DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

D. A. R. INSIGNIA
Official Insignia, war tax included ........................................................................ $8.00
(Sixteen cents additional should be included for postage and insurance)
(Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall)

D. A. R. RECOGNITION PIN
Official emblem for daily use, war tax included ......................................................... $1.58
Order from Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key, Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C. Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall

LINEAGE VOLUMES
Chapters are entitled to one copy each of Volumes 49 to 54 free except for fifteen cents each, postage
Volumes 55 to 69, including postage ........................................................................ $3.00 each
There are a few copies of volumes previous to 45 on which the Treasurer General will quote a price upon application.

OFFICIAL RIBBON FOR SUSPENDING BADGES, PRICE 35c. PER YARD
DIRECTORY, 1911, $1.00 — POSTAGE ADDITIONAL — TO MEMBERS ONLY

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Proceedings 19th to 28th Continental Congresses. Price per volume...50c, postage additional
Proceedings 29th Continental Congress ................................................................ $1.50, including postage
Proceedings 30th Continental Congress ................................................................ 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 31st Continental Congress ................................................................ 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 32nd Continental Congress ................................................................ 1.25, including postage
Fifth Report ........................................ 75c     Fourteenth Report .................................. 20c
Sixth and Seventh Reports, each .... 50c     Sixteenth Report .................................. 25c
Eighth and Tenth Reports, each ...... 25c     Seventeenth Report ............................ 50c
Eleventh Report ............................... 30c     Eighteenth Report ............................. 35c
Twelfth Report ................................. 30c     Nineteenth Report ............................ 35c
Thirteenth Report ............................. 25c     Twentieth Report ............................... 25c
Twenty-second Report ..................... 50c, including postage
Twenty-third Report ......................... 50c, including postage
Twenty-fourth Report ....................... 50c, including postage
Twenty-fifth Report ......................... 50c, including postage
Postage additional unless otherwise stated. The above reports will be sent upon receipt of the price. Cash and stamps at risk of sender. Orders should be addressed to
THE TREASURER GENERAL
Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets
Washington, D. C.

Official Stationery, bearing as a water-mark the emblem of the Society in enlarged size, and by order of the National Board made the official stationery for the use of the members, may be obtained only from the Official Jewellers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL Metropolitan Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Oldest National Bank in the District of Columbia
Opposite United States Treasury

ORGANIZED 1814

OFFICERS

GEO. W. WHITE President
O. H. P. JOHNSON Vice-President
C. F. R. OGILBY Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN Cashier
J. GALES MOORE Auditor
C. E. BRIGHT Asst. Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD Asst. Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF Asst. Cashier

Bronze Memorial Tablets
Of the Highest Grade

We have a special department for War and Honor Roll Tablets, to meet all requirements.
Makers of the official bronze markers for graves of Real Daughters and Revolutionary Soldiers.

PAUL E. CABARET & CO.
412-414 East 125th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Illustrated booklet on request.

Memorial Bronze
Statuary Tablets
Emblems
Markers

Special Designs and Estimates Cheerfully Given

THE JOHN HARSCH BRONZE & FOUNDRY CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO DEPT. D

Velvet Grip
HOSE SUPPORTERS

Equipped with our Famous
Oblong
ALL-Rubber Button

cclasps, hold the stockings in place securely—and without injury to the most delicate silk fabric.

Velvet Grip Hose Supporters
For ALL the Family
Are Sold Everywhere
Made by the George Frost Company, Boston

Genealogy

Send us 10 cents for our 176 page priced Catalogue of Family and Town Histories. It will help your research.

GOODSPEED'S BOOKSHOP
Boston, Mass.

Interior and Exterior Painting

GEORGE PLITT COMPANY, Inc.
Wall Papers, Upholstering, Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Window Shades, Pictures, Mirrors, Linens, Window Laces, Lamps and Lamp Shades.

Special Facilities for Storage of Rugs and Draperies

1325 Fourteenth Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Bronze Tablets

We make a specialty of cast bronze memorial tablets for Daughters of the American Revolution

Newman Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

HISTORICAL MEDAL
Designed for exclusive use of D. A. R. Chapters in their Educational Work. Solid gold, $5.00; sterling silver, $2.50. Will send on approval to any Chapter Regent or Treasurer. Address—
MRS. R. P. SWEENEY, GREENVILLE, S. C.
Percentage to National Society

THE EWING GENEALOGY
WITH COGNATE BRANCHES
By PRESLEY K. and MARY ELLEN EWING
A work every Ewing should possess. Contains early history of the Ewings in Scotland, their departure to Ireland, and traces families of different emigrations to America, including cognate branches of McLean, Kittredge, Kirkland, Green, Williams and Field; attractively bound, 200 pages, with many illustrations.

Special Thirty Day Offer to Daughters of the American Revolution
J. H. WHITNEY, Agent
931 Bankers Mortgage Building, Houston, Texas
CONTENTS

May, 1924

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT FORMAL OPENING OF THIRTY-THIRD
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ........................................... Frontispiece

THIRTY-THIRD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION .................................... 277

THE MEN WHO THOUGHT OUT THE REVOLUTION, PART V ...................... 289

By John Spencer Bassett

OUR FLAG ON THE GOLF LINKS ........................................ 295

By Mrs. Fred C. Laird

ANCESTRY OF THE WIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES .... 297

By Natalie Sumner Lincoln

THE PRINTERS TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS ................................ 305

By John C. Fitzpatrick

INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PA .................................. 319

By Mrs. Albert J. Sandles

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS ............................................. 320

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT ........................................... 327

HONOR ROLL OF THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE ................................ 332

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT —
Official List of ......................................................... 333
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE 33RD CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
THE THIRTY-THIRD CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

CLARION call to devotion
to the high duty of full
partnership in public af-
fairs; of consecration to
patriotic ideals and national
defense and law enforce-
ment; the conservation and preservation
of the American home in the highest
sense and enlistment in the struggle
against the spread of bolshevism, anarchy,
and socialism were features of the patri-
otic address given by Mrs. Anthony
Wayne Cook, President General at the
opening of the 33d Continental Congress
in Memorial Continental Hall from April
14 to April 19, 1924.

An audience which filled beautiful
Memorial Continental Hall to overflow-
ing composed of upwards of a thousand
delegates, alternates, National Officers
and Ex-National Officers and State
Regents listened with absorbed attention
as Mrs. Cook pointed the way for the
Society to renewed faith in the eternal
principles of the founders of the Re-
public, and their increasing responsibili-
ties as guardian of the sacred fire of
American liberties.

The key note struck by Mrs. Cook in
her inaugural address was continued
throughout the speeches and addresses of
the memorable opening day of the Con-
gress, culminating at the night session
in the visit of President Coolidge, ac-
 companied by his gracious wife, the First
Lady of the Land, who waved her greet-
ings to the delegates from the President
General's box. In one of the most note-
worthy addresses made by President
Coolidge since assuming the office of
Chief Magistrate he emphasized the new
duties of women in this age of en-
franchisement.

It was a thrilling scene Monday morn-
ing April 14th when the Marine Corps
bugler, Arthur Witcomb, played "Three
Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," and through the main door of the audi-
torium entered the long procession of pages, marching two and two, an epitome of the young womanhood of America representing every State in the Union. Behind them came the National Officers, each preceded by a white robed page, the Vice Presidents General, and then with her personal page, Miss Eugenia Lejeune, daughter of Major General John A. Lejeune, Commandant of the United States Marine Corps, walking ahead of her, came the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, the central figure of the procession. The pages stood at attention, grouped on the stage and down the side aisles until the President General and National Officers were seated.

In a clear, resonant voice Mrs. Cook declared the 33d Continental Congress in session and then a huge silk American flag was raised to the roof of the auditorium, floating high over the heads of the delegates.

Inspiring and beautiful was the prayer offered by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Chaplain General of the Society, in the first invocation of the Congress. Led by Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo, N. Y., National Chairman on “The Correct Use of the Flag,” the audience recited the Salute to the Flag, after which William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, and author of the “American’s Creed,” impressively led them in the stirring words of this tribute.

Commissioner Cuno H. Rudolph, as President of the Board of District Commissioners, officially welcomed the delegates to Washington. He said that one of the impressive features of life at the Capitol was the gathering here of patriotic conventions and that in interest and patriotism the D. A. R. were second to none and that patriotism and piety were the basis of good citizenship. In addi-

tion the Commissioner said that the guarantee of individual security is the main service that a government can render to its citizens.

The next greeting was given by the Hon. A. P. Sumner, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution, who declared that the greatest menace to the nation is socialism.

Mrs. Frank Mondell of Wyoming, President General of the Children of the American Revolution, reported on the work of that Society and stated that its efforts had centered on the collection of a library for Tamassee School, South Carolina; the kindergarten for Child immigrants at Ellis Island, and the preservation of native birds. To illustrate the interest the C. A. R. takes in the latter topic she presented ten year old Billee Osborne, the Bird Boy of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The lad held the delegates entranced for a half hour with his realistic imitation of bird calls.

After this pleasant interlude in the more serious business of the morning Senator Selden P. Spencer, President General of the Sons of the Revolution, brought the greetings of that organization.

Colonel James A. Drain, speaking for the National Commander of the American Legion, brought the greetings of that organization to the Congress.

Ringing with patriotic inspiration and with a constructive outlook on the national problems which confront Americans today, Mrs. Cook’s inaugural address as President General was noteworthy in the annals of the Society. Her address follows in full:

As your President General, it is not possible for me to do what I should like to do—give each of you a hearty hand clasp that would convey my personal greeting, with a word of praise for your part in the year’s progress.
But I want you to know of the gratitude and heart-felt appreciation that I have in your support of this administration and of this great Society of ours, and of my belief in you and in the noble purposes to which the Daughters of the American Revolution have so sacredly pledged themselves.

We are met here today in the common bonds of a precious heritage to testify again to our faith in America and her institutions. In the quiet seclusion of this noble memorial to the great deeds of an earlier day, we may draw apart from the confusion and clamor of the affairs of life, and take counsel of the past and plan for the future. In that course we shall be strengthened by the memory commitments which gave new meaning to this hallowed chamber in the chancelleries of the world.

Here is an atmosphere redolent of high and complete consecration of Americans to duty. Contemplation of their momentous sacrifices brings an exaltation of spirit in which our sight transcends the limits of mortality, and attains to the beyond. Before such a vision did the prophets bow when God spoke on a mount, and they beheld a Presence too bright for eyes to bear.

Who can say that we, like the knights of old, in our patriotic vigils have not had our moments of revelation when our spiritual vision has glimpsed the shining of the Grail?

This is the first year of a new administration. The policies of the preceding administration have contributed form and direction to my stewardship. In the light of your recorded decisions I have striven to advance the high purposes to which you have so devotedly subscribed.

During the last few years our organization has been through a soul stirring period of patriotic endeavor—of tremendous material expansion. We are now in a period of financial adjustment requiring great wisdom to establish economy without sacrificing our natural growth and the far vision of the future. To be held worthy of great responsibilities is a priceless privilege. New emergencies bring new tests of resourcefulness. They also develop new powers to meet their trials, and these powers you have unselfishly proven, Daughters of the American Revolution, you are engaged in a great work for the good of your country. They are looking to you to accomplish the labors you have set yourselves, and they must not look in vain!

At this particular moment in our national life when we are beset with assaults upon our trust in public officials, it is well for us to renew our beliefs at the deep wells of old faiths. It may be that our national destiny requires an appraisal of our integrity—a searching reckoning with the voice of our national conscience. If we are to be so examined, we shall not shame the pure courage that established our record in the fiery crucible of war. Nor shall we elevate the flesh above the spirit, for it is the spirit that has always persisted beyond the endurance of the flesh. The ordeal of Valley Forge broke the bodies of men; it did not break the unconquerable spirit that put consecration to service of God and country above all else.

That spirit has burned brightly to light our way along dark paths into the unknown. That spirit glowed truly in Hale's immortal words, it was with the men in Blue and in Gray, it went with Peary to the pole, it lifted Chicago and San Francisco from their ashes, it flared above the deadly pall of gas at Chateau Thierry. That spirit has sustained us in every national trial. It is with us now, and it will not fail us in any need.

Every star and every stripe in our flag was placed there in valor and in honor. That valor and that honor now in our keeping must be passed on to our children without stain. The true, the good, the right shall prevail to secure the benefits of liberty and justice to all.

And how far have we come toward securing liberty and justice? There is no government in all the world today that rises to such high conceptions of civilization as the United States. In translating and applying our ideals of civilization we have required laws for the benefit of the public. These laws are based on human experience, and are only more or less imperfect copies of eternal laws. If we are to enjoy security of our persons and our property we must submit to authority with its abridgement of liberty and justice. It is unthinkable that any American would exchange the restraint of law for the freedom of anarchy. In the words of Secretary Hughes, "The great duty of the law is to maintain by enforcement the fundamentals of the security of life and property and to maintain by enforcement respect for law in our great cities."

After a vigorous effort lasting more than fifty years, the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was ratified because a majority of the people in this country so willed. In my opinion that amendment will never be repealed. Loyal respect for that amendment is the duty of every citizen.

Nor can any law be flouted without serious consequences to the citizen and to the State. If lawlessness is on the increase in this country it is because we have relaxed our respect for the law. To point to the dangers of that relaxation and to aid in law enforcement, representatives of the most powerful women's national organizations in this country only last week met in Convention here in Washington. The security of our citizenship
rests on law enforcement. Nowhere in the world has law had a greater native majesty than in America. From colonial times, through the winning of the West, and the founding of the inland empire, Americans have respected justice and abided by law. Law kept pace with the pioneers, and ordered the lives of God-fearing men and women who wrested our national domain from the wilderness. "The law of the land"—what more compelling phrase is there in our national lexicon! The law must not be mocked in this day by the willful selfishness of the few. The law is the sovereign will of the people, and it shall prevail.

Despite the obvious multiplicity of government boards, bureaus and commissions with their powers of official surveillance of the citizen and his activities, we seem to be living in a carnival of unrestrained freedom and of seditious whispering.

Is our liberty to be that of the mob? Are the fundamentals of our constitution to be scrapped? Shall we continue to see our state legislatures and the Congress of the United States swayed by leagues, blocs, special pleadings and propaganda? Are we to receive our principles from the eminence of a soap box? Are the guarantees of free speech and of a free press to deliver us to malicious slander? Is liberty to become license? Is democracy to be unfettered by the law? No, a thousand times no! When law and order perish, then will democracy itself perish from the face of the earth!

America is not failing in her great purpose to prove democracy to all the world, but it is true that the tests of public office have sometimes disclosed grave breaches of trust. The hue and cry now raised at reported irregularities of public servants suggest how little accustomed we are as a nation to condoning any betrayal of trust. The American people have never failed to believe that government is a trust, that public officials are trustees, and that both the trust and the trustees are for the benefit of the people. In that belief the people have required accountings to assure the security of the State. We are now come to a time of judgment. Let us not fear to be just.

In my appeal for law enforcement and faith in our government, I have touched briefly on some of the outward manifestations of patriotism, but I wonder if we ever make adequate appraisal of the quality itself. Patriotism has been a factor so mighty in the history of the world that we naturally regard it as ordained from above. On our entry into the World War in 1917 we were profoundly impressed with the realization that in our national and educational life we had given very little emphasis to patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice as essential elements in the character of the youth of our land. Patriotism, through education, should be one of the aims of today. The education needed is not a veneer to be lightly applied to life. It is a quality to give point and purpose to life, to touch the heart, and to mold the character of youth.

Mothers everywhere will testify that nothing more arouses a child's national consciousness, and more endkindles his desire to serve his land to the point of sacrifice than listening to the fiery old tales of exalted patriotism. It has been more or less the fashion to refer smilingly and slightly to the patriotic poems declaimed from the old lyceum platforms. We are learning that we have decried an influence that was contributing to the bone and sinew of our citizenship. No matter how wise and good we may be in all other relations, if we do not work with all our might to maintain our country's welfare, we must count ourselves failures. Patriotism is not only a service for the lips; it is a service for the soul.

The lives and writings of Washington and Lincoln are warmly touched with unselfish devotion to duty. What best seller among children's books can compete with the thrilling urge of our national narrative? The pages of our history are brilliant with commanding figures. Where is the fiction to match the dramatic realism of the heroes who said, "Don't give up the ship"—"You may fire when ready, Gridley"; where the fiction to match the mid-night ride of Paul Revere, the bold defiance of Putnam, the intrepid exploits of John Paul Jones, the bright fealty that flamed so ardently in the heart of Lee, to equal the grim tragedy of Custer's last stand,—or the colorful appeal of Roosevelt's dynamic courage? In our own time we have been touched with grief and pride in the passing of two presidents—willing sacrifices to their lofty conceptions of duty—Warren G. Harding and Woodrow Wilson!

The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States should be read and re-read by every American, young and old. They are not only classics in literature, but they are the best illustrations of high governmental purpose in the world today. If we commune with them in youth, we shall in later life hold them aloft as a veritable Ark of the Covenant, with which to help divide the swirling waters of political confusion.

A very definite way of keeping alive the precious spark of love of country is through the preservation of sacred places and a system of memorial and commemorative markers, which has been so diligently and wholeheartedly a labor of love on the part of the Daughters of the American Revolution. So it is that Mount Vernon has been saved to a loyal posterity be-
cause of the courage and patriotic impulse of the women of America. There are enshrined sacred memories to nourish the soul of the newest American. There lingers the majesty of a great name, and there is the veritable essence of patriotic consecration. To stand before the simple tomb of Washington is to come close to the heart of America, and it is you, Daughters of the American Revolution, who are showing your countrymen the way to that heart.

I believe we shall live to see the time when a chain of historical markings shall tell our country's history with such graphic force and continuity that the traveler in his imaginings may live again in our history. The simple legends on those signs will raise up a treasury of golden texts for impressive sermons on patriotism. Word and deed with the Daughters of the American Revolution have gone hand in hand. To dream has been to achieve, and we have put that "stuff of which dreams are made" into soul-satisfying monuments of marble and stone. We have passed on to others the precious heritage of our Revolutionary forefathers, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have preserved for youth, and handed on to posterity the "stuff of which dreams are made." The curriculums of our schools must be made to serve the needs of our time, and we must see to it that the conditions of teaching are sound and just, so that if we find among the teaching force in any one of our institutions of learning, progenitors of half-baked radicalism, bolshevism, or socialistic communism, imposing their dangerous doctrines upon our youth, we shall as speedily scourge them out, as we would a virulent plague. There is no place in this country for divided allegiance. No man can serve two governments, or two patriotisms. If America is to serve civilization, America must stand first in the hearts of Americans. America is a melting pot, not a test tube for experiments with theories of governments.

The hope of America's tomorrow is in the boys and girls of today. If the rising generation seems too free, too indifferent to convention, it is because its faults are magnified through the varieties of opportunities for their revelation. Where is the man or women who has not yielded to frivolous impulse in youth? Where the mature sedateness and decorum that has not been spiced with a dram of youthful folly? Who of us in the fullness of years and good deeds would willingly be judged wholly by one act of our early exuberance? Who dares to mistrust youth? Who dares to appraise the whole of a life by a part? If such there be, let him banish his doubt, and temper his judgment in the records of supreme sacrifice and bright courage of youth written in the pitiless heat of the world war. America's sons and daughters have never failed their country in great emergencies and they never will.

We must see to it that we women are active, constructive forces for clear thinking and clean living in our communities. We must make ourselves responsible for the character of government—federal, state and local. Not half of the citizens of the United States voted in the presidential election of 1920. A still smaller number took part in the Congressional elections of 1922. Do you realize that those facts indicate a government of the majority by the minority? To have truly representative government we must overcome the apathy of the voters, we must use our intelligence, our vitality, and our ballots. We expended a tremendous emotional and intellectual force in winning the ballot. Is our suffrage a glittering bauble to be easily forgotten in waning novelty? To be
Women are now serving with men in party councils. Active in political affairs are mothers and homemakers—women who have lived through vital experiences of life. With earnest, purposeful women of that type, suffrage is not a fad to be followed on election days. To them suffrage has come as a great opportunity to safeguard all that is near and dear, to make life brighter and better, to serve their countrymen and their country.

We women are approaching the second great milestone along the way of our political independence. Primary elections are already with us. In a few months we shall again be going to the polls to help select the pilot under whose guidance we feel the ship of state will best be steered for the next four years. Let us not be won with words; let us be deliberate in our choice of candidates. The wisdom of Solomon, the eloquence of Demosthenes, and the acumen of a Richelieu can not redeem the character lacking moral rectitude.

Many of our Revolutionary ancestors were among the ranks of the “Minute Men.” Let those of us who are their descendants constitute ourselves the “minute women” of our age. What a mighty citizenry, 140,000 strong, we shall be if we wisely exercise the suffrage which has been granted us.

Let us be informed of all things that concern our country’s welfare, and let us share our information.

Hanging in the balance now for legislative disposition are issues vital to the social and economic life of our people—immigration, tax reduction, price fixing for farm products, railroad freight rates, the world court and others of comparable importance.

The Supreme Court has held that the federal child labor law is unconstitutional, but we earnestly hope that distressing conditions of factory, mill and mine will not again prevail.

Immigration will be the most pressing problem before the Congress when tax legislation is enacted. The present restrictive immigration law expires in June. The inherent characteristics of our national life will be in danger of extinction unless Congress again provides a restrictive measure. The census of 1920 shows that of 14,000,000 white persons of foreign birth in the United States, less than one half are naturalized citizens.

If our present legislation lapses this June we shall be submerged by millions of South Europeans from the war-torn countries of the old world, whose brethren already here, herding in our congested centers of population, constitute the American-Naturalization problem, as well as the danger spot in our body politic. A two per cent quota of admission, based upon the naturalization of alien immigrants during 1890, would prove a mighty bulwark to stem the flood of foreign inundation.

The problem of immigration is inseparably a part of the problem of Americanization. Americanization means more than the use of the English language, and the adoption of American customs and ways. It means acquaintance with American institutions and ideals. It means loyalty to principles professed for privileges received. It means the maintenance and true development of our democracy. The native born must be dedicated to Americanism; the foreign born must be converted to Americanization.

Our ideals and our institutions must be protected. There are calamities more horrible than war. In guaranty of national peace with honor we must have an adequate army and an adequate navy. The most ordinary valuation of the rights of our citizens dictates that those rights be maintained throughout the whole world. Peace is precious to every true American. Let us be alert to counteract the argument that peace may be brought about by raising our voices and urging it to prevail. Let us not be deluded by the vicious propaganda that would have us believe that peace is a matter of engrossed resolutions and sentimental appeal. The most carefully drawn international code between nations will not endure unless the character of its signers is such that they wish it to endure. Lack of preparedness to meet any great national emergency cannot in itself create peace. Prophetic vision may have revealed the needs of the world to a foreign diplomat who said here in Washington, “What the world needs is mental disarmament, rather than the actual disarmament of armies and navies.” But certain it is that armies and navies have not outlived their need or their usefulness. Who can forget the relief work of our soldiers and sailors—in fire, in flood, in famine, in pestilence? Who can forget the gruesome horrors of fire-swept San Francisco, of Smyrna, of Tokio? Who can forget the men who helped to beat back death there and made the whole world know America for a good Samaritan in the hour of suffering?

The condition of our Merchant Marine is a matter of national concern. The benefits of a merchant fleet are well known to our people. Who has not been thrilled with the dashing feats of our clipper ships of a bygone time? Who has not felt a new glow of pride in the daring seamanship that carried our flag to every port of the world? The glorious traditions of our merchant ships should fire us to an appreciation of commerce on the high seas. We can-
not afford to forego the benefits of a merchant marine, which would assure our industries and our people a desirable independence of foreign ships, as well as an essential auxiliary to our navy. These benefits should not lapse. They should be continued by subsidy, if necessary.

Of these pressing national problems we must take thought. They will be solved only through practical patriotism—a patriotism to which you bring testimonial from quiet countryside and busy city. For thirty-four years the Daughters of the American Revolution have been an inspired handmaiden of good government. We have quickened public opinion to the needs of America. We have championed worthy causes with no partisan bias of our advocacy. Our influence has been used in its full strength by a wise avoidance of controversy. The pages of our record are bright with the unselfish practice of American ideals and idealism. The expenditure of our energies and resources has been distinguished by its nobility of purpose. American citizenship is the richer for our right thinking and right doing.

In the righteousness of our faith in America and her institutions, so sanely and so nobly translated, let us dedicate ourselves anew to the God of our fathers, to the well-being of our fellow creatures, and to the highest destiny of our country.

In closing, I would leave with you the thought expressed in this patriotic creed:

I believe in my country and her destiny,
In the great dream of her Founders,
In her place among the nations.
In her Ideals.

I believe that her Democracy must be protected,
Her privileges cherished,
Her freedom defended.
I believe that humbly before the Almighty,
But proudly before mankind,
We must safeguard her Standards,
The vision of her Washington,
The martyrdom of her Lincoln,
With the patriotic fervor of the Minute Men
And the soldiers of her glorious past.

I believe in loyalty to my country,
Utter, irrevocable, inviolate,
Thou in whose eyes a thousand years are but
as yesterday,
And as a watch in the night,
Help me in my frailty make real,
What I believe.

Nine hundred and forty-four delegates were officially reported present at the morning session by Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Chairman of the Credential Committee, with more arriving on every train.

The afternoon session of the Congress was given over to the reports of the National Officers, headed by that of Mrs. Cook, the President General, who gave a detailed account of her twelve months' service in office and a resumé of the splendid accomplishments of her National Officers. She has personally visited fifteen state conferences and has given unreservedly of her time and service in behalf of the Society.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, who tendered her resignation on Saturday to the National Board of Management on account of the ill-health of her distinguished husband, reported that 1,504 members of the Society had died since the Congress in 1923. Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Recording Secretary General, reported that 9,720 membership certificates were issued this past year, while the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William S. Walker, said that eighty new chapters had been formed in that time, with a total of 10,600 new members and a total of 2,001 Chapters in the Society.

In her report, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Corresponding Secretary General, stated that her office has filled all orders for free copies of The Immigrants' Manual, the number sent out totaling 107,640, which were distributed in the following languages: English, 50,829; Spanish, 4,713; Italian, 16,289; Hungarian, 2,890; Polish, 5,007; Yiddish, 6,018; French, 3,812; German, 12,281; Russian, 5,801.

Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General, told most interestingly of the valuable work accomplished in her office in connection with the thousands of application papers; while Mrs. Brosseau's
The past administration left a gracious balance of $32,872.63, which far more than provided for the overlapping expenditures that are bound to be inherited by those upon whom the mantle falls.

The definite elimination of so many six per cent notes will make a substantial reduction in the amount of interest we shall have to pay next year. We shall at least save the amount of one five thousand dollar note.

Two investments have been made this year in Liberty Bonds bearing 4¼% interest and maturing in 1942 and 1947. The first was the balance of the Tilloloy Fund, which has been augmented this year by receipts which brought it up to $5,069.87. Of this, $4,900.00 was invested and the interest is to be applied to the upkeep of the water system in Tilloloy. The second was $800.00 which has accrued this past year in membership fees, making a total in that fund of $42,250.00. That interest, as you all know, is credited to — the — enter fund and used for the same purpose as are the — gar — dues. This last investment was made after books were closed for the fiscal year and will not appear in the Treasurer General's printed report.

The Chicago and Alton Bonds have taken a new lease on life and yielded us a tidy little dividend of $136.29, and the Magazine, we are happy to say, has transferred itself to the right side of the ledger.

The Philippine Scholarship Fund is the only one that shows a balance left to be invested. Our assiduous and thrifty Chairman, Mrs. Holt, has acquired $3,436.52, the investment of which will come later as a recommendation from her.

One of the great privileges enjoyed by this Society is that of contributing toward the comfort and well being of our Real Daughters. That the list grows smaller each year is a matter of keen regret, but we are fortunate in having with us still fifteen of these precious charges. This year we have given $4,160.00 in pensions out of the interest of the Hundred Thousand Dollar Liberty Bonds.

To summarize briefly, you should be proud and glad to know that to Patriotic Education you have given $58,634.92; to the Manual Fund and Ellis Island — two great channels of Americanization work — $31,168.31; to that most fitting work of Preservation of Historic Spots, $9,150.78; to Markers and Old Trails Road, $2,216.21; Lesser contributions have been made to other causes, and a glance down the long line will show that nothing worth while has been really neglected.

The Chairman of the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial will report a much larger fund than appears in the report, and a most gratifying figure at that, this being not only a memorial to our first President General, and co-founder, but to a woman as well.

Under the heading of Patriotic Education in the printed report are several important items which should bear the classification of "Americanization Work," viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Americanization Work, D.C.</td>
<td>$793.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanization Work, Iowa</td>
<td>$660.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanization Work, Ohio</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanization Work, Springfield, Mass.</td>
<td>$6,856.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanization Work, Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td>$1,683.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americanization Work, Penna</td>
<td>$22.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total $10,020.38

Most interesting reports were given by:

Charles S. Whitman, In the case of — C. C. and his, the General, We will return to the Smithsonian Institution, in the case of — C. C. and his, the General, Mrs. George De.
can Revolution. But it occurs to me that you are entitled to have a broader definition given to the proud name of your illustrious organization. The Daughters of the American Revolution, yes. But you are more, you are Daughters of the Revolution; of all the revolutions that have meant the broadening of understanding, the expanding of intelligence, the strengthening of the mighty purpose to make this a better world for all the people to inhabit and possess. You are each "the heir of all the ages," the daughter of every revolution that has aimed to broaden the rights and secure the liberties of the human race. For two thousand years or more the lovers of liberty everywhere have done honor to that Roman matron who was the mother of the Gracchi, because she put motherhood above the richest jewels, and two thousand years hence the children of liberty everywhere will still be doing honor to the generations of American women, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of those American men who, in every hour of supreme peril have stood together ready to make the necessary sacrifice to save civilization from overwhelming catastrophe.

But the women of America are more than the daughters of the mothers of the revolutions that through the centuries of the past have marked the advance of humanity. For you women, who are gathered here tonight, are also the representatives of another revolution, of your very own and in your own time. I mean of course, that tremendous upheaval in political institutions which within a few years has brought to women well-nigh everywhere the privilege and the duty of full partnership in the public affairs of the world. We have not yet been able to frame a very definite judgment of the changes that will be wrought in our public life, or our private life, because of this remarkable development. It has come so suddenly upon the world. Chiefly within this first quarter of the 20th century, that we have not had time to appraise its full meaning. The institutions of democracy have suddenly extended themselves to regions where only a few years ago we could hardly imagine them taking strong and permanent hold.

The meaning of the American Revolution is now clear to us in its double aspect. On the one hand it was conservative. It had as its purpose the preservation of the ancient rights of English freemen, which were not new even when they were set out in the Great Charter of the day of King John. On the other hand, it represented an extension of the right of the people to govern themselves. For the first time there was put into practice the principle of "governments deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." That principle, there declared and established, has been expanding in its influence from that day to this. Shortly after, France experienced its effect in that revolution which so completely destroyed the foundation of the old regime that it was never again firmly and fully reestablished. Not long after, this was followed by the British Reform Bill of 1832. The wide and rapid strides which have marked the progress of this principle through all intervening history are too well known and apparent to need statement or comment. The right of the people to rule has become more and more broadly extended, more and more widely recognized. In its latest extension it has included the enfranchisement of women.

All of this has been the result of the spirit of the times. It has been accompanied by one of the most terrible convulsions that the human race has ever experienced. The face of the earth has been changed. The institutions of popular government everywhere have been put to a supreme test. In it all there is a challenge to those who believe that self-government is strong enough to prevent disorder, wise enough to provide freedom, righteous enough to establish justice, and humane enough to show mercy. It is a challenge that we cannot ignore. We must meet it and answer it, and by our readiness to make sacrifices demonstrate our faith. It is not enough to be Daughters of the American Revolution. It will not do merely to rely on the Constitution and the laws of the land. Institutions, whether adopted long ago or of recent origin, are of themselves entirely insufficient. All of these are of no avail without the constant support of an enlightened public conscience. But still more is needed. Our only salvation lies also in the ever present vigilant and determined action of the people, themselves. The heroic thought and action of the Revolution must forever be supplemented by the heroic thought and action of today.

Along with the great expansion of free institutions, which has carried them to all parts of the world in a startlingly brief historic period, there has gone a broadening of the principle of self-government. The ballot in the earlier forms of democracy, was the privileged possession of a limited class. It was not looked upon as a right, but rather as the reward of some kind of high achievement, perhaps material, perhaps intellectual. But lately we have come upon times in which the vote is esteemed, not as a privilege or a special endowment bestowed only for cause shown, but more in the nature of an inherent right withheld only for cause shown. This new conception makes it no longer a privilege, no longer even a right which may be exercised or omitted as its possessor shall prefer. It becomes an obligation of citizenship, to be exercised with the
highest measure of intelligence, thoughtfulness and consideration for the public concern. The fundamental question of keeping America truly American is whether the obligation of citizenship is fully observed.

Every voter ought not merely to vote, but to vote under the inspiration of a high purpose to serve the nation. It has been calculated that in most elections only about half of those entitled to vote actually exercise their franchise. What is worse, a considerable part of those who neglect to vote do it because of a curious assumption of superiority to this elementary duty of the citizen. They presume to be rather too good, too exclusive, to soil their hands with the work of politics. Such an attitude cannot to vigorously be condemned. Popular government is facing one of the difficult phases of the perpetual trial to which it always has been and always will be subjected. It needs the support of every element of patriotism, intelligence and capacity that can be summoned.

I suppose that even among the Daughters of the American Revolution there are some women who sincerely feel that it is unbecoming of their sex to take an active part in politics. It is a little difficult to comprehend how such an attitude could be maintained by any women eligible to such a Society as this, and sufficiently interested in the Society to participate in its work. It is not exactly in harmony with a devotion to the memory of Molly Pitcher. Nevertheless, there are such, and to them I want especially to direct an appeal for a different attitude toward the obligations of the voter. I am much less concerned for what party, what policies, and what candidates you vote, than that you shall vote, and that your vote shall represent conviction. When an enlightened electorate acts, I have no fear of the result.

Here in America we are living under a form of democratic-republican institutions which I profoundly believe to be the best that has yet been thoroughly tested. I say this because our system has gone so far in carefully separating the different departments of the government. In the beginnings of the evolution of government, all power was lodged in a single head of the state. The sovereign was at once the legislative authority, the executive power, and the judicial discretion. The man in whom were assembled all these functions and prerogatives might well say, "I am the State." But let me remind you that about the same time also was uttered the grim prophecy, "After me, the deluge!" and that prophecy was realized in a deluge of blood.

In the early development of popular institutions the legislative and executive authorities were divided. The power of the purse was gradually and at last effectively assumed by the representatives of the people. It was a long advance. But not until the founders of our republic had made a further distribution and differentiation of functions, was popular government assured the opportunity to prove its case. When the judicial function was set apart and made the third independent but coordinating factor in the form of government, the scheme of a perfected democratic-republicanism was for the first time presented to the world. That was the great contribution made by the founding fathers in our Constitution. By virtue of it, the people were at least assured equality against the tyranny of any despotic executive and the tyranny of any despotic legislature. Neither of them, nor both of them together, might thereafter impose a lawless will upon a defenseless people.

To the preservation, the guardianship, and the gradual perfection of this system, the American people may well be summoned. From its earliest establishment, our government has been an example to other peoples, wherever they might be, seeking the way of enlightened freedom. The Constitution of 1789 has ever since been the inspiration and guide for builders of popular institutions. It is for us so to direct the processes of our public life that our institutions shall continue worthy of the admiration and imitation of other communities, and the sure defence of our own liberties. In this we shall render our greatest service to humanity.

We shall succeed, if we keep always before us the high purpose which presided at the beginning of our Government. We shall need at all times, and we need particularly in this current troubled period, to keep clearly in our thought the conception of our system as the most nearly perfect mode of guaranteeing the essentials of freedom. Under it we have enjoyed liberty without license. Under it we have been saved from the excess of partisanship or sectionalism. Under it we have grown in strength and wealth and moral authority. But we have never seen, and it is unlikely that we ever shall see the time when we can safely relax our vigilance and risk our institutions to run themselves under the hand of an active, even though well-intentioned minority. Abraham Lincoln said that no man is good enough to govern any other man. To that we might add that no minority is good enough to be trusted with the government of a majority. And still further, we shall be wise if we maintain also that no minority can be trusted to be wise enough, at all times, to exercise unlimited control over a minority. We need the restraints of a written constitution.

To prevent the possibility of such things happening, we must require all citizens who are entitled to do so, to take their full part in public
affairs. We must be sure that they are educated, trained and equipped to do their part well. We must not permit the mechanisms of government, the multiplicity of constitutional and statutory provisions to become so complex as to get beyond control by an aroused and informed electorate. We must provide ample facilities of education, and this will require constant expansion and liberalization. We must aim to impress upon each citizen the individual duty to be a sincere student of public problems, in order that they may rightly render the service which their citizenship exacts. But after all, good citizenship is neither intricate nor involved. It is simple and direct. It is every-day commonsense and justice.

It is my privilege to make an appeal to the womanhood of America, which no former president could have made in similar circumstances. Four years ago today we did not know that the nationwide enfranchisement of woman would be accomplished in time to enable all of them to vote at the Presidential election. But today we know precisely what is ahead of us. The determination of national policy that will be made in next November will turn quite as much upon the attitude of the women, as upon the judgments of the men. So I come to you women, who I know will pardon me if I prefer to address you as representatives of the Daughters of all the Revolutions, rather than as merely the Daughters of the American Revolution, to say that your Country wants not only your votes, but your influence, in all coming elections. By this I do not mean to appeal in behalf of any party. I appeal in behalf of our common country. It is not enough to say that you did not seek the ballot. Your heroic sires did not seek the Revolution. But it came, and they met it by heroic action. Surely the womanhood of the Nation, who go down into the valley of the shadow of death for their sons and daughters cannot long neglect to participate in elections that they and their children may continue to have the advantages of a Government that is clean and wise and sound.

As it was the initiation of America which made manhood suffrage a modern ideal for the world, so we want now the initiation of America to make citizen suffrage a demonstrated success for the world. It have absolute confidence that if American womanhood will exercise the right of franchise, after fair, considerate and mature deliberation, voting for what is right as their best judgment shows them the right, that the right will mightily prevail. Surely the womanhood of our Country, who have lavished upon the sons and daughters of the land such a wealth of affection, who watch over them in every crisis, from the cradle to the grave, with immeasurable devotion, will not hesitate to make sufficient sacrifice to preserve for themselves and those they love "the last best hope of the world—American institutions."

The President's attention was called to the fact that the gavel which the President General used was made from a cherry tree at Wakefield, Va., the birthplace of George Washington, and was presented that morning to Mrs. Cook by Mrs. H. L. Rust, Chairman of the Wakefield Memorial Association.

In the Vermont delegation were seated two of President Coolidge's relatives—his aunt, Mrs. Sarah Pollard of Proctorsville, Vt., and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Fred Pollard, both delegates to the Congress.

Before the arrival of the President of the United States and the formal opening of the evening session, the Marine Band Orchestra gave a short recital. The invocation was offered by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington. An attractive feature of the program was the singing by Madame Peralta of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The speeches were broadcasted and it was estimated that over a million people were listening in on the radio.

In his address Monsieur J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, called attention to the fact that this was the twenty-second D. A. R. Congress that he had attended. He paid tribute to the "American Lafayette's" who lie in French cemeteries and said that their graves were beloved by France and sacred soil. The Ambassador pointed out that the first monument to unknown soldiers in history was that erected on the campus of St. John's College at Annapolis, Md., to French soldiers and sailors who aided the American Revolution and whose bones were interred beneath it.
Sir Esme Howard, the new Ambassador from Great Britain, endorsed the hope of his distinguished colleague that the Allies would continue to work together for world peace and prosperity. In conclusion Sir Esme Howard paid a touching tribute to Abraham Lincoln in commemoration of the anniversary of his assassination. He spoke of him as the outstanding figure of the world in the history of the 19th Century. “Lincoln built on spiritual, not material foundations,” he added. “I would like to see a life of Lincoln in the hands of every English school boy, who would then understand the real soul of America.”

An unexpected speaker was John J. Pershing, General of the American armies. When he was announced by the President General, the audience rose and cheered. When quiet was restored, General Pershing made an effective extemporaneous speech, complimenting the delegates on their high ideals and expressing the belief that American women had learned the lesson of preparedness.

“If we could give the young men of America of a certain age even a month of military training,” he said further on in his speech, “I believe there would be a remarkable result in the reduction of crime. Our youth are permitted to grow up without instruction as to the duties of American citizenship. If there is an organization in the country that can alter this situation, it is the Daughters of the American Revolution.”

Bishop Freeman pronounced the benediction, and the eventful first day of the 33rd Continental Congress was closed.

(Continued in June Magazine)

WINNERS OF MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION PRIZE CONTEST

Mrs. Charles White Nash, National Chairman of the Magazine Committee, following her annual report to the 33rd Continental Congress on Tuesday, April 14th, announced that the following chapters had won in the magazine subscription contest which closed on February 29, 1924.

1st group, 1st prize, $100, Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Connecticut; 2nd prize, $75, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Connecticut; 3d prize, $50, Pittsburgh Chapter, Pennsylvania; 4th prize, $25, Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan.

2nd group, 1st prize, $100, Mahwanawasigh Chapter, New York; 2nd prize, $75, Ursula Wollcott Chapter, Ohio; 3d prize, $50, Berks County Chapter, Pennsylvania; 4th prize, $25, Nova Caesarea Chapter, New Jersey.

3rd group, 1st prize $100, Jackson-Madison Chapter, Tennessee; 2nd prize, $75, Ellen Hardin Walworth Chapter, New York; 3rd prize, $50, Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania; 4th prize, $25, Pueblo Chapter, Colorado.

4th group, 1st prize, $100, John Reily Chapter, Ohio; 2nd prize, $75, Jeremiah Jenekes Chapter, Michigan; 3rd prize, $50, Essex Chapter, New Jersey; 4th prize, $25, Mary Anne Gibbes Chapter, Washington.

The President General and Mrs. Nash distributed the prizes to the regents of these chapters, or in their absence, to their State Regents. The fund for these prizes was generously donated by Colonel Walter Scott of New York.
JEFFERSON appears as a participant in the Revolutionary controversy when it was near its climax. The work of Franklin, Otis, Henry, Sam Adams, and the score or more of able men whom their appeals set to writing and speaking had grown until it was at the point of fruition. It was to Jefferson's hands that fate assigned the task of preparing the famous paper that was to reach the world as the fruit of the years of agitation. The Declaration of Independence was not the product of one mind acting at one time and in response to one impulse. It issued out of the efforts of those who had gone before, and it summed up the spirit of the thirteen years' struggle that ended with the assumption of independence. It was Jefferson's distinction that he was selected by the mature leaders of the movement to write this summing up. It was his glory that he was so fired with the common spirit that his production had the approval of the age in which he lived and remains to this day as one of the great state papers of our country.

The other prominent leaders of the debate were mature men when Grenville opened the controversy in 1763. Jefferson was then but twenty years of age. He belonged to a liberal group in Williamsburg in which the king's prerogatives and the rights of the colonies were the constant theme of discussion. From 1760 to 1767 he spent most of his time in that town, first a college student and then a student of the law under George Wyeth, famous alike for legal lore and high character and courtesy. Two other men in the town gave him much that was good. Governor Fauquier was said to be the most accomplished gentleman ever seen in Virginia and the faithful and learned Professor Small of William and Mary College was equally good as a gentleman and better as a scholar. To Small Jefferson was recommended by his mind and his studiousness. To Wyeth he was drawn by his high family connection and his own excellence. The result was that Small and Wyeth, who were great friends of the governor, drew the young man in as a fourth, and many a happy dinner party followed at the palace where wit flowed and high ideas shot forth. Under such agreeable conditions the reading of law by the young man was prolonged further than was necessary to meet the standard of the time. It was not until 1767 that he applied for license to practise.
Governor Fauquier died in 1767, just as Jefferson launched himself into the career he had chosen. He was known as a radical, he and his associates. Like most of the Virginia gentlemen of the day he was skeptical of most of the stricter forms of religious orthodoxy. He had known Patrick Henry from his youth and the two at that time were good friends. He had attended most of the sessions of the House of Burgesses from the time of the stamp act debate on. Not allowed on the floor he stood with others in the vestibule and heard and saw what was going on. In 1769 he ran for delegate to the house itself and was elected. No more need now to stand in the entry while others decided the affairs of state. He was well known by the members and soon found himself drawn into the fighting.

Jefferson's first term in the assembly lasted only five days. It ended when the governor dissolved it for passing some strong resolutions which it ordered submitted to the legislatures of the other colonies. Eighty-eight members repaired to the Apollo Room in the Raleigh Tavern and adopted non-importation resolutions. Every member of this group was re-elected, and all those who refused to sign were defeated. Jefferson was in the front rank of these radicals. He was the idol of his constituents and the trusted equal of the colonial leaders. Thus passed the next five years during which king and colonies gradually came to realize that one or the other must give in and each meant to have its way. And it came to pass that at last King George meant to be obeyed and the colonists determined to stand in their own defence.

The king's mind was made up when he heard that Boston had destroyed the tea in 1773. At his direction parliament closed the port of Boston, remodeled the Massachusetts charter, ordered that officials charged with capital crimes be sent to England for trial, set up a military governor in Massachusetts, and passed the "Quebec Act." The punishment laid on Massachusetts aroused the sympathy of all the colonies, and the act to have trials in England aroused their grave fears. Virginia took the lead in calling for united action. In May the burgesses set aside as a day of fasting and prayer the day on which the Boston port was to be closed, and the governor promptly dissolved them. Then the members walked over to the Raleigh Tavern and resolved that annual congresses ought to meet in all the colonies to consider the state of the "continent." When most of the members had left town messengers arrived with Massachusetts's appeal for support. The remnant of members met on May 30 and sent out a call for a convention to select delegates to a continental congress.

Jefferson was active in all these measures and wrote the resolutions for the day of fasting and prayer. He was promptly chosen delegate to the convention, but fell ill on his way to attend it. Not able to arrive in time, he sent to his friends a long statement of grievances which he hoped the convention would adopt and send to the king. It was written as no address was ever before written that was intended for eyes of majesty. It was a bald enumeration of wrongs and rights, and it was noted for its lack of the veneration with which dutiful subjects adorn their addresses to sovereigns. His friends decided that the paper would not do for the purposes for which it was written but that it would make an excellent political pamphlet. Giving it the title of "Summary View of the Rights
of America," they sent it forth to the world. It came speedily to London, where it fell into the hands of Edmund Burke, waging party war against the ministry. He revised it to his purpose and sent it out in one printing after another as an attack on the Tories. It accomplished nothing in Britain. Outside of a small group of persons opposed to the Tory party no one there was interested in conciliating the colonists. On the contrary, the whole trend of opinion was for making the disobedient Americans submit to authority.

In the "Summary View" was no hint at independence. Bitter words there were in plenty, but they were aimed, so far as they said, at the removal of restrictive measures and the restoration of harmony between king and colonies. Nor was such an idea manifest in the proceedings of the first continental congress, to which Jefferson did not belong. That body contented itself with adopting a non-importation system, sending another address to the king, and publishing to the world a series of "Declarations and Resolves." Its most significant result was that it taught the colonies, long divided by disputes among themselves, that they must stand together in a time of common danger.

The congress adjourned October 26 to meet again on May 10, 1775. When it met blood had been shed at Lexington and Concord, the New England minutemen had assembled and established the siege of Boston. It only remained for congress to appoint a commander-in-chief of the forces and to make the conduct of the siege a "continental" affair. After that came the battle of Bunker Hill, the evacuation of Boston, the battle of Moore's Creek in North Carolina, the naval attack on Charleston, and the Mecklenburg Resolves of May 31, 1776. All were acts of defiance but they were committed under the theory that the colonies were loyal to the king and only acted on the defensive.

In reality the colonies stood at the brink of revolt. Friends of the king taunted their opponents with aiming at rebellion and their opponents replied that no subjects of King George were more loyal than they. Men who believed that no issue but independence could settle the controversy hesitated to avow their belief. It has been shown by numerous quotations that most of the extreme leaders were still professing loyalty. Even Jefferson said, two months after the battle of Bunker Hill, that he was looking forward to a happy reconciliation with England. And Washington said as late as May, 1775, that his friends had leave to consider him very wicked if he ever was heard to favor revolt. For all that, there was just below the surface a mighty surging of the spirit of independence.

The man who raised it into full view and taught the people to look upon it without terror was Thomas Paine. This remarkable man was the son of a Quaker stay-maker in England. He had a wonderfully clear mind which had little early training; and nature gave him a marvelously clever way of using his pen. After trying several things without success he decided to go to America and arrived in Philadelphia, November 30, 1774. He had little money in his pocket but he carried a letter of introduction from Franklin, who was still in London. He became a tutor in private families and assisted in editing a magazine. He observed from a distance the stirring events of 1775 and became a fervent friend of the colonies. The arguments being made in the controversy with the king seemed like chaff to
him, and late in the year he wrote out his own views on the subject, carefully keeping them from his friends until they were published. January 10, 1776, he gave them to the world in an unsigned pamphlet which became famous under the simple title of "Common Sense."

In later years it was common for the people to say that Tom Paine was half crazy, or wildly radical. No such opinion could be heard of him in 1776 from any but the defenders of the royal prerogative. To the Whigs he appeared sane, sound, and irrefutable. His pamphlet went through edition after edition as rapidly as it could come from the press. It is estimated that half a million were published and sold. With admirable self-denial he handed over the entire financial profits to the Revolutionary cause, thus disposing of resources that eventually would have amounted to 50,000 pounds. All the while he was entirely dependent on his efforts for his daily bread.

The argument of "Common Sense" is divided into four main parts, which he described as follows: "I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in General; with Concise Remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary Succession. III. Thoughts on the Present State of American Affairs. IV. Of the Present Ability of America; with Some Miscellaneous Reflections." As to the first, he declared that government rests upon the will of the people and "not on the unmeaning name of King. The plain truth," he added, "is that it is wholly owing to the constitution of the people, and not the constitution of the government, that the crown is not as oppressive in England as in Turkey." As to the second, his opinion is summed up in saying: "Of more worth is one honest man to society, and in the sight of God, than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived." The third part dealt with the existing situation in a bold and cutting way and the fourth painted an alluring picture of the future of the colonies under independence.

Ten years earlier the plain handling of king and parliament would have given offense. But in 1776 the people had become so much aggrieved by the course of King George that they were willing to hear the harshest things said of him. "Common Sense" was at first attributed to Franklin; and a loyal lady who knew him well complained of him for calling her sovereign a "royal brute." Franklin replied that he was not the author of "Common Sense." He added that if he had written it he would not have used the expression she named, for he had "too much respect for brutes."

Paine's work was well done. By the end of spring, 1776, it had sunk deeply into the popular mind. I do not mean that it had been read widely by the laborers and plowmen; but it had become the intimate possession of a large portion of the intelligent farmers, merchants and professional men. It reached the members of the continental congress, who had long been trying to decide when and where they should cross their Rubicon. Paine showed them it was not possible to hesitate longer. Thus the congress came to the momentous work of declaring independence.

Jefferson took his seat in this body in June, 1775. The records do not indicate that he took active part in the debates. But he appeared frequently on committees and it is known that his good-natured approach to other members made him popular. In writing resolutions he was able and ready; and in a short time
he was assigned to that duty, superseding John Jay, who up to this time had been the favorite member to hold the pen for the Congress. In the six weeks he sat in this session he wrote two important appeals to the public, although otherwise addressed. One of them was greatly modified to please the hesitating Dickinson and his friends, but to posterity it "seems that the parts of it which were not changed are the only parts worth while. Jefferson's appeals were ever bold and specific. He sat in the Congress during the autumn session, went home at the end of the year, and did not return until the middle of May, 1776.

When he came back the affairs of the country were at a crisis. All the sporadic fighting of 1775 was past, the king had made it evident that he would have nothing but submission, and all but the most sanguine realized that war was at hand. The logic of the situation indicated that if we must fight it would be best to fight for independence. A few persons in congress still held out, but the majority had come around to Paine's view, and it was evident that it would not be wise to allow the fervor of the moment to be dissipated by inaction, while efforts were made to win the over-cautious.

Outside of congress events were moving rapidly. March 17th, Washington drove the British out of Boston and New England lived with no British officials over her. April 23 North Carolina authorized her delegates in the Congress to unite with delegates from the other colonies in declaring independence, an initial act of defiance which has not been made sufficiently clear in our history. May 15 Virginia declared herself a state and authorized her delegates to move for independence, and in other colonies the spirit of action was as pronounced. May 15 the Congress voted to advise the colonies to assume the functions of states. June 7 Richard Henry Lee introduced resolutions in the Congress declaring (1) that the colonies were and ought to be free and independent; (2) that foreign alliance ought to be made; and (3) that a general plan of confederation should be adopted. Again Dickinson protested. He thought the resolutions extreme; and to please him action was delayed for some days. But a committee was appointed by ballot to prepare a declaration of independence and hold it in readiness for use. In selecting the committee Jefferson had the most votes and was chairman. His colleagues were John Adams, Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston.

Again all turned to Jefferson for work with the pen. It was agreed that he should prepare a draft and submit it to the committee. He wrote as directed, took the result to Adams and Franklin privately, adopted their suggestions, and thus prepared the draft which was submitted to the committee of five late in June. July 1 congress began to debate the declaration in the committee-of-the-whole and continued until the 4th, when it was adopted. July 19 it was ordered engrossed on parchment and signed by every member. This order was executed and August 2 it was signed by the members present, others signing later.

With the adoption of the declaration the revolutionary contest passed out of the realm of debate and into the realm of action. Thenceforth it was concerned with raising and recruiting armies, providing revenues, gathering supplies, keeping up the confidence of the people, and making alliances with foreign nations. The men who thought out the
Revolution had completed their task. Others had to carry forward the struggle.

Jefferson, however, cannot be dismissed quite so summarily. In 1776 he was probably the most popular man in the Congress, and the Declaration of Independence made him immensely popular in the world. But the time came when he became a party leader and the citizens of the United States became his bitter enemies or unquestioning worshippers. The hatred of the later period blurred out much of the admiration of the earlier period. And thus it happened that forty years after 1776 some men said that after all, the Declaration was no great thing, that it was not original, and that Jefferson was less than honest to appropriate it as a part of his achievement. To all of which it is just to say that it has never been pretended that the Declaration was an original composition. It was a declaration of the grounds on which the Congress acted. These grounds necessarily had been debated, announced, and made a part of the common opinion of the time. Some of the ideas, as the dependence on the law of nature, were centuries old. Others had been formulated in the debate that had gone on for thirteen years. It was precisely a thing that could not be original. What Jefferson did for it was to give it statement. His glory is in the wonderfully effective form in which the ideas were set forth. He caught and held the attention of the people of the United States and of distant nations. The great papers are those that tell us what we already know in such a way that we feel that it is new.

This series of five articles by Dr. John Spencer Bassett, published under the Department of the Historian General, commenced in the January, 1924, Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.—Editor.

A TRIBUTE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG

Near Caesarea in Anatolia is a village named Gerumze. Last spring there still were in the village about 500 Greeks who had managed to remain in their homes in spite of the Turkish deportations that followed the horrible tragedy of Smyrna. There came out of the mountains a band of chettehs—Turkish bandits—who demanded from each of these Greeks the sum of 800 Turkish pounds—about $4,000. They promised that they would not molest the Christians further if this large sum of money was given to them. What they would do if the money was not forthcoming they did not say but their victims knew only too well what they might expect.

The Turks withdrew to the mountains to let the Greeks have time to decide upon their action and to raise the money. During their absence the unhappy Christians quite naturally became excited and planned to leave the town. Almost all of them sold their property to a Turkish shiek in the village, who was entirely ready to take advantage of their predicament.

Then the chettehs came again, spent the night with the shiek and the next day summoned 120 of the Greeks into the village church, ostensibly to hear proclamations from the government. Inside the church the expected and the dreaded came to pass. Bombs were thrown among the people and some seventy-five were killed and all were robbed.

Following this massacre there came from Gerumze and six other villages to the Near East Relief two couriers representing about 4,000 Christians. They begged for protection. "Let us," they said, "let us have one American—just one American, and we shall be protected; one American with an American Flag and we shall be safe. Send somebody in to lead us out."

What a tribute to the Stars and Stripes! The flag alone, with its standard bearer would be a sufficient safeguard, they thought—they knew—against the attacks of the foes they feared most in the world.
O you play golf? If so, and if you are the alert D. A. R. we think you are, maybe you’ve noticed a peculiar misuse of the flag of the United States on the golf links? If so, again, did it outrage your sense of propriety when you thought of it?

A year ago we noticed this use of the flag, and inquired in a friendly manner of our local professional, whether or not it could be eliminated. He’s very good natured and perfectly willing, but “It is a national custom on the links,” he replied, “and what could we use if we didn’t use it?” I will say, however, that he later very courteously assisted us in every possible manner to rectify conditions locally, and that the individual club is not to be censured — the custom is national. Local work is but temporary relief. Were it otherwise we would not be writing this.

To be brief — nearly every Golf or Country Club gives one or two contests a year called “Flag Contests.” Each player is given a small United States flag, about eight by twelve inches, mounted on a stick some eighteen inches long. On this flag he writes his own name (on the white stripe of his country’s flag), and the number of “shots” he is allowed to “shoot” in that contest. When he has taken this number of strokes out on the course, he plants his flag in the ground and leaves it there as a mark of his ability. Notice, it must be left there, or the winner cannot be determined, as the game is for each man to overplay the distance ahead of him, and plant his own flag nearer the last cup.

In an average club from fifty to a hundred men enter one of these contests, not to mention the ladies on ladies’ days. Fifty to a hundred flags dot the green, about a foot above the grass. Fifty United States flags that wave at various intervals around the course, in the grass, in the sand traps, in the water if perchance the last ball played fell there, or in the ditch. A pretty sight? Well, perhaps so, while they wave — but a few hours after, or a day or two after, not so pretty. Why, we have played three days later and found flags tramped in the mud, flags stuck in sand boxes, flags broken and torn, in cornfields or in water. We have seen such a “rag” picked up to wipe off the face of a favorite club, to clean soiled hands, or even to wipe a caddie’s shoes. No, they didn’t mean any irreverence, they simply couldn’t tell the red stripe from the white by that time.

And then — the thought came to me: This is the flag they wrap in reverence over the coffin of a soldier, a hero, or a President! This is the flag over which men fire farewells to their departed “buddies!” This is the flag that inspires and receives the baptism of fire.
in the blaze of battle — for which men's names are written on tablets of stone after their lives have been washed out in blood on the battlefield! But we, we Golfers, nonchalantly we scribble our names on the white stripe, thrust it into our jaunty golf bag and fare forth to battle with a few swings of the club, to reduce our weight!

This is the flag for which men die — for which men lose arms and legs, for which thousands and thousands were made hopeless cripples or blinded for life! And for this Flag, to keep it floating on high, soldiers have faced the cannon balls and been torn limb from limb! But we, we golfers, we stick it in the ground to mark where our golf balls fell!

Some class to us — our names on our country's flag. Even martyrs were not afforded that privilege.

Oh, I'm a (would-be) golfer. It isn't sour grapes. I played in this contest once, and never shot such wretched golf as I did that day. A guilty conscience will work wonders, and it came to me with a crash what was wrong. The next day there would be a big contest for the men. We asked the Professional why that particular flag must be used. Can you imagine why? Because, "It is the cheapest one they can buy." And the time was too limited to prepare any others or change the contest. But we did one thing, assisted by the professional, we personally gathered up each and every flag just after the game, so that at least they were not trampled under foot.

This year our local D. A. R. Regent was appointed Ladies' Golf Chairman, and the fight was on. Only we didn't want to fight, or to antagonize anyone, so a small committee of us paid for and made a bundle of plain red flags on sticks, which we used on ladies' days. Our Pro was kind enough to use them as long as they lasted, to mark the various other contests where the men competed, and where the flag was commonly used. You see, they are also used to mark boundaries in the "approaching" and "driving" contests — because they are cheap. Stick up the flag of the United States and shoot golf balls at it, because it's the cheapest rag we can buy to shoot at!

The flags that float high overhead on stately poles at most country clubs, to mark the cup on the greens. Those are red pennants, because only nine or eighteen of them are needed, but the little flag that goes down near the ground, under foot, that's the flag of our country!

We pass the word to you who live in golf communities. We have taken it up with several near us, and in every case it's just thoughtlessness. It hadn't occurred to anyone. The truth is, it is a national custom. Could the Western or United States Golf Association ever possibly have sanctioned the idea, thinking it patriotic? Our flag waving in glory at the entrance to a beautiful country club ground, high on its staff flung to the breezes — yes, by all means, nothing could be more wonderful. Even the littlest caddies must stop in awe to admire such a sight. But do not let them see us older folks paying so little reverence to that flag they are taught in school to honor, as to play games with it.

If the national associations were called upon to discourage these things, it might be a speedy remedy. If not we of Lewis-Clarke Chapter are in favor of seeking legislation to prohibit the use of our flag in any sport or in any way, where the flag itself is not the central object of reverent thought.

"We thank you."
HISTORY has not accorded a large place to Eliza McCardle, wife of Andrew Johnson who, by the assassination of the immortal Lincoln became President of the United States, and yet it was her influence for good and her strength of character which gave Johnson incentive to climb from a tailor's shop to the highest office in the land. In the best sense of the word, she was her husband's helpmate, teaching him to write, encouraging him in his studies, reading to him and giving her womanly sympathy and understanding to aid him in his career. Martha McCardle was born in Leesburg, Washington County, Tenn., on October 4, 1810; married Andrew Johnson at Greenville, Tenn., in 1827, and died at Home, Green County, Tenn., on January 15, 1876, having survived her husband by a year and a half.

Mrs. Johnson, a confirmed invalid, took but little part in the social life at the White House, and her daughter, Martha, the wife of Judge David Patterson, presided in her place. Mrs. Patterson is quoted as having said: "We are plain people from the mountains of Tennessee, called here for a short time by a national calamity. I trust too much will not be expected of us."

The next mistress of the White House was Julia Bray Dent, wife of President Ulysses Sampson Grant, 1826-1902. Mrs. Grant was the daughter of Colonel Frederick Dent of White Haven, Maryland, and Ellen Bray Wrenshall, a granddaughter of George Dent and his 2nd wife, Susanna Marbury, the widow Cromwell. George Dent served in the Maryland line, Smallwood's immortal heroes. He was at the storming of Stony Point under General Anthony Wayne, and being a small man was aided by a tall grenadier to mount the parapet. He died in 1812 at Cumberland, the place he had surveyed and laid out as a town. He was the grandson of Major William Dent of Charles County, Md., and his wife, who was the daughter of Col. Gerard Fowke and his wife Ann, the daughter of Col. Chandler of Port Tobacco, Md.

Great excitement in all circles prevailed when Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, wife of the 19th President of the United States, refused to serve wine at entertainments in the White House. Lucy Ware Webb Hayes, 1831-1889, was the daughter of Dr. James Webb and Maria Cook of Chillicothe, Ohio. Her father had died when she was two years old
LUCY WARE WEBB HAYES (1831-1889),
WIFE OF RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES,
NINETEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

LUCRETIA RUDOLPH GARFIELD (1833-1918),
WIFE OF JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,
TWENTIETH PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

MRS. CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON (1832-
1892), WIFE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON,
TWENTY-THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES

MRS. FRANCES FOLSOM CLEVELAND, WIFE OF
GROVER CLEVELAND, TWENTY-SECOND
AND TWENTY-FOURTH PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
at Lexington, Ky., where he had gone to arrange for manumitting his slaves. He had served when a mere youth as a member of the Kentucky mounted riflemen in the War of 1812, participating in the campaign of General Harrison at Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson. His parents were Isaac Webb and his wife, Lucy Cook, daughter of Isaac Cook who emigrated to the old Northwest Territory about ten years before Ohio became a State.

Mrs. Hayes numbered among her direct ancestors seven who served in the Revolutionary War: Capt. Isaac Webb, of the Virginia Line of the Continental army; Isaac Cook, 3rd, of the Continental Line, grandfathers; Lieut. Col. Isaac Cook, Jr., of the Connecticut Line; Capt. Matthew Scott of the Pennsylvania Line, and James Ware of the Virginia Line, great-grandfathers; Capt. Isaac Cook (who was in his 66th year when the war began) father of I leut. Col. Isaac Cook, of Connecticut, and Brig. Gen. William Thompson of Pennsylvania, great-great-grandfathers. Gen. Thompson, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America and settled in Carlisle, Pa. During the French War he served as captain of cavalry; in June, 1775, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of riflemen and joined the American forces at Cambridge, Mass. On March 1, 1776, he was appointed a brigadier, and soon after succeeded Lee in command at New York. In April he was ordered to Canada to join Gen. Sullivan. He was in command at Three Rivers and was made prisoner with Col. Irvine. After his exchange he returned to the service. (Williams, Life of R. B. Hayes.)

Mrs. Garfield’s occupancy of the White House embraced but six and a half months, owing to the assassination of her husband, James Abram Garfield. Lucretia Rudolph Garfield, 1833–1918, was the daughter of Zebulon Rudolph and Arabella Mason, and granddaughter of Elijah Mason and Lucretia Green, and traced her ancestry through the latter from Dr. John Green, the progenitor of the Warwick Greenes, born at Bouridge, County Dorset, England, 1590, where his family had resided for nearly one hundred years. His son Nathaniel, born at “Stone Castle,” Warwick, 1679, came to America. Several generations later, in direct line, Nathaniel Green, 1709–1792, married Elizabeth Boynton Taylor, daughter of Boynton Taylor of Boston, and their son John married Azubah Ward and were the great-grandparents of Lucretia Rudolph Garfield.

Mrs. Chester A. Arthur died in 1880, the year before her distinguished husband became the 21st President of the United States, following the death of James A. Garfield. Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur was the daughter of William Lewis Herndon, a gallant naval hero. Commander Herndon was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1813, and died at sea in 1857. His wife was Frances Elizabeth Hansbrough who died at Hyires, France. Herndon was termed the “Livingston” of South America. At the Naval academy in Annapolis, Md., stands a monument erected to his memory in honor of his gallant conduct. Herndon was the son of Dabney Herndon (1783–1824), cashier of the Farmers’ Bank at Fredericksburg, vestryman of St. George’s Church, and treasurer of the Frederick Classical Library. Dabney’s wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of John and Ann Strachan Hull. His father, John Herndon of Mattapony (1737–1818), graduated at the University of Edinborough. In 1775 he was a Signer of the Fred-
ericksburg Resolutions, adopted a year before the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of the Committee of Safety and later of the Legislature. In 1765 he married for his second wife, Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Carr Minor.

Frances Folsom, whose marriage to President Grover Cleveland took place in the White House on June 2, 1886, was the daughter of Oscar Folsom and Emma C. Farnum. The Folsom family arrived in Exeter, N. H., between 1650-1660, coming from Hingham, England. The first John Folsom was Selectman 1668, and his son, Deacon John Folsom (1640-1715), married Abigail Perkins and was representative to the Provincial Assembly 1688, 1694, 1695. His son, Abraham Folsom (1678-1740), married Anna, daughter of Aquila Chase of Newbury, Mass. Their son, Daniel Folsom, married as his second wife Huldah, daughter of John Eastman, and they removed from Exeter to Epping, and in 1775 went to Gilmanton. Their son Abraham (1748-1791) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Moody, and was a patriot and signer of the Association Test at Epping, N. H., 1776. Their son, Asa Folsom (1782-1813), married Fanny Bennett, removed to Tunbridge, Vt., and in 1810 settled on the "Holland Purchase," Warsaw, Wyoming County, N. Y. Their son, John B. Folsom, in 1811 married Clarinda C. Harndin, and was the first postmaster of Folsomdale, Wyoming County, N. Y. They were the grandparents of Mrs. Cleveland.

Caroline Scott Harrison, first wife of the 23rd President of the United States, was the first President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Witherspoon Scott, president of Miami University, and his wife, Mary Pottes Neale, and great-granddaughter of John Scott who married Agnes McElroy, and was Commissary, Pennsylvania Line, during the Revolution. Mrs. Harrison was also a granddaughter of Samuel Rea, who was a Justice of the Peace during that period. Her ancestors were Scotch and emigrated to America, settling in the Valley of Neshaming, Bucks County, Pa., near Philadelphia. John Scott, her Revolutionary ancestor, was the founder of the family and took up his residence in Northampton County, Pa., and purchased land opposite Belvidere, N. J.

Owing to ill-health Mrs. William McKinley took no active part in the social life of the Nation's Capital, and entertaining at the White House during President McKinley's administration was largely confined to very informal parties and a few state functions. Ida Saxton McKinley died in Canton, Ohio, in 1907, surviving her martyred husband by six years. Her parents were James Saxton, born 1820, and his wife, Kate Dewalt; and grandparents, John Saxton (1792-1871) and Margaret Laird. John served in the War of 1812.

With the advent of President Theodore Roosevelt and his charming wife into the White House a new era of hospitality commenced which has continued to this day. Mrs. Edith Carow Roosevelt is the daughter of Charles Carow and Gertrude Tyler, and a granddaughter of Daniel Tyler (1799-1882) and Emily Lee. Daniel Tyler graduated from West Point in 1819, and served as lieutenant of artillery until he resigned in 1834 to become a civil engineer. His father (1750-1832) graduated from Harvard in 1771, was adjutant under Israel Putnam at the Battle of Bunker Hill and in many campaigns. His second wife was Sarah.
daughter of Timothy Edwards (1738-1813), who was a member of the Council of Massachusetts, 1775-1780. He spent his wealth and exhausted his credit aiding the patriots’ cause. Mrs. Roosevelt is also a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), the famous president of Princeton; a direct descendant of John Ogden who in 1656 was chosen by the General Court of Hartford as one of the Magistrates of the Colony. For fidelity to Charles I, he was presented with a coat-of-arms by Charles II, with the motto: “And I make a show I do not boast of it.”

President and Mrs. William Howard Taft while in the White House celebrated their silver wedding, they being, with President and Mrs. Hayes in their time, the only occupants of that historical mansion to so commemorate their twenty-five years of married life. Mr. and Mrs. Taft were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19, 1886. Mrs. Taft is the daughter of Harriet Collins and John Williamson Herron who were married in 1861. General Oliver Collins of Revolutionary fame and Thomas Welles, Colonial Governor
of Connecticut are among Mrs. Taft's ancestors. She is a member of the National Society, Colonial Dames of America.

The third President of the United States to be married while Chief Executive was Woodrow Wilson. His marriage to Mrs. Edith (Bolling) Galt, widow of Norman Galt, occurred on December 18, 1915. Mrs. Wilson is the daughter of Judge William Holcombe Bolling and Sallie White, the latter from Bedford County. Mrs. Wilson is a direct descendant of Colonel Robert Bolling (1646-1709), who married Jane Rolfe, granddaughter of the Indian princess, Pocahontas and John Rolfe, through his son, Colonel John Bolling of Cobbs (1676-1729), member of the House of Burgesses, and his wife Mary, daughter of Dr. Kennon, also a member of the House of Burgesses; through their son John Bolling (1700-1757) and his wife, Elizabeth Blair, niece of the founder of the College of William and Mary.

The Bolling family was an ancient one in England before emigrating to America and their seat was Bolling Hall near Bradford in County Yorkshire.

In 1922 Mrs. Florence Kling Harding, wife of the 29th President of the United States, became a life member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is the daughter of Amos Kling and his wife, Louisa Bouton. On her mother's side she is descended from Captain Edmund Richards,
who was born in Norwalk, Conn., May 28, 1756, and died in East Bloomfield, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1843, married, 1776, Ruth Warren. These were her great-great-grandparents. Captain Richards served as a soldier in the first Regular Connecticut troops and was made commander of a scouting party; was taken prisoner by the British, who barbarously confined his wrists in iron tongs which, when heated, were twisted around them. He fought at La Prairie, St. John, Stillwater, and Rye Bridge; was taken prisoner in Norwalk, Conn., in July, 1781, and was held forty days before he was exchanged. At the time of his enlistment he lived in Norwalk, Fairfax County, Conn.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, the present popular and gracious mistress of the White House, is a member of the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the Revolution. On October 4, 1905, soon after her graduation from the University of Vermont, she was married to Hon. Calvin Coolidge, now the 30th President of the United States. She is the daughter of Andrew J. Goodhue and Lemira Barrett and the granddaughter of Benjamin Goodhue, 1818–1889, a member of the State Legislature of New Hampshire, and of his wife, Caroline B. Andrews. Benjamin Goodhue was the son of Ebenezer Goodhue (1782–1869) and his first wife, Mehitable Knight, son of Ebenezer Goodhue (1754–1851) and Sarah Potter. Ebenezer Goodhue (1754–1851) removed from Ipswich to Hancock, N. H., when the country was only a wilderness. He was the son of John Goodhue (1721–1815) a gallant soldier in the Revolution, and Elizabeth Lampson. His father, John Goodhue (1679—), married Sarah Sherwin, and was the son of Joseph Goodhue, who was born in 1639, a Moderator, Assessor and Representative to the General Court. He married Sarah, daughter of Elder John Whipple. His father, William Goodhue, was born in England and married there Margery Watson of Kent. They came to America in 1635.

Thanks are due Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh for her valuable aid in compiling this article.—EDITOR.

FORM OF BEQUEST

Where one desires to leave both real and personal property to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution any one of the following forms can be used:

“I hereby give, devise and bequeath, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the nature of the property to be given), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated.”

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given.

“I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.”

American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, the sum of ($ ), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which said National Society was incorporated.”

In case a devise of real estate only is desired to be given to the National Society.

“I give and devise, absolutely and in fee simple, to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia, (here describe the real estate intended to be devised), to be used and expended for the objects and purposes for which the said National Society was incorporated.”
THE PRINTERS TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

By JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, A. M.
Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress

Among the many and varied activities of the Colonial patriot which contributed to gain our independence, that of the printer seems to have been forgotten. Here and there is an historian, or bibliophile, who enthuses over the survival of some choice bit of Revolutionary War typography, but, generally, both the printers and their work have been neglected and forgotten. We take printing for granted and the wonder of it has long since faded from the thoughts of men. The printers of the Revolution were not mediocre persons and their accomplishments were those in which the country may well, and properly, take pride. The printers of the Revolution were not mediocre persons and their accomplishments were those in which the country may well, and properly, take pride. The first Bible printed in the English language in the United States was the work of one of the erstwhile printers to the Continental Congress; the Declaration of Independence was first made public in printed form by a Congress printer and the first time the Declaration with the names of the signers was made public it was done in print and by a woman printer at that.

Printing played a part and an important part in the Revolutionary War; the printers to the Continental Congress were among the best in the country at that time and comparison of their craftsmanship with the good work of today can be made without hesitancy. A large part of their work was confidential and there is not a case on record of the confidence having been misplaced. The total number of printers to the Congress was not great and their official connection with Congress was not always definite, the instances of positive appointment being few in number; but their imprint and the record of payment for services is ample evidence of their official employment. Here are the names of the men entrusted with the government publications of our Revolutionary struggles: William and Thomas Bradford, Fleury Mesplet, Robert Aitken, David Hall and William Sellers, Francis Bailey, Melchoir Styner and Charles Cist, John Dunlap, William Goddard, Mary Katherine Goddard, and David C. Claypoole.

When the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774, it made use of William and Thomas Bradford, who were then the official printers to the Provincial Convention of Pennsylvania. William Bradford was the grandson of William Bradford, the first printer in Pennsylvania who came over with William Penn. The grandson was born in New York. After coming to Philadelphia and entering the printing business there he established the old London Coffee House, at Market and Front Streets in 1754, which was not only a good advertising adjunct to his printing business, but was a shrewd bit of commercial judgment as a money making investment. In 1766, the year of the repeal of Stamp Act, William took his son Thomas into business.
with him and the firm then became William & Thomas Bradford. William was an ardent patriot; although nearly sixty years old at the outbreak of the Revolution he served in the militia at the battles of Trenton and Princeton and, the following year assisted in the stubborn defense of Fort Mifflin. Thomas, his son, was, for a time, printer to the Congress of the United States after the present government was established in 1789. He was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society.

"The means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America is made public." This resolve was ordered made known to the people "by handbills, and by publishing in the newspapers." (A reproduction of one of these handbills, bearing the imprint of William & Thomas Bradford is shown in illustration.) The total output of printed publications of the Congress of 1774 was not more than a dozen or so pieces, though the editions, in some instances, ran over a thousand, which was a respectable size printing job.

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, Thursday, September 22, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Congress request the Merchants and Others, in the several Colonies, not to send to Great Britain any Orders for Goods, and to direct the execution of all Orders already sent, to be delayed or suspended, until the sense of the Congress on the means to be taken for the preservation of the Liberties of America, is made public.

An Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Printed by W. and T. BRADFORD.

Photo by Handy, Washington

RESOLVE OF SEPTEMBER 22, 1774. THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The amount of printing done by the First Continental Congress was negligible in quantity, but important in quality. The first publication was the unanimous resolutions of September 22, 1774 requesting the merchants and others in the several Colonies not to send any orders for goods to Great Britain and to suspend the execution of all orders already given "until the sense of Congress on the
This small octavo volume of 148 pages was promptly reprinted in London. The Bradfords had published, from time to time, during the sessions, “Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress” and these also had been republished in London.

There was another printer in Philadelphia in 1774 who was employed by Congress on a very important piece of work. October 26, 1774, Congress decided upon the form of a letter to be sent to the inhabitants of Canada. This political argument was designed to arouse the Canadians to a contemplation of their condition—as that condition appeared to America—and urged them not to lend aid to Britain in her attempts upon the liberties of America. It invited the Canadians to join with “your numerous and powerful neighbors” on the South and to send delegates to the Congress which was called to meet in Philadelphia in May, 1775. The Pennsylvania delegates were entrusted with the task of seeing to the printing and distribution of this letter which, though intended for all the Canadians, was addressed to the inhabitants of Quebec. The English version of this letter was printed by William & Thomas Bradford and it was translated into French by Pierre Eugene du Simitiere, an ardent French artist and antiquarian, then living in Philadelphia, and the translation printed by Fleury Mesplet.

Mesplet was a French printer who had removed from Paris to London and there met Benjamin Franklin, who urged him to go to America. Mesplet came in the winter of 1773-4 and set up his press in Philadelphia. Setting up a printing shop in the 18th Century was not a particularly easy thing to do. The press itself was a huge, heavy timbered affair (it was nearly 1800 before an iron press was devised) and about 250 impressions an hour was about the best that could be done. Mesplet’s types were much better proportioned and more artistic than those of Bradford’s; but this fact had no bearing upon the printing orders of that time. The title page of the "Lettre Addressee aux Habitans de la Province de Quebec" is shown to illustrate these two type characteristics. In
the Second Continental Congress Mesplet printed the “Lettre Addressée aux Habitants Opprimés de la Province de Québec, 1775.” An edition of 1000 copies was struck off, containing the resolve of Congress of June 1, 1775, which disapproved of any expedition being sent against Canada. This 1775 letter was short, compared with the letter of 1774; it argued less and exhorted more and introduced a hint, not mentioned in the former year: “As our concern for your welfare entitles us to your friendship, we presume you will not, by doing us an injury, reduce us to the disagreeable necessity of treating you as enemies.” This, in May, 1775, shows the vast distance in thought already travelled by the harassed Colonies, along the path of self-preservation, since October, 1774. In January, 1776, Mesplet again was called upon to print an address to the Canadians: “Aux Habitants de la Province du Canada,” and in February 500 copies of the Articles of War of the Continental Army were printed in French by Mesplet and Charles Berger, with whom he had formed a partnership. These 500 copies were for distribution in Canada under the impression that the Canadians would find them useful should they take up arms against the British. For printing these two letters (May, 1775 and January, 1776) and the Articles of War, in pamphlet form, Mesplet was paid £16 40s., the equivalent of which was then 44 Continental dollars.

February 26, 1776, Congress took a most original step. It resolved that Mons. Mesplet, Printer, be engaged to go to Canada and there set up his press and carry on the printing business, and the Congress engaged to defray the expense of transporting him, his family and
printing "utensils" to Canada "and will, moreover pay him the sum of 200 dollars." Mesplet started at once. He journeyed by way of Lakes George and Champlain and into the Chambee rapids where an ignorant boatman all but wrecked the expedition and drowned the travellers. Mesplet managed to save his press, his family and most of his supplies; but nearly all his stock of paper was lost or ruined by the water. He set up his press in Montreal and as he was the first French press to appear the natives welcomed him, even though he came from their enemies, the detested "Bostonnais."

In May of 1776, the Commissioners, who had been sent into Canada by the Continental Congress, returned to Philadelphia; the army, or what was left of it, retreated and Mesplet was left stranded. He could not move his press and family from Montreal as expeditiously and easily as he had come, so he made the best of a bad situation and stayed. In the latter part of the year he published the first book printed in Montreal and established a news-sheet which he called The Gazette. He was somewhat free with his published sentiments and The Gazette fell under official ban in June 1777. Mesplet was arrested and remained a prisoner for five years, until, in 1782 a policy of leniency showed itself in Canada and he escaped through some political connivance. The next year he printed the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States and travelled back to the States with a claim against Congress for damages sustained in its service. Included in this claim were items of loss in the Chambee rapids. Twice he tried to obtain satisfaction for a long list of items amounting to $9000 or more; but Congress paid him $426 and refused to allow him another cent. Mesplet gave up in disgust and forgetful of the logic in the "Lettres Addressee", with which he had endeavored to win his countrymen from their political allegiance, he returned to them and became a loyal Canadian forever afterwards.

The Bradfords, meanwhile, were steadily at work upon the printing for
the Congress. They published an edition of the journals or daily proceedings, from May 19 to June 30, 1775; and in July the important "Declaration . . . setting forth the Causes and Necessity of . . . taking up Arms" and the still more important address "To the Inhabitants of Great Britain".

John Dunlap appears as a printer to Congress with the issue of the Declaration of December 6, 1775 in answer to the proclamation of King George, of August 23. Here was vehemence "to wipe off, in the name of the people of these United Colonies, the aspersions which" the King's proclamation "is calculated to throw on our cause. What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? Our words have ever avowed it, —our conduct has ever been consistent with it. We condemn, with arms in our hands — a resource which Freeman will never part with,—we oppose the claim and exercise of unconstitutional powers, to which neither the Crown nor the Parliament were ever entitled."

John Dunlap, who printed this one of the first broadside manifestoes of Congress, was an Irishman, who came to America when a boy and lived with his uncle, William Dunlap, a printer, in Philadelphia. His uncle sold out his printing business to him in 1766. John's establishment was "on the south side of the Jersey market." He founded the Pennsylvania Packet and changed it into a daily paper in 1784, which gave it the distinction of being the first daily newspaper in the United States. He is credited with an increasing amount of the Congress printing toward the end of the year 1776. The October accounts of the Congress show that Dunlap helped
the cause in other ways also than by printing, for we find him being paid 323 30/90 dollars for sending 97 reams of cartridge paper to Ticonderoga for the use of the troops, a somewhat more forceful use of paper than that of covering it with type impressions. Towards the end of the year 1776 Congress granted the privilege of publishing the journal of its proceedings, for the entire year, to Robert Aitken, a Scotchman, bookseller and stationer in Philadelphia, who had taken up the printing trade and business in 1774. Aitken had, during the year, been publishing a monthly edition of the proceedings, in large octavo size, for which Congress did not care, as the type size was large, the edition bulky and the consequent expense greater than was thought justifiable. In April, 1776, Aitken was ordered not to print his monthly edition in such large type and he was thus left with a dead stock on his hands. He immediately got busy and succeeded in disposing of 80 of the copies and reduced his paper stock by cannily inducing Col. Benjamin Flower, of the Artillery-Artificer regiment to take 14 reams of it for cartridge paper, at 30 shillings a ream.

In September, 1776, the Continental Congress committee that had been given charge of publishing the journals were directed to collect such parts of them as had been printed by the various printers and to lodge them all with Aitken for sale; the printers to be paid out of the proceeds of this sale in such manner as the committee should decide and a complete publication of the entire journal was to be made as soon as possible. Robert Aitken was then named to reprint the journals from the beginning and he was empowered to continue printing them. The Congress pledged itself to purchase 300 copies of the complete journal from him. The Bradfords, Styner & Cist and Dunlap had printed parts of the journal and the two former had run off the later proceedings, but had not then issued them. Congress ordered that these unpublished parts be purchased and guaranteed to pay for same. Under this authorization and direction Aitken published the journal of the proceedings from September 5, 1774 to the end of December, 1775, which combined, in one volume, the proceedings of the First Continental Congress and the first year's proceedings of the Second, which was the first complete, official publication of volume 1 of the Journals of the Continental Congress.

With the near approach of the British to Philadelphia in December, 1776 and the consequent fear of the capture of the city, Congress adjourned to Baltimore. When it reassembled in that city on December 20, it ordered that an express be sent back to Philadelphia to inquire where Mr. Aitken was and to request him to send as many of the printed journals of the Congress as was finished, to Baltimore at once, at the public expense and also to request him to move his press and outfit to Baltimore at once to “perform his engagements with Congress.” But Aitken was a canny Scotsman, he could see no merit in remaining in Philadelphia at the risk of his business when his principal employers had set an example of dignified retreat. He had, therefore, closed his stationery shop, packed up his printing outfit and departed to a less nervous locality. John Dunlap appears to be the only printer who did not leave town on this occasion. The Pennsylvania Committee of Safety passed a resolution that as there was no other press left in Philadelphia with
which to keep the public informed of the situation of affairs "that Mr. Dunlap's press and types be employed for that purpose and, as it is a time of more than usual Danger, this board will pay the value of them in case they should fall into the enemy's hands."

It was Dunlap to whom was entrusted the work of putting the Declaration of Independence into type for the first time, and this type form was that in which the Declaration first came into existence after its adoption. The hurry of Congress on July 4, 1776 was such that Charles Thomson, the Secretary, could not find the time, or did not care to spend the time, necessary to copy out the Declaration as agreed upon, into the manuscript journals. It may be that, as soon as it was agreed upon, it was sent, at once, to Dunlap, who began immediately to put it into type. This would have made it impossible for Thomson to copy out the Declaration into the journal, assuming that the copy sent to Dunlap was the only existing record in the hands of Congress at the time. At any rate Thomson left a blank space for the Declaration in the journal and when the printed copies came from Dunlap, (presumably July 5,) the next day, he wafered one of them into the blank space with red wafers. Thus John Dunlap's printed Declaration was not only the first clean, correct copy of the Declaration of Independence, but became also, the standard, official Declaration itself; the signed parchment copy of which was later compared with Dunlap's print for correctness. Dunlap also printed at least one impression of the Declaration on parchment, which seems to have been struck off in July, 1776; but whether there was more than one printed on this material and why parchment was used cannot be stated. Within a week of the printing of the Declaration, Dunlap, in cooperation with David C. Claypoole, printed another of the fundamental documents of the Congress, namely, the first and second drafts of the Articles of Confederation. Each of the two printers took the following oath, in this case: "We and each of us do swear that we will deliver all the copies of the Articles of Confederation which we shall print, together with the copy sheet, to the Secretary of Congress, and that we will not disclose either directly or indirectly the contents of the said Confederation." These Articles of Confederation were really the first constitution of the United States and, though they were thus early considered, agreement after many modifications, was not reached until two years later, and they did not go into operation until 1781, nearly five years after this first printing. David C. Claypoole, who had joined Dunlap in partnership, became, later, the official printer to Congress and was selected by Washington to publish his Farewell Address. Dunlap had printed many resolves, proclamations, forms for commissions and other work during the year 1776 and when Congress was disappointed by Aitken's disappearance in the last month of that year it was natural that it should turn to Dunlap. When summoned Dunlap lost little time in transferring himself to Baltimore and the first printing he did in that city seems to have been the resolve, passed December 11, the day before Congress left Philadelphia, recommending a fast day.

There was then in Baltimore a printer and publisher by the name of William Goddard. He had published in Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia and, three years before the Revolution, had removed to Baltimore and founded the Maryland Journal; out of his struggle with the
Royal Mail to get his paper through to his subscribers, grew the United States Post Office. The story of that struggle is inspiring for it was the wit and grit of the pioneer American publishing spirit against the determined attempt of official domination. But it is a story that cannot be told here; it is sufficient to say that when the Royal Mail blocked the forwarding of his paper, Goddard left his press in the hands of his capable sister, mounted his horse and travelled up and down the Atlantic seaboard, making arrangements for a chain of private mail riders to carry his paper and obtaining subscriptions for that purpose. He succeeded, for the people were tired of the faulty service, insolence and dishonesty of the Royal Mail and were glad of the chance to send their letters by Goddard's riders. When the Continental Post Office was established on the outbreak of hostilities the foundation of its post rider system was Goddard's chain of expresses.

The Continental Congress convened at Baltimore, December 20, 1776 and in January, 1777 there was published in that city, by order of Congress, the first copy of the Declaration of Independence bearing the names of the signers. This broadside was the work of Mary Katherine Goddard and bore her name as the printer. This publication has an additional value to historians in its evidence as to when certain signatures were affixed to the Declaration. Katherine's brother, William was not in Baltimore at the time and Katherine was publishing the Maryland Journal for him, stating in a note in that paper, that her brother was away on business "interesting to the common liberties of America." This business was Goddard's official duty as Surveyor of Post Roads, to which office he had been appointed on the organization of the Continental Post Office.

Several resolves of the Congress during the month of January and February, 1777, bear Mary K. Goddard's imprint. Congress returned to Philadelphia near the end of February and most of its printing during April and May was done by John Dunlap. Styner & Cist had printed some of the minutes of the proceedings of Congress during 1776 and had also furnished paper for the printing of the Loan Office notes; but Robert Aitken had lost ground as a result of Congress not being able to find him in the flurried scramble to elude the British and his publication work in 1777 seems to have been confined to a small amount of printing for the navy. He was settled with in June for printing the journals of 1776 and his name does not appear again in the press-marks of the publications of the Congress for nearly a year.

The firm name of Hall & Sellers appears for the first time in the Congress publications, in April, 1777. David Hall had been, at an earlier time, a partner to the dean of American printers, Benjamin Franklin, who described him as "a very able, industrious and honest partner." Hall succeeded to Franklin's business and afterwards joined with William Sellers. This firm printed a great deal of the Continental money. Throughout the year 1778 the printing seems to have been about evenly divided between Dunlap and Hall & Sellers. Styner & Cist come to the front in 1777 as printers to Congress; but their activities were confined mainly to printing German translations of Congress' publications. In this language they printed, by order of Congress, the Address of the Assembly of New York to their Constituents, for 1000 copies of which and the paper used, Congress paid them 39 39/90 dollars. Not much is known about Melchoir Styner beyond the fact that he was a Pennsylvanian and in
later life neglected his business. Charles Cist was born in Russia. Styner and Cist started a German newspaper in Philadelphia in 1775, but it failed from lack of patronage; they printed Thomas Paine's "Crisis" and were called on throughout the entire period of the war to print German translations. After the firm dissolved in 1781, Cist continued active in the publishing line. He was the public printer during the administration of President John Adams and is credited with establishing the Government Printing Office and bindery.

At the end of the year 1777 the British made another serious attempt against Philadelphia, by way of Chesapeake Bay and, as the danger grew, Congress resolved that all the printing presses and types in Philadelphia and Germantown should be removed to the country, excepting the Bradford press with its English types. Congress itself followed the presses and adjourned, first to Lancaster and then to York, Pennsylvania, where it stayed until the British evacuated Philadelphia in June, 1778. Dunlap was authorized to print the journals and issued the proceedings for the entire year of 1776, bearing the York Town imprint. The result was not entirely satisfactory for the next year Aitken was again granted authority to issue the journals. Hall & Sellers printed at York Town "An Address of the Congress to the Inhabitants of the United States of America," and John Dunlap also printed the same with the Lancaster imprint.

April 29, 1778, there appeared certain proposals to Hessian officers and soldiers; an attempt by Congress to win over the foreign mercenaries to desert the British standard. This delicate bit of propaganda bore the imprint of Francis Bailey, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Bailey was a native of Lancaster and, later, he printed for Congress the official records of such important proceedings as the court-martial of Major General Benedict Arnold, 1779, and the trial of Major John André, 1780. He petitioned Congress in 1779 for employment as a printer and this distinctive class of work was allotted to him.

After Congress returned to Philadelphia in 1778 the work of printing the journals seems to have been divided between Dunlap and Aitken as, by a resolve of February 12, 1779, Congress pledged itself to take from both "so many of each future volume printed by them respectively as shall equal the number of the 1st and 2d [volumes] already received." In the early part of this year of 1779 Congress was appalled at the heavy printing charges of both Aitken and Dunlap. The former's bill for printing the journals and other work allotted him was 3,483 45/90 dollars, while Dunlap's charge, covering presswork from September, 1777, to February, 1779, was 8,222 60/90 dollars. This last sum was thought enormous; but the investigating committee reported that, as no contract had been made, "we do not esteem ourselves competent judges of, especially in these unsettled times, when it is difficult to ascertain the value of either labor, materials or money." Having been shocked by the large amounts charged for printing, Congress appointed a new printer, David C. Claypoole, of Philadelphia and, after two short months, when Claypoole asked for an advance of 6,000 dollars on account, Congress, apparently, had forgotten all about its fears of printing extravagance and promptly made the advance; unmindful that it was only about half of Claypoole's entire account. This account kept climbing steadily higher until the Commissioner of Accounts, in
PEACE PROCLAMATION, 1784. WITH GREAT SEAL OF UNITED STATES AND SIGNATURES OF THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF CONGRESS

BY THE UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Assembled,

A PROCLAMATION,

WHEREAS, by the definitive articles of peace and amity, between the United States of America, their States, and the Kingdom of France, concluded and signed at Paris, on the 30th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and by the joint plenipotentiaries, Franklin and Jones, who signed the said definitive articles, there are stipulated several articles relative to the trade and navigation between the United States and the French colony of the Floridas, and other matters connected therewith, which it is necessary to be observed for the peace and security of the said United States, and for the benefit and advantage of their commerce and industry.

NOW, THEREFORE, the President and Secretary of Congress, in virtue of the powers vested in them by the said joint plenipotentiaries, do hereby require and enjoin all the citizens and residents of the said United States, and their officers, agents, and whatsoever persons, both public and private, to take and observe the several articles of the said peace and amity as follows:

ARTICLE 1st. That at开 by the said peace, all trade and navigation between the United States and the French colony of the Floridas, shall be exercised by the citizens of the United States, and their respective officers, agents, and whatsoever persons, both public and private, on the same footing as that of any other nation or nation whatever.

ARTICLE 2nd. That the said citizens, officers, agents, and whatsoever persons, both public and private, shall be entitled to all the advantages and immunities which are allowed to the citizens of any other nation or nation whatever, according to the said peace and amity, and that the said citizens, officers, agents, and whatsoever persons, both public and private, are hereby required to take and observe the said peace and amity, and accordingly to treat with the said French colony of the Floridas, as they would with the citizens of any other nation or nation whatever.

ARTICLE 3rd. That the said citizens, officers, agents, and whatsoever persons, both public and private, shall be entitled to all the benefits and advantages which are allowed to the citizens of any other nation or nation whatever, and that the said citizens, officers, agents, and whatsoever persons, both public and private, are hereby required to take and observe the said peace and amity, and accordingly to treat with the said French colony of the Floridas, as they would with the citizens of any other nation or nation whatever.

And the President and Secretary of Congress do hereby require and enjoin all the citizens and residents of the said United States, and their officers, agents, and whatsoever persons, both public and private, to take and observe the said peace and amity, and accordingly to treat with the said French colony of the Floridas, as they would with the citizens of any other nation or nation whatever.

Done at Paris, this third day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. And of the French Revolution one hundred and eighty-four.

[Signatures]

October, reported Claypoole's charges extravagant; that he had overcharged on almost every piece of work. This, however, the Commissioner rather glumly reported, could not now be helped. He recommended that printing contracts be entered into for three months at a time only. Styner & Cist and Dunlap as well came under the ban of over-charging, but conditions were the same as in Claypoole's case and Congress either did not, or would not, understand the causes of the high prices of both material and labor. The important publications by the Congress during the year 1779 were an "Address to the People on the Currency," printed by Dunlap; Baron Steuben's Regulations for the Army, which were printed in English by Styner & Cist and in German by Francis Bailey, and the Circular Letter from Congress to the People, issued in September, which came from Claypoole's press with his dignified imprint of "Printer to the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America." Styner & Cist printed the German translation of this. Most of the lottery literature of the Continental Lottery of this year, the prospectus, tickets, forms, etc., were printed by Dunlap. Claypoole printed the weekly and monthly editions of the journal and the complete proceedings for the year, as he did also for the years 1780 and 1781.

But although Congress changed its printers from time to time there seemed to be no prejudice of lasting character in the changes and the delegates were ever ready to take reasonable action to forestall losses resulting from such changes. An example of this is in the resolve of May 26, 1781, when Secretary Thomson was directed to treat with Robert Aitken for the purchase of 200 copies of the 1st and 2d volumes of the journals which remained unsold on his hands.

In 1781 an interesting publication was issued by Francis Bailey, by direction of Congress, in the shape of a one volume collection of the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitutions of the Thirteen States and the treaties with foreign powers. The volume was a small octavo of 231 pages; 200 copies were printed and the charge for it was £60.

The next year marks an event in the history of American printing for Robert Aitken, on his own initiative and at his own expense (which he claimed netted him a loss of £3,000), printed the first copy of the Bible ever published in the United States, in English. He asked for the approval and sanction of Congress on the venture and the committee to whom the matter was referred, laid it before the two chaplains of Congress, the Rev. William White and the Rev. George Duffield. Their reply was: "Being ourselves witnesses of the demand for this invaluable book, we rejoice in the present prospect of a supply, hoping that it will prove as advantageous as it is honorable to the Gentleman who has exerted himself to furnish it at the evident risk of private fortune." It was stated to Congress by the committee that Aitken "undertook this expensive work at a time when from the circumstances of the war an English edition of the Bible could not be imported nor any opinion formed how long the obstruction might continue. On this account particularly he deserves applause and encouragement." Congress approved the work and recommended his edition of the Bible to the inhabitants of the United States and authorized Aitken to publish the recommendation in whatever manner he saw fit. This edition is now one of the rarest Bible imprints in America. It was comparatively small, in 2 volumes, with the arms of Pennsyl-
The United States

In CONGRESS Assembled,
FRIDAY, September 28, 1787.


Congress having received the Report of the Convention lately assembled in Philadelphia,

Resolved Unanimously,

THAT the said Report, with the Resolutions and Letter accompanying the same, be transmitted to the several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates, chosen in each State by the People thereof, in Conformity to the Resolves of the Convention, made and provided in that Case.

Charles Thomson, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Printed by Dunlap & Claypoole.
vania on the title page and Congress's resolution of approval on the verso. One of the first copies off the press was presented to Congress.

In the last year of the War, 1783, the only interesting publications were the Circular Letter to the States, April 26, 1783, on revenue and the proclamation convening Congress at Princeton, after the decision to remove from Philadelphia, because of the failure of the Pennsylvania authorities to protect the Congress from the insults of drunken Pennsylvania soldiers. Claypoole printed both of these documents and also the journal of the proceedings down to November, 1783; but he did not care to follow Congress away from Philadelphia and John Dunlap was again called into service on the last day of October. The understanding here was that he would go with Congress and reside wherever Congress did. This agreement carried him to Princeton and from thence to the various other towns wherein Congress settled for a time. During these wanderings Dunlap published the Proclamation of the peace between the United States and Great Britain, which is interesting as the unique example in Government procedure of the Great Seal of the Republic and signatures being placed upon a printed sheet, as shown in the illustration.

After this peace proclamation there was little printing of a public nature done by Congress; occasions for such publications had disappeared with the close of hostilities. There are a vast number of printed committee reports, drafts for the use of Congress in formulating legislation, but none of these bear the printer's name. The most important of the later publications, the Ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwest Territory, has no printer's mark thereon, but it is almost certainly from Dunlap's press. Some time after the close of the War Dunlap sold out a portion of his business to Claypoole and the last publication of moment, issued by the slowly dying Continental Congress, shows their joint imprint. It is the public notice of September 28, 1787, submitting the Constitution, formulated by the Convention at Philadelphia, to the States for action. It is here shown in reduced facsimile.

THE SONG OF THE AEROPLANE

By JEANIE GOULD LINCOLN

To the cloud-land I come! Of the air I am King,
As I harness the winds in my train;
I have stolen the wings of the Eagle, and sing
The Song of the Aeroplane

Long years have I lain in the bosom of Earth,
Awaiting the touch to be free,
Till the genius of man should inspire my birth,
To be Lord of the Land and the Sea!

And fitting it was that the Flag of the Free,
Should float o'er my prow, and proclaim
That America's triumph and glory should be
The Song of the Aeroplane.
Perhaps the most famous historical building in the United States is Independence Hall,* on Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, Philadelphia, designed for the State House by Andrew Hamilton, (1676–1741) speaker of the Assembly, and was used for that purpose until 1799. The foundations were laid in 1731 and the main building was ready for occupancy in 1735, although the entire building was not completed until 1751. The steeple was taken down in 1774 but was restored in 1828, and further restorations of the building to its original condition were effected later.

In the East room on the first floor of this building the Second Continental Congress met on the tenth of May, 1775. George Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army on the fifteenth of June, 1775, and the Declaration of Independence was adopted on the fourth of July, 1776. The room contains much of the furniture of those days, and on its walls are portraits of forty-five of the forty-six signers of the Declaration and a portrait of Washington by Peale.

At the foot of the stairway is the famous Liberty Bell which bears the inscription “Proclaim Liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof” and is supposed to have been the first bell to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

On the second floor is the original of the Charter which William Penn granted to the city of Philadelphia in 1701 and the painting of Penn’s Treaty with the Indians by Benjamin West. The building has been set apart by the city of Philadelphia, which purchased it from the State in 1816 as a Museum of historical relics. Thousands of persons visit this Shrine of Liberty every year.

* See cover plate.
To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.

Kate Aylesford Chapter (Hammonton, N. J.) was organized July 14, 1894, and has a membership of 42. For the past eighteen years, the Regent has been Mrs. Andrew J. Rider, her long term of service being a gracious acknowledgment of her leadership in patriotic endeavor. On June 16th she was hostess at a picnic which brought together five Chapters, and had for its setting, the historic village of Weymouth, now almost a "Deserted Village." The Chapters participating, were Kate Aylesford, Ann Whitall Chapter of Woodbury, old mill may yet be seen, a monument to the energy of America's pioneers. Indians were numerous and many implements have been found in the vicinity. War paint was made from the bog ore, mixed with bear oil.

In 1754 a flour mill was also erected and a log meeting house where non-sectarian services were held. An old cemetery surrounds the present meeting-house and side by side with the earliest residents, may be seen two or three graves of soldiers who lost their lives in the World war. Once a year services are still held in this old church. Also a remarkable old mansion still stands in the midst of many acres of woodland along the creek.

Mrs. Joseph J. Summerill, State Vice-Regent of New Jersey, made an earnest plea for Chapter pledges to cover the expense of three memorial windows to be placed in the New Jersey Room in Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Pennsylvania State Chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, addressed the gathering, speaking of many thoughtless misuses and urging her
hearers to purchase no material, stationery, paper napkins, tablets etc. upon which the Flag was used as decoration. Mrs. Chas. Blake and Miss Alice Stewart gave interesting accounts of Weymouth Furnace and Weymouth village. Mrs. Elsie Rider Smathers, daughter of the Regent hostess, delighted her hearers with several solos.

It was at Old Weymouth that Kate Aylesford, then a young woman, nursed wounded Hessian soldiers and roundly scolded them for participating in a war against the colonists.

The bringing together of Chapters as was done by Mrs. Rider, is the best way to promote interest in the historic past and to plan for future united efforts among neighboring D. A. R. Chapters.

SAMARIA A. GOFRTH, Vice Regent.

Jane Douglas Chapter (Dallas, Tex.) The unveiling of the granite marker placed by our Chapter on the Bankhead Highway to commemorate the old Central National Highway, took place on June twenty third, 1923, in the presence of more than a hundred members and their friends. The marker bears on one side a bronze plate engraved with these words: Central National Highway of the Republic of Texas 1844 Placed by Jane Douglas Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution June 14 1923
their loves, their enmities, their literature and every change in civilization has been accompanied or preceded by changes in highways." The road was laid out by Major George Washington Steil, grandfather of a member of the Paris, Tex., Chapter. The picture includes the State Regent and all but three of the chapter officers.

MRS. F. F. HALLS, Historian.

Topeka Chapter (Topeka, Kan.) closed the official year of 1923 with 176 members. During the year we have accomplished many things among which are the following: The erection and dedication with appropriate ceremonies of a marker on the Oregon Trail. We have given three parties for new citizens and their families, presenting to each family a silk flag together with copies of the creed and catechisms, etc. We celebrated Armistice Day with a special program. We celebrated Flag Day and Washington's Birthday. We have placed framed posters of the Constitution in each of the three railway stations and in the Postoffice, and distributed 1000 creeds, 100 catechisms, and 75 manuals. We contributed to the maintenance of visiting housekeeper among the Mexicans.

During the coming year we expect to continue our work among the Mexicans and with the new citizens, to celebrate with appropriate programs Flag Day, Washington's Birthday, Franklin's Anniversary and Constitution Day. We plan to finish paying our Victory Blakely Memorial of $1200.00 of which $100 is still due, and have selected a veteran of the Great War as the present beneficiary. We are offering $25 in prizes to be divided among the High School students writing the best essays on Benjamin Franklin. We enclose picture of the dedication of the Marker on the Oregon Trail. There were present Mrs. Robert Campbell of Wichita, State Regent, members of the Topeka Chapter and Lawrence Chapters, Mr. Earl Akers, Mayor of Topeka, and Mr. A. A. Rodgers, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Shawnee County, Kansas. The marker is placed at a point where the Oregon Trail leaves the present Victory Highway to cross the Kansas River at Topeka. Mrs. C. A. McGuire, Chairman of the preservation of Historical Spots, presided. Addresses were given by Miss Clara Francis, State Chairman of Old Trails Committee, and Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, State Regent.

(MRS. ROBERT) LILLIAN A. STONE, Historian.

Rufus King Chapter (Jamaica, N. Y.) celebrated its fifth anniversary, January 25th, 1923, at King Manor with Mrs. Chas. White Nash, the State Regent, Mrs. Rufus King of Cincinnati, Chapter Regents and Club Presidents as guests of honor. The program was one of
much interest marking a fitting close to a year of meetings of exceptional significance of which the chapter is justly proud. The first of importance after the fourth birthday was the annual patriotic church service held Sunday evening, Feb. 19th, addressed by Mr. John A. Stewart, American chairman of the board reported that thousands enjoyed these ceremonies, the public character of such meetings we consider their distinctive importance. The most notable event of the year, however, was the unveiling on October 12th of a bronze tablet on the First Presbyterian Church. This church is not only the oldest Presby-

of governors of the Sulgrave Manor Association, and by the Rev. Dr. Andrew J. Magill, Pastor of the Church. This meeting was largely attended. Flag day was celebrated June 14th in King Park. The casual passer-by could halt and share in the patriotic songs and catch a bit of inspiration from the stirring eloquence of the speakers. The papers
Governor Stuyvesant in 1656. Six years later, about twenty five families of these settlers joined together to make this church. At a town meeting the same year it was voted to build a parsonage, 26ft. long and 17ft. wide, a large house for the time and place, the whole town being assessed for the cost. This parsonage served as the house of worship for a few years until the town church was built in the last decade of the 17th century. The new meeting house was variously called: “The Town Church,” “The Stone Church,” and “The Church.” It stood on the main street of the village not far from the present corner of Fulton Street and New York Avenue. It was used by all congregations for worship, as a town hall and as a court house for many years.

When Lord Cornbury became governor, he placed the church and the parsonage at the disposal of the congregation of the Church of England on the ground that the building had been paid for by public taxation. The Episcopalians then refused the other congregations the use of it. Whereupon, the Presbyterians, brought suit and recovered both the parsonage and the church, which they continued to use until the present edifice was built in 1813. In the foundations of this building are some of the stones of the old church.

Ten descendants of the committee memorialized were present at the exercises and the Betsy Ross flag covering the tablet was released by little Miss Leonora Estelle Haste, one of the children of our Chapter and a descendant of Elias Baylis, chairman of the committee.

The chapter has completed plans to place markers on the graves of four distinguished women buried in Grace churchyard in Jamaica, that of Miss Kitty Duer, who nursed soldiers at Valley Forge and afterwards assisted at the Washington reception in 1789; Mrs. Stapleton, of distinguished family connection, who nursed yellow fever victims in New York City in 1747 during an epidemic; and Euphemia Van Rensselaer, a descendant of the Patroon, Killiaen Van Rensselaer, who in the early 70's was the first American woman to graduate as a trained nurse from the Bellevue training school; and Eva Bush, who as a baby was found by the roadside and adopted by the Hon. and Mrs. Rufus King and for years served as a professional nurse for that distinguished family. Dolls dressed by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer to represent these women are in the custody of the chapter.

The membership of the chapter has doubled in the five years of its existence, and the organizing Regent, Mrs. James A. Dugan has been repeatedly elected as Regent.

**Anna Elizabeth Foote, Historian.**

**Governor John Milledge Chapter** (Dalton, Ga.), has been working for over eleven years along the lines laid down by our society. The chapter has grown, from the initial twelve to a membership of one hundred and fifty-three. Our activities are about equally divided between educational and memorial work, with the finance circles doing yeoman service in providing the sinews of war.

During the past year the chapter has been divided into three finance circles, every member being on a circle, and we have found the plan so practical that we have adopted it for the coming year. A prize is offered for the circle raising its part of the budget first and another for the one which can report the most money raised at the next annual meeting.

For the past eight years we have offered silver stars awarded monthly, for excellence in history in the sixth and seventh grades in the grammar school to the boy and girl making the best grades in each; these stars remain the property of the chapter and are worn for the month by the winner. So much interest has this plan produced that the chapter has had to provide extra stars in several cases, more than one pupil having a record of 100 per cent in history, attendance and deportment, these being also required. At the close of the year a gold medal, which is the property of the winner, is awarded to the boy and girl who do the best work in history for the whole year. A gold medal is also awarded in the high school for the pupil doing the best history work for the year. The chapter is to offer the S. A. R. Citizenship medals, in co-operation with the local members of that organization, to the boy in each of the three lower grades in high school who shall be adjudged most worthy to receive it, according to the plan worked out for the S. A. R.

At our monthly meetings there is a program with a paper on some historical subject, frequently the President General’s message in the Magazine, a roll-call to which each member is supposed to respond with some name or quotation connected with the subject of the day’s study; all this preceded by the business session and followed by a social hour.

We give two scholarships to the local high school and contribute toward schools in our state and elsewhere, notably the Martha Berry School at Rome where we have given several scholarships at different times. We supply a number of clay modeling outfits for the various primary grades in our schools and have for some years given clothing and books to enable needy children to attend school. We have pledged our assistance to the furnishing of a domestic science room in the high school building and gave $150 toward the fund for a loan scholarship for girls of Revolutionary ancestry, which the state organization is raising.

We maintain a memorial park in the center
of our city and have planted memorial trees,—in co-operation with the other clubs of the city,—to the boys from this county who gave their lives in the World War. We plan to erect a marker to them as well as to those who came home, some time during the coming year. We have also planted memorial trees for Will Harbin and Robert Loveman, Dalton’s loved and honored novelist and poet, whose fame is country-wide.

Aside from our N. S. D. A. R. obligations, which we have fully met, we take an interest in the state work. One of our ex-regents, Mrs. Paul B. Trammell, has been for some years a member of the State Executive Board and is now Second State Vice-regent and chairman of the Committee on Americanization which raised over $1,500 during the past year. Several others of our members are on the state committees, also, and doing good work there.

During the past year we raised and spent a trifle over six hundred dollars. We try to uphold the best traditions of our country and to help our community, our state and our nation.

BERTHA KEL-LOGG TYLER, Regent.

Dorothea Henry Chapter (Danville, Va.). A year ago Dorothea Henry Chapter gave the “Salute to the Flag” to all the teachers of schools in our City, same being taught to the children and used at the raising of flags over some of the schools on the 22nd of February, 1923.

A special State work in which this Chapter takes particular interest is the Suden’s Loan Fund and although the work is young quite a number of girls have been helped thereby.

Our Chapter contributed, during the year, a very valuable book, Abb’s Valley, to the Virginia shelf at Memorial Continental Hall.

We have contributed to the purchase of Kenmore Custom House at Yorktown and hope soon to do our part towards the purchase of Monticello. Our Chapter also contributes to many other State causes and as many of the national causes as possible.

We are laying special stress on Patriotic Education. In the Fall we had a special Constitution Day, with a fine address on the Constitution, and the presentation of a handsome framed copy of the Constitution presented by the Chapter to the High School of the City.

Each year we have a special Washington Day celebration. Every Spring our Chapter offers a five dollar gold piece for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject contested for by the students of the Senior Class of the High School. In January we celebrated Franklin’s birthday in an appropriate manner. We endeavor, occasionally, to contribute to some local cause.

Each year our Chapter is represented at the Continental Congress in Washington and we invariably have a full representation at our State Conference.

MRS. G. S. HUGHES, Historian.

Gov. Jonathan Trumbull Chapter (Lebanon, Conn.) has just closed a busy year. Our activities led up to two outstanding events. The first was the commemoration of the First Continental Congress, by the re-dedicating of Lebanon’s shrine, our historic War Office. On Sept. 6, a program was carried out by the S. A. R., assisted by the D. A. R. The War Office received its name when Trumbull, its owner, became the Revolutionary War Governor of Connecticut. Washington had already found the Governor a valuable assistant and trusted counselor. In this building the Counsel of Safety or War Counsel of the Colony, composed of prominent men from Connecticut, held over 1100 meetings. Here Washington came many times to consult the Governor and here were written orders for field and camp. So it was that the country store became the War Office. It is hard to realize that this little building stands third in the Nation’s historic memorials. In 1891 the War Office was given to the Sons of the American Revolution by a Lebanon resident. A tablet was placed over the fire place in commemoration of the meeting here of the Counsel of Safety. The front room or store proper, was used as a public library until 1921, when it
was moved into the High School building. At this time a local Chapter of D. A. R. had been formed and through co-operation with the local Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution the building was put in a condition befitting its historical association. It has been thoroughly renovated. It is furnished in keeping with the Colonial period, and what was once a store is now used as a Chapter home. The room used as the War Office is now a museum.

The second event was on Armistice Day, when tablets to the memory of Lebanon's soldiers of all Wars were unveiled. Our Chapter had charge of the program. We are justly proud of this event for it is a fitting tribute to the men who so faithfully and willingly performed the task to which duty called them.

Cornelia L. McCall, Regent.

Dubuque Chapter (Dubuque, Iowa) celebrated Flag Day, June 14, 1923 by dedicating the first monument marking a historical site in Dubuque County. It was located about a mile below the city at Dubuque's Bluff, on top of which Julien Dubuque is buried, with his father-in-law Chief Peosta in the same grave.

There is a high tree grown cliff covered with ferns and wild flowers at its base, where are large boulders, then a stretch of grassy turf, and at the foot of a bank runs the mighty Mississippi River, a little to the south, the Catfish Creek, a lovely winding stream, with thickly wooded banks, empties into it.

 Julien Dubuque, the first white man here, had his cabin on this spot while across the Creek was the camp of his friends and allies, the Fox and Sacs Indians. Here it was on Sept. 1, 1805 that Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, United States Army, came to confer with him.

The monument commemorates the location of Dubuque's cabin, and the erection of the Flag. The shaft of the monument is 6 ft. by 3 ft. by 30 in., of Galena Limestone, our only hard native stone. On the bronze tablet fastened to this shaft is this inscription.

Near this spot in front of the Cabin of Julien Dubuque, September 1, 1805. The Flag of the United States was unfurled, for the first time in Dubuque County by Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike. This Memorial was erected June 14, 1923 by the Dubuque Chapter of the American Revolution.

In the erection of the monument the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad officials were most generous in granting the use of a derrick and gang of workmen, also a special car on June 14 to convey guests to the dedication ceremonies. The Municipal Bank sent 25 of its members, and the American Legion the color-bearers, the Navy and Army being represented.

The program follows: Bugle Call, American Legion; America, Municipal Band — Community Singing; Invocation, Father Hoffman; Regents Welcome, Mrs. Norman C. Hurd; Dedication Address, Mr. Edgar M. Harlan; Unveiling of Monument, Miss Elinor Hurd; Poem "Our Flag," read by Miss Edith Langworthy; Salute to the Flag; "Star Spangled Banner," Municipal Band, Community Singing; Taps.

Mrs. Hurd introduced Mr. Harlan, curator of the Iowa Historical Society. In his address he dwelt on the early history of the colonies, the birth of the Flag and traditions surrounding it.

The monument was unveiled by Miss Elinor Hurd, daughter of our Regent. The Poem "Our Flag" was composed by Mr. J. K. Deming, of Dubuque, who also wrote the inscription on the bronze tablet. Miss Langworthy, who read the poem, is the granddaughter of the first settler in Dubuque.

(Mrs. I. S.) May Van Duzee Bigelow, Historian.
To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender’s address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS.

4607. REEDER.— Joseph Reeder came from Eng., lived in Newtown, L. I., in 1650-1656, may have been the son of John Reeder of Springfield, Mass. Joseph had sons Jacob & Joseph who married Eleanor Leverich, ( dau. of Caleb son of Wm. Leverich). Joseph son of Joseph & Eleanor was born 1716 mar. 1740 his 2nd w Susannah Gano of Hopewell, N. J. b. 23 May 1722, a Huguenot whose name was changed from Ganulu to Gano. Aft. the birth of their 12 chil they removed to Loudon Co., Va. Among the chil were David Reeder b. 14 Mch 1749 mar. Mary Adams and Mary b 10 April 1745. Susannah Gano was the dau of Daniel & Sarah Britton Gano of Staten Island & later of Hopewell, N. J. gr. dau. of Stephen & Anna Walton Gano of New Rochelle, N. Y. & gr. gr. dau of Francis Gano who to escape martyrdom fled from France to New Rochelle soon aft the Edict of Nantes was revoked. He lived to be 103 years old. Records from Bishop Milton Wright of Dayton, Ohio.— Clara Merriman Bell, Tucson, Ariz.

6235. BROOKS.— Will M. A. L. inquiring for Jacob Warren Brooks b 23 June 1787 (in 1918), please corres. with Mrs. R. L. Francis, 1200 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. She will receive valuable information.

10368. MCDONALD.— Emma McDonald Corlett, 908 Oak St., Chattanooga, Tenn., may be able to help you.

10838. VAN ETTEN.— Jacob Jansen came to America from Etten, Holland. Mar Annatje Adriance of Amsterdam 28 Dec. 1664 at Kingston, N. Y. He d at Hurley, Ulster Co. abt 1693. His eldest son Jacob Jansen Van Etten & Annatje Adriance were bapt 3 Jan. 1666. He mar Jameetje Roosa abt 1692. She was dau Arien Roosa & gr dau of Albert Hermanse Roosa & Wyntje Allard & resided in Ulster Co. Their son Jacob b Hurley, Ulster Co., was bapt. 25 Dec 1696, mar Antjen Westbrook b Kingston 22 Apr. 1719, lived at Rochester, Ulster Co. later removing to Sussex Co., N. J. abt 1730. He d 1779. Their son Anthony Van Etten was b at Napano, Ulster Co. & was bapt. 12 June 1726. He lived at Nammacooc, Sussex Co., N. J. mar 3 Aug 1750 Annatje (Hannah) dau of Thomas & Jennieke Van Inwegen Decker. He was for many years, a justice of the peace & deacon of the Mackackemeck Church & was a Signer of the Rev. Association of Minisink 1775. His will is recorded in the Surrogates office, N. Y. City, Liber 33, page 66. His w d abt 1813.


11690a. BOONE—The marriage bond of Squire Boone to Jane Van Cleft, 11 July, 1765, is listed in the Salisbury records of Superior Court, Salisbury, N. C. This data is authentic. Mrs. C. R. Miller, Bellmont Acres, R. F. D. No. 3, Atchison, Kansas.
11750. GALE.—The parents of Alice Gale who mar Thos. Amis, are Thomas Gale & his w Mary, name not known, but it is supposed she was b in Duplin Co., N. C. There is no known record of Rev. service of Thos. Gale. Mrs. A. G. Storey, 192 North Street, Talladega, Ala.

11754c. AMMERMAN.—In an old history of Harrison Co., Ky. I found that Joseph Ammerman married Rebecca Reed.—Mrs. E. B. Smith, Shelbyville, Ky.

11762. SCHRYVER.—Albertus Schryver & w Eva Lowerman, living in Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1720. Chil. Marturies b 22 Feb. 1730 mar Eva Burger & Pieter b in Kingston Ch. 15 May. 1720 mar Anna Barbara Scheyer & had chil Albertus b 21 Mch. 1745 d 7 Nov. 1805 m 1767 Margaret Freylyg b 24 Dec. 1751 d 3 July 1822; Johannes; David; Maryjtja b 1752; Petries b 1754; Stephanus b 1756; Rebeckah b 1759; Regina b 1761. The chil of Albertus, 1745-1805, & Margaret 1751-1822, were Peter A. b 29 Dec. 1780 d 13 Jan. 1855 m 1810 Catherine Wigg b 4 April 1780 d 24 Oct. 1846; Margaret b 6 Feb. 1791; The chil of Peter A. & Catherine Wigg Schryver were Margaret b 1 Mch. 1802 d 11 April 1858; Martha b 25 June 1803 d 24 Aug. 1876 m 1823 Tilly Crouse; Infant 1805-1805; Albert b 25 Jan. 1806 d — Aug. 1840 m 1830 Helen Fitchett; Mary Ann b 19 Jan. 1808 m 1829 John Baker; Peter Freylig b 14 Nov. 1810 d 18 Dec. 1842 mar 1832 Jemima Hadden; John b 9 June 1813 d 1871 m 1835 Emma Mott; Eleanor Eliza b 4 Aug. 1816 d 13 Dec. 1841 mar 1837 John Van Wagner; John H. b 17 Oct. 1818 d 1854 m 1846 Rachel B. Rymph; George b 25 Sept. 1821 d 7 Mch. 1873 m 1854 Maria Lyon.—Laura Allen Hadden, Staatsburg, N. Y.


11747 SEAMAN.—Capt. John Seaman mar Elizabeth Strickland 1651 of New York. Their son Jonathan Seaman mar at — Aug. 1740 m 1741 Johannes Ryerson; Samuel b 8 Sept. 1722; Esther b 21 Jan. 1724 license 17440 James Bargue; Pieter b 19 Mch. 1725 m Susanna; Marten b 21 June 1726; Maria b 8 June 1728; Sara b 26 May 1730; Hendrikus b 4 Dec. 1732; Jacob b 9 Jan. 1734. The chil of Pieter Berrie & Susanna were Marya b 8 May bp 19 May 1755, witnesses Marten Berrie & Marla; Hendrik b 6 May bp 27 May 1761 witnesses Hendrik Berrie & Margrietje Yoons. —Miss K. N. Stryker, 115 S. Main St., Phillipsburg, N. J.

11799. PAYNE.—Stephen Payne b 1735 d 1800 mar. 1756 Rebeckah Bushnel at Coventry, Conn. Their chil were Sarah b 1758; Rebeckah b 1760; Ebenezer b 1762 m Kezia Kinney; Allen b 1765; Tilla b 1767; Stephen. Stephen Payne was a Sergeant during the Rev. & his son Ebenezer, 16 yrs old, was a soldier.—Donna C. Weltwood, 726 Stockton St., Flint, Mich.

QUERIES.


(a) CROSS.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Moses CROSS Sr. b in Methuen, Mass. Oct. 27, 1763, s of John CROSS, d in Hopkington, N. H. May 4, 1842, mar Sarah Merrill of Boxford, Mass. Wanted her ances.

(b) DANDLEY—DANLEY—DANLY—DANALAY—DARNLEY.—Wanted ances of Cornelius Dandle, a hatter by trade, who lived in Bedford & Billerica, Mass (1750). Also lived & d in Dunstable, N. H. (Mass.) 1776. Wanted also maiden n of w Lilly —— K. E. D.

(a) 1183a. Pearsall.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of Abigail Pearsall b at Newport R. I. Aug. 16, 1775 mar James Searles at Providence.

(b) Pearsall.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of Abigail Pearsall mar Jeremiah Hart b April 5, 1745 Little Compton, was a scout in Rev.

(c) Sidmore.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of Sara Sidmore mar Stephen Hart b 1769 d 1862.

(d) Cole.—Did David Cole, f of Polly Cole who mar David Dewey, have a Rev. rec.?

(e) Minor.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Hannah Minor b 1731 d 1813 mar Constant Searles b 1728, killed at Wyo. Massacre 1778.—L. G.

11834. Mullins.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Mullins b 1774 d Aug. 16 1837 mar Patrick Moore abt 1790. A member of the Bapt. Church at New Hope, Tenn.—T. P. S.

11835. Pettway-Pettway.—Wanted all infor possible of Pettway or Pettway family. Some of this family lived in Ala. and later came to N. C.—L. B. E.


(a) Stickney.—Wanted parentage & place of b of Mary Stickney who mar at Newbury, Mass. Nov. 13, 1699, Daniel (3) Pettengill (Samuel 2, Richard 1); He was b at Newbury, Mass. Feb. 16, 1679/80 d at Abington, Mass. May 12, 1726; Mary d March 7, 1707.

(b) Leonard.—Wanted parentage of Abigail Leonard mar Jan. 29, 1727/28 Daniel (4) Pettengill (Daniel 3, Samuel 2, Richard 1) who was b Jan. 25, 1704/5.

(c) Wheelock.—Wanted parentage & place of b of Abiah Wheelock mar at Marlboro, Mass. June 5, 1700, Joseph (3) Ward (Samuel 2, Wm. 1) who was b at Marlboro abt 1670 d June 30, 1717.

(e) Finch-Brewer.—Joshua Finch b Nov. 3, 1748 (where?) d Jay, N. Y. March 9, 1807 mar July 14, 1768 at Tyringham, Mass. Lorahama (Ruhaham) Brewer b Dec. 18, 1748 (where?). Wanted parentage of both Joshua Finch & Ruhaham Brewer.

(e) French-Brown.—Elizabeth French mar Nov. 21, 1771 George (4) Brown (Samuel 3, George 2, prob. Wm. 1) who was b at Billerica, Mass. Sept. 16, 1747. Moved abt 1774 to Pittsfield, Me. Wanted the ances of Elizabeth French.—M. H. T.


(a) Williams.—Wanted ances of Elizabeth Williams of Norwalk, Conn. who mar Isaac Concklin who resided in Kakiat, N. Y.—R. W. C. W.

11838. Crone.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of Henry Crone, Colwell, Essex Co. N. Y. Was school teacher in early life; mar Sarah Green of Owego, N. Y. She d Feb. 7, 1822; left 12 ch, 5 of whom were Josiah, Wm., Henry, Nathaniel & Mehetibel who mar Hiram Draper.—N. C. D.

11839. Webb.—Wanted parentage of Huldah Webb b 1767 mar Aaron Smith Nov 25, 1784; their chil were Constant, Polly Sally, Betsey, Elisha, Ann & George.—H. E. P.

11840. Mellett Hickman.—Wanted any infor of Melletts or Hickmans of the Monongahela Valley. Would like to corres with members of the family.—F. M. B.

11841. Estill.—Wallace Estill moved from N. J. to Va. with his w Mary Boude, bef the Rev. Their s Boude Estill b 1733 moved from Greenbriar Co. Va. to Madison Co. Ky aft the Rev. Did Boude Estill serve in the Rev? Wanted also maiden n of w & names of his sons-in-law.—J. B. H.

11842. Scoffield.—Wanted dates of b & d & mar of Jonathan Scofield b Stamford, Conn. & of his w Amelia Stevens. Chil were Henry, Amasa, Rufus, Jemima, Sally, Esther & Betsy Ann. Set. in Greenville, N. Y. & served in Rev. from Orange Co., N. Y.

(a) Medicall—Medicall.—Wanted dates & names of w & chil of Capt.-Maj. James Medicall who came from Eng. served in Rev. from Wrentham, Mass.

(b) Wood.—Wanted parentage of Harmon Patchen Wood who was b in Sharon, Litchfield Co. Conn, July 10, 1817. Was there Rev. rec. in Wood or Patchen line?

(c) Mosher—Mosher.—Wanted ances of John Mosher & Rosetta Brink who were mar in 1850; also of Ezekiel Mosher & Ann Dow. Father of Ezekiel came from R. I.

(d) Dimmick.—Wanted ances of Nancy Parker Dimmick; also of Caswell Dimmick of Waterford, Vt.

(e) Armstrong.—Wanted Rev. rec. of any of the n of Armstrong from Syracuse, N. Y., especially ances of John Armstrong who mar Betsy Drury & Wm. who mar Rebecca Drury. Were sons of Robert Armstrong.—A. E. T.

11843. Ship.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Mary Ancel Ship of Va., prob. Clark Co. Her bros. were Jackson Rawey, Harrison, James & Wm.—F. H. B.
330 DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE


(a) WALKER.—Wanted Rev. rec. of James Walker of Fryburgh, Me. His 2nd w was Hannah Richardson, by whom had dau Rebecca b Oct. 1799. Wanted also parentage of Hannah Richardson & names & dates of her chil.

(b) BEETLE.—Wanted Rev. rec. of Thomas Beetle bpt. Aug. 15, 1742 d March 5, 1803 mar. to Phebe ——— who was b June 6, 1744 & d May 21, 1808. Thom. was s of Christopher & Mary (Norton) Beetle. Ref: Vital Records Edgartown, Mass.

(c) KNOWLES.—David Knowles of N. Hampton N. H., s of Ezekiel & Mary (Wedgwood) Knowles, bpt. Nov. 21, 1725 mar Deborah ——— had s David b Aug. 23, 1751. Did both f & s have Rev. rec? N. H. State Papers, Rev. War Rolls Vol. 2, p 249, states “Muster Roll of Capt. Enoch Page’s Co. mustered by Capt. Samuel Gilman, Muster Master for said Co. Sept. 20, 1777, pr. receipt, David Knowles, bounty 410.00.” Page 251 Capt. Page’s Co. Travel Roll. No. 50 David Knowles.—I. M. A. 1185. FAUNTLEROY.—In the Keene Family History by Mr. Elias Jones, Mrs. Letitia Keene Baldwin of Fryburgh, Me. His 2nd w was Beetle bpt. Aug. 15, 1742 d March 5, 1803 mar. to Phebe ——— who was b June 6, 1744 & d May 21, 1808. Thom. was s of Christopher & Mary (Norton) Beetle. Ref: Vital Records Edgartown, Mass.


(a) HIGGINS.—Joel Higgins & w Drucilla ______ came to Ky in 1768 from Caroline Co., Va. Wanted last n of his w & dates of b, d and mar.—* * M. F. H. R.


11850. ROBBINS-PAXTON.—Wanted parentage of Pliny Robbins b Feb. 9, 1781 mar March 5m 1801 Isabel Paxton b Feb. 29, 1801. Their dau Sophie Western was b Nov. 23, 1801. Pliny Robbins removed from N. C. to Ga. Was there Rev. rec. in either line?

11851. HISER-HEIZER.—Will any one having any early history of the Hiser or Heizer family please communicate with Mrs. Chas. T. Hiser, Box 246 Greenfield, Ohio.

(a) CRAWFORD.—Wanted names & dates, if possible, of parents of Col. Wm. Crawford, burned at the stake in Ohio. Were there other bros beside Valentine? —C. T. H.

(a) GILES— John Dozier, Capt. in Gen. Francis Marion's Brigade mar Elizabeth Giles, sis of Col. Hugh Giles of Pee Dee, S. C. Wanted infor of Giles family.

(b) HOLMES-DICK.—Wanted gen. of James Holmes & of his w Mary, dau of John (or James) & Mary Dick, of Va. Their chile were Samuel A., James D., Joshua H., John, Hannah H., Eliza & Mary Amelia. He was related to Gov. Gabriel Holmes of Tenn.

(c) JONES-LANCASTER.— Ambrose Jones lived in N & S. C; mar 1st Eliza Lancaster Ford. Sons— Ambrose Wyatt b 1810 & Thos. Richard was a s by 2nd w. They lived for a while in Person C., N. C. Wanted infor of Jones & Lancaster families.— E. L.

11853. CRAWFORD.— Wanted Rev. rec. of parents of Hugh Crawford who was b Jan. 8, 1794 at Staunton, Augusta Co., Va. 1st w's n unknown; 3 chil— Robert, John-Hayes & Margaret. Moved to Mo. aft d of 1st w. 2nd w Susan Tripp-Clark. Hugh Crawford's Mother mar — Hinton for 2nd h. Col. Hinton of Fayette, Mo. stepson to her.— A. S. M.

11854. OGDEN.— Wanted n of w of David Ogden of Orange, N. J., s of Swaine & Mary Ackerman Ogden. He was bapt. May 17, 1714 d Oct. 17, 1751, buried in the old cemetery at Orange with his parents, but his w is not buried there. His only child Joanna b 1750 d Williampsville, N. J. Dec. 9, 1822, mar abt. 1768 Isaac Crane (Lewis, Elihu, Jasper 2, Jasper 1.)

(a) JOHNSON.— Wanted parentage of Hannah Johnson of Newark, N. J. b 1717 d 1795 (?) w of Amos Harrison (of Samuel 2, Samuel 1, Sergeant Richard Harrison).— E. B. B.


(a) DICE.—Wanted parentage of Mary Dice b 1770 mar Jacob Hagler 1789, d Ross Co., Ohio 1843; lived in the Shenandoah Valley, Va.

(d) STOOKEY.—Wanted wives and their parentage of Jacob Stookey Sr. & his s Abraham, Shenandoah Valley. Abraham mar abt. 1775. Jacob, Sr.'s chil were—Abraham, Jacob, Michael & dau who mar Jacob Shobe, Sr.

(c) McCLEAN.—Wanted parentage of John, Duncan, Alex., Mary, Mel., Hughes, & Mrs. Wm. Maxwell, Goose Neck, Va. Were in Fayette Co., Pa. 1800. — M. H.

11856. AUSTIN.—Wanted parentage of Oliver Austin b Jan. 18, 1761 d March 10, 1813 at Berkshire, Vt., mar Sarah Powell b March 14, 1764 d March 12, 1818. Chil— Oliver, Raymond, Mary mar Tom Sinclair, Sarah mar Stevens Risdon, Powell mar Alzeta Hakes. Wanted also ances.of Sarah Powell with Rev. rec.

(a) WESCOTT.—Wanted parentage with Rev. rec. of John Wescott of N. Y., mar Charlotte Coleman; son George near Milly Austin. Wanted also ances of Charlotte. Have it that John's f's n was Ananias & mar Demetis —

(b) ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of Col. George Allen, Norfolk, Va. mar Anna Graves; served in War of 1812.

(c) LEWIS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec. of Edward Lewis of N. J., mar. Martha Wetherly; dau Mary mar Zebulon Sutton.

(d) HARLOW.—Wanted parentage of Levi Harlow b Tauntou 1745 d Springfield, Vt. 1833, mar Silence Cobb. Wanted also her ances.


(a) LEWIS.—James Lewis of Worcester Co., Md. mar Sarah —, both d abt 1807 leaving chil, among them James Johnston, who was then a small chil & who was taken to the home of his grand f Lewis. The grand f d in Va. They were living in Davidson Co. Tenn. in 1805 & moved to Ala. in 1831 & his w d there n 1845. — S. L. L.

11858. LIGHTFOOT.—Wanted parentage of Dr. Thos. Lightfoot b April 1770 in Va. who mar Sarah Allen b 1765 d Dec. 25, 1835 mar Peter Elliott b May 6, 1764 d Dec. 21, 1837. The chil of Eliza & Peter were Rebecca, Ruth, John, Mary, Sarah, Wm., Marshall, James, Samuel, & Barclay b in the yrs. 1787 to 1808. Some of these Elliott chil were b in Greene Co., Pa. — F. N. C.

11859. MARSHALL.—Wanted given n & Rev. rec of ——Marshall who mar Miss Noble. Their dau Elizabeth b 1765 d Dec. 25, 1835 mar Peter Elliott b May 6, 1764 d Dec. 21, 1837. The chil of Eliza & Peter were Rebecca, Ruth, John, Mary, Sarah, Wm., Marshall, James, Samuel, & Barclay in the yrs. 1787 to 1808. Of these Elliott chil were b in Greene Co., Pa. — F. N. C.

11860. SHORES-WOODSON.—Will the decs who supplied the n of Woodson for Sarah, w of Thos. Shores of Loudoun Co. Militia & Committee of Safety kindly give me her source of infor in exchange for other interesting data abt. him? Is she confusing him with Thos. Shores who served from Chesterfield Co. whose w was Susanna Woodson? I would like a copy of his Bible rec which was not available when I joined, my line having been proven by court records. — W. H. W.
HONOR ROLL OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAGAZINE

In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle. IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY. The Magazine also has subscribers in JAPAN, KOREA, CHILI, FRANCE, WEST INDIES, PANAMA, PORTO RICO AND CHINA. New York at this date of publication leads all States with 1,249 subscribers.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

HEADQUARTERS
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
SEVENTEENTH AND D STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1924–1925

President General
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1925)

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, 1012 West Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle, Wyoming.
Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield, Conn.
Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, 143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami, Fla.

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, 1012 West Main St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle, Wyoming.
Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield, Conn.
Mrs. Everest G. Sewell, 143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami, Fla.

MRS. WILLIARD T. BLOCK,
5515 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISS ANNIE WALLACE,
Rochester, N. H.

MRS. HOWARD H. MCCALL,
Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. EVEREST G. SEWELL, 143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami, Fla.

MRS. CHARLES B. BOOTHE,
1515 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

MRS. GERALD LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,
1244 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.

MRS. WILLIAM MAGEE WILSON,
Xenia, O.

MISS AMY E. GILBERT, State Center, Iowa

Chaplain General
MRS. RHETT GOODE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. WILLIAM S. WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. FRANKLIN P. SHUMWAY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. JAMES H. STANSFIELD,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MRS. GEORGE DEBOLT,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. ALVIN H. CONNELLY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
MRS. LARZ ANDERSON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
Memorial Continental Hall.
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE REGENTS — 1924-1925

ALABAMA
MRS. WALTER AMBROSE ROBINSON, 630 HBARLOSON AVE., GADSDEN.
MRS. C. M. TARDY... 1119 HICKORY ST., BIRMINGHAM.

ARIZONA
MRS. HOVAL A. SMITH, PHOENIX.
MRS. WILLIAM LEE PINNEY, 620 PROSPECT AVE., HOT SPRINGS.

ARKANSAS
MRS. HARRY C. ANDERSON, 916 PORTER ST., HELENA.
MRS. ALLEN COX, 620 PROSPECT AVE., HOT SPRINGS.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. H. J. MANNHART, 747 THE ALAMEDA, BERKELEY.
MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE, 2265 FORT STOCKTON DRIVE, SAN DIEGO.

COLORADO
MRS. JOHN C. BUSHINGER, 115 BATTERSON ST., MONTE VISTA.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT, 2200 ALBION ST., DENVER.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL, 27 W. MAIN ST., NEWHARTFORD.
MRS. EDWARD FARRELL, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

DELAWARE
MRS. H. J. MANNHART, 2200 ALBION ST., NEWARK.
MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1752 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY, 3020 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLORIDA
MRS. THEODORE STRAWN, DELAND.
MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, JR., 1343 HERSHEL ST., JACKSONVILLE.

GEORGIA
MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, 1294 PRINCE AVE., ATHENS.
MRS. PAUL B. TRAMMEL, DALTON.

HAWAI
MRS. FREDERICK EUGENE STEERE, 2309 THOMAS AVE., HONOLULU.
MRS. HOWARD CLARKE, 2311 ATHERTON ROAD, HONOLULU.

IDAHO
MRS. KENNEDY PACKARD, 1972 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY, 3020 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ILLINOIS
MRS. CHARLES C. HERRICK, 600 E. WABASH AVE., CRAWFORDSVILLE.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT, 2200 ALBION ST., DENVER.

INDIANA
MRS. HENRY B. WILSON, 6004 N. 13TH ST., FORT DODGE.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT, 2200 ALBION ST., DENVER.

IOWA
MRS. ROBERT H. MUNGER, 2531 GRAND VIEW BOULEVARD, DES MOINES.
MRS. ALEXANDER WILLIAM HAWLEY, 6004 N. 13TH ST., FORT DODGE.

KANSAS
MRS. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, 1293 RIVERSIDE, WICHITA.
MRS. HERMAN L. PEPPMEYER, 1300 HARRISON ST., TOPEKA.

KENTUCKY
MRS. EUGENE H. RAY, 1200 THE WILSON-PETERSON, LOUISVILLE.
MRS. S. L. BEARD, 2500 MAGNOLIA AVE., SHELBURNE.

LOUISIANA
MRS. C. S. WILLIAMSON, JR., 1343 WEBSTER ST., NEW ORLEANS.
MRS. CHARLES W. PHILIPS, MONROE.

MAINE
MRS. EUGENE H. RAY, 1200 THE WILSON-PETERSON, LOUISVILLE.
MRS. S. L. BEARD, 2500 MAGNOLIA AVE., SHELBURNE.

MARCHELSON
MRS. DANIEL MERSHON GARRISON, 2301 PRINCE GEORGE ST., ANTIPOLES.
MRS. CHARLES THOMAS MARSDEN, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL, 27 W. MAIN ST., NEWHARTFORD.
MRS. EDWARD FARRELL, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL, 27 W. MAIN ST., NEWHARTFORD.
MRS. EDWARD FARRELL, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

DELAWARE
MRS. H. J. MANNHART, 2200 ALBION ST., NEWARK.
MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1752 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY, 3020 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLORIDA
MRS. THEODORE STRAWN, DELAND.
MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, JR., 1343 HERSHEL ST., JACKSONVILLE.

GEORGIA
MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, 1294 PRINCE AVE., ATHENS.
MRS. PAUL B. TRAMMEL, DALTON.

HAWAI
MRS. FREDERICK EUGENE STEERE, 2309 THOMAS AVE., HONOLULU.
MRS. HOWARD CLARKE, 2311 ATHERTON ROAD, HONOLULU.

IDAHO
MRS. KENNEDY PACKARD, 1972 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY, 3020 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ILLINOIS
MRS. CHARLES C. HERRICK, 600 E. WABASH AVE., CRAWFORDSVILLE.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT, 2200 ALBION ST., DENVER.

INDIANA
MRS. HENRY B. WILSON, 6004 N. 13TH ST., FORT DODGE.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT, 2200 ALBION ST., DENVER.

IOWA
MRS. ROBERT H. MUNGER, 2531 GRAND VIEW BOULEVARD, DES MOINES.
MRS. ALEXANDER WILLIAM HAWLEY, 6004 N. 13TH ST., FORT DODGE.

KANSAS
MRS. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, 1293 RIVERSIDE, WICHITA.
MRS. HERMAN L. PEPPMEYER, 1300 HARRISON ST., TOPEKA.

KENTUCKY
MRS. EUGENE H. RAY, 1200 THE WILSON-PETERSON, LOUISVILLE.
MRS. S. L. BEARD, 2500 MAGNOLIA AVE., SHELBURNE.

LOUISIANA
MRS. C. S. WILLIAMSON, JR., 1343 WEBSTER ST., NEW ORLEANS.
MRS. CHARLES W. PHILIPS, MONROE.

MAINE
MRS. EUGENE H. RAY, 1200 THE WILSON-PETERSON, LOUISVILLE.
MRS. S. L. BEARD, 2500 MAGNOLIA AVE., SHELBURNE.

MARCHELSON
MRS. DANIEL MERSHON GARRISON, 2301 PRINCE GEORGE ST., ANTIPOLES.
MRS. CHARLES THOMAS MARSDEN, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL, 27 W. MAIN ST., NEWHARTFORD.
MRS. EDWARD FARRELL, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

CONNECTICUT
MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL, 27 W. MAIN ST., NEWHARTFORD.
MRS. EDWARD FARRELL, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

DELAWARE
MRS. H. J. MANNHART, 2200 ALBION ST., NEWARK.
MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE, 61 SEYMOUR AVE., DERBY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1752 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY, 3020 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

FLORIDA
MRS. THEODORE STRAWN, DELAND.
MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, JR., 1343 HERSHEL ST., JACKSONVILLE.

GEORGIA
MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE, 1294 PRINCE AVE., ATHENS.
MRS. PAUL B. TRAMMEL, DALTON.

HAWAI
MRS. FREDERICK EUGENE STEERE, 2309 THOMAS AVE., HONOLULU.
MRS. HOWARD CLARKE, 2311 ATHERTON ROAD, HONOLULU.

IDAHO
MRS. KENNEDY PACKARD, 1972 COLUMBIA ROAD, WASHINGTON D. C.
MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY, 3020 MACOMB ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ILLINOIS
MRS. CHARLES C. HERRICK, 600 E. WABASH AVE., CRAWFORDSVILLE.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT, 2200 ALBION ST., DENVER.

INDIANA
MRS. HENRY B. WILSON, 6004 N. 13TH ST., FORT DODGE.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT, 2200 ALBION ST., DENVER.

IOWA
MRS. ROBERT H. MUNGER, 2531 GRAND VIEW BOULEVARD, DES MOINES.
MRS. ALEXANDER WILLIAM HAWLEY, 6004 N. 13TH ST., FORT DODGE.
NEW YORK
MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH,
8 Lafayette St., Albany.
MRS. RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD,
43 Main St., Binghamton.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. CHARLES W. TILLETT,
801 Tryon St., Charlotte.
MRS. ROBERT L. MAUNEY,
620 S. Main St., Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. ERIC A. THORBERG,
1212 East 16th St., Fargo.
MRS. JOHN W. WIKER,
Jens-Marr Hotel, Bismarck.

OHIO
MRS. LINDA LUCAS,
114 North High St., Columbus.
MRS. HERBERT M. BACKUS,
816 Oak St., Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. ANDREW R. HICKAM,
103 West 16th St., Oklahoma City.
MRS. JOHN W. WIKER,
Jens-Marr Hotel, Ponca City.

OREGON
MRS. SEYMOUR JONES,
302 F. D. No. 8, Salem.
MRS. A. A. Finch,
670 Irving Avenue, Astoria.

Pennsylvania
MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh.
MRS. CLARENCE G. CRISPIN,
"Hillcrest," Brecknock.

Rhode Island
MRS. GEORGE H. POWLER,
73 Mineral Spring Ave., Pawtucket.
MRS. JOHN T. CRISP,
34 Irving Ave., Providence.

South Carolina
MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY,
College Campus, Columbia.
MRS. LAURY J. HAMES,
18 North Mountain St., Union.

South Dakota
MRS. WILLIS HEMSTEAD DAVIS,
Huron.
MRS. IABEL K. RICHARDSON,
Vermillion.

Tennessee
MRS. E. M. SLACK,
215 Watagua Ave., Johnson City.
MRS. W. C. CLEMENS,
Tusculum College, Tusculum.

Texas
MRS. WILLIAM D. GARINGTON,
2701 Fairmount Ave., Dallas.
MRS. SAMUEL L. SEAY,
1409 Taylor St., Amarillo.

Utah
MRS. JOHN EDWARD CARVER,
718 35th St., Ogden.
MRS. M. K. PARSONS,
1238 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City.

Vermont
MRS. HORACE MARTIN FARNHAM,
36 Northfield St., Montpelier.
MRS. WILFRED F. ROOT,
89 Canal St., Brattleboro.

Virginia
DR. KATE WALLER BARRETT,
408 Duke St., Alexandria.
MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK,
915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.

Washington
MRS. WILLIS G. HOPKINS,
200 W. 10th St., Aberdeen.
MRS. H. G. THOMPSON,
309 E. Birch St., Walla Walla.

West Virginia
MRS. ROBERT J. REED,
100 13th St., Wheeling.
MRS. W. H. CONAWAY,
100 Virginia Ave., Fairmont.

Wisconsin
MRS. RALPH H. HESS,
137 Prospect Ave., Madison.
MRS. OTTO A. LUECK,
103 Olmstead St., Waupun.

Wyoming
MRS. MAURICE GROSHON,
1715 Central Ave., Cheyenne.
MRS. BRYANS BUTLER BROOKS,
Box 1070, Casper.

Honorary Officers Elected for Life

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. DANIEL MANNING,
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY,
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

Honorary Vice Presidents General
MRS. A. HOWARD CLARK, 1885.
MRS. MILDRFRED S. MATHEWS, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STEINBERG, 1917.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1921.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1929.
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY, 1924.
O. K. by Uncle Sam

Before Publication Every Chapter in this Book was Read and Approved by a Government Authority

FREE. A new 5-color map of the U. S., 28 x 22 inches. This map gives population of leading cities, time zones, distances between principal cities, nicknames of states, state mottos, state flowers, and photographs of 38 leading Federal officials; also free a booklet containing the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation and the complete text of Constitution of U. S.

$1.00 POSTAGE PREPAID

"The American Government," has 484 pages, including a 32-page section of beautiful halftone illustrations, 42 chapters; over 150,000 words. It is 8 x 5¼ inches in size and durably bound in cloth. It is actually a $2.00 book. Because of its desire to aid in promoting better citizenship by giving a more intimate understanding of how the Government functions, it is being distributed by the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE at the nominal price of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00), postage prepaid to any address in the U. S. Money back if not satisfied.

Summer suns can't fade
the beautiful new colors of
this beach-cloth weave～

We are pleased to call the attention of every woman to

PAMICO CLOTH

for we know that it will prove satisfactory in every respect. Of the so-called "beach cloth" weave and strongly made from selected two-ply yarn, Pamico Cloth has won first place in every market because it looks better, wears better and really is better.

May we ask you to take particular pains to see that every yard of PAMICO CLOTH offered you is branded on its selvage, "P. M. L. Guaranteed Fast Color" as this imprint proves that the cloth you are buying is made, and its colors and wearing qualities guaranteed, by the PACIFIC MILLS who are the largest makers of printed, dyed and bleached cotton dress goods in the world.

PAMICO CLOTH

is sold by most retailers, but if you fail to obtain just the color you desire, write Mrs. Charles R. Small, 24 Federal St., Boston, Mass., for free samples and information as to where you can secure it.

Know Your Government!
QUALITY  PRESTIGE  SERVICE

This Company has been appointed Official Jewelers to the following:

- Society of Cincinnati
- Society of Sons of the Revolution
- General Society of War of 1812
- Aztec Club of 1847
- Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States
- Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States
- Naval Order of the United States
- Society Army of the Potomac
- Society Army of the Cumberland
- Order of Indian Wars of the United States
- Society Veterans of the Indian Wars
- Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War
- Society Army of Santiago de Cuba
- Army of Philippines
- Society of the Porto Rican Expedition
- Military Order of the Dragon
- Military Order of the Carabao
- The Society of Manila Bay
- Military Order of Moro Campaigns
- Order of the White Crane
- Order of the Founders and Patriots of America
- Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors
- Society of Colonial Wars (miniature)
- Order of Runnemede (Magna Charta)
- The Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York (The Military Society of the War of 1812)
- The Order of Oglethorpe
- Order of the Secret Pact
- Order of Pulaski
- New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War
- Medal of Honor
- National Society of the Colonial Dames of America
- Society of Daughters of the Cincinnati
- Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars
- Order of the Crown
- Colonial Society of Pennsylvania
- Pennsylvania German Society
- Medal Commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary, 7th Regiment, National Guard, State of New York
- Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge
- Jefferson Davis Monument Association
- Military Order of the Midnight Sun
- Order of Washington
- Order of St. George of the Holy Roman Empire
- United States Military Academy
- United States Naval Academy
- Union Society of the Civil War
- Descendants of Signers
- National Society of Patriotic Women of America
- Navy League of the United States
- Military Order of the Serpent
- Society of the Ark and the Dove
- Society of Americans of Royal Descent
- The Huguenot Society of America
- The Daughters of Holland Dames
- Military Order of the Orient
- Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America

The contract for furnishing Medal of Honor, United States Army, has been awarded to this Company. The Navy Department has also commissioned this Company to manufacture the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal and Distinguished Service Cross.
How To Order
Official D. A. R. Insignia

OFFICIAL INSIGNIA
N. S. D. A. R.
Showing Chapter Bar
and Ancestral Rider

Price of Pin
With safety catch, no bars..... $8.00
Price, with ancestral bar $10.50
plus 13c. war tax, total..... 10.63
Additional ancestral bars $2.50
plus 13c. war tax, total..... 2.63
Plain Chapter Bar for Name of
Chapter Price, $2.50 plus 13c.
war tax, total............... 2.63

Write for an order blank to J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Official Jewelers N. S. D. A. R.

Fill out the blank and return it with remittance to the Official Jewelers, who will apply to the Registrar General for permit. Within a few days after permit is received, the badge, engraved with your name and National Number, will be forwarded to your address.

Please print names to avoid errors.

The emblem is arranged to be worn separately, or as a pendant with the bars. PERMITS for insignia and ancestral bars will be ISSUED ONLY TO

The Official Jewelers
N. S. D. A. R.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
Jewelry, Silver, Watches, Stationery
CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW BROAD
PHILADELPHIA