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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE
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The Objects of this Society are

(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, “to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,” thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

(3) To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

The D. A. R. Magazine is the Society’s Official Publication.

It Stands—

For love of Country.
For service to the Country.
For encouraging the study of American history.
For inculcating these principles in the children, both native and foreign born.
For unswerving loyalty to the Government.
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK
President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
“Rise up, . . . and come away,
For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone:
The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come,
and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.
Arise . . . and come away.”

THIS famous song of the great poet-king, Solomon, comes to each one of us at this season of the year with the undying urge of a summons whose magic is ever new.

Your President General hopes that this immortal call of the springtime will find such a ready response in every heart that each Daughter of the American Revolution who can possibly do so will set forth upon a patriotic pilgrimage to our Thirty-fourth Annual Continental Congress, which, according to custom, is to be held in the Nation’s Capital during the week beginning April 19th.

We, who are descended from the patriots of ’76, could not possibly have determined upon a more splendidly significant week in which to hold our Continental Congress than the one whose initial day commemorates the Battle of Lexington. For it was upon April 19th that those “embattled farmers” of New England fired “The shot heard around the world” in the cause of liberty and the governmental rights of freemen. With this thought in mind, it becomes the sacred duty of those who today enjoy the privileges of constitutional government in the great republic made possible by their sacrifices to see to it that they are not being surrendered in spirit or in principle to the tenets of bolshevism and of communism.

With your President General and the National Board of Management you are probably sharing the natural feeling of regret that we are not, as in the past, holding all of the sessions of our annual Congress in our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall with its historic traditions and associations. But we must submerge this regret, laudable as it is, in our sense of gratification that the wonderfully rapid growth of our organization has made it imperative to secure larger housing facili-
ties to accommodate comfortably the delegates and alternates, and such proportion of our membership as are desirous of attending this yearly gathering.

It has been the steadfast endeavor of your President General and the National Board of Management to strengthen the functioning power of our organization in every way, but we have had in mind at all times the proper conservation of our resources and the judicious expenditure of our income. Thus have we been faithful followers of the principles of the budget system which is being advocated by our Federal Government and its officials.

As an organization, we have been a potent force in our land in the formation of public opinion, largely because we have been steadfast in our advocacy of sterling principles and have never swerved from the path of common sense or been influenced by the lure of false beacons which might have misdirected our energies. Let us continue our endorsement of that which is worth while in our national life, but let us refrain from giving this advocacy too lightly, too unadvisedly, or too frequently, lest, with its emphasis dulled, it loses its power and fails of its purpose. Particularly would the President General urge that delegates and alternates be mindful of this suggestion during the coming Congress when the pressure for endorsement will be insistent.

As your chief executive, the President General wishes it were possible for her to have the privilege of a visit with each Daughter who will be in attendance upon the Thirty-fourth Congress. Your support and helpful coöperation have been of inestimable value in helping her to meet the requirements and emergencies of her office. The thought that we are united in service to the common good of our Society and the welfare of our Nation will be an inspiration to her in presiding over the Congress, as well as in the further consecration of her time and energies to the needs of our beloved organization.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

Let Us Preserve Washington's Birthplace

THE Wakefield National Memorial Association during the first year of its activities has acquired seventy acres of the Wakefield estate, and half of the purchase price has been paid.

The objects of the Association are to acquire and preserve the birthplace of George Washington in Westmoreland County, Virginia, not far from historic Fredericksburg. This patriotic undertaking is particularly fitting in view of the forthcoming nation-wide bicentennial celebration of the great American's birth.
Extracts from Early Records

By Alice Frye Briggs

Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

The past, the present, and the future are inseparably linked together.

But for the splendid service rendered by our predecessors, we of this administration could not adequately meet the problems of the present nor could we wisely plan for the future development of our great patriotic Society.

It is well worth while to peer into that past, for it will surely serve to inspire each one of us to continue to build upon that splendid foundation which was laid more than one-third of a century ago. It will also serve to enlighten the newer members of the Society and to awaken remis-}

sant thoughts in the minds of those who helped to make possible its existence.

Only a few of the little band of eighteen, whose signatures appear on the list of organizers, are still with us. Of those few perhaps the most active in those early days was Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, our first and only Vice-President General Presiding. This title was conferred upon Mrs. Cabell for the reason that she so frequently served as Acting President in the absence of the first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who, as First Lady of the Land, had so many other demands upon her time. Mrs. Harrison, however, did find the time to give much thought and personal attention to the interests of the Society. In an address of welcome, recorded in the proceedings of the First Continental Congress, in February, 1892, she spoke earnestly of the future.

“We now feel that our Society is firmly established,” she said, “and in good condition for continued success. It remains with us all to see that it lives and grows to greater and better ends.”

At this same Congress, Mrs. Cabell, in her report, dwelt at length upon the constantly recurring questions “What is your object? What do you propose? What good will you do? What is the cause of such an organization?”

“What must be the objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution?” We reply: None of the old heroes are alive for us to nurse, to support in hospitals, to provide with pensions. The matrons who melted down their treasures of silver and pewter, and tore their linen into bandages, and stinted themselves and their families in order to feed the patriot band have gone to their long rest with their husbands and fathers and sons. The whole majestic generation has passed away.

“What task, then, has come down to the daughters of the men and women of the Revolution? The work begun by the fathers and mothers of the Republic has prospered and gained amazing strength; wise men and true women as they were ‘they planted better than they knew.’ The little federation of States has grown into a mighty Nation. Religious and political liberty, established at home, has spread from this center over the globe. Education has become general with us. Wealth has accumulated not only in the hands of the few but in the possession of the many. . . . In the march of progress the American ever leads the van and directs the movement. . . . In the great Republic, in the civilization of the West, the church and meeting-house have taken
the place of the temple; the library, the school-house and the hospital have substituted the mausoleum and the pyramid, and the people enjoy in their modest homes comforts and luxuries hitherto unknown even in the palaces of the few—until recently called great.

"But in this lavish prosperity there are dangers. Our open gates, inviting to our fair estates, admit thousands not yet prepared to understand a liberty as wise as it is wide, as submissive to law as it is intolerant of tyranny. It is our boast, of course, that our institutions so grasp and envelop these dangerous elements that they become assimilated too rapidly to do us harm, and that our civilization, like the enchanted pavilion of the Arabian Nights, can extend itself wide enough to house and comfort all who seek its hospitality. . . .

"The habits of our people, moreover, are exceptionally migratory. . . . The American citizen is a citizen of the world. The New Engander transfers himself and his belongings from Maine to Michigan, or perchance to Florida. The Western cities are crowded with representatives from the original thirteen colonies. It is not possible that under these circumstances treasures of inestimable value to the historian may be lost, which if preserved would keep the past ever present in our hearts? Is the traveler, seeking a new home under different skies, liable to preserve the antique silver, the oaken desk, the portrait of his ancestor, the minute man, or the dispatches written to his great-grandmother by the farmer-soldier who carried a musket from Lexington to Yorktown?

"In the days when men do great deeds, historians are usually few. Unhappily, also, those who do and suffer most fall by the way, often with none to do them honor, while the flag stained with their life-blood waves its gorgeous folds to grace the triumph of those who less worthily survive them. It is in the old letters and journals and documents handed down through the generations that some of the most inspiring truths and incidents must be found. . . .

"But the demand of our age is for something more tangible than any sentiment, however ennobling — something more practicable even than the work of conservation alluded to—and the Society, which for this moment I have the honor to represent, is prepared to meet the call, to do the lesser thing, yet not to leave the other undone. This lesser thing, ladies, this outward and visible sign of what we believe to be an inner and spiritual grace, is the building of a house—A House Beautiful—to be the property in fee-simple of these American women calling themselves by inherited right Daughters of the American Revolution. This house should be builded upon a hill, that all may see and know it. It should be located in or near the beautiful Capital City named for Washington, the immortal. It should be the finest building ever owned by women. The fairest marbles from Vermont and Tennessee, the most enduring granite from Massachusetts and the Virginias, should combine for strength and beauty in its construction. Purely American should this structure be; every fluted column, every gorgeous capital should owe its loveliness to the hand of an American artist. A great hall for lectures, addresses, and general conventions of the Society is greatly needed. It could be utilized for music and oratory on many occasions. . . . Offices and committee rooms are required for the business of the Society. Safes are essential for the preservation of documents and relics.

There should be a library unsurpassed in all its branches pertaining to the rec-
ords of the Society and containing the largest, most complete and most reliable collection of works upon American history, and archaeology that money can purchase.

"This building should also contain an art gallery for the benefit of American artists. Artistic talent of a high order is developing in this country, where as yet exists no gallery worthy of our place among the nations. It would be a triumph to our womanhood could this hiatus be filled through our instrumentality. There can be no limitations of time or place thrown around genius, and yet, in the atmosphere of this home of the women of America, and with the stimulus of their enthusiasm, the delicate and subtle soul of the artist might and would be moved to seek subjects for his pencil and his brush in the unrivalled splendors of the scenery of our continent and the homely grandeur of our historic situation. . . . The suggestion may be premature, but it appears probable that the Government of the United States would transfer from its crowded buildings and receptacles all Revolutionary relics and records to the guardianship of our order, once securely established in a home of its own."

Thirty-two years ago, this enthusiastic and foresighted woman thus outlined the policies of the then infant organization. How well the policies have been carried out and expanded is evidenced by our beautiful Memorial Continental Hall which truly is "the finest building ever owned by women," and with but very few exceptions it embodies all the features so ably outlined.

Another evidence is the ever-increasing extent of our efforts in behalf of immigrants and foreigners—those thousands "not yet prepared to understand a liberty as wise as it is wide, as submissive to law as it is intolerant of tyranny."

There has never been a time when the need was greater to "grasp and envelop these dangerous elements that they become assimilated too rapidly to do us harm."

May this message from the past stimulate the present active workers to even greater effort, that the future may be able to take care of itself.

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of two members, Mrs. Malinda M. Hoopes and Dr. Kate Waller Barrett.

Mrs. Hoopes, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, 1898, died on August 10, 1924.

Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, died at her home in Alexandria, Va., on February 23, 1925.
The Romance of the Shenandoah

BY HAROLD K. PHILIPS

BACK in the forgotten ages when the Creator was first tracing out this earthly habitation of ours, He nestled a choice garden high up amid the protecting peaks of the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. Unscarred by man ever since, it is now to be preserved forever as one of America's great natural sanctuaries and become the beacon that will guide the nation back to the old scenes where some of the bravest chapters of its history were made by patriots.

Surrounded by famous battle fields, crossed by trails that martyrs blazed, and rich in the memories of early America, the proposed Shenandoah National Park lies in the very heart of the country where history was made. Should Congress set it aside as the East's first great out-door playground and museum, it would open to the people of the entire country entrancing chapters of colonial America that still live on.

It is strange that so beautiful a spot should have remained unknown and unmarred through all of these years, and yet have rested less than a day's journey from the greatest centers of population in the country. Forty million city-bound citizens can leave their homes after breakfast any day and be within the suggested confines of the park itself in time for supper, and on a clear day the slender finger of the Washington Monument, in the National Capital, may be observed from its highest peaks with the aid of ordinary field glasses.

To definitely bound the park is somewhat difficult. Its western border is the historic Shenandoah Valley itself, northerly it touches famous Front Royal, to the south its shadows almost reach Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, and the University of Virginia, while on the east it pitches abruptly down upon the Atlantic slope. Only 90 miles away lie Washington, Mt. Vernon, and peaceful Arlington.

George Washington is closely associated with the earliest known history of the Shenandoah National Park, and with that revered name are combined those of Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, Braddock, Patrick Henry, Daniel Boone, Matthew Fontaine Maury, Spottswood, and hosts of others who made history in America. Through the centuries it has peacefully watched the evolution of a great nation, knowing no favorites then, and eager now to give back to that nation its heritage in treasures of health and reborn patriotism.

It is not unlikely that Washington, as the young surveyor, actually surveyed part of the proposed area, which covers approximately 700 square miles of mountains. Although no positive proof of that fact can be obtained, the Shenandoah Valley was surveyed by Washington, and only a few miles from the park that same youthful engineer held back the Indians and the French after Braddock's defeat. Landmarks of that fight survive to this day in old Winchester, where Washington had his headquarters.

Just across the Shenandoah Valley from the park site rise the famous Massanutten Mountains, a range that is one of the world's geologic wonders in itself. In the midst of those lofty sentinels, however, is a strange little valley. No person passing below would ever dream it was there, and hidden in its heart is an ancient fort. Mountain tradition has it
that Washington ordered that fort built. Remembering the natural defenses of the place from his earlier journeys, tradition has it, General Washington planned the place as a last retreat had they met reverses in the War for Independence.

Three hours’ easy motor ride over the Valley Pike—“Stonewall Jackson’s Way”—lies Harpers Ferry, scene of John Brown’s famous debacle. En route the tourist passes the very courthouse, in Charles Town, West Virginia, wherein the notorious guerilla was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Twenty miles beyond is Frederick, Maryland, where Barbara Frietchie is said to have uttered her plucky defiance to the Southern troops on their march northward.

Thirty miles by a beautiful and historically important road, now perfectly improved for motor traffic, is Gettysburg, the high water-mark of the Confederacy. Tourists from the north and west would pass through these famous sites either going to or from the park, many of them spots that the average American would read about but seldom visit. Southeastward from the park, and even a shorter distance away than Gettysburg, lies Appomattox, where General Lee surrendered to U. S. Grant.

The Lee Highway has just been completed between Luray and Washington. Luray is one of the main points of entrance to the park and the highway, a newly improved thoroughfare, brings the Nation’s Capital, with its treasure of history, to within a three-hours’ automobile drive of the proposed reservation. Just outside of Washington lie Mount Vernon and Arlington, once the Custis estate and now America’s greatest national cemetery.

There, on the peaceful slopes of Arlington, sleep the country’s heroic dead. The Unknown Soldier, Peary, the discoverer of the North Pole; Dewey, victor
of Manila, L'Enfant, old friend of George Washington and planner of the City of Washington; the victims of the U. S. S. Maine, and scores upon scores of others who wrote their names among the immortals are sleeping out the ages there.

Mount Vernon is almost the heart of America, and not far distant is Wakefield, ancestral home of the Washington family. And it would not be a very arduous journey for the tourist to continue on to Yorktown, scene of the Colonies' final triumph over crowned aggression, and Jamestown, site of the lost colony of old Virginia. The furthest of these wells of our cherished history is not more than 150 miles from the eastern border of the Shenandoah National Park.

But the sightseer need go no further from its confines than Mount Vernon to take in the better-known spots of historic interest. Indeed, he would find it quite impossible to see anything like all of those that virtually border the park unless he expected to spend a month or more hurriedly driving from one place to another. John W. Wayland, in his book, "Historic Landmarks of the Shenandoah Valley," describes the situation perfectly when he says:
"To tell the story of it all—and yet the half has not been told—John Esten Cooke and Mary Johnston have wrought in vibrant prose; Philip Pendleton Cooke, Daniel Bedinger Lucas, Margaret Junkin Preston, and Sidney Lanier have sung in potent verse; painters have given life to colors and sculptors have loosened tongues in stone; and Nature, as a mother in guarding love, has heaped up the mountains, tinted the skies, replenished the waters, and lit the stars with glory."

At Shepherdstown, W. Va., lived James Rumsey, one of the world’s pioneer developers of the steamboat. Way back in 1787, two decades before Robert Fulton piloted his "Clermont" up the Hudson River, Rumsey ran a wonderful little craft against the swift current of the Potomac River while astonished multitudes stood on the banks in awed wonder. Rumsey died in poverty in London, his dreams of fame and fortune unrealized.

Again one finds the trail of Washington and Braddock at Greenway Court, in the Shenandoah Valley. There the famous British general and his troops sojourned for a spell and in the "office building," which is still standing, the youthful Washington and his employer, Lord Fairfax, met and discussed business with the tenants of the valley of colonial times. And at Winchester, just a few miles away, is old Fort Loudoun, which Washington built in his defense of the Virginia frontier against the French and Indians. In the same town are the headquarters of Stonewall Jackson and General Philip Sheridan.

On the road to the park, via the historic Valley Pike, still stand relics of "the burning," the devastation of the Shenandoah Valley during the Civil War. The same thoroughfare cuts across Fisher's Hill, a vital point for which the North and the South contended time and again. The limestone courthouse at Woodstock is the oldest courthouse in the Valley, having been built in 1791. It was near that same structure that Muhlenberg, the priest-soldier, gathered his legions for service in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

The same country that is shadowed by the site of the Shenandoah National Park also gave birth to the Lincoln family. About the year 1768, John Lincoln settled near Linville Creek, in the Shenandoah Valley. Some years prior to 1800, Capt. Abraham Lincoln, eldest son of "Virginia John," went from the valley homestead to Kentucky. Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President, was his grandson.

The old Lincoln homestead still stands near Harrisonburg today and the name continues prominent in the life and society of the valley. Near the Lincoln homestead lived also the Bryan family. Daniel Boone, during his stay in the valley as a young man, married one of the Bryan daughters. Further down the valley, at nearly the opposite end of the park, the name of Daniel Boone is again recalled to the tourist.

At Fort Defiance is the far-famed Augusta Stone Church, one of the outstanding landmarks of the entire valley. Just a few miles further down the pike in Staunton, is old Trinity Church. There the Virginia legislature and Governor Thomas Jefferson met after being driven from Charlottesville by the British troops under Tarleton. Patrick Henry and Daniel Boone were members of the legislature at the time. In Staunton also is the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson. The house is still the Manse of the First Presbyterian Church.

Nor, in the words of Mr. Wayland, is half the story told yet. One of the fine motor roads that now crosses the park proper was once the mountain trail Governor Spottswood and his Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe blazed. Further north is an old road, now all but re-
claimed by the eternal forests, which the armies of the North and the South used alternately to smuggle supplies across the mountain barriers.

One might write a volume alone on the history of the mountains. In such romantic surroundings intriguing stories of the feudal days await but a listener. Perhaps one of the last places in America where the old family feuds, of centuries' standing, prevailed up to the present generation, was atop Stony Man Mountain, one of the most famous peaks of the group. But time and space demand that the enticing tales of those stern days must await another opportunity.

Late in February Congress, without a dissenting voice, passed the necessary legislation for the initial steps toward acquisition of the Shenandoah National Park. A commission is to go over the territory during the summer and determine its value in dollars and cents, and report its findings to the next Congress, which will then be asked to appropriate whatever sum is necessary to get this wondrous country as a beauteous sanctuary and wonder playground for the people of the United States.
THE EDENTON TEA PARTY

By Mrs. Erastus Beverly Jones
North Carolina State Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine

An old-fashioned wooden house fronting directly on the beautiful Court House green in Edenton, North Carolina, was the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King, and under its roof fifty-one patriotic ladies met October 25, 1774, and passed resolutions commending the action of the Provincial Congress. They also declared they would not conform "to the Pernicious Custom of Drinking Tea, or that the aforesaid Ladys would not promote Ye Ware of any manufacture from England," until the tax was repealed. From the American Archives we read this notice: "Association signed by the Ladies of Edenton, N. C., October 25, 1774. As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears to affect the peace and happiness of our Country; and it has been thought necessary for the publick good to enter into several particular resolves, by meeting of Members of Deputies from the whole province, it is a duty that we owe not only to our near and dear relatives and connections but to ourselves who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do everything as far as lies in our power to testify our sincere adherence to the same, and we do therefore accordingly subscribe this paper, as a Witness of our fixed intention and solemn determination to do so."

The drafting of such resolutions directly antagonistic to Royal authority required calm determination and undaunted courage. Edenton was at one time the Colonial capital and the center of fashionable life. The historic tea party is fully described with original illustrations in the June, 1922, D. A. R. Magazine.
Antique Furniture in Memorial Continental Hall

By Katherine Allen

Photographs by Levin C. Handy

The ever growing interest in fine old furniture is a source of much satisfaction to those who have long known and cherished these examples of the honest and painstaking artisans of by-gone days. The establishment of a new home, or branch of a family, was never undertaken carelessly or in haste in Colonial and Revolutionary times. These ancestors of ours founded our traditions. The home was a sacred place to the man as well as to his women-folks; here centered not only his affections but his business and recreation. Only for duty in the public service, or in time of war was the family circle broken for any length of time. We can find almost every type of furniture in the old homestead from the sturdy desks and chairs in the master’s office, on through the household necessities to the fine cabinet work on the furnishings of my lady’s boudoir. When new furniture was required it had to meet the standard of beauty and quality established by the heirlooms which every young couple of importance were given by their respective families when they took possession of the new home.

Daughters of the American Revolution are making a discriminating collection of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century furniture and household arts. Memorial Continental Hall already has many pieces which the connoisseur may well envy, aside from the added value of historical associations which so many of these gifts have for our members.

When the subject was broached of reproducing in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine some of the noteworthy antiques of Memorial Continental Hall, the question arose which should be chosen out of so many attractive pieces. In answer to this, the illustrations have been carefully selected with a view to depicting those which are of most general interest or represent different periods of furniture. Naturally, out of so...
CHAIR OWNED BY FRANCIS SCOTT KEY

large a collection there are duplicates of some very fine pieces and our choice was guided in some instances by the suitability of the photographs for reproduction.

As we learn from the excellent handbook which the Daughters of the American Revolution have prepared on Memorial Continental Hall that “When the nineteenth Continental Congress convened, April 18, 1910, much of the handsome mahogany furniture promised by the States reserving memorial rooms had been put in place, and Memorial Continental Hall had become the actual headquarters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. . . . every State has had its part in the completion of the building and in furnishings of various kinds: doors, stairs, electroliers, statuary, books, pictures, all being suitably marked as the gifts of States, Chapters, and members.”

During the present Administration a new impetus has been given to the acquisition of suitable antiques for the Hall. With the completion of the adjoining Administration Building, and the consequent removal of the office force into suitable quarters, the beautiful Colonial furniture in the Hall now shows to proper advantage, and should inspire the giving of many more valuable heirlooms.
The District of Columbia room has just received a notable addition, through the generosity of the Dorothy Hancock Chapter. It is a mahogany Duncan Phyfe sofa, which it is understood came from the Lee family in Virginia.

There are also to be new additions to the furnishings of several other rooms and arranged in place before the Continental Congress of 1925. Rhode Island has some very fine furniture which will be in order by that time. California has just added a most attractive eighteenth century secretary to the room bearing its name. The Texas room and the West Virginia room since the removal of the offices from the building, now display their well chosen mahogany furniture to good advantage. Texas has among other antiques some unusual swan back side chairs.

The Hall is fortunate in having an exceptionally fine collection of chairs illustrating the best of the American Colonial and Revolutionary period. Among these are the Queen Anne and ladder back cottage chairs in the Massachusetts and Vermont rooms. Cottage chairs were so called, not because they were necessarily used in the less pretentious homes, but because they were copies by unknown makers of patterns by the famous furniture craftsmen. The Maine room contains a rare Queen Anne rocker of early New England.

The brass plate on the rocker bears the following description: “In about 1700 it was the property of the descend-
ants of the Rev. James Keith, who was a descendant of the Peerage of Scotland, and was the first minister of Bridgewater."

The Maryland room has a black and gold painted chair, formerly belonging to Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner." In the Museum is an arm Windsor chair that was owned by one of the Revolutionary soldiers who crossed the Delaware river 1776-1777 with Washington. The Society also owns one of General Washington's chairs, with its original upholstery, from Mt. Vernon. This chair is at present loaned to the National Museum at Washington, D. C. There are some beautiful fiddle back chairs in the California room. And the chairs on the platform of the Auditorium are copies of those actually used when the Declaration of Independence was signed.
Three tables claim particular attention. The candle stand belonging to William Penn, and probably imported by him from England, is now in the Illinois room. In the New York room is a mahogany gate leg table on which George and Martha Washington ate their bridal supper in the White House, New Kent Co., Virginia, on January 17, 1759. When the house was destroyed by fire during the Civil War, the table was rescued by a Union officer, Captain George Voorhees, of Amsterdam, N. Y. His daughter, Josephine Voorhees Wilder, presented the table to Memorial Continental Hall on April 16, 1912.

In the Museum is a tip top table, the only authentic piece of furniture saved from Wakefield, the birthplace of General George Washington. Col. William Augustine Washington inherited Wakefield, early in the nineteenth century, and after the house burned he moved to Georgetown and brought this table with him. Robert Fulton, inventor of the
steamboat, a close friend of Colonel Washington is said to have drawn his plans for the first steamboat on this table. When the Wakefield Association has secured the property and rebuilt the house as it was when George Washington was born, the table, purchased by Mrs. H. L. Rust, will once more be placed in Wakefield.

Another interesting piece of furniture in the Museum is an old melodeon. According to records on file in the Hall a Mr. Griesbach came from Germany in 1746 with his bride, and probably brought the melodeon among his household effects.

It is possible to trace the part of England from which our ancestors came through their taste in furniture, particularly chairs. The designs of the ladder back chairs (of which there are a number of fine specimens in Memorial Continental Hall) and of the spindle back chair came from the north of England, while the Windsor was a product of the south. Rush bottoms in chairs were widely used and spindle backs dated back to Charles the First. Governor Carver’s chair, preserved in Massachusetts, is of this style.

Windsor chairs were said to have been copied from one found in a cottage near Windsor by George the Third. General Washington had a row of these chairs on his porch at Mount Vernon, Virginia. It was Hepplewhite who first suggested hair cloth for furniture covering. Sheraton wrote that cane work again came into favor with cabinet makers in 1773. In 1720, two years after the death of Queen Anne, mahogany became gen-
erally used for furniture. Seven years after this Thomas Chippendale and his father established themselves in London, and in 1743 Chippendale opened his Conduit Street shop, near Longacre Square. Ten years later he removed to St. Martin's Lane and in 1754 published his famous book: "The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director."

The couch may be said to have a classical ancestry, for the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans used it extensively. The settee developed from a double chair, or love seat, as it was first called. The sofa was a combination of a couch, love seat, and the settee. Hepplewhite gives the following measurements for a sofa: "six to seven feet long (according to the size of the room it is to be used in), seat thirty inches deep, seat frame 14 inches high; total back height, three feet and one inch."

The name "day-bed" was used for the English couch of the Jacobean period (1603-1688). This 17th Century day-bed was either laced or caned for cushioning, and its dimensions were such that a person could lie at full length upon it. The head piece at one end sloped back, while in height the best examples stood a trifle lower than chair seats. Jacobean pieces can be identified by their turned or carved legs. Many of these couches were imported by American colonists. A cane bottom couch belonging to the celebrated Bulkeley family is now one of the treasures in the Antiquarian Society in Concord, Massachusetts. From the carefully made inventories of the olden times, preserved by a number of antiquarian societies, we find that Captain William Tinge, of New England (1653), and John Cotton (1652), were among the
early Colonists to own similar day-beds. Couches of the William and Mary period (1688-1702) were more simple in design than the carved Jacobean furniture, and rare woods were often used in the finer pieces. Because of its utility, the couch gradually became popular in both cottage and manor and less expensive woods were often used in its manufacture. Those imported by American colonists were frequently copied by local cabinet-makers and proved very popular. Stuffed upholstery became fashionable in Queen
Anne's reign (1702-1714). Lacquer and marqueterie, showing the Dutch influence, were made at this time, but few pieces have survived.

During the reign of the Georges, the couch was supplanted by the sofa in popular favor. Chippendale made but few, while the Adam Brothers (1672-1792), using lighter wood and designs in the Italian style, also made them, but without end supports. George Hepplewhite, who died in 1786, made some of his couches with two ends in designs taken from upholstered sofas. "The Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer's Guide" was published in 1788 by his wife, Alice Hepplewhite. Thomas Sheraton, in his "Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer's Drawing Book," published in 1781, says little of couches, but gives a number of settee designs.

The Golden Age of the English school of design, from which much of the best American furniture also came, might be termed from 1750-1800. The masterpieces of this time included the life work of Thomas Chippendale, who first used mahogany to any extent for furniture, the Adam brothers, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton. Following these, but originating a distinct school of his own, came our own Duncan Phyfe, the only American cabinet maker, who ranked with the best of the English designers.

The first exhibition which any museum has devoted exclusively to the work of one cabinet maker is the Duncan Phyfe Room in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, where are shown over a hundred pieces of his work, each over a century old. Documentary or other proof that they came from his own shop and parts by his own hand are on file at the Museum. His work embraces mostly tables, chairs and sofas, showing the atmosphere of freedom, the spirit he found in this new country.

Duncan Phyfe was one of a family of seven or eight children, born near Inverness, Scotland about 1768. He came to
Albany, New York, in 1783-84, with his parents. He had then already chosen his trade of cabinet making. After he had moved to New York he faced a severe struggle, but at length, through the patronage of one of the Astor family, he received good prices and was introduced to other wealthy families, who in turn commissioned him to make furniture for them. Early in 1800 he employed over one hundred workmen in his New York shop, but no piece was ever delivered without his personal inspection and approval. In 1820 he owned three houses on Fulton Street, then called Partition Street. These formed his shop and a house on the other side of the street was his residence. In 1825, when the Erie Canal was opened, he was chosen to make the cases containing the gold and silver commemorating medals, struck to send the President of the United States, living ex-Presidents and specially invited guests. The souvenir bottle containing Erie Canal water, sent LaFayette was contained in a casket made from a cedar log from Lake Erie and fashioned by Duncan Phyfe.

Mrs. H. M. Phyfe, widow of the grandson of Duncan Phyfe, told “that Duncan Phyfe borrowed five hundred dollars, with which to open his New York shop. He died in 1854, worth five hundred thousand dollars, a fortune for that day.”

The family name was originally “Fife,” but when Duncan moved to Partition Street a butcher in the same block displayed a large sign with the name “Fife,” so for business reasons, Duncan Fife changed the spelling to “Phyfe.” His favorite decorations were the oak leaf of victory and the horn of plenty and the lyre. Some of his table pedestals show the American eagle on the British lion’s back. His early designs were worked out by his
own hand. Then he made only the special parts with increasing use of machine turning and less individuality. From 1825 to 1847, when he retired, the Victorian influence crept in more and more.

We have good examples of several of the best cabinet designs in Memorial Continental Hall, and the collection is constantly growing under the capable management of the various rooms, and the openhanded generosity of the individual members of the National Society.

One of the objects of our Society as outlined in our Constitution, is "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence"—surely not the least way toward accomplishing this end, is the reverent preservation of the intimate objects which the patriots of America used and cherished in their homes from day to day and passed down to their descendants.
Roses of Kilravock! The picturesque nomenclature brings instantly to mind the days of Robert the Bruce and his band of heroic Scots. The clans of Scotland and their romantic history ever hold a place in the affections of English-speaking peoples, and especially here in America where there are many who trace their ancestry back to Scottish chiefs.

Among the pioneers of two hundred years ago who came from Scotland to Virginia were Robert Rose and his brother Charles, both ministers of the gospel. There were other brothers about whom less is known, but from these two Rose settlers many descendants, distinguished in every profession, are to be found throughout our land.

Conclusive proof of the origin of the family is wanting, many authorities putting forth reasons for supposing it to be Norman, while others claim for it Saxon descent. Roses were to be found in Scotland as early as 1034, nearly a hundred years before the accession to the throne of David I (1124-1153). In 1219, during the reign of Alexander II, we find Hugh Rose possessed of the lands of Easter Geddes, in Inverness County.

About the year 1302, Hugh Rose, with whom begins the consecutive history of the family, married Marie de Bosco, daughter of the Lord of Redcastle and granddaughter of the famous Sir William de Byset. To the Rose estates she brought Culcowie in the Black Isle and Kilravock in County Nairn. Their son William succeeded in 1333. His wife was Morella, daughter of Sir Andrew de Doron. Their son Hugh succeeded in 1360. His wife was Janet, daughter of Sir Robert Chisholm, by whom he had Hugh.

The fourth Hugh succeeded in 1381, and had John, who married Isabel, daughter of Cheyne of Esselmont in Buchan. Their second son was the fifth Hugh. He married Moir MacIntosh, the daughter of Malcolm, Captain of the Clan Chattan, and their son Hugh succeeded him. This Hugh, for his second wife, married Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntley, whose wife was the Princess Annabella, daughter of King James I of Scotland. They had two sons, Hugh, who succeeded, and John of Belevat. This John married Margaret Dunbar and had John, who married a daughter of Beardslands and was the father of the third John. This John married a daughter of Falconer of Halkerton. They had three sons, of whom Hugh was the second. He married Katherine Ord, daughter of Finachly, and had Patrick of Lochiells. Patrick married Isabel Fulloch and their son John married Margaret Grant of Whitetree. Two of their sons, Robert and Charles, came to Virginia.

Of these barons of the north much has been written. By ties of blood and marriage they are connected with the most famous and powerful clans of the Highlands. They were known as the Barons of Kilravock for many years before their lands became a feudal barony. Their charter chest contains records of the family dating back centuries, many of these being of great historical value. Kilravock Castle, on the river Nairn, is still in use by the family. The tower
was built in 1640 by Hugh, the seventh laird, whose father, John (died 1454), had procured from the King a feudal charter to secure his lands and position. One remarkable feature of the picturesque old tower is the fact that Hugh (1640) built it within a year. So much for necessity! At that time the clan had need to protect itself against powerful neighbors.

A Rose fought and was taken prisoner at Pinkiecleugh, but after paying his own ransom, he remained chief of his clan for upwards of fifty years. This was the "Black Baron of Kilravock," the tenth laird, and it was in his lifetime that Queen Mary of Scotland visited the castle. Today one may see the room where she slept. Under this queen the "Black Baron" held important offices. Years later he was called to Parliament by King James VI.

Long after the Black Baron we find the lairds of Kilravock peaceful, home-loving men, educated, kindly and hospitable. But the fifteenth baron lived in troublous times and his was a varied career. In the beginning he believed in the divine right of kings but later came to see that good had come of the Revolution. In 1707 he voted against the union of the kingdoms of Scotland and Great

"NORTH WALES"—FAUQUIER COUNTY, VIRGINIA. HOUSE ERRECTED IN REVOLUTIONARY ERA

TARRENT COAT-OF-ARMS. Drawn by Zoë Lee Anderson
Britain, but afterwards we find him a Scottish Commissioner to the first Parliament of Great Britain. In 1715, at an uprising of the Earl of Mar, he armed his clansmen, guarded his holdings and assisted at the blockading of Inverness. In attempting an attack, his brother was killed. This resulted in a threat from Rose, so dire, that the effect was to clear the town of the enemy within the space of a few hours. This was about 1715.

In strong contrast we have the sixteenth baron. He was in Parliament in 1734, but did not care to return, public life having no appeal. He was a musician and a scholar. Before the battle of Culloden, 1746, “Bonnie Prince Charlie” (1720-1788) was a visitor at the castle. He played with the children, listened to the violin played by the laird, and seemed to fully enjoy his peaceful surroundings. The next visitor was the Duke of Cumberland, who arrived a few hours later. There is a story to the effect that on leaving he forgot to take with him a pair of his boots, and these same boots may be seen at the castle to this day! Like his predecessors for more than a century this Rose was Provost of Nairn, and his successor was appointed by the King as sheriff depute. Under this Hugh, the seventeenth baron,
life at the castle was the charming existence of a country gentleman. We read that during his time “books and music, gardening and hospitality, filled the pleasant life at Kilravock.”

We know little of the Rev. Charles Rose, one of the sons of John and Margaret (Grant) Rose. He settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and his name is found on a list of the year 1754 as the Rector of Cople Parish, but undoubtedly he had served in that capacity for some years prior to that date. Who his wife was is not known, but a list of his five children follows: Robert, who died in 1793, was a noted surgeon in the Revolutionary War and went in his professional capacity with the First Rifle Company from Amherst County, which was organized in February, 1776. John and Alexander were the two next, while Katherine and Mary were the only daughters. Katherine married her cousin, John Rose, of Amherst County, and Mary married Thomas Hodge.

The Rev. Robert Rose was born on Feb. 12, 1704, in Wester Alves, Scotland, and came to Virginia in 1725, the year following the death of his father, John Rose. He had been ordained by the Bishop of London and upon his arrival in this country was given charge of St. Anne’s Parish, Essex County. From then until his death he was the minister of St. Anne’s Parish in Albemarle County.

Much has been written of this man, who came to America when only twenty-one years of age, and died before he was fifty. If we can believe his biographers, he was greatly beloved throughout the whole State of Virginia. He was wise and just, and was a man of large affairs and authority as well as a minister of the gospel. He was a close friend of Governor Spotswood and was the executor of his estate. As a token of the confidence in which his integrity and ability were held, the persons having in charge the laying out of the city of Richmond, asked for his advice and assistance. He was taken ill while thus engaged, and died. He was buried in the churchyard of old St. John’s in Richmond, near the east entrance to the church, and following is the very elaborate inscription on his tombstone:

Here lyeth the body of
Robert Rose
Rector of Albemarle Parish
His extraordinary Genius & Capacity in all the polite and useful Arts of Life, tho equalled by few were yet exceeded by the great goodness of his Heart. Humanity, Benevolence and Charity ran through the whole course of his life & were exerted with uncommon Penetration and Judgement upon their proper Object, without Noise or Ostentation. In his Friendships, he was warm & steady, in his Manners gentle and easy, in his Conversation entertaining and instructive. With the most tender piety he discharged all domestick Duties of Husband, Father, Son and Brother. In short He was the friend to the whole human Race & upon that principle a strenuous Assertor and Defender of Liberty.

He died on the 30th day of June, 1751, in the 47th year of his age.

In 1733 the Rev. Robert Rose and Mary Tarrent were married. There were three children born to them, John being the only one who grew to maturity. A line from the diary of their father tells us that the other two were buried with their mother “on Mr. Brooke’s plantation.” Mary Tarrent Rose lived not more than four years following her marriage. She died in 1739. Her father was Leonard Tarrent, justice of Essex in 1712, while her mother was Mary Brooke, daughter of Robert Brooke and Catherine
Booth, his wife, who was the daughter of Captain Humphrey Booth of Old Rappahannock County and his wife, Margaret Underwood. Robert Brooke was born about 1657 and died after 1712. He was justice of the peace in Essex County. His son, Robert Brooke, Jr., Knight of the Golden Horse Shoe, was a brother of Mary Tarrant.

The second marriage of the Rev. Robert Rose was in 1740, when Anne, the daughter of Henry Fitzhugh of “Bedford,” (1686-1758) and Susannah (Cooke) Fitzhugh (1693-1749), daughter of Mordecai Cooke of Gloucester County, Virginia, became his wife. William, of “Eagle's Nest,” was the progenitor of the Fitzhugh family in America. He and his wife, Sarah Tucker, had five sons, of whom Henry was the second. In 1715 Henry Fitzhugh was High Sheriff of Stafford County and in 1736 he was elected to the House of Burgess. Robert Rose and his second wife, Anne, had six children. They were: Henry (1741-1769); Hugh (1743-1797); Patrick (1745-1822); Charles (1747-1802); Susanna (1749-1825); Margaret (1750—).

Col. John Rose, the son of the Rev. Robert and Mary (Tarrent) Rose, was born in 1735 and died in 1803. He married his first cousin, Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Charles Rose. They lived at “Rose Isle,” which was a part of the old English land grant to the Rev. Robert Rose and included the lands of Amherst and Nelson Counties. Unfortunately the house was destroyed some years ago by fire. Col. John Rose was a physician and in 1775-76 he was made a member of the Committee of Safety; in 1780 he was elected to the House of Delegates. Katherine, his wife, was a noted beauty and was beloved by all who knew her. After the death of her husband she re-
moved to “Union Hill,” where she lived until her death. She is buried in the graveyard of Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia.

There were five children born to Col. John and Katherine (Rose) Rose. The eldest, Henry, was a physician in Alexandria, and married Miss Robinson of Georgetown. They had one son, William Robinson, who died unmarried. Their second son was Charles, who died and left his fortune to his brother, Alexander Brooke. The fourth son was Robert Alexander, who was born at “Rose Isle,” on August 2, 1769 and died March 8, 1811, at “North Wales,” Fauquier County. He is buried in the old church yard at Falk- mouth, Virginia, the quaint old town, on the Rappahannock River, o p p o s i t e Fredericksburg. He married Mary Seymour Hall Allason in May, 1790. He was a Magistrate of Fauquier County and commanded a company of militia. His wife was the daughter of William Allason of Glasgow, Scotland, who in 1772 married Anne Hooe, daughter of Captain John and Anne (Alexander) Hooe of Barnesfield and Hooe’s Ferry in Stafford County on the Potomac River. John Hooe was descended from Rice Hooe, who was first known in Virginia about 1632. He was Burgess from Shirley Hundred Island that year, and from Charles City County about 1644 to 1647.

Captain Robert Alexander Rose and his wife Mary had issue as follows: Jane and Mary, both of whom died in infancy; Anne Allason, who in March, 1822, married Henry Washington Ashton, son of Major Lawrence Ashton and his wife, Elizabeth Scott, and grandson of John and Mary (Watts) Ashton. Henry Washington Ashton was born at “Clermont,” May 16, 1794, and died in 1876, within a few days of his wife. They had
six children: Arthur, Henry, Rosina, Ellen, Anna Rose and Mary Katherine.

The fourth child of Robert Alexander and Mary (Allason) Rose was Katherine, who married Robert Hart. The fifth child was William Allason, who married Sigismunda Alexander and by her had eight children.

The sixth and youngest child was Robert Henry, who married his cousin, Anna Louisa, daughter of Thomas Fitzhugh of “Boscobel,” Stafford County, Virginia, and his wife, Anne, who was the daughter of Col. John and Katherine (Rose) Rose of “Rose Isle.” Robert Henry Rose was born at “North Wales” (near Warrenton, in Fauquier County), and died before he was thirty years old at “Rosedale,” a place given to him by his father at the time of his marriage. He was buried in Falmouth. Anna, his wife, was born about 1800, and died July 9, 1860. She is buried at “Belmont,” in Loudon County.

Robert Henry Rose and his wife “Nancy” Fitzhugh had two daughters. Mary Jane, the elder, was born in 1823 and died in 1898. The younger one, Anne Henry, was born at “Rosedale,” in Fauquier County, in 1825. She died in 1875. About 1848 she married Nathan Loughborough (1813-1887), the son of Nathan Loughborough of “Grassland,” Washington, D.C., and his wife, Mary Cary Webster (1776-1841), who was the daughter of James Webster of Harford County, Maryland and his wife, Mary Cary. James Webster was the son of Isaac Webster.

*Anna Louisa Fitzhugh Rose was married twice. Her second husband was George Mason Grayson of Virginia.*
who in 1792 married Margaret Lee, daughter of James Lee and his wife, Margaret Wilson. James Lee came to Maryland in the seventeenth century and settled in Anne Arundel County. He was descended from Hugo de Lego of England, who lived in the eleventh century. Isaac Webster was descended from John Webster who lived in Northampton County, Virginia, in 1632. The Nathan Loughborough who married Anne Rose was the grandson of David Loughborough, who came to Virginia about 1770. Of the twelve children born to Nathan and Anne (Rose) Loughborough, there were eight who grew to maturity.

The last child of Col. John and Katherine Rose was Anne, who married Thomas Fitzhugh of “Boscobel,” Stafford County. He was the son of Thomas Fitzhugh, known as the “Black Prince,” and his wife Sarah, the daughter of the Rev. David Stuart, Rector of St. Paul’s Parish, King George County, Virginia. Thomas Fitzhugh, the elder, was the son of Henry Fitzhugh* and his wife Susannah Cooke, (daughter of Mordecai Cooke). Thomas Fitzhugh and his wife Anne (Rose) Fitzhugh had nine children: Sarah Stuart, who never married; Charles Edward Stuart, John Rose, Henrietta, all of whom died unmarried; a son who was deaf and dumb,** Edward, Alexander, 

* Henry Fitzhugh was the father of Anne, the second wife of the Rev. Robert Rose.
** There being no schools for the deaf and dumb in America at the time, he was sent to England to be educated. He died there. I have not given the children of Anne and Thomas Fitzhugh in the order of their birth.

ANNE HENRY ROSE, DAUGHTER OF ROBERT HENRY AND ANNE (FITZHUGH) ROSE, AND WIFE OF NATHAN LOUGHBOROUGH
William Henry and Anna Louisa ("Nancy"). I have already stated that Anna Louisa married her cousin, Robert Henry Rose, the son of Captain Alexander Rose and his wife Mary Seymour Hall Allason.

Within two years of the death of his wife, Mary Tarrent, the Rev. Robert Rose married Anne, the daughter of Henry Fitzhugh of "Bedford," in King George County, Virginia. Anne Fitzhugh lived for nearly thirty-eight years after the death of her husband.

The eldest son of Robert and Anne (Fitzhugh) Rose was Henry, born 1741 and died 1769. He was unmarried. The second son was Col. Hugh Rose of "Geddes," in Amherst County, Virginia. The house is standing today and is occupied by his descendants. Hugh Rose was born September 18, 1743, and died in 1795. With his half brother, Col. John Rose, he served on the Amherst Committee of Safety, 1775-76, and held the important office of County Lieutenant in 1780 and after. In 1775, he was also Sheriff of his county and a member of the House of Delegates. He married Caroline Matilda Jordon, who died in 1809. Her father was Col. Samuel Jordon, whose home "Seven Islands," was on the James River in Buckingham County. He was an old man when the Revolution started, but served as a Colonel of county militia; he was State Commissioner for the United States for casting cannon in Buckingham County. He died in 1789. His mother was the daughter of Col. Charles Fleming of New Kent, who died about 1728. The Flemings were from Scotland. The mother of Caroline (Jordon) Rose was Judith Scott Ware. The eldest child of Col. Hugh Rose and his wife Caroline was Paulina. Following her was Caroline Matilda who married Dr. Philip Turpin. Then Judith Scott who first married Landon Cabell, who was born before 1765. By him she had five children: two died in infancy; Landon, Jr.; Robert H.; and Elizabeth. Her second husband was Vincent Tabb. Anne was the fourth child of Col. Hugh and Caroline Rose. Following her came Lucinda, who married Spotwood Garland; their three children were: Hugh A., who wrote the Life of John Randolph, and whose wife was Anne Burwell; Caroline, who married Maurice H. Garland; the third, Louisa F., who married Landon Cabell, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University. The fifth child of Col. Hugh and Caroline Rose was Susanna, who married James Pleasants, Governor of Virginia. They had five children: Anne, who married Dr. Elam; Ann Irvine married John Hampden, a well-known editor, and Marcella, Susanna and Hugh Rose.

The seventh child of Col. Hugh and his wife was a son, Dr. Robert Henry, who married Frances Madison, the daughter of Col. James and Eleanor Conway Madison, and a sister of President Madison. They had eleven children: Henry, who married Sarah Smith; Ambrose, who married Miss Kelly; Hugh, a physician, (1804-1856) lived in Tennessee and married Emma Taliaferro; Samuel, (1804-1868) was twice married; Dr. Erasmus, (1806-1874) who married Mary Louise Rose, of Macon, Georgia. James Madison was killed at the Alamo; Nelly Conway married John Newman; the others died in childhood. Samuel was the next child of Col. Hugh and Caroline Rose. He was killed by Indians. Next came Hugh, who married and removed to Georgia. He was followed by Gustavus Adolphus, who was born in 1781, and died in 1860. He married Anne Shepherd Garland, daughter of David S. Garland and his wife Jane Meredith.
Her grandfather was Col. Samuel Meredith of the Revolutionary army and Patrick Henry was her great uncle. Gustavus Rose and his wife had eight children: Jane Meredith; Caroline Matilda; Judith Cabell; David Garland; Hugh; Reginald; Gustavus and Landon Cabell.

Patrick, the third son of the Rev. Robert and Anne (Fitzhugh) Rose, was born June 17, 1747, and died December 22, 1822. He lived at “Firmont,” in Nelson County, which was given to him by his father.

Mrs. Nannie Carter Redd, of Ashland, Virginia, is a great granddaughter of Col. Patrick Rose. She was told by her uncle, Mr. Hill Carter, at that time nearly eighty years of age, the following facts regarding his grandfather, Patrick Rose: that he was a Colonel of Cavalry in the Revolution and fought at the battle of Guilford Court House as well as in North and South Carolina.* Mr. Hill Carter well remembered Col. Patrick Rose.

The first wife of Patrick Rose was Jane Lawson, and their only child was Robert (1774-1835), who married Mary Selden and settled in Geneva, New York, where his father’s sister, Susanna, lived with her husband, Gavin Lawson. The first Selden in America was Samuel, who came to Virginia in 1690, and his wife was Rebecca Yeo, who died in 1737. There is some doubt as to who her father was, but it is quite likely he was the Leonard Yeo, whose will was probated in 1690 and who settled in Elizabeth City. The son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Yeo) Selden was Joseph, who settled in Stafford County and married Mary (1704-1775), the daughter of Col. Miles Cary, of “Richneck,” in Warwick County. The son of Joseph and Mary (Cary) Selden was the Rev. Miles Selden, died 1785, and who married his cousin Rebecca Cary. The Rev. Miles was ordained in London and was then appointed rector of Henrico Parish. He was the last Colonial minister of St. John’s Church; he was a member of the Committee of Safety and clerk of Warwick County. Mary, the daughter of the Rev. Miles Selden and his wife Rebecca, was the wife of Robert Rose, son of Col. Patrick Rose and his first wife Jane Lawson. The children of Robert and Mary (Selden) Rose were: John, born 1799, and married Jane Macomb, they had no children; Gavin Lawson, married, but had no issue; Henry, born 1802, married Sarah Macomb, but had no issue; Robert Lawson, born 1804, died 1877, was twice married, first to Almira Allen, by whom he had several children, and after her death to Mrs. Anne Marcus Macomb, by whom he had three daughters. Mary, daughter of Robert and Mary (Selden) Rose, was born in 1809, and married Robert Carter Nicholas; Susan, born 1814, married Samuel Sill, of Geneva, New York; Charles Alexander was married three times, first to Maud Hallett, the second time to Hester Ruggles, and the third time to Eliza Wheeler. He had children by each wife.

The second wife of Col. Patrick Rose was Margaret Nicholas, daughter of Col. John Nicholas. Judith, daughter of John Armistead, of Gloucester County, and granddaughter of William Armistead, who came to Virginia about 1635, was born in 1665. She married Robert (“King”) Carter, son of John (who came to Virginia in 1649 and died in 1669) and Sarah (Ludlowe) Carter, in 1668. “King” Carter and Judith, his wife, had a daughter named Elizabeth, who, in 1724, married, for her second husband, Dr. George Nicholas, an English emigrant. Their

* While in the past twenty years many Revolutionary records of Virginia soldiers have been found among the manuscripts in the Virginia State Library, and printed, there is still much material there to be collected, classified, and printed.
son was John Nicholas, who married Martha Fry and had Margaret, who was the second wife of Col. Patrick Rose. Martha Fry, born May 18, 1774, was the daughter of Col. Joshua Fry, an Englishman by birth, educated at Oxford and afterwards professor of mathematics at William and Mary College. He was later County Lieutenant of Albemarle County. He was "Colonel and Commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces to assist General Braddock in 1754. George Washington was Lieutenant Colonel under Colonel Fry, and took command of the Virginia troops when Colonel Fry suddenly died, in 1774.*

The children of Colonel Patrick and his second wife, Margaret (Nicholas) Rose were: John Nicholas, who married Miss Mutter; Henry, who died unmarried; James, who married Elizabeth Taliaferro; Arthur, who settled in Arkansas; Dr. George Nicholas, who married Miss Eubank; Martha; Anne; Elizabeth; Katherine, who married Mr. Eubank; Mary, who married Hill Carter; Susanna, who married Mr. Pittman, and Jane Lawson (named for her father's first wife), who married James Taliaferro, and whose descendants all live in Georgia.

Susanna, the fifth child of the Rev. Robert and Anne (Fitzhugh) Rose, was born in 1749 and died in 1825. She married Gavin Lawson, who died in 1805 in Geneva, New York, two years after his arrival there from Virginia.

The youngest child of the famous preacher and his wife, Anne Fitzhugh Rose, was Margaret (1750-1828). She never married.

In this sketch of the descendants of the Rev. Robert Rose, only brief space could be accorded each line, but every effort has been made to insure accuracy in the records, some of which have never before been compiled in detail. This has been made possible through the kind assistance of several members of the family, who are deeply interested in the subject and to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks.

* Colonel Fry died at a fort on the Potomac River and was buried there under a great tree, upon which Washington cut the following inscription: "Under this oak lies the body of the good, the just, and the noble Fry."

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"Old Song"

_LET_ the wealthy and great
Roll in splendor and state,
I envy them not,—I declare it.
I eat my own lamb,
My own chicken and ham,
I shear my own fleece, and I wear it.

I have lawns, I have bowers,
I have fruit, I have flowers,—
The lark is my morning alarmer,
So, jolly boys, now
Here's God speed the plow!
Long life and success to the farmer!
"Can you not find a way for us to send some of these poor but worthy Filipino girls to the United States to complete their education?" the director for the Philippine Islands asked Mrs. Truman S. Holt, and with this question in mind, the latter consulted Bishop Brent, who was then in the Philippines, her thought being to secure the aid of the church.

Upon her return to the United States Mrs. Holt took up the subject with Bishop Isrial, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and he gave her letters to other ministers. The last to be consulted was the late Alfred Harding, Bishop of Washington, who made the suggestion that the Daughters of the American Revolution undertake the work and gave Mrs. Holt a letter to Mrs. Thomas H. Noble, at one time Chaplain General of the National Society, with the result that at the Continental Congress in April, 1923, a resolution was adopted in behalf of the Philippine Chapter, authorizing the establishment of the Philippine Scholarship Fund.

Every encouragement was given the boys of the Philippines to so apply themselves that they might receive scholarships in American colleges; but nothing was being done for the girls—they were left to work out their own educational problems. The injustice of this condition so impressed Mrs. Holt that she determined to aid the girls in every possible way. Dean C. Worcester, fourteen years a member of the Board of Commissioners for the Philippine Islands, wrote her:

"I am much interested in your effort to obtain a scholarship fund for educating Filipinos in the United States and it has my heartiest approval. Young Filipino women make excellent nurses if given proper training. They are patient and kind in their dealings with patients and faithful and efficient in their work. I was particularly impressed with the courage displayed in the Government Contagious Disease Hospital when they had to care for patients suffering from smallpox, bubonic plague, and Asiatic cholera.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the crying need of nurses to do district work in the provincial towns of the Philippines. Every dollar spent in increasing the number of Filipino women available for such work is a dollar well spent. Training in any one of the better schools of the United States would be of great value in preparing the young women to assist in the training of their sisters here."

The Philippine Islands have the highest percentage of infant mortality of any country in the world where vital statistics are kept. This is due chiefly to the lack of knowledge on the part of the mothers as to the proper care of their babies. Girls mature early and become mothers as young as twelve years, though fifteen to sixteen is the proper age for motherhood. In a climate so humid diseases flourish and germs multiply. It takes more science, more skill, more care to live in the Philippines than one who has never been there can possibly imagine. Trained nurses are needed to take care of Americans when ill and to teach the Filipinos how to live and how to care for their..."
children. One hundred visiting nurses, if available, could be used immediately throughout the provinces to go into the homes of their own people and teach the mothers how, with the simple furnishings and utensils at hand, they can keep their homes sanitary and their children clean and healthy. Native female physicians, as well as native nurses, are greatly needed, and the D. A. R. Endowment will be of inestimable value in fitting them for their work. In some of the provinces only natives could live; no American nurse could survive.

Now that the Secretary of War, Honorable John W. Weeks, has given permanent instructions that our girls shall be carried on United States army transports free of charge, and we are fast accumulating the amount of our endowment, we have taken fresh courage. Secretary Weeks expressed in a letter to Mrs. Holt his deep interest in the work our Society is doing for this particular cause.

Nearly two years ago Damiana Dolorico came to the United States in order to take advantage of the D. A. R. Scholarship Fund. She is an honor graduate of the Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital in Manila. The girl passed the examination required by the Bureau of Health and is now taking a course at Columbia University, New York City. Mrs. Holt cared for her for fourteen months, making it possible for her to finish her high-school course, so that she could enter Columbia last September.

When we realize, according to Governor General Leonard Wood’s last published report to the Philippine legislature, that “there are only two thousand hospital beds for ten millions of people,” the urgent necessity for more nurses becomes manifest. When our Endowment Fund is completed, as we hope it will be this year, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that our work in aiding these girls and fitting them to teach their native sisters at home will continue in years to come. We are also helping the poorer class of Americans who look to them for care in times of sickness and distress. It is a great work, worthy of our great Society.

The following appreciative letter will interest our readers:

WHITTIER HALL, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
TEACHERS’ COLLEGE,
NEW YORK CITY, December 2, 1924.

MY DEAR MRS. HOLT:
Your dear letter came to me the next day after Thanksgiving. I was so glad to know that you could be with the Colonel’s family for your dinner. We also had a very lovely Thanksgiving dinner—plenty of turkey and other good things to eat. In the afternoon we went to service, and altogether it had been a lovely day.
I had already received the suit sent to me. It looks like a new one again with its pretty lining. I thank you for the work, Mrs. Holt.

Indeed the days just seem to fly. I am realizing more and more that there are so many things to learn in this wonderful America, and I am only too thankful that you and the D. A. R. has so very kindly opened to me the opportunity that is now mine—a very unusual opportunity for me, really. I am trying to get the best out of it.

It is useless to try to tell you, Mrs. Holt, how much I appreciate what you have done and are doing for me, and what you have always meant to me. I do not know what the future has in store for me, but I shall carry the inspiration and the memory of my experiences in this great country into the various activities of my life, and perhaps I will some time be able to return in a measure the service so freely given me.

I hope you are feeling much better now. But I know you are always busy. Won't it be just a relief if you could just get through with your constant letter writing for once? It is for a noble cause and that is one thing to be thankful for.

With best wishes and much love, always

Yours affectionately,

DAMIANA.
Greene County Forts and Block-Houses

By Mary Sammons Parry

Historian, John Corbly Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

The geographical position of the southwestern corner county of the Keystone State, Pennsylvania (Greene County), is largely responsible for making it so rich in historic interest to all, and hallowed ground to the descendants of the pioneers.

It was a "No Man's Land," between the Monongahela and the Ohio Rivers, whose local watersheds and fertile valleys retained the Indian trails and war-paths even within the recollection of our own great-grandparents.

In those colonial days Washington and Fayette Counties of Pennsylvania; Monongalia, Marshall, and Wetzel Counties of West Virginia had not yet been christened, along with Greene, but their forts, block-houses, and fortified cabins were also a part of our inheritance.

We sometimes forget that the word "station" was used instead of "fort"—for example, Ryerson Station, in Greene County, Pennsylvania, and Beeler's Station, in Marshall County, West Virginia, were military stations, and Shephard's Fort, near Elm Grove, West Virginia, on the old Wheeling Road from Waynesburg, made a connected line of forts from Old Fort Redstone, at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to Fort Zane, Virginia. Fort Martin, on or near the Martin church, just over the Dunkard township line, in West Virginia, was a place of refuge for our ancestors in southeastern Greene County.

We are prone to think that our hardy pioneers were more adventuresome than cautious until we study the list of forts and fortified cabins of that earlier period; then we marvel at the safeguards erected so early. If Greene, like adjoining counties, ever organizes an historical society, it will owe more to the painstaking research of Prof. A. J. Waychoff than to any other descendant of the pioneers. With him it has been altogether a labor of love that has brought its only reward in the gratification of a mind gifted in historical research. The author is greatly his debtor for the list that follows. We shall not particularize as to the exact dates of these outposts of civilization in the seventeenth century. They were followed in rapid succession by the real settlers who builted better than they knew for us.

Within the boundaries of our own Greene County the following locations of frontier block-houses, forts, and fortified cabins were located. Let us begin at the "Hub" of our domain:

1. "Fort Jackson," in East End Waynesburg, north side of North Ten Mile Creek, near the west side of Pratt's Run. In 1774 this land belonged to L. Jackson. John Corbly Chapter has placed a permanent stone marker at this site of the old fort, East Greene Street, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.

2. "Garard's Fort" is located on Big Whiteley Creek. The Corbly massacre is a part of the pioneer history of many families of Greene County. The marker placed by our Chapter in 1923 is near the site of the oldest Baptist church in our county and between the present church and the public highway.
3. "Fort George," sometimes called Enoch's Fort, was built at a strategic point, the junction of North and South Ten Mile Creeks, long since named Clarksville.

4. "Ryerson Station." The exact site of the fort near Ryerson Station is a matter of dispute; but the Davis massacre of a part of the Davis family, whose posterity are still living (some of them in Waynesburg), occurred on the Lazear farm, still in possession of the Lazear family. The oldest memorial of those stirring days is the block-house, now modernized and occupied, that was built by General Ryerson, and later owned by Francis Drake, now by a Mr. Baldwin.

5. "Crow's Fort." Crow's Fort was built near the junction of North and South Wheeling Creeks, and about five miles below Ryerson Station, on land yet in possession of the Crows, who were related to the Lazear family. The murder by an Indian and a supposed white man of two Crow sisters, who were going up Wheeling Creek to visit their relatives, the Lazears, near Ryerson Station Fort, was a brutal one, never to be forgotten in the history of Indian atrocities.

6. "Sellers' Fort." Three miles west of Fort Jackson, on the Middlebourne Road and on the Buchanan-Walton farm, there is an old gravestone standing which is said to mark the grave of a Mrs. Sellers and a girl who was with her picking grapes when they were murdered by the Indians. The exact site of the Sellers' Fort, or fortified cabin, is not known; but evidence of its existence near the scene of this massacre is more than tradition, we suspect.

7. "Enoch's Fort." Near the village of Graysville, on the old State Road to Wheeling, was a military station—a fortified cabin. This Enoch's farm is now owned by Oscar Orndoff.

8. "Hopewell Fort." At Hill's schoolhouse, west of Waynesburg, the Middlebourne Road follows Ten Mile Creek, while the old Wheeling State Road turns to the north until it climbs the ridge, following the ridge westward to Enoch's Fort. It seems that Hopewell Fort was a fortified cabin, south of the present Hopewell church. Original owner, John Church; present owner, Elijah Morris.

9. "Heaton's Fort." "A scar in the ground," long visible on the farm of the late Hugh Montgomery, on Ruffs Creek, marks the location of Col. John Heaton's Fort.

10. "Kline's Fort." On Muddy Creek, seven miles east of Fort Jackson, on the farm of the late Louis Long Keenan's heirs, one-fourth of a mile west of Muddy Creek Church, on the top of a high hill, was the "scar of the fort." The house of Jacob Kline was farther along, and the first court of Greene County was held in it—January, 1797.

11. "Felix Hughes' Fort." This fort was located on the Biddle farm, one mile east of Carmichaels. This seemed like the nucleus of a village, for it numbered seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven fortified cabins.

12. "Armstrong Fort." So named from its original owners and, like all forts and fortified cabins, a spring of never-failing water decided the location. The cabin had but two rooms, built on a slightly rising knoll. The first preaching services held here were conducted by John McMillan, Presbyterian minister, which led later to the organization of the Glades Church, whose organization was preceded by Goshen Baptist Church, at Garard's Fort.

13. "Crawford's Fort" (Col. William Crawford), two and one-fourth miles east of Carmichaels. Several families
lived there. The fort was built over a springhouse.

14. "JENKIN’S FORT." This fort was built two miles south of Carmichaels and one mile southeast of Baily’s schoolhouse, on the old Whitehill farm, later Mary Hamilton farm. The fort was built on the knoll, with a spring at the base. Indian chiefs, Logan and Snake, were at this fort the evening of the Spicer massacre. The next day they committed outrages at Col. John Crawford’s Fort.

15. "SELTGOR’S FORT." This was in Dunkard township, Mapel’s Mill (Bob Mapel farm, called “Bobtown”), situated on the south side of Dunkard Creek and two miles east of Taylortown. Exact location unknown.

16. "SWAN-VANMETER FORT." This fort was located one and one-half miles south of Rice’s Landing, on the farm long known as the Jackson Young place. Swan and Vanmeter cleared the ground. There is an Indian graveyard there; another in Jackson township, with no evidence of a fort or fortified cabin near by. Old settlers could trace the Indian trail from the ridge above Garard’s Fort to this point, fifteen miles west, in Jackson township, and also on the warpath to Wheeling, West Virginia, forty miles distant, but still following this watershed.

17. "BLOCK-HOUSE FORT." This stream, near Ash Tree Post Office, east of New Freeport and north of Jollytown, near the Fordyce farms, tradition says, received its name from a block-house near the mouth of this little stream, tributary to Dunkard Creek. About seven miles below the mouth of Block-house Run was a fort located on Mason and Dixon’s famous line.

18. "FORT BALDWIN." The village of Blacksville is on the “line.” The “scar in the ground” is a grim reminder of the perils that beset our pioneer ancestors. Also, tradition locates a fortified cabin on the east bank of Ten Mile Creek, near the Children’s Home, and several others that were fortified during Dunmore’s War, which began in 1774.

We can make no real appraisement of life values and unselfish service until we study the lives and character of our ancestors. It is not enough that we proudly cherish their memory and place our flag upon their graves and a tablet on boulders to mark the scene of their heroic struggle to found homes in the wilderness.

If there is anything good or great or worth perpetuating and transmitting to our posterity it is ours by inheritance.

D. A. R. Member in Charge of Temple Tour

MRS. C. L. CHAMBERS, of Des Moines, Iowa, is in charge of one of the well-known Temple Tours of Europe. This ten weeks’ trip commences on June 20th, the party sailing from Montreal, Canada.

Mrs. Chambers, who has spent a number of years in Europe, is an excellent linguist and exceptionally qualified, through her knowledge of history, to make the tour both interesting and successful. Her plans have the approval of the State Regent of Iowa.
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.

QUERIES

12230. KINTZER.—Jacob Kintzer was a Private in Capt. Rhe's Co. stationed at Reading Pa. Ref. Pa. Arch. 5th Series, Vol. 5, p 187. On p 177, Book 520, in the Recorder of Deeds Office, Reading, Pa. in the following:—"John Kintzer, Adam Kintzer, John Nicholas Moyer & Eliz. his wife, Adam Anspach & Magdalene his wife, John Riegel who was intermarried with Anna Maria since decd., Barbara Fohrer wid of John Fahrer, Adam Leiss & Eve his wife, Adam Brown & Salome his wife. They, the said John, Adam, Eliz., Magdalene, Anna Maria decd., Barbarea Eve & Salome all sons & dau of Eliz Kintzer wife of Jacob Kintzer. * * * which Eliz. Kintzer, wife of said Jacob was one of the dau of Valentine Unruh." Wanted record of birth & baptism of Salome Kintzer.—G. E. M.

12231. GAINES.—Wanted gen of Alfred Pendleton Gaines b abt 1810 Rockingham Co., Va. Had bros Moses & Aaron. Was there Rev. rec in this line?—L. L. G.

12232. BRACE.—Wanted gen with rev. rec of ances, maiden n of wife & any infor of fam of Capt Elizur or Elisha Brace of Harwinton, Litchfield Co. Conn. who removed to Pompey N. Y. 1798.—S. A. B.

12233. PEASE.—Wanted Rev. rec of Giles Pease who lived at Somers & Ellington, Conn & mar Jerusha Pitkin. Their dau Rebecca b 27 Jan 1798 mar Cyrus Russell 21 Nov 1816. Would like to corre with any one having Russell data.

(a) DAVIS.—Wanted Rev. rec of Jonathan Davis, who mar abt 1756 Rebecca Parker. Their dau Rebecca Davis b 1761 d 1835 mar Daniel Clark b 1755 d 1815. Did Daniel Clark have Rev. rec?—A. K. D.

12234. CUSTER-CUMMINGS.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d of Mary Custer of Frederick Co., Md. who mar Joseph Cummings b 12 Apr 1788 d 13 Oct 1849. Her sis Charlotte-mar his bro Robt Cummings. Wanted dates also of her father Emmanuel who is buried at Jessup Md. Wanted also Cummings gen.

(a) DEVORE.—Wanted dates & any infor of Wm. son of Daniel Devore, who lived nr Steubenville, O. & whose chl were Mary, Sarah, Eliza, James, Anna Hall, Daniel, John, David 1821-1907 Wm. & Lucinda Umpley.

(b) DUVALL.—Wanted parentage & date of mar of John Duvall b 2/14/1785 d 2/14/1835 who mar Lydia b 5/5/1789 d 5/16/1866, dau of James & Abigail Hays Millison. He lived in Belmont Co., O. & Lydia is buried there.—W. H. P.


(a) LEITNER.—Wanted Rev. rec of John George Leitner who served in Snow Campaign at or nr Ninety-Six S. C. Lived in Richland Co. or Camden Dist S. C. Also Rev. rec of his f Gen. Nathaniel Leitner who served from Penn.—B. H. R.

12236. SEAMANDS.—Wanted maiden n of wife & date of mar of Jonathan Seamands who was pensioned from Knox Co., Tenn. but served in the Va. Line. Wanted also Names of his chl & dates of their births.—R. M. B. L.

12237. HOUSTON.—Wanted ances with dates of Wm. Houston, 1st known white sett. of Washington Co.; also name of his w with her gen. Their dau Polly Archibald Kerr. Wanted
dates of their mar & deaths & infor of their chil. Did either of these men have Rev. rec?—H. T.


12239. TANLoa.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of Col. Robert Taylor who served from N. J.—M. T. N.

12240. SHERMAN.—Wanted Rev. ances of John L. Sherman b ti Oct 1800 d 25 Oct 1854 mar 20 Jan 1828 Dorothy Warfield of Heath, Mass at which time he gave his res at Groton, N. Y. Later he removed to DeKalb Co., Ill. (a) Locxwoon.—Did Jacob Lockwood d 1807 whose w was Anna Blandhard, 1736-1816, & whose dau was Anne, 1756-1837, serve in the Vermont Mil, or have other Rev. service?—A. M. G.

12241. BURDICK.—Wanted parentage & date of d of Gideon Burdick, Rev. soldier Musician in Col. Elliott's Reg't. Res Charlestown, R. I. Wanted also maiden n of wife. (a) CRANDALL—Wanted maiden n of wife of Simeon Crandall, Rev. soldier. Res. Charlestown, R. I.—M. H. S.

12242. NORTON-NAUGHTON.—Stephen Norton b abt 1753 mar Sibyl. 1780 lived in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y. where he served in Rev. July 1780 Theodore substituted for Stephen Norton from Canaan, N. Y. Wanted parentage of this Stephen, with dates of b, m & d of both f & m, also dates for himself & w Sibyl, & place of res before he came to Canaan. Solomon Norton lived at Poulterney, Vt. Wanted his parentage with their dates, place of res bef he came to Poulterney, maiden n of wife with her gen & dates.—L. E. G. N.

12243. HACKETT.—Wanted infor of three Hackett bros. who came from Ireland or Scotland. One set nr Exeter N. H. & the others in N. Y. Which Hackett mar Tamsen Lunt nr Exeter, N. H.?—L. H. C.


12246. THOMPSON-BLACKY.—Wanted ances with Rev. rec & all dates of James Alex Thompson & of his w Sarah V. Blacky. Their chil were James Alexander & Lamar. (a) DUFFIELD.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Dr. John Duffield & of his w Margaret De Bevoise, also his Rev. rec. Wanted also dates of b, m & d of Capt. Christopher Prince & Anna Duffield & of his 2nd w Lady May Foster. (b) PRINCE.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of Benjamin Prince & Julia Ann Hyatt.

(c) HYATT.—Wanted ances of & dates of Daniel Hyatt & of his w Susan Frances Stuart, also Rev. rec. of ances of both.—C. S. P.

12247. GARNER-WORKMAN.—Wanted wanted parentage of Wm. Garner b 23 Jan 1817 in Lexington N. C., 1st cousin of Steven A. Douglas; also of Sarah Workman b 27 Jan 1818 in Lexington, N. C., cousin of Wm. Henry Grady.—M. S.

12248. OWSELY-WILLIAMS.—Wanted dates of mar & d of Chloe Owsely b 10 Sept 1761 & of her husband Thomas Williams whom she mar in Ky.—E. W. B.

12249. SHERMAN. — Wanted parentage of Henry Sherman. They lived in Md. & removed to Chambersburg, Pa. where he was b 1803 & mar Jane Zazor. He was related to Gen. John Sherman.—L. S.

12250. EMBREE.—Wanted parentage of Thomas Embree who removed from Ky to Howard Co., Mo bet 1815 & 1830. Would like to corres with desc.—B. B.

12251. HAGEMAN.—The Hageman fam came to Amer. 1640 sailing from Amsterdam, Holland & landing at Cape May, N. J. & set at Reading. Adrian Hageman was b in N. J. 8 Aug 1745 mar 15 June 1769 Jane Lupenders b 7 Nov 1749 Both d at Sharonville, O. She in 1803 & he in 1821. Adrian Hageman lived in N. J. until 1800 or 1801 when he removed to Sharonville. Wanted his Rev. rec.—N. C.

12252. DAVIS.—Wanted parentage, Rev. desc, etc of Fielding Davis b 17 Apr 1794 d 1850 mar abt 1817 Mildred.— Supposed to be a desc of James C. & Mary Eliz. Carter Davis of "Broadfield" Spottsylvania Va. mar 1738. Their chil b prob in Ky. were Elliott b 1818, of Cascade, Iowa; Albert G. b 1820; Eles S. b 1822; Wm. B. b 1824; Rebecca C. b 1826 mar John Sowerwine of Ind.; Jesse Moore b 1829 d 1857 in Nodaway Co., Mo mar Rose Delong; Samuel B. b 1832. Some of the sons lived in Green
Co., Ind bef emig. to Dubuque & Cascade Ia. Would like to corres with desc of Fielding Davis or his bro or sis.—C. H. J.


12254. Ogles.—Wanted Rev. rec of Joseph Ogles of Newcastle Co. mar Priscilla Wollaston bef 1775.

(a) Wollaston.—Wanted Rev. rec of Wm. Wollaston of Newcastle Co., Del mar 1770 Eliz England. They had 14 chil. Wanted dates of their b & m.

(b) Thomas.—Griffith Thomas, son of Daniel of N. C. gave Rev. service for which he rec'd a bonus. Had 8 sons & 2 dau. His s John mar abt 1797/8 Jane, dau of Wm. Smith of N. C. said to have been a surgeon in Rev. with rank of Capt. Wanted proof of this ser. & name of his w, also name of w with dates of Griffith Thomas & names of chil.——O. T. W.


12256. Havese.—Wanted parentage of Benjamin Hayes who mar Rebecca Townley of Elizabethtown, N. J. 9 Oct—what year? Wanted also date of b of their dau Catherine Anderson Hayes, & any Rev. rec of ances.

(a) Devaunce.—Would like to corres with desc of Dr. John Devaunce & his w Hester Vreland whom he mar 29 Apr. 1745. Their dau were Marya b 1752 & Maragreta b 1753. Wanted dates of b of their sons Thomas who mar Susanna Folkoner & John who mar Sietie VanWinkel.

(b) Pierson.—Wanted parentage of Stephen Pierson who was b in Bridgehampton, L. I. 1732 d New Vernon, N. J. 1793, served in Rev. Wanted also parentage of his w Elishabe Wood b Bridgehampton 1732 d 1793, had bro Clement & two sis & came to N. J. bef 1776. Would like to corres with desc.—M. D. P.

12257. Willis.—Wanted parentage, dates & any inf of John Willis & his w Jane Dogan. Their chil were Wm., John, Garnett, Lewis mar Polly Ryle; Armstead mar Dorcas Lindsay; Nancy mar Edward Graves; Eliz. mar. George Cornelius; Jane mar Neil Ruddell; Polly mar John Grant; Sallie mar — Gillmore Matilda mar — Waggoner; Ara mar — Vashell. Lived in Boone Co., Ky. Corres desired with desc.

(a) Cave.—Benj Cave of Orange Co., Va. had s Rev. Richard who mar Eliz Craig & their s Jeremiah b 17 April 1780 d 17 Feb 1825 mar 1808 Polly Graves. Wanted inf of this family.—M. E. S.

12258. Orcutt.—Wanted gen & Rev. rec of f of Irenen Orcutt b 1763 in Conn. mar. abt 1788 Isaac Burr & d in Ellisburg, N. Y. 1832.

(a) Fuller-Martin.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of fathers of Thos. Fuller b 1783 & of his w Judith Martin b 1788 in Conn. Living in Savoy, Mass 1802 where dau Lydia was born. Moved to Ellisburg, N. Y. where they died. Their chil were Lydia, Jesse, Hiram, Chas., David, Harriett, Laura & Mary.

(b) Howen-Nowlen-Haynes.—Wanted gen & Rev rec of fathers of Jacob Hower b 1771 in Penn & of his w Nancy Nowlen b 1778. 1809 they removed from nr Littitz, Lancaster Co., Pa. to Stark Co., Ohio where they died. Chil were Adam, Geo., Jno., Isaac, Jesse & Rebecca. Geo mar Barbara Haynes. Took to O. an old German Bible with fam. records. Aft d of Jacob the Bible was sold to a German in Stark Co., O. Want to locate the Bible.—H. S.

12259. Antes.—Wanted parentage, dates & place of res of Joseph Antes a gr. son of Col. John Henry Antes. John had s James Antes. Any help on this will be greatly appreciated.—D. A. C.

12260. Randolph.—Wanted parentage of Harriet Randolph b 1742 nr Roanoke, Va d 1824, mar Wm. W. Mitchell 1770. He was b 1748 & d 1819 at Carnesville, Ga. Rev. sol, fought at Kings Mt.—E. E. M.

12261. Young.—Wanted parentage, name & dates of wife & date of b of George Young, Sr. who d in 1818 & whose Will is registered in Somerset Co., Pa. His chil were George, Jr, b 1780 d 1873, mar Catherine Hechler 1790. The 1st white settler of Pike Twp, Stark Co., O, see History of Stark Co.; Jacob, who was lame; Henry b 1789; Ludwig; David; Eliz.; Maria; Eve mar Michael Berkley; Magdalene b 1797 mar David Lavan. George Sr. removed from nr Hagerstown, Md. to Pa. in 1789. Did he serve in Brig. Gen. Armand's 1st Partisan Legion of Md. in 1783?

(a) Hechler.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of both Jacob Hechler & his w Barbara, also her maiden name. Wanted parentage of each. Their dau Catherine who d 1839 mar George Young Jr. of Somerset Co., Pa. Did Jacob Hechler have Rev. rec?——J. L. L.

12262. Henry.—Wanted Rev. rec & dates of b & d of George Henry who mar Lydia ______. Their s Joel Henry b 1776 d 1837 mar Susannah, dau of Fisher Allen. This Henry Family was of Culpeper Co., Va.—E. E. C.

12263. Tyler-Post-Merrill.—Wanted dates of b, m & d of both Moses Tyler & his w Mehitable Merrill of Thetford, Vt. Their s Dean Merrill Tyler b 12 Aug. 1793 at Thetford, Vt., mar at Whitestown, N. Y., 25 Dec. 1815 Phoebe Post b 4 July 1793 at Thetford, Vt.—O. W. C.
REVIEWS BY D. B. COLQUITT


It is stated that "practically every name distinguished in the history of the country will be found within its pages," and that it contains more than seven thousand lineages. Therefore, this genealogical Who's Who is bound to meet with popular favor and a demand at public libraries. Aside from meeting the needs of genealogists, historians, and biographers, it is a source to which any one may turn and receive valuable information.

The system of abbreviations compressing the data to an essence which presents facts at a glance, will make this Compendium a boon of reference to hurried reporters on the daily papers, because a subject's education, marriage, military service, and other biographical data is given, besides the paternal and maternal lineage.

A separate section of this book is devoted to: brief biographical data on immigrant ancestors, and a list of patriotic and hereditary societies of the United States with their respective objectives, requisite qualifications, and the address of present officers "in order to facilitate communication with them, if desired."

Use of the Compendium would be expedited if the splendidly arranged index had been only placed at the front of the book, because the lack of alphabetical or other systematic arrangement of the lineages makes it necessary at the outset to refer to the index. The first lineage record is that of a Washington—descendant of John, the immigrant, who was the progenitor of the first President of the United States; the second, that of an Adams of the line of John Quincy; the third, a Randolph; fourth a Cabell, then comes Cox, Ritchie, Branch, Munford, Derby, Binney, Hemenway, Lawrence, Abbott, Goddard, Page, Ellis, etc., through the lineages till lastly—Smith.

The preface assures "that with the continuance of the co-operation thus far accorded the undertaking, this work may be extended volume by volume."

A History of the Town of Middlefield, Massachusetts, by Edward Church Smith and Philip Mack Smith, Menasha, Wis.: The Collegiate Press. $6.00. 682 pages, illustrated.

This book is a valuable contribution to American local history in which there is an apparent growing appreciation among people heretofore uninterested in the past. The by-gone days of Middlefield have been recreated in this work by "minute, laborious investigation of hundreds upon hundreds of ancient deeds, poll lists, town records and letters."

"It was found that the steps leading to the settlement and the incorporation of the town were all dependent upon the general social movements of the years following the Revolution, acting upon the conditions imposed by the topography of the region."

The fifteen chapters are devoted to: the Middlefield ridge and the two valleys; the Mohican hunting ground; the migration to the Berkshire hills; the pioneers and their trails; the hill-towns in the Revolution; organization of the new community and church; the period of isolated farming; early farmhouses and their builders; factory village, the Center and "The Switch"; mid-century Middlefield, 1815-70; building during the industrial period; the floods and the industrial decline; Middlefield in the first quarter of the Twentieth century; history of the Middlefield churches; Middlefield personalities and traditions.

The appendix, comprising more than two hundred and fifty pages, contains: a history of Prescott's grant; documents connected with the history of Middlefield; divisions of land in Middlefield; town officers and representatives; war records; origin of settlers; growth and decline of population; bibliography; notes and genealogies of pioneer families; and an index which is so indispensable to research in works of this kind.

Among the families and persons mentioned in the genealogies are: Wright, Root, Smith, McElwain, Robbins, Church, Blush, Loveland, Leonard, Ingham, Stewart, Graves, Pinney, Dickson, Pease, Gordon, Leech, Warren.
MICHIGAN

The Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution held their 24th annual State Conference in the Fruit Belt Twin cities—St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, September 30, October 1 and 2, 1924, Algonquin Chapter acting as hostess. The meetings in the beautiful Methodist Peace Temple in Benton Harbor, were of unusual interest. A banquet was given at the Hotel Whitcomb, St. Joseph, on the evening before the opening of the Conference. At the close of the first session, a reception took place in honor of the State Officers. On the last afternoon of the Conference, an automobile ride was given to the Daughters along Lake Michigan's beautiful shores. At the conclusion of the drive they were entertained at a tea at the Berrien Hills Country Club.

There were three interesting exhibits at the Conference, comprising chapter year books, photographs of chapter activities and chapter loose leaf historical books in charge of the State Historian, Mrs. Thomas McFarland; the exhibition of Cottage industries, an important feature of the Americanization work being done by Louisa St. Clair Chapter of Detroit, and an exhibition of handiwork from the Southern Mountain Schools.

All sessions of the Conference were presided over by the State Regent, Mrs. L. Victor Seydel of Grand Rapids. The bugle call, sounded by Scout Bugler Norman Dutt, announced the formal opening of the Conference on Tuesday afternoon. A feature of this session was the presentation of a large silk American flag. There was fastened to the staff a plate on which was engraved the names of the retiring State Board by whom it was presented to the State Society. Reports of the State Officers completed the afternoon session. The Treasurer reported for the year: receipts $13,518.69; total disbursements $11,082.54; balance on hand $2,436.15. The net gain in membership during the last three years has been 673.

On Tuesday evening brief greetings were given by Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Vice President General from Michigan; Mrs. James H. Stansfield, Registrar General; Mrs. Theodore Strawn, State Regent of Florida; Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, State Regent of Ohio, and Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, State Regent of Illinois. The speaker of the evening was Mrs. Craig C. Miller, Ex-Regent of Mary Marshall Chapter and President of the Michigan League of Women Voters.

Wednesday morning’s session was devoted to the reports of State Chairmen and Regents and routine business. It was reported by the State Chairman of Children and Sons of the Republic Clubs that out of 1,732 such clubs in the United States, 98 are in Michigan with a total of 8,000 members. A beautiful memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Jared W. Finney. Preceding the services a solo, “In Flanders Field” was sung.

Mrs. H. A. Vennema, a member of the Menominee Chapter, was the speaker on Friday afternoon and addressed the Conference on “The D. A. R. Boys’ Club of Menominee.” She is the superintendent of that organization and gave an interesting review of her work. The club was started in 1915 with a group of fifteen boys. The work has grown until now it has a membership of 952 boys of all ages, in a town of 10,000 population, with a plant of its own valued at $50,000. Nomination of State officers concluded the session. That evening’s address was given by Lieut. Colonel L. R. Boals, O. R. C. With great earnestness Col. Boals spoke on “Peace Through Preparedness.” He said “Organizations like the World Court and the League of Nations are steps in the right direction as a means to world peace, but they are powerless unless backed by an armed force.” Referring to the Bridgman raids of August, 1922, he declared that the communist movement in this country is directed by the Russian Soviet and is trying to work through women’s clubs, liberal clubs, schools and colleges.

Thursday morning the Conference expressed by a rising vote the desire to confer upon the State Regent, at the expiration of her term in April, the title of Honorary State Regent of Michigan. A motion was carried to place a gift in Memorial Continental Hall in honor of Mrs. Seydel. After the announcement of the ballot, the new State Board of Officers were introduced and the Conference closed by the audience singing “Michigan, My Michigan,” and “Auld Lang Syne.” During the last three years Michigan Daughters have achieved remarkable results under the inspiring leadership of Mrs. Seydel.

MABEL THORPE SMITH, State Historian.
The Twenty-ninth Annual Conference of New York State was held at Hornell, N. Y., October 15, 16, 17, 1924, the State Regent, Mrs. Charles White Nash presiding. The other state officers were: Mrs. Radcliffe B. Lockwood, Vice Regent; Miss Ruth Barber, Recording Secretary; Miss Pauline H. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John W. Griffiths, Treasurer; Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker, Historian; Mrs. Frank Walker Farnham, Consulting Registrar; Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes, Librarian; Miss Mary M. Badger, Chaplain.

The reports of the State Regent and other State Officers were inspiring. Mrs. Nash reported two new Chapters as having been formed during the year and her fine report received the acclamation of the Society with a rising vote of thanks.

The social part of the three days' meeting included addresses by such eminent men and women as Major William S. Charles of the State Militia, Miss Hermine Schwed on "Radicalism from Coast to Coast," an address of welcome by Hon. Stephen Hollands, Mayor of Hornell, Herbert A. Manchester, A. M., Ph. D. on "Foundations of Americanism," Miss Josephine E. Mason extended greetings on behalf of the hostess Chapters of the Conference which were the six Chapters of Steuben County; i.e., Kenestio Valley, Baron Steuben, Onwentsia, Corporal Josiah Griswold, Corning.

The entertainments included a luncheon at the Country Club, a subscription banquet at Hotel Sherwood, a tea at Steuben Sanitarium, and a trip to Angelica. At the subscription banquet the interesting program was composed of historic papers and living pictures of Columbia, Martha Washington, Dolly Madison, Betsy Ross, Catherine Schuyler, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, and Mary Jamison. An address was given by Hon. Guy Cheney, District Attorney of Steuben County, representing Ambassador Houghton, who was unable to be present as expected.

The reports of the various Chairmen showed that wonderful work had been done throughout the State in promoting Patriotic Education, New York Cottage at Tamasee, Americanization, Manual for Immigrants, Ellis Island, Philippine Scholarship and Endowment Fund, the Correct Use of the Flag, D. A. R. Magazine, Conservation and Thrift, Better Films, Preservation of Historic Spots, Fort Niagara, Valley Forge Bell, Saratoga Battlefield, Historic Research and Preservation of Records, Genealogical Research, Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall, National Old Trails Road, Real Daughters, Historical and Literary Reciprocity, International Relations, Lafayette Memorial, the State History, and Children of the American Revolution in New York State. The resolutions adopted were as follows: An endorsement of the October message of our President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, as follows:—"Daughters of the American Revolution have always and will always refrain from participation in partisan politics, but we are active participants in the cause of good government and in exercising the right of franchise; as such it is earnestly hoped that each one of us who is entitled to vote will be aroused to her sense of duty in this direction."

Also, "Resolved: that the New York State Room in Memorial Continental Hall be renovated." "Resolved: that it be recommended to all Chapters that they hold a Sulgrave Day meeting in order to extend the knowledge of Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington." "Resolved: that each Chapter be requested to contribute ten cents toward a fund for the purchase of books of genealogical and historical data covering the period to and including the War of 1812, for Memorial Continental Hall according to the plan outlined by the Librarian General."

There was an election of several directors to serve for different periods, the voting strength being 157. The roll call of Chapters on voting were: National Officers residing in State, 1; State Officers, 17; Chapter Regents, 81; Chapter Delegates, 58; Voting Strength, 157; Total Registration, 193. As New York's credentials are based on the voting strength for Congress, this registration includes only voters and alternates.

The State Director of the Children of the American Revolution in New York State, Mrs. John P. Mosher, filed her excellent report. The Conference adjourned, after fitting exercises, to convene a year hence in New York City.

MRS. ALTON BROOKS PARKER,
State Historian.
Unpublished Marriage Records, Berwick, Maine

BE IT remembered, that the following marriages were solemnized by me, Linzey Wallis, Esq., one of the justices of the peace for the County of York. The parties first producing certificates from the clerks of the several towns in which they belonged that they were legally published.

Oct. 31, 1822.
Mr. John Clements to Miss Mary Gerrish, both of Berwick.

Feb. 16, 1826.
Mr. Benjamin N. Austin to Miss Polly Worster, both of Berwick.

Nov. 7.
Mr. John Hooper, 2nd to Miss Mary Butler, both of Berwick.

Mr. Mark Prince of Lebanon to Mrs. Polly Austin of Berwick.

Jan. 23, 1823.
Mr. Edmond Garland of Lebanon to Miss Martha Applebee of Berwick.

Feb. 28.
Mr. Joseph Heard, Jr. to Miss Eunice Stillings, both of Berwick.

March 6.
Mr. Phineas Morrell to Evelina Gerrish, both of Berwick.

Apr. 2.
Mr. Abial Richmond to Miss Huldah McDuffee, both of Berwick.

Aug. 17.
Mr. Phineas Butler to Miss Harriet Worster, both of Berwick.

June 2.
Mr. Paul Stocker to Miss Lunsetta D. Fall, both of Berwick.

Mr. Wentworth Butler to Miss Margaret Worster, both of Berwick.

Dec. 28.
Mr. Wm. Goodridge to Miss Lydia Goodwin, both of Berwick.

Sept. 21.
Mr. Jonathan Wingate of Rochester, N. H. to Miss Mahitebele Tibbetts of Berwick.

Feb. 11, 1827.
Mr. Samuel B. Wade to Miss Sabina Butler, both of Berwick.

Nov. 20.
Capt. Jesse Horn of Sommersworth, N. H. to Miss Sally Hubbard of Berwick.

Feb. 22.
Mr. James Guptail to Miss Rebecca Grant, both of Berwick.

Aug. 14, 1824.
Mr. Joshua Hubbard to Miss Mary Tibbetts, both of Berwick.

Mr. Mark Prince of Lebanon to Mrs. Polly Austin of Berwick.

Sept. 21.
Mr. Jonathan Wingate of Rochester, N. H. to Miss Martha Applebee of Berwick.

Mar. 17, 1825.
Mr. Ivory Stevens to Miss Dordana Richmond, both of Lebanon.

Apr. 7.
Mr. John Door to Miss Polly Richmond, both of Lebanon.

Apr. 6, 1926.
Mr. James Hubbard, Jr. to Miss Charity Clements, both of Berwick.

Apr. 21.
Mr. Ira Varney of Milton, N. H. to Miss Lydia Jenkins of S. Berwick.

Feb. 17, 1828.
Mr. Erastus Bicker to Miss Cordine Hudsdon, both of Berwick.

Apr. 25.
Mr. Andrew Horn to Mrs. Dorcas Horn, both of Berwick.

Mar. 13, 1828.
Mr. James McRillis of Lebanon to Miss Susan Pierce of Berwick.

Mr. Andrew Horn to Mrs. Dorcas Horn, both of Berwick.

June 12.
Mr. Steven Davis of Dover, N. H. to Miss Sarah Worster of Berwick.

Sept. 11.
Mr. Ebenezer C. Blackman of Somersworth, N. H. to Miss Ann Lord of Berwick.
Mar. 13, 1828.
Mr. Samuel Clements, Jr., to Miss Catherine Applebee, both of Berwick.

May 20.
Mr. John Whittier of Dover, N. H. to Miss Hannah Hanson of Berwick.

Mr. Thomas Staples of Ipswich, Mass. to Miss Susan Bracket of Berwick.

Sept. 18.
Mr. Cyrus Fisher of Somersworth, N. H. to Miss Sarah Lord of Berwick.

Nov. 2.
Mr. Thomas Rogers, Jr. to Miss Martha Bracket, both of Berwick.

Jan. 15, 1829.
Mr. Hawley Applebee to Miss Lois Butler, both of Berwick.

Feb. 10.
Mr. Hezekiah Gowell of Minot to Miss Agness Stillings, both of Berwick.

Mar. 15.
Mr. Solomon Herman of Dover, N. H. to Miss Lydia Gowell of Berwick.

Jan. 24, 1830.
Mr. James Lord, 3rd, to Miss Betsy Fogg, both of Berwick.

Mr. Ebenezer Pierce to Miss Emila Hanson, both of Lebanon.

Mar. 29.
Mr. Reuben Parker to Miss Sally Pierce, both of North Berwick.

May 10.
Mr. Jefferson Knox to Miss Sally Clements, both of Berwick.

September 20.
Mr. Samuel W. Austin to Miss Susan Seaver, both of Berwick.

Nov. 1.
Mr. John Manning to Miss Sally Goodridge, both of Berwick.

Jan. 30, 1833.
Mr. Elijah Deashon to Miss Mary Shorey, both of Berwick.

March 24.
Mr. Benj. Ham of Berwick to Miss Melinda Berry of Somersworth, N. H.

July 21.
Mr. William Bickford to Miss Nancy Hartford, both of Berwick.

Nov. 3.
Mr. Samuel Clements of Palmyra to Miss Melinda Brackett of North Berwick.

Feb. 23, 1834.
Mr. Solomon Herman of Somersworth, N. H. to Miss Eliza Grovell of Berwick.

July 27.
Mr. John Horn to Miss Martha Grant, both of Berwick.

Feb. 1, 1835.
Mr. Thomas H. Knox to Miss Lydia Wallingford, both of Berwick.

July 3.
Mr. Edmond Butler to Miss Betsy Frost, both of Berwick.

October 8.
Mr. Berzillia Knox to Miss Martha Hanson, both of Berwick.

July 4, 1836.
Mr. Andrane C. Hayes to Miss Lovey Rankins, both of Lebanon.

Aug. 12.
Mr. Stephen Gilman to Miss Mary Spencer, both of Berwick.

Jan. 23, 1837.
Mr. Daniel Ludington to Lydia Hanson, both of Berwick.

June 1.
Mr. Ivory Gupteil of North Berwick to Miss Sarah Ann Goodridge of Berwick.

July 4.
Mr. Ebenezer Lord to Miss Elizabeth Jenness, both of Berwick.
Oct. 22.
Mr. Ezra Goodridge to Miss Nancy Brockett, both of Berwick.

Dec. 7.
Mr. Daniel Estes to Miss Abigail McBillis, both of N. Berwick.

Dec. 24.
Mr. Moses Hanson, Jr. to Miss Mary Ann Jones, both of Lebanon.

Oct. 7, 1838.
Mr. Nathaniel Hall to Miss Rhoda Seavy, both of Alfred.

Mr. John Fogg to Miss Adel Prindal, both of Somersworth, N. H.

Nov. 18.
Mr. Samuel Randall to Miss Ann Wallingford, both of Lebanon.

Jan. 6, 1839.
Mr. Nathaniel Warren of S. Berwick to Miss Eunice Hodsdon, Berwick.

Jan. 6.
Mr. John Pray to Miss Judith Goodridge, both of Berwick.

June 9.
Mr. Thomas Wilkinson of Milo to Miss Rachel Manning of Berwick.

Nov. 17.
Mr. Samuel Knox of Clinton to Miss Lucy Holmes of Berwick.

March 7, 1840.
Mr. Chester W. Wingate to Miss Elizabeth Wallingford, both of Berwick.

Sept. 6.
Mr. James H. Schofield of Walcottville, Ct. to Miss Lydia Wentworth of Brighton, Mass.

May 2, 1841.
Mr. Jacob K. Webster to Miss Betty Tibbetts, both of Berwick.

May 8, 1842.
Mr. Wm. K. Downs to Miss Isetta Tibbetts, both of Berwick.

May 29.
Mr. Samuel T. Averil of Berwick to Miss Sarah M. Bickford, of Dover, N. H.

Jan. 12, 1843.
Mr. Thomas E. Goodwin to Miss Eunice Whitehouse, both of Berwick.

Mr. Alvan Goodridge to Miss Experience Wallingford, both of Berwick.

April 13.
Mr. Isaac Goodridge of Berwick to Miss Betty Wallingford of Lebanon.

May 7.
Mr. Francis Hamilton to Miss Abigail Grant, both of Somersworth, N. H.

Sept. 17.
Mr. Daniel Tibbetts to Miss Lydia Downs, both of Berwick.

Dec. 7.
Mr. Ichabod Butler to Miss Matilda Hersom, both of Berwick.

Jan. 2, 1844.
Mr. Wm. McDaniels to Mrs. Rebecca Hersom, both of Berwick.

April 21.
Mr. Wm. Fernald to Mrs. Lucretia S. Gerry, both of Berwick.

May 12.
Mr. Eli Knox of Berwick to Miss Susan Bicker of Somersworth, N. H.

May 12.
Mr. Geo. W. Murry to Miss Harriet Chick, both of Berwick.

Feb. 4, 1845.
Mr. Ira Gilman to Miss Sarah J. French, both of Berwick.

March 6.
Mr. James J. Morrow of Porter to Miss Elizabeth A. Hutchingson of Berwick.

March 23.
Mr. Tristum Wallingford to Miss Susan Brock, both of Berwick.

June 28.
Mr. Jefferson Knox to Miss Lovey Hasty, both of Berwick.

July 10.
Mr. Jeremiah Lord, Jr. to Mrs. Abigail Laird, both of Berwick.

August 12.
Mr. Daniel Wallingford to Miss Ann Wallingford, both of Berwick.

September 28.
Mr. Isaiah B. Corless to Miss Dorothy Horn, both of Berwick.

These Records are Published, for the benefit of those seeking genealogical data, through the courtesy of Mrs. James Stansfield, Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.
Records of the Dutch Reformed Church at Kinderhook, New York

Copied by Lila James Roney

Parents—1725 April 27, Arent V. Dyck, Stephanie V. Alen (Stephanie). Witnesses—Helytie V. Dyck, Maria V. Alen.


Parents—Cornelis Huyck, Gertruy Huyck (Cathriena). Witnesses—Andries Huyck, Cathrien Huyck.


Parents—Joachim V. Valkenberg, Elsies Valkenberg (Joachim). Witnesses—Theunis V. Slyck, Jannetje V. Valkenberg.

Parents—Joachim V. Valkenberg, Elsies Valkenberg (Frans). Witnesses—Theunis V. Slyck, John V. Aelstyn.


Oct. 30, 1725.


Sept. 17, 1726.


1727 Febr. 4.


Parents—Garrett Dingmans, Cornelis Dingmans (Cathrien). Witnesses—Thomas V. Alstyn, Maria Alstyn.


Parents—Isaak V. Deusen, Bata Deusen (Annatje). Witnesses—Johann V. Alstyn, Maria Alstyn.

Parents—Hiskia Philips, Debora Philips (Hiskiah). Witnesses—Bart Vosburgh, Jann : Vosburgh.

Parents—Cornelis Shyter, Anna Shyter (Jan). Witnesses—Areje Gardenier, Eliz : Gardenier.


4 Feb. 1727.

Parents — Nicholas Becker, Janne Becker (Dirck). Witnesses—Nicks : V. derkar, Phyten V. derkar.


Parents—John Sidenheim, Volkje Sidenheim (Jacob). Witnesses—Johans Staats, Eva V. Valkenberg.

BAPTIZED BY PETRUS V. DRIESEN

May 14, 1727.

Parents—Cornelis V : Buren, Maria Buren (Susanna). Witnesses—Barent V : Buren, Maria Buren.


Parents—Johans Vosberg, Maria Vosberg (Pieter). Witnesses—Martien V. Burem, Maria Vosberg.

Parents—Theunis V. Slyck, Anna V. Slyck (Isaak). Witnesses—Jacob Vosberg, Cath : Turck.


Parents—Pieter Cornelisen, Aetje Cornelisen (Marie). Witnesses—Johans, V. Alstyn, Maria Alstyn.

Parents—Hendrick Burgaart, Eva Burgaart (Coenraad). Witnesses—Jacob Gerardier, —.


Parents — Robert Weiler, Chatrine Weiler (Sara). Witnesses—Cornelis Shuyter, Annatie Shuyter.


10 Sept. 1727.


Parents—Marte Vosburg, Eyta Vosburg (Dirck). Witnesses—Tobias Van Buren, Anna Van Buren.

Parents—Thomas V. Alstyn, Maria Alstyn (Maria). Witnesses—Sander, Maris Wider.

Parents—Jan Weiler, Margriet Weiler (Sara). Witnesses—Samuel Gardenier, Sara Gardenier.

17 Septembr :

Parents—Andries Huyck, Maria Huyck (Maria). Witnesses—Burger Huyck, Mayke Huyck.

22 Septembr :

Parents—Roelof Clerk, Lena Clerk (Eytie Gebore 22 Spt.). Witnesses—Dirck Gardenier, Engel Gadbier.

Parents—Lourens V.-derPoel, Ariaantje V.-derPoel (Geertruy). Witnesses—Pieter V. Alen, Yesyntie Alen.


Parents—Lodewyck Pots, Rebecca Pots (Johan Frederik). Witnesses—Christian Haver, Geertru Haver.


Parents—Jacob Gardenier, Johanna Gardenier (Eytie). Witnesses—Hendrick Gardenier, Engelitie Gardenier.

April 28, 1728.

Parents—John Sidenheim, Volkje Sidenheim (George). Witnesses—Arent V. Dyck, Heyltje V. Dyck.

Juny 16, 1728.


4 Augst, 1728.

Parents—Roelof Clerk, Lena Clerk (Yesyntie). Witnesses—Thomas Clerk, Fennetie Clerk.


25 Augustus :

Parents—Jan Woedkok, Rachel Woedkok (Maria). Witnesses—Cornelis Sluiter, Ariaantie Woedkok.

Parents—Jan Weiler, Margriet Weiler (Sara). Witnesses—Samuel Gardenier, Sara Gardenier.
Parents — Pieter Sneyr, Margaret Sneyr (Willem). Witnesses — Maytheus V. Deuse, Cornelia V. Deuse.
Parents — Hendrick Burgaart, Ewatie Burgaart (Jannetie). Witnesses — Bartholomeus V. Valkenberg, Engeltie V. Slynck.
Parents — Pieter V. Valkenberg, Maria V. Valkenberg (Christina). Witnesses — Cornelis Schermerhorn, Margaretha Goes.
17 Novbr.
8 Decbr.
Parents — Hans V. Salsbergen, Joppie B. Salsbergen (Hendrick). Witnesses — Barent V. Buyren, Mareyntie V. Buyren.
22 Decemb.
Parents — Arend Van Dyck, Heyltie V. Alen (Elizabeth). Witnesses — David Van Dyck, Maria Van Dyck.
25 Decbr.
Parents — Jozeph Caarnek, Aletke Caarnek (Margriet). Witnesses — Harmen V. Salsbergen, Anna V. Salsbergen.
29 Decembr.

Sulgrave Manor

By NELLIE DODGE FRYE

SULGRAVE! Ancestral home of Washington,
The Manor House from whence came sturdy men,
Thy oaken floors shine now as they shone then.
The hallowed fountain place from whence came one,
Our Country's father, thy immortal son,
Who liveth now within our hearts as when
Thou gavest him to us to teach again
The truth, that freedom is by valor won.

His arms, three stars above, two bars below,
Inspired our Stars and Stripes, Old Glory's shield.
Along the arc of time as nations grow,
They shall find peace through lessons he revealed.
Oh, let us on posterity bestow
Like thy gift, Sulgrave, a united field.
Regular Meeting, February 5-6, 1925

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held on February 5-6, 1925. The meeting was called to order by the President General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Rhett Goode, read a passage from the scripture and led in prayer. The Lord's Prayer was then repeated in unison, followed by one verse of the Star Spangled Banner.

The calling of the roll showed the following members present: National Officers: Mrs. Cook, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Mondell, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. McCall, Mrs. Magna, Miss Gilbert, Mrs. Goode, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Stansfield, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Whitman; State Regents and State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Bissell, Miss Todd, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Seydel, Mrs. Botts, Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Heron, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Slack, Mrs. Farnham, Dr. Barrett, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Holt.

The Board instructed that messages of sympathy and regret be sent to three members who were absent due to illness, namely, Mrs. De Bolt, Mrs. Shumway, and Mrs. Spence.

The following radiogram from Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston was read: "Daughters American Revolution Organized Steamship Laconia send thanks and affectionate greetings to their President General."

The President General mentioned that some months ago a previous meeting was held on a Mediterranean trip by sixty members of the D. A. R., many of whom represented various Chapters in the United States.

By common consent the regular order of business was postponed and the matter of proposed amendments to the By-Laws was given precedence. After a thorough discussion and very careful consideration of every point involved, the Board took action to recommend the following amendments to be passed upon by the Continental Congress:

1. Amend Article I, Section 2, by inserting the words "and the annual dues" after the word "papers."
2. Amend Article III, Section 6, by striking out the words "and Organizing Regents" in the last sentence.
3. Amend Article IV, Section 2, and Article VI, Section 1, and Article X, Section 1, by striking out the words "the Orient" and inserting the words "each foreign country."
4. Amend Article IV, Section 3, by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting the words "two hundred."
5. Amend Article V, Section 1, by striking out the word "five" and inserting the word "ten."
6. Amend Article V, Section 2, by striking out the entire section and substituting the following: "The annual dues of a member of a Chapter shall be three dollars; of a member at large, five dollars. One dollar of the dues in each class of membership shall include one year's subscription to the magazine of this Society. A member transferring from one class of membership to another shall be deemed to have paid the annual dues for that year, regardless of the class of membership to which she transfers. Annual dues shall be payable in advance on or before January first."
7. Amend Article V, Section 3, by striking out the words "one dollar" and inserting the words "two dollars."
8. Amend Article V, Section 12, by striking out the word "half" and inserting the words "one dollar."
9. Amend Article V, Section 12, by adding the following sentence: "If the member at large has joined the Society for the first time and within six months previous to her transfer to the new Chapter she shall be refunded two dollars of her annual dues for the current year by the National Society."
10. Amend Article V, Section 7, by striking out the word "delegate" in the fourth line and inserting the word "representative."
11. Amend Article XV, Section 2, by striking out the entire section.

The President General then presented her report.

Report of the President General

To the Members of the National Board of Management:

Since your President General's return to Washington from her long itinerary of late summer "field" activities, she has been almost entirely engrossed with the more purely executive and administrative duties of her office.
That she might be free to do so, she has had to decline, with great regret, many invitations of the most delightful nature, but she has felt that the important problems before her for consideration and possible solution were of paramount importance.

With the encouraging, rapid growth of our Society, a constantly increasing volume of official correspondence necessarily passes through the President General's office, to a very large proportion of which she must give her personal attention. A considerable part of each busy day, too, is given over to interviews and conferences with the officers and members of our own and other organizations. These interviews not only serve to keep your chief executive in touch with the trend of thought in regard to the various activities of our organization, but point the way as well to a broader vision as to the service which it is possible for us to render to the urgent patriotic needs of the nation.

Immediately after the November Board meeting your President General, in accordance with the action of the National Board of Management, took up the details in connection with the use of the Washington Auditorium for our Thirty-fourth Congress. As originally estimated, the price for the use of the Auditorium for Congress was twenty-five hundred dollars, but your President General was able to have this amount reduced to fifteen hundred dollars, thus saving our Society that sum. She also obtained from the Washington Auditorium the concession, that should our organization so desire, it is to have the use of the Auditorium for our Thirty-fifth Congress at this same special price.

An official communication has been sent to all officers and Chapters, notifying them that the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress will be held in the new Washington Auditorium this April.

A letter has likewise been sent to the National and State officers embodying the usual advance information relative to an annual Continental Congress. In this connection, will the members of the National Board please impress upon their State representatives attending the Congress the urgent necessity of either being present at all sessions of the Congress or of having their alternates take their places. Delegates, too, will save themselves and their alternates much inconvenience by giving the alternates a sufficiently early notification of inability to be present at a specified session or series of sessions.

Your President General has found it necessary to resign as Chairman of the Patriotic and Allied Societies Committee, organized for the purpose of helping to promote the success of National Defense Test Day. This action was taken because of the pressure of business in your President General's own office, and because of the fact that the specific work for which she had been selected as Chairman of committee had been successfully completed. In severing this connection, she sent a letter to the seventy-one allied participating organizations, expressing her appreciation of their valued co-operation. She also enclosed a copy of a letter from Secretary of War Weeks, written to your President General as Chairman of this committee, gratefully acknowledging the thanks of the War Department for the helpful and valuable service rendered by these allied organizations in making possible the overwhelming national success of Defense Test Day.

The afternoon of January 3rd, from 4 to 6 o'clock, in Memorial Continental Hall, your President General had great pleasure in giving a farewell reception in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution to our Society's notable friends of so many years' standing, the Ambassador of France and Madame Jusserand. The individual sense of responsibility and splendid co-operation so generously given by National Officers, individual members of the Society and the building staff of employees were tremendous factors in making this occasion memorable to all of us who were present. Certainly none of us who were there will ever forget the smiling, appreciative graciousness with which the Ambassador and Madame Jusserand said "Hail and Farewell" to the hundreds who greeted them that snowy afternoon. Just as the reception was drawing to its close, it was your President General's honor and privilege to present to Ambassador and Madame Jusserand the engrossed copy of the resolutions, passed by our National Board, testifying to our Society's appreciation of their long and valued friendship. These resolutions had been prepared by a committee especially appointed for the purpose, consisting of Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, Mrs. John Brown Heron, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, with Mrs. Frank W. Mondell as its Chairman.

In connection with another memorable function given to permit the National Capital at large to honor Ambassador and Madame Jusserand, your President General and your Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, had the honor to be the only two women to serve as members of a committee called by the President of the National Geographic Society. This committee arranged for the farewell dinner, given at the New Willard, on January 10th. There were over one thousand and fifty in attendance upon this dinner, which will
go down in the annals of Washington history as one of the most brilliant events ever held in the nation's capital. The guests were drawn from official and social circles, together with representatives from patriotic, religious and civic organizations. So greatly had this distinguished and beloved friend of our organization endeared himself to our Society that the Daughters of the American Revolution had thirty representatives at the dinner, some of whom came a great distance to pay honor to Ambassador and Madame Jusserand.

A phase of your President General's activities has had to do with the preparation and radio broadcasting of a 10-minute speech on "The Aims and Activities of the Daughters of the American Revolution," and she also broadcasted a 15-minute talk on "Benjamin Franklin," in connection with the observance of National Thrift Week.

Upon invitation of the Sons of the American Revolution, on January 17th, the President General participated in the celebration of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin by placing a wreath at the base of the Franklin statue, at Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and making a brief address in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

January 21st, with Mr. Marvin H. Lewis, the President of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Representative Winter, of Wyoming, she was a guest of honor at the annual banquet of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution. At this time she gave a greeting from our Society, in which she assured them of our co-operation in all matters of mutual interest.

Your President General feels that the National Board of Management will chronicle, with a sense of personal loss, the death of Mrs. Warren G. Harding, wife of the late President Harding. Both as a private individual and as the wife of the nation's chief executive, Mrs. Harding actively participated in the work of our Society. Through her efficient helpfulness as a member, as well as through her many thoughtful personal courtesies, she endeared herself to all of those with whom she came in contact, and we mourn her passing with sincere sorrow.

It is with profound regret that your President General announces the death of Mr. George W. Fairchild, of New York, who was an interested and valuable member of our Advisory Board.

She also announces the death of Mrs. Eleanor Washington Bellamy, of Macon, Georgia, a distinguished member of our Society. According to advices received from our attorney, General Harris, the Society is to receive a bequest from Mrs. Bellamy's estate, should there be sufficient funds available to pay it or any part of it after certain expenses and the necessary State and Federal taxes have been met. Specific information concerning this matter will be transmitted as soon as it is available.

Your President General feels that you will be interested to know that she and Mr. Cook were guests of President and Mrs. Coolidge, at the judiciary reception at the White House, the evening of January 22nd, and were dinner guests of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, at the judiciary dinner at the White House, on January 29th.

She and Mr. Cook were also privileged to be the guests of General and Mrs. Lord, at the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Bureau of the Budget, Monday evening, January 26th, when President Coolidge and General Lord addressed the meeting.

The Ambassador of Great Britain and Lady Howard have done your President General and Mr. Cook the honor to ask them to be their dinner guests on Friday evening, February 6th.

It has been a great pleasure for the President General to attend a number of District of Columbia Chapter meetings. Among them have been the very enjoyable meeting of the Army and Navy Chapter, the interesting bridge party for Wakefield, and the colorful ball held at Wardman Park Hotel, for the benefit of and under the auspices of the Chapter House Corporation of the District of Columbia Daughters of the American Revolution.

There have been two committee meetings of the Plans Committee, one of which was attended by the members of the Advisory Board, to consider plans for the proposed new Auditorium. Mr. John Russell Pope, the architect selected by the Building Committee to prepare plans for its consideration and that of the Congress, also attended these meetings. Mr. Pope, the President General might add, is not only giving his services entirely free of charge to the Society, but has made three trips at his own expense from New York in connection with this project.

Two Executive Committee meetings have been held.

There has also been a meeting with the Society's parliamentarian to consider the proposed amendments to the By-Laws, and a special Board meeting was held January 31st.

The President General has the honor to announce that President Coolidge, acting under the authority vested in him by a resolution adopted by the Congress of the United States, has appointed your President General a member of the United States Commission for the
Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington (1932). The resolution names President Coolidge, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House as ex officio members. To represent the Senate and House of Representatives upon this commission, the President pro tempore of the Senate has appointed Senator Fess, of Ohio; Senator Glass, of Virginia; Senator Spencer, of Missouri; Senator Bayard, of Delaware; and the Speaker of the House has appointed Representative Hawley, of Oregon; Representative Tilson, of Connecticut; Representative Garner, of Texas; Representative Byrns, of Tennessee.

"The commission appointed by the President is to consist of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Mary Sherman, of Colorado, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Henry Ford; Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, former Commander of the American Legion; C. Bascom Slemp, retiring Secretary to the President; A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University; Edgar B. Piper, Portland, Oregon, publisher; and Frank A. Munsey, New York, publisher."

In your President General's letter of acceptance to President Coolidge, she pledged her own best efforts and the loyal support and whole-hearted co-operation of our Society in this great patriotic commemoration.

It is your President General's intention to leave the afternoon of February 14th to attend numerous State conferences in the West and Southwest. She plans to include the States of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma in her itinerary, thus totaling a record of twenty State conferences attended this year.

The President General feels that each one of us serving upon this Board is increasingly impressed with the opportunities for service which come to us as individuals and as motivating forces in this great organization of ours. During the sessions of the approaching Thirty-fourth Congress, as well as at all other times, let us strive to think nationally and without personal bias, so that our decisions upon the important questions of policy confronting the Congress may be so wisely made that they shall contribute at all times to our future growth and be worthy of our best selves and the greatest possible development of the largest woman's patriotic organization in the world.

LORA HAINES COOK, President General.

Dr. Barrett moved that the report of the President General be accepted, with appreciation of the signal honor extended to her by the President of the United States in appointing her as a member of the United States Commission Celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, and that a letter of thanks be sent from this Board to President Coolidge.

The President General exhibited a reproduction in colors of the painting of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale, which has recently been acquired. Mrs. Goode related an interesting incident at the auction when other organizations, representatives of dealers and prominent local citizens were competitive bidders; finally, all but one of the opponents were eliminated, and he ceased to bid when he learned that the painting was desired for Memorial Continental Hall; a touching tribute to the members of our National Society.

The Report of the Recording Secretary General was then presented.

Report of Recording Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

Aside from the usual routine work, my office staff has undertaken the indexing of the early records of the National Society, including the printed proceedings from the first Continental Congress, held in 1782, through the twenty-first, in 1912 (21 volumes). This has brought to light much interesting data, some of which has been incorporated in an article for our magazine, entitled "Extracts from Early Records."

A number of inquiries have been received from members and prospective members which has made necessary considerable research among these hitherto unindexed records, as well as considerable correspondence. It is apparent, therefore, that the time expended in doing this indexing is well worth while and will result in much saving of time in years to come.

Another piece of back work, involving much correspondence, has been very nearly completed, namely, the ferreting out of the present address of over 100 members whose membership certificates had been returned to this office during the past several years, either because of non-delivery through the mails or for some correction or addition. The majority of these, in addition to the 119 previously reported, have been mailed out to their proper destination.

The command of time to accomplish these two very important pieces of work has been made possible by an enforced delay in getting out current membership certificates, due to the necessity for having a new plate made. For lack of supplies the work of the engrosser came to a halt from December 15 to January 10.
The date for the engrosser, however, was promptly prepared and the engrossing is now being pushed forward. All of the October and November certificates will soon be ready to go in the mail.

Advance preparations for Congress, in the way of assembling data for the National Committee on Publicity and the compiling of duplicate records and other data for use at the Washington Auditorium, has also occupied considerable time, as has the work of co-operation in the formulation of plans for the proposed exhibits during Congress week.

To facilitate the efficient handling of reports and resolutions to be presented at Congress, I wish to recommend that in so far as possible a uniform size of paper be used, and that two carbon copies be furnished in advance, one for my office, which will later go to the printer, and one for the official stenographer, which will be available for the press. The original report, after having been read before the Congress, to be turned in to be bound with the permanent records for the files.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

The report of the Executive Committee was read by the Recording Secretary General.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from November 1, 1924 to January 31, 1925:

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, October 31, 1924 .......................... $2,473.89

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, $118,187; initiation fees, $14,905; reinstatement fees, $435; supplemental fees, $1,321; catalogue of Museum, $2.50; certificates, $5; Constitution posters, $1; copying lineage, $1; creed cards, $20.11; D. A. R. Reports, $8.68; die, $1; directory, $1; duplicate papers and lists, $307.10; exchange, $1.30; hand books, $15.50; index to library books, $2.60; index to lineage books, $25; interest, $354.32; interest-life membership, $47.81; lineage, $2,796.56; Magazine subscriptions, $8,217.50; advertisements, $1,247.39; single copies, $102.68; sale of cuts, $126.88; post cards, $1; proceedings, $8.75; rent from slides, $5.36; ribbon, $8.26; sale of waste paper, $5.11; slot machine, $5.45; stationery, $5.25; telephone, $103.19; Auditorium events, $500.

Total Receipts ........................................ 148,661.01

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, $916; initiation fees, $320; supplemental fees, $27 ........................................ 1,263.00
President General: clerical service, $375; postage, $50 .................. 425.00

$151,134.90
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, $1,215; engrossing, $5.50; regents lists, $115; file, $1.50; postage, $20; typewriter repairs, $12.10  1,369.10

Recording Secretary General: clerical service, $601.66; lists and tags, $16.45; typewriter repairs, $1.25  619.36

Certificates: clerical service, $464.83; engrossing, $226.65; postage, $5; folders, $1.40; typewriter repairs, $1.25; refund, certificate fee, $1  700.13

Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, $547.50; paper, envelopes and folders, $1,028.12; postage, $90; dater, $5  1,670.62

Registrar General: clerical service, $6,663.51; binding records, $90; postage, $40; typewriter repairs, $15.15; book, brief cases, paper and pad, $22.15  6,830.81

Treasurer General: clerical service, $4,690.42; books, cards, files, paper and envelopes, $501.60; typewriter repairs, $17.45  5,209.47

Historian General: clerical service, $1,350; typewriter repairs, $75  1,350.75

Reporter General: clerical service, $217.90; postage, $1.36; expressage, $7.75; paper, $3.75  223.76

Librarian General: clerical service, $986.72; accessions, $311.38; cards, binders, folders, labels and tape, $31.14; binding books, $123.50; postage, $5; expressage, $2.87; refund, contribution for books, $34  1,494.61

Curator General: clerical service, $300; mount board, $95  300.95

General Office: Executive manager's salary, $500.06; clerical service, $577.50; postage and stamped envelopes, $1,948.68; constitutions, necessary information and pamphlets, $306.60; binding books, $33.50; engrossing, $7; advertising, $1.74; car fare, $5.50; expressage, $3.84; supplies, $241.11  3,625.53

Committees: Americanization—circulars and bulletins, $82; Buildings and Grounds—clerical service, $32.50; postage, $5; Finance—clerical service, $30; Girl Home Makers—postage, $5; Historical and Literary Reciprocity—clerical service, $15; postage, $26; cards, $6.65; Liquidation and Endowment—engrossing, $7.30; Patriotic Education—postage, $5; Patriotic Lectures and Slides—postage, $7.64; Publicity—clerical service, $4.96; clippings and circulars, $37.15; postage, $41  305.20

Expense of Buildings: employees' pay roll, $2,810.10; electric current and gas, $221.02; ice, towel service and water rent, $117.26; expressage and drayage, $52.83; elevator inspection fee, $2.50; painting, $59.60; repairs to portico roof and plumbing, $1,772.67; supplies, $173.70  5,209.68

Printing machine expense: printer, $270; paper, $109.29; repairs, $1  380.29

Magazine: Committee—clerical service, $156; postage, $6.26; telegrams, $2.16; Subscription Department—clerical service, $424.75; postage, $111.50; cards, folders and circulars, $58.40; Editor—salary, $600; postage, $13.50; articles and photos, $385.22; shears, $2.05; Genealogical Editor—salary, $150; printing and mailing November-January issues, $5,659.45; Cuts, $720.53; postage, $476.51; expressage, $12.83; subscription refunded, $2  8,781.06

Auditorium events: labor, $131; lights, $41; refunds, $189.50  361.50

Auditing Accounts  150.00

Duplicate paper fees refunded  2.00

Furniture and Fixtures  888.00

Lineage: 1,000 copies Vol. 73, $1,608; 1,000 copies Vol. 74, $1,624; postage, $315; expressage, $4.11  3,551.11

Ribbon  10.50

State Regents' postage  186.70

Stationery  293.55
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Telephone and telegrams

Thirty-fourth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, $105; postage, $145.50; cards and stamp, $4.50; Transportation Committee—certificates, $30

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Clerical service</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<td>Cards and stamp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation certificates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Disbursements</td>
<td>$195.00</td>
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</table>

Transferred to Permanent Fund: $105,234.20

Balance: $45,909.70

**PERMANENT FUND**

Balance in Bank at last report, October 31, 1924: $3,340.77

**RECEIPTS**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charter fees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration Building contributions</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continental Hall contributions</td>
<td>888.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidation and Endowment Fund</td>
<td>86.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commissions: Flags</td>
<td>$49.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insignia</td>
<td>$536.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recognition pins</td>
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<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>1,779.45</td>
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Transferred from Current Fund: $55,000.00

Balance: $60,120.22

**DISBURSEMENTS**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Notes payable—6% notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration Building furnishings</td>
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<td>Continental Hall furnishings:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banquet Hall</td>
<td>$75.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>124.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>California room</td>
<td>144.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kentucky room</td>
<td>22.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flags</td>
<td>413.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platform chair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Disbursements</td>
<td>55,298.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance: $4,822.05

Petty Cash Fund: $500.00

**SPECIAL FUNDS**

**LIFE MEMBERSHIP**

Balance, October 31, 1924: $447.83

Receipts: 800.00

Balance: $1,247.83

**IMMIGRANTS’ MANUAL**

Balance, October 31, 1924: $6,817.36

Contributions: 7452.95

Sale of copies: 107.03

14,377.34
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<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance, October 31, 1924</th>
<th>Disbursements—Real Daughters’ pensions</th>
<th>Balance, October 31, 1924</th>
<th>Balance, October 31, 1924</th>
<th>Balance, October 31, 1924</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disbursements:</strong> postage, $260; freight and express, $319.99; expense, $10; refund, $10.50</td>
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<td></td>
<td>600.40</td>
<td>13,776.85</td>
<td>13,366.79</td>
<td>12,286.79</td>
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<td><strong>PILGRIM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN</strong></td>
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<td><strong>EASTER AND ANGEL ISLANDS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GRAVE MARKERS AND PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## National Board of Management

### Prizes—Col. Walter Scott Gift
- Balance, October 31, 1924: $1,200.00

### Markers—National Old Trails Road
- Balance, October 31, 1924: $4,997.87
- Receipts: $570.36
- Balance: $5,568.23

### Relief Service
- Receipts: $67.00
- Disbursements: $67.00

### Students' Loan
- Receipts: $1,056.59
- Disbursements: $1,056.59

### Tilloloy
- Balance, October 31, 1924: $319.60
- Interest: $104.12
- Balance: $423.72

### Library Fund—University of Louvain, Belgium
- Balance, October 31, 1924: $56.15
- Receipts: $2.00
- Balance: $58.15

### Total Special Funds: $50,254.88

### Recapitulation

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<tr>
<th>Funds</th>
<th>Bal. 10-31-24</th>
<th>Receipts</th>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
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<td>$1,247.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immigrants' Manual</td>
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<td>$7,559.98</td>
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<td>$18,106.16</td>
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<td>Relief Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tilloloy</td>
<td>$56.15</td>
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<td>$58.15</td>
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<td>Library, Univ. of Louvain, Belgium</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$65,630.59</strong></td>
<td><strong>$252,439.78</strong></td>
<td><strong>$212,259.24</strong></td>
<td><strong>$105,811.13</strong></td>
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Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

During the months of November, December, and January vouchers were approved to the amount of $155,596.24. This includes $34,443.56 received as contributions for Patriotic Education and Americanization work; $1,572.37 for marking Historic Spots; $1,056.59 for Students' Loan Fund.

We have cancelled real estate notes amounting to $50,000.00, while the amount paid for interest was $4,486.12. Two payments toward the construction of the Pilgrim Memorial Fountain have also been met, amounting to $15,750.00.

Following are other large expenditures:

- Clerical service: $18,767.56
- Magazine: 8,781.06
- Employees of the Hall: 3,211.10
- Support of Real Daughters: 980.00
- Postage: 3,165.80
- Printing 73d and 74th volumes of the Lineage Book: 3,232.00
- Repairing east portico: 1,694.00
- Linen paper for application blanks: 1,000.00
- Miscellaneous as itemized in the report of the Treasurer General: 7,456.08

Respectfully submitted,

Alice Frye Briggs,
Chairman.

Mrs. Briggs stated that the Finance Committee had considered and approved the conditions proposed by the Philippine Scholarship Endowment Committee, governing the selection of students under the endowment fund, this having been referred to the Finance Committee by the Executive Committee.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held in Memorial Continental Hall on Monday, January 19, at 11 a.m.

The reports of the Treasurer General for December and of the American Auditing Company for the same month were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

Jessie M. Jackson,
Vice-Chairman.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

A meeting of the Auditing Committee was held in Memorial Continental Hall on Wednesday, February 4, at 11 a.m.

The reports of the Treasurer General for January and of the American Auditing Company for the same month were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

Jessie M. Jackson, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. Brosseau moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted, carrying with it the report of the Treasurer General and of the Finance Committee. Motion was seconded and carried.

The Treasurer General reported further: Deceased members since the last meeting, 615; resigned, 432; applications for reinstatement, 13; and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 13 former members, they having complied with the requirements of the By-Laws.

Motion was seconded and carried; the ballot was cast and the President General declared these 13 members reinstated.

In the absence of the Historian General, a memoranda of the work accomplished in her office was read by the Treasurer General: Volume 75, ready for sale; Volume 76, all proof read; Volume 77, all proof read; Volume 78, at printers; Volume 79, at printers; Volume 80, nearly ready for printer; Volume 81, being copied.

Mrs. Brosseau stated that the office of the Treasurer General had received between April, 1924, and January, 1925, the sum of $9,030.12 from sales of Lineage books, the cost of publication being $8,629.46, leaving a margin of $400.66.

The report of the Librarian General was then offered.

Report of Librarian General
Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the meeting of November 14 a circular letter has been sent out to each State Librarian, asking her to report by March 15 how much money has been contributed by the Chapters in her State, under the plan suggested in the letter of May, 1924, for her to purchase books for the library according to list given.

By this method experienced librarians feel we are on the right road to make the library really worth while with valuable and suitable books and no duplications, although not as many books will come in as in the past. I have already had a number of letters from State Librarians, saying the Chapters voting the 10 cents a person simplifies their work. A few States, however, owing to having a budget, or in one way or another, which, after all, is what is desired. As hundreds visit the library and study there, and it is so closely associated with the Society, I believe contributions really should go to that before other outside things, and I hope every member will want to take a part in developing and building up the library. The number of books wanted on the list sent out every year from headquarters vary according to the number of members in a State, and, of course, the books vary in price, so I will give a few figures, hoping in this way to help the State Librarians. If the small States, 16 in number, under one thousand members, raise not less than $25.00 a year for the library, and the medium-size States, 23 in number, $75.00, and the large States, with over three thousand members, between $150.00 and $200.00, the fact will be accomplished, I believe. In other words, about $4,000.00 would be coming in in a year if these figures are followed, and the money raised by some method or by the 10-cent method, as some Chapters will give and others not, and, as the average valuable book costs about $15.00, the library would be getting, on a rough estimate, between 250 and 300 books a year.

It has been the custom for several years to have a meeting of the State Librarians during the week of Congress, but as it has not been possible for many to attend, and as their reports cover everything and they can get information at any time, I suggest, unless I hear remarks to the contrary, that these meetings be discontinued.

It may be of interest to the Board to know that the matter of binding books has been gone into carefully, several binders having been tried out as to their work and prices. The price of binding books has increased greatly the last few years, owing to the increased cost of materials and labor.

Books bound in three-fourths morocco, that formerly cost $1.35 per volume, are now $3.50. Buckram has been substituted for leather in every case except in the volumes of the Lineage Book, as they contain the records of the members of our Society, and have always been bound in three-fourths morocco, it seemed best not to change.

The prices for other books vary from $1.60 to $2.50 per volume, depending upon size and whether buckram or cloth is used, buckram being used for books that have constant wear.

As is to be expected, the more the library is used by the general public the greater the wear and tear and larger the bill for binding. Four-fifths or more of the 220 books sent to the binder during the last year were books that had to be rebound. The remaining books were magazines, pension records, volumes of the Lineage Book, and manuscripts.

The binder's bill may be considered an index to the degree of the usefulness and therefore the value of any library.
As some time ago the Ohio Regent kindly suggested we might use the Ohio room if needed, except during Congress, I wish to express my thanks and say that during the winter months it has been used and much appreciated, as it is warmer than some of the other rooms.

The accessions to the library since the last meeting are as follows:

**ARIZONA**
Cactus and Pine. S. M. Hall. 1924. From Maricopa Chapter.

**CALIFORNIA**

**CONNECTICUT**

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
United States Official Postal Guide. 1924. From Miss Lilian Norton.

**ILLINOIS**

**INDIANA**

**KANSAS**
Daughters of American Colonists 1842-1875. Vol. 1. From Mrs. Maude V. Neale through Mary Ball Washington Court.

**KENTUCKY**

**LOUISIANA**
16th State Conference, Louisiana D. A. R. 1924. From Louisiana "Daughters."

**MAINE**

**MARYLAND**
The following two volumes from Maryland "Daughters":
Thomas Family of Talbot County, Maryland, and Allied Families. R. H. Spencer. 1914. History of Caroline County. Biographical Record of Hartford and Cecil Counties, Md. 1897. From Thomas Johnson Chapter through Mrs. B. J. Williams.

**MASSACHUSETTS**
The following 20 volumes from Massachusetts "Daughters":

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

**NEW JERSEY**
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

MICHIGAN
The Keenewaum. 1924. From Copper County Chapter.

MISSISSIPPI
The following 3 volumes from Mississippi "Daughters":
Discovery and Settlement of Mississippi Valley. J. W. Monette. 2 vols. 1848.
Early Times in Middle Tennessee. J. Carr. 1857.
Sketch of Zion Church and Genealogy of Frierson Family. W. S. Fleming. 1907. From Mrs. Capitola F. Sanders.
The following 2 volumes from Dr. Calvin S. Brown through Mississippi "Daughters":
The following 2 volumes from La Salle Chapter:
Recollections of Thomas D. Duncan. 1924.
The Battle of Shiloh. D. Rice.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEW JERSEY
The following 2 volumes from Mrs. Howard W. Satterfield:
From Mr. George H. Tyler through Mrs. F. D. Weaver.

NEW YORK
A Collection of Receipts. From Mrs. Martin McCray.

OHIO
Proceedings 25th Annual Ohio Conference, D. A. R. From Ohio "Daughters."

PENNSYLVANIA
Old Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. W. A. Zundel. 1922. From Mrs. Jeffery W. Taylor.
John Peter Snyder, His Wife, Mary C. Elizabeth Stants Snyder, and Their Descendants. A. B. Grover. 1892. From Miss Mary G. Homer.
Chambersburg in the Colony and the Revolution. L. H. Garrard. 1896. From Philadelphia Chapter through Miss Frances Irwin.
The Shoemaker Family of Shoemakersville, Pa. 1909. From Miss Mary I. Stille.

TEXAS
History and Geography of Texas as Told in County Names. Z. T. Fulmore. 1915. From Alexander Love Chapter.

VERMONT
Revised Statutes of State of Vermont. 1840. From Mrs. John L. Moseley.

VIRGINIA
Joseph Hart and His Descendants. C. C. Hart. 1907. From Mrs. Battie N. Brockett.
History of Monumental Church, Richmond, Va. G. D. Fisher. 1886. From Dorothea Henry Chapter.

WASHINGTON
History and Register, Washington State Society, D. A. R. From Washington "Daughters."

WISCONSIN

OTHER SOURCES
Blake Family. S. Blake. 1857.
Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant. R. H. Burnham. 1884.
Genealogical Records of Henry and Ualila Burt, the Emigrants. R. H. Burnham. 1892.
Genealogy of Descendants of Claude Le Maitre (Delamar). L. De La Mater. 1882.
Genealogy of DeVeaux Family. T. F. DeVoe. 1885.
Records of the Dorland Family in America. J. D. Creme. 1898.
The Fowler Family. M. A. Stickney. 1883.
Genealogy of the Leavenworth Family. E. W. Leavenworth. 1879.
Lyle Family. O. K. Lyle. 1912.
Genealogical Account of Name of Mudge in America. A. Mudge. 1869.
History of Lehigh County, Pa. C. R. Roberts and others. 3 vols. 1914.
History of Rockland County, N. Y. D. Cole. 1884.
The following six volumes received for review:
Ancestry of Mary Baker Eddy. W. M. Clemens. 1892.
History of the Lost State of Franklin. S. C. Williams. 1824.
Manor and Historic Houses of the Hudson Valley. H. D. Elting. 1924.
The Seaver Genealogy. J. Seaver. 1924.
The Spirit of the Revolution. J. C. Fitzpatrick. 1924.
The Georgia Family in America. E. L. Brooks. 1924.
The Descendants of Jasper Griffin. C. J. Stone. 1881.
The Descendants of Walter Stewart of Scotland. S. Severance. 1924.
Genealogical History of John and Mary Andrews. A. Andrews. 1872.
The Cox Family in America. H. M. Cox. 1912.
Rockport, Massachusetts Vital Records. 1924.
Lineage Book of N. S., D. F. P. A. Vol. 15. 1924. From the Society.
The Lake County Old Settler and Historical Association. C. P. A. From the Society.
The following 2 volumes from Rear Admiral George W. Baird:
Great American Masons. G. W. Baird. 1924.
Freemasonry in the American Revolution. S. Morse. 1924.
From the Society.
History of Newgate, Conn. R. H. Phelps. 1860.
History of Waterbury, Conn. H. Bronson. 1858.
The following two volumes from Genealogical Research Committee:
California, Colorado and Nebraska Records.
Illinois Records.
Iowa State Historical Society. Vol. 16 and 17.
Peter Jones and Richard Jones Genealogies. A. B. Fothergill. 1924.
History of AllegHENY County, Pa. 1876.
Collections on the History of Albany. 4 vols. 1865.

PAMPHLETS

CONNECTICUT
The following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. John L. Buel:

GEORGIA
Year Book, Society of Indiana Pioneers, 1922-1924.
C. N. Thompson. From the Society.

KANSAS

MISSISSIPPI
Natchez. Historic City of the Bluffs. Compiled and presented by Richard F. Reed.

NEW YORK
John Clarke of Hartford and Saybrook, Conn. H. M. Kyes. From Mrs. George Harvey T. White.
The following 3 pamphlets from Mrs. L. J. Travis: Keyser Settlement. O. W. Webster. 2 nos.
Fabius, Cayler and Keyser Settlement. O. W. Webster.

PENNSYLVANIA
Early Land Marks and Old Names in Pittsburgh. A. C. Miller. 1924. From Mrs. Marcellin C. Adams.

OTHER SOURCES
Year Book, American Clan Gregor Society. 1923.
Reports of Secretary, Registrar, Historian and Treasurer, Sons of the Revolution in District of Columbia. 1924.
Franklin Branch of the Daniel or Daniels Family. G. F. Daniels. 1897. From Miss Mary Bishop through Registrar General.

PERIODICALS

C. A. R. MAGAZINE
County Court Note-Book
D. A. R. Magazine
Eddy Family Ass'n Bulletin
Essex Institute Historical Collections
Illinois State Historical Soc'y Journal
Indiana History Bulletin
Iowa Journal of History and Politics
Kentucky State Historical Soc'y Register
Louisiana Historical Quarterly
Maryland Historical Magazine
Mayflower Descendant
Missouri Historical Review
N. & S. A. R. Bulletin
New Jersey Historical Soc'y Proceedings
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record
New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin
New York Public Library Bulletin
New York State Historical Ass'n Quarterly Journal
Newport Historical Society Bulletin
News Letter, N. S., U. S. D. of 1812
Palimpsest
Randolph Co., W. Va., Historical Soc'y Magazine
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine
The Curator General presented her report:

Report of Curator General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the Board meeting of November 18, 1924:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Snuff box of the French type, with inscription, owned by Capt. Giles Wolcott, of the American Revolution, great-grandfather of the donor; Miss Mary Wolcott Durham, the Continental Chapter. Two stones, dug from the ground about the old flag pole which marked the British defeat at the battle of Bennington. Presented by Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Mary Bartlett Chapter. Two pieces of old church pewter (basin and communion cup). Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Daniels Earnest, Lucy Holcombe Chapter. A needle case made by Abial Daye, wife of Michael Bacon, of Dedham, Mass., about 1730, and musket ball used at battle of Lexington. Both gifts presented by Mr. Charles Lee Frank, of Washington, D. C. A piece of framed brocade of historic interest, transferred to the Museum from the District Room.

KENTUCKY: Epaulets worn by Col. Charles Stewart Todd, aide-de-camp to Gen. William Henry Harrison and Ambassador to Russia. Presented by Mrs. C. E. Procter, Fin Castle Chapter. And from the same donor a handmade night cap worn by Susanna Hart Shelby, wife of Isaac Shelby, brigadier-general in the War of the Revolution and first and fifth Governor of Kentucky. A black enameled brooch set with small diamonds. Presented by the State Regent of Kentucky, Mrs. Eugene Howard Ray. This brooch was the property of Mrs. James Harrod, who came to Kentucky with her husband from Pennsylvania in 1774.

MAINE: A coffee cup and saucer, brought from Liverpool before the American Revolution by Capt. James Curtis, a sea captain from Brunswick, Maine. Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Bryant, of Webster, through the Mary Dillingham Chapter.

MICHIGAN: Wooden "fluter" for fluting the Colonial ruffles. Presented by the Samuel Felt Chapter. Surgical saw used during the Revolution. Presented by the Pe-to-se-ga Chapter.

NEW YORK: Old printed leather wallet, with inscription: "Parks Putnam, his pocket book, bought of Jonas Putnam, June the 30, 1777." Presented by a descendant; Mrs. Grace McKinlay Kennedy, through the Tawasentha Chapter. The captain's commission of "William Bodfish, Gentleman," dated June, 1797. It has signatures of Increase Sumner, Governor of Massachusetts, and John Avery, Secretary. Presented by Mrs. Laura Haines, through the Corning Chapter. Sampler, made over 115 years ago by Mary King, aged 6 years. Presented by Miss Adeline Palmer, who was inspired to give it by looking through our Museum. She is not a member of the Society.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Sword of the American Light Horse, owned by Lieut. Andrew Carother. Presented by his great-grand daughter; Miss Minnie Lee Walker, Fair Forest Chapter.

VERMONT: Appointment of Samuel Griswold as captain in the Vermont militia, Revolutionary Army, dated May 1, 1799; also his Revolutionary claim for pension, 1832. Presented by a descendant; Miss Flora A. H. Griswold, Ascotune Chapter.

VIRGINIA: Sword carried during the Revolutionary War from 1775, by James Hayward, and by his nephew, Lovell Hayward, through the War of 1812. Presented by Virginia Woodhouse Mayer, through the Cricket Hill Chapter.

WEST VIRGINIA: The Pioneer firefly lantern, owned by the son of Walter Newman, who fought in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774; also an Indian sling ball. Both presented by Mrs. Della A. McCulloch, of Point Pleasant. Silver mounted pistol and copper powder flask, said to have been used during the Revolutionary War. Presented by Mrs. Charles F. Allen, of Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. CHARLES S. OLIVE WHITMAN,
Curator General.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary General her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The following is a report of the work done in the office of the Corresponding Secretary General since November 1.

Supplies mailed at the request of Chapters and individuals consisted of—

Application blanks.................. 21,751
Leaflets of "How to Become a Member" 950
Leaflets of General Information............ 860
Pamphlets of "Necessary Information
for Chapters"............................. 635
Transfer cards................................ 1,884
Constitutions............................... 506

There were fifteen hundred and fifty-two
letters and postals received and fourteen hun-
dred and thirty-five sent out.

The number of Immigrants' Manuals sent
for free distribution totaled 62,112, of which
38,134 were English; 2,443 Spanish; 11,875
Italian; 7,401 Hungarian; 9,204 Polish; 3,406
Yiddish; 1,485 French; 2,056 German; 3,811
Russian; 8,353 Greek; 3,884 Swedish.

Respectfully submitted,
ELISABETH ELLIOT SHUMWAY,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Reports of the Registrar General and the
Organizing Secretary General were deferred,
and the Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds
Committee presented her report.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee
Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:
The Buildings and Grounds Committee takes
pleasure in submitting the following report:
Since the meeting of the National Board in
November, with the approval of the President
General, the Auditorium in Memorial Continen-
tal Hall has been used by the Moro Educa-
tional Society, on Monday, December 15, at
3:30 p.m.; for the Seventy-sixth Annual Meet-
ing of the American Association for the Ad-
vancement of Science, on December 20 and 30,
and for the meeting of the Business Organiza-
tion of the Government under Bureau of the
Budget, on January 26. This meeting was ad-
dressed by the President of the United States.
The redecoration and furnishing of several
rooms is in progress and a detailed report will
be made in April.
Donors of gifts will render valuable assist-
cance to the committee if a history of their gifts
is furnished for permanent record.
The restoration of the east portico ceiling is
complete, and the electric lantern in the same
portico has been rewired and painted for the
first time after fifteen years' service.
Two new flags of different size, for use on
Memorial Continental Hall, have been given by
the American Liberty Chapter, of the District
of Columbia.
I recommend:
That hereafter the employment of the build-
ing staff (under the jurisdiction of the Build-
ings and Grounds Committee and Superintend-
ent of Buildings) be considered committee rou-
tine, and the pay roll be reported to the Board
only through the Finance Committee and
Treasurer General's reports.
Respectfully submitted,
FLORA A. WALKER,
Chairman, Buildings and Grounds
Committee.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the
report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee
was accepted, with its recommendation.
The meeting then recessed until the following
morning, at which time the session opened with
the reading of the Twenty-third Psalm, fol-
lowed by the Lord's Prayer in unison and salute
to the flag.
The President General read a communication
from Mrs. H. Hoover Hanger, Regent of Ben-
jamin Franklin Chapter, Paris, France, relative
to the American Hospital in Paris.
Mrs. Reed moved: That the National Board
of Management go on record as endorsing the
patriotic efforts of the Benjamin Franklin
Chapter in endeavoring to establish a Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution Room in the
American Hospital in Paris, and that this reso-
lution be presented to the Thirty-fourth Con-
tinental Congress for its consideration.
The editor of the magazine presented her
report, followed by the report of the Chairman
of the Magazine Committee.

Report of the Editor of Magazine
Madam President General and Members of the
National Board of Management:
Orders for single copies of the March maga-
zine are already being received in the Treas-
urer General's office, which show a gratifying
interest on the part of our readers. It is a wise
precaution to place these orders in advance, as
our editions are limited, and it is sometimes
difficult, if not impossible, to supply back num-
bers.
And the March magazine will undoubtedly
prove popular. It marks a forward step in
manufacture, as it will carry a reproduction in
color of the famous Rembrandt Peale port-hole
portrait of Washington, recently acquired by
our President General. And the color work of
Judd & Detweiler, our publishers, will be even
better than the excellent artist's proof of the
painting.
An authentic account of Peale and the por-
trait will appear with the reproduction. It was
written by Miss Florence Berryman and pre-
pared under the supervision of Miss Leila
Mechlin, the talented secretary of the American
Federation of Arts and editor of the American
Magazine of Art.

With the approach of the bi-centennial of
George Washington's birth and the official plans for the comprehensive observance of that historic event, every article we publish bearing upon Washington and his time is of extreme value. Mr. Charles Moore's series: "The Stepfatherhood of George Washington," which commenced in the November magazine, and of which three more articles remain to be published, has created wide comment and interest.

In the March magazine we have coming an article on Martha Washington, which has much hitherto unpublished data in it, taken by its author, John C. Fitzpatrick, from records on file in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. "When Mrs. Washington Went to Camp" is a delightful account of the visits made by her to the Headquarters of the Continental Army, and the care taken by the great Washington to see that his beloved wife made the hazardous trips in safety from Mount Vernon through an enemy infested land. Washington's solicitude, as expressed in his directions to his aides-de-camp to attend Mrs. Washington, and his wife's naive description of the reception accorded her at the different stages of her trips because of her husband's exalted station as "Commander-in-Chief," are really most interesting and a valuable addition to the chronicles of that period.

Upon my earnest request, our busy National Officers are writing again for the magazine. Mrs. Stansfield's article appeared in the February issue, and Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Briggs have each contributed to the March and April magazines respectively. That our readers enjoy these articles is attested by the increased sale of single copies when they appear.

The records in the Treasurer General's office show that the sale of single copies since my last report to this Board include 40 November magazines, 54 December, 78 January, and 117 February magazines.

Miss Berryman's articles on book-plates have proven most popular. She has taken infinite pains with the subject and securing permission to reproduce the book-plates has, in many instances, been obtained only after much difficulty. The clever sketches drawn by Mr. C. K. Berryman, the nationally famous cartoonist, are a great addition.

The $600 appropriated in November by this Board to pay for contributions has been expended as follows: $325 for 15 articles (at an average of $22) and $29.22 for photographs and engravings, leaving $245.78 of this fund still in the Treasury.

The interest taken by our President General in the betterment of the magazine is bearing fruit, and the efforts of Mr. Davis and Mr. Pusey, of Judd & Detweiler, to improve each issue, have aided materially in the magazine's progress; but we have only made a commencement—the magazine will be better and better from now on.

May I close with a word of sincere appreciation of the support given by this Board for the upbuilding of the magazine and of the personal kindness shown to me.

Respectfully submitted,

Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Editor.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Since the report of this committee in November, the activities of your Chairman have been largely confined to the advertising department, with solicitations and correspondence which covers many details, and correspondence with State Chairmen. The advertising situation, which so greatly improved a year or more ago, has fallen off, owing mainly to the fact that advertisers have not made sufficient sales to our Society for a return for their investment, and that our circulation is not of a size to attract new advertisers, except for an occasional single insertion.

Correspondence with State Chairmen has continued to be most interesting and shows a very great and growing interest in the welfare of the Magazine from all angles, and persistent personal effort to increase its circulation; many show a very exhaustive and comprehensive study of the question and bring many valuable and intelligent suggestions to your National Chairman were it within her province to carry them into action.

With the December issue the Magazine came from the press of the new publishers; letters both of criticism and of praise have been received, complaints being largely about the style and quality of the covers; as to this last, assurance has been given that improvement will be made and conditions satisfactory when properly cut paper is secured, which could not be had at short notice for the first issues. No other publication details have come to the attention of the Chairman, except the bills to be approved. As these last are for two months only, it is thought best not to use them for a basis of comparison for publication costs as between publisher and publisher at this time.

Following the suggestion made by the President General at the November Board meeting, that it might be well to submit an amendment to the National By-Laws making provision for a raise of $1.00 in National membership dues to cover the cost of sending the Magazine to each
thought that an expression from State Chairmen would reflect the views of the membership from all sections of the country and be of inestimable assistance in the formation of opinion. Accordingly, on January 16, 1925, letters were sent to each of the fifty-one State Chairmen. To date twenty-five have replied and show an almost equal division of opinion, eleven being affirmative and fourteen negative. In every instance the arguments have been exhaustive and remarkably clear, showing both a keen interest in and thorough grasp of the subject. Your Chairman has prepared a comparative statement of quotations from these letters, by States, and has it available for the use of this Board and will make it a part of this report if it is so desired. She also feels that this and other splendid cooperation of our State Chairmen of Magazine deserves recognition and the thanks of this Board.

Further than this your National Chairman desires to express no opinion on this important question which, in operation, would effect such a radical change in policy, since in her present position she assumes that it is her duty to carry out the decisions of our Society rather than to initiate policies and she has seen no figures as to estimated publication and other costs which, perforce, must be carefully considered in so important a question and as a basis for such an undertaking.

It may be of interest to add that on January 19 Mr. Will H. Hays wrote as follows: "I want to make sure that the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine is here regularly and wish you would enter my subscription for 1925. A check . . . is inclosed.

The circulation remains at about 12,000, renewals continuing to exceed new subscriptions, which in itself is encouraging. Every effort to this end and to build up is being maintained, not only by your National, but by your State and Chapter Chairmen.

Respectfullysubmitted,

FRANCES TUPPER NASH,
National Chairman.

Mrs. Nash read a communication from a former advertiser relative to the sale of markers and tablets, bearing the D. A. R. Insignia. Considerable discussion followed, during which the following action was taken:

That the sale of designs adopted by this Society as official be restricted to such firms as are designated by the Society as "Official Distributors," but this shall not be construed to limit the making of markers of special design by other makers for special orders.

The Committee on Markers made the following recommendation, which was adopted:

That the words "Continental Army" be omitted from the design for markers of graves of Revolutionary Soldiers, approved at the June, 1924, Board meeting.

The President General spoke of the recent death of Mrs. Ellen Washington Bellamy, of Macon, Ga., who, at the last Congress, presented some valuable relics to the Museum in memory of her mother, Mary Hammond Washington, and her brother, Hugh Washington; and read the current correspondence relating to the Hugh Washington will case, which has been under litigation for some years.

Mrs. Walker moved to authorize the President General and her Executive Committee to settle the matter of the Hugh Washington will case according to their own judgment.

Motion was seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

The President General referred to a resolution adopted at the last Continental Congress authorizing the presentation of an oil painting of Mt. Vernon to Sulgrave Manor, the "Cradle of the Washingtons," to serve as an evidence of the historic connection through ancestry between these two historic places. She stated that a committee had been appointed, but that no provision had been made for financing this painting.

Mrs. Magna moved that the Committee on the Sulgrave Painting be requested to act at once, the necessary funds to be raised by voluntary contributions. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Seydel and carried.

The Registrar General presented her report:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The Registrar General submits the following report of work accomplished since the Board meeting of November 14 to February 6, 1925.

Members admitted at meeting of January 31, 1925, 2,380. Applicants to be voted on today, 305; making total of admissions since November 14, 1924, 2,685.

Supplemental papers verified, 375; total number of papers verified since November 14, 1924, 3,060. Permits issued: for insignia, 1,006; for ancestral bars, 670; for recognition pins, 881.


In addition, there were sent out over 2,000 Christmas greetings to Chapter Registrars, with request for closer cooperation with the National
office. Many encouraging responses have been received.

In the absence of the National Chairman, Mrs. Reed, the Registrar General gave a talk on Patriotic Education at the broadcasting station WRC. She also attended the Florida State Conference, held in Daytona on January 19th, 20th, and 21st, as the guest of Abigail Bartholomew Chapter. The State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. Herrick, and the Regent of Chicago Chapter were also in attendance at the Conference. On January 27th she was the guest of Mrs. George W. Trout at her beautiful home on the banks of the Saint John River, and on January 28th, with Mrs. Herrick and members of the Jacksonville Chapter, she visited the Ribeaut Monument at Mayport. And on Tuesday evening, February 3d, she was the guest of the Livingston Manor Chapter at their nineteenth birthday party. She also visited Mont Verde School, Lake County, Florida.

The Registrar General has been appointed a member of the Illinois State Legislative Committee, D. A. R., to present an amendment to the Illinois Constitution permitting the reading of the Bible in the public schools of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

INEZ S. STANSFIELD,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Stansfield moved That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 305 applicants for membership in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Motion seconded by Mrs. Walker and carried. The ballot was cast and the President General declared the 305 applicants admitted to membership.

In addition to this number there were admitted on January 31st, 2,380, making a total of 2,685 members admitted since the November Board meeting.

The Treasurer General presented one more application for reinstatement. On motion duly seconded and carried, the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot. The President General welcomed this member back into the Society.

The Organizing Secretary General then presented her report:

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

It gives me pleasure to report as follows: The Vice-President General of Michigan, Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, requests the appointment of Mrs. Margaret C. Moseley, as Organizing Regent at London, England.

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation, as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lalla Rookh Baker at El Centro, California; Mrs. Effie Aldrich Newcomb at Antonito, Colorado; Mrs. Annie Hanna Darracott at Lakeeland, Florida; Mrs. Zada C. L. Gardner at Sarasota, Florida; Mrs. Augusta Hines Greene at Sycamore, Georgia; Mrs. Ora Anna Doyle at Clinton, Indiana; Mrs. Henrietta Jones at Lake City, Iowa; Mrs. Madge Lane Lawrence at Council Grove, Kansas; Mrs. Lottie Travelstead at Franklin, Kentucky; Mrs. Nellie Ashby Person Stevens at Sanford Maine; Mrs. Mary F. Gleason at Stowe, Massachusetts; Mrs. Ida K. Martin at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Mrs. Georgia Duncan Gresham at Indianola, Mississippi; Miss Martha Poindexter at Macon, Mississippi; Mrs. May Alley Reitsch at Roundup, Montana; Mrs. Florence J. Ireton at Blanchester, Ohio; Mrs. Charlotte I. Wood at Canyon, Texas; Mrs. Agnes Dixon Foster at Williamsburg, Virginia; Mrs. Katherine Kennedy Snively Johnson at Franklin, W. Va.

Mrs. Edith N. Dalrymple at Grandview, Washington, to take place of Mrs. Mary Hitchcock Foster, whose resignation has been reported.

Through their respective State Regents the following requests for the authorization of chapters have been received: in Tennessee: Athens, Bluff City and Dayton. In Virginia: Churchland, Fairfax Court House, Floyd, Newport News, Staunton and Waverly. In Wyoming: Wheatland.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Rosetta Noble Harris at Carbondale, Colorado; Miss Mary Glenn Roberts at Canton, Georgia; Miss Theata Sackett at Bellevue, Michigan; Mrs. Phoebe B. Linden at Deer Lodge, Montana; Mrs. Grace Taylor Romig at Neligh, Nebraska; Mrs. Helen Johnson at Parker, South Dakota.

The State Regent of Maryland requests the re-appointment of Miss Louisa C. Osborne Haughton as Organizing Regent at Ellicott City, Maryland.

The cancellation of the following Organizing Regencies is requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Kathryn Martin Allen at El Centro, California; Mrs. Mary Ida Sipple Bromley at Sarasota, Florida, and Mrs. Dorothy Ferrell Baird Allen at Indianola, Mississippi.

The Wendell Wolfe Chapter of the District of Columbia wishes to prefix Captain to their Chapter name. The Paul Revere Chapter of Muncie, Indiana, wishes to prefix Munseytown to their Chapter name to distinguish it from the Paul Revere Chapter of Massachusetts.
The Col. Nathaniel Bacon Chapter at Brook Hill, Virginia, wishes to have the Colonel removed from their name. The Humphrey and Sprague Chapter at Swampscott, Massachusetts, is presented for disbandment by the State Regent of Massachusetts. The following Chapters ask permission to incorporate: The Hart Chapter of Winchester, Ky., and the Johnstown Chapter at Johnstown, N. Y.

The following Chapter names are submitted for approval: Gaspar de Portola for Palo Alto, California; Fort Valley for Fort Valley and Edmund Burke for Waynesboro, Georgia; Col. Augustin de La Balme for Columbia City, Indiana; Phebe Dustin for Phillipsburg, Kansas; Cynthia for Cynthia, Kentucky; Calcasieu for Lake Charles, and Galvez for Lafayette, Louisiana; Col. Ebenzer Francis for Beverly, Massachusetts; Ruth Peabody Curtis for Madelia, Minnesota; Chickasha for Chickasha, Oklahoma; Julius Dugger for Butler, Tennessee; Washakie for Thermopolis, Wyoming.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to National By-Laws, and are now presented for confirmation: Gaspar de Portola at Palo Alto, California; Fort Valley at Fort Valley and Edmund Burke at Waynesboro, Georgia; Col. Augustin de La Balme at Columbia City, Indiana; Phebe Dustin at Phillipsburg, Kansas; Cynthia for Cynthia, Kentucky; Calcasieu at Lake Charles and Galvez at Lafayette, Louisiana; Col. Ebenzer Francis at Beverly and First Resistance at Madison, Wisconsin; Col. Augustin de La Balme at Columbia City, Indiana; Phebe Dustin at Phillipsburg, Kansas; Cynthia for Cynthia, Kentucky; Calcasieu at Lake Charles and Galvez at Lafayette, Louisiana; Col. Ebenzer Francis at Beverly and First Resistance at Great Barrington, Massachusetts; Ruth Peabody Curtis at Madelia, Minnesota; Watch Tower at Maplewood, New Jersey; Maj. William Chronicle at Gastonia, North Carolina; Chickasha at Chickasha, Oklahoma; Fort Maiden Spring at Tazewell, Gen. Wilson Carey Nicholas at Shadwell, and James Allen at Crewe, Virginia; Martha Atkins Gray at Aberdeen, Washington; Chad Brown at Rhinelander, Wisconsin; Washakie for Thermopolis, Wyoming.

The following permits have been issued: National Officers, State and Ex-State Regent's insignia, 14; Chapter and Ex-Chapter Regent's pins, 69; State and Ex-State Officers, 27.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA A. WALKER,  
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Walker moved that the report of the Organizing Secretary General including the usual confirmations and changes be approved. Motion seconded by Mrs. Stansfield and carried.

Mrs. Herrick offered the following motion: That because the purpose for which the National Committee on Liquidation and Endowment was formed has been accomplished we discontinue the Committee but continue the sale of the Block Certificates through the Business Office. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Bissell and carried.

Mrs. Bissell moved: That the Mary Clay Pickett Chapter to incorporate. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Garrison and carried.

Dr. Barrett moved: To allow the Anne Pickett Chapter to incorporate. Motion was seconded by Mrs. HDR and carried.

Dr. Barrett presented a resolution proposed by Mrs. Payne of Virginia relative to the establishment of a park in that state. Mrs. McCall moved: That the resolution to endorse the National Park in Virginia proposed by Mrs. Payne of Virginia, be referred to the Resolutions Committee at Congress. Motion was seconded by Mrs. Seydel and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a communication from the state of Wisconsin relative to a tablet for the proposed new auditorium building bearing the names of the eighteen women who organized the N. S. D. A. R. Mrs. Herrick moved: That we postpone indefinitely the resolution presented by the Wisconsin State Conference for a tablet in the new building. Seconded by Mrs. Whitman and carried. A communication from Mrs. C. F. Taylor of the District of Columbia proposed the placing of the D. A. R. Insignia in the Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Bissell moved: That the matter of placing our Insignia in the Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery in honor of the memory of our unknown soldier be referred to the Insignia Committee with power to act. Motion seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

Miss McDuffee moved: That a sum not to exceed $50 be allowed for necessary expenses in regard to exhibits of the National Committees at the new (Washington) Auditorium during the week of Continental Congress. Motion seconded by Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Brosseau. Carried.

Mrs. Goode moved: That a handsome dress sword costing not more than one hundred dollars be given to the midshipman of the graduating class at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, who excels in seamanship. This sword to take the place of the loving cup given annually by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Motion seconded by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Garrison. Carried.

Mrs. Seydel moved: That the reports of all State Regents be given in one evening and the
time be limited to three minutes each. Motion seconded by Mrs. Hobart and carried.

Mrs. Reed moved: That the addresses by representatives of schools officially endorsed by the National Society be omitted from the program at the Thirty-fourth Continental Congress. Motion seconded by Mrs. Buel and carried.

The drawing of Seats for Congress resulted as follows:

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The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p. m., February 6, 1925.

ALICE FRYE BRIGGS,
Recording Secretary General.

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 cash legacy only is desired to be given:

"I give and bequeath, absolutely, to the National Society of the Daughters of the 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 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

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

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(Term of office expires 1925)

Miss Alice Louise McDuffee,
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Mrs. Frank W. Mondell,
Newcastle, Wyoming.

Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel,
Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Everett G. Sewell, 143 S. E. 2nd St., Miami, Fla.

(Vice-Presidents General (Term of office expires 1926)

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606 N. 6th St., Beatrice, Nebr.

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448 Ridge St., Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Henry A. Beck,
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Mrs. Charles B. Booth,
1515 Garfield Ave., South Pasadena, Calif.

Mrs. Gerald Livingston Schuyler,
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Mrs. William Magee Wilson,
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Mrs. Franklin C. Cain, St. Matthews, S. C.

(Term of office expires 1927)

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Mrs. Russell William Magna,
178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.

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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 De Bolt,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
Mrs. Alvin H. Connelly,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
Mrs. Laura Anderson,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
Mrs. Charles S. Whitman,
Memorial Continental Hall.
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MRS. C. M. TARDY,
1119 Hickory St., Birmingham.

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MRS. WILLIAM LEE PINNEY,
1930 West Adams St., Phoenix.
MRS. WALTER L. MORRISON,
726 E. 1st St., Tucson.

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MRS. HARRY C. ANDERSON,
620 Prospect Ave., Hot Springs.
MRS. ALLEN COX,
916 Porter St., Helena.

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747 The Alameda, Berkeley.
MRS. JESSE H. SHREVE,
2265 Fort Stockton Drive, San Diego.

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MRS. JOHN C. BUSHINGER,
115 Batterson St., Monte Vista.
MRS. ALFRED B. TROTT,
2200 Albion St., Denver.

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235 N. Main St., Southington.
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
61 Seymour Ave., Derby.

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MISS ELEANOR EUGENIA TODD,
37 W. Main St., Newark.
MRS. EDWARD FARRELL,
Smyrna.

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MRS. JAMES M. WILLEY,
3020 Macomb St., Washington, D. C.

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De Land.
MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, Jr.,
1543 Herschel St., Jacksonville.

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Eastman.

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MRS. CHARLES W. PHILIPS,
Monroe.

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MRS. A. P. LODDIE,
1017 Logan St., Moscow.

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MRS. JAMES S. KING,
1223 S. Grand Ave., West Springfield.

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Delphi.
MRS. CHARLES W. ROSS,
309 E. Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville.

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MRS. ROBERT H. MUNGER,
1625 Grand View Boulevard, Sioux City.
MRS. ALEXANDER WILLIAM HAWLEY,
604 N. 13th St., Fort Dodge.

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235 Riverside Drive, Wichita.
MRS. HERMAN L. PEPPMEYER,
1309 Harrison St., Topeka.

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306 The Weissenger-Gaulbert, Louisville.
MRS. S. L. BEARD,
Magnolia Ave., Shelbyville.

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MRS. S. A. DICKSON,
1634 Jacobs St., Shreveport.
MRS. CHARLES W. PHILIPS,
Monroe.

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MRS. B. C. W. CUSHMAN,
122 Goff St., Auburn.
MRS. BLAINE SPOONER VILES,
State St., Augusta.

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336 Prince George St., Annapolis.
MRS. CHARLES THOMAS MARSZEN,
Plaza Apartments, Baltimore.

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MISS ISABEL WYMAN GORDON,
47 Whitman Road, Worcester.
MRS. JAMES CHARLES PEABODY,
47 Allston St., Boston.

MICHIGAN
MRS. L. VICTOR SEYDEL,
143 Lafayette Ave., N. E., Grand Rapids.
MRS. ADDISON DRAKE KENT,
622 State St., St. Joseph.

MINNESOTA
MRS. MARSHALL H. COOLIDGE,
1905 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis.
MRS. L. C. JEFFERSON,
1226 Summit Ave., St. Paul.

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MRS. ROBERT N. SOMERVILLE,
Cleveland.
MRS. JOHN A. HARDY,
Artesia.

MISSOURI
MRS. W. W. BOTTES,
610 Woodlawn Place, Mexico.
MRS. W. W. GRAVES,
R. F. D. 4, Jefferson City.

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1008 N. 31st St., Billings.
MRS. H. R. WAHOSKE,
618 5th Ave., North, Great Falls.

NEBRASKA
MRS. ELIZABETH O'LINN SMITH,
359 Chadron Ave., Chadron.
MRS. C. S. PAINE,
1970 Prospect St., Lincoln.

NEVADA
MRS. J. E. GELDER,
430 Roberts St., Reno.
MRS. O. H. MACK,
428 Hills St., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MRS. GEORGE H. WARREN,
Manchester.
MISS ALICE M. CHESLEY, M. D.,
Exeter.

NEW JERSEY
MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS,
122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield.
MRS. JOSEPH J. SUMMERILL,
28 S. Broad St., Woodbury.

NEW MEXICO
MRS. FRANCIS C. WILSON,
Buena Vista Road, Santa Fe.
MRS. GEORGE K. ANGLE,
313 North 13th St., Albuquerque.
NEW YORK
MRS. CHARLES WHITE NASH,
8 Lafayette St., Albany.
MRS. RADCLIFFE B. LOCKWOOD,
43 Main St., Binghamton.

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

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. ERIC A. THORBERG,
3724 4th St., Bismarck.
MRS. THOMAS F. KANE,
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

OHIO
MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,
1322 Clifton Ave., Cincinnati.
MRS. HERBERT M. BACKUS,
816 Oak St., Columbus.

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

OREGON
MRS. SEYMOUR JONES,
MRS. A. A. FINCH,
679 Irving Ave., Astoria.

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
600 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh.
MRS. CLARENCE G. CRISPIN,
"Hillcrest," Berwick.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. GEORGE H. FOWLER,
72 Mineral Spring Ave., Pawtucket.
MRS. JOHN T. CRANSHAW,
34 Irving Ave., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. WILLIAM B. BURNEY,
8 University of South Carolina, Columbia.
MRS. LAUDY J. HAMES,
18 North Mountain St., Union.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. WILLIS HEMSTEAD DAVIS,
Hitchcock.
MISS MABEL K. RICHARDSON,
Vermilion.

TENNESSEE
MRS. E. M. SLACK,
301 Maryland Ave., Bristol.
MRS. W. C. CLEMONS,
Tusculum College, Tusculum.

TEXAS
MRS. WILLIAM D. GARLINGTON,
2701 Fairmount Ave., Dallas.
MRS. SAMUEL L. SEAY,
1406 Taylor St., Amarillo.

UTAH
MRS. M. K. PARSONS,
1228 E. South Temple St., Salt Lake City.
MRS. A. D. BARBER,
1132 25th St., Ogden.

VERMONT
MRS. HORACE MARTIN FARNIAMI,
96 Northfield St., Montpelier.
MRS. WILFRED F. ROOT,
89 Canal St., Brattleboro.

VIRGINIA
MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK,
915 Orchard Hill, Roanoke.

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

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

WYOMING
MRS. MARY V. E. CABELL.

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 CLARKE, 1895.
MRS. MILDRED S. MATHEES, 1899.
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. THEODORE BATES, 1913.
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY WAIT, 1924.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHNELL, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN SWIFT, 1923.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.