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The one hundred thirty-two Chapters of the Pennsylvania State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicate this page to our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee.

Mrs. Lee has been a member of the National Society since 1935. She was a Charter Member of the Hannah Penn Chapter of Philadelphia, in which she served as Chaplain, Vice Regent and Regent, and as Chairman of several Committees.

Mrs. Lee has served the Pennsylvania Society faithfully and well as State Chairman of Ellis Island and Student Loan Fund, General Chairman of Conferences, State Recording Secretary, State Vice Regent and State Regent.

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The President General’s Message

THIS April our 62nd Continental Congress will be held in our own Constitution Hall. Preparation for it has been going on for some time and we hope that as many Chapters as possible will be represented.

We are truly proud of the accomplishments of our members in all phases of our work during the past three years. I trust that complete reports of these achievements may be taken back to the Chapters. If a Chapter does not have a delegate, it would be well to ask a delegate from a neighboring Chapter to come and report to your members.

At the beginning of this administration we had four major financial problems. Two of those problems have been eliminated. Our D. A. R. Magazine is now on a paying basis with a balance drawing interest, and the Gymnasium-Auditorium at Tamasee has been paid for.

The debt on our buildings has been reduced to a small amount from the $520,000 as of June 1, 1950, and the remaining amount to be paid on our Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge is minute indeed.

It is my earnest hope that the money which has not been contributed for these two projects before or during Continental Congress may be pledged during the sessions of our Congress.

I am sure that all of our members wish to be relieved of these debts and not be burdened with them longer.

There is so much work for all of us to do through our various committees and through our committees we can be of estimable service to our communities and to our country.

Soon many Chapters will be electing new Officers. Again I urge that in each Chapter an impressive installation service be given. To be an Officer the member should be in accord with our policies and willing to cooperate with all of our national projects. We must all remember that we are first members of the National Society and that our policies are formulated at Continental Congress through our Resolutions.

Soon you will have elected a new Cabinet and seven Vice Presidents General. I ask that each one of you give to them the same loyal support and service you have given the Officers of the present administration. We need always to continue to go forward in the programs of all of our Committees.

We know our objectives are Educational, Historical and Patriotic. If every member assumes an individual responsibility and has the will and determination, our Society will be an even greater power to preserve our Constitutional form of government and be of service to the youth and citizens of our country.

Affectionately,

President General, N. S. D. A. R.
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IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL
Guardians of Our Heritage

BY KATHARINE ST. GEORGE, Member of Congress

TO my mind there is no prouder title of nobility than that of “Daughters of the American Revolution.” Our Revolution was a clean fight. It was not a blood bath as all Revolutions have unfortunately been since. The reason our Revolution was so different was because it was led by men of courage and integrity as well as signal intellectual brilliance, such as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin and Tom Paine, who would have been outstanding figures at any time in any civilization. But to have them all at practically the same time working with your forebears to build this Republic on the best and surest foundations, shows that at that moment the Almighty God surely turned the light of His countenance upon us.

You, as descendants of these men and women who wrought so well, have a great responsibility today. In a sense, you are the Salt of our Nation. Since I have been in Washington I have come to appreciate what you are doing. You are one of the few strong and staunch organizations that are carrying on the fight for American tradition against the onslaughts of State Socialism, subversive ideologies, bureaucracy and corruption. Amid the discouragements of the times it is heartening to know that an “elite” band of women are fighting for America and for honor.

In this age when it is fashionable to have no convictions and even to give the devil the benefit of the doubt, when we hear a President speaking of Stalin, one of the bloodiest tyrants the world has ever known, say: “I like old Joe,” it is a comfort to know that the spirit and teachings of the Founding Fathers still live on in their daughters.

We are living in troublous times in a troubled world; the older nations of Europe are accustomed to this state of things. They have their age-old loyalties and hatreds; they are born with them; they know what to expect under practically all circumstances; their friends and allies change at the dictates of their needs; they do not love these friends and allies but they need them temporarily. They have no illusions on the subject, they face the issue truthfully and without hypocrisy.

Here is our first stumbling block. We in the United States are completely ignorant of European or, rather world, history. We have a childish and pathetic idea that everyone loves and trusts us and when we eventually wake from this rosy dream (and eventually we always do) our feelings are so hurt, our disillusion is so complete that we take a violent and sudden loathing for these friends who we feel have let us down. We must take ourselves in hand now for, whether we realize it or not, we have come into world power politics. We have done it because we wanted to—no one forced it upon us but the majority of our own people—and as long as we have assumed this role, we may as well fit ourselves to play it: first, through educating our young people in world history and, second, in educating ourselves daily in world politics and policies.

Our schools should teach world history co-ordinated with American History, from the time a boy or girl learns to read until he or she is graduated from High School or College. History should be taught always as an example and as a proof of two facts that very few Americans realize, namely, that it repeats itself and that human nature does not change much. Why, even in ancient China, in Egypt and in Greece and Rome there were women politicians, and we think we invented them! In those days, as in our own time, women preferred home life to public life. We know this to be true today even though we may deny it constantly in public.

If you read Ferrero’s *History of Ancient Rome* and substitute the name United States for that of Rome, you can practically imagine that you are reading our history as of today. The ancient Romans even had our gift for plumbing and who will dare deny that plumbing has probably changed and still is changing the whole course of history. Later on we will see the Nations of modern Europe slowly emerging in their present forms. We will note that from the
very beginning the Teutonic tribes were constantly overflowing their borders; that from the days of Tacitus and Julius Caesar they have always been warlike; that the warriors and warrior class were always those most honored among them.

And, after noting all this, we will begin to at least understand modern Germany and her motives. She still deifies the warrior, he is the man she honors. When I lived in Germany, all the young men of good family and of title were automatically in the Army or Navy; they were all poor by our standards and they despised wealth. I remember once telling the young wife of a Prussian Officer, who lived in comparative poverty, that I had been to a house in Berlin for dinner where I had seen some Tiepolo Frescoes in the dining room. She seemed greatly surprised and asked where the house was and whose it was. I gave her the name of a famous international banker and she tossed her head and said, "Well, you must certainly like paintings, I wouldn't be seen dead in such a house, much less, eat with such people."

To know these things will help us now that we have taken our place, through our wealth and size, not through our intelligence, as leaders in international power politics. It is a dangerous game, if you don't know it. The motto is the same as in poker: "Never give a sucker a break."

We have been suckers just a little bit too long. Let's learn the facts of life, which are clearly set forth in the pages of ancient and modern history. Let's not be fooled by names and emblems. We, or rather, a majority of our people, have chosen a hard role. It is now our duty, every citizen's duty, to see that we play it well and, above all, that we play it with patriotism and singleness of purpose. That patriotic duty and that purpose are equally clear—to consider only one thing in our decisions and commitments abroad: the honor and welfare and future prosperity of the United States of America.

That is the only consideration and any man who, in international affairs, measures by any other yardstick should be sent out into the wilderness or to some foreign land, but he should never have any part in this Country's counsels or policies. The broad and easy road still can lead only to destruction.

On the domestic side of the ledger, in other words, on the Home Front, what are we doing? Well, here again, we are following foreign ideologies and running after false Gods.

In 1776 we, in this Country, brought forth a new political philosophy based on the then new and unheard of axiom that all men are created equal and that they have certain inalienable rights: Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.

We have not yet achieved this goal. Like our Religion, we pay it lip service but in our deeds we shy away from it. Nevertheless, up to the first World War we did strive to attain these high objectives and we were getting there slowly but surely. Then something happened. It became the fashion to deride this American Philosophy. We entered the era of slogans and name-calling, anyone who disagreed with you was a reactionary.

Politicians started to go up and down the land, delivering speeches that had been written for them the day before by some smart personal relations syndicate who worked in one campaign for one side and in the next for the other, depending on who could pay the most. The public, who were being high-pressured by these clever and un-American methods, were at first blissfully ignorant of the whole technique. They began to believe that anyone who conducted a legitimate business for profit, who paid his bills regularly and saved for the future, was a knave, a fool and, above all else, horrid thought, a reactionary.

Now the public has become fully aware of what is going on, with the dismal result that they believe no one, that the young especially are cynical beyond belief and consider all politicians either knaves or fools. They vote, if they do at all, usually on personalities or in gratitude for favors received or expected. They read only headlines and they love photographs and comic strips. As a result, small active minorities are gradually building up right in our midst one of the greatest, most extravagant bureaucracies the world has ever known, and one of the most powerful Executive Governments of modern times. I say Executive advisedly because as this government gains in power, the Executive Branch
takes over more and more at the expense of the Judicial and Legislative Branches. You already have an emasculated Congress where most of the Members of the Lower House are little better than messenger boys for the folks back home.

Your Supreme Court has been packed, through the fact that you had a Chief Executive in office for fourteen years. This is one of the strongest arguments against allowing the Executive more than two terms. Although the Court-packing Bill was overwhelmingly defeated, yet through President Roosevelt's long tenure the Supreme Court today is packed just as surely as if the Bill had been passed.

In this short study we can see what a long way we have already come on the road to State Socialism or the All-Powerful-State, as opposed to the American concept of Government which was based on the very lightest government control and a maximum individual freedom.

What are we going to do in order to get back that fine balance of power between the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Branches of our Government, whereby we can achieve Freedom? For we have not yet achieved it and in these last years we have turned our faces away from American philosophy and are going with the rest of the world toward Totalitarianism.

First of all, we must disabuse ourselves and others of the idea that National Socialism and Communism are progressive. They are not. They are the newest form of tyranny and tyranny can never be progressive for long, although there are good points in a benign despotism.

The world can turn backward as well as forward. We have seen the Dark Ages and we have seen the great civilizations of Egypt, Greece and Rome disappear and the barbarians take over and slowly start the painful march up the ladder to mental and physical progress again.

We are not going to claim that everything about our American Philosophy of Government was progressive and perfect. We know that there were abuses due to human frailty and human greed, we know that humanity is far from perfect and that no human system can be better than the men and women who must make it work.

But we do know that the nearest thing to progressive government existed and still exists in the United States. We do know that if developed along its own natural lines, it is capable of far greater progress and far greater achievement.

Wars and the lust for power are the two things that can bring about the downfall of Americanism and Constitutional Government. These two things can end government by law and substitute government by man. That is not progress, that is the backward turn of the wheel that will lead to another dark era and the retarding of the Peace and Prosperity that humanity craves.

So, in our thinking, both abroad and at home, let us pledge ourselves to go forward as Americans with a well-defined American Foreign Policy that all can learn, understand and proclaim.

And, in our home government, let us insist in achieving our destiny through the American concept of government. Let us carry it through triumphantly, without turning to the right or left, so that the dignity of man shall be upheld and the rights of the individual maintained above all else.

We believe in human progress and we know that, if we are true to ourselves and our destiny, we will achieve it. We have turned aside a little, let us get back on our true course. The United States has a great destiny. We will be strong, we will keep the faith and, above all, in our thinking we will be Americans!

Finally, will you not accept the greatest challenge of all: the challenge to work for peace in our time.

My friends, we cannot go on fighting these warm wars that are politically called "police actions" and survive. We will be bled white and finally we will perish.

Here again, a little knowledge of history would help. Russia is pursuing her age-old plan of letting the fighting come to her. Look at the armies that have perished in the arms of the bear. Look at the dreams of conquest that died on the steppes and in the snows of Russia. Are we going to make that same mistake? Are we going to carry war into the vast plains and forests of Asia until we reach Russia, Nemesis and Defeat? We must not allow this to happen, we must take a firm position, we must stand on a definite frontier and hold it and not

(Continued on page 524)
Try Asking God

BY DR. NORMAN VINCENT PEALE

A n important element in the philosophy of life which impresses me profoundly is the need of a national policy to "Try Asking God." This nation was erected by people who were in the habit of asking God how to proceed. Today we seem to have developed a crop of leaders, moral and upright men though they may be, who seem to lack the powerful conviction our forefathers had of the place of Almighty God in the stream of history. As men cease to look to God to guide this nation, they get farther and farther away from God's principles.

One of the greatest of all of God's principles is the absolute freedom of the individual; the fact that the American individual under God is the uncrowned king in this land. Now there are subtle denials of this truth going on all the while.

How are we to save our country? Only by asking God for His guidance. Have we become so sophisticated as to have gone beyond Washington and Franklin and Lincoln? Remember that picture of Washington praying in the snows of Valley Forge. To me that episode is fundamental in the history of the United States.

It was Washington who said, "The event is in the hands of God." Washington lived by the philosophy, "Try asking God."

Then there was Benjamin Franklin, one of the shrewdest minds this country ever produced, who said when the Constitutional Convention seemed deadlocked: "The reason we are not getting anywhere in forming this Constitution is that we are not asking God about it. If a sparrow does not fall from Heaven without the notice of Almighty God, how do you suppose an empire can rise without His influence?"

And then there was Lincoln who night after night lay on his face—not on his knees, on his face—asking God to save the Republic.

In the Second World War we had another example that this philosophy is basic in the hearts of Americans. General George S. Patton was a rugged soul. During his campaign it had been raining day after day and he was tired of the rain which prevented him from getting anywhere. He called in a chaplain and said: "Chaplain, I want you to tell the Lord that He isn't cooperating with our campaign. I want you to tell the Lord we must have these rains stopped. We want fair weather to dry up this ground."

The chaplain, being of the more modern persuasion of the ministry, said: "General, the Lord isn't interested in whether it rains or not. I don't think I can ask the Lord to stop the rains and make things dry."

The general replied: "Chaplain, apparently you haven't been reading your Bible. Because in times past when the Lord's troops were up against it, the Lord started the rains or stopped them according to necessity."

"We don't interpret the Bible that way any more," said the chaplain.

"O.K.," said the general. "If you won't pray voluntarily, I'm giving you an order. Go off and pray for the Lord to stop these rains, and tell Him I want them stopped by Friday night."

The chaplain went off and prayed. And I think Patton must have prayed, too, for the rains did stop on Friday afternoon. General Patton said, "When liberty is at stake, if you ask God all things will be done well."

Whatever difficult human problem you have, I urge you, "Try Asking God." Are you bewildered about something, can't see your way clearly? Stop working so hard to solve it; "Try Asking God." Does everything seem against you? Do you meet resistance on every hand? Don't struggle so hard; "Try Asking God." Is it illness, your own or that of someone loved one? Does it seem hopeless? Don't be discouraged, don't give up; "Try Asking God." Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive.—Matthew 21:22.
Our American Traditions of the Heart

BY FRANK L. WILKINSON

If I may be pardoned, a Lighter Touch in opening, may I say that it used to be considered appropriate to start an article by a Biblical quotation. This would outline a sort of Golden Rule. I have one now taken from Deuteronomy 14:92. It runs like this:

When Noah sailed the ocean blue
He had his troubles same as you.
For forty days he drove his ark
Before he found a place to park.

(Aside—I hope no critic will remind me that Noah must have held sway before 1492.)

American Traditions of the Heart! How powerful such things are. Perhaps far more powerful and important than the traditions of the mind.

It was just a year ago that my good wife told me that my education was being neglected through our failure to take a European trip. She herself had indulged in one of these experiences quite early in life, before her vicissitudes of marriage. The youngest daughter, it appeared, was also in need of this same sort of education. To make a long story short, the three of us embarked on the good ship Excambion for French and Italian coasts, and then later went through all the standard experiences of the European traveler.

I am now thoroughly convinced that people, in traveling, only see what they want and are educated to see. I am very certain that I didn’t get much more out of the 100 or more churches that my wife insisted we should go through than they did out of the Houses of Parliament or other Centers of Government where I took them to see the wheels go round.

Ladies and gentlemen, we, as loyal members of our Society of the Sons of the Revolution, have as one of our major tenets that the study of the lives of our great American leaders will school us in the learning of our American traditions. Now, what are our “American Traditions”? What is it that we, as direct descen-

dants of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Hudson Knickerbockers, the Pennsylvania Quakers, the Virginia Planters, and the Georgia Crackers, have had handed down to us as part of our bone and sinew?

Are they touchable? . . . Are they readable? . . . Are they transmittable, in that we can devise or bequeath them to our offspring, or to our incoming immigrants? . . . Yes and no. They are quite tangible, although difficult to touch with the hand, or measure with the bushel basket. They are readable, but not between the backs of one book or in a series of parchments. Can we devise and bequeath them to our offspring or to our immigrants? Certainly to our offspring, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution is motivated, and in fact largely justified by that worthy objective. Now, whether we can hand it down to our immigrants and our new Americans is one of our partly unanswered problems. I believe the answer is “yes.” I sincerely believe that this is another one of the major objectives of this organization.

My own ideas on what constitutes our American traditions has been undergoing somewhat of a change since our recent trip. I can well remember prior to that time working hard to condense and consolidate our list of inheritances to a mystical seven. I can remember starting off with the Bradford’s and Brewster’s drawing up the Mayflower Compact shortly before landing at Plymouth. The Declaration of Independence always came near the top. The pageantry of the blazing bugles at Yorktown, with Rochambeau’s glittering uniforms on one side and Washington’s worn, though gallantly mounted, cavalymen on the other. Then in order would come the Constitution of the United States, starting with that familiar phrase “We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, etc.” Next would be the Ordinance of 1787 establishing freedom forever in the huge Northwest Territory; followed by the Monroe Doctrine.
When I finished this list, I found in summing the matter up, that I had been talking almost entirely about documents, state papers, and manifestos. They are all truly American inheritances, but there is another type of American tradition much less formal, but I am convinced equally powerful on the nation's thought.

From earliest times of Biblical lore do we find these traditions of the heart binding together a people. As we stood in awe grouped before the colossal statue of Michelangelo's "King David" in the Palace of Fine Arts in Florence, Italy, it seemed perfectly clear why a race of people would center the lion's share of all their legends of national greatness around this ideal of a man. I say "ideal of a man" because, of course, Michelangelo lived and worked fifteen centuries after Christ and King David reigned twelve centuries before. No pictures, save pictures of the inscribed word, were available to the sculptor. Yet he reduced the picture in his mind to marble.

David, the shepherd boy tending his father's sheep; David, the songster stealing away the troubled care from King Saul's forehead; "David and Jonathan" of all the stories of antiquity best portraying the love of man for man; David of the 23rd Psalm: "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." Thus in these earliest people do we find most prominent the Traditions of the Heart.

Now will you go back with me to your high school and college days when you were studying your Grecian history? Remember the exhortation at the battle at Marathon when the Greek Miltiades was facing the Persian hordes?

"Oh, Sons of Greece! Strike for the freedom of your fires; Strike for the sepulchers of your sires; Strike for your Gods and your native land!"

May I submit an analogy from the little country of Switzerland? Are her traditions in some Declaration of Independence or rather in some story telling how Arnold Winklerreed broke through the Austrian phalanx? Do we have these sort of inheritances for Americans? The answer is an emphatic "We do."

May I shift the emphasis now from parchments to stories and legends. "The truth endurest from generation to generation," sings the Biblical psalm. Here is my new list of story-inheritances:

Benjamin Franklin, exclaiming as the vote on the Declaration was successfully adopted, "Now we know, Sirs, that that is a rising and not a setting sun."

Patrick Henry is standing before the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1775. His forehead is high, his brows dark and straight, his eyes blue and very bright and set deep in his head. About his narrow face is something burning and intense. "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

At the very beginning of the Revolutionary War we find an incident not generally recognized. It was just three days before the Battle of Bunker Hill that Joseph Warren was commissioned a Major General. Before his commission had arrived word came that the Americans were assaulting the British on Bunker Hill. He enlisted as a Private. His dying words to
the men around him on that battlefield were:

"Stand! The ground's your own, my braves
Would you give it up to slaves?"

Shifting quickly to the sea where it is we find the immortal slogan of the American Navy. Captain James Lawrence, outside Boston harbor in 1813, mortally wounded, is being carried below. "Don't give up the ship" are the dying words he hands down to all Americans as their tradition.

More prosaic perhaps are the words of that other Navy man, Commodore Perry, at the Battle of Lake Erie. "We have met the enemy and they are ours. Two ships, two brigs, one schooner and one sloop."

The companion words when perhaps our first Navy hero, John Paul Jones, aboard the Bon Homme Richard, when asked to surrender were: "Sirs, I have not yet begun to fight."

In statesmanship, too, I would claim a tradition for all Americans. Daniel Webster is on his feet before the Senate, fighting for the continuation of the Union. Under the sharp attacks of Calhoun and Hayne, Webster rises to the highest height of America's foremost orator. His words of peroration exceed, in my judgment, the Demosthenes of Athens or the Cicero of Rome. "When my eyes shall turn to behold, for the last time, the sun in Heavens, may I not see Him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious union, but may I not see everywhere, spread all over in characters of living light, that other sentiment dear to every true American's heart 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.'"

May I preface a word taken from Plutarch's Lives of Kings and Great Commanders. The Roman Centurian Scilurus was on his death bed. Plutarch goes on to say that he called his four score of sons around his bedside. (No comment seems to have been made by the great Historian that the good Scilurus seems to have been quite prolific even for those days.) The dying man "offered a bundle of darts to each of the sons and bade them break them. When all refused, drawing the darts out one by one, he easily broke them. Sons, he said, may this teach you the quality of unity."

We should re-affirm the underlying principle of our Revolutionary forebears, continuing down through the years, that the United States of America, as a true Democratic-Republican representative nation, has pride and reverence in both its civilian and military strength, past and present. Surely we, as loyal Americans look up with equal reverence to our debt to our great civilians, exampled by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln, as we do to the martial role even of George Washington, Nathaniel Greene and Andrew Jackson.

Returning now to the mythical seven of our traditions. You add yours, you may put in the sturdy philosophy of Franklin, the homely democracy of the "Sage of Monticello"; Andrew Jackson by the earthen breastworks at New Orleans; Robert E. Lee astride "Traveler" in Old Virginia; Calvin Coolidge taking the oath of President by the lamplight in a little Vermont farmhouse; General Patton knifing through France and Germany, striking the last crush-blows on Hitler.

All of these are our American traditions. All of these also lead to my conclusion that these are a part of the "American Way of Life." And what is this "American Way of Life"? Certainly it is not a simple democracy. Early Athens was a simple democracy, and not even a Pericles could make it work. Neither is it a form of state, nor merely a geographical entity washed by the teeming Atlantic on the East, the broad Pacific on the West, bounded by sturdy Canada on the North or volatile Mexico on the South—it is far more than that.


To us America is the slumbering valley of the Plains, the glistening green roofs of a little town in New England, the rush and roar of the elevators and subways of New York and Chicago, the cascades of Niagara Falls, the blue-stemmed fields of Kansas, the mighty redwoods of California.

But beyond these physical wonders, America is an ideal, a spirit, a personality, and, above all, a truth. No nation is rooted so deeply, so firmly, and so directly in...
Historic Cape and Bonnet

By Mrs. Leonard Noel Sowards

The lovely model in the picture, Pauline Lattimore Douden (Mrs. William), an active member of Constitution Chapter, Washington, D. C., is not introducing a new style for 1953, but is wearing a cape and bonnet made by her great-grandmother, Mary Ralston.

The cape and bonnet were a part of Mary Ralston’s Infair costume at the time of her marriage to William Lattimore in 1778. Mary Ralston, called Polly, was the daughter of John Ralston and his wife, Christiana King, both pioneers of Craig Settlement or the Irish Settlement of Allens Township in Philadelphia.

John Ralston was active in pre-Revolutionary affairs, and was a member of the Provincial Congress. He carried valuable papers sewn in his garments when Congress evacuated Philadelphia upon the arrival of the British in 1777. According to the memoirs of his granddaughter, Mary Lattimore, as recorded by her niece, Mary Malvina Lattimore, “He was a member of George Washington’s Executive Council, which was a great honor.”

The Groom, William Lattimore and his father, Robert, both served in the Revolutionary War. The grave of General William Lattimore, is in the Allens Township Presbyterian Churchyard, Northampton County, Pennsylvania. The grave has a commemorative marker on a standard beside the headstone, which is decorated annually by members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lattimore is buried in Rush Township Cemetery, Montour County. The tombstone is inscribed: “Widow of General William Lattimore.” Additional information about Mary Ralston Lattimore can be found in the D. A. R. Library in a brief, Ralston and Lattimore Families, by Pauline Lattimore Douden.

The cape and bonnet are golden brown and made of soft satin. The cape is lined with English violet shade and trimmed in ornamental braid having a chenille edging with a touch of blue in the motif. The bonnet is lined with blue satin and is quilted. They are exquisitely made by hand and in perfect condition.

The picture of Mrs. Douden wearing the cape and bonnet was shown at the Distaff Day Tea of Constitution Chapter at the District of Columbia Chapter House, January 7, 1953, where Mrs. Ernest Barkstill Jones, Chapter Regent, welcomed honored guests, members and friends. Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice-President General; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President, Children of the American Revolution; Miss Lillian Chenoweth, Honorary Vice-President General; Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine; and Miss Mamie F. Hawkins, District of Columbia State Regent, with her entire staff of officers were present.

When Dorothy Douden Bohannon completes a portrait in oil of her mother wearing the cape and bonnet, the treasured heirloom will be presented to the Museum of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Death of a Past National Officer

Louise Henderson Clements (Mrs. George Whitney) White, of the Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, died February 4. She served as Curator General, 1920-23.
“Tea Parties” Along the Atlantic Seacoast, 1773-74

By Charles William Heathcote

After the French and Indian War taxation difficulties between the colonies and the British government increased. After the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, Parliament passed the Declaratory Act, which was the declaration of England’s right to tax the colonies. There was opposition to this principle since the colonies claimed they had no direct voice or vote in such legislation in the British Parliament.

Additional trouble arose out of the Quartering Act of 1765, which required the colonies to billet soldiers in taverns or similar places where barracks were not provided. This plan irked the colonies very much. However Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, urged (1767) that import duties should be placed on such articles as glass, lead, paper and tea, which in reality were indirect taxes. These tax plans also caused discontent. In the end the Townshend taxes were repealed with the exception of tea, which was retained as matter of policy.

Since tea was retained, it now became the center of contention. In England the East India Tea Company held a monopoly on tea so that its warehouses were filled to overflowing with the product. Due to the fight over taxation the colonists were securing most of their tea from Holland, though much of it was smuggled to the colonies. The company was alarmed that it could not sell its tea.

Finally Parliament agreed to permit the company to send the tea to the colonies, provided the company would pay the threepence duty when it was officially landed in the colonies. Consequently the company made arrangements in August, 1773, to send 600,000 pounds to the colonies. However, the colonial leaders realized that here was a company which had a monopoly of trade to which they were opposed and at the same time opposition became general because the principle of taxation was involved, though it was rather abstract and indirect. The Americans saw it involved their personal liberties. Hence the tea struggle became intense throughout the colonies.

Philadelphia

One of the first Philadelphians to sense the danger involved in the freedom of the colonies was William Bradford, who was very much interested in the civic life of the community. He was opposed to any tea tax or to permitting the tea to come to the colonies and to Philadelphia in particular. On his own initiative he urged the citizens to hold a meeting to express their views on the situation. His work was thoroughly done. A public meeting was held at the State-House October 16, 1773, which was well attended by representative citizens. The chairman was Dr. Thomas Cadwalder, another outstanding leader in the community.

Some of the resolutions approved by the meeting were the following:

“That the duty imposed by Parliament upon Tea landed in America is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.”

“That a virtuous and steady opposition to this ministerial plan of governing America is absolutely to preserve even the shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself and to his posterity.”

“That whoever shall directly or indirectly countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving or vending the Tea sent, or to be sent out by the East India Company, while it remains subject to the payment of duty here is an enemy to his country.”

At this meeting a committee was appointed to see that the agents who were representing the East India Tea Company would not be a party to receive the tea. When the consignees sensed the opposition engendered by this meeting, several of them assured the committee they would not have anything to do with the tea. How-
ever, James and Drinker, agents, were not prompt enough in meeting the demands of the committee, so the following note was sent to them:

“The Public present their compliments to Messieurs James and Drinker. We are informed that you have this day received your commission to enslave your native country; and as your frivolous Plea of having received no advice relative to the scandalous part you were to act in the Tea-Scheme, can no longer serve your purpose, nor direct our attention, we expect and desire you will immediately inform the Public, by a line or two to be left at the coffee house. Whether you will or will not, renounce all Pretensions to execute that commission—That we may govern ourselves accordingly.” Philadelphia, December 2, 1773.

The result was favorable and the firm yielded to public demands and they gave guarantees they would not serve as consignees.

In the meantime before the ship arrived the following note revealed the temper of the opposition to the tea.

To the Delaware Pilots, which stated in part:

“We have now to add, that matters ripen fast here and that much is expected from these lads who meet with the Tea Ship; There is some talk of a handsome reward for the Pilot who gives the first good account of her. How that may be, we cannot for certain determine. But all agree, that Tar and Feathers will be his Portion, who pilots her into this Harbour.” “And we will answer for ourselves, that who ever is committed to us, as an Offender against the Rights of America, will experience the utmost of our abilities.” The Committee For Tarring and Feathering.

On December 25 the situation reached a crisis when word was brought to Philadelphia that the tea-ship “Polly” under Captain Ayres had arrived at Chester. Two committees were immediately organized, one to go to Chester to order the Captain to remain there, and the other committee went to Gloucester Point in case the ship had sailed from Chester. The committee conferred with Captain Ayres at Gloucester Point when he was informed the ship must remain there at anchor, that public opinion opposed the reception of the tea and that the Captain was to accompany the committee to Philadelphia for additional instructions.

In the meantime the committee in charge of the general situation called a public meeting for the State-House square which was largely attended on Monday morning December 27, 1773. At this meeting some of the resolutions adopted were:

“Resolved, That the Tea on board the ship Polly, Captain Ayres, shall not be landed.”

“That Captain Ayres shall carry back the Tea immediately.”

When Captain Ayres realized how strong was the opposition he agreed to take ship and tea back to England. However, he requested certain supplies and provisions to meet the needs of the crew on the return trip home. When these things were placed on board the ship weighed anchor to proceed on her long journey to London where the tea would be redeposited in the old warehouse.

Boston

When Boston accepted the resolutions of Philadelphia on November 5, 1773, that it too would oppose the landing of tea within its borders the movement gathered momentum throughout the colonies. When the news was authenticated that the East India Tea Company was definitely to send tea to the colonies, the Sons of Liberty called a town meeting on November 3, 1773, when the consignees were requested to be present and at this meeting they would be called upon to publicly resign their commissions.

The consignees would not accede to the demands, and many people in Boston stated the town meeting was irregular. At the town meeting on November 5, which was moderated by John Hancock, the meeting decided that the consignees must resign. The consignees continued to refuse. Dissension continued for several weeks but no appreciable results were accomplished.

On Sunday, November 28, the first tea ship the “Dartmouth” arrived. So keen was the opposition to the consignees that Governor Hutchinson advised them to seek refuge for safety in the castle. During the intervening weeks efforts were made to reach a constructive conclusion but in vain, during which time more tea arrived. The result was that in the night of December 16, 1773, a number of men dressed as
“Mohawk Indians” boarded the ships at the wharf, and after warning the officials and crews not to intervene, they proceeded to smash 342 chests of tea and dumped the contents into the water.

**New York**

The news of the positive action at Philadelphia reached New York resulting in an announcement on December 6, 1773, which urged “the members of the association of the Sons of Liberty are requested to meet at the city hall tomorrow (being Friday) on business of importance; and every friend to the liberties and trade of America are hereby most cordially invited to meet at the same place.”

Consequently, a large number of citizens assembled. Mr. John Lamb, an active leader in the civic life of the city, in an address before the assembly stated letters had been received from Philadelphia and Boston in which it was stated that action had been taken against the reception of the East India Company’s tea. The letters were read and a committee of fifteen was appointed to draw up plans to cooperate with Philadelphia and Boston and at the same time it was agreed that the colonies should unite to resist the enforcement of the tea tax and monopoly. At a later meeting plans were also passed insisting that agents of the Tea Company must resign their commissions at once and they would be required to give definite promises that they would have nothing to do with the tea.

On April 21, 1774, the first tea ship the “Nancy,” under Captain Lockyier arrived but owing to the opposition of the citizens, the pilots would not bring the ships beyond Sandy Hook. In the meantime, another tea ship arrived at the New York wharf which was under the command of Captain Chambers; since the captain claimed his ship carried no tea. However, the committee found eighteen chests of tea, which they promptly threw overboard.

Captain Chambers was escorted directly to Captain Lockyier’s ship, the “Nancy.” He was also directed to return to England. When the news was received that the tea ship had sailed to London there was rejoicing in New York, as the people felt a victory had been achieved.

**South Carolina**

In December, 1773, the ship “London” under the command of Captain Alexander Curling docked in Charleston, having in its cargo 257 chests of tea. At a public meeting held on December 19 the following resolution was passed: “That tea ought not to be landed, received or vended in this colony and that no teas ought to be imported by any person whatever while the act imposing the unconstitutional duty remained unrepealed.”

The Consignees agreed not to touch the tea. Later, at the request of the Governor and Council, the collector was authorized to seize the tea which was done when it was placed in the cellar of the exchange. In November, 1774, more tea arrived which was dumped from the vessel into the sea. At Georgetown similar action was taken.

**Portsmouth**

On June 25, 1774, a cargo of tea came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The authorities were truly cognizant of the opposition to the tea acts and when a meeting of the citizens was called everything was done to prevent an outbreak of a riot. It was the consensus of the meeting that the consignee should resign his commission, which was done and the tea was sent to Halifax.

On September 8, another cargo arrived which resulted in similar action. Opposition to tea imports spread rapidly throughout New Hampshire, so that no more came to the colony.

**Annapolis**

The test came to Annapolis on October 15, 1774, when the brigantine “Peggy Stewart” came to dock at this port. The vessel was owned by Anthony Stewart in particular and others associated with him. On board the ship it was found she carried 2,000 pounds of tea in her cargo.

In London the tea agent had secretly placed seventeen chests of tea on board, having each carefully wrapped in blankets to hide the identity. When the captain accepted his clearance papers at Gravesend he learned for the first time that the tea was part of his cargo. He demurred, but in vain.

Local opposition was directed against landing the tea the moment it was learned
the ship carried the article. In the meantime Stewart applied to the custom officials to clear the ship and cargo except the tea, but they refused. Then Stewart entered the ship and entire cargo according to the demands of the custom officials so that ship could be unloaded. To this method the local committee objected and they insisted that the tea should be destroyed. Stewart defended his action on the ground that he was not interested in the tea, but in the ship and passengers on board. However, some people accused him of being a Tory. As the result of much bickering and many meetings, the committee insisted that the tea must be burned. The result was Stewart set fire to both ship and tea.

North Carolina

The tea agitation likewise made its impact felt in North Carolina. Two of the earliest plans of opposition are reflected in the following: Proceedings of Freeholders in Town of Halifax, 22d August, 1774: “Resolved—That we resolve never to purchase directly or indirectly or use in any of our families (except what we now have) any East India Commodity whatever, until the duty on tea be suspended.”

From the Journal of Proceedings of First Provincial Congress of North Carolina, held at New Bern, August 25, 1774: “Resolved—That we will not use nor suffer East India Tea to be used in our families after the tenth day of September next and that we will consider all persons in this province not complying with this resolve to be enemies to their country.”

Later the tea ship “Sally” brought a cargo of tea to Wilmington and the ship’s captain was compelled to return the tea to London. The result was the importing merchants would not receive any tea; some put the quantity they had in storage, resolved never to use it, and one merchant dumped his supply into the river.

At Edenton October 25, 1774, a number of ladies of leading families in the community met as a group and passed resolutions, “denouncing tea tax of British Parliament and pledging themselves not to use any more tea of British manufacture while the odious tax continued.” Without doubt this is one of the first records during this period of our history when women were so outspoken in expressing their opinions and decision on such a vital issue.

Greenwich

Greenwich, New Jersey, located on the Cohansey River was a prosperous and cultured community. In December, 1774, the brig “Greyhound,” Captain J. Allen, having a cargo of tea on board docked at Greenwich. The tea was destined for Philadelphia but could not be landed there. The tea was taken quietly off the ship, then it was secretly stored in the cellar of a sympathizer. Men of the community decided to take matters in their own hands and took out the tea and burned it. At the session of the court in May, 1775, plans were made to have the offenders indicted, but without success. The opposition to the series of laws which hampered the colonies was quite marked in this area.

Guardians of Heritage

(Continued from page 515)

be inveigled into going on to destruction. Let us not be fools, let us make up our minds what we can do for freedom and do it. But let us not try to make the world over and let us realize that we cannot be God Almighty, no matter how laudable our intentions are.

We have started on a dangerous course, but, if we will be true to our heritage, we can still be saved.

You who are, in truth, guardians of that heritage can do much, as you have in the past, to preserve and strengthen this Republic and to lead her into a just and lasting Peace.

American Traditions

(Continued from page 519)

ligious truth. Our great Americans, whose names we have heard, have told us we can twist nature’s arm and make her do a few tricks, but the God of freedom still rules the world.

“The God of Freedom still rules the world.”
VISITORS to Thomaston, Maine, gaze in awe at the beautiful white colonial mansion, situated on a hill overlooking the St. George’s River. The house is called Montpelier. No, it is not the original house but an exact replica. The original house was the home of General and Mrs. Henry Knox and was built by them in 1794 on land inherited by Mrs. Knox from her maternal grandfather, General Waldo. Unfortunately, however, this house was torn down in 1871 to make way for a railroad. But, by a stroke of good fortune, the plans of the house were preserved as was much of the original furnishings and as a result we have today an accurate reconstruction of the house furnished much as it was when the Knoxes occupied it one hundred and fifty years ago.

Reconstruction of Montpelier began in 1929. It was the idea of the General Henry Knox Chapter N. S. D. A. R., of Thomaston, Maine, to rebuild Montpelier. By their leadership, hard work, and unselfish devotion to the cause the magnificent replica we see today stands as a memorial to the bravery of General Knox and his loyal wife, Lucy Flucker Knox.

General Henry Knox was born in Boston on July 25, 1750. When Henry was twelve years old his father died. Soon after he was forced to leave school in order to help support his mother, brothers, and sisters. He became apprenticed to Wharton and Bowes Bookstore on Cornhill Street in Boston. Here he learned the business of a bookseller well, for on his twenty-first birthday he opened his own bookshop, “The London Book Shop.” But young Knox also had an absorbing avocation, for at the age of eighteen he became interested in military science, engineering, and physics and became a member of several volunteer corps in Boston.

The young bookseller supported the Revolutionary cause from the beginning, in spite of earnest entreaties on the part of the loyalists. With the outbreak of armed hostilities he offered his services to General Artemus Ward.

When General Washington took command at Cambridge and laid siege to Boston he soon found he was woefully short of artillery. Young Knox, then only twenty-five years of age, offered to take a company of men to Fort Ticonderoga and return with the British heavy ordnance that had been captured by Allen and Arnold in May 1775. Knox set out in mid-November and late in January brought back fifty-five heavy cannon that had been mounted on forty-two sleds and transported 175 miles across frozen lakes, rivers and mountains. A truly great engineering feat it was, for it tested the ingenuity, bravery, and endurance of every man of the expedition. With these cannon General Washington was able to drive the British forces out of Boston. The mere presence of this ring of steel surrounding them was enough to make the enemy take to their boats without the firing of a shot into the city. For this job well done Knox was commissioned a colonel and given charge of the artillery of the Continental Army. Needless to say, he came into great favor with General Washington and became thereafter “his good right arm.”

Following the siege of Boston Knox joined General Washington on Long Island and took part in the disastrous battles in and around New York. He accompanied the General on his crossing of the Delaware and his artillery aided in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton on Christmas of 1776. A few days later, early in January of 1777, during the battle of Princeton his artillery again rendered signal service.

Knox and his artillery took part in most of the other engagements of the war. They participated at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, and Yorktown. Even his British adversaries admitted that no artillery could have been better. He received his commission as brigadier-general in December of 1776 and became a major-general in November of 1781.

In May of 1783 Knox organized and became secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati, a society composed of officers who had served in the Revolutionary army.
He resigned from the army in January of 1784 and moved to Boston. His role as a private citizen was short-lived, for in March of the following year he accepted the post of Secretary of War under the Congress of the Confederation.

Knox became a staunch supporter of the new Constitution and when President Washington formed his cabinet he was asked by Washington to remain as his Secretary of War. He accepted willingly. His plan for a national militia was rejected by the Congress and his controversy with Alexander Hamilton over whether the War Department or Treasury Department should purchase military supplies was decided in favor of Hamilton. On December 28, 1794, he retired to the life of a private citizen.

For the rest of his life he lived at Montpelier and engaged in brickmaking, lumbering, and ship-building. Unfortunately he became involved in extensive land speculation which resulted in prolonged litigation. He died on October 25, 1806, of peritonitis, contracted as a result of an intestinal perforation following the ingestion of a chicken bone.

The wife of General Knox has been generally neglected in the saga of the early days of the nation. Certainly no more fascinating figure has graced the American scene.

Just how Lucy Flucker first became attracted to the young Boston bookseller is not known. Certainly it was not the kind of a match that could have been expected, for she was the daughter of Thomas Flucker, Royal Secretary of the province of Massachusetts. Moreover, she was the granddaughter of the late Samuel Waldo, who had been one of the wealthiest men in the colony and one of its largest landowners. Perhaps she was attracted to young Knox by his fine military bearing, for he was at that time an officer in one of the volunteer companies in Boston.

That Lucy should become infatuated with a poor tradesman and rising young Whig was quite distasteful to her family. In spite of their protestations and objections, Lucy and Henry were married by the Reverend Dr. Caner in Boston on June 16, 1774. Her family never became reconciled to her decision. With the outbreak of hostilities in the Spring of 1775 Knox was urged to adhere to the Loyalist cause but he refused and when the British entered Boston in force he and his bride escaped. After the battle of Lexington the Fluckers left Boston and eventually ended up in Halifax where most of the Loyalists were to find a haven. They never became reunited with their daughter who stood faithfully by her husband through long years of separation, privation, and hardship.

During the campaign in and around New York Mrs. Knox remained with her husband. As the British gradually closed in on the American forces Henry tried desperately to persuade Lucy to leave the city, but her extreme love and devotion kept her near to her dear Harry until the last moment. She was able to escape with great difficulty by means of a disguise furnished by her husband. She made her way back to Boston and there she stayed during the entire year of 1777, dissatisfied, distraught, and lonely for being separated from her lover.

While residing in Boston she continued to be very faithful in her correspondence to the General. She wrote to him at every opportunity and poured out her heart to him. That she had difficulty in making ends meet financially is obvious from her letters. In June of 1777 she wrote the General, "Can you get some covers franked—it would save us a very great expense. . . . indeed it is difficult to get the necessaries of life, at any price. . . . beef is at eight pence a pound. . . . for butter we give two shillings a pound—for eggs two pence a piece and for very ordinary Lisbon wine twenty shillings a gallon, as for flour it is not to be had at any price, no cyder nor spirits."

Lucy did all in her power to supply her husband with articles of food and clothing that would add to his comfort and happiness. During the Summer of 1777 General Knox was in need of a new waistcoat and breeches and had asked Lucy to procure them for him. She answered him, "I have got seven yards of Linnen for breeches for you am afraid to have it made up here, for fear it should be spoiled, as it cost twenty shillings pr yard—sure there must be a tailor in Morristown—if there is not dont scold at me—seven pounds lawful—for two pair of breeches is a great deal of money—too much not to have them made neat. The pretty waistcoat I wrote you of
upon examining I found to be painted—that the first washing would have spoiled but I will be upon the look out for you.”

"Your tea my love it is impossible to procure. Perhaps I may be able to get you a pound or two at ten dollars a pound, but you must (not) be so generous of articles not to be had—and yet are very necessary for your health—in a waggon that Mr. Cary has going in a few days I will send you what other little matters you wrote for—and the last pound of tea I have."

Mrs. Knox kept her husband informed of all the local news of Boston and New England. When the French general, DuCoudray, arrived in Boston with word that he had been sent to America as chief of engineers and of all the artillery Lucy lost no time in writing these facts to her husband and advised him never to allow anyone to command over him in that department. Harry took her advice and along with Generals Greene and Sullivan submitted his resignation. The whole controversy was conveniently solved when DuCoudray was accidentally drowned while crossing the Schuykill River on the way to the Battle of the Brandywine.

Lucy’s ardor for the patriot cause and her high opinion of General Benedict Arnold, before his traitorous act, is demonstrated by this excerpt from one of her letters to her husband.

"We are now determined to scrub up these sons of the famous Britain and sell them off to the highest bidder—otherways they will soon eat their heads off in Pay at two dollars a hundred—If I am obliged to quit Boston I shall most certainly go to the other side of Hudson’s river. N England depend upon it will be lost should a regiment of Lilipusians attack it. You are in error with regard to the people of Danbury. They sculked—and hid themselves, the persons who fought were a chosen few led on by the gallant Genl Arnold."

While General Knox was encamped with the Continental Army at Valley Forge he was joined by Mrs. Knox, accompanied from New Haven by General Arnold. While at Valley Forge she, along with Mrs. Washington, endured the many hardships of the camp during that awful winter.

Mrs. Knox probably first became acquainted with Mrs. Washington when the latter was living in Cambridge, during the siege of Boston in 1776. Their acquaintance was of course renewed during the days at Valley Forge. They became close friends and confidantes of each other. During the siege and battle of Yorktown Mrs. Knox accompanied Mrs. Washington to Mt. Vernon. There they stayed until after the victory was won when they were joined, for a few days’ rest, by their husbands. In a letter of September 5, 1781, General Washington wrote to General Knox, "... Present my compliments to Mrs. Knox, and repeat to her my wishes that she would spend her time at Mt. Vernon; if it is convenient and agreeable to go to Virginia."

In 1785 Knox was appointed Secretary of War and the family moved from Boston to Philadelphia. By this time both General and Mrs. Knox had become quite obese, each weighing in the neighborhood of three hundred pounds. Naturally they excited much curiosity because of their size. In New York they were spoken of as, "the largest couple in the city." During the nine years Knox served as Secretary of War they lived in Philadelphia and New York and maintained elaborate residences
in both cities. They entertained in a lavish and grand style and their balls, parties and dinners were famous throughout the country. As a result Knox was called, “the Philadelphia nabob.”

From the journal of the noted and versatile Reverend Manassah Cutler we get an idea of the appearance of Mrs. Knox. On July 7, 1787, Cutler wrote, “Dined with General Knox, introduced to his lady . . . Our dinner was served in high style, much in the French taste. Mrs. Knox is very gross, but her manners are easy and agreeable. She is sociable and would be agreeable, were it not for her affected singularity in dressing her hair. She seems to mimic the military style, which to me is very disgusting in a female. Her hair in front is cropped at least a foot high, much in the form of a churn, bottom upward and topped off with a wire skeleton in the same form, covered with black gauze which hangs in streamers down to her back. Her hair behind is a large braid and confined with a monstrous crooked comb.”

Abigail Adams Smith, daughter of John and Abigail Adams, wrote to her mother in 1788: “General and Mrs. Knox have been very polite and attentive to us. Mrs. Knox is much altered from the character she used to have. She is neat in her dress, attentive to her family and very fond of her children. But her size is enormous. I am frightened when I look at her; I verily believe that her waist is as large as three of yours at least. The General is not half so fat as he was.”

After the Knoxes retired from the national political scene they took up residence in their home at Montpelier. The General continued to be interested in Massachusetts politics and was a member of the Legislature as well as of the Governor’s Council.

In spite of the fact that Montpelier was located in a remote part of the State, the Knoxes continued to live in great pomp and ceremony. They entertained many distinguished guests, including Talleyrand and Louis Philippe. As many as one hundred guests could enjoy the hospitality of the house at one time.

The Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt said of Mrs. Knox, “She is a lady of whom you conceive a still higher opinion the longer you are acquainted with her. Seeing her at Philadelphia you think of her only as a fortunate player at whist; at her house in the country you discover that she possesses sprightliness, knowledge, a good heart, and an excellent understanding.”

In spite of her occasional lack of tact, her meddlesome and domineering ways, she was amiable and liberal and kind. Unquestionably she had great influence in social and political circles and she was without a peer as a hostess. Certainly she had a great deal of influence with Mrs. Washington.

Mrs. Knox was extremely fond of her children and was very kind and indulgent with them. Unfortunately nine of her twelve children died in childhood and infancy. Between Lucy and Harry Knox there was a deep love, devotion, and understanding that lasted all their lives. She was very proud of him and felt that no one could approach his abilities, husbandly qualities, handsome appearance, and martial bearing.

Lucy Knox died on June 20, 1824, eighteen years after the death of her beloved Harry. Certainly of all the great hostesses who have graced the American scene none have excelled the glamour, the brilliance, the vivacity, and unique appearance of Lucy Knox.

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**Substantial Gift for Valley Forge Bell Tower**

A gift of $25,000 has been received for the D. A. R. Fund for Erection of the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge in memory of the late Andrew W. Mellon, former Secretary of the Treasury, it has been announced by Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman. The portico on the tower will be dedicated in his memory.

Mrs. Williams, who resides in Western Pennsylvania, asked for a donation from the Mellon Foundation to honor Mr. Mellon, who lived at Pittsburgh, Pa. In sending the contribution, Foundation officials stated that it was given to the National Society in recognition of its outstanding record of D. A. R. patriotic service. The substantial gift will help greatly to assure completion of the amount needed to pay for the tower before its dedication April 18.
Mount Vernon and Its Gardener

BY ELIZABETH R. NORTON

THE Washington pitcher was dusted each Saturday. Sun filtered the drawn shutters in my great-grandmother’s parlor, and the street noises, the whine of the big buses and the sounds of people calling “Good morning” as they passed going to market were parts of the ritual of dusting the two marble mantels, of lifting the pitcher and dusting around it.

“My mother, your great-great-grandmother, Rosanna, was taken up to Mansion House as a baby and laid in George Washington’s arms,” the story would begin. The rhythm of the story was singsong, and the feather duster, and the dust cloth, and my great-aunt’s dust cap were strangely part of the Washington story.

“She lay there smiling, and she didn’t know then she’d be married to a fine rich man and have the wedding right there on the Mount Vernon lawn—”

“To a man old enough to be her grandfather,” my mother would laugh. “And when she got all his money she married a young one and had nine children, and her husband drank up her money down to the last servant.”

“Ma is calling you, Essie,” my great-aunt would look directly at my mother, and my mother would leave the room.

“This pitcher,” my great-aunt would say as she dusted the Liverpool pitcher and turned the Lady of Peace face outward, “was given to her father by George Washington. He was landscape architect to George the Third at Hanover and he came to Mount Vernon to lay out the gardens.”

The illusion of sun and dust and royalty and the sounds of people going to market would become pleasantly out of focus.

“He expected to live in the Mansion House and to be treated according to his station. A landscape architect was a fine thing in Germany. The Herrenhausen gardens at Hanover were fine gardens. And Johann Christian Ehlers came to this country with his head high.”

“And with a fine capacity for drinking himself under the table.” My mother had a small package from Great-Ma. She straightened my sash and took the scissors out of my hand and covered the hole I’d cut in the lace cloth and brushed my skirt into order.

“His disappointment at his reception at Mount Vernon turned him to drinking,” my great-aunt would say. “At night he’d read his Bible and drink, and three little devils would come and sit on his bedpost. ‘Just a dirt gardener,’ they’d say, ‘Just a common dirt gardener,’ and he’d throw the Bible at them and they would go away.”

“We are going now, Auntie,” my mother would say. My aunt would kiss me on the cheek and hug me, and the smell of the feather duster would be on her clothes. The sun through the shutters and dust dancing and the little devils and George Washington and the King’s gardener would go with me to the front vestibule, and my mother would open the green door shutters, and we would go out on the hot brick sidewalk.

“Auntie has a vivid imagination,” my mother would hold my hand and let me walk the curb and up the long steps with the iron railing and down the other side. And the reality of the big buses and of people going to market, and now of dusting the pitcher for myself is the sharp contrast of folk and written linking of generation with generation.

The reality of the gardener’s possessions indicates the truth of the family story. A preserved parchment and brocade manuscript inscribed with the King’s Seal shows that in truth Johann Christian Ehlers was landscape architect to George the Third, “King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, of the Holy Roman Empire Arch-Treasurer and Elector.”

But if George Washington realized his gardener’s qualifications there is no mention of such recognition in the Washington Writings. The “compleat kitchen gardener” known to Washington as Ehler came to Mount Vernon in 1789. He brought with him a trunk, a wife, and a capacity for
liquor. The contents of the trunk are not recorded. Nor is the gardener’s imaginative capacity for recreating the early Hanoverian devils while under the influence of drink suggested in George Washington’s diaries and letters; one gets rather the plodding effect of a man of the soil closely allied to the soil and to the plants which he “teaches to shoot.”

George Washington permitted his gardener a house with one room, a drink of grog in the morning and one at noon, and a horse to Alexandria six times a year. Meals were served the gardener and his wife in the Mansion House cellar and for association there were the blacks, bewildering to one so long accustomed to the Continent and to the customs of the King’s Court.

Washington urged his gardener to refrain from “spiritous liquors,” but did George Washington ever understand or attempt to understand the complex man who drank his grog while he read his Bible, who threw the Book at the devils of his own complexity?

Johann Christian Ehlers brought with him to Mount Vernon creative ability and pride in his ability to create beauty in mass and line. The superb gardens at Herrenhausen retaining some of the finer work of Le Notre and patterned in part after the gardens at Versailles are reflected at Mount Vernon by the boxwood parterres in the north garden. The artist Latrobe, in his impressions of Mount Vernon, writes, “For the first time since I left Germany I saw here a parterre stripped and trimmed with infinite care into the form of a richly fleurished fleur-de-lis.” This is the only recorded instance that George Washington required more from his gardener than a capability for carrying out instructions.

The tenor of George Washington’s instructions to his gardener are to the reflective an indication of the gardener’s position at Mount Vernon: “Let the house in the upper Garden, called the Schoolhouse be cleaned and got in order against I return; . . . tell the gardener I shall expect an abundance of everything in the gardens, and to see everything in prime order there, and in the lawns.”

By comparison much at Mount Vernon reflects Herrenhausen. The parterres, impregnated with scent and color by a profusion of stocks and pinks, of hyacinth and auriculas are strikingly similar when views of the Mount Vernon gardens and of the early gardens at Herrenhausen are studied.

The Orangery at Herrenhausen, perfumed by lime and pomegranate and Spanish jasmine and palm, has its duplicate at Mount Vernon in the great conservatory: the sun-house and stove-house joining the slaves’ quarters in the north garden.

Here the Mistress employed her skill, coaxing from the fruit its essence and from the blossom its individual fragrance. Here the propagation of “exoticks” provided wall trees: espaliered apricot, fig, oranges and limes. Tropical plants were introduced. The Sago palm and Century plant and pineapple were remarked on by visitors to Mount Vernon.

And similarly in the King’s gardens exotics propagated in the Orangery provided the Herrenhausen Allee, an avenue of limes extending one and one-half miles between the gardens of Herrenhausen and the city of Hanover.

The mounds at Mount Vernon, mistakenly planted with weeping willows which grow best in moist soil, are a faint replica of the Continental mount, a square mound of earth with a gazebo at the top and “writhen about with degrees like the turning of cockill shelles to come to the top without payn.”

Ha-ha walls inset in the sloping lawns at Mount Vernon to provide a landscape of grazing cattle without encroachment are more typically English, but almost universally the wilderness, the deer park, the maze, the bowling green, the kitchen garden and cisterns were a part of the eighteenth century gentleman’s estate and are derived from and duplicated at Herrenhausen and at Mount Vernon.

The gardener planted “trees of curiosity,” followed the master’s directions in procuring silt from the river bottom, carted dung for the embellishment of the walled gardens. He was aided by a slave gang and by under-gardeners brought from the Continent. But progressively his discontent is remarked in the Washington papers. We hear of his wish to leave Mount Vernon, and in disregard of such inducements as a German-English dictionary procured (Continued on page 532)
The Clergy and the American Revolutionary War

By William R. Bussey

The fervent activity of the American pulpit in behalf of freedom formed the substratum of the Revolutionary War. The fight for liberty was rooted in religious zeal. Farmers and mechanics were imbued with a reverent respect for liberty and showed their faith in the hour of trial. There were no great newspapers to mold the fighting spirit of the Colonists but there were pulpits in nearly every village and community.

From these pulpits the philosophical and theological groundwork was laid for the great test with the mother country. In the hamlet and in the metropolis the man in the pew listened to his parson talk with conviction about freedom, the rights of man, and especially the rights of the Colonists in their controversy with the mother country. The rich and the poor caught the zeal of the man in the pulpit. His fervency reappeared in the store and on the farm. His logic was repeated in the blacksmith’s shop and in the saloon. The man in the pew was stirred emotionally both to see and to do his duty if and when the conflict should arise.

When the battle cry was sounded the parson often became the chaplain. He volunteered his services along with those of his community. Many times he was the self-appointed recruiting officer. Deeds augmented words, and the musket became a supplement to the Bible. The fruit of the parson’s work was seen in the response of his people to the call to arms.

Fortunately for the Colonists, the British chose Lexington as the place to begin the terror of war. The pastor of that community, Jonas Clark, had indoctrinated his people thoroughly in the cause of freedom. When the alarm was heard, the inhabitants rushed to the church green only to find that their pastor had arrived before them. There was no question in the mind of the pastor as to the response his people would make. The church, the pastor, and the congregation standing together made an impressive scene. This same response of pastor and people facing the crisis in unity occurred in localities throughout the colonies.

Many outstanding pulpiteers left their churches and answered the call to arms at a great reduction in salary. George Washington stated in a letter to Congress dated December 31, 1776, that “some of them who have left their flocks are obliged to pay the parson acting for them more than they receive.” In spite of economic hardships the bold and patriotic clergy entered the fight with their congregations. To them it was more than a laymen’s battle.

Their sermons created enthusiasm and a moving spirit among the soldiers of the armies. They preached on such texts as would prepare men for battle. One clergyman in addressing assembled troops preached from the following text, I Chronicles 5, 22: “For there fell down many slain, because the war was of God.” Another preached from Isaiah 64, 11-12: “Our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, is burned with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste. Wilt Thou refrain Thyself for these things, O Lord, wilt Thou hold Thy peace, and afflict us very sore?” A day or two after the battle of Bunker Hill, Chaplain John Martin comforted his shattered regiment with a sermon from the following text in Nehemiah 4, 14: “And I said unto the nobles and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, be ye not afraid of them.”

The contribution of the American chaplains to the “esprit de corps” of the Continental troops was so great that they became a main target of the enemy. In European wars a captured chaplain was treated with utmost courtesy and respect. The duties of the chaplain in the well-established armies of Europe were strictly confined to churchly functions. The American chaplain not only attended to the more proper functions of his office, such as administering the sacraments and burying the dead, but he was also a stirring politi
cal orator and a skillful fighting man. He was deadly in his use of the Bible and the gun. Thus when a chaplain was captured, he was treated with the severest of indignities. The enemy soon realized how vital a chaplain was to the morale of his unit and his capture was a much sought-after prize.

The following extensive quotes from a sermon which was preached on the eve of the battle of Brandywine illustrate the stirring appeal that often was made by the chaplains of the American Revolution. The text of the sermon is taken from Matthew 26, 52: "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

The sermon is introduced with these moving words: "Soldiers and countrymen! We have met this evening, perhaps for the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, the peril of the fight, the dismay of the retreat—alike we have endured cold and hunger, the contumely of the infernal foe, and outrage of the foreign oppressor. We have sat night after night, beside the camp fire, shared the same rough soldier's fare; we have together heard the role of reveille which called us to duty, or the beat of the tattoo which gave the signal for the hardy sleep of the soldier, with the earth for his bed, and his knapsack for a pillow. And now, soldiers and brethren, we have met in the peaceful valley, on the eve of the battle, while the sunlight is dying away behind yonder heights, the sunlight that tomorrow morn will glimmer on the scenes of blood. We have met amid the whitening tents of our encampment; in times of terror and gloom have we gathered together. God grant it may not be for the last time."

The climax of the sermon is reached in the conclusion as follows: "And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us may fall in the fight of tomorrow. God rest the souls of the fallen—many of us may live to tell the story of the fight of tomorrow, and in the memory of all will rest the quiet scenes of this autumnal night.

"Solemn twilight advances over the valley; the woods on the opposite heights fling their long shadows over the green of the meadow—around us are the tents of the continental host—the suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tread of the soldiers to and fro among the tents, the stillness that marks the eve of battle.

"When we meet again, may the long shadows of twilight be flung over a peaceful land. God in heaven grant it! Amen."


Mount Vernon Gardener

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by the master in Philadelphia, a raise in salary, a larger house, it is recorded that Johann Christian Ehlers' time at Mount Vernon terminated October, 1797. No further mention is made of him in the Washington writings.

And here the juxtaposition of the family story and of events recorded could end.

But why was Rosanna, born in 1799, almost two years after her father is supposed to have left Mount Vernon, brought to Mansion House and laid in George Washington's arms? Why was she married on the Mount Vernon lawn? Why is the Washington pitcher retained in the family?

A curiously contradictory attitude ingrained in succeeding generations of the gardener's family is shown in my great-aunt's story of the Washington pitcher and in my mother's reaction to the story. George Washington was branded by his gardener as an "autocrat." Resentment toward Washington and pride in the association are commingled. Typically the master and servant relationship and the attitude of the servant to his master marks the attitude of the gardener and of the gardener's descendants; but, contradictorily in the sense that Rosanna's children were born of a father born of English parentage and with the ingrained attitude of the English "younger son" forced by convention into a minor role.

Rosanna's children were descendants of Lady Mary Hall, of Admiral Hurd, and of George Washington's gardener. Their story of the gardener and their reaction to the story is influenced by the gardener's resentment toward Washington and his pride in the association and contradictorily

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UNESCO Would Weaken Americanism

BY COLONEL ANDREW J. COPP, JR.
First Vice President, National Sojourners, Inc.

Talk before Board of Education, Los Angeles
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I APPEAR and speak as a former member of this Board of Education, the sole surviving member of the Board that served between 1915 and 1917.

I am opposed to UNESCO and start with two premises:

1. Ever since the establishment of free public education in America at Boston, in April 1635, the primary aim of education has been to train the student for good citizenship.

2. UNESCO is a department of the United Nations, operated in this country under Unesco Relations Staff of the State Department and with the use of the United States' funds is striving, in a series of pamphlets called "Toward World Understanding" and in other ways, to provide teachers with guidance in the art of instructing our young Americans in the practice of world citizenship, a program, which if carried out, would convert our schools into institutions for the destruction of all sense of national allegiance and loyalty in the minds and hearts of American school children. Such an objective is clearly un-American.

The two premises are wholly incompatible and each in direct irreconcilable conflict with each other; both cannot succeed; one must yield.

Is it better that the product of our educational system be a loyal citizen of the United States of America, ready, able and willing to recognize and perform all the duties of citizenship, obeying his country's laws, upholding its ideals, supporting its Constitution, revering its flag, and defending it against all enemies or, on the other hand, should he be a lukewarm citizen with confused mind—a weak counterpart of Edward Everett Hale's "Man Without a Country," denying sole allegiance to the United States, obeying only such laws as he wishes to obey, sneering at American customs of which he disapproves, refusing to acknowledge any debt or obligations to the people of the United States for the education it has generously given him and sensing no debt for that education by service to his country both in peace and war. Obviously, there is but one answer to these questions!

Should the provisions of Unesco be incorporated in a treaty between this and other countries as the supreme law of the land under Article 6 of our Constitution, it may have the effect of nullifying any law requiring training in and teaching of Patriotism in the United States.

In the Mayflower Compact of 1620, the Plymouth Pilgrims brought to America and gave to the world for the first time, a concept of a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. For the next 155 years the Colonies fought wars to preserve the principles guaranteed by that document; its provisions were restated in the Declaration of Independence and the War for Independence was fought and won, founded upon those principles and the Civil War was fought to preserve the Union under that Constitution.

Only by constant and consistent Americanism training of this sort can we hope to produce citizen leaders of the future who will have the virtue, wisdom and training to deliver America and American institutions to posterity, the better for their having lived.

I am opposed to UNESCO because it will defeat these objectives.

May the bow of our Ship of State be so well guided through every local storm by our composite American philosophy and be so supported by the power of our good deeds and collective faith, that we may all ride the waves of temperament, and the blasts of egoism and undermining influences, with continuing pride and genuinely courteous gesture, through the generations.—Maj. Gen. John K. Rice, USA Retired, National President of National Sojourners, Inc., in The Sojourner.
Red Jacket (1750-1830)

BY G. D. DAVIS

RED JACKET'S name, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, translated from the Indian language, means, "He keeps them awake." He was a celebrated chief of the Seneca Indians and received his English name, "Red Jacket," because he always took such pride in a scarlet jacket given to him by an English officer shortly after the Revolution.

During the Revolution he fought on the side of the British and in 1784 objected strenuously to the Treaty of Stanwix, when the Iroquois tribe gave over some of their land to the United States.

At first, Red Jacket held no rank in his tribe, but later, due to his powerful speeches and eloquence in council, he was made one of the principal chiefs. In 1810 he gave the United States valuable information about Tecumseh's schemes and during the war on the frontier helped the United States troops.

As a warrior he was not prominent, in fact, he was often called a coward; but as an orator he was unequalled and had the greatest influence in council. Many considered him the most outstanding speaker of the Indian Race.

In the beginning he approved the education of his people, later he opposed both schools and Christianity. Red Jacket was often called, "the last of the Senecas," because he was the last of that tribe's great chieftains.

In our family history the story of Red Jacket and Joseph Ellicott, of Ellicott Mills, Md., my great-great-uncle has been handed down. I give it to you as it was told to me by my mother, Annie Ellicott Douglas.

Uncle Joseph had some business to transact with Red Jacket. They were good friends and respected each other's ideas and opinions. They met at the appointed place and after smoking the usual pipe of friendship they began their conference. Uncle Joseph explained that he wanted to buy from the Senecas a certain tract of land. They were seated for their discussion upon an old log, and every little while Red Jacket would say, with a grunt: "Move along, Joe." When this happened the third time, Uncle Joe good-humoredly remarked: "But, Red Jacket, if I move one more time I'll fall off!" "Yes," grinned Red Jacket, "that the same way you do Indian. You buy and buy his land till you push him in the river!"

I think Red Jacket was a right smart old fellow, don't you? But in the end Uncle Joe was clever, too, for he got the land!

Mount Vernon and Its Gardener

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by a different sort of pride and resentment.

Discounting this and accepting only the Washington writings, I might begin my article: The German Ehler came to Mount Vernon as gardener in 1789. He was procured for George Washington by Hendrick Wilmans, embarking at the port of Bremen. He was fond of drink and complaining. His service at Mount Vernon was terminated October, 1797.

But I have before me a letter dated September 6th, 1813, sixteen years after the end of Ehler in the Washington writings. It begins, "I feel impatient to give you an account of our excursion to Mount Vernon. I was delighted with the garden, which contains many rare & wonderful exotics, & lemon & fig trees full of fruit, & pine-apples & cocoanuts, &c, &c. more than I can enumerate. The gardener who attended us is a German, & speaks almost unintelligible English altho' he has been here 25 years,—but it can scarcely be expected of him to learn our language of the fruits & flowers he 'teaches to shoot,' & most of his time has been spent probably in that employment. He told us what he does every visitor, I suppose, that he had been gardener to the King of Prussia, & king of England. He has evinc'd a penchant for noble patronage, I think."
American International College
Forging Ahead

BY BOB JONES

A
MERICAN International College at Springfield, Mass., a D. A. R. approved school, is moving steadily forward. The 68-year-old institution of higher learning in recent years has taken giant strides in improving its facilities for educating the youth of this area.

The latest project in a series of building improvements will be a badly-needed science building for which $450,000 must be raised. The science center will house physics, chemistry and biology classrooms and laboratories.

Energetically pushing the drive for the science building are Dr. Spencer Miller, Jr., president of the college; and Mrs. Russell W. Magna of Holyoke, trustee and chairman of the Board of Trustees development committee. President Miller, a tall, athletic man with sandy white hair, has been busy doing the essential legwork necessary to put the drive across. He is contacting businessmen and industrialists throughout Western Massachusetts, many of them in Holyoke, to interest them in AIC’s future, and to urge them to help shape that future.

He credits Mrs. Magna with supplying “dynamic leadership” in the drive. The former President General and now an Honorary President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution and trustee of AIC for over 25 years, is bending her best effort to the fund-raising.

The science center will be built in two units so the drive is being conducted in two parts with the initial campaign calling for $250,000. Dr. Miller said he feels much encouraged by the response thus far. One industrialist whom he cared not to specify by name or city, has contributed $20,000 to the drive, the largest single contribution.

In all, about $50,000 in pledges and gifts had been received up to January 1. “We have excellent teachers but very inadequate facilities,” Dr. Miller declared, explaining the need.

Chemistry, for instance, is given at present in an old wooden frame building which is a fire hazard, despite the fact that President Miller had fire escapes built when he came to AIC two years ago. The building dates from 1893. Physics is offered in the basement of a building.

In spite of the inadequate facilities which AIC has had to use, the college has turned out some very outstanding students, according to Dr. Miller. One is Henry Schmiel, a 1952 graduate, now with the Atomic Energy Commission, who is hailed by the Commission as “one of the most brilliant young physicists in the country.”

Of last year’s class 17 are now in accredited medical schools, according to Dr. Miller.

Ground-breaking for the new science center will probably be sometime in 1953, the president thinks. The building will be of reinforced concrete, brick and cinder block.

What has pleased the president greatly has been the so-called “Operation Brick” where members of the present student body are making donations to the fund by buying bricks at $1 a brick. Even the foreign students at AIC have taken an avid interest and have made donations. There are 11 different European countries represented at AIC.

Alumni also are contributing and the president feels reasonably certain that the first unit can be started in 1953. AIC has been building up considerably in recent years. Four years ago the McGowan Library was built. It holds 40,000 to 50,000 volumes. The administration building was remodeled. A president’s house, dormitory and new athletic field have been built. The athletic field is located on Roosevelt Blvd. near the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance building.

This building program since the war has cost in the neighborhood of $700,000. There are presently over 700 day stu-

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Fort Pitt Project

BY MRS. CHARLES F. LEWIS

The demolition and construction program being conducted in Pittsburgh, Pa., in building the Gateway Center and the New Point Park is of national interest because of its historic significance and is of special portent to the D. A. R. since it will bring into bold relief the old Block House of Fort Pitt which is owned by the D. A. R. and has been preserved for posterity through the efforts of the Society.

The point of the Golden Triangle where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers join to form the Ohio has been cleared to an extent of twenty-three acres. This will be developed into a beautifully landscaped park where the recently excavated outlines of old Fort Pitt will be revealed, where the Block House, the original redoubt of the old fort, will stand out in greater prominence and where the site of the original Fort Duquesne will be marked.

The Block House, which was built in 1764 by Col. Henry Bouquet of the British army and which marked the permanent holding of the area and eventually of America by the English rather than the French, passed into private hands when the fort was abandoned. It was finally inherited by Mrs. Mary E. Schenley, a descendant of pioneer settlers and wife of a British captain. She, to preserve it from demolition, gave it, in 1894, to the Pittsburgh Chapter of the D. A. R. who, under the direction of an incorporated group of its members known as the Fort Pitt Society, have maintained it as a historic landmark and public museum ever since. With the construction of the Point Park this historic structure will stand out in relief against a landscaped background instead of being hidden among a shambles of old buildings as has been the case for years.

Behind the park rise three new skyscrapers constructed of stainless steel which house the offices of many of Pittsburgh's industries while in the background tower the new aluminum structure of the Aluminum Company of America and the new stainless steel Mellon-United States Steel building. These mingle with the older structures that go to make up the skyline of the city.

The prominence of the rivers gives evidence of the part played by Pittsburgh when as a frontier town it was the gateway to the West. The industrial might developed here bears testimony to the acumen of the young George Washington who on his first visit to the site in 1753 recognized the value of the location. Giant steel mills line the banks of the rivers beyond the golden triangle while steamboats chug along their surface with coal and coke from the mines and the ovens and with ore brought from Lake Superior.

The point park and Gateway Center point to the past and look to the future, to the rugged pioneers who struggled here to gain freedom for all mankind, and to the modern industrialist, worker and manager alike, who are forging here the arsenal of democracy which is preserving that freedom.

AIC Forging Ahead

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Eight of ten AIC students live within 100 miles of the campus and most within 150 miles, Dr. Miller said.

AIC has now approximately 1,140 students whereas before World War II it had 500 to 600 students.

During the war the college stayed open by holding courses for the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Army quartermasters. After the war with the influx of veterans the enrollment rose to 2,000.

The Korean war has accounted for some

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The Americanization School of the District of Columbia

BY JOYCE D. HASWELL
State Chairman, Americanism Committee

As early as 1913 the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution were holding citizenship classes for the foreign-born in a back room of a small store in Georgetown. Other groups followed suit and in 1919 the Americanization School was founded by an Act of Congress, which provided funds for its development under the authority of the District of Columbia Board of Education.

The school has two programs: (1) courses in reading and writing in English, so that young people may continue their education in Public Schools, and (2) courses in Citizenship, American Government and History, to prepare adult students for Naturalization. Other courses in Homemaking and Weaving are available.

The organizer, who was also the first principal, Miss Maude E. Aiton, worked very closely with the Daughters of the American Revolution. They honored her in the last years of her life by placing her photograph with a suitable citation in the office of the school.

Mr. James T. Gallahorn, Jr., who has been Administrative Principal since 1947, says, "I wish it were possible to put our school on wings and fly it around the world to let all nations see it is possible for people of many nationalities to live together, to study together, to play together and to become well adjusted to the new environment of America to show all nations it is possible to have peace on earth and goodwill towards all mankind."

The 79 nationalities enrolled in the school are evidence of what can be done when there is unity of purpose. As a token of appreciation of his cooperation, the State Regent of the District of Columbia, Miss Mamie Hawkins, presented the following citation to Mr. Gallahorn at the Christmas party at the school:

"A tribute to Mr. James T. Gallahorn, Jr., for his outstanding work as Principal of the Americanization School and for his loyal support of the objects of our Society."

The only school of its kind in the world, the Americanization School this year has an enrollment of over 600 in the Day School and more than 700 in the Night School. Much of its success is due to the very fine faculty.

District D. A. R. State Committees work with the school. The D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship Committee assists at the Naturalization Courts and gives addresses of welcome to the new citizens. Daughters of the American Revolution were the only group asked to participate in the District Court proceedings. This Committee also furnishes Manuals for use as textbooks at the school.

The Americanism Committee of the District D. A. R. holds four meetings at the school, two of which are joint meetings with the Manual for Citizenship Committee. The Correct Use of the Flag Committee will also hold a joint meeting there this year. The Americanism Committee has a White Elephant table at the annual Christmas Bazaar sponsored by the Americanization School Association. Proceeds of this Ba-

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A NEW ARMY is forming its ranks, a woman’s army. Its aim is a deeply patriotic one, its members are going forth to fight for the stability of the national economy, now the target of communistic attack from within and without.

We are proud that our organization has long been a leader in the country-wide campaign for which American clubwomen have taken on responsibility. Under the Honorary Chairmanship of our new First Lady, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, it will be conducted by the Women’s Activities Branch of the United States Savings Bond Division, to extend participation in the Bond-a-Month Plan.

Briefly, this Plan particularly appeals to our self-employed and professional citizens, since it provides for the type of systematic purchase of bonds which the wage-earner or the salaried worker may set up through payroll savings. With the Bond-a-Month Plan, the subscriber authorizes his bank to deduct a stated amount from his checking account and purchase a Defense Bond. Once started the plan is automatic and the bank extends this service without charge. To our members who are professionals or who are working where Payroll Savings cannot be installed, we earnestly recommend this simplest of all investment plans.

But great as is the value of the Plan to individuals, it is the aspect of vital public service which has “sold” it to the organized clubwomen of America as a project challenging the power of their united strength. Widespread and regular investment in Bonds supplies a regular inflow of money to the Government for vital defense purchases and correspondingly lowers the amount which must be borrowed from banks, always a strongly inflationary influence. At the same time money is withdrawn from the spending stream, removing pressure which drives up prices. Since prices, as they go up, go up on defense purchases as well as on civilian goods, that involves further borrowing and so a vicious circle is established. The danger to our economy is apparent—and nothing would please our enemies better than to see the value of the dollar, still the best monetary unit in the world, hammered down by lack of thrift on the part of our own citizens. During the period between 1952 and 1956 about $21 1/2 billions in Bonds will mature, a formidable amount to be poured into the spending stream.

Under the new regulations, these Bonds may be held another ten years, accruing interest at 3% on the face value. It behooves our intelligent, patriotic clubwomen first, to continue holding their own Bonds; then, to show others why it is wise, for their own sakes and that of their country, not to redeem Bonds now maturing. In addition, we must emphasize the positive value of the Bond-a-Month Plan as a stabilizing factor in the national economy.

April is the month in which the army of American clubwomen will move forward. The campaign for the Bond-a-Month Plan MUST be a success with American clubwomen behind it; it cannot be otherwise!

Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice-President General, represented the National Society, D. A. R., at a two-day session of 120 leaders from all parts of the country held in Washington February 16-17 to draft plans for the April drive to increase the sale of United States Savings Bonds under the “Woman’s Crusade for Security.”

The women were received by Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Honorary National Chairman, at the White House and were entertained at several social events in addition to the business meetings. Among those attending the various programs were Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, who has served for ten years as a North Carolina State Vice Chairman of the Women’s Section, U. S. Savings Bonds; and Mrs. J. H. Morrow, Montana’s State Chairman, who is a Past State D. A. R. Regent.

In her absence, Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, N. S. D. A. R., left a directive reminding D. A. R. of the importance of the Savings Bonds program to build stability for themselves and their nation and reminding members that our Society has always cooperated with the Savings Bonds Department of the U. S. Treasury.
LET'S REVIEW COMMUNISM

I HAVE before me the “Recommended Decision of Hearing Panel,” signed by Peter Campbell Brown, Chairman Subversive Activities Control Board, in the case of James P. McGranery, Attorney General of the United States, Petitioner vs. Communist Party of the United States of America, Respondent. It presents a summary of 170 typed 7 x 11 sheets of the stenographic record consisting of 14,413 pages, and 50% exhibits received in evidence during the period between April 23, 1951 and July 1, 1952.

In conclusion, the Hearing Panel states: “The evidence clearly preponderates to show that Respondent (C.P.U.S.A.—Communist Party U.S.A.) has the same principles and goals now which it has fostered since its inception; and has always maintained the relationship of unquestioning subservience to the Soviet Union. Respondent (CPUSA) lives for the day when it can install a dictatorship of the proletariat in the United States. Nurtured by the Soviet Union, it strives incessantly to make the United States a Soviet America.”

“Upon the overwhelming weight of the evidence in this proceeding, we conclude that Respondent is directed, dominated and controlled by the Soviet Union. Respondent (CPUSA) lives for the day when it can install a dictatorship of the proletariat in the United States. Nurtured by the Soviet Union, it strives incessantly to make the United States a Soviet America.”

Then comes the recommendation: “The hearing panel, consisting of Board Member Kathryn McHale and the undersigned, recommends that the Board issue an appropriate order under the terms of the Act requiring the Communist Party of the United States, Respondent herein, to register with the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist-action organization.”

As I read this summary of the hearing before the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine whether the CPUSA be required to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-action organization, I wonder how anyone who is alerted to the true aims of the CPUSA can sanction it being permitted to continue as an American party.

Let us consider the review of the World Communist movement, and the evidence given in this proceeding which “substantiates the existence of the world Communist movement, describes its nature and identifies its leader.”

The CPUSA admits that the Communist parties throughout the world are guided by a concept of social science called Marxism-Leninism, and have the establishment of “socialism” as their common goal, but claim that this international relationship is merely a fraternal one; that Stalin is the ideological leader of world Communism, and leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. But the CPUSA denies that Stalin—or his Soviet Communist Party—exercise control over the CPUSA or any other Communist party in the world.

The Hearing Panel “rejected each of the Respondent’s (CPUSA) proposed findings.”

The world Communist movement was manifested organizationally by the formation of the Third Communist International in Moscow in 1919. As recorded in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (copyrighted in 1939), edited and authorized by the Central Committee of that party: “In March 1919, on the initiative of the Bolsheviks, headed by Lenin, the First Congress of the Communist
Parties of various countries, held in Moscow, founded the Communist International...the most important countries of Europe and America were represented at this first Congress. Thus was founded an international revolutionary proletarian organization of a new type—the Communist International—the Marxist-Leninist International."

In 1920, July 17-August 7, the Second Congress of Communist International declared: "The Communist International makes its aim to put up an armed struggle for the overthrow of International bourgeoisie and to create an International Soviet Republic as a transition stage to complete abolition of the State." Note that this is a "transition stage," a preliminary stage which will cease when the State—or Nation—is completely abolished. (It makes me wonder about the UN, the writing of whose charter was so greatly influenced, if not dominated, by the Communist, Alger Hiss! The UN Charter guaranteed not to interfere with domestic affairs; to be a union of sovereign nations. But now, under the innumerable references to Human Rights it is interfering with domestic laws. World government, under any name, is dictatorship.)

This Second Congress also declared..."To all intents and purposes the Communist International should represent a single universal Communist party, of which the parties operating in every country form individual sections." Please note that the parties operating in every country will not form Communist nations, or States, but "sections." Also, the Second Congress states the aims of the International Association of Workers is "for the purpose of organizing common activity of the workers of various countries who are striving towards a single aim: the overthrow of capitalism; the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the International Soviet Republic..."

The Communist International embodied an elaborate organizational structure, including Secretariats which supervised Communist parties in their respective areas, such as the Anglo-American Secretariat. There were numerous international activities, such as the Profintern, or Red International of Labor Unions; M.O.P.R.—International Red Aid to defend Communists; and the maintenance of representatives in various countries to enforce adherence to its policies; to render financial aid to various Communist parties; to command paramount allegiance to the Soviet Union. (Again I am reminded of those American citizens employed by the UN who claim first allegiance to that world governing body.)

The Panel Hearing summary further states that as a result of the passage of the Voorhis Act in 1940, the CPUSA "effected a disaffiliation from the Communist International which was surely nominal..." and that "The Communist International itself formally dissolved as such in 1943, at which time the United States and the Soviet Union were military allies." This was done in order to remove the "fascist" charges that "the Soviet Union was meddling in the internal affairs of other nations," but the Panel Hearing summary holds: "In truth and in practice the world Communist movement remained as theretofore, despite the dissolution of the Communist International."

In 1945 Communist Political Association was dissolved and the CPUSA reconstituted itself pursuant to a directive from abroad.

In 1947, the Communist Information Bureau—the Cominform—was organized. The CPUSA refrained from formally joining the Cominform, but announced agreement with and approval of its formation. The Panel Hearing found: "Notwithstanding this formal separation, the characteristics of the world Communist movement remain; among them, known representatives of the world Communist movement continued their activity in the United States and their participation in the affairs of Respondent; leaders of the Respondent (CPUSA) went abroad at Party expense to international gatherings where they met and consulted with world Communist leaders; the official organ of the Cominform, For a Lasting Peace, For a People's Democracy, was used by the Respondent's leaders as a source of authoritative direction on matters pertaining to the world Communist movement and the Respondent's participation therein;...Respondent invited Communist parties of other countries to send delegates to the Respondent's 15th Convention held in 1950." Numerous "greetings" were received from Communist...
parties all over the world. The February 1951 issue of Political Affairs, under the caption “Greetings from Brother Communist Parties,” included copies of these greetings from 33 other nations.

Yet with all this, Mr. Stringfellow Barr, President of the Foundation for World Government, and a visiting professor at one of our State universities, announced on December 8th, 1952, that he was one of the signers of an appeal to President Truman requesting amnesty for the “leaders of the Communist Party in the United States, convicted under the Smith Act.” Possibly the President of the Foundation for World Government does not think that Communism at home is a menace to liberty. I am reminded that other high officials looked upon the early Chinese Communists as agrarian Reformers! These reformers are now killing American youths!

Later, I will report on the Youth Program of the CPUSA.

Katharine G. Reynolds

COMMENDATIONS

To Mrs. Henry S. Millett, National Defense Chairman, North Shore Chapter, Illinois, for her comprehensive NATIONAL DEFENSE NEWSLETTER distributed to members of her Chapter, including the names of the Illinois Senators, the Congressmen from their Districts, and pertinent condensed National Defense information. The North Shore Chapter has announced an award of a $25 Defense Bond for the best essay on Americanism.

Mrs. E. D. Ross and the members of the Sun Dial Chapter, Iowa, for having purchased from this Committee 175 posters with the Pledge of Allegiance and The American’s Creed, to be placed in every school in Story County.

Mrs. Gerald F. Duryee, Cuyahoga Falls Chapter, Ohio, for her Constitution Day project and the splendid publicity on the American Flag float she and Mr. Duryee had in the parade.

EDUCATION

Four educators attending the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges warned that the fundamentals are more necessary than ever with the advance being made in the field of science today. History, mathematics and science should be stressed.

With the present trend toward the “core system,” where two, three or four subjects are taught simultaneously, and the fundamental principles of each are often not emphasized, one realizes separate subject teaching gives our youth much better training.

DID YOU KNOW?

While Americans are being drafted to fight in an international United Nations police force in Korea, France refuses to send drafted French youths to French Indo-China to fight against the Communists.

The Premier of Egypt, Naguib, is angry with the United States because his request for arms from this country has been refused. Yet Britain sells war materiel to the communist Chinese.

During the first nine months of 1952 our imports of Christmas ornaments from the Soviet areas were valued at $690,000.

Former Secretary of State Acheson said American citizens hired by the United Nations Secretariat “do not represent the United States but are representatives of the United Nations insofar as their official capacity is concerned.” We hope that the new Administration will insist that our delegates represent our Republic and the interests of the United States.

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada stated that the subcommittee hearings in New York City showed that “it is obvious” that “nests of communists exist not only in secondary schools but in many colleges.”

Dr. Jaime Torres-Bodet of Mexico resigned from his position as Director General of UNESCO because the conference voted only $18 million for UNESCO to spend in the next two years. He wanted over $2 million more. Once before he resigned—then got the money—so he remained. Mexico pays 71/100 of one per cent of the UNESCO costs. The United States pays at least one-third of the entire bill.

Someone should tell Dr. Torres-Bodet that the American taxpayer paid $35,427,000 in 1951 for Point Four programs.

Also, the American taxpayer is paying about 60 per cent of the Technical Co-Operation Program of the Pan-American Union.
Washington Daily News, November 26, 1952: “Americans are now asking themselves, 'Do they like us better than they used to?' Dr. Torres-Bodet knows the answer, particularly in his part of the world. They do not.”

The Soviet Socialist Union has a twenty-year, non-aggression pact with both France and England. Each of the treaties provides for all possible “economic assistance.” Thus “Collective Security” can never succeed because of the diversity of interests—while France and England are members of the United Nations, which is carrying out a war against communism in Korea, they have treaties of “non-aggression” with the communist enemy—the Soviet Socialist Union.

The Tarrant County Young Democratic Club of Fort Worth, Texas, recently posed this question: “How could the same World Government regulate the affairs of Indians who regard the cow as a sacred animal and the affairs of Americans who consider cows the source of porterhouse steaks? Or apply the same rule of law to the Mohammedans with four wives and the American who isn’t sure that one wife isn’t too many sometimes?”

Not too long ago the United States officials in Germany ordered a history book to be written at a cost of $47,000 by one Arno Peters. Eleven hundred copies were distributed when a young German wired the American authorities asking why the book was crammed with communist propaganda. Simple: Mr. Arno Peters was a communist propagandist for world communism. The American authorities said, “Nobody told us he was a communist!” Just another example of stupidity or a case of traitors on the payroll.

SIXTEENTH AMPENDMENT
This amendment which establishes the right of the Federal Government to tax incomes, gifts and inheritances has become a dangerous instrument because no limit was placed upon the amount. Where about 38% of the tax dollar was allocated to the Federal Government in 1933, today about 69% is taken by the Federal Government. The local communities are being robbed of better schools, better pay for teachers, and improved highways because the Federal Government previously has been more interested in handing out money to international schemes like UNESCO, ILO, Point Four, Mutual Security, and endless other foreign aid plans. We have confidence that this condition will be remedied if you, the voters, express your opinion to your legislators. The spending of the money collected from Americans should again be placed under their jurisdiction. Repeal of the Sixteenth Amendment or a 25% limit on the amount allowed by the State to the Federal Government would prohibit the 16th Amendment from becoming a dangerous instrument for the confiscation of private property.

Senator Byrd has warned that when more than 25% of the earnings of the American people is taken in taxes we have reached the danger point. Estimated average taxes for this year will be about 33%.

OUR PRESIDENT
Godspeed and every sincere wish to President Eisenhower. The deeply religious atmosphere and solemnity in which he took his oath of office were an inspiration to every American. The President has our fervent prayers, and love of country is closely akin to love of God.

Frances B. Lucas

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under George Washington, made the statement: “We are a Republican Government. Real liberty is never found in despotism or in the extremes of Democracy.”

In 1891 the United States Supreme Court ruled: “The distinguishing feature of a republican form (of government) is the right of the people to choose their own officers of governmental administration, and pass their own laws in virtue of the legislative power reposed in representative bodies, whose legislative acts may be said to be those of the people themselves; but while the people are thus the source of the political power, their governments, National and State, have been limited by written constitutions, and they have themselves thereby set bounds to their power, as against the sudden impulses of mere majorities.” Thus the highest court of the land has couched in easily understandable terms a definition of our REPUBLICAN form of government.
The question of budgets and budgeting seems to present difficulties for some of the Chapters, and a résumé of the purpose and use of a budget seems to be needed. Many Chapters have a Budget and Finance Committee to meet the needs of the year's activity by developing a plan to raise funds and apportion them properly. The Treasurer, the past Treasurer and members who are good accountants can be valuable members of such a committee. Not only the budget, but all plans for raising money should always be referred to the Chapter itself for adoption.

The budget is a financial guide, not an irrevocable commitment, and it can be amended by vote of the Chapter. All bills must be approved before they are paid. This may be done by the Chapter as a whole, or this function may be delegated to the Executive Committee or a special Finance Committee. The Treasurer pays the bills when they have been approved by the body. Approval of expenditures not provided for in the budget must be obtained from the Chapter. The budget is approved in advance, the bills are approved after the expenditures.

State and National portions of membership dues, and funds raised for specific projects, may be included in a financial program but not in the budget, for in respect to these funds, the Chapter merely acts as the agent through which they are collected and passed on.

QUESTION. Can Chapter funds be used to defray the expenses of a candidate for a State or National office?

ANSWER. Most D. A. R. money is “earmarked” and must be used for the purpose intended if it has been voted or budgeted. On the other hand, a Chapter may give a benefit or take up a collection to raise funds for some specific purpose such as a contribution for a candidate.

QUESTION. A Chapter Regent has asked me to get a ruling on whether it would be possible to have one delegate to represent the Chapter at Continental Congress. We give nothing toward the delegate's expenses.

ANSWER. Yes, indeed, it is possible, and frequently done. One person may wish to represent the Chapter at the State Conference, while another may be going to attend the Continental Congress. There is no conflict. Elect your full quota for each meeting.

QUESTION. (a) Are C. A. R. members eligible to serve as pages at the State Conference of the D. A. R.? (b) Are non-members of either the C. A. R. or D. A. R. eligible to serve as State pages if their mothers are members of the D. A. R.? (c) Are non-members of the D. A. R. eligible to serve as pages at State Conference if their papers are pending in Washington?

ANSWER. I think these questions can all be answered in one reply. Individual States may make different rules for their State Conferences, but in general States do not have the restriction as to age and membership that is required by the National Society, and it is my opinion that the answer is yes to all three questions.

QUESTION. Will you kindly tell me if I am correct in the following assumption? A member of a Chapter wishing to transfer to membership at large must ask the Chapter for the transfer. Can she ignore her Chapter and simply ask National for her transfer without notifying her Chapter? By so doing the Chapter would know nothing about it until they received word from the Treasurer General.

ANSWER. Transfer of a Chapter member to membership at large is through the Chapter itself, and the transfer card to which the member is entitled must be signed by the Regent, Treasurer and Registrar of the Chapter. The Chapter must notify the Treasurer General of the transfer, which becomes effective upon its receipt by her.

There is this exception. In case the Chapter fails to comply with the above
provisions within one month from date of application by the member, the Treasurer General is empowered to record the transfer, if she is so requested.

The Chapter Treasurer should keep a few transfer cards on hand. The cards may be obtained from the Corresponding Secretary General at no cost. Transfers of members in good standing should be granted at once. No Chapter action is necessary. A member transferring from one class of membership to another shall be deemed to have paid the annual dues for the year. Dues are payable to the National Society on or before January 1.

QUESTION. Our Chapter was confirmed last April 12. Our State Conference is early in March. Our By-Laws read as follows: Chapters shall be entitled to be represented by twice the number of delegates allowed by rules for representation of Chapters at Continental Congress. Our membership is 180. What is our status as to delegates and alternates to State Conference?

ANSWER. The voting membership of the State Conference consists of its officers, the officers and honorary officers of the National Society whose membership is within the State, the Chapter Regents or, in their absence, the First Vice Regents or their alternates, and the elected delegates. The number of representatives from each Chapter is determined by the same rules as for representation at Continental Congress, except that the representation may be increased in a direct ratio (as yours is).

The right to elect delegates and alternates dates from the day the Chapter is confirmed provided that date is at least one year prior to the opening of the Continental Congress to which delegates are to be sent. Since the next Continental Congress opens on April 20, your Chapter meets that requirement. It is my opinion that you are entitled to representation at the State Conference by your Regent, three delegates and four alternates. The Vice Regent is the alternate to the Regent, but she may be elected as a delegate or an alternate if the Regent expects to be present.

The Regent is entitled to two alternates. There has been, and still is, some uncertainty as to whether the Regent should be counted in computing the “direct ratio” for the reason that the terms delegate and representative are not fully defined in the National By-Laws. The Regent is a voter by virtue of her office, does not have to be elected as a delegate and can fill vacancies in the delegate body, which places her in a somewhat different status from the rest, but if we consider the probable intent of the rule, a Chapter should have either the exact number of representatives at the State Conference as at the Continental Congress, or some multiple of that number, in which case it would be necessary to count the Regent in the computation. Because of this requirement, and after consultation with eminent authority, I now (Cf. vol. 86, No. 12, p. 1306) recommend including the Regent in computing the ratio.

QUESTION. Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, has been used as our parliamentary authority. Since there have been more than one revision, which revision is meant?

ANSWER. Many Chapters are still using the 1915 edition. There was an edition in 1943, which I think is no longer obtainable, but the Seventy-fifth Anniversary Edition is available and contains more material and a greatly enlarged index which facilitates looking up special points. I recommend the use of this edition.

QUESTION. Is it permissible for a D. A. R. member to be an associate member of two Chapters in the same city besides being a regular member in another town?

ANSWER. The National By-Laws do not cover this situation. Article IX, Section 13, says “Chapters may elect associate members, but persons so elected must be members in good standing of the National Society. Such associate members shall not be counted in any membership representation, nor shall they have the right to vote or hold office in the chapter.” Associate membership is intended as a convenience for members who are at a place of temporary residence but who are members in good standing in another location, commonly their home town. It is my opinion that two associate memberships in the same town violates the intent of the By-Laws, and that the member should be dropped. Chapters must determine for themselves the conditions for dropping associate members. Some Chapters drop them at the end of each year.
Dutch Treat Dinner

FOR a number of years it has been customary for National Board of Management members to hold Dutch Treat Dinners at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington on the evenings prior to the regular Board meetings in October and February.

During the past three years the dinners have been unusually successful and enjoyable, with interesting and entertaining programs, under the efficient chairmanship of Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton, with the able assistance of Mrs. S. Dolan Donohoe, program chairman; Mrs. Clyde M. Hamblin, decoration chairman; Mrs. Catherine B. Strong and Mrs. Roger Williams, reservations chairmen.

The last Dutch Treat Dinner for the present National Administration, held Friday evening, January 30, in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower was particularly outstanding. The program was known in advance only to those participating, and came as a complete surprise even to Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, who presided and announced the events from a schedule given her by Mrs. Houghton upon her arrival at the dinner.

The Lord's Prayer was first sung by Sergeant Bill Jones, of the U. S. Air Force Band, accompanied by his wife at the piano. At the conclusion of the delicious course dinner, Mrs. Patton extended greetings, then introduced the distinguished guests, including the National officers and two Honorary Presidents General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart and Mrs. William H. Pouch, both of whom spoke briefly.

Five guests were introduced with their bags of "gold" for the National Society: Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, whose bags of gold were said to have put the Magazine on a self-supporting basis; Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, another '49er, a member of the Finance Committee and a vice chairman for the Valley Forge Bell Tower, whose bags of gold had helped Valley Forge and other national projects; Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, National Chairman, Building Completion Committee, whose bags of gold have helped reduce the building debt; Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman, Valley Forge, whose bags of gold have raised the money for the Bell Tower; and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President, Children of the American Revolution, whose bags of gold have done so much for the C. A. R.

Mrs. Patton announced the engagement of Mrs. James E. Lambeth, State Regent of North Carolina, to Andrew Yankey, of California. Mrs. Lambeth rose to acknowledge the applause of congratulations and good wishes.

Sergeant Jones sang again. Then Mrs. Houghton took the microphone to explain the lovely decorations of Easter "bonnets" made of jonquils and pink snapdragons, and the Easter bonnet place cards. She presented to Mrs. Patton a lovely Easter bonnet, with a real orchid as its chief decoration. The President General donned the hat and wore it for the remainder of the program. Sergeant Jones sang "Easter Parade" and "The Way You Look Tonight." All present sang "Our Marguerite" to Mrs. Patton.

Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke then took charge of the program. In her characteristically witty way she read original verses "with (Continued on page 550)
Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters Building Fund

Continued through January 31, 1953

COLORADO
** Arapahoe
* Captain John Gunnison
** Denver

GEORGIA
* Hannah Clarke

INDIANA
General John Gibson

IOWA
* Bayberry
* Spinning Wheel
* Sun Dial

KANSAS
Atchison

MAINE
* Rebecca Emery

MICHIGAN
* John Crawford

MINNESOTA
** Wadsworth Trail

MISSOURI
* Elizabeth Harrison
  General John Sullivan

MONTANA
* Bitter Root

NEBRASKA
Evergreen
** Kitkaihaki
  Major Isaac Sadler
** Point of Rock

NEVADA
* John C. Fremont

NEW JERSEY
* David Demorest
* General Frelinghuysen
* Great John Mathis

NEW YORK
  Ruth Lyon Bush

OHIO
* Fort McArthur
** Isaac Van Wart
* Nabby Lee Ames
  Urbana

PENNSYLVANIA
** Colonel John Proctor
** Independence Hall
* Pittsburgh
  Triangle
  Yorktown

RHODE ISLAND
** John Eldred

TENNESSEE
* Cumberland
** James White
* Mossy Creek

VIRGINIA
** Fort Trial
** Love Lady
** Newport News
  Nathaniels Bacon

WASHINGTON
  Marcus Whitman

WISCONSIN
* Oshkosh

* indicates Gold Awards

** Indicates Gold Awards with previous listing as Silver Award

no * indicates Silver Award

1356 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters
134 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters as of January 31, 1953

BLUE STARS on GOLD BADGES

ONE BLUE STAR—$1 per member

ALABAMA
  Francis Marion, Oliver Wiley Stephens, Tristan
de Luna

COLORADO
  Zebulon Pike

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
  Richard Arnold

GEORGIA
  Governor David Emanuel, Hancock

KENTUCKY
  Bryan Station, Captain Stephen Ashby
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<td>Colonel Thomas Lothrop</td>
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**TWO BLUE STARS—$2 per member—**

- # indicates previously listed as 1 Blue Star

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**THREE BLUE STARS—$3 per member—**

- # indicates previously listed as 1 Blue or 2 Blue Stars

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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>American, Colonels James McCall, John Donelson, E Pluribus Unum, Federal City, Katherine Montgomery, Margaret Whetten, Potomac, Ruth Brewster, Thirteen Colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>Edward Rutledge, Maria Jefferson, Osceola, Princess Hirrichua, Sara de Soto</td>
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</table>
GEORGIA
# Colonel William Few, # Henry Walton

LOUISIANA
# Abram Morehouse

MARYLAND
# Baltimore, # Captain Jeremiah Baker, # Carter Braxton, # Frederick, # General Mordecai Gist, # William Winchester

MASSACHUSETTS
# Colonel Ebenezer Francis, # General Ebenezer Learned, # Hannah Winthrop, # New Bedford, Old Boston, # Submit Clark

MICHIGAN
# General Richardson

MINNESOTA
# Captain John Holmes, # Fort Snelling, # General Henry Hastings Sibley

MISSOURI
# Allen-Morton-Watkins

NEW YORK
# North Riding

NORTH CAROLINA
# Alexandriana, # General Joseph Winston

OHIO
# Bethia Southwick, # Martha Devotion Huntington, # Old Northwest, # Western Reserve

RHODE ISLAND
# Phebe Green Ward

SOUTH CAROLINA
# Catechee

TENNESSEE
# Fort Assumption

TEXAS
# Fort Worth

VIRGINIA
# Elizabeth McIntosh Hamill, # Francis Wallis

WASHINGTON
# Martha Atkins Gray

WEST VIRGINIA
# Buford, # James Wood

WISCONSIN
# Solomon Juneau

FOUR BLUE STARS—$4 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

FLORIDA
# Ponce de Leon

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Emily Nelson, # Magruder

KANSAS
Minisa

LOUISIANA
# Bayou Cotille

MARYLAND
# Erasmus Perry

MASSACHUSETTS
# Amos Mills

NEW JERSEY
# General David Forman

NEW YORK
Matinecock

VIRGINIA
# John Alexander, # Kate Waller Barret

FIVE BLUE STARS—$5 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Emily Nelson

SIX BLUE STARS—$6 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

KANSAS
# Wichita

MICHIGAN
# Piety Hill

SEVEN BLUE STARS—$7 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

FLORIDA
# Manatee

ELEVEN BLUE STARS—$11 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

VERMONT
# Mary Baker Allen

TWELVE BLUE STARS—$12 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

MASSACHUSETTS
# Betty Allen

FOURTEEN BLUE STARS—$14 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

MASSACHUSETTS
# Eunice Day

TWENTIETH BLUE STAR—$20 per member—# indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
# Susan Riviere Hetzel

(Continued on page 550)
Are We Proud

BY MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS
National Chairman, Building Completion Committee

ABOUT a year and a half ago, in one of my articles, I asked if those who had given nothing to the Building Fund could be as proud of our lovely buildings as those who had contributed to their cost. Among the letters received later was a peculiarly irate epistle asking me how I dared make such a dreadful suggestion. As the member who wrote belonged to a Chapter which was already well up on the Honor Roll I was a little perplexed. But then, the letters I receive often perplex me. I really had forgotten all about it until something happened in January that made me wonder how many of us had any right to be proud at all.

A letter went out in November to all of the Members-at-Large, and the replies have been intensely interesting. One especially. It came from a member who, as the result of unfortunate investments and illness, has had to go on Old Age Pension. She has been in a Nursing Home for over a year with a broken hip and other complications but she wrote that she had been given some money for Christmas so she was sending $5.00 to the D. A. R. Building Fund, and was sorry that it could not be a larger amount. What a wonderfully loyal member she is! How many of us can say the same?

However, with the marvellous response from the members over the past five years, there is certainly a majority of members who feel glad to contribute what they can. Just to refresh your memories here are some more figures.

Debt, June 1, 1950 ........ $520,000
Debt, February 1, 1953 ...... 127,000

That means that, with the “assist” from the Ellis Island Fund, over $2.00 per member has been received. But you know, and I know, that every member has not contributed. OH! If we could only reach those members! No amount is too small to show your interest and help pay the INTEREST.

In the February Magazine I wrote of the plan to pay off at least some of the Last Hundred Thousand by asking for gifts in units of $1000.00 You will be happy to know that, as this is being written, five such contributions have been received. Miss Edla Gibson of New York is the first member of the Hundred $1000.00 Club; Mrs. Wade Ellis of the District of Columbia is the second; Mrs. James L. Gavin of Indiana is the third; we have an Anonymous member from New Jersey; the fifth member is Mrs. Thomas McConnell of Massachusetts; and Mrs. Russell William Magna has pledged $1000.00. Kansas has a “Split Unit” well on the way. Colorado has started one. Other Units are being worked on. Does YOUR State have a membership in the Hundred $1000.00 Club? It is not too late to start one!

If EACH member will give according to her ability the debt will be paid off at Congress this year. Do you realize that if each member who attends Congress will bring with her just $10.00 for the Building Fund that we would raise $40,000.00 right on the floor of Constitution Hall the first day? How about it? Shall we try? Let’s give ourselves the right to be proud. Let each give what she can, as soon as she can. But, at Congress, let us all GIVE, whether or not we have given before. Let’s pay off the debt and be proud!

Memorial Gift for Mrs. Rockefeller to Building Debt

A donation of $5,000 for the National Society’s Building Debt has been sent by members of her family in memory of Abby Aldrich (Mrs. John D., Jr.) Rockefeller, who was a member of the Williamsburg Chapter, Williamsburg, Va. This gift was secured by Mrs. W. Carl Crittenden, State Chairman of the Building Fund in New York, and is being credited to New York State D. A. R.
THE Junior Membership Committee of the National Society, D.A.R., has been very busy making plans for our activities during the week of Continental Congress in Washington in April. We will again have our Bazaar table in Constitution Hall, with all the profits going into our Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund. I urge every Chapter to send us some articles that we may sell at this table. You will be helping the Helen Pouch Fund by doing this and you will be making an indirect contribution toward this fund in the name of your Chapter. Please send all articles to our Administration Bldg., N. S. D. A. R., Washington 6, D. C., in the name of our Committee. The boxes will be held for us. Also, please stop at our table and buy articles and our fine stationery that will be on display. This year, a lovely dolly with a gorgeous handmade wardrobe will be given free to someone who contributes to our Helen Pouch Fund. Her name is "Marguerite" and you will love her.

We urge every young member who can attend Congress to make her reservations and to enjoy all the activities of Congress Week. May we urge that you be informed as to Candidates, especially so if you are a voter and will represent your Chapter. This is such an experience for you and one that will whet your interest for continued work in our Society. Please make plans to attend our Buffet Supper on Sunday Evening, April 19 at the Mayflower Hotel. Tickets are $5.04 and your check must accompany your reservation. Please send to Miss Mary Alice Wimberley, 911 South Washington St., Alexandria, Virginia.

I know that all your work is completed by this time, and we are hoping for a fine report. It has been a satisfactory and rewarding year and it is hoped that our young members will feel more at home within their chapters and will continue their interest and work in other committees. You are needed and you need the broadening influence and help of all the members in your Chapters. There is much work to be done.

Mrs. Sherman B. Watson
National Chairman

Honor Roll

(Continued from page 548)

269 Chapters have 1 Blue Star
185 Chapters have 2 Blue Stars
250 Chapters have 3 Blue Stars
26 Chapters have 4 Blue Stars
3 Chapters have 5 Blue Stars
6 Chapters have 6 Blue Stars
3 Chapters have 7 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 7 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 8 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 9 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 10 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 11 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 12 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 13 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 14 Blue Stars
1 Chapter has 20 Blue Stars

638 Chapters have 3-Pin Awards

ADDITIONAL STATE HONORS

SILVER STATES—Colorado, Ohio
ONE BLUE STAR STATE—Michigan
TWO BLUE STAR STATE—Nevada
3-PIN STATES—Maryland, New Jersey

Dutch Treat Dinner

(Continued from page 545)

sincere apologies to ALL," in which each National Officer was humorously honored. In turn each one took a bow. Mrs. Creyke closed with the appeal, "Please to forgive the things above! 'Tis said in fun, and with my love." Each person present received a copy of the poems.

After Mrs. Creyke, the artists and the dinner committee had been warmly thanked, Sergeant Jones sang again, and the program ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Mrs. Houghton expressed appreciation to all who had participated on the program, with its watchword of "Cooperation," dedicated to Mrs. Patton.
With the Chapters

Gan-e-o-di-ya (Caledonia, N. Y.). The 45th anniversary meeting was held December 10 at the home of Mrs. Charles Wilkins, with Mrs. Don Greene and Miss Helen Thompson as assistant hostesses.

Mrs. John Harmon, First Vice Regent, presided in the absence of the Regent. Greetings were authorized for the Charter Members absent. Those present were saddened to hear of the death of Mrs. Claribel Sedgwick Rutherford December 7 at her home in Lakeland, Fla. She was a Charter Member and served as the first Historian, later serving as First, Second and Third Vice Regent and two terms as Regent.

Mrs. Harmon was elected Chairman for the Chapter Ball February 14.

The Christmas Message of Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, was read from the D. A. R. Magazine. Mrs. Lawrence Campbell gave an interesting program on the history of Christmas carols. Carol Greene, Charlene Wilkins and Barbara Campbell sang two Christmas selections.

Money was donated to help furnish candy for Indian children on reservations in this State.

In observance of the 45th anniversary, Miss Mary Elliott Boyd gave a brief history of the Chapter. She read a letter from Mrs. C. M. Larsen, of Janesville, Wis., telling that the Organizing Regent, Mrs. A. P. Lovejoy, was 104 years old. Therefore, it was pointed out that Mrs. Sarah Gordon, of Providence, R. I., was not the oldest living member of the Chapter. Congratulations were authorized to be sent to the Wisconsin Chapter. The members rose in tribute to Miss Isabel Harmon, the only Charter Member present. Of the 20 Charter Members, six are living: Mrs. Theron C. Brown, of Providence, R. I., was the oldest living member of the Chapter. Congratulations were authorized to be sent to the Wisconsin Chapter. The members rose in tribute to Miss Isabel Harmon, the only Charter Member present. Of the 20 Charter Members, six are living: Mrs. Theron C. Brown, who was Organizing Regent; Mrs. Hamilton Vallance, Mrs. Alexander F. Gordon, Mrs. Vallance Hamilton, Miss Isabel F. Harmon and Mrs. William J. Boyd.

Mrs. Charles Utz presided at the tea table during the social hour.

Miss Mary Elliott Boyd

Press Chairman

Palisade Glacier (Bishop, Cal.). Mrs. William Forsyth Sutherland (Lucile Towles), Chairman for the National Building Completion Fund, served a Christmas Buffet Dinner at her home to fifteen Chapter members and one Guest, Mrs. Lena Partridge. Total proceeds from the dinner were turned over to the Building Fund ($30). Mrs. Partridge presented the Chapter with a gift of $20 for the Building Fund. She is not a member but is descended from the Gish family, an early Pioneer California Family who settled in the San Francisco area. She hopes to be able to claim membership in the Society in the near future.

Mrs. Lucy Houghton reported that the Chapter led the State in advertising in the January issue of the D. A. R. Magazine. We are very proud of this achievement because of the isolated location of the Chapter and considering the great distance which had to be covered in order to obtain the ads. The farthest point from Bishop being Death Valley, 120 miles. The Chapter was saddened by the loss of one of the organizing members, Mrs. John H. Weaver (Esther Winn). They will honor her memory by placing a marker with the D. A. R. insignia on her grave in the near future.

Mrs. John A. Larralde

Press Chairman

St. Louis (St. Louis, Mo.) recently had two outstanding programs. A woman in London read in a St. Louis paper that the St. Louis Chapter was interested in helping students. This article gave the name of the Missouri State Regent, Mrs. Andrew Stirrat, St. Louis. The London woman contacted a young man in Liverpool who had won a scholarship in Washington University, St. Louis. The young man wrote Mrs. Stirrat asking her advice in securing employment to help pay living expenses.

His story, sent to St. Louis papers, brought many answers. Mrs. Stirrat wrote the young man to come and stay in her home until he secured permanent employment and home. John Gordon Rushbrook, Liverpool, is attending Washington University, has a job, is living in home of an English family in St. Louis. He was guest
speaker at the Reciprocity Day program of the St. Louis Chapter and made a fine impression. He has served his time in English Army, is now on reserve, member English Y.M.C.A., English Speaking Union, Conservative Party and other organizations, believes in ideals of the D. A. R. We are proud of Mrs. Stirrat's work in his behalf. Mrs. Jeptha T. Smith is Chapter Regent.

For National Defense program of Chapter the Chairman of National Defense secured Agent John S. Bush, St. Louis F.B.I., as guest speaker on “Problems and Ramifications of National Defense.” He gave a very fine informative address on the work of F.B.I. and one could have heard the proverbial pin drop during his speech. Mr. Paul Majesky sang stirring patriotic songs, accompanied by Mrs. Majesky. Members of patriotic societies were guests of Chapter. National Defense Chairman, Mrs. Edward T. Smith, had for the usual dessert luncheon, twenty guests, D. A. R. Chapter Regents and State Chairmen of the St. Louis Metropolitan District, which includes a number of towns in Illinois.

Mellcene Thurman Smith
(Mrs. Edward T.)
Press Relations Chairman

Queen Alliquippa (McKeesport, Pa.). Two officers in the Pennsylvania Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution were guests of honor at a luncheon held by the Chapter September 29 at Colonial Manor. They were Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent, and Mrs. Mynard McConnell, a past Chapter Regent, now serving as State Recording Secretary.

Mrs. F. W. Crouch, Chapter Regent, welcomed the guests and introduced Mrs. Lee, who was the guest speaker. She talked on the projects of the D. A. R., placing special emphasis on the work with the American Indians, Approved Schools, the Bell Tower at Valley Forge, and the buildings in Washington.

Other guests at the affair, which opened a new year for the Chapter, were Chairmen of State Committees, including Mrs. Robert C. Clarke, of Grove City, who heads the Building Completion Committee; Mrs. Ray Kiser, of Wilkinsburg, J. A. C. Committee Chairman; Mrs. Philip Dowdell, of Butler, Chairman, Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower; and Mrs. Charles F. Lewis, of Coraopolis, Press Relations Chairman. They spoke briefly on the work of their respective Committees.

Neighboring Chapters represented by Regents and other members included Phoebe Bayard, Braddock Trail, Tonna-leuka, General Hugh Mercer, Jacob Ferree and General Richard Butler.

The music of the afternoon was presented by Robert Topping, tenor soloist, of Pittsburgh. He was accompanied at the organ by Mrs. Topping.

Mrs. Floyd W. Crouch, Regent

Sergeant Caleb Hopkins (Springfield, Ill.). The sixth anniversary meeting of Sergeant Caleb Hopkins Chapter was a joyous occasion. It was very fitting that six sisters should be welcomed into the Chapter at this meeting. The five sisters who were present were Miss Esther Rohrer, Mrs. Rosalee Rohrer Preckwinkle, Miss Helen Rohrer, Mrs. Virginia Rohrer Williams and Miss Genevieve Rohrer. The sixth sister is Mrs. Gertrude Rohrer Rochester of Rochester, N. Y. Their mother, Mrs. Oscar A. Rohrer, attended the meeting.

Mrs. George Schuppe, Regent, introduced the past Regents: Mrs. J. Kenneth Pottorff, Organizing Regent; Mrs. C. E. Bolin, and Mrs. Frank Sedlak, present State Senior President of the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Douglas B. Morton, First Vice Regent and Program Chairman, introduced the guest speaker, Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, State Regent. Mrs. Curtiss spoke on National Defense.

Mrs. Paul Allen, former State Historian and present State Chairman of Radio and Television, who was present when the
Five of six sisters welcomed into Sergeant Caleb Hopkins Chapter are pictured here with their mother, Mrs. Oscar A. Rohrer.

Chapter was born, came from her home in Waverly, Ill., to attend.

Each member took a gift to Mrs. David J. Kincaid, hostess and Chairman of Approved Schools. Mrs. Kincaid sent the gifts to the Kate Duncan Smith School.

Mrs. J. Lee Leonard
Press Secretary

Fairfax County (Vienna, Va.). On December 6 this Chapter dedicated a plaque to the memory of Ann Richards Howard, daughter of Lieut. John Richards of the Continental Navy. The grave is located in Christ Church Cemetery, Wilkes Street, Alexandria, Va. Ann Richards Howard was the wife of Beale Howard. She was born in Spottsylvania County, Va., in 1780 and died in Fairfax County or Alexandria, Va., in 1824. Lieutenant Richards was born in Spottsylvania County in 1756 and died in Fairfax County in 1789. He entered the Continental Navy in 1776, discharged in 1779 and served on the Galley “Lewis.” Mrs. Howard was the great-great-grandmother of the Chapter Regent, Miss Anita Howard.

The program was as follows: The Star-Spangled Banner, led by Mrs. J. L. Perkinson, Treasurer of the Chapter; Invocation by the Rev. O. V. T. Chamberlain, Assistant Rector, Christ Church; D. A. R. Ritual, by the Regent and Mrs. H. H. Buck, Chaplain; Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, led by Miss Kathleen Douglass, Northside District Director; Dedication of Plaque by the Regent; Placing of Wreath on grave by Mrs. John W. Brookfield, Historian of the Chapter; “Historic Women of the Revolution,” read by Mrs. Jacob Reck, Chairman, Marking Historic Spots; Benediction, by the Rev. B. B. Comer Lile, Rector, Christ Church; America, led by Mrs. J. L. Perkinson.

At the tea which preceded the dedication, Miss Howard and Mrs. Thomas F. Dodd were co-hostesses. Mrs. Brookfield, Mrs. Wilson Petty, Mrs. Buck, and Mrs. Laurence Brown alternated at the tea table.

Guests were Mrs. H. Richard Allen, State Treasurer; Miss Douglass; Miss Helen Calvert of Mount Vernon Chapter; Mrs. Robert Ryland of Thomas Nelson Chapter; Messrs. Lile and Chamberlain. Descendants of Ann Richards Howard and Lieutenant Richards present were Miss Agnes Donaldson and Mr. Robert Clifton Howard and his two little daughters.

Miss Anita Howard, Regent

Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha (Seneca Falls, N. Y.). This Chapter takes its name from a Seneca Chief, famous orator of the Six Nation of Iroquois, more familiarly known as “Red Jacket.” Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha translated means, “He keeps them awake.” His birthplace is five miles from Seneca Falls suitably marked by a granite shaft fourteen feet high, representing the trunk of an oak tree.

Front Row: Peter Stewart as Uncle Sam; Sarah Buckwald as Statue of Liberty; Mrs. Samuel J. Holt, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Charles J. Wells, Regent of General Asa Danforth Chapter, Syracuse. Second Row: Mrs. John C. W. Stewart and Mrs. Anthony Dystra.
Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha Chapter recently sponsored a silver patriotic tea at the home of one of its officers, Mrs. John C. W. Stewart. The proceeds went to the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Fund. More than 100 guests attended.

This house is the ancestral home of Mrs. Stewart and of her sister, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, former State Regent of Texas and now Vice President General of the National Society. The members and guests enjoyed seeing this house, built in 1833, which has been in the same family for the 120 years. The large parlor has the original carpeting on the floor and drapings at the windows and beautiful Victorian furniture of that period. Most of the rooms in the house have been kept in their original setting of beautiful furnishings.

Mrs. Samuel J. Holt, Chapter Regent, welcomed the guests and Sarah Buckwald, as Statue of Liberty, and Peter Stewart, as Uncle Sam, daughter and son of members of the Chapter, presented each guest with a wrist bouquet in Red, White and Blue. A program of music by Mrs. Anthony Dystra on a Marimba was enjoyed during the afternoon. Mrs. Charles J. Wells, Regent of General Asa Danforth Chapter of Syracuse, was among the guests.

Assisting with the refreshments were past Regents of the Chapter: Mrs. John C. Davis, Mrs. William W. Clark, Mrs. William Forshee, Mrs. Charles C. Inshaw, and Mrs. Albert R. Halstead.

Mrs. Charles C. Inshaw
Program Chairman

Edenton Tea Party (Edenton, N. C.). Nineteen fifty-two was a year of activity and progress for the Edenton Tea Party Chapter.

In the early Spring Mrs. W. I. Hart, a member of the Chapter, dressed a doll, a replica of Hannah Johnston Iredell, to represent the State of North Carolina at a luncheon of the Woman’s National Democratic Club held at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C.

An antique English desk and an original Windsor bench have been purchased by the Chapter for the James Iredell house which the Chapter is restoring. In addition, several pieces of antique furniture, including a portrait of Joseph Hewes, have been given by individuals for the house. Colo-

Katherine Montford Kramer, daughter of Mrs. John A. Kramer, Regent of the Edenton Tea Party Chapter, holding doll dressed to represent Hannah Johnston Iredell.

nial brass sconces of the period were donated by a member.

The Chapter gave three awards to Edenton High School seniors for the best papers on creative writing on a historical subject.

Plantings of crepe myrtle trees and other shrubs have been made on the lawn around the Iredell house.

A card party was held on Edenton Tea Party day, October 24, in the Iredell house. The proceeds were given to the Penelope Barker house for restoration.

An English antique grandfather’s clock has been presented to the Chapter by Dr. and Mrs. W. I. Hart to be used in the Iredell House.

Mrs. W. I. Hart
Press Relations Chairman

Tulsa (Tulsa, Okla.). A memorable event took place Sunday, December 27, when dedicatory services of its gift to Bacone College of the Memorial Fountain to Susan Merrill (Mrs. Lee) Clinton were conducted.

D. A. R. members and friends with Indian boys and girls of the college participated when Dr. Francis Thompson, president of Bacone College, started the services. He began by saying:

“One phase of a life of service and enthusiastic concern for others has ended. Another form of beneficent aid for many is beginning. Susan Merrill Clinton passed to her heavenly reward December 17, 1951. Because she lived well, she lives still. She lives in the realm beyond waning moons or sinking suns; she lives in the influence
Memorial Fountain to Susan Merrill Clinton erected and dedicated by Tulsa Chapter at Bacone College. (Left to right): Dr. Francis Thompson, President of Bacone College; Mrs. Clyde Thompson, Regent of Tulsa Chapter; Mrs. Norman Smith, Chaplain; and Mrs. Nathan Patterson, Chairman of the Memorial Fountain Committee.

she exerted on others. She is so alive in the minds and hearts of her fellow country folk that her memory has led many to provide cups of cold water poured out in the name of Him who is the water of life.”

President Thompson introduced Mrs. Clyde Thompson, Regent of Tulsa Chapter, who called on Mrs. Norman Smith, Chapter Chaplain, to give the invocation.

Mrs. Thompson gave credit to the committee, Mrs. Nathan Patterson, Mrs. Ben Curtis and Mrs. C. B. Wallace, for work in carrying out the project to successful completion. She introduced the chairman, Mrs. Patterson, who led in the formal dedication services used by D. A. R. on such occasions. Mrs. Patterson, in closing, referred briefly to the significant location of the fountain as being in the direct center, or, according to the Indian expression, the very “heart” of the campus in keeping with the idea of the fount of everlasting water of life overflowing into the lives of the students and all who drink of it.

Other than the Memorial Fountain, Tulsa Chapter placed two bubble fountains, one in each dormitory at Bacone.

Anna Church Colley,
American Indian Chairman

Hugh L. Russell; our National Press Relations Chairman, Mrs. Thomas Burchett, from Poage Chapter, Ashland, Ky.; Mrs. Bacon R. Moore, Danville, Ky., State Regent; and Mrs. Effie Fraley McGuire, Louisville, Organizing Regent, were present as well as members of the neighboring chapters of Ashland, Ky., and Buford of Huntington, W. Va.

The hostess expressed her great joy in having the Daughters in her home on this happy occasion. Mrs. R. L. Vinson, Second Vice Regent, was presented and offered the opening prayer used by General Washington at Valley Forge. Following the Ritual, Mrs. Joe Pigg gave a sketch of the ten years. One of the outstanding accomplishments was the dedication of the Vancouver settlement marker at which Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson was speaker.

A beautiful tribute to Mrs. McGuire was given by Mrs. James Ferguson, and Mrs. McGuire responded graciously. Mrs. Moore gave genial congratulations to the Chapter and Mrs. Russell recited an original poem, “Orchids to Louisa Chapter.” Mrs. Burchett gave a message of greeting and friendship.

The guests were then invited into the dining room where Mrs. Leslie Avis, Jr., daughter of Mrs. Vinson, presided at the coffee urn. The beautifully appointed tea table carried out the D. A. R. colors in the flower arrangement, in the midst of which was a tiny fountain. At either end of the

Louisa (Louisa, Ky.). The tenth anniversary of Louisa Chapter was observed Saturday afternoon, November 22, with a tea given by the Regent, Mrs. O. J. Vinson, at her home in Huntington, W. Va. Our much beloved Historian General, Mrs.
birthday cake, on the buffet, were lighted tapers.

Best wishes were expressed for the future and hopes that those present could again enjoy another anniversary with many new members.

Mrs. Oscar Vinson, Regent

**Hoosac-Walloomsac** (Hoosick Falls, N.Y.) celebrated its 25th anniversary at a luncheon meeting November 8. More than 100 members and guests attended. The occasion was graced by the presence of National and State officers and eleven Chapter past-Regents including the Organizing Regent.

Candles on the three-tiered birthday cake were lighted by the past-Regents and the Chaplain who lighted them for the two deceased Regents. Each past-Regent gave a résumé of her term of service as Regent. There were 14 charter members present. The Chapter is honored to have Grandma Moses as one of its members and she was an honorary guest at this meeting. A highlight of the occasion was the presentation of a charter by Ernest R. Rehberger in memory of his wife, Marian Lawrence Rehberger, who was Regent at the time of her death on June 20, 1952.

Some of the activities of the last 25 years of the Chapter are: 1,087 pages of church, cemetery, Bible and other miscellaneous records copied; Revolutionary service proved for 280 soldiers and 57 wives of soldiers proved where no gravestone for soldier was found; 8 markers placed on historical sites and buildings; letters of welcome sent to all newly-naturalized citizens in the locality; annual prize of $5 given to high school student receiving highest average in American History; Good Citizens pins awarded to senior girls in four area high schools; annual donations of money, clothing, Christmas gifts to Tamassee and one-quarter of a scholarship for several years; annual contributions to Ellis Island; historical programs and exhibits each year; contributions to many National Society projects; cooperation with local worthy projects.

Dorothy Church Howe, Regent

**Southampton Colony** (Southampton, N.Y.). To celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Chapter, a luncheon was held at which three members, Mrs. Henry N. Clark, Mrs. John B. Brown and Miss Ada Bishop, 90 years of age or over, were guests of honor.

State Officers attending were Miss Ruth Duryee, Chaplain; Mrs. Elmer J. B. Sawyer, Librarian; Mrs. Floyd E. Woolsey, Treasurer. Also attending were Mrs. A. E. Corwith, District Chairman, Press Relations; Mrs. Eugene Overshine, Chairman, Program; Mrs. Carl Crittenden, Chairman, Building Completion; Mrs. Howard Steiner, Chairman, Motion Pictures; and Mrs. Harry D. McKiege, president, Long Island Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Edgar Cook, State Regent, was prevented from coming by illness in her family. Regents from Nassau and Suffolk Counties were present. Of 20 living charter members, 12 were present.

The meeting was presided over by the Regent, Dr. Louisa B. Smith.

Winners of Good Citizenship contests in six high schools were given pins and their mothers, corsages, as annually.

Mrs. F. H. Corwith, charter member, reviewed work accomplished since the Chapter's organization in 1922, with Mrs. E. P. White as Organizing Regent under the State leadership of Mrs. Charles White Nash. The present membership is 131.
Charter members present at 30th birthday luncheon of Southampton Colony Chapter. Standing: Mrs. W. E. Brady, Mrs. L. P. Hildreth, Mrs. J. H. Corwith, Mrs. S. H. Jenny, Mrs. L. W. Fowler, Mrs. F. L. Raynor. Seated: Mrs. F. H. Corwith, Mrs. E. H. Howell, Mrs. Horace Foster, Mrs. R. M. Corwith, Miss Lillian Randall and Mrs. A. D. Ellsworth.

Among many activities is a yearly scholarship for the past 20 years at Tamassee. Contributions have been made to Constitution Hall and the Administration Building; Kate Duncan Smith School, Crossnore, and Valley Forge Bell Tower. It has won many cups for patriotic entries in July fourth celebrations; put flags on graves of Revolutionary soldiers on Memorial Day, and has a very active Junior group. Copied genealogical records and catalogues of cemeteries of Eastern Long Island have been presented to libraries.

Miss Duryee gave an interesting talk on Valley Forge and D. A. R. work for Indians at Tonawanda.

Tea and individual birthday cakes were served.

Mrs. R. M. Corwith
Corresponding Secretary

New York City (New York, N. Y.) following its traditional custom observed the 194th Wedding Anniversary of Martha Dandridge Custis and George Washington on Tuesday, January 6. The Reception Program and Tea were held at the Hotel Plaza.

Mrs. William Clifton Newland, Regent, with her officers welcomed our distinguished guests. The speaker for this occasion was the Hon. George L. Genung, whose inspiring address, “The Challenge of the Hour,” held his enthusiastic audience in rapt attention. Music by the Dorelle Trio, three solo artists, made the afternoon memorable.

New York City Chapter’s Annual Bridge Party was held at the Colony Club December 1. It was a financial success and the proceeds were given to the D.A.R. Approved Schools. To Tamassee—one full scholarship $200; two working scholarships $100 and a clothing allowance of $25. To Kate Duncan Smith—four working scholarships $200 and the sum of $265 for the purchase of farm land.

New York City Chapter’s wonderful Evening Group of business and professional women has always been very successful in raising funds for D.A.R. projects. Their Annual Card Party was held Friday, February 6 at 8:15 P. M. in the Barnard College Club Rooms at the Barbizon Hotel. The proceeds will benefit the D.A.R. building fund.

Mrs. Leslie K. Shaw
Press Relations Chairman

Dorothy Hancock (Washington, D. C.). Needles were flying for three months last Fall in the fingers of the members of the Dorothy Hancock Chapter in preparation for their Christmas project of toys for the Children’s Hospital.

Dolls were dressed; cuddly toys such as elephants, bears, donkeys, rabbits and giraffes were made of gingham and stuffed. Over 100 Christmas bells were made for the children’s tree. A large musical merry-go-round was presented to the operating room to amuse the children whilst waiting for surgery.

The accompanying picture was taken at the presentation. The toys were then placed in the chimney with Santa Claus on it made by one of the members and given to the children on Christmas Day.

Mrs. Francis B. Appelbee, Regent
Emily Nelson (Washington, D. C.). A historical pilgrimage to the beautifully preserved Calvert Mansion, Riverdale, Md., was made by Emily Nelson Chapter, May 17.

Members and guests were greeted in the spacious drawing room by Mrs. Don G. Harmer, Chapter Regent, and Mrs. Randolph M. Fell, Historian, who were dressed in colonial costumes. Tea was served by juniors in the artistically decorated State Dining Room.

Calvert Mansion was built by Henri Joseph Stier of Belgium, wealthy Baron, Lord of Artzelaer and Cleydale, States General of Province of Antwerp, who fled to America in 1793 during the French Revolution.

The century-and-a-half-old mansion is situated between Paint Branch and Northwest Branch of the Anacostia River near the old port of Bladensburg, and originally was surrounded by a rich plantation of over 850 acres from which grain and tobacco were shipped in schooners. Unique gardens and picturesque outbuildings added to its charm. This Georgian brick house is characterized by hip roof surmounted by a cupola, and consisted of forty rooms and fifteen fireplaces. It is noted for its magnificent mantels, Thornton Staircase, Crystal Chandeliers, and full-length mirrors. The central portion, 68' x 30' is ornamented with classic North and South Portico. On either side, are 30' wings.

Baron de Stier, returning to Belgium, 1803, presented the plantation to his daughter, Rosalie, who married George Calvert, Great Grandson of Fourth Lord Baltimore, June 11, 1799. The Calverts lived here for almost a century. It was here, while a guest of George's son, Charles, that Henry Clay drafted the Missouri Compromise of 1850. George's sister, Eleanor, married John Parke Custis, son of Martha Washington. His niece married Lawrence Lewis, nephew of George Washington.

This seat of culture and unusual elegance was notable as being a home where America's greatest statesmen of the time were regular visitors.

Mrs. Randolph M. Fell
Historian

Peggy Stewart Tea Party (Annapolis, Md.) sponsored a delightful musicale Sunday afternoon, December 7, at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, for the benefit of the Maryland Room in the Annapolis Public Library.

Miss Jean Joachim of Annapolis and New York presented a vocal program of classical and modern music. Miss Joachim is the daughter of the Treasurer of Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Mrs. W. F. Joachim. A graduate of the Music Department of Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio, she is now studying voice at the Juilliard School of Music in New York City under its director, Mr. Evan Evans. Miss Joachim, who is preparing for a concert career, has a mezzo-soprano voice of wide range and beautiful quality. Her performance was a treat to all who were privileged to hear her. Piano accompaniment was by Miss Margaret Guy, a member of the faculty of the New School of Music at Chappaqua, New York.

Mrs. Raymond Frellsen was general chairman for the occasion. Mrs. Robert P. Harbold, Jr., is Regent of Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter.

(Miss) Dorothy L. Noble
Editor

General Frelinghuysen (Somerville, N. J.). Due to the courtesy of Mrs. John Gregory and her sister, Mrs. Robert Rudick, Pompton Lakes, N. J., the members of General Frelinghuysen Chapter viewed the quilt donated to the National Building Fund Committee for obtaining contributions. It was sponsored, purchased and made by the Junior members of Iowa State who personally donated a pro-rated fee through Mrs. William Ehmcke, Iowa State Chairman of Junior membership. Each of the 123 "Signers of the Sixty-first Continental Congress" contributed $5 for this door-prize at the banquet, totaling $615.
These names, including that of Mrs. Elwood Gilbert ("Signer" for her daughters, Mrs. Gregory and Mrs. Rudick), are recorded in the Memory Book.

On a background of white satin, blue outline stitch etches a representation of National Headquarters, below which is quilted a map showing points of special interest in relation to the featured etching, including several avenues, two adjacent rivers, Washington Channel and Columbia Island. Headquarters is symbolized by a solid gold rectangular block; across the street, a red cross denotes the American Red Cross buildings; circles designate the White House, Capitol and Union Station. Bordering the four sides of this center section are individual blocks, each embroidered by officers and Honorary Officers of Iowa, and National, State and Chapter Chairmen, with State names and flowers, also membership numbers of those who contributed to the making of this quilt. A lining of D. A. R. blue satin and a gold silk fringe-edging complete this unique contribution.

Helen Rawson Cook, Regent

Gaviota (Long Beach, Cal.) with Mrs. Arthur S. Phillips, Regent, is sponsoring twenty-four D. A. R. projects, with special emphasis this year on those pertaining to the youth of our land.

The Chapter has given D. A. R. MAGAZINE subscriptions to the three public high schools and the eight public junior high schools and is sending in a subscription for each of the two new public high schools that will soon be ready for use. Mrs. Fred C. Murphey, D. A. R. MAGAZINE Chairman, is pleased with the splendid cooperation she has from the school authorities.

This year Gaviota increased the amount of cash gifts and clothing given to Kate Duncan Smith School and Tamasee School and sent cash gifts to D. A. R. Neighborhood Center, Los Angeles; Angel Island Immigration Center; Indian College, Bapcone, Oklahoma; Eliza Donner Houghton Society, C. A. R., Long Beach.

At the April (1952) meeting, Miss Edith Mattoon, Chairman Good Citizens Committee, presented Barbara Peck of Poly High School with the award pin. Barbara was also district winner. The National Defense Committee, Mrs. W. H. Waldbilling, Chairman, presented nine good citizenship medals and recognition pins to various schools sponsored by Gaviota.

Mrs. E. A. Merwin of Gaviota Chapter received the national award for submitting the most papers for C. A. R. membership.

In February (1953), Mrs. Carroll R. Thorn, Chairman Radio and Television, presented over Station KFOX, Long Beach, a patriotic program slanted in the interest of teen-agers. Patriotic training in youth makes good citizens and staunch defenders of our Constitution.

Mrs. Rebecca M. Carpenter
Chairman, Press Relations

Egyptian (Cairo, Ill.). The observance of this Chapter's Thirtieth Anniversary was held in January at a luncheon meeting to which guests were invited. Mrs. Norris F. Krueger, the Chairman of the Thirtieth Anniversary Commemoration Committee, gave a brief history of the organization of the Chapter in 1923, the eighty-fourth in the State of Illinois. There were fourteen Charter Members, six of whom are on the membership roll today, namely: Mrs. Edwin M. McGruder, Mrs. Julius P. Schuh, Mrs. William L. Toler, Mrs. L. Fay Danforth, Mrs. James J. Kuykendall and Mrs. Edward Wilburn. The last three named being present at the luncheon.

Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, our State Regent, was the speaker on this happy occasion; another honored guest was the State Treasurer, Mrs. Scerial Thompson.

The luncheon tables were beautifully appointed with arrangements of "snow-covered" magnolia leaves, lighted blue tapers and emblems fashioned of wire.
strung pearls forming the number “30.” Members of the committees in charge of this celebration were Mrs. William M. Griffin, Mrs. Thomas M. O’Leary, Mrs. Margaret Shoemaker, Mrs. John D. Strohm, Mrs. Richard Denison, and Mrs. Esthel C. Stroube.

Egyptian Chapter is justly proud of its thirty years of service and looks ahead to many more years in patriotic work.

Mrs. Carroll C. Carter, Regent

Alfred Moore (Southern Pines, N. C.)

Saturday afternoon, January 17, from 3 to 5 o’clock the Sanford members of the Alfred Moore Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution entertained at a Silver Tea at the home of Mrs. R. P. Rosser, the proceeds to be applied on the Crossnore Scholarship for the student sponsored by the Chapter.

The tea was informal. The guests were greeted by Mrs. Ralph B. Jordan, who introduced them to Mrs. W. G. Brown, Regent; Mrs. R. P. Rosser, Vice Regent; Mrs. Joel G. Layton, Assistant Chaplain; and Mrs. T. B. Melvin, Historian.

Mrs. J. L. McGraw and Mrs. K. E. Foushee directed the guests to the tea table presided over by Mrs. J. R. Ingraham and Mrs. June Gunter, Regent of the John Grady Chapter.

The table was decorated with hand-painted greens in the Christmas motif, which was carried out throughout the house. Refreshments consisting of assorted Christmas cookies, nuts, and coffee were served to about 100 guests.

Mrs. R. P. Rosser, Past Regent

Ann Story (Rutland, Vt.) was organized May 28, 1893, with 23 members. Today Ann Story Chapter has 70 members. Thirty-one or almost half of the members have been in the National Society for 25 years or more. Eleven members have been in this Chapter for over 40 years. Three of this eleven have been in for over 50 years.

Record of members over 50 years—two members have been in 54 years each; one member has been in 52 years. Total years of these three members—160 years.

The total number of years of the members in Ann Story Chapter over 25 years’ membership in the National Society is 1,132 years!
The following list of names of those filing Revolutionary claims was taken from an old book, *Revolutionary Claims*, under the Act, entitled "An Act for the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution," approved 15th May, 1828.

The book was purchased by Mrs. John S. Heaume, past Recording Secretary General, of Springfield, Ohio, and presented in December, 1952, through Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, to the D.A.R. Library.

The list following gives first the name of the claimant, then his rank, the State from which he served, and then his residence.

ANDERSON, RICHARD—Captain, Maryland, Statesburg, Sumpter District, S. C.

ANDERSON, JOSEPH—Captain, New Jersey, Washington, D. C.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM—Ensign, New Jersey, Chester, county of Delaware, Pa.


ADAMS, JOHN—Lieut. of Inf., New Hampshire, Stratham, Rockingham county, N. H.

ALDEN, JUDAH—Captain, Massachusetts, Duxbury, Plymouth county, Mass.

ASHÉ, SAMUEL—Lieutenant, North Carolina, Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C.

AMBLER, PETER—Private Artillery, Artificers, Duxbury, Fairfield county, Conn.

ANGELL, ISRAEL—Colonel, Rhode Island, Smithfield, Providence county, R. I.

ACKLEY, THOMAS—Corporal, Massachusetts, East Haddam, Middlesex county, Conn.

ALBRIGHT, JOHN—Private, New Hampshire, Enfield, Hartford county, Conn.

ALLEN, DAVID—Private, Massachusetts, Pike county, Mo.

ABBOTT, JOSIAH—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Colebrook, N. H.

ADAMS, JOHN—Private, Massachusetts, Hinsdale, Berkshire county, Mass.


BEDINGER, HENRY—Captain, Virginia, Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Va.

BŁECKER, LEONARD—Captain, New York, New York.

BROOKS, FRANCIS T.—Lt. of Artillery, Virginia, Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania county, Va.

BENNETT, CALEB P.—Lieutenant, Delaware, Wilmington, New Castle county, Dela.

BALLARD, KEDAR—Captain, North Carolina, Summerville, Gates county, N. C.

BROWN, EBENEZER—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Newton, near Boston, Mass.

BAXLY, MOUNTJOY—Captain, Maryland, Washington, D. C.


BOYER, HENRY—Lieut. of Cavalry, Virginia, Fincastle, Botetourt county, Va.

BURBECK, HENRY—Capt. of Artillery, Massachusetts, New London, Conn.


BAKER, SEN., RICHARD B.—Captain, South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

BARNES, ITHIEL—Sergeant, Connecticut, Pittsford, Rutland county, Vt.

BLACK, JOSEPH—Musician, Massachusetts, Massachusetts, New London, Conn.

BOSTWICK, EBENEZER—Sergeant, Connecticut, Bootstown, Portage county, Ohio.

BAUMGARTEL, LEONARD—Dragoon, Armand's Corps, York, York county, Pa.

BLAIR, ROBERT—Private, New Jersey, Marlborough, Ulster county, N. Y.

BAYLIES, HODIJAH—Maj. & aid-de-camp, Continental, Red Hook, Dutchess county, N. Y.

ANDERSON, RICHARD—Private, Massachusetts, New York, No. 138, Elizabeth St., N. Y.

ALLEN, JOSEPH—Private, Connecticut, Plymouth, Enfield county, Conn.


ALLMAND, THOMAS—Dragoon, Va., Lee's Legion, Stewart county, Tennessee, Yellow Creek P. O.
BLACKSLEE, CALEB—Musician, Connecticut, Rowe, Franklin county, Mass.

BOILEAU, AMABLE—Private, Hazen's Reg't, Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y.


BEALL, WILLIAM D.—Major, Maryland, Piscataway, Prince George's county, Md.

BUSH, CONRAD—Priv. Art., New York, Pompey, N. Y.

BROOKS, SILAS—Private, Connecticut, Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y.


BURGES, JOSHUA—Lieutenant, Maryland, Washington, Mason county, Ky.

BEAL, JOHN—Private, Massachusetts, Jerusalem, Yates county, N. Y.

BAYLIS, HENRY—Ensign, Virginia, Winchester, Frederick county, Va.

BROOKE, EDMUND—Lt. of Artillery, Virginia, Georgetown, D. C.

BURDICK, ELISHA—Private, New York, Kortright, Delaware county, N. Y.

BURNHAM, JOHN—Major, Massachusetts, Derry, Rockingham county, N. H.

BRENNERER, ROBERT—Lieutenant, Virginia, Louisville, Ky.

BURNETT, ROBERT—Lt. of Artillery, New York, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.

BARKER, JOHN—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Stoddard, Cheshire county, N. H.

BRYAN, ELIJAH—Private, Connecticut, Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y.

BEMISS, JONAS—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Spencer, Worcester county, Mass.

BLAKE, ELEAZER—Sergeant, New Hampshire, Keene, N. H.

BALL, WILLIAM—Musician of Cavalry, Virginia, Winchester, Frederick county, Va.

BUTLER, EZEKIEL—Private, Connecticut, Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y.

BARBER, JOHN—Private, Hazen's Reg't, Lyman, Grafton county, N. H.

BACON, WILLIAM—Private, Connecticut, Middletown, Middlesex county, Conn.

BRADLEY, DANIEL—Lieutenant, Connecticut, Fairfield, Conn.


BOTTOM, JOHN—Private, Connecticut, Rutland, Rutland county, Vermont.

BARTHOLOMEW, ISAAC—Corpl Dragoons, Connecticut, Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

BREVARD, ALEXANDER—Captain, North Carolina, Lincoln Court House, N. C.

BOUTON, AZOR—Dragoon, Connecticut, Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y.

BARDSDLEY, WILLIAM—Private, Connecticut, Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y.

BELTS, STEPHEN—Captain, Connecticut, New Canaan, Fairfield county, Conn.

BEACH, REUBEN—Sergeant, Connecticut, Talmadge, Portage county, Ohio.

BAILLAM, SYLVANUS—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Ashford, Windham county, Conn.

BIGGEE, WILLIAM—Dragoon, Va, Lee's Legion, Floods, Buckingham county, Va.

BEEBE, PETER—Private, New Hampshire, Burlington, Otesgo county, N. Y.

BROWN, AUSTIN—Private, Connecticut, East Avon, Livingston county, N. Y.


BOYER, LEWIS—Dragoon, Van Heer's Troop, Piqua, Miami county, Ohio.


BACON, OLIVER—Lieutenant, New Hampshire, Jaffray, Cheshire county, N. H.

BUFORD, ABRAHAM—Colonel, Virginia, Georgetown, Scott county, Ky.

BUTLER, JOHN—Private, Pennsylvania, Damascus, Ohio.

BRAINARD, OTHNIEL—Sergeant, Connecticut, Lenox, Madison county, N. Y.

BARNETT, JOHN—Captain, Massachusetts, Durham, Greene county, N. Y.

BOYNTON, JOSEPH—Lieutenant, New Hampshire, Cornish, York county, Maine.

BEACH, DAVID—Lieutenant, Connecticut, Chateaugay, Franklin county, N. Y.

BLOOD, EPHRAIM—Private, New Hampshire, Orwell, Rutland county, Vt.

BROCK, URIAH—Musician Artillery, Virginia, Jackson, Mo.

BEMIS, JOHN—Private, New Hampshire, Blissfield, Lenawee county, Ter. of Michigan.

BUFFINGTON, SAMUEL—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Worthington, Hampshre county, Mass.

BARNES, WALTER—Private, New York, Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

BRITTEN, JOSEPH—Lieutenant, Maryland, Rogersville, Hawkins county, Tenn.

BARTON, WILLIAM—Colonel, Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.

BURNSIDE, JAMES—Musician, Pennsylvania, Cranberry Township, Butler county, Penn.

BLACKSHIRE, EBENEZER—Private, Delaware, Monongalia county, Va.

BASEY, WILLIAM—Serg't Dragoons, Virginia, Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Ky.

BARNETT, JAMES—Lieutenant, Virginia, Richmond, Madison county, Ky.

BEDELL, DAVID—Dragoon, Pennsylvania, Baird's Forge, Burke county, N. C.


BRIGHTON, JEREMIAH—Sergeant, New Jersey, Taylorville, Spencer county, Ky.

BARETH, JOHN—Dragoon, Armand's Corps, Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio.

BALDWIN, BENJAMIN—Sergeant, Virginia, Rochester, Warren county, Ohio.

BIRD, ISAAC—Dragoon, Lee's Legion, Vt., Flandreau, N. J.

BLACKWELL, THOMAS—Captain, Virginia, Morganfield, Union county, Ky.

BADLAM, WILLIAM—Sergeant, Invalid Regiment, Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y.

BIGGS, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Adair county, Kentucky, Columbia Post Office.

BISHOP, LEVI—Priv. Art., New York, Manlius, Onondago county, N. Y.

COMPTON, EDMUND—Lieutenant, Maryland, Lebanon, Washington county, Ky.

COOPER, JAMES B.—Dragoon, Va, Lee's
Legion, Haddonfield, Gloucester county, N. J.
COLE, DAVID—Private, New York, Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y.
CUMMINGS, JOHN—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Barnard, Windsor county, Vermont.
CURRY, JAMES—Captain, Virginia, Union county, Ohio.
CARMAN, THOMAS—Private, New Jersey, Pompton Township, Bergen county, N. J.
CARMER, ABRAHAM—Private, New Jersey, Erie county, Buffalo Post Office, N. Y.
CARMER, ABRAHAM—Private, Pennsylvania, Newark, Licking county, Ohio.
COLEMAN, JACOB—Lieutenant, Virginia, Eugene, Vermilion county, Ind.
CLARKE, DAVID—Private, Massachusetts, Bridgeton, Cumberland county, Maine.
COOK, EMUEL—Dragoon, Connecticut, Bergen, Genesee county, N. Y.
CANNON, THOMAS—Sergeant, New York, Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y.
CARLETON, MOSES—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Bexford, Essex county, Mass.
CHESNEY, BENJAMIN—Dragoon, Virginia, Morgantown, Monongalia county, Va.
CUSICK, NICHOLAS—Lieutenant, New York, Lewistown, Niagara county, N. Y.
COLLINS, OLIVER—Corp. of Art’y, Massachusetts, New Hartford, Oneida county, N. Y.
COOK, THOMAS—Captain, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Gurnsey county, Ohio.
CLARKE, MOSES—Dragoon, Virginia, Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Ky.
CLOSSON, NATHAN—Dragoon, Armand’s Corps, New Marlborough, Cheshire county, N. H., now at Providence, R. I.
CLIFTON, GEORGE—Private, Delaware, Athens, Clark county, Ga.
CHATTERTON, NATHANIEL—Priv. Art., New York, Rouse’s Point, Clinton county, N. Y.
CHADES, BENJAMIN—Priv. Art., New York, Waterford, Saratoga county, N. Y.
CROXALL, CHARLES—Captain, Pennsylvania, West River, Anne Arundel county, Md.
CARTER, BENJAMIN—Captain, North Carolina, Camden, S. C.
COOK, MILES—Musician, Connecticut, Anwerp, Jefferson county, N. Y.
COGSWELL, WILLIAM—Surgeon’s Mate, General Hospital, Atkinson, Rockingham county, N. H.
CROCKETT, JOSEPH—Major, Virginia, Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Ky.
CRADDOCK, ROBERT—Lieutenant, Virginia, Bowling Green, Warren county, Ky.
CHEEVER, ABIJAH—Surgeon’s Mate, Hospital, Saugus, Essex county, Mass.
CLAPP, STEPHEN—Lieutenant, Art. Artificer, Salem, Washington county, N. Y.
CUTTING, JOHN BROWN—Apoth. in the Gen. Hospital, Washington, D. C.
CROSBY, JOEL—Private, Massachusetts, Leominster, Worcester county, Mass.
CALLENDER, THOMAS—Captain, North Carolina, Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C.
COWHERD, FRANCIS—Captain, Virginia, Orange Court-House, Va.
COOPER, SAMUEL—Lieut. of Art’y, Massachusetts, New York.
CROSS, JOSEPH—Lieut. Inf., Maryland, Magruder’s, Prince George’s county, Md.
COLES, THOMAS—Lieut. Inf., Massachusetts, Providence, R. I.
CONINE, PHILIP—Captain, Lieut., New York, Coxsackie, Green county, N. Y.
CONDY, THOMAS H.—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Cranston, Providence county, R. I.
CRANTZ, MARK—Private, New York, Columbia, Herkimer county, N. Y.
CLARK, PAUL—Sergeant, Rhode Island, Royalton, Windsor county, Vt.
CHURCH, REUBEN—Ensign, Warners’ Reg’t, Brattleboro, Windham county, Vt.
CRRAFTS, JOSEPH—Dragoon, Connecticut, Hartwick, Oneego county, N. Y.
CHIPPEN, JOHN—Captain, Connecticut, Middleburg, Addison county, Vt.
COLFAX, WILLIAM—Captain, Connecticut, Pompton, Bergen county, N. J.
COBB, DAVID—Colonel, Massachusetts, Goldsborough, Hancock county, Maine.
CYPRESS, ANDREW—Private, Virginia, London, Madison county, Ohio.
CRAWFORD, JOHN—Lieutenant, Virginia, Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Va.
CASS, JONATHAN—Captain, New Hampshire, Dresden, Muskingum county, Ohio.
COPELAND, ASA—Private, Connecticut, Pomfret, Windham county, Conn.
CADWELL, REUBEN—Private, Connecticut, Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y.
CARR, JAMES—Major, New Hampshire, Somersworth, near Dover, Strafford county, N. H.
CONSTANTINAU, NICHOLAS—Private, Hazen’s Reg’t, Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y.
CURTISS, GILES—Lieutenant, Connecticut, Berlin, Conn.
CRAIG, JOHN—Capt. Dragoons, Pennsylvania, Belvidere, Warren county, N. J.
CLAYES, PETER—Capt. Infantry, Massachusetts, Bridgeport, Addison county, Vt.
CAMPBELL, KENNETH—Private, New York, Broadalbin, Montgomery county, N. Y.
CASEY, ROBERT—Sergeant, New York, Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y.
CLARK, JOEL—Musician, Connecticut, Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y.
COE, ICHABOD—Musician, Invalid Reg't, Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y.
CRUTE, JOHN—Lieutenant, Virginia, Prince Edward county, Va.
CHAPIN, JOEL—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Bambriidge, Chenango county, N. Y.
CHAPMAN, ELIJAH—Private, Connecticut, Cairo, Green county, N. Y.
DAGGOTT, HENRY—Lieutenant, Connecticut, New Haven, Conn.
Dexter, John S.—Major, Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.
DAGGOTT, TRISTRAM—Private, Massachusetts, Industry, Somerset county, Maine.
DODGE, LEVI—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Newburg, Orange county, N. Y.
DANFORD, JOSHUA—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass.
DIMMICK, BENJAMIN—Lieutenant, Connecticut, Wilton, Saratoga county, N. Y.
Dexter, Daniel S.—Captain, Rhode Island, Taunton, Bristol county, Mass.
DODGE, RICHARD—Musician, New York, Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y.
DUNCAN, PATHE—Captain, Hazen's Reg't, Mercer county, Pa., care of William Duncan.
DOWNING, Palfry—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Andover, Essex county, Mass.
DELEZENNE, CHRISTOPHER—Captain, Engineers, New York, Newburgh, Orange county, N. Y.
DUNBAR, NEHEMIAH—Private, Massachusetts, Fitchburg, Chenango county, N. Y.
DAVIS, JOSIAH—Musician, Connecticut, Hamburg, Erie county, N. Y.
DUFUAU, MICHAEL—Private, Hazen's Reg't, Champlain, N. Y.
DELANY, JOHN—Private, Maryland, Fairfax Court House, Va.
DANFORD, PRINCE—Private, New York, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.
DEMING, JONATHAN—Sergeant Major, Connecticut, Castleton, Rutland county, Vt.
DICKERSON, ROBERT—Private, Virginia, Indianapolis, Marion county, Ind.
DIXON, WYNNE—Lieutenant, North Carolina, Henderson county, Ky.
DEARBORN, HENRY—Lieut. Colonel, New Hampshire, Pittston, Kennebec county, Maine.
DAY, DAVID—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Essex, Chittenden county, Vt.
DOWNING, SAMUEL—Private, New Hampshire, Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y.
DANA, BENJAMIN—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

DODGE, JOHN—Sergeant, Rhode Island, Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y.
DUNHAM, RICHARDSON—Corporal, Massachusetts, Hartford, Washington county, N. Y.
DARLING, AARON—Private, Massachusetts, Reading, Windsor county, Vt.
DICKINSON, WAISTILL—Sergeant, Connecticut, Victor, Ontario county, N. Y.
DIXON, THOMAS—Private, Artillery, New York, Pompey, Onondago county, N. Y.
DIXON, JOHN—Dragoon, Pennsylvania, Rising Sun, Dearborn county, Indiana.
DAVIS, WILLIAM—Dragoon, Virginia, Flemingsburg county, Ky.
DE CROAT, JOHN—Private Artillery, New York, Madrid, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.
DAY, AMOS—Private, New Jersey, Union, Essex county, N. J.
DARROW, BENJAMIN—Private, Connecticut, Charlotte, Tenn.
DUNHAM, JEREMIAH—Private, Massachusetts, Cambridge, Onondago county, N. Y.
DE HART, CYRUS—Captain, New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Essex county, N. J.
DRAKE, THOMAS—Private, Virginia, Mount Reserve, Bedford county, Tenn.
DURKEE, BENJAMIN—Captain, Connecticut, Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt.
ENNIS, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, Rhode Island, Newport, R. I.
ELMA, EBENEZER—Surgeon, New Jersey, Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J.
ESKRIDGE, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, Virginia, Winchester, Frederick county, Va.
ELLIS, BENJAMIN—Captain, New Hampshire, Hinsdale, Cheshire county, N. H.
EMMERSON, NEHEMIAH—Captain, Massachusetts, Haverhill, Essex county, Mass.
ENTROT, HENRY—Private, Massachusetts, Cold Spring, Putnam county, N. Y.
EVANS, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, Virginia, Evansville, Buckingham county, Va.
ENGEL, ANDREW—Captain, Massachusetts, Tully, Onondago county, N. Y.
EDDY, EBENEZER—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Heath, Franklin county, Mass.
ELDRIDGE, WILLIAM C.—Dragoon, Connecticut, Salem, Washington county, N. Y.
EATON, ORIGEN—Musician, Massachusetts, Manlius, N. Y.
EASTON, MOSES—Private, New Jersey, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio.
EVAN, PERRY—Sergeant, Maryland, Union Court House, Union District, S. C.
ERWIN, JAMES—Lieutenant, Pennsylvania, West Union, Brown county, Ohio.
ETTER, JOHN—Dragoon, Virginia, Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tenn.
ELMA, MOSES—Surgeon's Mate, New Jersey, New Providence, Essex county, N. J.
EMERSON, JOHN—Lieutenant, Virginia, Burkeville, Cumberland county, Ky.
EASTON, SAMUEL—Private, New Jersey, Waterloo, Seneca county, N. Y.
FEARSON, JOSEPH—Corporal, Maryland, Georgetown, D. C.
FITZSIMMONS, JOHN — Private, Virginia, Christiansburg, Shelby county, Ky.
FOSTER, WILLIAM — Private, Massachusetts, Rutland, Vt.
FARNUM, JOHN — Corporal, Connecticut, Richmond, Madison county, Ohio.
FOX, DAVID — Trumpeter, Von Heer's troop, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
FLEECE, JOHN — Dragoons, Lee's Legion, Va., Harrodsburg, Ky.
GREEN, FRANCIS — Captain, Massachusetts, Boston, Suffolk county, Mass.
GARDEN, ALEXANDER — Lieutenant, Virginia, Charleston, S. C.
GREENLEAF, WILLIAM — Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Harverhill, Essex county, Mass.
GORHAM, NEHEMIAH — Lieutenant, Connecticut, Stratford, Fairfield county, Conn.
GIBBS, SAMUEL — Lieutenant, Connecticut, Norwalk, Fairfield county, Conn.
GRAVES, GIDEON — Serg't Artillery, Massachusetts, Palmer, Hampshire county, Mass.
GRILL, THOMAS — Private, New York, Stark, Herkimer county, N. Y.
GILLSON, ELEAZAR — Private, Connecticut, Boston, Portage county, Ohio.
GANNETT, ANDREW — Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Barnstable, Mass.
GREENMAN, JEREMIAH — Lieutenant, Rhode Island, Waterford, Washington county, Ohio.
GIBBS, MOOR — Dragoons, Connecticut, Litchfield county, Conn.
GOODWIN, HEZEKIAH — Corporal, Connecticut, Sharon, Litchfield county, Conn.
GOOKIN, DANIEL — Lieutenant, New Hampshire, Saco, York county, Maine.
GOFF, GIDEON — Corporal, Connecticut, Wethersfield, Hartford county, Conn.
GUILD, JOSEPH — Sergeant, Massachusetts, Hatfield, Hampshire county, Mass.
GOLDTHWAIT, PHILIP — Dragoons, Connecticut, Biddeford, York county, Maine.
GUTHRIE, JOSEPH — Sergeant, Massachusetts, Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y.
GREEN, PIERSER — Sergeant, New Jersey, Northfield, Richmond county, N. Y.
GWINNUP, GEORGE — Sergeant, New Jersey, Hamilton county, Ohio, care of Samuel F. Hunt, Esq., Cincinnati.
GODWIN, ABRAHAM — Fife Major, New York, Patterson, Essex county, N. Y.
GREGORY, MATTHEW — Lieutenant, Connecticut, Albany, Albany county, N. Y.
GROSE, ELSIE — Serg't Artillery, Massachusetts, Scituate, Plymouth county, Mass.
GOATLY, JOHN — Sergeant, Massachusetts, Christiansburg, Shelby county, Ky.
GAYLORD, JOEL — Private, Maryland, Hudson, Portage county, Ohio.
GILLIHAM, CLAMMANS—Private, Virginia, Beechfork, Washington county, Ky.

GRiffin, JOSUA—Private, New York, Providence, Loxazern county, Pa.

GREEN, HENRY—Private, Maryland, Rushville, Ill.

GILLET, JOHN—Sergeant, Connecticut, Burlington, Hartford county, Conn.

GAULEY, JOHN—Private, New York, Rouse’s Point, Clinton county, N. Y.

GRIDDLE, JOHN—Capt., Lieut. of Artillery, Massachusetts, Fishkill, N. Y.

GOODMAN, THOMAS—Private, Virginia, Care’ of Thomas Underwood, Esq., Richmond, Henrico county, Va.

GOUTER, JOHN—Dragoon, Armand’s Corps, Reading, Berks county, Pa.

GORDON, JOSEPH—Corporal, New Hampshire, Belfast, Waldo county, Maine.

GRAHAM, ISAAC G.—Surgeon’s Mate, Massachusetts, Mount Pleasant, West Chester county, New York.

GIBBON, JAMES—Captain, Pennsylvania, Richmond, Va.

GORDON, WILLIAM—Lieut. Artillery, Massachusetts, North Fairhaven, Bristol county, Mass.


HALSEY, LUTHER—Lieutenant, New Jersey, Brooklyn, Kings county, N. Y.

HARRISON, WM. B.—Dragoon, Kent, New Jersey, Salem, Salem county, N. J.


HAMILTON, JAMES—Major, Pennsylvania, Charleston, S. C.

HITTE, ISAAC—Lieutenant, Virginia, Frederick county, Middletown, Orange county, N. J.

HADLEY, JOSHUA—Captain, North Carolina, Gallatin, Sumner county, Tenn.

HARTER, ADAM—Private, New York, Herkimer, N. Y.

HESS, JOHN JOST—Private, New York, German Flats, Herkimer county, N. Y.

HICKCOX, ASHUR—Corporal, Connecticut, Herkimer, N. Y.


HORTON, ELISHA—Ensign, Massachusetts, Litchfield, Conn.


HART, EBENIZER—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Lynnfield, Essex county, Mass.

HULL, ACRIPPA—Private, Massachusetts, Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Mass.

HOLMES, HARDY—Lieutenant, North Carolina, Wilmington, N. C.

HONER, ZIBEON—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Newbury, near Boston, Mass.

HOLBROOKS, DAVID—Captain, Massachusetts, Wrentham, Norfolk, Mass.


HART, JOHN D.—Surgeon, Massachusetts, South Reading, Middlesex county, Mass.

HOLLISTER, JESSE—Captain, Massachusetts, Burlington, Chittenden county, Vt.

HASELTINE, THOMAS—Corporal, Hazen’s Baret, Caledonia county, Vt.

HOOPS, ADAM—Captain, Maryland, Waterloo, N. Y.

HAIN, SAMUEL—Lieutenant, Connecticut, Darien, Fairfield county, Conn.

HITCHINS, NATHANIEL—Captain, New Hampshire, Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine.

HITE, ABRAHAM—Captain, Virginia, Louisville, Ky.

HAYS, STEPHEN—Drummer, Connecticut, Patterson, Putnam county, N. Y.


HICKS, BENJAMIN—Captain, New York, Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y.

HUBBEL, SALMON—Lieutenant, Connecticut, Bridgeport, Fairfield county, Conn.

HYDE, JAMES—Private, Connecticut, Straford, Orange county, Vt.

HALL, JAMES—Sergeant, New Hampshire, St. John’s river, Duval county, Territory of Fla.

HAMMOND, ABIJAH—Lieut. of Art., Massachusetts, New York.


HOLBROOK, DANIEL—Bombardier, Massachusetts, Sweden, Oxford county, Maine.

HASTINGS, JOHN—Captain, Massachusetts, Castine, Hancock county, Maine.

HITCHCOCK, DANIEL—Private, Connecticut, Prospect, New Haven county, Conn.

Hathaway, Zenas—Private, Connecticut, Broadalbin, Montgomery county, N. Y.

Hand, Samuel—Qu. M. Sergt., Connecticut, Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y.

Hooker, JAMES—Corporal, Connecticut, Poulney, Rutland county, Vt.

Hackney, William—Private Artillery, New York, Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y.

Hatch, Jeremiah—Musician, Massachusetts, Middlebury, Addison county, Vt.

Holmes, Jonathan—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Hartford, Oxford county, Maine.

Howell, John—Captain, New Jersey, Hartford, Ohio county, Ky.

Hills, Joseph—Private Artificer, Fabius, Onondago county, N. Y.

Hutton, Christopher—Lieutenant, New York, Stuyvesant, Columbia county, N. Y.

Hyde, Azel—Corporal, Connecticut, Walton, Delaware county, N. Y.


Holland, Park—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Orono, Penobscot county, Maine.

Holley, Samuel—Private, New York, Shelbyville, Gibson, Ind.

Harms, Lazarus—Private, Maryland, Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md.

Humphreys, George—Dragoon, Virginia, Maryland.


Holdridge, John—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Watsontown, Steuben county, N. Y.

Hammond, David—Private, New Hampshire, Concord, Merrimack county, N. H.

Heard, James—Captain, Va. Lee’s Legion, Woodbridge, Middlesex county, N. J.
HUDSON, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Richmond, Henrico county, Va.
HILL, NICHOLAS—Sergeant, New York, Florida, Montgomery county, N. Y.
HANCOCK, BENNET—Private Artillery, Virginia, Equality, Gallatin county, Ill.
HUGHES, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Alexandria, District of Columbia.
HOUGHLAND, JOHN—Dragoon, Va. Lee's Legion, Mecklinburg, N. C.
HAY, MORDECAI—Surgeon's Mate, New York, New York.
HARDESTY, OBADIAH—Private, Pennsylvania, St. Clairsville, Ohio.
HACKNEY, JOHN—Fifer, Delaware, Lebanon, Ohio.
HAMILTON, ROBERT—Corporal, Pennsylvania, Lebanon, Ohio.
HOOVE, GEORGE—Dragoon, Virginia, No. 139 south 9th St., Philadelphia.
HILLS, SOLOMAN—Private, New York, White's town, Oneida county, N. Y.
HAMILTON, JOHN—Sergeant, Maryland, Columbia, Adair county, Ky.
HART, ADAM—Private, North Carolina, High Rock, Rockingham county, N. C.
JACOB, JOHN J.—Lieutenant, Maryland, Old Town, Allegany county, Md.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM—Private, Connecticut, Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y.
JONES, THOMAS—Dragoon, Virginia, Shelbyville, Va.
JEWETT, BENJAMIN—Musician, Massachusetts, Guilford, Stratford county, Mass.
JACOB, JOHN J.—Lieutenant, Maryland, Oldtown, Allegany county, Md.
JONES, JOEL—Dragoon, Virginia, Hanover Court-House, Va.
JOHNSON, JAMES—Serg't of Drag'ns, Virginia, Leather Woods, Henry county, Va.
KIRKPATRICK, DAVID—Capt. Lieutenant, Sappers & Miners, Wilmington, New Castle county, Dela.
KING, JOSHUA—Lt. of Cavalry, Connecticut, Ridgefield, Fairfield county, Conn.
KINGMAN, ELIAB— Serg't of Art'y, Massachusetts, Charleston, S. C.
KING, ANTHONY—Corporal, New Jersey, Livingston, Essex county, N. J.
KONNIGHT, CONRAD—Private, New York, Franklin, Bergen county, N. J.
KINNASTON, DAVID—Corporal, New Hampshire, Boothbay, Lincoln county, Maine.
KNEELAND, SETH—Sergeant, Art'y Artificers, Greenwich, Fairfield county, Conn.
KEEGER, FREDERICK—Private, New York, Waddington, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.
KING, PHILIP—Private, New York, Montez, Cayuga county, N. Y.
KIRK, ROBERT—Lieu't of Art'y, Virginia, Livingston county, Ky.
KILLBURN, JOHN—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Bridgeton, Cumberland, Maine.
KNOWLES, SIMON—Private, New Hampshire, Belfast, Waldo county, Maine.
KEEGER, JEREMIAH—Sergeant, Connecticut, So. Salem, Westchester county, N. Y.
KIMMER, NICHOLAS—Corporal, Pennsylvania, August, Bracken county, Ky.
KERRICK, BENJAMIN H.— Musician, Maryland, Taylorsville, Spencer county, Ky.
KNIGHT, JONATHAN—Surgeon's Mate, Connecticut, Norwalk, Fairfield county, Conn.
KNIGHT, JOHN—Surgeon's Mate, Virginia, Shelbyville, Virginia.
LYNN, DAVID—Captain, Maryland, Cumberland, Alleghany county, Maryland.
LANE, DERICK—Captain, New Jersey, Troy, Rensselaer county, N. Y.
LINCOLN, RUFUS—Captain, Massachusetts, Boston P. O., Wareham, Plymouth county, Mass.
LIVINGSTON, JAMES—Colonel, New York, Johnston Montgomery county, N. Y.
LELAND, JOSEPH—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Saco, York county, Maine.
LYMAN, DANIEL—Major, Rhode Island, No. Providence, Providence county, R. I.
LEAVITT, EDWARD—Sergeant, New Hampshire, Ripley, Somerset county, Maine.
LAMHGAM, ELAIS—Lieut. of Art'y, Virginia, Madison county, Ohio.
LEGARE, JAMES—Lieutenant, South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.
LUCE, JONATHAN—Private, Connecticut, Tolland, Conn.
LOZIER, HELEBRANT—Dragoon, Va., Lee's Legion, New York.
LEAR, SAMUEL—Private, New Hampshire, Effingham, Strafford county, N. H.
LOOMIS, JOSEPH—Dragoon, Connecticut, Colebrook, Coos county, N. H.
LAMAR, WILLIAM—Captain, Maryland, Cumberland, Alleghany county, Md.
LONG, WILIAM—Corporal, North Carolina, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky.
LEONARD, JACOB—Ensign, Massachusetts, Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Mass.
LOVE, DAVID—Sergeant, Maryland, Le Grange, Oldham county, Ky.
LINES, JOHN—Private, Connecticut, Brookfield, Orange county, Vt.
LEE, JEPtha—Private, New York, Ulysses, Tompkins county, N. Y.
LEE, NOAH—Captain, Hazen's Reg't, Castleton, Rutland county, Vt.
LEMING, SAMUEL—Private, Virginia, Cole rain township, Hamilton county, Ohio.
LASHBROOKS, WILLIAM—Private, Connecticut, Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.
LUCAS, ISAAC—Private, Massachusetts, Finley township, Washington county, Pa.
LAWRENCE, JOHN—Sergeant, Rhode Island, Killingly, Windham county, Conn.
LEGGETT, ABRAHAM—Lieutenant, New York, New York.
LYTLE, WILLIAM—Captain, North Carolina, Near Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tenn.
LAWRENCE, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Lawrence, Gwinnett county, Ga.
LEWIS, JABEZ—Private, Connecticut, Livonia, Livingston county, N. Y.
LONG, REUBEN—Lieutenant, Virginia, Samp terville, Sumpter district, S. C.
LANSDALE, ISAAC—Private, Delaware, Montgomery, Ala.
LYON, SAMUEL—Private, New Hampshire, Oxford, Cheshire county, N. Y.
LIVISTON, DAVID—Private, Massachusetts, Pembroke, Plymouth county, Mass.
LAWSON, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Glen's creek, Washington county, Ky.
LACY, ISAAC—Private, Connecticut, New Fairfield, Fairfield county, Conn.
LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM—Chaplain, Massachusetts, Glastonbury, Hartford county, Conn.
LESPERANCE, JOSEPH—Fifer, Hazen's Reg't, Campton, Lower Canada.
LANSING, GARrit G.—Ensign, New York, Whitestown, Oneida county, N. Y.
LLOYD, JOSEPH—Musician, New Jersey, Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y.
LUMKIN, MORE—Private, Virginia, Chambers' Store, Virginia.
LIVINGSTON, ROBERT—Sergeant, New Hampshire, Bath, Steuben county, N. Y.
MADDOX, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Columbus, Fluvanna county, Va.
MCLANE, ALLEN—Captain, Va. Lee's Legion, Wilmington, New Castle county, Dela.
MEADES, SAMUEL—Dragoon, Va. Lee's Legion, Franklin county, Ind.
MOTT, BENJAMIN—Sergeant, North Carolina, Wilmington, New Hanover county, N. C.
MARTINE, MATTHEW—Sergeant, Connecticut, Walston, Delaware county, N. Y.
MORGAN, JOSEPH—Sergeant, New York, So. Salem, Westchester county, N. Y.
MORGAN, JOSEPH—Sergeant, Connecticut, Chili, Monroe county, N. Y.
MARTIN, DANIEL—Private, New Jersey, Morgantown, Va.
MORRISON, SAMUEL—Private, New Hampshire, Peterborough, Hillsborough county, N. H.
MCDONALD, WILLIAM—Dragoon, Va. Lee's Legion, Baltimore, Md.
MCAULEY, DANIEL—Sergeant, Hazen's Reg't, Mechlenburg county, Mount Moist P.O.N.C.
MARBLE, HENRY—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Westborough, Worcester county, Mass.
MORRIS, ZADOCK—Private, Delaware, Morgantown, Va.
MCMANIS, CHRISTOPHER—Sergeant, New Jersey, Hanover, Chatauqua county, N. Y.
MCBANE, DANIEL—Sergeant, North Carolina, Cape Creek, Chatham county, N. C.
MCNEIL, THOMAS—Sergeant, New Hampshire, Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.
MILLING, HUGH—Captain, South Carolina, Jackson Creek, Fairfield district, S. C.
MCKINLEY, ROBERT—Private, North Carolina, Cape Creek, Chatham county, N. C.
MCCOY, JOHN—Lieutenant, Maryland, Erie, Pennsylvania.
MORGAN, WILLIAM—Private, Virginia, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky.
MILLS, MORGAN—Private, New Jersey, Cahawba, Dallas county, Ala.
MOORE, ZACHARIAH—Sergeant, Maryland, St. Charles county, Mo.
MORSE, BENJAMIN—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Sutton, Worcester county, Mass.
MCDORMAN, DAVID—Private, Virginia, Spotsylvania county, Danielsville P. O. Va.
MEADERIS, JOHN—Captain, North Carolina, Shellville, Bedford county, Tenn.
MARSHALL, THOMAS—Serg't Cavalry, Virginia, Watkin's Store, Pittsylvania county, Va.
MOREHEAD, CHARLES—Serg't Lee's Legion, Virginia, Russellville, Logan county, Ky.
MORRELL, JOSEPH—Ensign, New York, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.
MULLINS, ANTHONY—Dragoon, Virginia, Columbus, Maury county, Tenn.
MCCULLOCH, ROBERT—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Oaklands, Orange county, N. C.
NICHOLS, SAMUEL—Private, Connecticut, Penner, Madison county, N. Y.
NORTH, WILLIAM—Captain, Massachusetts, Waterford, New London county, Conn.
NEWCOMB, KINNER—Private, New York, Plattsburg, Clinton county, N. Y.
NORTON, NATHANIEL—Captain, New York, New York.
NUGEN, JOHN—Private, Connecticut, Rutland, VT.
NORVILLE, LIPSOM—Lieutenant, Virginia, Nashville, Tenn.
NICHOLS, JONATHAN—Sergeant, New Jersey, Roxbury township, Morris county, N. J.
NELSON, JOHN—Musician, New York, Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky.
NELSON, JOHN—Captain, Virginia, Lexington, Fayette county, Ky.
NORTON, BENJAMIN—Lieutenant, Connecticut, Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y.
NICHOLS, JOHN—Captain, Virginia, New Canton, Buckingham county, Va.
NELSON, JOHN—Major, North Carolina, Franklin county, Tenn.
NEWMAN, JOSEPH—Private, Virginia, Murfreeboro, Rutherford county, Tenn.
OGDEN, AARON—Captain, New Jersey, Elizabeth-town, Essex county, Ky.
OHLEN, HENRY G.—Sergeant, New York, Glenville, Schenectady county, N. Y.
OUTHOUSE, PETER—Private, Maryland, Le Grange, Oldham county, Ky.
OWEN, MOWBRAY—Private, New York, Ithaca, Tompkins county, N. Y.
OWEN, STEPHEN—Private, Maryland, Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio.
OVERLIN, WILLIAM—Private, Virginia, Boonville, Warrick county, Ind.
PECK, HIEL—Lieut. of Art'y, New York, Waynesborough, Franklin county, Penn.
POPHAM, WILLIAM—Captain, Hazen's Reg't, Scarsdale, West Chester county, N. Y.
PLATT, RICHARD—Major, New York, New York.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PINKNEY, THOMAS</td>
<td>Major, South Carolina</td>
<td>Charleston, S. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPS, NATHANIEL</td>
<td>Q. M. Sergeant, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Warren, Bristol county, R. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECK, WARD</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
<td>Waterbury, New Haven county, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTERFIELD, ROBERT</td>
<td>Captain, Virginia</td>
<td>Sunnyvale, Augusta county, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELHAM, CHARLES</td>
<td>Private, Virginia</td>
<td>Near Maysville, Mason county, Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIERCE, JAMES</td>
<td>Liet. of Art'y, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Sterling, Worcester county, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARDEE, AARON</td>
<td>Liet. of Art'y, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Bury, New Haven county, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECK, BENJAMIN</td>
<td>Liet. of In'fy, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Hillsborough, N. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHELPS, NATHANIEL</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Warner, Warren county, R. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce, William</td>
<td>Major, Rhode Island</td>
<td>Providence, R. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike, Zebulon</td>
<td>Capt. of Cavalry, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Lawrenceburg, Lawrence county, Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemberton, Thomas</td>
<td>Capt. of Cavalry, Virginia</td>
<td>Virginia, Fife's Goochland county, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson, Matthias</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey</td>
<td>Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearson, Samuel</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey</td>
<td>Sycamore Township, Hamilton county, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, Richard I.</td>
<td>Drummer, New York</td>
<td>Greenfield, Rockingham county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond, Phineas</td>
<td>Private, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Smithville, Chenango county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt, Jasper</td>
<td>Sergeant, Connecticut</td>
<td>Cornwall, Litchfield county, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter, Robert</td>
<td>Lieut. of Art'y, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Reading, Berks county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter, Amable</td>
<td>Private, Hazen's Reg't, Chazy, Clinton county, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter, Benjamin</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
<td>Litchfield, Litchfield county, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peck, John</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
<td>Litchfield, Litchfield county, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provandie, Louis</td>
<td>Private Art'y, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Champlain, Clinton county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davie, Private, Virginia</td>
<td>Huntsville, Madison county, Ala.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt, William</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Rhode Island</td>
<td>Freetown, Bristol county, Massachusetts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Page, Moses</td>
<td>Lieutenant, New Hampshire</td>
<td>Haverhill, Grafton county, N. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peew, Benoni</td>
<td>Private, New Jersey</td>
<td>Near Palmyra, Lebanon county, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Stephen R.</td>
<td>Sergeant, Maryland</td>
<td>Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Page, Jose</td>
<td>Sergeant, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Derby, Orleans county, Vt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland, Abner</td>
<td>Corporal, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Enfield, Grafton county, N. H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter, Medad</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
<td>Guilford, New Haven county, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peck, Joseph</td>
<td>Artificer, Artillery, Champion, Jefferson county, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Page, Luther</td>
<td>Corporal, Connecticut</td>
<td>Castleton, Rutland county, Vt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbe, William</td>
<td>Chaplain, Rhode Island</td>
<td>Middleton, Middlesex county, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pagett, Frederick</td>
<td>Private, Virginia</td>
<td>Liberty, Bedford county, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter, William</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Virginia</td>
<td>Butler county, Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescott, Joseph</td>
<td>Surgeon's Mate, Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post, Anthony</td>
<td>Captain, Art'y Artificer, New York.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parshall, James</td>
<td>Sergeant, New York</td>
<td>Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, George</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Salem, Washington county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rose, Jacob</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
<td>Groton, Tomkins county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryncman, Wilhelmus</td>
<td>Lieutenant, New York</td>
<td>Albany, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Rowlins, Aaron</td>
<td>Private, New Hampshire</td>
<td>Stanford, Delaware county, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read, Samuel</td>
<td>Major, New Jersey</td>
<td>Frankfort, Ky.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reab, George</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Salem, Washington county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reid, Nathaniel</td>
<td>Captain, Virginia</td>
<td>New London, Bedford county, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, Robert</td>
<td>Private, New York</td>
<td>Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond, Lemuel</td>
<td>Private, Connecticut</td>
<td>Athens, Green county, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reed, Jacob</td>
<td>Capt. Art'y, New York</td>
<td>New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, Abijah</td>
<td>Sergeant, Massachusetts</td>
<td>Woodstock, Windsor county, Vt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RICE, OLIVER—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Beverly, Washington county, Ohio.
ROSCROW, HENRY—Private, Pennsylvania, Hopewell Township, Hunterdon county, N. J.
RUSSELL, JOHN—Sergeant, New York, Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn.
ROSS, JOHN—Sergeant, Pennsylvania, Roxbury, Morris country, N. J.
RAINIER, STEPHEN.—Surgeon, Hospital, Middletown, Middlesex county, Conn.
RANKINS, ROBERT—Lieutenant, Virginia, Washington Courthouse, Ala.
RIBBET, WILLIAM—Private, New Jersey, Middleton, Monmouth county, N. J.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM—Sergeant, Pennsylvania, Augusta, Bracken county, Ky.
RICE, NATHAN—Major, Massachusetts, Burlington, Chittenden county, Vt.
ROLL, MATTHIAS—Private, New Jersey, Butler county, Ohio.
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, Virginia, Plough and Harrow, Augusta county, Va.
ROYAL, WILLIAM—Private, North Carolina, Gravely Hill, N. C.
RICHCREEK, PHILIP—Private, Pennsylvania, Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio.
ROACH, BIRDAIT, P.—Dragoon, Virginia, Chalk Level, Pittsylvania county, Va.
RAMSEY, JAMES—Dragoon, Armand’s Corps, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
RAPPERT, JACOB—Dragoon, Von Heer's, Reading, Berks county, Pa.
STONE, SAMUEL—Private, Connecticut, Geddes, Onondoga county, N. Y.
SMITH, JOHN—Private, Artificer, Artillery, Haddam, Middlesex county, Conn.
STEDMAN, LIEUT.—Dragoon, Connecticut, Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y.
SNOW, JOSHUA—Sergeant, New Hampshire, Durham, Cumberland county, Maine.
SEWALL, CLEMENT—Ensign, Maryland, Georgetown, District of Columbia.
SMITH, WILLIAM—Private, Virginia, Rush county, Ind.
SMITH, JOHN—Corporal, Maryland, Piscataway, Prince George’s county, Maryland.
SNOW, AARON—Sergeant, Rhode Island, Nantucket county, Mass.
SANFORD, JOHN—Private, New York, Pomperton, Bergen county, N. J.
SIMPSON, WILLIAM—Private, Delaware, Salem, Warren county, Ohio.
SHELLEY, SAMUEL—Private, Connecticut, Brownsville, Jefferson county, N. Y.

SLAUGHTER, JOHN—Captain, North Carolina, Johnson, North Carolina.
SMITH, GODFREY—Dragoon, Va. Lee’s Legion, Greenup Court House, Ky.
STODDARD, SAMUEL—Private, Massachusetts, Plainfield, Hampshire county, Mass.
SOWERS, MICHAEL—Private, Maryland, Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa.
SMITH, BENJAMIN—Private, Maryland, Bardstown, Nelson county, Ky.
SMITH, WILLIAM—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Brenton, York county, Maine.
SHERBURNE, BENJAMIN—Lieutenant, Rhode Island, ___.
SOMMERS, SIMON—Lieu. and Adj., Virginia, Alexandria county, Georgetown, D. C. P. O.
SHEW, JACOB—Private, Hazen’s Reg. Northampton, Montgomery county, N. Y.
SIMS, EDWARD—Private, Virginia, Columbia, South Carolina.
SHERMAN, PETER—Private, New York, Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y.
SCOOLER, WILLIAM—Sergeant, Virginia, Lexington, ___.
SCOTT, JOHN—Ensign, Virginia, Elk Hill, Amelia county, Va.
SHUTE, WILLIAM—Ensign, New York, Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y.
SCHLICKER, FREDERICK—Dragoon, Armand’s corps, York, Pa.
SHUMWAY, JOHN—Captain, Connecticut, Dorset, Rennington county, Vt.
SEARS, ELNATHAN—Sergeant, New York, Searsville, Sullivan county, N. Y.
SCOTT, JOHN—Private, Artillery, Massachusetts, Xenia Green county, Ohio.
STORER, ERENEZER—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, New York.
STUART, PHILIP—Lieu. Cavalry, Virginia, Washington, D. C.
STUART, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, Hazen’s Reg., Chenango, Broome county, N. Y.
SEWALL, HENRY—Captain, Massachusetts, Augusta, Kennebec county, Maine.
STOCKING, EBER—Sergeant, Connecticut, Chatham, Middlesex county, Conn.
SMITH, JAMES—Private, North Carolina, Winton, Hertford county, N. C.
SENTER, ASA—Captain, New Hampshire, Windham, Rockingham county, N. H.
SANFORD, ELIHU—Sergeant, Connecticut, Woodbridge, New Haven county, Conn.
SHEILD, DANIEL—Private, New York, Albany, N. Y.
STANDARD, OLIVER—Private, Massachusetts, Alden, Erie county, N. Y.
SMITH, SAMUEL—Captain, Pennsylvania, Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa.
SHUTE, DANIEL—Surgeon, Massachusetts, Hingham, Mass.
STEVEKS, JAMES—Art, Art'er Priv. — ,
Louisville, Lewis county, N. Y.

STOCKER, WILLIAM—Private, New York,
Springfield, Essex county, N. Y.

SCOTT, MOSES—Private, Connecticut, Water
don, N. Y.

SMITH, JOHN K.—Captain, Massachusetts,
Princeton, Somerset county, N. J.

SMITH, JOSIAH—Lieutenant, Massachusetts,
Wareham, Mass.

SMITH, ROBERT—Sergeant, New York,
Vermont, Orange county, N. Y.

STARK, CALER—Lieutenant, New Hamphire,
Penobscot, Merrimack county, N. H.

SQUIRES, PHINEHAS—Sergeant, Connecticut,
Berlin, Hartford county, Conn.

SMITH, JEDEDIAH—Private, Connecticut,
Northfield, Washington county, Vt.

SMITH, JOEL—Ensign, Connecticut, Candor,
Tioga county, N. Y.

SHEPPERD, JONATHAN—Private, Connecti
cut, Brandon, Rutland county, Vt.

SANFORD, STRONG—Sergeant, Connecticut,
Berkhamsted, Litchfield county, Conn.

SELEY, JOHN—Private, Massachusetts, Wind
ham, Portage county, Ohio.

SOUTHWICK, DAVID—Private, Massachusetts,
Moorestown, Clinton county, N. Y.

SMITH, SYLVANUS—Captain, Massachusetts,
Shirley, Middlesex county, Mass.

SILSBURY, JONATHAN—Private, New York,
Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y.

STEELE, ROBERT—Musician, Massachusetts,
Dedham, Norfolk county, Mass.

SALTERBACK, MICHAEL—Private, Pennsyl
via, Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa.

SMITH, JOHN—Lieutenant, Massachusetts,
Hadley, Hampshire county, Mass.

SEARS, ISAAC—Musician, New Jersey, Rab
way, N. J.

SLOAN, STURGEON—Lieutenant, Massachus
etts, Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y.

SIMLER, JOHN H.—Dragoon, Pennsylvania,

SAULTER, MICHAEL—Musician, Hazen's Regt., Cargaret, Ky.

SHUMWAY, PETER—Private, Massachusetts,
Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa.

SHELDERS, DAVID L.—Sergeant, Massachusetts,
Wilbraham, Hampden county, Mass.

STONE, THOMAS—Sergeant, Connecticut,
Litchfield, Litchfield county, Conn.

SMITH, JONATHAN—Lieutenant, Virginia,
Youngstown, Trumbull county, Va.

STARRTON, SETH—Dragoon, Virginia, Shel
byville, Shelby county, Ky.

SMITH, JOHN—Private, Massachusetts,
Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vt.

STEELE, JOSIAH—Sergeant, Connecticut, Liv
ington township, Essex county, N. J.

ST. JOHN, JESSE—Corporal, Connecticut,
Wilton, Fairfield county, Conn.

SEVER, JAMES—Ensign, Massachusetts,
Kingston, Plymouth county, Mass.

STOCKTON, ERNEZER—Surgeon, New Ham
shire, Princeton, Somerset county, N. J.

SCOFIELD, NATHANIEL—Private Art'y, New
York, Spencer, Tioga county, N. Y.

THORNHILL, THOMAS—Dragoon, Lee's
Legion, Va., Bloomfield Parish, Culpepper county,
Virginia.

TURNER, GEORGE—Captain, South Carolina,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

TAPPEN, PETER—Lieut. Artillery, New York,
New York.

TALMAGE, BENJAMIN—Major, Dragoon,
Litchfield, Conn.

TISDALE, JAMES—Captain, Massachusetts,
Walpole, Norfolk county, Mass.

THOMAS, JOSEPH—Captain Artillery, New
York, Plymouth, Mass.

THATCHER, JAMES—Surgeon, Massachusetts,
Plymouth, Mass.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, Massachusetts,
Plymouth, Mass.

THOMSON, JOSHUA—Lieutenant, New
Hampshire, Concord, Merrimack county, N. H.

TAYLOR, OBADIAH—Dragoon, Connecticut,
Tunkhannock, Luzerne county, Pa.

TROWBRIDGE, STEPHEN—Sergeant, Connecti
cut, Berkshire, Franklin county, Vt.

TORREY, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, Massachus
etts, Hanover, Plymouth county, Mass.

TOWNSEND, DAVID—Surgeon, Hospital, Bos
ton, Mass.

TOULMAN, PETER—Captain, Sappers & Miners, Orange, Rockland county, N. Y.

TAYLOR, RICHARD—Lieut. Colonel, Virginia,
Louisville, Ky.

THOMPSON, JESSE—Sergeant, Maryland,
Charlottesville, St. Mary's county, Md.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM—Major, Virginia, Louis
ville, Ky.

THOMAS, HENRY—Private, New York, Sem
pronius, Cayuga county, N. Y.

TINKHAM, HEZEKIAH—Sergeant, Massachusetts,
Montpelier, Washington county, Vt.

TUNISON, GARRET—Surgeon of Art'y, New
York, Bridgewater township, Somerset county, New
Jersey.

TOLMAN, THOMAS—Lieutenant, Warner's Reg't, Greensborough, Orleans county, Vt.

THOMAS, LEWIS—Captain, Virginia, Leba
non, Washington county, Ky.

TILLISTON, THOMAS—Surgeon, — , Kennebeck, Dutchess county, N. Y.

TROY, WILLIAM—Sergeant, Massachusetts,
Manlius, Onondago county, N. Y.

TAYLOR, LEWIS—Sergeant, Massachusetts,
Middlefield, Hampshire county, Mass.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM—Sergeant, Connecticut,
Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Conn.

TERRY, SAMUEL—Sergeant, Hazen's regi
ment, Sudbury, Rutland county, Vt.

TAMMON, BERNARD—Dragoon, Armand's Corps, Lebanon, Washington county, Ky.

TERENCE, JOHN—Private, Delaware, Bates
gle, Guernsey county, Ohio.

THUM, PETER—Dragoon, Von Heer's troop,
Adelphia, Ross county, Ohio.

THOMAS, ASA—Private, New Jersey, South
Amboy, Middlesex county, N. J., New Brunswick Post Office.
THOMPSON, STEPHEN—Private, Connecticut, Onondago county, N. Y.
THOMPSON, PRICE—Corporal, New Jersey, Cincinnati, Ohio.
THOMAS, CALEB—Drummer, North Carolina, Saundersville, Tattnall county, Ga.
TURNER, JOHN T.—Private, Maryland, Yellow Creek, Tenn.
TAYLOR, JOHN—Serg't of Cavalry, Virginia, Huntingdon, Carroll county, Tenn.
TUTTLE, AARON—Private, Hazen's Regiment, Southbury, New Haven county, Conn.
TATUM, HENRY—Lieutenant, Virginia, Richmond, Henrico county, Va.
TOWNSEND, WILLIAM—Matross, Private Art'y, Union Court House, S. C.
TERRY, NATHANIEL—Captain, Virginia, Isteltville, Todd county, Ky.
TAYLOR, CHRISTOPHER—Surgeon's Mate, Invalid Regiment, Reisterstown, Maryland.
TAYLOR, NOAH—Sergeant, Connecticut, Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y.
TEMMEHT, JOHN P.—Private, Hazen's Regiment, Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass.
THREADGILL, THOMAS—Captain, Georgia, Snedboro', Anson county, N. C.
TENBROECK, JOHN C.—Captain, New York, Waterford, Saratoga county, N. Y.
VAN HORN, ISSAC—Captain, Pennsylvania, Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio.
VAN DYKE, JOHN—Captain, Lieut., New York Art'y, Brooklyn, N. Y.
VAN CORTLANDT, PHILIP—Colonel, New York, Cortland, Westchester county, N. Y.
VAN RENSSLAER, NICHOLAS—Captain, New York, Greenbush, Rensselaer county, N. Y.
VAN VORST, JOHN—Private, New York, Tijin, Seneca county, Ohio.
VAN ALBACH, JOHN—Private, New York, Schenectady, Schoharie county, N. Y.
VAN GORcum, JOHN—Private, New York, Stuyvesant, Columbia county, N. Y.
VAN HORN, ISSAC—Captain, Pennsylvania, Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio.
VAN SICE, JOHN C.—Private, New York, Waterloo, Schuyler county, N. Y.
VANDERWARKER, JAMES—Corporal, New York, Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y.
VAN SIE, JOHN C.—Private, New York, Masonville, Delaware county, N. Y.
VIOLET, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Piketown, Pike county, Ohio.
VORRIS, GARRET—Private, New Jersey, Orleans, Orange county, Indiana.
WATERS, RICHARD—Captain, Maryland, Baltimore, Md.
WATKINS, GASSWAY—Captain, Maryland, Clarksville, Anne Arundel county, Md.
WARD, SAMUEL—Lieut. Colonel, Rhode Island, Jamaica, Queen's county, N. Y.
WILDERSTEIN, JOHN—Private, New York, Herkimer, N. Y.
WITHERICK, GEORGE—Private, New York, Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.
WINCHESTER, JACOB B.—Corporal, Massachusetts, Salem, Mass.
WHEDON, RUFUS—Sergeant, Connecticut, Pittsford, Rutland county, Vt.
WATERMAN, JEDEDIAH—Ensign, Massachusetts, New York.
WILLIAMS, EBERZER—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Manlius, Ondondago, N. Y.
WAKEY, ABEL—Private, Connecticut, Greenville, Green County, N. Y.
WILCOX, JOSEPH—Corporal, Rhode Island, Batavia, Genessee county, N. Y.
WILKINS, ROBERT B.—Lieutenant, New Hampshire, Concord, Merrimack county, N. H.
WINSOR, PETE—Corporal, Massachusetts, Kingston, Plymouth county, Mass.
WITHERS, WILLIAM R.—Ensign, South Carolina, Fauquier county, Va.
WILCOX, LEMUEL—Private, Connecticut, Ballston, N. Y.
WALES, JOSEPH—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Burlington, Vt.
WHITE, MOSES—Captain, Hazen's Regiment, Lancaster, Coxs county, N. H.
WATROUS, JOHN R.—Surgeon, Connecticut, Colchester, Conn.
WAGGONMAN, GEORGE—Private, New York, Cape Vincent, Jefferson county.
WEBSTER, BENJAMIN—Private, Connecticut, Schaghticke, Rensselaer county, N. Y.
WOODS, JOHN—Corporal, Massachusetts, New Braintree, Worcester county, Mass.
WIRBLE, HENRY—Private, Hazen's Regiment, Lengroge, Oldham county, Ky.
WALTER, CHRISTOPHER—Private, Knox township, Guernsey county, Ohio.
WOOLEY, JACOB—Private, New Jersey, Springfield, Essex county, N. J.
WELCH, JOHN—Lieutenant, Rhode Island, Litchfield, Litchfield county, Conn.
WARD, STEPHEN—Private, Massachusetts, Rutland, Rutland county, Vt.
WARD, JOHN—Private, New York, Saratoga county, N. Y.
WHEAT, JOSEPH—Corporal, New Hampshire, Canan, Grafton county, N. H.
WHITMORE, ENOCH—Private, Massachusetts, Royalton, Worcester county, Mass.
WILLIAMS, JEREMIAH—Private, Maryland, Tijin, Seneca county, Ohio.
WHITE, SOLOMON—Lieutenant, Massachusetts, Sullivan, Cheshire county, N. H.
WOODWARD, BENJAMIN—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Topsham, Lincoln county, Augusta P. O., Maine.
WYN, WEBSTER—Private, Pennsylvania, Jerusalem, Yates county, N. Y.
WAUGH, SAMUEL—Sergeant, Connecticut, South Farm, Litchfield county, Conn.
WALTERS, JOHN—Private, Pennsylvania, Adams Township, Guernsey county, Ohio.
WALKER, PETER—Musician, Massachusetts, Whitewater township, Hamilton county, Ohio.
WEIDMAN, JOHN—Lieutenant, German Regiment, Juniata, Lebanon county, Pa.
WILLIAMS, JOHN—Private, New York, Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y.
WILIPELY, AMOS—Private, Massachusetts, Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y.
WYGANT, JAMES—Private, New Jersey, Catharine, Tioga county, N. Y.
WALKER, MASHACK—Corporal, New Jersey, Licking, Neward county, Ohio.
WEAVER, JOHN—Private, Virginia, Winton, Hertford county, N. C.
WILLIAMS, JOHN—Sergeant, Virginia, Mill Creek township, Coshocton, Ohio.
WOOD, SAMUEL—Private, Connecticut, Camden, Oneida county, N. Y.
WOODE, EDWARD—Private, New Hampshire, Ruport, Bennington county, Vt.
WEBB, WILLIAM—Private Art’y, New York, Dannsville, Steuben county, N. Y.
WALKER, OBADIAH—Private, Connecticut, Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana.
WASSON, JOHN—Dragoon, Connecticut, Susquehanna, Broome county, N. Y.
WIMBRO, THOMAS—Private, Maryland, Snowhill, Worcester county, Md.
WEBB, DAVID—Sergeant, Connecticut, Johnstown, Trumbull county, Ohio.
WRIGHT, ASAHEL—Sergeant, Massachusetts, Hubbardton, Rutland county, Vt.
WEBB, JOHN—Corporal, New York, N. Y.
WHEATON, JOSEPH—Lieutenant, Rhode Island, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM—Dragoon, Virginia, Edgefield district, S. C.
WHITE, ROBERT—Captain, Virginia, Winchester, Va.
WARREN, WILLIAM—Private, Massachusetts, Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y.
WOOSTER, MOSES—Dragoon, Armand’s Corps, Cornwall, Addison county, Vt.
WHITE, WILLIAM—Captain, Virginia, Orange county, Va.
WARREN, SAMUEL—Captain, South Carolina, Pendleton, S. C.
WALLACE, GEORGE—Fife Major, North Carolina, Binsborough, Pitt county, N. C.
WILMOTT, ROBERT—Lieutenant Art’y, Virginia, Bourbon county, Paris, Ky.
WOODMAN, SYLVESTER—Private, Rhode Island, Madison, Madison county, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, DANIEL—Captain, North Carolina, Charlotte, Tenn.
WAPLES, SAMUEL—Lieutenant, Virginia, Accomack Court House, Va.
WALKER, ISAAC—Private, Massachusetts, Le Roy, Genesee county, N. Y.
WEED, EPHRAIM—Dragoon, Connecticut, Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y.
WADDELL, NATHANIEL—Dragoon, Virginia, Jeffrey’s Store, Nototway county, Va.
WRIGHT, JOHN—Dragoon, Armand’s corps, Lexington, Rockbridge county, Vt.
WALLACE, WILLIAM—Lieutenant, New York, Johnston, Montgomery county, N. Y.
WOODWARD, BENJAMIN—Private, New York, Bath, N. Y.
WHALEN, JOSEPH—Private, Massachusetts, Windsor, Berkshire county, Mass.
YOUNG, GUY—Captain, New York, Thetford, Orange county, Vt.
YETTON, SAMUEL—Private, New Hampshire, Milo, Yates county, N. Y.
YOUNG, WILLIAM—Private, Massachusetts, Rutland, Rutland county, Vt.
YOUNG, JOSEPH—Private, Massachusetts, Chatham, Brantabok County, Mass.
HEWITT, EBENEZER—Private, North Carolina, Smithville Court House, Brunswick county, North Carolina.
HALL, DAVID—Private, North Carolina, New Lebarion, Camden county, N. C.
PRESCOTT, WILLOUGHBY—Private, North Carolina, Confor, Carteret county, N. C.
PHILIPS, GEORGE—Private, North Carolina, 4 Mile Nobs, Monroe county, Tenn.

**Queries**

Ramey—Though I think I have my father’s anc. line straight, I need help in making it authentic. My gr. father was John Randolph Ramey, of Miss.; my gr.gr. father was James H. Ramey, b. Jan. 27, 1803, in Va., prob. Westmoreland Co. He came to Miss., m. Susan Rook, and lived near Holly Springs, at a town called Hudsonville. I bel. that his father was Beckham Ramey. Would like to est. that fact.—Mrs. J. Paul Sisk, Box 214, University, Miss.

Lancaster-Taylor—Samuel Lancaster, b. near Raleigh, N. C., abt. 1790 (?); d. 1836; m. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, b. (?). Samuel was one of three bros. who left N. C. in the early 1800’s. He came to Madison Co., Miss. and settled. Hall and Mason Taylor, bros. of Mary, came with them. The other bros.: William went to Tenn., near Jackson; Joe or Josiah went to Ga. Want inf. about Samuel’s par. also who were parents of Mary? Bel. the Lancaster fam. came from Va.—Mrs. M. D. Buckels, Benoit, Miss.

McGuire—Robert McGuire, b. in Va. in 1781, m. ca. 1806 Sarah —— (?) b. in Del. in 1874. Both died in Connellsville, Pa. Des. anc. hist. of both anc. Were they in Rev.? My anc., Louisa McGuire, was b. to Robert and Sarah, in Cumberland, Md., abt. 1811. Trad. says Sarah’s maiden name was Ewing, of Del.—Albert Robbins, 102 S. Mitchell Ave., Long Beach 2, Calif.

Stark-Lewis-Collard (Collar’d, Collar, Couilllard, Collard)—Would like inf. conc. these fam. Margaret (Peggy) Lewis McLanahan, widowed dau. of Thomas Lewis, who was bro. of Gen. Andrew, m. Joseph Collard. When and
Hendricks—Would like inf. of John Hendricks, salt maker with a group of Daniel Boone settlers in Ky. With Boone and other salt makers, he was captured by Shawnee Indians from Ohio abt. 1778 and taken back across Ohio River to Indian Camp. He tried to escape but was recaptured and brutally beaten by the Indians. Story passed down through generations is that one of the Hendricks men m. an Indian squaw, and it is believed that it was George Hendricks. Fam. rec. jump from George to David Hendricks, b. in 1804 or 1812 in either Estill or Jackson Co., Ky. Any inf. on fam. in Ky. or prior will be app.—Mrs. C. T. Asbury, 1601 E. Crockett St., Marshall, Texas.

Peckenpaugh-Ridenour—George Peter Peck- enpaugh, b. Germany, d. 1785, Brownsville, Pa., m. Catherine Tullis. Their ch.: Peter, b. 1766; Frederick, b. 1768; George, b. 1770; Elizabeth, b. 1772; Barbara, b. 1774; Catherine, b. 1776; Adam, b. 1777; Mary, b. 1780; Henry, b. 1782; John, b. 1783; and Susanna, b. 1785. Peter, b. 1766, m. Barbara (dau. of William Shelton, one of the signers of Declaration of Independence) and Sarah Shelton. Sarah's par. were Sarah Shelton, born abt. 1765, wife of John Mitchell, of Tenn., 1796. Was this William Mitchell, par. of Ann Sinclair, b. 1765, wife of Samuel Gregg, b. 1765, prob. Rebecca Janney. Also wish names and dates of par. of Ann Sinclair, b. 1765, wife of Samuel Gregg. Her father prob. named James Sinclair. Any data app.—Mrs. Ross L. Huntsinger, 725 Shell St., Worthington, Minn.

Post—Wanted: data on fam. of Christian Frederick Post, missionary to the Indians bef. the Rev. He and his wife are buried in Washington Co., Md., near Hagerstown. Who were their ch.?—Mrs. Harry M. Rankin, 416 East St., Washington Court House, Ohio.


Want names and dates of par. of Joseph Fifield (1795-1887) of Andover, N. H., and wife, Mary Ann Nichols (1802-76).

Wish names and dates of par. of Samuel Gregg, b. 1765, prob. in west Va. Mother was prob. Rebecca Janney. Also wish names and dates of par. of Ann Sinclair, b. 1765, wife of Samuel Gregg. Her father prob. named James Sinclair. Any data app.—Mrs. Ross L. Huntsinger, 725 Shell St., Worthington, Minn.

Barnes—Would like info. on ch. and gr.ch. of William Barnes, who d. in Coles Co., Ill. Had dau. Mary Ann, and son, Enos. Mary Ann m. John Mitchell, of Tenn., 1796. Was this William the son of John Barnes who d. in Cincinnati in 1804 and who fought seven years in the Rev.?—Mrs. C. E. Kitchin, 255 Webb St., Hammond, Ind.

Wilson—Want inf. about James Wilson and wife, Lydia Wilson, m. abt. 1774, residents of Culpeper Co., Va., later Madison Co., Va., said to have come from N. C., poss. Rockingham Co. Both d. in Madison Co., Va.; James 1797; Lydia 1823. Seven ch. b. 1775-92; John m. Mary Clore; Wm. m. Peggy Weaver; Mary Eliz. m. Wm. Brown; Polly (Mary) m. George Brown; Lancy m. Wm. Pinney: Dicer (Dianna) m. Alex Cordell; Nancy, nfr.—Mrs. O. T. Wilson, 2729 Hyde Park Ave., Cincinnati 9, Ohio.
G. Lyons, 1012 Rhode Island St., Lawrence, Kan.

**Parks-Mills-Swain**—Need date and place of m. of John Parks to Clara Mills, prior to 1801, Wilkes or Elbert Co., Ga. Also d. date in Lawrence Co., Tenn. John Parks, b. 1774, d. abt. 1854. Clara Mills Parks d. abt. 1840 Lawrence Co., Tenn., or near Co. Need name of par. of Robert James Swain, b. N. J., lived in Philadelphia, were in New Orleans, La., 1814. Robert m. Mariah Moore, of London, Eng., in New Orleans, 1834, m. James P. Nash, O. Box 1675, El Paso, Texas.

**Byrd-Winn-Bedford-Fletcher-McCormick**—Wanted: Miss Byrd's anc. of Va., who m. Minor Winn (the 1st). They lived at "Eden Plantation" in Va. Minor was son of Capt. John Winn (Wynn) of Hanover Co., Va.

Want anc. of Matilda Bedford, who m. Minor Winn. Winn, William Winn and his wife, Rosamond Hampton, of Winnsboro, S. C.

On May 10, 1810, they were in Bedford Co., Tenn., where a son, James Minor Winn, was b. on that date.

Who will please tell me who were par. of Drewry Fletcher, Rev. sol., of S. C., under Gen. Francis Marion? His dau., Mary Ann Fletcher, m. James McCormick, 1759, in Orangeburg Co., S. C.

Raburn; Amanda, m. a Mr. Sims, said to have lived in or near Oglethorpe, Ga. List may not be complete. Wish data on this fam, and would like to corr. with dese.-Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 817, Smithfield, N. C. He was b. in Lenoir Co., Ala. in 1828 or 1830. With them were 37' D. C.-Mrs. W. C. Winn, 315 Castro St., Norman, Oklahoma.

**Coe**—Wanted: par. of Samuel Coe (1786-1844) and bro. John; also cousins: William, 1782, Hezekiah, and his twin, Horatio, 1784. All of Loudoun Co., Va.—Joe E. Coe, 2024 Sunnyside Ave., Chicago 25, Ill.

**Dunnahoo-Sims**—James Dunnahoo (Donnahoe), b. Jan. 6, 1776, (in Va.?), m. Jane Jordan in Ga. He d. in Athens, Ga., May 19, 1836. His wife was living in 1876. Their ch.: Rufus Pierce, b. Sept. 19, 1831; m. h. cous. Jane Catherine Atkinson and they came to Texas abt. 1850 (I have data on their desc.;) John; Joseph; James H., who was living in Mayesville, Ga., in 1883; Raburn; Amanda, m. a. Mr. Sims, said to have lived in or near Oglethorpe, Ga. List may not be complete. Wish data on this fam, and would like to corr. with desc.—Mrs. O. F. Garrett, Box 917, Yuletta, Texas.

**Byrd-Johnston**—Bright Byrd, b. 1790 or '93, d. 1886, m. Gracey Godwin. Ch.: Nathan, b. 1814, Va. or N. C., m. Gilphy Andrews (?); Aziel (my line), b. 1815, d. 1891, m. 1841 first Nancy Curly; second cous. Col. John J. (my line), b. 1830, d. 1870, Johnston Co., N. C. (my mother was a Whittington); and others. I am int. in any supp. lines, especially Bright, Johnston and Whitington.

Bright served in War of 1812 in Capt. Henry Guy's Co., 2nd Reg. (Bruton's), N. C. Militia, July 7, 1813, to Aug. 11, 1813, as private. Volunteered at Smithfield, N. C. He was b. in Lenoir Co., N. C. He and his bro., Redding Byrd, came to Ala. in 1828 or 1830. With them were 37 people—Martins, Whitmans, Matthews, Andrews, Helms, Godwins, Husdens, Carrolls, Johnstons, Carraways. Who were par. of Bright and Redding Byrd?—Mrs. A. D. Matthews, Ozark, Ala.

**Yard**—Des. b. and d. anc., of Stephen Yard, who lived in Amwell Twn., Hunterton Co., N. J., Dec. 3, 1806. He had sons: Alexander, Edmond, John, Stephen, Benjamin, William and Sidney; dau. Ann, m. Obdiah Curtis; Rhoea, m. Samuel McPherson; Elizabeth, m. John Arrison; Lydia, m. Joseph Murray; Sarah, m. Richard Arrison; and Margaret, m. Issac Hill. Also want inf. about par. or anc. of Elizabeth, wife of Stephen Yard.—Mrs. Howard S. Slater, 106 Valley View Ave., Hackettstown, N. J.

**Lee**—Want names of father, gr.father and Rev. sol. of any anc. of Jacob Cord Lee, b. (?), d. Aug. 9, 1861, in Fleming Co., Ky.; m. in 1812 to Jane Ross, whose mother was a Dunbar of Pa. M. second to Lucy Bell at Flemingsburg, Ky.—Mrs. L. H. W. Hall, 1001 First, Dodge City, Kan.

**Ashley-Percival-Freeman-Rogers-Swift-Sprague**—Want dates and place of b. & d., also par. for Joseph Ashley. Lived in Rochester, Mass., 1700/20. First son Thomas was b. there 21 Feb., 1704. M. Elizabeth Percival. What date and where? Also want dates and place of b. & d. of Joseph, Jr., and Abraham, sons of Joseph.

Wish dates and place of b. & d. also par. of Elizabeth Swift; dau. of Lieut. James and Mary (Rainsford) Bassett Percival. She m. Joseph Ashley of Rochester, Mass., about 1702-3.

Want dates and place of b. & d. also par. of Phebe Freeman, who m. Thomas Ashley I, at Rochester, Mass., Jan. 16, 1728.

Want dates and place of b. & d. also par. and ch. of Elizabeth Rogers, who m. Abraham Ashley on 22 Nov. 1733.

Want dates and place of b. & d. also par. and ch. of Elizabeth Swift supposedly from Plymouth, Mass., who m. Joseph Ashley II, on 3 Mar., 1748.

Want dates and place of b. & d. also par. and ch. of Abiel Sprague, who m. Elizabeth Ashley on 19 June, 1730 at Rochester, Mass.—Mrs. W. C. Spoutas, RFD 5, Box 44, Rogers, Ark.

**Balliett (Polliard, Polyard)**—Nicholas Balliett or later Polliard (Polyard), b. Feb. 26, 1774, d. Dec. 31, 1851, being 77y, 10m, 5d old. Served as sol. in War of 1812 in Capt. John Wallace Co. of Pa. Volunteers, attached to 1st Reg., 2nd Detachment of Pa. Militia under command of Gen. Richard Crooks. It is rep. that he settled in 1801 in Monroe Twn., Clarion Co., Pa., on a farm owned by his grandson, Reuben Shirley. He is buried in the Churchville Cemetery, Clarion Co. His wife's name was Julia Anne or Elizabeth—Sd. to have had three dau.: Sarah, m. John Mohney; Mary, who first m. Reuben Shirley and later John Mohney; Rachel, b. in 1831 and d. in 1914.—Esther B. Balliet, 706 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, Fla.

**White-Taylor-Stephens-Bowman** — William White (will prob. Warren Co., Va., 1854); wife Nancy, dau. of Bryan Martin Stephens, who was son of Lawrence Stephens and wife Mary Bowman. This Wm. White was son of Warner White (will prob. Frederick Co., Va., 1817) and his wife Mary (will prob. Frederick Co., Va., 1838), who inherited plantation from her father, William Taylor. Fam. hist. says Rev. anc. in this line.

(Continued on page 595)
MINUTES
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
REGULAR MEETING
January 31, 1953.

THE Regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a.m., on Saturday, January 31, 1953.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, offered prayer for divine guidance.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was recited in unison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Repass, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Fallaw. State Regents: Mrs. Luttrell, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Miller, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Stirrill, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Stirrat, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Lambeth, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. McClung, Sr., Mrs. Hale.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, took the Chair, and the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, read her report.

Report of President General

The October Board meeting was well attended which is always an inspiration. I am appreciative of the fact that so many of our members came not only in October, but also are here for this meeting of the National Board.

Your marvelous cooperation and real work for the Building Completion Fund results in the fact that the debt on our Buildings now stands at $127,000.00 as of January 30, 1953. I can only reiterate my thanks and gratitude, even more deeply than ever, if that be possible, to all of you. Surely we, as a Society, have every reason to feel proud of the results to the present time.

Added information will come to you from the Chairman of the Building Completion Fund Committee, Mrs. Donald B. Adams.

When we meet in April we can then celebrate our joys together, toward what we hope will be the ultimate elimination of the debt.

Regarding the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams will have the privilege of giving her splendid report to you this afternoon concerning this project.

It was pleasant to attend the buffet supper and program, given by the Manor House Chapter, on the evening of October 16th, immediately following the Board Meeting, by invitation of Miss Elvira Barr, Regent.

On October 17th I attended the C. A. R. Advisory Board luncheon in Washington.

As a matter of public relations, on October 19th to 22nd I attended the Herald Tribune Forum in New York City, returning to Washington in the afternoon of the 22nd to be the guest of the District of Columbia State Officers Club dinner at the Mayflower Hotel on that evening, Mrs. W. E. Richardson, President.

I was guest of the Colonel James McCall Chapter for its meeting at the home of Mrs. James William Butler, Mrs. Dorothy Triplett, Regent, on the evening of October 23rd.

During the evening of October 27th I attended meetings of the Resolutions and Correct Use of the Flag Committees at the D. C. Chapter House.

Meanwhile the days in Washington, prior to my departure on November 1st, were filled with more than usual activities in the office.

Reaching my home in time to vote, I found many pleasant invitations awaiting me and on November 12th was present when the William Horney Chapter of Jeffersonville, Ohio, Mrs. Frank Russell Marshall, Regent, entertained in honor of Mrs. Ralph Oral Whitaker, State Regent of Ohio. Many State Officers and chairmen were present, as well as 24 chapters being represented.

On November 14 I was guest speaker at Old Trails Chapter, Daughters of the American Colonists in Circleville, Ohio.

I spoke at the meeting of the Franklin Chapter of Columbus, Ohio, of which Mrs. James G. Kahle is Regent, on November 20th.

On December 1st I returned to Washington, and on the 3rd we held our Executive Committee Meeting and Special Board Meeting for the admission of members; 1136 members were admitted on that day, and 202 former members were reinstated.

On the evening of December 4th I spoke at the District of Columbia Chapter House at a combination meeting of Membership, Junior Membership and Pages Committees.

On that same evening, I attended the Christmas meeting of the Eleanor Wilson Chapter of Washington, Mrs. Robert Van Denbergh, Regent.

It was my pleasure to entertain all of the members of the staff at National Headquarters at a buffet luncheon on December 12th. Late that afternoon I attended the 62nd birthday party of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at their headquarters in commemoration of the signing of their charter. In the evening of that same day I was the guest of the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, Miss Jessie Roach, Regent, for buffet supper at the home of Mrs. Robert T. Smith.

On December 15th, the 161st anniversary of the
ratification of the Bill of Rights, I attended the ceremony at the National Archives Building in Washington. More than 100 national organizations were represented at this ceremony, when the three great charters of American freedom, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights, were permanently installed in the shrine of that great building where they will be on display in future to the public. The documents were ordered transferred last April by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library. In order to give these documents greater security, a vault was constructed under the Main Exhibition Hall to house the documents when not on display. The President of the United States spoke at the ceremonies, over which Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Honorable Fred M. Vinson, presided. The permanent shrine was unveiled by Senator Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, Chairman, Joint Committee of the Library. For details see accounting in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

Early on December 16th I left by plane for my home in Columbus to spend the Christmas Holidays.

En route to Washington from my home in Columbus, I was guest speaker on the afternoon of January 5th at the meeting of Muskingum Chapter, Mrs. W. S. Rogers, Regent, in Zanesville, Ohio. In spite of most inclement weather the State Regent, Mrs. Ralph O. Whitaker, and members of four other chapters came for the meeting.

On January 7th, I was a guest of Constitution Chapter, Mrs. Ernest B. Jones, Regent, for the reception which they gave honoring District of Columbia State and National Officers. Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman, Program Committee for the Continental Congress, entertained the members of the Congress Program Committee for a luncheon meeting on January 12th. Interesting discussion and plans were made at that time.

On the morning of January 14th I attended a membership dinner of the Board of Directors Committee of the District of Columbia at the Chapter House. Mrs. Joseph B. Paul is State Chairman of this committee.

Inaugural events held the attention of the nation from January 17th through the 20th, and it was interesting to be in Washington at that time and to attend many of the significant occasions. The first was the large pre-inaugural luncheon on January 17th at the Statler Hotel, which I attended as guest of Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, our Treasurer General. Following that event I attended a reception given by the Keystone Chapter of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, Regent, at the home of Mrs. James D. Skimmer, Honorary State Regent of the District of Columbia. Later that afternoon I attended the reception at the Congressional Club honoring Honorable and Mrs. Joseph Rider Farrington given by Honorable and Mrs. Carroll B. Kearns. On Sunday afternoon, the 18th, I was a guest at the large reception of over 5000 distinguished guests given by the Inaugural Committee at the Statler Hotel for the Governors of all States. The Inaugural Concert was held in Constitution Hall that evening, and it was a pleasure to be in attendance for that gala event. As your President General, I was signally honored by the Inaugural Committee with honored guest tickets in the Official Reviewing Section. Honored guests tickets were also offered for the ceremony at the Capitol, when the President took the oath of office. That evening, I attended the Inaugural Ball in the Armory in Washington. A brief report on inauguration and the inaugural events which I attended as the National Society's representative will appear in the March issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

Because of conflicting engagements, it has been necessary to call upon various representatives to attend ceremonies and meetings in my place from time to time. On October 28th, Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of the National Defense Committee, testified for the National Society, at my request, at the Senate Committee on Immigration and Naturalization in the National Archives Library, Washington, at a hearing on immigration policy, law and administration. Mrs. John Morison Kerr, Treasurer General, attended the National Conference for Infantile Paralysis in New York City during the week of November 10th as the Society's representative. On November 14th, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, 1st Vice President General, laid the National Society's wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington. Again Mrs. Kerr, Treasurer General, Mrs. Reynolds, National Chairman, National Defense Committee, and Mrs. James C. Lucas, Executive Secretary, National Defense Committee, represented the National Society at a meeting called by the Office of Public Information, Women's Advisory Council, at the Pentagon on November 19th, a group with whom we have cooperated for a number of years. Mrs. Reynolds, Chairman, National Defense Committee, represented the Society also at a meeting called by the Department of the Air Force for civilian discussions concerning problems of radar, on January 22nd at the Pentagon Building. A service pin for National Vice Chairmen was authorized by the October 16th Board of Management, to be purchased from J. E. Caldwell & Company, the Society's official jewelers, Chestnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Penna. Purchasers are asked to state they desire the pin. Price, $7.00, gold filled; $16.00 for 14K gold. This information is given for your ready information.

Since we last met, we have lost by death Mrs. A. F. Scharnewer of South Dakota, National Chairman of Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund Committee.

Our Society has been contacted by the Women's Affairs Officer, the Foreign Service of the United States of America, for information relative to our activities in order to assist Austrian women in fuller participation in citizenship and to promote better relations between Austrian and American women. A communication was received from the Embassy also along the lines of our program of work, requested because of admiration for the work that our American women are doing. It was pleasant to be the guest of the Regents' Club Meeting on the evening of January 22nd at the D. C. Chapter House, Mrs. Henry F. Bishop, President.
On the evening of January 26th I attended the reception for State and National Officers given by the Emily Nelson Chapter, Mrs. Don G. Harmer, Regent, at the Chapter House.

The Executive Committee meeting was held on January 29th, and on the 30th we had our State Regents' Meeting followed by the Dutch Treat Dinner that evening.

The intervening months until we meet in April are important ones for all of us in finishing up the affairs of this administration. I know we will do all possible to have the reports to be given at Continental Congress record the goals for which we have been working.

Marguerite C. Patton, President-General.

The membership rose and applauded at the conclusion of the reading of the report of the President General.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, read her report.

Report of First Vice President General

The duties of the First Vice President General have been completed to date. The committee appointed to arrange for a citation honoring Dr. Grosvenor is pleased to report that the members of the Executive Committee have seen the finished project and have approved it. The presentation is to be made on the opening evening of Congress.

Leda Ferrell Rex
First Vice President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, read her report.

Report of Chaplain General

All duties of this office have been attended to. One thousand copies of the third edition of the Book of Prayers were printed in November. Others, accompanied by a check made to the order of the Treasurer General, can be filled at the Business Office.

Helen Bass Barker, Chaplain General.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shatiuck Currier, read her report.

Report of Recording Secretary General

The minutes of the October Board Meeting and the Special Board Meeting in December were transcribed for publication in the D. A. R. Magazine.

Verbatim transcripts were made and with the minutes were indexed, bound in folders and filed. Minutes of the Executive Committee Meetings of October and December have been written and copies mailed to all members of the Committee, also copied and indexed for the permanent record for binding in book form.

All notices of the December and January Meetings of the Executive Committee and National Board of Management were mailed from this office, and 2,956 membership certificates have been prepared and mailed to members, also 2 commissions to State Regents.

The Recording Secretary General had the privilege of speaking to the Haverhill Rotary Club on the D. A. R. at a luncheon meeting, also the Ladies Club which wanted to know about the D. A. R. program. Four women signified their intention of becoming members. And as a result of the talk at Haverhill the chapter has received applications for membership.

The Recording Secretary General was invited to speak on parliamentary procedure at the Massachusetts Regional Extension Institute in the interest of developing leadership among women.

It is a very satisfactory experience serving the National Society as Recording Secretary General and thereby securing a vast amount of knowledge of all departments.

All routine work of the office is up to date, ably kept by my Secretary, Mrs. Bernice B. Van Deursen.

Emily L. Currier
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, read her report.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

This report covers the work accomplished in my office since the October Board.

The number of supplies sent as requested by chapters and individuals was as follows: Application blanks, 16,200; Working Sheets, 9,356; Ancestral Charts, 1,823; Information leaflets, 2,001; Highlights of Program, Activity Booklets, 1,951; What the Daughters Do pamphlets, 2,377; Constitution and By-laws, 376; Transfer Cards, 1,997; Reinstatement Cards, 795; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 1,195; Miscellaneous, 651; Total, 39,582.

Orders for the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship have been filled to the number of 28,086. The distribution according to languages follows: English—19,875; Armenian—70; Czechoslovak—205; Finnish—137; French—892; German—3,559; Hungarian—340; Italian—1,133; Norwegian—113; Polish—1,245; Portuguese—77; Swedish—203; Yiddish—237.

An additional word concerning the manual may be in order at this time. We all agree that the distribution of these manuals is one of the important works of our Society. Thousands are sent out yearly. At present our stock of manuals is seriously depleted. But another publication will not be made until the revision of the Naturalization Law is released to our printer. We are entirely out of Chinese, Greek, Lithuanian, Russian, Portuguese and Spanish manuals. We have but 300 Yiddish on hand and only 44,000 in English which will soon be gone. Inform your chapters that the manuals are given gratis for use in the courts and to the foreign-born. The manuals for the foreign-born should be given in advance of the day when they become American citizens so that they will have the needed information to guide them. When the manuals are used in our schools as textbooks the 25¢ charge is made. We have had experience in the past of quantities of these valuable booklets being sent and then fearing that they were not all distributed where they would do the most good. The 25¢ charge has eliminated a great deal of waste.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 1,589 communications in reply to which were mailed 1,201 letters and postals.
The statistics given are necessary and valuable as they are a record but do not half tell the interesting work of my office; the constant inquiries as to How to Become a Member, not only from women but from many men who wish to know the procedure for their daughters or seeking information how to enroll their sons in the S. A. R.

Much general information is constantly sought from this office such as suggestions for programs, where to place a collection of Early American music, to say nothing of occasional disputes in chapters and heartaches over not being accepted as members in certain chapters. Each letter is answered with care, often with needed caution, always keeping in mind the ideals of the Society, what is best for its prosperity and the blessing of peace.

It is a pleasure to meet with you again and a special satisfaction to step into my office and find how smoothly and methodically Mrs. Daum carries on the work in my absence.

Hazel F. Schermherorn
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, read her report.

Report of Approved Schools Committee

This school report reminds me of the adage that the longer you have to say the longer it takes to say it! Final reports are due soon and some trite information is always withheld until that time. However, the Chairman have been active and a short resume of their work is as follows:

Kate Duncan Smith—The N. S. C. A. R. has installed an electric hake oven in the cafeteria. The complete rebuilding and furnishing of the stage in Becker Hall was dedicated in October. This gift was made possible through N. S. C. A. R. The total cost was $1,500. The pine insulation of the library is completed and new heating installed. The Pennsylvania Juniors are responsible for this necessary improvement. Illinois had added two rooms and a bath to one of their cottages in order that Mrs. Tyson and his family have a suitable home. The new principal Mr. Clifton Nash, is occupying the house near the school building. All buildings have been painted where needed. The District has bought $500 worth of new desks and a bath to one of their cottages in order that worthy graduates of the states Hall. The girls asked for these for they are very proud and careful in using the lovely new things which have been given for the rooms.

Several plans for advanced scholarships and maintenance are being considered whereby funds might be raised without having to make a constant plea to your generosity. Christmas was wonderful! Every single child had personal gifts and the overflow of packages completely filled the stage in the auditorium where they were distributed to all 550 children, their kid brothers and sisters and parents. These gifts were augmented with candy, nuts and fruit. Thanks to all of our membership for this “pleasing” at Christmas.

The Approved Schools Committee luncheon will be at the Statler Hotel, Monday, April 20th. There will be no previous meeting of the committee. We regret the necessity of canceling Mississippi Tea honoring the schools. We can lunch without rushing! We hope our aims for this administration will be attained, but if they do not reach the desired end, it will not be from lack of effort on behalf of the very active chairmen of our committee. Their cooperation has been wonderful and I am so thankful to them for their untiring efforts on behalf of our schools.

Perhaps, when our other obligations are all met our attention will be centered on our first line of defense—the proper education of our children. Aside from material things, we should leave them a heritage of peace and happiness. No one ever stands so high as when he stoops to help a child.

Helen C. Burnelle, Chairman
The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, read her report.

Report of Treasurer General

Since my last report a purchase of $10,000 in "G" Bonds was made for the Current Fund account.

From the estate of Kate Adams Swift, $1,000 was received and given to the Valley Forge Fund with appropriate recording in the Tower of Miss Swift's name.

In November I was privileged to represent the President General and attend the State Advisors Conference of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in New York City, November 9th through 14th. At this splendid Conference we were briefed on the progress made in the Treatment of Infantile Paralysis and a report given on the successful trials made with gamma globulin. The Foundation is asking all Organizations to assist in an educational program for the distribution of gamma globulin during the coming epidemic season. This is foreign to my usual report but it seemed my responsibility as I attended the meeting. On November 15th I inspected the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower with Mr. Smith. At that time the Tower was complete with the exception of a few details.

In addition to the amount shown on my report we have paid off additional sums on the Building Fund debt amounting to $35,000, leaving a total amount due as of today of $127,000.

I herewith submit the following from September 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952:

RECAPITULATION

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$217,825.96 $499,456.92 $344,643.77 $372,639.11

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INVESTMENTS

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<tr>
<td><strong>National Defense Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agnes Carpenter Mountain School Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
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<tr>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, December 15, 1959-62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1955</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, December 15, 1959-62</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2¼% Bond, Series K, due 1964</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1960</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1964 (maturity value $550.00)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value $125.00)</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
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<td><strong>Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, June 15, 1952-55</td>
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<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62</td>
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<tr>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1958</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962</td>
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<td>Capital Transit Co. 4% Bonds, December 1, 1964</td>
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<td><strong>Grace H. Morris Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2½% Bond, March 15, 1952-54</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2¼% Bond, Series G, due 1956</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hillside School Endowment Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956</td>
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<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1957</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund</strong></td>
<td>U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series K, due 1964</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954</td>
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<td></td>
<td>U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962</td>
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</table>
Magazine Fund

First Federal Savings and Loan Association ........................................ $ 10,000.00
District Building and Loan Association .................................................. 10,000.00
Liberty Building Association .............................................................. 10,000.00
Prudential Building Association .......................................................... 10,000.00
National Permanent Building Association .............................................. 10,000.00 $ 50,000.00

Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund

U. S. Savings 2¼ % Bond, Series G, due 1961 .................................. $ 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2¼ % Bond, Series G, due 1962 ................................ 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2¼ % Bond, Series G, due 1963 ................................ 1,000.00 3,000.00

Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties

U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53 ................................... $ 5,000.00
U. S. Treasury 2¼ % Bonds, June 15, 1952-55 ..................................... 1,500.00
U. S. Treasury 2¼ % Bonds, June 15, 1952-55 ..................................... 300.00
U. S. Treasury 2¼ % Bond, December 15, 1959-62 .............................. 10,000.00
U. S. Savings 2¼ % Bonds, Series G, due 1954 .................................. 5,000.00
Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association ................................... 10,000.00 31,800.00

Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund

U. S. Savings 2¼ % Bond, Series G, due 1961 .................................. $ 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2¼ % Bond, Series G, due 1962 ................................ 1,000.00
U. S. Savings 2¼ % Bond, Series G, due 1963 ................................ 1,000.00 3,000.00

IMILDA B. WOOLLEN, Chairman

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

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:
Number of applications verified, 1,402; number of supplementals verified, 81; total number of papers verified, 1,483.
Papers returned unverified: Originals; 173, supplementals, 61; new records verified, 150; permits issued for official insignia, 305; permits issued for miniature insignia, 447; permits issued for ancestral bars, 179.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewhella moved that the 1,402 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 217 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Adopted.

Mrs. Kerr moved that because of sickness and lack of personnel in the Office of the Treasurer General and the impossibility of processing all mail received by January 31, we request that the reinstatement of all former members who have met all requirements by this date be accepted and included in the count approved at this meeting, thereby preventing any chapter from losing its rightful representation at Congress on this account. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

Mrs. Kerr gave the following recapitulation of membership: Deceased, 503; resigned, 919; reinstated, 217. Compared to a year ago—deceased, 450; resigned, 1,007; reinstated 230.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from December 3rd to January 31st:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:
Mrs. Emma Jones Cooper, Jasper, Alabama; Mrs. Opal Colbert Simpson, Long Beach, California; Mrs. Joyce Pickett Osgood, Oakwood, Ohio; Mrs. Nona Elizabeth Lowry Allen, Arlington, Texas; Mrs. Hortense Alexander Hackler, University Park, Texas; Mrs. Helen Illene Dickinson, Fox Point, Wisconsin; Mrs. LaVone Patrick Goodell, Maple Bluff, Wisconsin.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Esta Scott Riseley, Stockton, Kansas; Mrs. Marianne Beneker Boyd, Charlotte, North Carolina; Mrs. Hattie Hyde Gardner, Woodland, Washington.

Through their respective State Regent the following reappointment of organizing regents is requested: Mrs. Marianne Beneker Boyd, Char-
Report of Organizing Secretary General

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of five Organizing Regents, the reappointment of two Organizing Regents, the change in location of one Chapter, the change in name of one Chapter, the confirmation of four Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of one Organizing Regent (Long Beach, California). Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of one Organizing Regent (Oakwood, Ohio.) Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Adopted.

Mr. Lewis W. Shollenberger of the Columbia Broadcasting System was presented to the meeting by Mr. Harold Maynard, Managing Director of Constitution Hall. The possibility of televising the opening session of Continental Congress was discussed.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, read her report.

Report of Historian General

It seems fitting to begin this report with our National Project, the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower. This time last year the Memorial Room had been finished and you were given a report of a survey concerning the possibility of completing the Tower by April 1953. Today the masonry or structural part of the Tower has been finished, the memorials are being installed and the Tower will be dedicated April 18th. When you hear the report of the National Chairman today, you will feel more than just pleased with your accomplishment. This Board deserves much credit and great praise for its effective work. The combination of faith, enthusiasm, cooperation and determination on your part has made the almost impossible a reality. An expression of sincere appreciation comes to you, and the membership that you represent, from those who have been delegated to carry out your plans. Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman, has done a magnificent piece of work and still has a tremendous task.

The President General has given more time and thought to this project than you will ever know through the Treasurer General. In order to keep up with the heavy work in the office it has been necessary for our faithful secretaries to work on Saturdays, holidays and evenings. During the Christmas rush members of the District volunteered to assist and for this we are most appreciative.

Last, but all important, is special thanks to our Historians—the true spirit of unity and purpose has been rewarded with success.

The work on our special project has not lessened the devotion to the regular activities of the department. On December 9th, 2800 questionnaires for reporting the historical work of the year were sent from this office to the State Historians to be distributed to the Chapters.

Through the efforts of the State Chairman of Americanism the Governor of Kentucky has again proclaimed the month of February 1953 as American History month in Kentucky.

On December 2nd, five markers on Kings Highway, Old Antonio Trace, were dedicated by the Louisiana Society. One was placed at Many, settled in 1830; one at Fort Jesup, American frontier army post; one at Pendleton Crossing on the Sabine River; one at the site of Block House of Camp Sabine, built in 1835, and one at site of Stage Coach Station.

The Regent of Nanticoke Chapter of Maryland, placed a marker on the grave of a member buried in Delmar, Delaware, and three other graves of our members were marked by Dorset Chapter. A history of the first Presbyterian Church of Bel Air, Maryland, with a copy of the program of the one hundredth anniversary, 1852-1952, came from the Gov. William Paca Chapter.

A number of unique historical exhibits and silver and golden anniversaries have been held by chapters.

Since my report to the October Board the following documents have been received for our Archives: Five from Massachusetts, one of which is an interesting certificate of citizenship of Matthew Mitchell dated 1804. A tax receipt was received from the Sarah Whitman Hooker Chapter of Connecticut, and one document was received from the Thomas Barlow Chapter of Texas.

A series of articles concerning the historical background of the old town of Wightsborough, Georgia, first colony of Quakers in Georgia, was received from the Joseph Habersham Chapter.

HALLIE EVERETT RUSSELL
Historian General.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

Since my last report in June many contributions have come to the library through the efforts of the State Librarians and the members. Soon our term of office will end and I want to take this opportunity to express my pleasure in working with you. The response from the membership has shown great interest in the library. Not only have we received books for our collections but cash contributions for purchase of books, binding or whatever needed most. These contributions are always welcome and help keep the library one of the best equipped for research. The file case cabinets for manuscripts presented by Maryland, New York, Connecticut and Virginia are welcome additions to the library. These cabinets fill a much needed want.

A letter has been sent to each State Librarian, accompanied by a questionnaire, asking for report of the year's work to be returned to me not later than March 10th.
The regular Librarian's Conference will be held in the Library office, Monday, April 20, 1953 at 9:30 A.M. Chapter Librarians are invited.

Our valuable Port Hole portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale, one of our prized possessions, has been restored by experts in this field and has been returned to its home in the library. We are proud to have this outstanding portrait of the Father of Our Country in view. Your library is of national interest as we have visitors and genealogists from all States, interested in the background of their families. All are appreciative of our fine genealogical library and those interested in writing their family history present a copy when completed for our collections.

The following list of acquisitions, 244 books, 103 pamphlets and 29 manuscripts signify the interest of the State and Chapter Librarians and the members.

BOOKS

ALABAMA

Following 6 books from General Sumter Chapter: Church of the Advent Its History and Traditions. Mittle O. McDonald. 1943. McDavid. 1943. From Mrs. Ernest Helfenstein through Emily Scott Chapter.


Genealogical Record of the Chace and Hathaways family from 1630 to 1900. G. V. Case. 1900. From Heroes of Kings Mountain Chapter.


ARIZONA


Great Register of Yavapai County, 1883. From General George A. Crook Chapter.

ARKANSAS


COLORADO


DELWARE


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Family Records of Smith Co., Tenn. as given the U. S. Census Taker in 1820, 1830 & 1870. Annie W. Burns. 3 vols. From the compiler.

Index to Orange County, Va. Families and Their Marriages by William E. Brockman. 1952. From Dr. Truman Abbe through Orlando Chapter.


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE [ 585 ]

Robert Colgate the Immigrant. Truman Abbe and H. A. Howson. 1941. From Dr. Truman Abbe through Francis Scott Chapter.


Register of the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America 1911-1915. The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Md. J. D. Warfield. 1903.


ILLINOIS

John Hooker Williams, His Ancestors and Descendants. Elizabeth C. Case. 1929. From the author through Princeston, Illinois Chapter.

The Story of Wilkes County. Eliza A. Bowen. 1950. From Mrs. Mary G. Bryan, Georgia State Historian and Director of Archives through Mrs. Neil Glass, State Librarian, D. A. R.

INDIANA

Following 2 books from Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter: The Pioneers. An Account of the Pioneers of Madison and Hancock Counties. Samuel Harden. 1895.


Daughters of the American Revolution of Indiana Year Books. 1952-53. From Indiana D. A. R. (2 copies)

IOWA


KENTUCKY


Louisiana


MARYLAND


DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

[586]

MICHIGAN

From General Richardson Chapter.

MINNESOTA

The Grimes Family. Willard M. Grimes. 1946. From Mr.
Ernest K. Lindley through Mrs. Fred A. Eustis and Miss
Mary A. Grimes.

Collections of the Minnesota Historical Society. Vol. 17.

MISSOURI

Missouri State Directory D. A. R. 1952. From Missouri
D. A. R.

NEBRASKA

Memorial Album of Revolutionary Soldiers. Vol. 4.
From the compiler Mrs. Florence Hazen Miller through Nebraska
D. A. R.
Tri-County Pioneers. A Frontier Days History of Boone,
Madison and Platte Counties. H. Halderson. From Mrs.
Louise M. Ackerman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following 2 books from Winnipesaukee Chapter:
A Record of the Dedication of the Statue of Major General
Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, Sept. 16, 1908.
From Ann Simpson Davis Chapter.

NEW YORK

Encyclopedic Dictionary of American Reference. J. F.
Jamieson & J. W. Buel. 2 vols. 1903. From Lord Stirling
Chapter.

Two Hundredth Anniversary of Heidelberg Union Church
Reformed and Lutheran, Heidelberg Twp., Pa. Raymond E.
Hollenbach. 1946. From Mrs. Winifred Myers Love.

OHIO

D. A. R. Ohio State Conference. 1952. From Ohio D. A. R.
Descendants of Christian Eby and His Wife Susanah
McDonald Eby, Effie E. E. Mimmiah. 1921. From the compiler
through Fort Greene Village Chapter.

Memoriam of Rev. Charles Clinton Beatty and of His Wife
Mrs. Hetty Elizabeth Beatty. 1883. From Miss Elizabeth
Sherrard through Steubenville Chapter.

A Biographical History of Preble County. 1900. From Mrs.
Raymond Enums.

Bench and Bar of Northern Ohio. W. B. Neff, ed. 1921.
From Ann Simpson Davis Chapter.

The Van Fossen Family in America. Katherine H. van
Fossen. 1952. From the author through Columbus Chapter.

From Mrs. John S. Haume through Lagonda Chapter in honor of Mrs. James B. Patton,
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

Pennsylvania

Presbyterianism in Washington, Pa. 1894. From Miss
Eleanor Day Cooper through Washington County Chapter.

Descendants of the Swinton-Beasley Family of Brown Co.,
Ohio. Twila B. Shafer and Francis B. Odell. From Twila
B. Shafer through Bower Hills Chapter.

Fifty-Sixth Annual State Conference of the Pennsylvania

South Carolina

Abstracts of Old Ninety-Six and Abbeville District Will
s and Bonds. Willie P. Young. 1950. From Star Fort Chapter.

South Dakota

Wakan Chapter in memory of Mrs. Helen Carter Greene.
From Mrs. Carl Chrystal in memory of Mrs. Helen Carter
Greene.

Tennessee

Hays Records and Roberts and Allied Families. 1952.
From the compiler Mrs. Cecil T. Hays through Chief John
Roms Chapter.

Publishing 2 books from Mrs. Malcolm W. Callahan
through Clement Scott Chapter in memory of Mrs. Mattie
Bell Scott Dodson, Organizing Regent:

First Census of the United States 1790 North Carolina.
1908.

Utah

Sketches of the Inter-Mountain States, Utah, Idaho and
Nevada 1847-1909. 1909. From Mrs. William M. Ferry
through Spirit of Liberty Chapter.

Virginia

The Signs of Surrey. Charles H. Stone. 1951. From Virginia
T. Calhoun in honor of Mrs. L. P. Mirick through
Thomas Nelson Chapter.

A History of Chapman & Alexander Families, Sigismunda
M. F. Chapman. 1946. From Miss Helen C. Calvert through Mt.
Vernon Chapter.

Ships of the United States Navy and Their Sponsors 1913-
1923. Anne M. Hall & Edith W. Benham. 1925. From
Harriotte W. B. Smith through Mt. Vernon Chapter.

Memorial of Rev. Charles Clinton Beatty and of His Wife
Mrs. Hetty Elizabeth Beatty. 1883. From Miss Elizabeth
Sherrard through Steubenville Chapter.

Mary A. Grimes.

Ernest K. Lindley through Mrs. Fred A. Eustis and Miss
Mary A. Grimes.

Jameson & J. W. Bud. 2 vols. 1901. From Lord Stirling
Chapter.

1952. From the Smithsonian Institution.

From the author.

The Ancestry and Some of the Descendants of Thomas
1952.

Following 46 books from the Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

135 & 151. 1922.

Abstract of Pensions of the Revolution, War of 1812 and
All Wars Prior to 1883 of Claiborne Co., Tenn. Annie W.
Burns.

History of the Weikert Family from 1735-1930. E. L.
Mullikin. From the author.

History of the Walker Family from 1735-1930. E. L.
Welkert. 1930.

William Lee McCormick, a Study in Tolerance With

William and Mary College Quarterly. Vols. 1-27. let

1952.

Following 2 books compiled and presented by Josephine R.
Bassett:

The McConaughy Family. 1951.

The Ancestry and Some of the Descendants of Thomas
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Welkert. 1930.

William Lee McCormick, a Study in Tolerance With

William and Mary College Quarterly. Vols. 1-27. st

Southern Kith and Kin—Davis Family. Jewel D. Scar-

History of the Walker Family from 1735-1930. E. L.
Welkert. 1930.

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Burns.

History of the Weikert Family from 1735-1930. E. L.
Welkert. 1930.

William Lee McCormick, a Study in Tolerance With

William and Mary College Quarterly. Vols. 1-27. st

Southern Kith and Kin—Davis Family. Jewel D. Scar-

History of the Walker Family from 1735-1930. E. L.
Welkert. 1930.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

The Descendants of Dr. Asaheb and Sally (Wilbur) Cooley. Arthur S. Cooley. 1932.

PAMPHLETS

COLORADO


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Guetterson Family, G. L. Guetterson. 1927. From Alice P. Brown, through Descendants of "76 Chapter.
Following 6 pamphlets from Frances Scott Chapter: Genealogists' Magazine. Vol. 9, No. 8. 1943.
The Old Meeting House: Bessels Green. N. B. Harman. 1936-37.
The First Congregational Church of Montague, Mass. 1751-1951.
Historical Material on the Friends Meeting, Washington, D. C.

ILLINOIS

Seven Generations of the Imus Family in America. Raymond Imus. From Mrs. Louise Imus Jones.
From Mrs. Charles J. Michelet.

INDIANA


KANSAS


MAINE

From Maine D. A. R. (2 copies)

MASSACHUSETTS


NEW YORK

Ancestors and Descendants of Benjamin and Lucretia (McGuire) Harris. Winifred T. A. Gonsoth. 1948. From the compiler.
Whipple Genealogy. 1932. From Mrs. F. M. Williams.
Following 2 pamphlets from Enoch Crosby Chapter: History and Traditions of Poland, N. Y. J. T. Green. 1951.
Historical Landmarks in the Town of Sherman. Ruth Rogers. 1907.
Joseph Phillips (1) of Newton and Jamaica, L. I. Consuelo & Robert Furman. From New York D. A. R.

OHIO

Lebanon Sesquicentennial—Souvenir of Lebanon. 1952.

OREGON


PENNSYLVANIA

Thomas Armor, Early Pioneer of Western Pennsylvania. From Mrs. Jeann E. Stott.
A Century for Christ Centennial of the Port Royal Presbyterian Church. C. C. Johnson. 1953.
History of the Roseville and Vicieta, 1755-1950.

SOUTH CAROLINA


TEXAS


UTAH


VIRGINIA

Stratford—Colonial Home and Plantation. From Mrs. Kleie F. Jackson through Francis Wallis Chapter.

OTHER SOURCES

Historic Landmarks Journeys in New York State. 1952.
From New York Telephone Company.
From Potomac Lodge No. 5, F. A. A. M.

MANUSCRIPTS

ALABAMA


DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


MASSACHUSETTS

Trumbull Bible Records. From Mrs. Winifred Lovering Holman through Lexington Chapter.

MICHIGAN

Data on John Carter of Scarborough, Me. From Leslie A. Carter.

MINNESOTA

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Lester J. Eck through Monument Chapter: Finney Bible Record. Bemis Bible Record.

NEW YORK


OREGON


PENNSYLVANIA

Hendrickson Family of N. J. From Mrs. James P. Calna.

TEXAS


VIRGINIA


OTHER SOURCES

CHARTS

CALIFORNIA
Chart on the Foster Family. From Mrs. Barriett Kiesling.

VIRGINIA
Fowke Family 1614-1952, Washington-Reed Families 1635-1952. From Mrs. Elsie Fowke Jackson, the compiler.

OTHER SOURCES
Mallory-Strother Family Chart. From the compiler Walter L. Mallory.

PHOTOSTATS

INDIANA
Following 2 photostats from Mrs. Dana Cope through Vanderburgh Chapter:
Public Service Claims, Rockingham Co., Va.
Public Service Claims, Shenandoah Co., Va.

OTHER SOURCES
Bible Records of the Derrick Hollenbeck Family. From Fred C. Haacker.
Tooley Family Bible Records. From Mrs. Imogene C. T. Boyd.

WASHINGTON

MICROFILMS

KENTUCKY
Sketches of Paris, Kentucky. G. R. Keller. From Kentucky D. A. R.

MISSISSIPPI
Mississippi Census for 1850, 1860 and 1870. From Mississippi D. A. R.

WISCONSIN
An Account Book from 1790 to 1810 by Asa Gilbert of New Hartford, Cones. From John Bell Chapter.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

BOOKS

FLORIDA
A Group of Genealogical Records from Columbia County. 1952.
Marriage Records of Leon County, 1866-1900. 1952.
Marriage Records of Orange County, 1869-1900, 1952.

GEORGIA
Butts County Genealogical Records. 1951.
Genealogical Records, Church Histories & Family Records. 1951.
Genealogical Records. 1952.
Record of Burials Oakland Cemetery Atlanta, 1851-1951, Book 2. 1952.
Church Histories and Genealogical Records. 1951.
Baldwin County Marriage Book D 1899-74. 1932.
Jackson County Records. 1952.

INDIANA
Grant County Records. Vol. 2. 1952.
Bible Records, Obituaries and Stories of Early Days. 1952.
Genealogical Records of Carroll County. 2 Vols. 1952.
Bible Records. 1952.
Church Histories, Obituaries and Stories of Early Days. 1952.
History and Genealogy of the Jordan Family of Harrison Co. Benjamin Jordan. 1952.

KANSAS
Tombstone Inscriptions of Lyon County. Vol. 11. 1953.

KENTUCKY

NEW JERSEY
Descendants and Ancestors of Cornelius Van Horn of Bergen County, 1952.
Church Records of Sussex County, 1952.
Family Records of Sussex County, 1952.
American Ancestors of Ruth Janet Me Neilly Cuthbert. 1952.
Gloucester County Will Book B. 1952.
Bible Records of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester Counties. 1952.

NORTH CAROLINA
Catawba Frontier, 1775-81, Memories of Pensioners.

OREGON
Oregon Pioneer Register 1811-47 and First Assessment, 1844. 1952.
Yamhill County Marriages 1881-92. 1952.
Cemetery Records of Yamhill and Polk Counties. 1952.
Multinomah County Estates Index, Unit 1, 1854-84. 1952.
Carin Family History. 1952.
Probated Intestate Estates of Multinomah County. 3 vols. 1952.

PENNSYLVANIA
Abstracts of Greene County Wills Books 1 & 2. 1952.
Brush Creek Lutheran Church Records, Hempfield Twp., Westmoreland County. 1952.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Newpaper Records from “The Crescent” 1866-70. 1952.
Barnwell County Records. 1952.
South Carolina Marriage Records. 1952.
Laurens County Miscellaneous Records. 1952.
History of Lebanon Church and Community. 1952.
Woods Family, Marion, S. C. Clinton W. Foxworth.
Spartanburg County Miscellaneous Records. 1952.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1952.
Family Genealogies of Young, Stevenson, Cameron and Other Families. 1952.
Marlboro County Bible and Genealogical Records. 1952.

TEXAS
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1951.
Miscellaneous Family Records. 1951.
Miscellaneous Records. Six Flags Chapter. 1951.
Records Brutas River Valley 1821-60. 1952.
Dallas County Cemetery Records. 1952.
Miscellaneous Genealogical Records. 1952.
Marriage Records of Tarrant County 1876-79. 1952.
Marriage Records of Collin County. 1952.
Marriage Records of Harris County 1845-77. 1952.
Index to Texas County Records. 1952.

WASHINGTON

PAMPHLETS

COLORADO
A Historical Sketch of the First Congregational Church of Boulder 1844-1939. 1952.
75th Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Boulder, 1872-1947.

CONNECTICUT
Descendants of Andrew Seymour. 1952.

FLORIDA
McDowell Family of Ky. and Va, 1700-1880. 1952.
Record of David Phillips and His Descendants 1738-1913. 1952.
Marriage Records of Nassau and Taylor Counties. 1952.
Church, Cemetery and Bible Records. 1952.
Wills of Columbia County Book A. 1952.
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

GEORGIA
Marriage Records of Sumter County, 1833-53. 4 Vols. 1952.

INDIANA
Family Records of Jefferson County. 1952.
Revolutionary Soldiers. John Paul Chapter. 1952.

KENTUCKY
Miscellaneous Records. 1952.

NEW JERSEY
Genealogy of Bordentown Family of Shrewsbury. 1952.
Ancestral Records of Baptiste, Bouquets, Ryckman and Other Families. 1952.
Bergen County Wills, Books E & F, 1835-50. 1952.
Record of First Presbyterian Church of Springfield. 1952.

NORTH CAROLINA
History of the Borders Family. 1952.

OHIO
The Hayes Memorial. 1952.
The Ruza Family. 1952.
Collection of Records of the Mark, Turney, Merries, Cornell Families. 1952.
Delaware County Probate Court Records. 1952.
Early Vital Records of Vinton and Hocking Counties. 1952.
Middleport Hill Cemetery, Records, Middleport. 1952.
Miscellaneous Records of Seneca County. 1866. 1952.
Oak Grove Cemetery, Delaware County. 1952.
Cemeteries of Crawford County. 1952.
Scott Ridge Cemetery, Wood County. 1952.
Collection of Family Data. 1952.
Mt. Zion Reformed & Lutheran Church, North Canton, Stark County. 1952.
Bible Records, Daniel Hunt Lombard, Lakewood. 1952.
Cemetery Records of Pie Euclid, LaGrange and Butternut Ridge, Cuyahoga County. 1952.
Cemetery Records of Wyandot County. 1952.

OREGON
Early Membership of the United Presbyterian Church of Albany 1854-87. 1952.
Index to Settlement of Estates in Yamhill County Book 2. 1952.
Cemetery Records of “St. Mary’s” and “Lone Fir.” 1952.
Miscellaneous Family Papers of Clackamas, Marion and Washington Counties. 1952.
Index to the Names Appearing in History of Benton County. 1952.
Davie FAGAN. 1952.
Cemeteries of Polk County. 1952.
Family Records of Pennam, Applegate and Other Families. 1952.
Married Women’s Separate Property Record. 1952.

PENNSYLVANIA
Obituaries and Church History from the Minutes of the Ten Mile Baptist Church Association of Greene and Washington Counties. 1952.
Delaware water gap Cemetery Inscriptions. 1952.
Baptists, Marriages and History of Harrison City in Personal Diary of Rev. John Sebastian Fink. 1952.
The Campbell Families of York County. 1952.
The Gaztaman Family. 1952.
The Saztsman Family. 1952.
Family Records of Pine, Applegate and Other Families. 1952.
Married Women’s Separate Property Record. 1952.

WASHINGTON
John Bridgman Bible Records. 1952.
Descendants of Joseph McCormick. 1952.

CHARTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Whiting-St. John Family. 1952.

NORTH CAROLINA
Harris Family. 1952.

PENNSYLVANIA
Leeds Family. 1952.

SCRAPBOOK
MONTANA
An Historical Album of Montana Persons. 1952.

MICROFILMS
ALABAMA
Marriages, Wills and Deeds of Loundes County. 3 Rolls.
Confederate Dead in Oakwood Cemetery. Oakwood Cemetery Records 1876-1910, Minutes of Monroe County Orphan’s Court, 1816-21 Jefferson County Circuit Court Records, 1819-25, Greenwood Cemetery, Dale County Cemeteries. 2 Rolls.

JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES
Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, read her report.

Report of Curator General
It is always with pleasure that the Curator General reports on the activities of her department. Since under the ruling of a former National Board all the pictures in our headquarters were placed under the jurisdiction of this department, it was deemed wise to have our oil paintings examined by a professional as merely good housekeeping and good business.

Because our paintings are so valuable, they should be restored only by an expert. Mr. Sullivan, who is in charge of the technical part of restoration at the National Gallery, was recommended by our Art Critics Committee. He examined every painting and submitted estimates. Most of them need some work on them, but others are not in need of immediate attention. The work should be done in Washington as it would be a great risk to ship them, and there would be crating and transportation charges.

Mr. Sullivan reported that the so-called Port Hole portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale which hangs in our Library was in very poor condition, as the canvas was loose and buckled and the paint heavily ridged and cracked. This painting is the property of the National Society, having been purchased from the Senator Brandegee Collection, and in 1946 it was appraised for insurance purposes at $4,000. Mr. Hermann Warner Williams, Jr., Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art and a member of our Art Critics Committee, values it today at $20,000.

With the approval of the Executive Committee the contract was let; the work has been done with wonderful results. The frame has been cleaned and it has been hung back in its accustomed place in the Library, just under our lighted D. A. R. Insigne.

The beautiful portrait of Martha Washington which is so striking as one enters the Gallery is also in need of repair. The canvas is loose and
weak, the paint ridged, cracked and dirty. This will cost $725, and since it hangs in our Museum, must be paid for from the Museum Fund. Mr. Macgill James, Assistant Director of the National Gallery, and Chairman of our Art Critics Committee, places a value of $5,000 on this picture. May I add here that the longer we wait to have these restorations done, the more they will cost.

Mr. Sullivan also examined the pictures in the C. A. R. Board Room in Continental Hall and his findings and estimates were submitted by me to the National President, Mrs. Haig, and her Executive Board authorized Mr. Sullivan to re-finish the two portraits which they own.

A craftsman skilled in handling antique jewelry, and who was highly recommended has examined our collection for loose stones and cleaning where necessary.

Texas has purchased two exquisite Bow figurines, a lady and man, seated musicians and part of an Oriental Lowestoft tea set for the secretary in the Texas State Room.

Among the interesting recent accessions are a china compotier (Worcester), five inches high and eleven inches in diameter decorated with garlands of flowers in white, fuchsia, purple and gold. It was brought to the Noyes family in 1775 from England, and now comes to us from the State of Georgia. From the same State, we have received steel candle snuffers made in 1785 in New England, which belonged to Captain John Hammond of Virginia.

We are always so happy to add to our collection of copper lustre. A pitcher nine and one-half inches tall and seven inches in diameter, with the rare yellow band, has come in from Mrs. Lewis Elliott of Chemung Chapter in my own State of New York.

Our Museum has been enjoyed by many visitors and included those from 21 distant parts of the world. They came from Uruguay, India, Syria and Czechoslovakia, to mention just a few. Mrs. Wilbur Carr, widow of the late Assistant Secretary of State, was a visitor, and also a State Department official who is stationed in Rome.

The Custodian of the Museum of Vienna spent 2½ hours browsing around in our Museum and pronounced it one of the most beautiful of its kind he had seen. Without doubt our most unusual visitors was a group of 97 Korean boys of State, who was highly recommended has examined our collection for loose stones and cleaning where necessary.

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GIFT LIST

Arkansas—Ten Chapters, $49.70.
California—Five Chapters, $9.25. Four Chinese silk bands, Dr. Rose Alexander. State Room gifts: Four Chapters, $31.25.
Connecticut—Fifteen Chapters, $18.00.
District of Columbia—One Chapter, $10.00. Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter, baby clothes, Mrs. Herbert R. Eck. Keystone Chapter, flax and spool of linen, Miss May Adele Levers. Lucy Holcombe Chapter, china plate, Miss Kate Edmonds, in memory of Miss Alice Sawyer, Assistant Secretary to President Benjamin Harrison. Revolutionary vest in frame, Dr. Richard Spencer Palmer, in memory of Colonel Thomas Palmer of Revolutionary War.
Florida—Three Chapters, $5.00.
Georgia—Joseph Habersham Chapter, apostacies' scales, Bible, china compotier (Worcester), china Toby jug, Mrs. Milton F. Hall; glass salt dish, Mrs. W. Elmo Duke; steel snuffers, Mrs. Elva F. McCrery.
Illinois—Seventeen Chapters, $24.00. Stephen A. Douglas Chapter, powder horn, Dr. Maude Ward Taylor, in honor of Mrs. T. W. Sellers, and in memory of Daniel Austin, Revolutionary War soldier. State Room gift: One Chapter, $1.00.
Indiana—Six Chapters, $8.00.
Kansas—One Chapter, $1.00. Fort Supply Trail Chapter, psaltery, Mrs. H. B. Gabbert, in memory of mother, Philaena McCreey Fisher.
Kentucky—Twelve Chapters, $23.00 for Paul Revere silver.
Maine—Three Chapters, $2.50. Amaisycooggin Chapter, wooden dress stays, Mrs. Victor A. Binford.
Maryland—Rezin Beall Chapter: 2 glass dishes, Miss George W. S. Musgrave.
Massachusetts—Eight Chapters, $10.00.
Missouri—One Chapter, $2.00.
Montana—Two Chapters, $2.00.
Nebraska—Seven Chapters, $10.00.
New Hampshire—Rumford Chapter: Two books, Mrs. Edward D. Storrs, in memory of Mrs. Charles Carroll, late State Regent. Pair of linen pillow cases and a pair of linen tea towels, Miss Myrna S. Howe, in memory of Mrs. Will Bernard Howe. (Note) In the October 1952 gift list, there was a clerical error in reporting paper money given by Mrs. David W. Anderson, Vice President General.
New Jersey—Five Chapters, $23.00.
New Mexico—One Chapter, $3.00.
New York—One Chapter, $10.00. Chemung Chapter, copper lustre pitcher, Mrs. Lewis Elliott. Fort Rensselaer Chapter, Continental Army coat, Mrs. George O. Vosburgh. Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, framed campaign banner, Miss Marion Ashby Buck.
Rhode Island—Seven Chapters, $8.00.
Tennessee—Thirteen Chapters, $13.00.
Texas—State Room gifts: John McKnitt Alexander Chapter, Bow porcelain figurine, Mrs. Loretta Grim Thomas, in memory of mother, Sarah Hauberger Grim, former member of the Lone Star Chapter. Martha Jefferson Randolph Chapter, Bow porcelain figurine, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, in memory of mother, Sarah Hauberger Grim, former member of the Lone Star Chapter. Martha Jefferson Randolph Chapter, Bow porcelain figurine, Mrs. Frank G. Trau, in memory of mother, Sarah Hauberger Grim, former member of the Lone Star Chapter.
Virginia—Seven Chapters, $15.00. One Chapter, $5.20 for repair of old silver. Francis Wallis Chapter, cotton basque waist, 2 cotton petticoats, Mrs. Elsie Fowke Jackson; newspaper, for Reference Library, Mrs. Davis L. Waters.
West Virginia—Pack Horse Ford Chapter: Britannia ware tea set.
Wyoming—One Chapter, $3.00.

ADELLA R. KUHNER, Curator General
The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read recommendations of the Executive Committee.

Mrs. Cook moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the duties of State Registrars be revised to include the stipulation that application papers be submitted to State Registrar for examination for correct signatures and endorsements and that the membership card and that used by the Treasurer General's office be typed by the State Registrar before sending the papers to Washington. Seconded by Mrs. Anderson. Lost.

Miss Hawkins moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That an Assistant State Treasurer's pin be issued to an elected Assistant State Treasurer, and that an order for the design be given to J. E. Caldwell and Company by the Chairman of Insignia, same to be submitted to the National Board for approval. Seconded by Mrs. Williams. Adopted.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, read her report.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

The highlights of my report at this time of the year are the events in Constitution Hall. We have so very little time to do any repair work during the winter season, as events in the auditorium keep our crew very busy. To begin with, we are having the largest season ever. During February, we have 27 performances in 28 days. In addition to our regular work of keeping clean one whole block of offices and museum buildings, we have to clean Constitution Hall after each event, even to mopping the floors with soap and water. To make the Hall ready for each event it takes our porters' crew, of five men, five hours. Our maids spend one hour a day in washing the marble and scrubbing the floors of the boxes. This does not include periodic cleaning of windows and polishing brass. So, as you can see, we are kept busy. I point this out to you today, because I want you to know that if we notice any trash, we instruct us to have it taken away. We are not allowed to store waste paper in any part of Constitution Hall, therefore, we have to send our truck to the dump at least four out of every five days.

Through the interest of Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, State Chairman of Pennsylvania Lobby in Memorial Continental Hall, the State of Pennsylvania replaced the door mat in our well known entrance to the 17th Street lobby with a new one with the letters, "D. A. R." in the center. The color scheme is blue on a gray background. It looks very attractive, and we do appreciate this gift.

It was found very necessary to provide more room for two our our departments, the Registrar General and the Magazine. This was decided to move the Office of the Corresponding Secretary General from the first floor to the South Carolina Room on the third floor in the new part of the building. The Registrar General, with her chief clerk and assistant, have moved into the office formerly occupied by the Corresponding Secretary General. The Office of Credentials and Program Committees was moved from the second floor of the old Administration Building to the Kentucky Room on the third floor in the new part of the building, and that space of two rooms was given to the Magazine Department.

On January 3, 1953 one of our very beloved employees, Mr. Fornwald, a night watchman, passed away. He was one of our very faithful employees and liked by all. Until a recent illness, he had only used nine days of sick leave during his ten years of service, and he would have been 84 years of age had he lived until January 15. He worked his regular shift of duty from the second half of the night until eight o'clock the morning of January 3. When he left the building he seemed in perfect health. He died while having his breakfast a few hours later.

It is good to know that our Manager is held in high regard not only by our clients but by our patrons as well, who work with him, realize how much good will he creates to aid our Society through his courteous and gracious manner in which he meets the clients, artists and patrons. One morning, a few weeks ago, a large envelope was delivered to Mr. Maynard by a White House messenger. Upon opening it, he found two large photographs of the then President of the United States, Harry Truman, and the former first lady of the land, Bess Truman. A personal message was written on each picture. On Mr. Truman's, "To Harold Maynard, with sincere appreciation for the many enjoyable evenings spent at Constitution Hall." On Mrs. Truman's, "Best
Wishes." I am sure each of you is proud of this recognition of our Manager and the National Society. You might like to know that each time the President comes to Constitution Hall, our Manager greets him and escorts him to his special box. He also escorts him from his box at the conclusion of the program. We feel this is a very gracious gesture on the part of Mr. Maynard.

We hope that some day soon we can warmly welcome our new President Dwight D. Eisenhower to Constitution Hall.

Several months ago an electric refrigerator (35 cubic feet) was purchased and placed in the large kitchen near the Banquet Hall on the third floor of Memorial Continental Hall. This piece of equipment was badly needed for use by those who serve the lunches and food for the snack bars at various times during the year, especially at Congress time. For instance, last year the Snack Bar Committee, with Miss Faustine Dennis, Vice Regent of the District of Columbia, served between 1700 and 1800 lunches. She and her Committee turned over a profit of $900 to the Valley Forge Society. You might like to know that each time equipment was badly needed for use by those who served the lunches and food for the snack bars at various times during the year, especially at Congress time. A Chapter Chairman should be the main cog in the wheel, for at each Chapter meeting she can remind the members of the time for renewal. She should keep an accurate list, with dates for each subscriber. Then using only a minute of the Chapter Regent's time she could do the job which could mean the life of the Magazine. Please, State Chairmen, bring this to the attention of your Chapter Chairmen.

On November 1 we had 21,020 subscribers. Of these, 1298 were NEW. Then we had 1022 EXPIRATIONS, making a total for December 1 of 21,206. Today we have approximately 21,500. In addition, we always have several hundred extra copies printed, to take care of our advertisers and single copy sales.

Again I remind you, in 1950 we had 14,254 subscribers; and our goal for 1953 is 28,500. Shall we reach it? It isn't too late if we all cooperate and work. There is no need now to tell you the many advantages in subscribing to our Magazine. You know them. All you need now is to grasp the opportunity of securing the valuable information which is yours for only $2.

My personal report from October to the present shows 201 letters written in behalf of the Magazine, several packages of brochures were mailed and six talks to Chapters, giving inspiration and seeking cooperation from members.

My last report showed all of the months through April taken by various States for advertisements, and we are very proud of our fall and winter issues. But let me remind you once more of the ALL-STATES edition for May. One page from each State is the plan. Do not let your State be the one missing. March 1 is the final deadline for the ad orders.

Once more let me thank you for your patience, your cooperation and fellowship in our struggle together to place our Magazine in the BLACK for years to come. Do not lose your enthusiasm but pass on to the ones to follow all the good things you know about our Magazine and help them to push forward even more.

Then I know, you join with me in our sincere appreciation of our Editor, Miss Carraway. She has carried the load and has done so most graciously.

Let "FORWARD" be our slogan as the months and years roll along; and "D. A. R. MAGAZINE" be our watchword. Put them together and there is no failure.

HOY L. GUPTON, Chairman

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, read her report.

Report of D. A. R. Magazine Editor

Again it is a pleasure to report increasing balances in the Magazine Fund, so that no subsidy will be required this year from the National Society, for the third consecutive year of this Administration.

In my last report to you I listed our Magazine balance as $40,000 on savings accounts and $18,441.59 in our checking account as of October 6. Since then we have transferred $12,000 to the
Interest since we invested our first deposits less 6, even without the $12,000 transferred from the Magazine Fund to the Current Fund. This excellent report is, of course, due to the many subscriptions and advertisements, especially the advertisements. During October our advertising receipts came to $7,565.68; in November, $9,313.22; and in December, $11,338.97, a total of $28,308.87 for the past three months. I hope that the ads will continue to come, for they make it possible for us to have a larger and better Magazine and keep remarkably well in the black.

Our subscriptions, too, have shown a considerable gain—a total of $15,536.20 for them in the last three months. Largely due to the interest in old Magazines created by our Genealogical Guide, we have taken in record sums for single copies of the Magazine—$309.81 during the past three months, somewhat lower than for the Autumn months.

The Genealogical Guide, a Master Index of genealogy in the Magazine from 1892 through 1950, has been an outstanding success. So far the profit has amounted to $661.39, all of which has made money for itself—a total of $691.66 in interest since we invested our first deposits less than a year ago.

In the past few months through January 31, we have paid to Chapters a total of over $3,700 in commissions for advertisements. Most of this money has come back to National for National projects.

However, Magazine costs have risen steadily. More subscriptions have made it necessary to engage additional staff workers and more ads have made the printing expenses greater, for paper and printing cost more these days as all of us know. In November, our issue ran 148 pages; in December, 156; in January, 164; in February, 200 pages.

On the whole, we feel we have done well, thanks to YOUR fine help and cooperation. For October, November and December our receipts were greater than our disbursements by $19,175.49; but subtracting the $12,000 transferred to the Current Fund the balance was $7,175.49.

I'd like to call attention to the fact that the advertisements not only mean more money for our Magazine and the National Society but also are of importance in public relations and of great interest in publicizing States, cities, Chapters and outstanding members. They are readable, informative, interesting, attractive and inspirational.

Miss Bessie Bright, our Chief Clerk, retired on pension January 1 after 40 years of faithful service. To her we express our appreciation and best wishes.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, our National Chairman, who regrets that she is unable to be here today, is due a major share of all credit for the success of the Magazine. We urge your continued cooperation. Our Magazine presents and represents our Society in many homes throughout the land. We want it to be truly representative of all the outstanding work of our beloved Society.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, Editor

The drawing for places for the seating of delegations at the Sixty-second Continental Congress resulted as follows:

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* Chapter Regent only, no State Organization.

Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Chairman, Building Completion Fund, read her report.

Report of Building Completion Committee

When I reported to you at the December Board meeting the debt had just been reduced to $162,000.00. We paid the quarterly interest in December—$869.66. Early in January we paid off $10,000.00 on the loan and this week another $25,000.00, which brings the debt down to $127,000. So far, so good.

From the letters sent out to members-at-large we have received $1,241.50, including a contri-
There are 8,321 names listed for the Honor Roll of the American Revolution MAGAZINE.

$1,000.00 each, either as a whole or as "split units" making up $1,000.00. The first such gift has been received from Miss Edla Gibson of New York. The second was sent in by Mrs. Wade Ellis of the District of Columbia. The third came from Mrs. James L. Gavin of Indiana, who read about it in the report of the October Board meeting in the Magazine and wrote, with the contribution, that she wished to become a member of the Club. Mrs. Magna has pledged a thousand, and so has Mrs. Thomas McConnell, also of Massachusetts. Several more are being worked on as "split units," but we have a long way to go if we really are to get the whole debt paid off this year.

Every day letters are going out to members whose names have been given me. But I feel very strongly that the personal approach within the States will help materially. Please, each of you, consider that you are responsible for presenting this plan to the members in your State. And keep the "normal flow" of contributions on the way. We need every possible dollar from every member.

HELEN B. ADAMS, Chairman.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Chairman of the Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, read her report.

Report of Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge Committee

I wish this afternoon that I could burst into song with the old refrain—Glory, Glory Hallelujah!—the Daughters keep rolling along.

From August 31st to January 31st the money continued to come in with three patriot stones sold, three more in process; 7,220 boxes of note cards sold; 528 cook books sold and $7,789.40 received for memorials and $32,182.73 received for construction, making a total of $39,972.13.

There are unpaid bills such as the bronze gates, memorial windows, stone carvings and many items that are in process of completion. For these many items the large balance reported is necessary and at almost the close of the project it is not possible to give the exact amount still needed. There are 8,321 names listed for the American Revolution and 6,301 for World Wars I and II.

Inscriptions for Patriot Stones, Wall Tablets and Floor Blocks will be received until February 28th. We hope for many more 100% States from Chapter Registers.

It is our hope to have the carillon played at dedication of the Tower but with the tremendous amount of work involved it is not yet assured.

The expense of this work of installation is being borne by the Chapel Membership.

I want to express sincere appreciation to the members of Chapters, to all who have helped in the building of this Tower and especially to Mrs. Hendricks and Mrs. Smithers who have carried the all important detailed work for the project.

And last, but certainly not the least, the Mellon Foundation has presented $25,000 as a memorial in honor of Andrew W. Mellon. This is to be used as the last payment for "completion."
ported under the Student Loan Fund Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Hale. Adopted.

Mrs. Kerr moved that we grant Mr. Patrick Hayes permission to include in his Sunday American University Series of Concerts 1953-1954, William Warfield, and that notification be given as suggested by Mr. Maynard, Managing Director of Constitution Hall. Seconded by Miss Hawkins. Adopted.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Kenneth Trewella, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 90. Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: originals, 1,492; supplementals, 81; total, 1,573.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, Registrar General.

Mrs. Trewella moved that the 90 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,492 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Adopted.

Queries

(Continued from page 576)

Please, can someone help me?—Mrs. A. A. Walker, 316 E. 9th St., Wewoka, Okla.

Holmes—Wanted: auth. and ref. for my line in Holmes fam. Holmes had lived in North Ireland 100 yrs., coming from Scotland, 1616. I. Abraham Holmes came from Londonderry, Ireland, to N. H., 1719. D. 1753, aged 70 yrs. II. John, 10 yrs. of age when he came over with his father, 1719; m. Grizel Given (Givean), 1709-77; had three sons and six daus. III. John (1731-1804) lived 100 yrs., coming from Scotland, 1616. I. son of Bartholomew and Ann Pennington of Cecil fied in Augusta, N. Y., 1796, m. Elizabeth to N. H., 1719. D. 1753, aged 70 yrs. II. John, 10 yrs. of age when he came over with his father, 1719; m. Grizel Given (Givean), 1709-77; had three sons and six daus. III. John (1731-1804) m. Mary McCollerr, b. 1740. He d. Dunbarton, N. H. Had six sons, five daus. IV. Abraham, settled in Augusta, N. Y., 1796, m. Elizabeth Harding Dec. 3, 1798. He was born 1772, N. H.; d. 1859, Augusta, N. Y. She was born 1770 or '71, Chatham, Conn.; d. 1845, Augusta, N. Y.; V. David Tryon (1801-72), m. Sally or Dorcas Wells in 1826. She d. in 1803 (?). VI. Mary Josephine, (1829-1881), m. Henry R. King (1830-1912).—Mrs. Fred A. Wessell, Vernon Center, New York.


The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her supplemental report.

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The State Regent of West Virginia requests the authorization of a Chapter at West Union.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Slate Hill, Farmville, Virginia; Virginia Frontier, Lexington, Virginia; Ohio Valley, St. Mary's, West Virginia. EDITH H. WRIGHT Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the authorization of one Chapter: confirmation of three Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewella. Adopted.

The Recording Secretary, Mrs. Currier, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The Chaplain General led the Board in prayer, after which adjournment was taken at 3:30 p.m.

EMILY L. CURRIER Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Bruman-Raymond-Secor — Want Par. and birthplace of Sylvania Braman, who m. Polly Raymond, Sept. 24, 1840, in Raisin, Mich. She was b. June 14, 1817, at Wheeler, N. Y.; d. Mar. 31, 1870, at Waterloo, Iowa. He then ret. to Mich., m. again, and d. there, leaving all his prop. to the second wife, thus estranging his ch. We can find no rec. of his people among their papers. Could he be a gr.son of Sylvania, Jr., and Sarah Andrews Braman, or gr.gr.son of Silvauus and Experience Blanchard Braman, of Norton, Mass.?

Also want par. of Catherine Secor, b. 4-12-1823, who m. Samuel Youngs Cheesbro in Albany Co., N. Y., June 17, 1841. She might be gr.dau. of Gedney and Catherine Strang Secor.—Mrs. Edwin A. Merwin, 426 Olive Ave., Long Beach 12, Calif.

Thompson-Archer-Mathews-Renick — Des. par. of Rebecca (Thompson) Archer, wife of Sampson Archer, Sr. Her bro., William Thompson, was an off. under Geo. Washington during Rev.; died in Carlisle, Pa. Did their par. come to America?

Want also par. and other data on Sampson Archer, Sr., who d. in Greenbrier, Va. His dau., Ann Archer, m. Capt. John Mathews, of Augusta, Co., Va. Des. names and dates for all ch. of Sampson and Rebecca Thompson Archer. One dau. Betsey (Elizabeth)? m. a Renick.—Miss Edna M. Dickey, Box 188, Monticello, Ark.

McNeal-Clark—Who were par. of John McNeal, b. in 1780 in Sheffield, Vt., d. in 1859, lived in Sheffield, Sutton and Burke, m. Fannie Clark, b. in 1783, d. in 1867 at Sheffield? Their 12 ch.: Isaac, Grace, Matilda, Jacob, William, John, Abigail, Darius, Daniel, Jane, Fannie and Willard. Was Seth Clark of Burke, Vt., on the Pension Roll of Rev. Sol., the father of Fannie Clark McNeal?—Miss Clara W. McNeal, 268 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.
This book is the first to be published containing the complete story of our various National Capitol Buildings. To most of the present generation Washington is the only seat of Government this Nation ever had. Yet there was a period in the days of struggle for nationhood when the Congress that governed the Union had no fixed city or residence. This nation had a succession of seats of government and different buildings were in turn the temporary Capitols of our Nation. Local tradition has treasured these memories of the past and the visitor to some quaint town is rather astonished to find some timeworn structure pointed out as having been the Capitol of this Nation.

The book contains large pictures, 5 x 7 inches, of all fourteen Capitols. They are reproductions of beautiful old etchings, paintings and photographs of that period, dating back as far as 1754. Lithographed on antique finish paper to conform with the spirit of the book. The reading is very condensed but tells the complete story. Never before has it been brought to light, that we have had fourteen different Capitols, located in nine different cities.


Shelby T. McCloy, professor of history at the University of Kentucky Press, is the author of "French Inventions of the Eighteenth Century," an account of France’s contributions to the early period of the Industrial Revolution.

Traditionally, England has been considered the leader in inventive activity during the eighteenth century, the time of French domination in Western civilization. Mr. McCloy points out the fallacy in this apparent paradox by demonstrating how France actually rivaled, if not surpassed, her island neighbor in the production of notable inventions.

The list of “firsts” in French inventive history is impressive: the balloon, the steamboat, and the steam automobile were to revolutionize transportation in later decades. Other noteworthy inventions included paper-making machines, the semaphore telegraph, gas illumination, the silk loom, the threshing machine, the fountain pen, and even the common graphite “lead” pencil. Many of these are illustrated in the book.

Mr. McCloy has just returned from a year’s study in France. He holds two degrees from Oxford University, England. Columbia University awarded him the Ph.D. degree in 1933. Mr. McCloy has been with the history department of the University of Kentucky since 1945. He is the author of two other books.

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND, LIST OF MILITIA AND OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE, JUNE, 1775. Copied by Mrs. William G. Buckey and indexed by Old Kent and London Bridge Chapters, D. A. R., Maryland. 70 pages. $2.50.

This pamphlet listing the names of the men who formed the militia and took oaths of allegiance in June, 1775, will make a valuable reference book for historians and genealogists, especially persons who wish to become members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Much time was taken to compile this list of patriots. The names will be of much interest all over the United States, as their descendants are widely scattered far away from Kent County.

The book may be ordered from Edith Shearer, Historian, Old Kent Chapter, D. A. R., Chestertown, Md.

Books are delightful when prosperity happily smiles; when adversity threatens, they are inseparable comforters. They give strength to human compacts, nor are grave opinions brought forward without books. Arts and sciences, the benefits of which no mind can calculate, depend upon books. —Richard Aungervyle.
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CONTINENTAL DAMES CHAPTER
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATES THIS PAGE IN HER HONOR

[ 597 ]
Washington, D. C.

On proud Potomac's peaceful shore,
Our forebears, in the days of yore,
Secured a site of wide expanse,
The nation's glory to enhance
By building there a city free,
Symbolic shrine of liberty.

Our country's Father sold the site,
Perhaps not dreaming of the might
His visioned city would attain
Throughout the country's wide domain;
Perchance to him, though good and great,
It was a deal in real estate.

Though it was small when it was new,
Eventually the city grew
Until today its wide extent
Embraces marvels that present
A wondrous sight to all who view
Its splendid buildings, old and new.

When one arrives in Washington,
The pleasing vista is begun
As through the depot's vaulted hall
One passes toward the city Mall,
Upon the station's step to stand
And view a panorama grand.

In foreground, is the lovely sheen
Of velvet lawn, in verdant green,
And just beyond, upon the side,
Pretentious buildings, long and wide,
Which house the chosen and the great
Who gather here to legislate.

In middle distance, rising high
And clearly lined against the sky,
Stands out the Capitol. Its dome
Pointed heavenward as though some
Mighty artist's master brush
Had limned it there with magic touch.

Pass down a tree-lined avenue
And get a more extensive view
Of Washington. The thing to do
Is take a bus with ballyhoo
Of guide, who raucously calls out
The buildings you should know about.

You'll pass them on your merry ride,
And some, indeed, you'll pass inside;
But nowhere will you tarry long
Until you hear a warning gong
And someone cries, "Come on, let's go,
And see the rest of this great show."

They'll rush you through the great Smith-
sonian,
And other buildings Washingtonian,
Until your head is in a whirl,
And so is that of your best girl;
Or maybe it's your blushing bride
You've taken on this dizzy ride.

Departments here, departments there,
And bureau buildings everywhere,
Until it seems a great democracy
Has now become a huge bureaucracy.
With bureaus, new and alphabetic,
The scene's confusing and pathetic.

And when at length you've climbed the Hill
You'll wonder who will pay the bill,
For on the Hill you end your trip
In that great building where the Ship
Of State is steered upon its course,
To sail for better or for worse.

For there at length your trip is ended
When, tired and dazed, your way is wended
Through those great chambers legislative
Where solons, solemn or debative,
Thrash out the problems of the day
Each one hell-bent to have his way.

Shade of George Washington the Great!
Are they trying to wreck the Ship of State?

W. D. Wilcox
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man of Radio and Television Chapter and
a member of John Bell Chapter.

Americanization School
(Continued from page 537)

zaar are used for the school's welfare fund. These Committees entertain the night classes at a Christmas program and social. Twice a year groups of students are taken on trips to national shrines. The Americanism and Manual Committees of the District are delighted to be able to invite Committee members from other States attending Continental Congress to visit the school on Monday, April 20, at 11 o'clock, when there will be a special program.
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**A I C Forging Ahead**

(Continued from page 536)

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Come to see us and our booth during Congress week

We will be at our booth in the Ladies' Lounge in the basement of Constitution Hall from Monday through Friday afternoon of Continental Congress Week. Look over our exhibit and talk to us about sending you a box of our goods that you may have a sale of them at some special meeting your Chapter will have during this D. A. R. year or next year. But

DON'T FAIL TO COME TO SEE US DURING CONGRESS
Quiz Program

1. Who said, "Character is what you are in the dark"?
2. Name the first U. S. Postmaster General under the Constitution.
3. Did the soldiers of the American Revolution have the franking privilege?
4. Who composed "Taps," a bugle call of the U. S. Army?
5. When Abraham Lincoln delivered his inaugural address how many future Presidents were present?
6. Who developed our numerical system?
7. What is the significance of April 30, 1789?
8. How did the word, "nemesis," get its present meaning?
9. Name the first aircraft carrier.
10. How was the site of our nation's capital finally settled upon?

ANSWERS

1. Dwight L. Moody.
3. Revolution soldiers were first granted the franking privilege, in 1776.
4. Taps was composed by Gen. Daniel Butterfield of the Union Army during the War Between the States.
5. Four. Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Benjamin Harrison.
6. Mohammedans learned of mathematics from the Hindus, whom they had conquered. They developed the numerical system we use today instead of the Roman numerals.
7. George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States.
8. In the ancient Greek religion, Nemesis was the goddess of retribution or vengeance.
9. The first successful aircraft carrier was the USS Langley, commissioned in 1922.
10. Its location was a compromise, Alexander Hamilton agreeing to support Thomas Jefferson's proposal to locate the national capital on the Potomac, with Jefferson's promise to support Hamilton's bill for the assumption of State debts by the new Federal Government.

History Medal

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<th>Metal</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>Solid Gold</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sterling Silver</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>10K Gold Plate</td>
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Elizabeth Snyder, $4
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BARON DE KALB CHAPTER, D. A. R.
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The third largest County in Georgia and one of the fastest-growing in the Southeast, De Kalb County offers a rare degree of rural charm combined with urban industrialization. Of the County's 140,000 citizens, those in the west live within the city limits of Atlanta. The north central area is highly industrialized, while beautiful dairy farms are found in the eastern and southeastern sections.

An educational center, De Kalb County is the home of Agnes Scott College, Emory University, Columbia Theological Seminary, Oglethorpe University, ten accredited high schools, and an excellent system of elementary schools. Decatur, the County seat, is the political and financial center of the County, having two national banks, two savings and loan associations and many modern stores.

Under the impetus of a $3,800,000 bond issue, De Kalb County is improving its roads, water system, parks and library and is planning to build a modern 200-room hospital.

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"Very much pleased."
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Ring Ye Bells of Valley Forge

Ring fervent prayer—ring gracious praise
For our country’s freedom, in tuneful lays;
Ring for our Washington, who hallowed this ground
With his army of heroes, forever we’re bound.

Ring of great wars—ring of real peace,
Of the hope that the tumult will presently cease;
For the pity of war—’tis only waste and defeat,
Therein is no gain—only hates that deplete.

Ring gently, sweetly—ring deeply, sadly,
Ring tenderly, softly—ring out so gladly;
Ring of the old—ring of the new,
Ring of today—of the future too.

Ring for true order—so dearly bought,
Ring for good law, by which it is wrought;
High are our standards, set in His Grace,
For all mankind—for every race.

Ring for science, industry; work without fear,
Ring for our homes and faith without peer;
Ring thanks for blessings—ring out old despair;
RING
That your peals may be heard everywhere.
—Helen Ann Spray

Sent by Mrs. Carl Allen Spray
Vice Regent, Martin Severance Chapter, Pasadena, Calif.
Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower

By Anita G. Williams, National Chairman

List of Chapters giving $1 per member for the Memorial Bell Tower, January, 1953. Membership based as of June 1st, 1950 for the 100% contribution.

ALABAMA—Fort Mims, Pickett, Sunset Rock
CALIFORNIA—Major Hugh Moss, Mission Canyon
COLORADO—Arkansas Valley
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—American, Capitol, Lucy Holcombe, Samuel Gorton, Sarah Franklin, Colonel John Washington
FLORIDA—Abigail Bartholomew, Fort San Nicholas, Lake Wales, Orlando, Pensacola, Seminole
GEORGIA—Colonel William Few, Hancock, Tomochichi
INDIANA—Julia Watkins Brass
KANSAS—James Ross, Nathan Edson
KENTUCKY—Rebecca Bryan Boone, Susannah Hart Shelby
LOUISIANA—Abram Morehouse, Galvez, Spirit of '76
MARYLAND—Ann Arundel, Dorset, General Smallwood, Toaping Castle
MICHIGAN—Alexander Macomb, Elizabeth Schuyler Hamilton
MONTANA—Assiniboine
NEBRASKA—David Bryant, Evergreen, Platte
NEW JERSEY—Camp Middlebrook, Francis Hopkinson
NEW YORK—Chief Taughannock, Philip Schuyler
NORTH DAKOTA—Pierre Verendrye, Sakakawea
OHIO—Urbana
PENNSYLVANIA—Great Meadows, Philip Freeman
RHODE ISLAND—Beacon Pole Hill, Colonel William Barton, General Nathaniel Greene, Narragansett, Pawtucket, Pettaquamscutt
SOUTH DAKOTA—Thirty-Ninth Star
TENNESSEE—Crab Orchard, French Lick
UTAH—Spirit of Liberty
VIRGINIA—Elizabeth McIntosh Hammill, Fort Lewis, Francis Wallis
WASHINGTON—Fort Vancouver
WEST VIRGINIA—Buford
WISCONSIN—Solomon Juneau

Almost 100% as of February 11—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Pilgrimage for Dedication of Bell Tower

Daughters of the American Revolution will make a Pilgrimage to Valley Forge, Pa., on Saturday, April 18, for ceremonies to dedicate the new D. A. R. Memorial Bell Tower. A special train will leave from Washington, connecting with special buses at Philadelphia for Valley Forge. The return trip by bus and train will be $10, including a box lunch. Reservations should be made prior to April 10 with Mrs. Herbert I. King, 1301 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Construction of the beautiful Bell Tower has formed one of the chief projects of the Daughters of the American Revolution in recent years, and its completion stands as an important milestone in the National Society's outstanding record of historical, educational and patriotic service.
AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Katharine (Mrs. George Baker) St. George represents the 29th District of New York in the Congress of the United States. Her article was adapted from an address she made to D. A. R. Regents in New York. She is a D. A. R. and expects to represent her Quassaick Chapter, of Newburgh, N. Y., at the 62nd Continental Congress.

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

Frank L. Wilkinson is President General of the Sons of the Revolution and has been a Missouri State Senator. His article was adapted from an address at the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Sons of the Revolution December 9 in Washington. It was sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Edward J. Dies of the Continental Dames Chapter.

Dr. Joseph E. Fields, of Joliet, Ill., is President of the National Society of Autograph Collectors. His wife belongs to the Louis Joliet Chapter.

The Rev. William Bussey is Assistant Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Shelbyville, Ky. His article was adapted from a talk he gave to the Isaac Shelby Chapter, a copy of which was sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Wallace Collins, Regent.

Mrs. Leonard Noel Sowers is Historian of the Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia.

Mrs. Charles F. Lewis is State Chairman of Press Relations in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Norman Vincent Peale is pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church. Permission to reprint part of one of his sermons was graciously granted by the Sermon Publications, Marble Collegiate Church, 1 West 29th St., New York, N. Y.

G. D. Davis resides in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Norton, of Washington, D. C., is completing a book to be published on the Gardener of Mount Vernon.

FEBRUARY ISSUE NEEDED

Due to unprecedented orders, the supply of the February issue has given out completely. It will be greatly appreciated if subscribers will send their copies to the Magazine office.

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Thanks and appreciation are being expressed by D. A. R. State Societies, Chapters and members to the Leonard Wood Memorial (American Leprosy Foundation) for permitting them to participate in the unique Share-N-Share plan and for their generous gifts to State Regents.

This plan is not for commercial gain. D. A. R. Chapters are allowed a liberal percentage of book sale proceeds, the balance being used for scientific research in Hansen’s disease (leprosy). Distribution of the two books, WHO WALK ALONE and BORN OF THOSE YEARS, furthers an important educational program.

Incidentally, Cora Turney (Mrs. Perry) Burgess, who is a Daughter of the American Revolution, is a voluntary worker and receives no salary for her efforts to make this project a success.

Genealogical Guides

As the supply of cloth-bound Genealogical Guides has been practically exhausted, due to the large number of sales during the past year, orders can now be accepted only for paper-bound copies, of which there is still a large supply on hand, at $4 each.

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D. A. R. Magazine

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MEMBERS of the Resolutions Committee of the National Society, Mrs. T. B. Throckmorton, Chairman, met February 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Washington to prepare proposed resolutions in brief form for Continental Congress to be sent in advance to all Chapters.

Twenty-six tentative resolutions were briefed and mimeographed for transmission to the Chapter Regents. They were numbered only for aid in identification. None has any status as a resolution unless and until adopted by Continental Congress.

In her statement accompanying the briefs, Mrs. Throckmorton made clear that, “Owing to the induction in government of an entirely new administration, it is contemplated that much new legislation will come up in the United States Congress. This may by April change some of the content of this brief statement of proposed resolutions.”

With only few minor changes, the Committee decided to present again in 1953 practically the same Standing Rules used for Continental Congress last year. Four copies of each resolution, typed and signed by the mover and two seconders, must be submitted to the Committee. The Standing Rules, as prepared by the Resolutions Committee, have to be approved by Continental Congress.

Mrs. Throckmorton also made it clear in her preliminary report to Chapters that the tentative briefs are not to be released to the press.
Unguarded Gates
Wide open and unguarded stand our gates
And through them presses a wild motley throng...
O Liberty, white Goddess! is it well
To leave the gates unguarded? On thy breast
Fold sorrow's children, soothe the hurts of fate
Stay those who to thy sacred portals come
To waste the gifts of freedom. Have a care
Lest from thy brow the clustered stars be torn
And trampled in the dust. For so of old
The thronging Goth and Vandal trampled Rome
And where the temples of the Caesars stood
The lean wolf unmolested made her lair.
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, 1895.

Sent to the Magazine by Mrs. Charles R. Curtiss, Illinois State Regent.

With the Chapters
(Continued from page 560)
done in supporting the Constitution, educating new citizens and opposing the display of the United Nations banner above or in equal prominence with the flag of the United States of America. He urged all to be vigilant and alert in working to keep their freedom, and in accepting no substitutes for it.

Guests present were Judge and Mrs. Benjamin Roosa, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Smith, Mrs. Hal West, Regent of Melzingah Chapter of Beacon; and Mrs. H. B. Lee, Past Regent of Bath and Hastings Chapters.

Florence D. Miller
Press Relations Chairman

Speakers Honored

Two speakers at the 61st Continental Congress last year won Freedoms Foundation awards for their addresses: Congressman Clarence Brown of Ohio, honor medal for his Banquet address; and Col. O. R. McGuire, Washington attorney, $100 and honor medal, second place award for his National Defense Night address: “The American Way of Life and the United Nations.”

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Praises D. A. R.

Husbands of Daughters of the American Revolution assist valuably with various projects. When Mississippi members were obtaining advertisements for the February issue of our MAGAZINE, more than eight pages of ads were procured by the John Rolfe Chapter of Hattiesburg, largely by L. E. Faulkner, president of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, who is the husband of the Chapter Regent.

When the Editor of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE wrote to thank Mr. Faulkner for his splendid results, he replied: “It is not at all difficult for one to enthusiastically and gladly help his D. A. R. wife... for several reasons, and one is on account of the fact that the Daughters of the American Revolution have been very active in ‘speaking out’ in no uncertain terms in defense of the individual competitive enterprise system and our republican form of government. The Daughters of the American Revolution have made a large contribution in the effort to preserve the freedoms bequeathed to us by our God-fearing forefathers and as set forth in the Declaration of Independence, our Constitution and the Bill of Rights.”

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Congress Program

Plans are being completed for outstanding programs for the 62nd Continental Congress April 20-24 in Constitution Hall, it has been announced by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Congress Program Chairman.

The Pilgrimage to Valley Forge will be on Saturday, April 18, and the annual Memorial Service will be held at 2:30 Sunday afternoon, April 19.

Formal opening of Continental Congress will be Monday night, April 20, at 8:30 o'clock. The National Defense Meeting will be at 8:30 Tuesday night, with the Pages' Ball that night at the Mayflower Hotel beginning at 10 o'clock. State Regents will give their two-minute reports on Wednesday evening, starting at 7:30, followed by nominations for national offices.

A patriotic program will be presented Thursday night, when the report of the Tellers for the national elections is also scheduled. An informal reception will be held later for the newly-elected officers in the President General's Reception Room.

Installation of the new officers will take place at the close of Friday morning's business. Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower "First Lady of the Land," will receive the delegates at the White House Friday afternoon. That night at 7:30 will take place the annual banquet at the Mayflower Hotel. Reservations should be made with Mrs. E. E. Woollen, Banquet Chairman, Washington Apartments, Baltimore, Md.

Many other meetings, luncheons, teas and programs are planned for the week, and indications point to a record attendance from all parts of the country and the over-seas units.

Regular meetings of the National Board of Management will be held on Friday, April 17, and on Saturday, April 25, in the Board Room in Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, has announced "Individual Responsibility" as the theme for the Congress programs.

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