Kiner Hardy, 1100 East Main St., Medford, Ore.

May—For my project as Chapter Gen. Chairman, I am compiling manuscript, “Ancestors and descendants of Elder John David May and wife Elizabeth Swanger May”—my husband’s maternal grandparents. I have collected all data on desc. that is poss. to obtain, data on some 300 persons. Elder May was b. Youngstown, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1815, m. Union Co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1845, to Elizabeth Swanger, b. Sept. 23, 1823, place unknown. Elder May’s father was John David May and his mother was Mary Stitzer (Stitzer?). Elizabeth Swanger’s father was Philip Swanger (Schwanger-Swanger) mother unknown. Elder May’s brothers were: David m. Daisy . . . ?; George, m. Amanda . . . ?; and a sister, Anna May. Elizabeth Swanger’s brothers were “Van,” m. Mary . . . ?; “Hill” m. Harriette . . . ? There was also an “Aunt Belle, who m. a Joseph Walker, but I have no inf. as to whether a May or a Swanger. Clues point to the George May, buried in Old Forney Cemetery, Youngstown, as having been the G. F. of Elder May, but I have been unable to verify. His service was from Lancaster Co., Pa. All clues point toward these families having originated in Montgomery and adjoining Pa. counties. Was “Hill” contraction for Hilligas or Hillikas, and “Van” for Van Sley? Any inf. will be gr. app.—Mrs. Wm. K. Strode, Blair, Nebr.

Farnum-Freeman-Kennedy—Would like names and other data on par. of Dolly, Joseph, Nathaniel and Susan Farnum. Susan married Samuel Hosmer. Her father is supp. to have disowned her on account of her m.; Dolly’s will was probated the later part of 1880 or first part of 1881 in Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.; Joseph had two sons, Charles and Francis, of Castine, Maine, mentioned in Dolly’s will. Did the father have Rev. rec.? Want names of par. of Ruben D. Kennedy—also names of any brothers and sisters. He was born in Pendleton District, S. C., in 1798. M. a dau. of Susan Farnum Hosmer. Would app. any inf. on the par. or fam. of William Freeman, Lowndes Co., Ga., who m. Elizabeth Farnum, prior to 1836. Have record of only one child who was b. in Lowndes Co., Ga. in 1836.—Mrs. John Wilson Irby, P. 0. Box 14, Mercedes, Tex.

Lee—Jesse Lee m. Hannah Taylor, 1808, at Hartford, Ky. Ch.—Talbott, b. 1814; Simpson A., 1816; David, 1818; Eliza, m. Mr. Gray; Sarah, m. Andy Taylor. Jesse then m. Mrs. Chas. Morgan about 1820-1824 and went to Ill., prob. near Springfield. It is said the ch. of this last m. were all girls. Would like to hear from anyone knowing anything of this family or Eliza Gray’s family, where Jesse d. and was buried.—Mrs. Hugh Cox, 508 Seventh St., Owensboro, Ky.

Legette-Campbell-Porter-Lee—Wanted data about John Calhoun Legette and his wife Margaret Stacy Campbell. She was b. at Marion Court House, S. C. and he was prob. b. in what is now Marion Co., S. C. Their son John b. 1835 Marion Co., S. C. The father d. age 83 yrs. near Meadville, Miss., and was supp. to have been b. in 1804. His wife was said to have been of Scotch anc. Would like their lineage.

(Continued on page 1115)
Pennsylvania, the Keystone State

By Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee

State Regent

The first permanent white settlement in Pennsylvania was made by Swedes in 1643. The land comprising this State was granted to William Penn by Charles II on March 4, 1681. Penn, a young Quaker, had long dreamed of a government based upon religious tolerance and self-rule and he looked upon this new land as a place where that dream might be fulfilled.

Because he had heard that this land grant was in wild Indian country, covered by a vast forest, he wanted to call the place “Sylvania,” but the King insisted that Penn be added to the name; therefore, it was called “Penn-Sylvania, Penn’s Land of the Forest.”

In deep humility the first action of William Penn and his little band was a service of prayerful thanks for the blessing of their safe arrival. Firm adherence to the Holy Scripture was the rule of his life and before that first century had passed many blessings came to the land, for Pennsylvania became the chosen voice of all the colonies, proclaiming in 1776 the Declaration of Independence; in 1777 the revered emblem we hold so dear, our flag, was planned and made in Philadelphia and in 1787 the Constitution was written and adopted there.

Independence Hall is the Cradle of Liberty, for here the nation was born. Here rang the Liberty Bell to proclaim our independence to the world. Nearby is the little house where George Washington went to ask Betsy Ross to make the first American Flag, the Star-Spangled Banner, whose thirteen stars and thirteen stripes still fly from the tiny dormer window of the Betsy Ross House, near Second and Arch.

But the proclamation of our independence would have meant nothing without the heroic struggle of George Washington and his ragged army at Valley Forge, for here this liberty was tried in the fiery crucible of war, strengthened and made secure for coming generations of free men. Thus, Valley Forge, where Washington knelt in the snow during that bitter winter of 1777 and prayed to Almighty God for spiritual guidance and for material help, has become a symbol of the heart and soul of America.

There is sacred soil, too, at Gettysburg, where, during the War Between the States, one of the greatest military engagements in the history of the world was fought. That battle decided whether we should be a united nation, one and inseparable. And upon that sacred soil Abraham Lincoln stood and delivered the immortal Gettysburg address that ends with the haunting prayer: “That this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

If William Penn could look down upon Pennsylvania today, he would be amazed to see a land of mountain ranges, rich in the treasures of the earth; of broad rivers that flow through green valleys; of great cities tuned to the tempo of the modern world; of rich farms and of fine dairy herds grazing in lush meadows; a mighty State with eleven million in population; a State that contains two of America’s ten leading cities: in the west, Pittsburgh, the steel capital of the world; and in the east, Philadelphia, the shrine of liberty. Nearer the center of the State is the handsome capital city of Harrisburg, situated on the banks of the winding Susquehanna River. Because Pennsylvania was the geographical center of the thirteen original colonies—the keystone—it is called the Keystone State.

There is hardly an American that does not know of Pennsylvania as a great industrial State, especially for iron and coal. It is by far our nation’s largest producer of iron and steel products and it produces 99 percent of the anthracite coal produced in this country—over 30 percent of all coal mined. It is also a great manufacturing State, producing 44 percent of the full-fashioned hosiery made in the United States, and also manufactures silk, rayon and knit goods, boys’ and men’s clothing, and lace.

[1063]
But does it not amaze you to know that, in addition to the great volume of manufacturing and the huge production of steel and coal, the farms of Pennsylvania represent a greater capital investment than all of these things? There are 171,670 farms in Pennsylvania and the capital investment here, including the implements and the livestock and the farm land itself, represents an investment of more than two billion dollars. But in spite of all this, Pennsylvania still lives up to its name “Land of the Woods,” for more than half the State (52 percent), is still in forest. It is the leading game State and is a hunter’s and fisherman’s paradise, with two hundred lakes and a hundred waterfalls.

Pennsylvania as a colony and as a commonwealth has a rich heritage. Its contributions to the economic, social, and cultural and political development of the nation have been outstanding and continuous, from colonial history down to the present day. The following lines were written in praise of Pennsylvania by the famous British poet, Rudyard Kipling:

“If you’re off to Pennsylvania this morning, And wish to prove the truth of what I say, I pledge my word you’ll find all the pleasant land behind Unaltered since Red Jacket rode that way. Still the pine woods scent the noon, still the catbird sings his tune, Still the autumn sets the maple forests blazing; Still the grapevine in the dusk flings its soul-compelling musk, Still the fireflies in the corn make night amazing. They are there, there, there with earth immortal. (Citizens, I give you friendly warning.) The things that really last when men and times have passed, They’re all in Pennsylvania this morning!”

Pennsylvania Has Excellent Record

Pennsylvania Daughters have an excellent record for obtaining the advertisements used in this Pennsylvania Edition, in keeping with their outstanding work for all D. A. R. projects. To them the MAGAZINE staff offers congratulations and thanks. Ads totaling about $6,500 were procured from Pennsylvania. This means not only that the MAGAZINE and National Society are thus benefited by the extra income and a large issue of 128 pages is made possible but also that Pennsylvania Chapters will receive approximately $650 in ad commissions.

Much credit goes to Mrs. James M. Schwenk, State Vice Chairman of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE Committee, who was in charge of boosting and compiling the ads. She worked ably and efficiently. Credit is also due the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, who helped valuably in encouraging the Chapters to secure advertisements.

Sixty-seven of Pennsylvania’s 132 Chapters, over 50 per cent, sent ads. Most money, $652.50, was reported by Pittsburgh Chapter, of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Charles F. Cruciger, Regent, and Mrs. William H. Baltzell, MAGAZINE Chairman, who served well as Advertising Chairman for the issue. Mrs. Baltzell, Charter member of the Chapter and National Society, is another inspiring example of our elder members getting outstanding ad results.

Second place, $432.50 each, went to Valley Forge Chapter, of Norristown, and Delaware County Chapter. Third place was won by Philadelphia Chapter, with $407.50; with honorable mention for George Taylor Chapter, of Easton, and Franklin County Chapter.

Other State Societies will sponsor later issues of our MAGAZINE as follows: November—West Virginia and Connecticut; December—Ohio; January—California and Louisiana, Texas and some of the other States in the Southwestern Division; February—Mississippi and Arkansas; March—Minnesota, Wisconsin and Montana; April—District of Columbia; and May—an All-States issue.
Honoring

MRS. THOMAS HENRY LEE
Pennsylvania's State Regent
1950 - 1953

The members of the State Board of Management, Mrs. Lee’s Official Family, are grateful for this opportunity to pay her tribute.

Her tireless devotion to her State, her warm and friendly personality have been an inspiration to us.

It is with respect, admiration and love that we sponsor this page in her honor.

[1065]
Philadelphia Chapter
National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

Chapter Organized August 11, 1892

National No. 21 State No. 5

HONORARY REGENT
Mrs. Van Court Carwithen

REGENTS, 1892-1950
*Mrs. Edward Iungerich Smith, 1892-1895
*Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, 1895-1900
*Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, 1900-1909
*Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, 1909-1912
Mrs. Thomas Potter, Jr., 1912-1917
*Mrs. Charles W. Nevin, 1917-1921
Mrs. William Henry Sayen, 1921-1923
*Mrs. Thomas H. Fenton, 1923-1925
*Mrs. Frederick C. Durant, 1925-1929
*Mrs. Clarence K. Klink, 1929-1932
*Mrs. Charles M. Lea, 1932-1935
*Mrs. Frank T. Kalas, 1935-1938
Mrs. Van Court Carwithen, 1938-1941
Mrs. Walter D. Larzelere, 1941-1944
Mrs. Horace J. Cleaver, 1944-1947
Mrs. George Campbell Lewis, 1947-1950
Mrs. Hamilton R. Disston, 1950-

*Deceased

This page contributed by friends of The Philadelphia Chapter D. A. R. in honor of its Regents.

[ 1066 ]
J. J. HABERMEHL'S SONS

Florists and Decorators
of Distinction

BELLEVUE-STRATFORD HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA

Phone PENNypacker 5-0134

Established 1860

Pennypacker 5-2588

4 GENERATIONS

JOHN J. HITSCHLER & SON

Butter - Eggs - Cheese

Purveyors of Top Quality For Over 90 Years

CHARLES W. HITSCHLER

1221-23 South Street
Philadelphia 47

... so

comfortable

the last tired traces of your journey disappear the moment you enter our door. You can relax here.

Your room asks to be lived in. A score of pleasant services are at your beck and call. The comforting sense of friendliness adds to your well-being. You don't stop at our hotel— you visit!

Bennett E. Tousley
Vice-President & General Manager

THE Bellevue-Stratford

BROAD & WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

"New in face... Old in grace"
The grand cause of liberty throughout the whole earth depends in a great measure on upholding the Constitution and union of these states. If shattered and destroyed, no matter by what cause, the peculiar and cherished idea of United American Liberty will be no more. In the honor of upholding or in the disgrace of undermining the Constitution, we shall all necessarily partake.
Greetings from
PETER MUHLENBERG CHAPTER
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Coats-of-Arms
MARGARET J. MARSHALL
GLENSIDE, PA.
HERALDIST PA. STATE SOCIETY

Compliments of
EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS CO., INC.

JOHN W. BAILE
Realtor
69th St. Blvd. at Marshall Rd.
Upper Darby, Pennsylvania

Greetings and All Good Wishes from
PHILADELPHIA TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Established 1822
Phones, REgent 9-2662-3

EDWIN A. SMITH & SON, INC.
Building Materials
1015-27 Frankford Avenue
Philadelphia

---

WALTER N. HAGERMAN
Vice President & Treasurer

---

JOSEPH A. POND
PEARCE FIREPROOF CO., INC.
Fireproofing Building Materials

MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
1911-13 NORTH 2nd STREET
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

---

Bains
LEATHER GOODS
1028 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

[ 1069 ]
The Auxiliary of St. Luke’s and Children’s Medical Center  
Honors its Members who are also Members of the  
JEPTHA ABBOTT CHAPTER  

Visit  
WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK  
Bucks County, Pennsylvania  
See the Original Famed and Beloved Historical Painting  
“Washington Crossing The Delaware”

Greetings from  
HANNAH PENN CHAPTER  
Philadelphia

Compliments of  
ROBERT MORRIS CHAPTER  
N. S. D. A. R.  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

THE PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER  
Compliments to the  
Daughters of the American Revolution

Compliments  
BIRCHALL HAMMER, INC.
"These are the times that try men's souls... The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

THE AMERICAN CRISIS of 1952 is at hand. Daughters, awake! Good Citizenship demands we let ourselves be heard. These are the times when you must not only register and vote yourself, but you must also charge yourself with the duty of pressing everyone around you—relatives and neighbors—to register and vote in the 1952 election. THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE is at stake and it can only be preserved by the election of citizens who believe in our AMERICAN ideals and who have the courage and determination to restore zeal in our AMERICAN CAUSE OF FREEDOM. Can it be said we have grown blasé about patriotism? Not at all—Daughters—YOUR VOTE IS YOUR WEAPON—LET IT REVERBERATE.

MRS. JOSEPH VALLY WRIGHT, Regent
Compliments of

STANDARD STEEL SPRING COMPANY

Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

CODO
INKED RIBBONS — CARBON PAPERS
HECTOGRAPH CARBON PAPER
MASTER-UNITS AND SUPPLIES

Our carbon papers, typewriter ribbons and duplicating supplies continually establish new standards in copying performance. Smart users recognize CODO as a first choice.

CODO MANUFACTURING CORPORATION
CORAOPOLIS, PENNSYLVANIA

Compliments of

THE CORAOPOLIS NATIONAL BANK
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

Member Federal Reserve System
and
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Compliments of

CORAOPOLIS TRUST COMPANY
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
GREETINGS

FLAG HOUSE
CHAPTER
FRANKFORD
PHILADELPHIA
1903

Best Wishes
From A Friend
To
JACOB FERREE CHAPTER
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

1897 1952
QUAKER CITY CHAPTER
Philadelphia, Penna.
Honoring All Past Regents
And Devoted Members of Chapter

NAUGHTON & BEROLA
Coraopolis National Bank Bldg.
Phone: CO 6-0335
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

OELLIG BROTHERS
Coraopolis Pharmacy The REXALL Store
Phone CO 4-0810
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania

W. C. FLECK & BRO., INC.
(Established 1865)
Manufacturers—Distributors
SHEET METAL STAMPINGS
Jenkintown, Pennsylvania
GREETINGS
From
THE VALLEY FORGE CHAPTER
D. A. R.
Norristown, Pennsylvania
Mrs. B. Brooke Barrett, Regent

Compliments of
Asbestos Insulating Co., Inc.
311 West Marshall Street
Norristown, Pennsylvania
Roofing and Heating Contractors

Compliments of a FRIEND

Tribute to
VALLEY FORGE
America's Historic Shrine
and its
D. A. R. MEMORIAL
BELL TOWER

Read
THE TIMES HERALD
For The Best In
LOCAL
COUNTY
STATE
NATIONAL
News when it is News!
Plus 59 popular Comics and Features every day
Montgomery County's Great Home Newspaper
AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING COMPANY
LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA

Makers of Glazed and Unglazed Tile
for Walls and Floors of Fine Buildings

BOOKLET AVAILABLE: IDEA BOOK OF TILE

Compliments
of
HOMER K. DUNAWAY
Director of Funerals

Valley Forge Motor Court
Route 202 and 83 Valley Forge, Pa.
VALley Forge 9-2796

Hartenstine Printing House
Printing for Particular People All Kinds of Commercial Work
206 DeKalb Street Norristown, Pa.
VALLEY FORGE HOTEL
NORRISTOWN, PA.

Nearest accommodations to the Eastern terminus of the Pennsylvania Turnpike (THREE MILES)

ENJOY GRACIOUS REPASTS IN A COLONIAL ATMOSPHERE

Dining Room—Coffee Shop—Cabin Bar

RUSSELL WILSON
Manager

DANIEL YOST
Fine Furniture
Airy & DeKalb St.
Norristown, Pa.

JOHN M. YERGER W. MITCHELL FENIMORE
YERGER AND FENIMORE
Real Estate Farms Country Estates Insurance
58 East Penn Street
Norristown, Pennsylvania
Tela. No. 8-5400—No. 8-5401

MEMBER OF F. T. D.
WILLIAM YEAGER
FLORIST
Phone NOrristown 8-5070 538 DeKalb Street
Norristown, Pa.

CLARENCE V. STEFFEN
Quality Flowers
6-8 Marshall Street NORRISTOWN, PA.

EMILY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Phone 81266—Haws Ave. and Airy Street NORRISTOWN, PA.

• YOU'LL LIKE THE FRIENDLY WAY WE ALWAYS SERVE YOU!

The PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK of NORRISTOWN

43 E. MAIN STREET, NORRISTOWN
DRIVE-IN BRANCH, JEFFERSONVILLE

MEMBER: FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

Compliments
DeKALB NURSERIES, INC.
Norristown, Pennsylvania

WILLIAM J. HOGAN
Electrical Contractor
110 E. Marshall Street NORRISTOWN, PA.

Compliments of
B. E. BLOCK & BROS., INC.
Norristown Pottstown Jenkintown

Compliments of
A FRIEND

E. VIRGINIA FORSYTH
Bridal Outfits—Alterations
50 E. Marshall Street NORRISTOWN, PA.

Compliments of
A FRIEND
CHESTER COUNTY CHAPTER

Announcing the Twelfth Annual CHESTER COUNTY DAY
Saturday, October 4, 1952, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

Chester County in Pennsylvania challenges the imagination. Its historic charm is well-known. On the first Saturday in October each year some thirty old and interesting homes are opened to the public. For free descriptive and history-filled newspaper send a stamped, addressed envelope to

CHESTER COUNTY DAY
BOX 1
WEST CHESTER, PA.

Why not bring a group of your friends as a pre-Convention jaunt? Special arrangements with trained guides can be arranged for larger groups.

FOR FINER THINGS

IN BRASS
COPPER
IRON

ORIGINALS AND FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS

VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS

A cordial welcome awaits you. Come and see our handmade lapel pins, knockers, picture hooks, and many other fascinatingly different gift items. Also house and cabinet hardware original and reproductions.

BALL AND BALL
WHITFORD, PENNA.
ON ROUTE 30, 25 MILES WEST OF PHILADELPHIA, NEAR DOWNINGTOWN STATION ON TURNPIKE.

POLLY'S SHOPPE
716- Main Street, Collegeville, Pa. Mrs. W. D. Holz, Prop. "Anything Old"
CHADDS FORD H. W. GUEST 2043 Specializing in Antique Hardware, Mantels and Restoration Materials

HORACE F. TEMPLE, INC.
Printers
West Chester, Pa.

SMITH'S ANTIQUES
37 West Market Street West Chester, Pennsylvania

BRANDYWINE HOUSE ANTIQUES
U.S. Route 1, 3 miles west of Chadds Ford, Pa. (Special attention to mail orders)

[ 1077 ]

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
CHESTER, PENN'A.

"The Nation's Second Oldest Military College"

DEGREES IN:
Engineering
Science
Arts
Business

THE DELAWARE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

INVITES

THE DELEGATES AND GUESTS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

TO VISIT

DELAWARE COUNTY AND HER HISTORIC SPOTS

HEADQUARTERS

OLD COLONIAL COURT HOUSE
410 MARKET STREET
Chester, Pennsylvania

OPEN 1 to 4 P. M. WEEKDAYS
SATURDAY 9 to 12 A. M.

Compliments of
SPEARE BROTHERS
DEPARTMENT STORE
7th & Edgmont Ave.
CHESTER, PA.

FRED. FROESCHLE
Mfg. Jeweler
717 Sansom St., Phila. 6, Pa.
REPAIRING—REF. UPON REQUEST

Compliments of
MARTEL'S SUPERMARKETS
ALL IN DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNA.
MEDIA, SWARTHMORE, SPRINGFIELD,
NORWOOD, RIDLEY PARK, DREXEL HILL
Fine Foods

R. M. GRIFFITH
Upholsterer
BAKER & LEMON STS.
MEDIA, PENNA.

LEWIS TREE SURGEONS
MEDIA, PENNA.
Preserve the Beauty of Your Grounds

CHARLES A. McCAFFERTY
Atlantic Service Station
PROVIDENCE RD. & BALTIMORE AVE.
MEDIA, PA.
Interior Old Colonial Court House, Chester, Pa. Erected—1724

Historic Delaware County, Pennsylvania, was settled by the Swedes and Finns in 1643, taken over by England in 1664. It was in Chester, Pa., that the FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET on Dec. 4, 1682, and adopted PENN'S FRAME OF GOVERNMENT. THE OLD COURT HOUSE in Chester is the oldest public building in continual use in the United States. It was the Court House of Chester County 1724-1786, the Court House of Delaware County from 1789-1851, and Hall of Chester Borough 1851-1866. It was built during the reign of George I. When England declared war against Spain in 1739, soldiers were here enlisted for an expedition to Cuba. Here Anthony Wayne rallied and drilled his troops in January, 1776. Washington wrote the only report of the Battle of the Brandywine at midnight at the old WASHINGTON HOUSE, which was located opposite the Court House Sept. 11, 1777. Here also Washington received the congratulations of the people of Chester upon his election as the First President April 2, 1789.


GOVERNOR PRINTZ PARK, site of the first Swedish Church, School and Government which later became Pennsylvania, at Essington, Pa. JOHN BARTRAM HOME, famous American Botanist, at Darby, Pa. BENJAMIN WEST HOME, famous American Painter, at Swarthmore, Pa. THE CONCORD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE, built in 1694, in Chester, was used during the Revolutionary War as a Hospital. SITE OF THE FIRST RAILROAD BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES, in 1810 by Thomas Leiper. Marker may be found on MacDade Blvd. near Chester.

The Delaware County Chapter Wishes to Thank the Following Sponsors of this Page:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
City of Chester and Delaware County.

CHESTER TIMES,
Chester County's Only Daily Newspaper.

LEWIS, HOPKINS & WILLIAMSON,
Real Estate & Insurance, 603 Welsh St., Chester, Pa.

W. S. McDOWELL COMPANY,
Lumber, Millwork & Fuel, 1917 W. 2nd St., Chester, Pa.

MEDFORD'S, INC.,
Meat Products, Chester, Pennsylvania.

SWEENEY & CLYDE,
Real Estate & Insurance, 29 East 5th St., Chester, Pa.

H. M. McCOY, HABERDASHER,
325 Market Street, Chester, Pa.

ROGERS, WOMEN'S APPAREL,
608 Edgmont Ave., Chester, Pa.

JOHN M. DOTTIT, FURRIER,
336 Market Street, Chester, Pa.

MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY,
S. Chester Rd. & Park Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.

SIPLER'S HARDWARE STORE,
11 S. Chester Road, S. Chester, Pa.

JOYCE LEWIS DRESS SHOP,
15 South Chester Road, S. Chester, Pa.

FUSCO & ALSTON,
Studebaker Sales & Service, S. Chester, Pa.

THE SWARTHMOREAN,
Swarthmore's weekly newspaper.
A fight that never ends!

Ever since our nation was founded, each generation has fought for what we Americans value most... our Way of Life... our equality of opportunity... our right to think... our right to speak... our right to worship as our conscience directs. The reward has been a life worth living; the price has been and always will be eternal vigilance.

Philadelphia Electric Company
A Business-Managed, Tax-Paying Public Utility Company Owned By More Than 100,000 Stockholders.
Charm ...... is essential to beauty

Dignity ...... is essential to respect

Grace ...... adds finesse to those qualities

And All Three Are Found at . . . .

Drexelbrook
INN and LODGE
Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania

Dinner Ensemble and Society Dance Music Under The Direction of EDDY DELUCA
Metropolitan Philadelphia's FINEST MUSIC

---

Schtolz Fon*  Pennsylvania Dutch words meaning "Proud-of"

You'll always be proud to serve Musselman's Apple Sauce; it always has the tang of orchard-fresh apples, hand-picked beauties! As the Pa. Dutch say, it's "Wonderful Good!"

MUSSELMAN'S Apple Sauce
Made in the Pennsylvania Dutch Country

Salutations and Congratulations
to the National Society
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
for Comprehensive and Successful Support of
AMERICANISM
from
THE PITTSBURGH CHAPTER

ORGANIZED
June 10, 1891
by Mrs. Julia K. Hogg
First State Regent of Pennsylvania

CHARTER
November 20, 1891
Granted the First Charter (Number One)
by the National Society D. A. R.

INCORPORATION
November 12, 1892
First Chapter in the National Society to be incorporated. This
incorporation was necessary in order to legally accept, in the
State of Pennsylvania, the gift of the Redoubt of Fort Pitt from
Mrs. Mary E. Schenley.

SPONSOR OF
Pamphlet Law 156
Penn. State Law
May 10, 1907
Pamphlet Law 156—Restricting corporations, incorporated by
the State of Pennsylvania, from right of eminent domain over
all or any lands, sites, or buildings of historic nature, in the
State. Introduced by representative, the Honorable M. J.
Kennedy, and signed by the Governor of the State of Pennsyl-
vania, the Honorable Edwin M. Stuart, May 10, 1907.

LEGAL BUSINESS
1894-1907
Incorporation of the Chapter and Sponsoring of Pamphlet
Law 156 carried to successful completion by
Edith Darlington Ammon
Regent of Pittsburgh Chapter—1899-1909
1901-1919.

WAR BOND SALES
World War One—$2,000,000.00
World War Two—$1,700,000.00

MEMBERSHIP
Original
National Charter
membership—75
Current membership—600
Including
National Charter members—3
(Miss Lucy F. Bittinger)
(Mrs. Amelia Oliver Crittenden)
(Mrs. Eleanor Roberts Baltzell)

Through the years, the Pittsburgh Chapter has enjoyed co-operat-
ing in the many objectives of the National Society.

Honoring Our Regent
MRS. CHARLES F. CRUCIGER
1950-1953
[1082]
Books of...THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS
PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA

BIRDS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
by W. E. Clyde Todd $6.00
118 species in full color by George M. Sutton

EARLY ARCHITECTURE OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
by Charles M. Stotz $15.00
($12.00 in w. Pa.)
From log house to Greek Revival; 400 photographs, 81 drawings, map

COUNCIL FIRES ON THE UPPER OHIO
by Randolph C. Downes $3.00
Two civilizations in conflict

THE KEELOBATE AGE ON WESTERN WATERS
by Leland D. Baldwin $3.00
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GREETINGS

To

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

of

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

From

FORT PITT SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BLOCK HOUSE OF FORT PITT

Do old homes or historical houses seem like dear old friends to you? They have always seemed so to me. The little brick and stone, cypress-shingled “Block House of Fort Pitt”, at the Point of Pittsburgh, where the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers join, forming the Ohio River, stands like a “Guardian Angel of The Gateway to the West”.

It has stood there through all the wars,—Indian, French, British and American, giving each generation more confidence. In 1753 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia consulted his friend Lord Fairfax as to a suitable messenger to send to Fort La Beouff, on Lake Erie. He was told of this young George Washington. Interviewing him, Governor Dinwiddie asked Washington when he could start. He replied: “This afternoon.”

A young boy scarcely twenty-one, bidding farewell to his family, starts out alone into the uncharted wilderness. No roads, - only almost - obliterated Indian trails.

In some places the scattered log cabins were so infested with vermin that Washington had to wrap himself in his pack blanket and lie down to rest in the dust of the trail.

Quoting from his diary of 1753, Washington says:

“Wednesday, October 31st. I was commissioned by the Honourable Robert Dinwiddie, Esq., Governor, etc., of Virginia, to visit and deliver a letter to the Commandant of the French forces on the Ohio, and set out on the intended Journey the same day.

“The excessive Rains and the vast Quantity of Snow which had fallen, prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier’s, an Indian Trader, at the Mouth of Turtle Creek, on Monongahela, till Thursday, the 22d.”
"The waters were quite impassible without swimming our Horses; which obliged us to get the Loan of a Canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward down the Monongahela, with our Baggage, to meet us at the Forks of the Ohio, about 10 Miles, there to cross the Allegheny.

"As I got down before the Canoe I spent some time viewing the Rivers, and the Land in the Fork; which I think is extremely well situated for a Fort, as it has the absolute Command of both Rivers. The Land at the Point is 20 or 25 feet above the common Surface of the Water; and a considerable Bottome of flat, well timbered land all around it, very convenient for Building: The Rivers are each a Quarter of a Mile, or more, across, and run here very near at right angles: Allegheny bearing N. E. and Monongahela S. E. The former of these two is a very rapid and swift running Water, the other deep and still, without any perceptible Fall.

"As I had taken a good deal of Notice Yesterday of the Situation at the Forks, my Curiosity led me to examine this (Loggs-Town) more particularly, and I think it is greatly inferior, either for Defence or Advantages; especially the latter: For a Fort at the Forks would be equally well situated on the Ohio, and have the entire Command of the Monongahela; which runs up to our Settlements and is extremely well designed for Water Carriage, as it is of a deep still Nature. Besides, a fort at the Forks might be built at a much less Expence, than at the other Place."

In 1892 the Pittsburgh Chapter requested my mother, Mrs. Amelia Neville Shields Oliver, a member of the Chapter’s Advisory Board and a Charter Member of the National Society, Daughters of The American Revolution, No. 519, to write to Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, owner of the Block House, and ask if she would give the Block House and a piece of ground surrounding it to the Pittsburgh Chapter, as there was a movement afoot to tear it down and remove it to what was to be Schenley Park. Mrs. Schenley had inherited the property from her uncle, Major Croghan.

On March 15, 1894, Mrs. Schenley graciously executed a deed to our organization, which is recorded in Deed Book Vol. 865, page 513, in the Recorder’s Office of Allegheny County, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Later, because the Pittsburgh Chapter is not permitted to own real estate, the Fort Pitt Society of The Daughters of The American Revolution of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was incorporated and title to the Block House was vested in that Society.

The Block House of Fort Pitt, the only one standing on its original site, in continuous use since its erection by Colonel Bouquet in 1764 is still the “Guardian Angel of the Gateway to the West”, and it will continue to stand in the center of the new re-development project to be known as the Point Park.

Sincerely,


[ 1085 ]
THE BLOCK HOUSE

What! Tear Fort Pitt’s old Block House down,
That cradle of our dreams!
And give it to the thoughtless crowds,
Intent on modern schemes?

Fort Pitt! “The refuge of the West”
From torture, fire, and sword.
And this, the Block House,
Was her eyes, to watch the river’s ford.

Uproot her fine memorial trees;
Destroy each sacred scroll,
That tells of victories men won
And how they paid the toll.

Our cradle of Futurity,
And all Triangle Gold
Was rocked, within old Fort Pitt’s walls
And saved, within that fold.

Beware the fate of Nations past
Who scorned their source of power
They faded, from the world of men
Forgotten, e’er their hour.

—Eleanor Roberts Baltzell
Charter Member 675, National Society, D. A. R.

Dedicated to

Amelia Neville Oliver Crittenden
President, Fort Pitt Society, D. A. R.
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The Franklin County Chapter, D. A. R., is a Chapter of the Cumberland Valley with membership coming from the towns of Franklin County. Franklin County is uniquely historical. The County of Franklin, named for the philosopher-statesman of the infant nation, was organized by Act of Assembly on September 9, 1784.

Settled by the Scotch-Irish, a vigorous race of pioneers who cut down the forests and established towns, made laws and enforced them, the County is liberally dotted with memorials to their courage and valor and their militant religious faith. The defense of the frontier, which centered in a long string of forts, fell largely to the Scotch-Irish (the German migration came at a later period), and from nine of these forts within the confines of the County the early settlers defended their holdings and pressed westward in fulfillment of a great destiny. Ten years before the battles of Lexington and Concord, the fighting men of what was to become Franklin County fired the first shots for independence in a clash with British soldiers at one of these forts, Fort Loudon, an early settlement at the foothills of the Tuscarora mountains.

The County’s contribution to the formation of the nation was in keeping with its contribution to the war for independence. The first call for volunteers brought a company of infantry from Chambersburg under the command of Capt. James Chambers, eldest son of Col. Benjamin Chambers, founder of the town of Chambersburg. Mad Anthony Wayne, founder of Waynesboro, which lies south of Chambersburg in Franklin County, was a prominent figure of Revolutionary times.

A company of volunteers went out from Rocky Spring Church under the leadership of Rev. John Craighead, their pastor. The Rocky Spring Church, long a historic shrine of Franklin County, is now of special interest to the Franklin County Chapter, D. A. R. Church services are held annually in this church in the month of June. Although the Scotch-Irish were the founders and the original lawgivers of the County, the German migration, which reached its peak in the early part of the 19th century, contributed to the culture and industrial growth of the County. Less restless than the Scotch-Irish, the Germans developed the land and established trade and industry. Their contribution effectively supplemented and extended the pioneer work of the Scotch-Irish and combined with it to give Franklin County a culture in which the educational and industrial are in agreeable proportion. The strain of independence infused by the Scotch-Irish and the habits of frugality and industry of the Germans left an indelible stamp on the life and character of the County.

With the instrument of law and order at hand, the scattered population entered into the business of launching a new nation. John Allison of Antrim Twp. and Richard Bard of Peters Twp. represented the County in the ratifying convention at which the new constitution was approved. Col. James McCalmont, an old Indian fighter, of Upper Strasburg, was in the assembly. When the Federal government was set up, William McClay of Lurgan Twp. took a seat from Pennsylvania in the first Senate.

In due time the County was to provide a President of the United States, James Buchanan, who was born near Mercersburg; two mistresses of the White House—Harriet Lane, niece of President Buchanan, and Jane Irwin Harrison, who presided over the Presidential household during the brief tenure of her husband’s father, President William Henry Harrison; and the mother of a President, Elizabeth Erwin Harrison, a sister of Jane, the mother of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-second President of the United States, who was born in nearby McConnellsburg.

William Findlay went out to become the fourth Governor of Pennsylvania.

Anyone interested in history would find it worth his while to travel in the Cumberland Valley from Shippensburg, a lovely old town which was the county seat of Cumberland County before the formation of Franklin County, south to Chambersburg. While in Chambersburg, the only town north of the Mason and Dixon line burned by the Confederate soldiers, you should visit some historic churches. Rocky Spring Church mentioned above, is about 4 1/2 miles northwest of Chambersburg and dates back to Revolutionary times. In Chambersburg there are three churches which pay an annual rose rent. One rose in the month of June is paid to the heirs of Benjamin Chambers for the land which he granted them for church purposes; namely, the Falling Spring Presbyterian Church, the First Evangelical Lutheran and the Zion Reformed churches.

Going east toward Gettysburg, you pass through Caledonia. Here, Thaddeus Stevens, the founder of the public school system in Pennsylvania, was in the ore business and furnished iron ore and cannon to the Union army during the war Between the States. From Gettysburg take the Sunshine Trail over the South Mountain to Waynesboro which is an old historic town now noted for its many fine industries, and then on to Greencastle, which dates from Revolutionary days and is the birthplace of the Honorable Henry P. Fletcher. Going on west to Mercersburg, which is mentioned above. It is now known as the home of the Mercersburg Academy, noted for the loveliest campus in the eastern part of the United States. You can then continue on westward from there to Mercersburg to Fort Bedford to Pittsburgh.

The Chamber of Commerce in Chambersburg will be happy to furnish additional information to anyone interested in a tour of Franklin County. It is especially beautiful in Spring when the many orchards of peaches and apples are in full bloom. You will find the people courteous and the food and lodging splendid.

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[1104]
THE

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[ 1105 ]
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[ 1112 ]
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Queries
(Continued from page 1062)

Also want inf. about John Porter, wife Mary, who settled in Franklin Co., Miss., as one of the first settlers. Came from N. C. Had ch.: Jefferson C., Caroline, James R., William, Albert Quincy, Elvira. D. 1834, Meadville. Want his wife’s maiden name and where they were m. and lived in N. C., and lineage.

Also more data on Needham Lee, b. July 14, 1780, Sumpter District, S. C., d. Apr. 13, 1843, Eddiceton, Miss., and wife Frances —— born April 13, 1783, Sumpter District, S. C. d. Feb. 1, 1826, same place. Both members of the Baptist Church. Their dau., Martha Lee, m. second James Harrington, Franklin Co., Miss., Dec. 1, 1825. Her 2nd marriage. Where did he come from to Miss., and who were his parents? —Mrs. Samuel S. Sargent, Charleston, Ill.


Mitchell — Wanted: inf. and dates for Capt. John Mitchell, who lived on Short Creek near Wheeling, W. Va. during the Rev. He was the father of Alexander, Hugh, and Mary Mitchell. Capt. John Mitchell fought in the French and Indian Wars. Was he in the Rev. War, and was he the John Mitchell who took the oath of allegiance Oct. 4, 1777 in Ohio Co., Va.? His son, Hugh, m. Susannah Bounds in 1802, and his dau. Mary, was the wife of Maj. Samuel McCulloch of McCulloch’s Leap. After his death she m. Andrew Woods.—Josephine F. Leffler, 807 N. El Dorado St., Stockton, Calif.


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Roy J. Honeywell is Editor for the Military Chaplains Association of the USA, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Martha Bailey (Mrs. William H.) Moore is Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa. For seven years she has been Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Branch, National League of American Pen Women.

William Harrison Hightower, Jr., is the son of Mrs. H. A. Ironside, of Thomaston, Ga., past Vice President General. His article was adapted from an address he gave to the John Houston Chapter on May 14.

Mrs. Marc D. Way is Historian, Caesar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Del.

Mrs. Raymond Maure is past Historian, Lord Stirling Chapter, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. Her article was sent in by Mrs. Claude G. Williams as Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Eugene Fee has been Approved Schools Chairman, White Plains Chapter, White Plains, N. Y.

Marie Milligan (Mrs. William O.) Frazer teaches American History at Swissvale High School, Swissvale, Pa. Her article was sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Walter F. Ainsworth, Magazine Chairman of the Col. William Wallace Chapter, Pittsburgh, to which she had given an address on early transportation in Pennsylvania.


Charles William Heathcote, Ph.D., is in charge of the Department of History, State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa. His wife is a past Regent of the Chester County Chapter.

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Quiz Program

1. When was the National Society, D. A. R., formally organized?
2. Why was that date chosen?
3. Where is Gen. George S. Patton buried?
4. Which amendment to the Federal Constitution provides for casting of separate votes for President and Vice President?
5. Under whose jurisdiction is the Merchant Marine?
6. Did Reginald De Koven compose songs as well as light operas?
7. Why is the flag flown at half staff only until noon on Memorial Day?
8. Tell why Bach is called the "master of masters."
9. What colors were chosen in 1890 for the D. A. R. colors?
10. Why were these colors selected?

ANSWERS

1. October 11, 1890.
2. Because the sacrifice of a woman, Queen Isabella of Spain, made possible the discovery of America, land of which was sighted on that date in 1492.
3. In a Third Army cemetery in Luxembourg.
4. In 1800 after Thomas Jefferson was finally chosen President on the 36th ballot, an amendment was proposed providing that electors should vote separately for President and Vice President. This became the 12th amendment to the Constitution, effective September 25, 1804.
5. The Maritime Administration, an agency of the Department of Commerce.
6. He wrote more than 400 songs, of which "O Promise Me" is the most popular.
7. It is explained that our nation lives, and the Flag is the symbol of the living nation.
8. Because his compositions inspired so many of the famous musicians who followed him, including Mozart, Beethoven and Chopin.
9. Blue and White
10. The blue and white from Washington's staff.

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