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HEADED FOR NEW YORK AFTER TAKE-OFF FROM THE "LEVIATHAN"
Ever striving to bring about faster transocean travel, the United States Shipping Board has initiated a series of experiments in ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship airplane flights. The historic Leviathan has provided an excellent medium for this work and so far all indications seem to be that a new and very useful means of transportation is about to be developed. The current experiments, which began with the flight of Clarence CHAMBERLAIN, HIS PLANE AND A WRIGHT ENGINE EXPERT
D. Chamberlin from the Leviathan on August 1st, are proving beyond doubt that it is possible to shorten the present time of travel between this country and Europe by at least one-third. Soon, if I may judge by present indications, a regular three-day mail service will be possible and not long after that transatlantic liners will offer special passage to persons wishing to speed up their journey by making part of it in an airplane.

Clarence Chamberlin gave a practical demonstration that the thing can be done. The Leviathan sailed from New York in the early morning hours of August 1st. The weather was bad. It was raining and there was some fog. The air was damp and chilly. Yet with a let up in the showers he mounted to the cockpit of his plane and hopped neatly into the air from a 114-foot runway that had been constructed just back of the ship's bridge. And then he flew to Long Island without mishap.

This was, of course, an experiment. But it proved the case and has blazed the trail for more experimentation. I venture to suggest that soon experiments in all possible phases in this type of flying will be made and the result will be the formulation of concrete plans for a permanent service on all the American ships in the North Atlantic trade. The Leviathan had been the leader, but she will be followed by the others as
soon as the experiments centering around this ship have demonstrated the possibilities.

While Chamberlin hopped from the ship on a showery morning, it must be realized that certain weather conditions make flying practically impossible. Heavy fog and high winds have heretofore been unconquerable. But science and invention are at work on devices to safeguard planes against all the hazards of the air. Upon perfection these safety devices will be an important factor in the ultimate achievement of regular rain-or-shine flying between ships and the shore. Only recently patents were issued on inventions designed to aid fliers in fog and other!dangerous weather hazards, and I am fully confident that the further progress of this type of invention will result in making flying under all sorts of weather conditions just as safe as any other means of transportation.

Awaiting the time when trans-ocean airplane service can be made a regular thing, the combination airplane and ship service will, of course, provide the fastest transportation for mail and passengers between here and Europe. The Leviathan runs from New York to Cherbourg, France, in about five days and thirteen hours. This is excellent time for a ship, but with the auxiliary use of planes it is probable that the time for carrying mail and a limited number of passengers over the same route can be reduced to about three days. Under such a program for
mail, the mail would be delivered to the ship by plane at least a day after the vessel has left port. Again, when the ship is upward of 500 miles from the other side a plane would leave the ship and carry the mail to shore, thus saving more than a day on each end.

While the present experiments may have been inspired largely by the world-wide interest which has been centered in attempts to develop transocean flying, fundamentally the inspiration comes in the everlasting study by transportation men of ways and means of shortening time of travel. We know that an ocean ship is one of the safest and surest means of travel that exists and 20 years of development has made flying for distances up to a thousand miles comparatively safe. Putting the two together, therefore, we have the fastest safe transocean travel possible under existing conditions.

During a trip to Europe last September I was greatly impressed by the importance many of the Levia-than’s passengers placed on the element of speed. Some of the persons to whom I refer were buyers for America houses dealing in drygoods adaptable for the holiday trade. These men, I learned, go to Europe each September to get an idea of what the styles are likely to be during the coming winter. They spend a week or ten days on the other side and then return home to make up such articles of wearing apparel or notions as they think the season’s trade will demand.
But time is short for them and with their return the need of speed becomes of utmost importance. This class of passengers would find the investment of extra passage money in auxiliary airplane service would pay them big dividends.

The ship-to-shore flying has become a real part of developing an American merchant marine. It is the newest feature of fast ocean travel, and if it is possible to secure the facilities, America will continue to be the leader in it. The United States, by act of Congress, has established a policy for creating and maintaining a merchant marine which shall be up to the standards set by other branches of American development and serve to protect our commerce in times of peace and as an aid to the Navy in time of war. The Shipping Board is doing its utmost to carry out this intention and, with the facilities at its command, is endeavoring to keep our shipping up to the competitive standards set throughout the world. It is true that in many departments our shipping is sadly deficient. Foreign countries have been building better ships than the ones we have, while our own shipyards have been idle. But the foundations for a new era in American shipping have been laid and sooner or later the quality of our merchant marine will not be surpassed anywhere.
AN ARTIST'S GIFT TO HIS NATION
by Florence Seville Berryman

Artists, more than any other
class, are international-minded,
and sincerely so. This charac-
teristic is not difficult to understand;
for it is often
said, "Art
speaks every
language"; the
art of one
nation is the
heritage of all;
and in this day,
when the mil-
lionaire's lavish
spending has
replaced the
conqueror's
sword in the
acquisition of
masterpieces of
painting and
sculpture, the
artist may very
naturally feel
that the world
is his home.

This state of
mind and no-
madic spirit of
the artist some-
times lead to
chagrin and
popular resent-
ment in his compatriots among
the laity, when another nation
claims him. Such resentment has
been evident in this country, for
example, when England laid valid
claims to our native-born James
McNeill Whistler, and to John
Sargent, born in Italy, but of old
American stock. It has always been
thus with artists. Italy's Leonardo
was attached to the court of a French
king; Germany's Holbein, and the
Flemish Van Dyck, painted for the
glory of English
monarchs; and in
the present, Aus-
tria's Emil Fuchs,
patronized by roy-
ality in Italy and
England, has
chosen to become
an American
citizen.

Hence it was
particularly
gratifying to us
when one of
our greatest
artists, with a
reputation
higher interna-
tionally than
any other, not
excepting
Whistler and
Sargent, chose
to return to his
native land,
and left to it all
he possessed.

This was the bountiful gift of Joseph
Pennell to the Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C., which is now
holding a Memorial Exhibition of
his works and bequest.

The terms of his will, made public
shortly after his death in April,
1926, were as follows: everything he
possessed, prints, paintings, manuscripts and capital, subject to the life interest of his wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, and excepting $10,000 left to a faithful servant, goes to the Division of Prints of the Library of Congress. The capital is to form the J. and E. R. Pennell Fund (1) to purchase additions to the collection of Whistleriana (the first great Pennell gift to the nation, in 1920); (2) to augment the Pennell Collection, composed of all etchings or prints he had at his death, by purchasing the works "of greatest excellence" by modern artists of any nationality, living or dead (who have produced in the last century); and (3) to found a Chalcographic Museum and buy etched plates and lithographic stones by deceased artists of note, from which prints may be made and sold for a nominal sum to students of art and collectors.

This final object of the Pennell Fund is of supreme significance, and the artist himself considered it the most important item in the will. There are only three Chalcographic Museums in existence, in Rome, Paris and Madrid. The prints issued by them are original prints, pulled from the artists' plates or stones, but marked with a government stamp, in order that unscrupulous dealers may not acquire them and resell them at fabulous prices as "artists' proofs."

This makes it possible for the large majority of art lovers of modest means to collect prints by great artists for a nominal cost. An original Goya print from the Chalcographic Museum in Madrid, for instance, is but one peseta (about 20 cents). The same print made by Goya himself, and bought from a dealer, would be several hundred dollars, more or less (according to its present state of perfection).

The collection of Whistleriana, too, is of great interest and value, enhanced by the fact that the Freer Gallery, Washington, D. C., has a fine collection of paintings and sketches and other works by Whistler, whereas the Pennell collection is predominantly biographical.

Joseph Pennell left this great gift to the United States, because he said, our government was encouraging art and artists, and had encouraged him. What a reward for doing what should be a matter of national pride to do!

An exhibition, in memory of Joseph Pennell, opened last April at the Library of Congress, and will be on view throughout the coming season, affording an opportunity to everyone who may visit Washington for the next six months.

This is the fourth memorial exhibition for Joseph Pennell. The first was in Philadelphia, his birthplace and home, at Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, October, 1926; the second was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, in November and December. The third took place in March of this year at the American Academy of Arts and Letters, New York City.

The works of art constituting the Washington exhibition were derived from the permanent collection of the Library of Congress, from Mrs. Pennell, and private collectors and friends, David Keppel, H. V. Allison, Edward L. Tinker, Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, Miss Helen Wright and others.

A psychoanalyst might claim that
THE LIBERTY BELL
Joseph Pennell's art was the glorious manifestation of suppressed desires; for he came of Quaker ancestry, whose several generations of quiet, gray living produced revolt in this gifted man. Born in Philadelphia, Independence Day, 1860, he loved drawing from early childhood. His father alone was sympathetic with him in his aspirations to become an artist; but the circle of friends looked upon such a career with contempt, considered it "worldly." Despite their unconcealed disapproval, however, he began to study art at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art. These institutions did not provide such instruction then as they do now; and were of less value to Joseph Pennell, says his wife, than the illustrated magazines and books which he studied at every opportunity, and his visits to the studio of Gerome Ferris, a gifted etcher, and the home of James L. Claghorn, one of the earliest collectors of prints in the United States. It will be recalled that the art of wood engraving reached its prime in the years between 1875 and 1890, when Joseph Pennell was beginning his career. Scribner's and The Century, for instance, were filled with fine wood engravings which have not been equaled since.

Small wonder, then, that in those years when magazine illustration was engaging the attention of our foremost artists and engravers, Joseph Pennell should have found it worthy of his best endeavors. Recognition came to him rapidly before he was of age; and at twenty-one he secured his first position, with the Century Magazine. Those were great days for illustrators—now no more—when an artist was given traveling commissions, and would frequently be called upon to pack a suit-case over night, and embark the next morning for somewhere in Europe. Enchanting days of travel and hard work are recorded in the Memorial Exhibition, a record of Joseph Pennell's life as well as of his art. One can follow him throughout this country from New York to California, from Chicago to New Orleans; along the picturesque highways of Italy, France, England, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Panama. The whole of Europe and of his own country was his sketching ground, and he had a wonderfully congenial companion on most of his trips, Elizabeth Robins, whom he met at the very beginning of his career and married in Italy in 1884. Mrs. Pennell is the author of many well-known books, "Nights" being one of the most delightful. Many of them were illustrated by Joseph Pennell; and the two collaborated in the writing of such as "The Life of James McNeill Whistler" (which is the authorized biography of that eccentric genius), and a large number of fascinating accounts of their travels. Among the numerous books written by Joseph Pennell himself are such outstanding works as "Pen Drawings and Pen Draughtsmen," "Etchers and Etching," and his autobiography, "The Adventures of an Illustrator."

At the outset of his career he began to illustrate the works of authors who are now accounted makers of literary history, among them William Dean Howells ("Tuscan Cities"), Henry James ("Italian Hours"; the illustrations to this work
were pastels, exquisite in color, and the originals are to be seen in the Memorial Exhibition); George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Andrew Lang, George W. Cable, Edmond Gosse, F. Marion Crawford, John Hay ("Castilian Days"), John C. Van Dyke, Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer ("English Cathedrals"), and an edition of Washington Irving's "Alhambra."

England, too, accorded Joseph Pennell ready recognition, after seeing his plates of Philadelphia and Italy. He was elected to membership in the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, a significant honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennell made their home in London for many years, and were members of the British capital's brilliant circle of artists and authors of the nineties and beginning of the century. The friendship and close association with Whistler during these years in London have proven of supreme importance to us. Joseph Pennell's admiration for the older artist was absolute—completely devoid of that professional jealousy which is generally, though mistakenly, considered characteristic of artists' relations to each other. It is merely another evidence of Pennell's own greatness, that he and his wife devoted years to the assembling of their Whistler collection, now the property of the United States. In his own writings, Pennell has repeatedly expressed his conviction that Whistler was the greatest American artist, and the greatest etcher of all times. Shortly after the United States had accepted his collection, he wrote as follows in the American Magazine of Art:

"We offered it to the United States . . . because we believe that the record of this great man's life and work, as far as we could make it, should be preserved in the greatest museum in the country, because we believed that he would have been proud to be represented in the capital of the country he was proud of, and because we knew that, when the Freer Collection opened, it would be possible to study Whistler in Washington more completely than Rembrandt can be studied in Amsterdam or Velasquez in Madrid. . . . Our hope is, that others who collect may see how good a thing it will be when Washington is the art center of the country, with a great national gallery, and great exhibitions, for the student, the amateur, the collector, to be able in one city, to study the art of America, and, seeing this, present their own collections and so add to the glory of our Capital. We hope this may come to pass, and to make it come to pass we have done what we could, sure in our belief that it will come to pass."

Incidentally, this outlined Joseph Pennell's ambitions for his nation's capital.

New York's famous sky-line; the big buildings and many wonders of the industrial, mechanical age which has produced the metropolis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago and other titan cities: these subjects, most widely known and associated with the name of Joseph Pennell, began to engage his attention about 1904, when he started his first New York series of prints. During the years, he was often provoked with New York for destroying traces of her historic past, beauty spots that cannot be recovered; but he never ceased to love the city, and paid it an unsurpassed tribute in words as well as in his countless drawings and prints.

One of the prints reproduced here-with, "Sunset, Williamsburg Bridge," shows us New York as Joseph Pen-
THE SPOT FROM WHICH COLUMBUS SAILED

Pen and ink drawing

HOUSES IN NEW ORLEANS

Etching
n nell saw it—the real city, glorified.

As a water-colorist and painter in oils, he is almost unknown to the public. He employed these media very frequently between the years 1908 and '17, but never exhibited his paintings. They were his recreation.

Work was a master passion with him. He loved to draw things in the process of construction. Their soaring promise, the magnificent activities of the laborers, seemed more wonderful to him than fulfillment. Hence, we find many of his prints immortalizing some stage in the erection of a sky scraper, or the building of a ship, or operations on some gigantic engineering project. The Panama Canal was, in Joseph Pennell’s opinion, the “greatest American achievement of all times”; it was the subject of one of his famous series of lithographs, made in 1912 at the invitation of the United States Government, when the work was going on at high pressure. “The Approaches to Gatun Lock,” reproduced herewith, shows both the beauty and the immensity of the project. The commendations of Col. Goethals and other engineers on this series of prints, which Pennell called “The Wonder of Work,” were more gratifying to him than the praises of the art critics in Europe and America.

Other reproductions of Joseph Pennell’s prints which illustrate this article show his mastery of various media, as well as his superb realization of diverse subjects. The delicacy of etching brings out the picturesque ness of “Houses in New Orleans,” which add so much to the Old-World flavor of that quaint city.

“The Liberty Bell” and “From the Steps of the Library, Washington, D. C.,” broadly handled lithographs, reveal these familiar subjects from fresh viewpoints.

“Spot from Which Columbus Sailed, Spain,” is a pen-drawing, a medium which Joseph Pennell used extensively in illustrative work.

His lithographs and etchings of Greece, made the following year, are equally wonderful, but in quite the opposite way. The Panama Canal series shows the glory of something yet to be achieved. The Greek series shows the nobility of things once glorious, now in ruins; suggests what they must have been in their perfect state, and reveals the pathos of their fallen parts, the masses of crumbled columns, the sky seen where once were splendid roofs.

During the World War Pennell made several superb series of lithographs in this country, not only in the munitions plants, but also in the shipyards, to which he had been denied admission in Great Britain. “The Prow” shows one of the steps in the building of a ship, the curved line making a beautiful design of this print. There was also a series called “Food,” showing all the country’s sources and steps in assembling this vital necessity for the fighting forces. He was made Associate Chairman of the Pictorial Division of the Committee on Public Information. He made posters of some of his lithographs, and created a poster especially for the 3rd Liberty Loan.

By temperament, however, Joseph Pennell was a fighter, ever ready to defend his ideals with a confidence in his convictions and sincerity in his beliefs which won the respect
even of those who did not share his opinions. He was intolerant and outspoken, and in his published works one constantly comes across vigorous criticisms and even denunciations of artists, both contemporary and long-departed. Incapable of lukewarm opinions, his was the forthright type of mind which harbored whole-souled admiration, as for Whistler, or stinging contempt.

Joseph Pennell, however, had the lofty regard of most of his contemporaries, in this country and abroad. Examples of his work are owned by museums and art galleries throughout Europe and this country; the Luxembourg and Cabinet des Estampes, Paris; Uffizi Gallery, Florence; Modern Galleries, Venice and Rome; British and South Kensington Museums, London; Berlin, Dresden and Munich Galleries; Art Institute of Chicago, Brooklyn Museum, and Library of Congress.

Close upon the heels of Joseph Pennell's bequest came an announcement that the Carnegie Corporation of New York had made a material gift of funds for the endowment of a Chair of Fine Arts in the Library of Congress. Whether there was any connection between the two gifts is not divulged. But it seems certain that Joseph Pennell's gift will not only prove a source of enjoyment and inspiration to his fellow citizens, but will also bear fruit in similar gifts from other distinguished and public-spirited artists.
"The reward of a thing well done is to have done it."—Emerson.

To select one of our great National Causes and stamp it as a paramount issue with the 2,232 chapters of our organization would not only be a difficult task, but would, no doubt, bring a storm of protest from thirty-one indignant National Committee Chairmen.

Each phase of our work is important and has a direct bearing on the whole. The focal point is our Continental Congress. There we meet and hear the reports of achievement along various lines; and unquestionably no woman can sit through the daily sessions of that momentous week and not take back with her to the chapter enthusiasm and inspiration.

In fact, there is a vibrant quality about our Congresses that is always infectious. Therefore, the greater the number that gather each year, the wider will be our sphere of influence, and no one now belittles the organized woman-power. The deliberations of a body of three or four thousand earnest women are bound to carry some weight and to be heard by a listening world.

If we are to be of real use in this world we must constantly increase our membership, and it is needless to say that in order to do so we should offer material inducements.

To have a comfortable auditorium in which to seat our delegates, alternates and visiting Daughters seems to have become a vital need and one which we can no longer ignore. The building of Constitution Hall should, therefore, be a sympathetic project with a substantial manifestation of increasing interest. The sooner we can build and thereby bring to Washington each year added hundreds of enthusiastic members of our Society, the sooner we shall become a powerful factor for good that few will dare defy. It is only strength that can put us in that impregnable position.

The present plan to incorporate a library in the building, and thus render it useful every day in the week, is meeting with increasing favor. Likewise it bids fair to bring to a realization the dream of many of the older members who have loved the Society and worked for its advancement these many years. That dream has been to possess one of the finest genealogical libraries in the world.

The Constitution Hall Committee has submitted to you many plans for raising money—plans which start with pennies and end with voluntary checks of indefinite amounts. Surely in that wide range of endeavor you and I may find a happy medium.

In the words of the alluring Government posters with which we are familiar and which have been so effective, "Let's Go!"

Let us not forget November 2d, its great national significance and the important rôle that we play therein.

Grace H. Brosseau,
President General.
Within its stately halls George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army
ANAPOLIS AND ITS EARLY AMERICAN HOMES

by
Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

PART II

The second owner of this famous Chase mansion was Edward Lloyd, 4th, of Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland, 1744–1796, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John Tayloe of Mount Airy. Their children married into the most aristocratic families of Maryland. Anne, 1769–1840, married Richard Tasker Lowndes; Rebecca, 1771–1848, married James Hopper Nicholson; Elizabeth, 1774–1849, married Henry Hall Harwood of Annapolis; Eleanor, 1776–1805, married Charles Lowndes; Edward, 1779–1834, later Governor of Maryland, married Sally Scott Murray, daughter of Dr. James Murray; Maria, 1782–1868, married Richard Williams West, and Mary Tayloe, 1784–1859, married Francis Scott Key, to whom reference has already been made.

Governor Lloyd sold the house to Henry Hall Harwood in 1826 and on the 5th of November, 1847, it was purchased from the heirs by Miss Hester Ann, daughter of Jeremiah T. Chase. In her will, dated 1876, she in turn left it to her nieces, Matilda and Frances Catherine Townley Chase. Both these ladies died unmarried, and the house passed to their sister, Hester Ann Chase Ridout, wife of the Rev. Samuel Ridout. After her death it passed out of the family and was made into a home for “destitute and aged women.”

Brice House, built about 1740 on Prince George Street, by far the handsomest homestead of colonial Annapolis, was the wedding gift of Thomas Jenings to his daughter Juliana on her marriage, in 1745, to Colonel James Brice. The home was inherited by Thomas Jenings Brice, their oldest son, but as he was a bachelor, at his death it went to his brother, James Frisby Brice, and from him to his two nephews, Nicholas Carroll and Charles W. Stephen, sons of his sister Juliana Jenings Brice, who married Judge John Stephen of St. Mary’s County. They in turn sold it, and, used as an annex to Carvel Hall, it has recently been acquired by St. John’s College for a museum.

Colonel James Brice, of Revolutionary fame, was the son of John Brice, Judge of Provincial Court, and his wife Sarah, daughter of James and Ariana Vanderheyden Frisby, Judge John being the son of Captain John Brice, from Hamershire, England, Member of the House of Burgesses, Justice of the Peace and Captain of Severn Hundred, who married Sarah, widow of Captain John Worthington.

Little is known of the ancestry of Thomas Jenings. He was a cousin of Sarah Brice, first Dutchess of Marlborough, and came to America at the age of nineteen years, his parents having died when he was very young.
He studied law in England and received his Commission as Attorney-General of Maryland about 1773.

In the Hammond-Harwood house we find another colonial home of refinement and beauty which changed owners many times. Built by the Revolutionary patriot, Matthias Hammond, it is opposite the Chase house on Maryland Avenue. Matthias Hammond was the great grandson of Major General John Hammond, who settled in Annapolis and held many colonial offices, being Burgess for Anne Arundel County, 1692, Justice of Provincial Court, Member of the Council, Colonel, 1699, Judge of Admiralty 1702, and Major General of the Western Shore of Maryland. He married Mary Howard.

Matthias Hammond, dying without direct heirs, left the house to his nephew John Hammond, who sold it in 1789 to his brother Philip, who in turn sold it in 1810 to Ninian, son of Jonathan Pinkney, an Englishman, who had remained loyal to the Crown during the Revolution, thereby losing his wealth and leaving his sons to make their way in the world. Of these sons Ninian, Jr., by his second wife, Mrs. Amelia Grason Hobbs, daughter of Richard Grason, had the following children: Mary Amelia, William, fifth Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, and Ninian, born in Hammond House, 1811, Medical Director, U. S. N., who married Mary Sherwood. Ninian, Pinckney sold the home to Chief Justice Jeremiah Townley Chase, who bought it as a home for his daughter Frances Townley Chase Lockerman. Her daughter Hester Ann married Judge William Harwood and it was then known as the Harwood House. William was the son of Richard Harwood and his wife, Miss Callahan, grandson of Thomas Harwood, first Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland under the Council of Safety, 1776, and great grandson of Richard Harwood, who married in 1737 Anne Watkins.

Next door to the Brice Mansion, on Prince George Street, stands a superb example of the conventional type of the Maryland Colonial home of refinement, the Paca house, now Carvel Hall. "The original design of the Paca house was of palatial size and appointments, with arcades and porticoes, niches and pedestals for statuary, battlements and pinnacles for roof and tower. It is said that much of the ornamentation was of lead and was run into bullets by the British during the Revolution." This home was built in 1763 by William Paca for his bride, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, and to her care and taste is given the credit of the beauty of its old garden.

Mary Chew Paca's grandmother was the godchild and namesake of Queen Henrietta Maria, so tradition states.

Her father, Samuel, was the son of Samuel Chew of "Herrington," Anne Arundel County, one of the Justices of the Chancery and Provincial Courts and Member of the Assembly until his death in 1676. Samuel was the son of John Chew, who came to Virginia in the Sea Flower, 1622, settled in Jamestown and became a Member of the House of Burgesses.

William Paca was born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1740, the son
The children of Governor William and Mary Chew Paca were John Philemon, 1776–1840, who married Juliana, daughter of Richard and Mary Tilghman, and a daughter who married Consul Roubelle of France.

Carvel Hall, now the well-known hostelry of Annapolis, has changed hands a number of times since its builder, Governor Paca, resided within its stately walls. In 1780 it was sold to Arthur Schaf and from him was purchased by Louis Neff. About 1847 Chancellor Theodore Bland resided there, and in 1887 it was owned by Mrs. Richard Swann. Winston Churchill, the celebrated author, made the old home live again as a colonial residence in his novel (from which it now bears its present name) "Richard Carvel," depicting the historic mansion as the home of his heroine, Dorothy Manners.

Charles Carroll, first of the Carrolls of Carrollton in Maryland, descended from the princes of Ely, Ireland. He came to Maryland after having been educated at Douai, France, and married first, Martha, daughter of Anthony Underwood, of St. Mary's County. She died in 1690 and in 1693 Charles married Mary, daughter of Henry Darnall and his wife Elinor Hatton, widow of Major Thomas Brooke. Charles Carroll was commissioned Attorney General of Maryland July 18, 1688. His children, many of whom died young, were Charles, 1695–1695; Charles, 1696–1696; Henry, 1697–1719; Eleanor 1699–1699; Bridget, 1700–1700; Charles Carroll of Annapolis, 1702–1781; Anthony, 1705–1705; Daniel of Duddington, 1707–1734; Mary, 1711; Elinor, 1712.
BEAUTIFUL CARVEL HALL
Built in 1763 by William Paca, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He and his wife lived here until 1789.
THE FAMOUS BRICE HOUSE

Was in the Brice family for over a century. Noted for its wonderful wood carving. Recently purchased by St. John's College
The Carroll family has been one of the greatest land-owning families in America, owning thousands of acres in both Maryland and Pennsylvania.

While Charles Carroll, of Annapolis (so called to distinguish him from his father), and his brother Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, were being educated abroad their father died. Charles did not return until 1723–4 at the age of twenty-one years and his brother Daniel stayed until the following year. During their absence their estates were managed by their relative, Mr. James Carroll, of Anne Arundel County, a bachelor, who died 1729 at the home of Charles, of Annapolis, leaving to him, his godson, his Annapolis property.

Charles Carroll, of Annapolis, erected the Carroll home, the four-story brick mansion overlooking Spa Creek, now the home of the Redemptorist Order. Its beautiful garden lay between the house and the creek and stories are still told of the wonderful public dinner and dance which the owner gave in 1783 upon the occasion of Washington resigning, in Annapolis, his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States.

Charles married Elizabeth, 1709–1761, daughter of Clement Brooke and his wife Jane Sewell. It is interesting to know that Clement Brooke descends through Robert Brooke, 1602–1655, President of the Council and Acting Governor of Maryland, in unbroken line from Saire de Quincey, 1154–1219, Earl of Winchester and Surry, one of the Barons who signed the Magna Charter.

Jane was the daughter of Colonel Nicholas Sewall, stepson of the second Lord Baltimore.

Charles and Elizabeth Carroll had but one child, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Signer. He received his early education at the Jesuit college at Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, and later was sent to France to complete his education. In 1768 Charles married Mary, daughter of Henry and Rachel Brooke Darnall, and to them the following children were born: Elizabeth, born in 1769; Mary, born 1770, married Richard Caton; Louisa Rachel, born 1772; Charles (of Homewood), born 1775, married Harriet Chew, 1775–1861; Anne Brooke, born 1776; Catherine, born 1778, married Robert Goodloe Harper; and Eliza, born 1780. When Charles Carroll, the Signer, died in 1832, he owned 27,691 acres in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, besides the 80,000 acres he had inherited in Maryland.

The Randall House, erected in 1730, by Stephen, son of Thomas Bordley, is situated north of the State House, in the midst of its garden, and is almost hidden by the beautiful trees surrounding it.

Thomas Bordley, the first of the name in America, was of English descent and came to Maryland in 1694, unknown and without means, but soon raised himself to a position of importance in Annapolis. He died in 1726 and his son Stephen built this mansion for his home in 1730.

Stephen never married, so at his death the house descended to his sister, Elizabeth. She also was unmarried and at her death in 1789 left the home to her nearest living relative, a half-brother, John Beale Bord-
HOME OF ANTHONY STEWART
Owner of the Brig Peggy Stewart. Probably built in 1773

REYNOLD TAVERN
Built in 1737 and bought by Samuel Chase in 1771. Now owned by Mr. T. D Gassiway
ley, who had married Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chew, and whose home was “The Vineyard” in Talbot County.

Following the death of John Beale Bondley in 1804 the house again changes hands, this time being sold to John Randall.

Thomas Randall came from England, settled in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and married Jane Davis. Their son John, born there in 1750, was the first of this family in Annapolis. He studied architecture and building under Mr. Buckley, of Fredericksburg, and when he came to Annapolis in 1770 designed and constructed several fine specimens of Colonial houses. During the Revolution he served as Commissary of the Army by an appointment from the governor and Council.

John Randall married Deborah Knapp and died at the age of ninety years, leaving eleven children. Among them are the following, not in the order of their birth: John, Jr., who married Eliza Hodges; Daniel, who served in the War of 1812; Hon. Thomas, who married Laura, daughter of the Hon. William Wirt, and served in War of 1812; Henry K. also in 1812 War, who married Emily, daughter of Thomas Munroe; Dr. Richard; Hon. Alexander, born 1803, who married, first, Catherine, daughter of Hon. William Wirt, and second, Elizabeth Blanchard; Dr. Burton, who married Virginia Taylor, a niece of General Zachary Taylor. Reverdy Johnson, Attorney General under Zachary Taylor, was born in Bordley House.

To quote from a valuable book, Riley’s History:

“Annapolis contains four houses which have served or were intended to serve as residences of Governors of Maryland. The earliest built was that now owned by Mr. Francis T. Marshand, formerly the residence of Judge A. B. Hagner, No. 83 Prince George Street. The house is a well-preserved evidence of the taste and solidity of the architecture of that period. A few years ago an addition was made on the right wing of the house, but the outlines of the ancient building is easily discerned. The building belonged to Major Edward Dorsey and was occupied by Governor Francis Nicholson, who was the Executive from 1694 to 1709. The exact date of the erection of the building is not known.

“The first session of the Legislature was held there February 28, 1695.”

Of these homes and families, with their numerous connections, much fuller records could be given did space permit.

Maryland, the Land of the Sanctuary, was also Maryland, the Land of the Cavalier and its capitol was noted in both the Old and New World for the refinement and culture of its people, the lavishness of their wealth and entertainments and “still we cannot help thinking that the occupants of these houses knew how to live fully and frankly and one may be sure that they had sufficient leisure, as well, for reflection and rest.”

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THE SHIP FIGURE-HEAD IN AMERICA'S HISTORY

by

Jenny Girton Walker

In June of 1927 a unique craft floated gently into Duluth harbor after a 10,000 mile journey from Norway. It carried a strangely garbed crew, a sail of brilliant red and white, eight war shields with Viking devices, and its brightly burnished dragon-faced bow and stern glistened in the afternoon sun.

The 1927 arrival was greeted by cheering thousands and widespread newspaper comment, but in all respects save its smaller size it duplicated Leif Ericson's 11th century ship whose prow, "with dragon head ferocious," was, so far as we know, the first from beyond the sea to touch our shores.

For centuries before America was settled, the figure-head furnished eyes to the ship which ventured into unknown waters. Sometimes the design proclaimed the ship's name or, like the owl of the Athenians and the lions of England and Holland, announced the country whence it came. Sometimes it honored the pagan god or Christian saint in whom the seamen trusted, a national hero, or the patron of the expedition.

The figure-head of the first boat to bring Englishmen to the western shore of North America is said to have been a gilded deer; at least it is so represented on a recent model of Sir Francis Drake's famous Golden Hind, in which he sailed around the world in 1579. There is no authentic picture of the ship in existence, but Corbett tells us that when Drake reached the Straits of Magellan he caused the crest of Sir Christopher Hatton, "a hind trippant or," to be placed upon the stern of his flagship, and in his patron's honor the Pelican then became the Golden Hind.

Shipwrights were numbered among the English colonists sailing to New England in the early 17th century, but the first circumstantial story of an American figure-head belongs to the Great Lakes and the French explorers. In 1679 La Salle made extensive plans for the building of a large ship of 40 tons in which he could continue his explorations above the falls of the Niagara. Old maps and descriptions seem to place "the stocks where the Sieur de la Salle caused a bark to be built" on the north bank of Cayuga Creek not far from its entrance into the Niagara River.*

*Our Inland Seas, by James Cooke Mills.
SUPPOSED "BRITANNIA" ABOUT 1700, SHOWING FIGURE-HEAD OF HORSEMAN TRAMPLING UPON ROYALTIES

MODEL OF UNKNOWN ENGLISH SHIP OF ABOUT 1695, SHOWING LION FIGURE-HEAD
La Salle gave his bark the name of *Le Griffon* in honor of Count Frontenac, whose coat of arms included two winged griffons, and, like the *Golden Hind*, the stern of the boat bore the patron's crest. Old prints provide a figure-head also, and it was under the guidance of that mythical creature, part eagle and part lion, that *Le Griffon* set sail upon a wonderful journey of discovery around the inland seas whose recital, even in the official reports, rivals in thrilling interest the longer journey of Sir Francis Drake.

The French built no more ships upon the lower lakes, but both American and English boats, which took part in later wars, were constructed in the neighborhood of the shipyard of the *Griffon*.

In the meantime English ships had been building along the Atlantic coast and the admiralty lists take care to include a description of the figure-heads in their identification records:

"Lying at harbor in Dunkirk, 1744, a New England-built brigantine, square sterned, with a horse's head and a black graved bottom, 8 or 10 guns."

The first figure-heads attempted in America were comparatively simple, but in the old world during the 17th and 18th centuries great artists lent their aid in the design and decoration of important ships such as the French *Royal Louis* (1737), and the English *Sovereign of the Seas* (1637) and the *Britannia* (1700). Naturally the elaborate workmanship indulged in abroad had its influence upon the growing shipyards of America, and by the time that ships were built for the Continental navy decorations and figure-heads were added according to the fashion of the times.

After the beginning of the Revolutionary war, the English secret service reported that the *Alfred*, which was the flag-ship of the first commander-in-chief of the Continental navy, "has yellow sides, her head the figure of a man." A more detailed description of the *Hancock* was given: "*Hancock*, 32 guns. A man's head with Yellow Breeches, white Stockings, Blue Coat with Yellow Button Holes, small cocked Hat with Yellow Lace, has a Rattlesnake carved on the Stern, netting all around the Ship, Stern black and Yellow, Quarter galleries all yellow." These decorations were evidently based upon the design of the flag of the commodore of the fleet which was made of yellow silk and displayed a coiled rattlesnake.

Paul Jones' noted ship, the *Bon Homme Richard*, was built at Nantes in 1766, and when given to him by France bore the name of *le Duras*. Jones wrote to Louis XVI that permission to change the name to Benjamin Franklin's *nom de plume* "has given me a pleasing opportunity of paying a well merited compliment to a great and good man." By the drawing found among Jones' papers of the ship's out-board profile, it is evident that the feminine figure-head was not changed with the name, but at the time Jones was having enough to do to get together sufficient money to equip the boat with guns.

John Paul was able to pay his debt for the *Bon Homme Richard* by turning over to France the *America*, the first 74 gun line of battleship ever built on this continent. She
was intended to serve as the flag-ship for Jones himself, but at the time of her launching in November, 1782, the Magnifique of the French fleet had been recently destroyed on our shores, and Jones immediately transferred the America to the commander of the wrecked ship. Admiral Preble* quotes Paul Jones own description of the figure-head: "The head was a female figure crowned with laurels, the right arm raised with fore-finger pointing to heaven as if appealing to that high tribunal for the justice

of the American cause. On the left arm was a buckler with a blue ground and 13 stars. The legs and feet of the figure were covered here and there with wreaths of smoke to represent the dangers and difficulties of the war." On the stern appeared two large figures in bas-relief, representing Tyranny and Oppression bound and biting the ground, with the cap of liberty on a pole above their heads.

If this ship was captured by the English, as has been claimed, the latter bit of symbolism was no doubt vastly entertaining.

An Englishman is responsible for a story told in connection with the building of a British vessel called the Atlas not long before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The figure-head of the ship represented "Atlas" with the usual burden of the world upon his shoulders. At the time of launching it was found that the figure stood so high part of the globe must be cut away to make room for the bowsprit. Any
mishap to a figure-head has always been considered an ill omen, and at this significant date it was North America which was taken off.*

In this same year (1782) the Continental Congress ordered the building of six large frigates, the United States, the Constellation, the Constitution, the Chesapeake, the Congress and the President. Each was to be built in a different navy yard, and there was a great opportunity for fine workmanship and decoration. The Constellation was the first frigate ever built at the port of Baltimore, and several notices about it appear in the "Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser."

At the request of a correspondent, William Rush of Philadelphia, who designed and executed the head and other carved work, on August 9, 1797, explains the allegory represented: "In the figure Nature is represented in pleasing ecstasy at the period of the American Revolution
over which she presided. She is crested by fire, her waist encircled by a zone or signs of the Zodiac, her hair and drapery loose and flowing, her right arm and head elevated, her left arm lightly resting on a large sphere, on which the Constellation is rising, her feet on a rock, part of which is formed into a rude pyramid allegorical of the union of States, and supports the sphere. Flame ascending from top of the rock is expressive of the Fire which gave energy to the Patriots; Water descending from the rock is an allusion to that temperance peculiarly characteristic of the Revolution.”

A Herculean club, a Scale and Mirror, the Dove of Peace, cap of Liberty, and so many other complicated details are described, that possibly the critic who writes in a later issue had some cause for asserting that even the ship’s carpenters were ashamed of mistakes in symbolism and proportion and partly hid the “Mirror of Truth” under the figure’s drapery. The Constellation, although suffering some changes in the passing years, took part in the Star Spangled Banner celebration in Baltimore in 1914, and was afterward used as a station ship at Newport.

The famous Constitution, launched a few days later than the Constellation, links to-day with yesterday, for she is now being rebuilt at the same dock yard in Boston which witnessed her launching in 1797. During her long career of service the Constitution has worn, and lost, a variety of figure-heads. The first was Hercules
with his club, cut by Messrs. Skillings of Boston and shot away before Tripoli. Some claim that Hercules was replaced by Neptune, but during a part, at least, of the War of 1812, the Constitution had only a small billet head. Then in 1834, when the ship, already famous, was being refitted in Boston, a full length statue of Andrew Jackson was ordered for a figure-head. A political furore ensued, Jackson's opponents claiming that no living man save perhaps Madison, the father of the Constitution, should be accorded such an honor.

One dark night after the figure had been placed in position, a young captain named Dewey boarded the ship from a row boat, sawed off the head just below the nose, and carried it back to the city in a bag. He was feted by his friends and is said to have taken the head to Washington with the avowed intention of presenting it to President Jackson. When the figure was restored the new head was fastened on with a bolt of unusual proportions. This figure graced the ship for forty years and now belongs to the United States Naval Academy. In her old age the Constitution had only a billet head; but no matter how she is fitted out in the 20th century restoration, America will repeat the conclusion of the “New York Advertiser” in 1835, “The frigate, however, with whatever block she may have for a head, go where she may, will have the best wishes of every American.”

Accompanying the figure-head of the Constitution at Annapolis are those of the U. S. S. Franklin, 1815; the Trenton, 1880, and the Delaware, 1820. The last named ship was set on fire and sunk at Norfolk in 1861; but its figure-head, “invulnerable to fire and flood,” stands at the main entrance to Bancroft Hall where class custom among the cadets regards it with superstitious awe at examination time. Like many other American figure-heads it represents an Indian chief, armed with tomahawk and arrows.

The figure from the privateer brig, General Armstrong, escaped fire and flood during the second war with Great Britain when the ship was sunk in the harbor of Fayal by order of its commander after one of the most exciting naval engagements of the war. It was on September 26, 1814, that the General Armstrong, having only seven guns and a crew of ninety men, was attacked in the Azores by three British ships having a combined armament of 128 guns and a muster of nearly 1200 sailors and soldiers. The ferocious gentleman who served as figure-head looks capable of rejoicing that when the enemy withdrew they had suffered a loss of 300 while the American loss was only 2 killed and 7 wounded. This figure-head is preserved in Boston.

Annapolis has a trophy figure-head of Grecian design from the English ship Macedonian which was captured during this same period by Stephen Decatur while in command of the United States. As if to balance American possession of this trophy, the figure-head of the American Chesapeake, captured by the Shannon on June 1, 1813, was preserved in the English garden of Ashford House, in Woolmer Forest. Another trophy which may be seen at Annapolis belongs to the period of the Spanish-American War and was taken when the Don Antonia de Ulloa was destroyed at Manila Bay.
Billet head and Trail board at Boston Navy Yard 1800
Figure head - Statue of President Andrew Jackson, placed in position at Boston Navy Yard 18
Relic now at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. (1908)

A FIGURE-HEAD FEROIOUS

THE MORA OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR
From Mariel Harbor, Cuba, came a trophy figure-head which now belongs to the Buffalo Historical Society. It is a huge figure, 10 feet high, carved with a grotesque face above the Spanish coat-of-arms painted in colors, and it once ornamented the Spanish transport Alfonso XII, a steel vessel of 5000 tons which was destroyed in 1898 by two vessels of the United States Navy, the Hawk and the Castine. The work of removing the trophy was performed by soldiers of the 202nd Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and it was presented to the Historical Society by their colonel. A Buffalo boy, writing home, described the labor and danger of the task, where it was necessary to climb to the bow and work 75 feet in the air with very little support. *


The Buffalo Historical Society also owns a figure-head which belonged to the steamer Caroline and which escaped both fire and flood in a spectacular and somewhat famous episode at Niagara Falls in 1837. The boat was built in the early part of the 19th century and the figure is in the form of a bust only 19 inches high. It is excellently carved and the smiling lady wearing a coronet is probably Queen Caroline of that date.

During the upper Canadian rebellion of 1837 it was charged that the steamer was in the service of Canadian rebels and one night she was towed from her moorings into the Niagara River, set on fire and left to her fate. The steamboat was not carried bodily over the falls, as has been represented in pictures, but charred pieces of woodwork floated over the American fall, and the head was found in the lower Niagara near Lewiston.

The story of the American figure-head does not belong entirely to war, for trading vessels were among the first to adopt it and many traditions linger in the old shipping ports along the Atlantic of figure-heads and the men who carved them.
before the days of steam and steel. Sometimes the studio of the wood carver was only a "lean-to" shed in a corner of the shipyard, but there was magic in the way a face would grow beneath his chisel. Elm and oak and softer woods were all used. One ship builder says that all the heads of the older days of which he has knowledge were made of soft wood, a few of the largest having a core of hard wood for the sake of strength.

In "Drowne's Wooden Image," Hawthorne tells the story of a figure-head of such marvelous beauty and life like pose that its author's neighbors accused him of having the assistance of the devil. For the most part, it seemed, Drowne's images, "decked out in gorgeous colors, magnificently gilded and staring the whole world out of countenance," all had a family likeness, "whether it were the monarch himself, or some famous British admiral or general, or the governor of a province, or perchance the favorite daughter of the ship owner."

The original "Drowne" is supposed to have been Joseph True of Salem, one of the old masters of ship sculpture. The names of others in this profession which have come down to us are those of James Sampson of Bath, W. L. Seavey of Bangor, Woodbury Gerrish and John Bellamy of Portsmouth, and Messrs. Skillings, Isaac Towle and Joseph Doherty of Boston.*

Among the traditions of New Bed-

*Outlook, January, 1915.
The Silent Pilots, by David A. Wasson.

(a) THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE, 1790. (b) THE NELSON, 1804. (c) THE VANGUARD, 1835. (From models in the R. N. Museum, Greenwich, England)
ford is the story of the beautifully carved statue of a young woman designed as the figure-head for the whaling ship Rebecca, launched in 1785. Because the Quakers of New Bedford did not approve of “images,” the figure was removed, whereupon a mock funeral was held by some of the young men of the neighborhood and poor Rebecca buried in the sand upon the shore.

It was at New Bedford also that another case of decapitation is said to have occurred, the story being that a Quaker ship owner caused the head of Rousseau to be cut from the bow of a boat of that name which he had purchased.

A figure-head familiar in American trade 80 or 90 years ago, which still survives, is that of the Saint Paul, a boat which was built in Boston in 1833 and was a great cargo carrier between Salem and Manila. The stern was also decorated with a superb carving of an incident in St. Paul’s career when he was shipwrecked on the island of Malta. The head itself, a white bust of the apostle, is said to have been greatly reverenced abroad, but was removed against the wishes of the ship’s crew when the boat was over-hauled in 1841. It tarried for a while in front of one of the store houses on the Salem wharf, then journeyed on to the summer residence of John W. Chandler in Swampscott.

About 1845 began the era of the American wooden clipper, a ship which combined strength, beauty, speed and sea-worthiness in a manner hitherto unknown. The clippers for the most part had what Irwin Anthony calls “singing names, proud, glad symbols of the spirit of their sailings,” and they gloried in their figure-heads, for the shape of the bow lent itself well to such ornamentation and the subjects were poetically conceived. The Lightening was the fastest ship that had ever sailed the seas and her record was not equalled by a steamship until 25 years later. Her figure-head represented a young woman with a thunderbolt in her hand, her streaming hair merging with the lines of the bow.

The goddess of the Flying Cloud carried a trumpet in her outstretched hands. The Nightingale had a bust of Jenny Lind. The Dreadnaught, clipper packet ship, had a great dragon whose head, thrust out on its long neck under the bowsprit, reached almost to the end of the spar while the wings spread out on the sides of the bow and the divided tail outlined the stern. While the clipper ship has passed, many of these heads are to be seen on the models and prints of old ships so popular today.

The Great Republic, the largest clipper ship ever built, when first launched carried two carved eagles, the one on the stern measuring 36 feet from tip to tip of its outstretched wings.

The eagle was naturally the favorite model for the simpler American figure-heads, and on the navy ships it was used in many different positions both in the early days of carved wood and in the later reign of moulded bronze. Good examples are those of the Niagara (1812), the Trenton (1880), and the Rainbow of 1890.

* Old Ship Figure Heads and Sterns, by L. G. Carr Laughton.
BON HOMME RICHARD
U. S. S. FRANKLIN, 1815

U. S. S. RAINBOW, 1890
H. M. S. MACEDONIAN, Captured 1812
FIGURE-HEAD OF THE CAROLINE
On the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at Manila, the eagle was held aloft by a winged goddess of Victory, represented in bronze. This was one of the most richly decorated of our ships and the figure was designed by Saint Gaudens. The Dorothea and the Massachusetts were of similar type.

In olden days the shape of a ship is known to have been changed in order to accommodate the placing of the figure-head, but with the construction of the straight-stemmed iron clads the old time figures were inconvenient and sometimes impossible. As a substitute on some of the ships of war full-length figures in bronze were placed on the foremost turret between the guns, but a simple tablet is preferred today.

In the United States navy it was the change of color from white to slate which was responsible about 1909 for the final order abolishing the figure-head for ships of war. As the ships were repainted most of the heads were removed, although a few were left on and received a coat of paint of the same color as the ship. The once proud head, "without which a ship was inconceivable," is seldom met with in harbor or upon the high seas and belongs to the traditions of the past.

In many cases the heads from our dismantled navy ships were presented to the cities or states for which the ships were named. The bronze shield from the battleship Maine is mounted to form a part of a memorial to Spanish-American War soldiers and sailors and stands in Davenport Park, Bangor, Maine. Other of the figures remained in the various navy yards or found their way to museums. The Olympia head is now at Annapolis.

What becomes of old figure-heads which did not belong to the navy? In other countries they have been looked upon as mascots, set up at street corners, over doorways or even in cemeteries to guard the graves of sailors. In America the few that are familiar are about evenly divided between the museums and the gardens of summer homes along the seashore.

Such a surprisingly small number of the old figures are known that it seems many more must be in hiding in ancient sail lofts or store houses, or marking some unfamiliar spot close to the sea. If they could be searched out and given recognition, something more might be learned of the forgotten art which marked the beginning of sculpture in America and left unique records of historical events, customs and national heroes.

For assistance in obtaining photographs and information, special thanks are due the U. S. Navy Department, Library, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
ROMANCE OF OLD DEERFIELD FAMILIES

by

Anna Phillips See

THE ancient houses of Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, waylay the imagination of the passerby. The very eaves drip romance; the fan-lighted doorways open into a thrilling past two and a half centuries old. Nowhere is antiquity beneath the elms more fascinating than in Old Deerfield Street.

Here great age is not only charming, but a financial asset as well, for historic interest underlies all the thriving "industries" from bedspreads to dolls. Where but in Deerfield would one find on sale at a doll shop gingerbread "Captives", sanitary and toothsome in paper cases, baked in the shape of real children? The verse that labels the gingerbread figures is from the New England Primer:

"Little Eunice numb'rd seven,
And her brother Stephen aged eleven,
By the Savages were captivated;
Thank God we were not likewise fated."

The outstanding figure in Deerfield's early days, one that appeals both to the heart and the imagination, is that of "Parson" John Williams, father of Stephen and Eunice, and a long line of noted descendants. He was famous in New England history as the "Redeemed Captive," and his life was one of startling contrasts. Though he was the poorly paid minister of a frontier town within a stockade, he was a graduate of Harvard and connected with the most influential families of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

John Williams opened his eyes to a hazardous world at Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 10, 1664, and a week later was baptized by his pastor, Rev. John Eliot, "Apostle to the Indians." The baby, John, was grandson of Robert Williams, who, with his wife Elizabeth and four children, had emigrated from Norwich, England in the ship Rose of Yarmouth and settled in Roxbury, 1637. Robert Williams had six chil...
Robert and Elizabeth Williams were the head of a family of thirteen offspring. Thus from Robert and Elizabeth Williams has come the numerous and honorable family of that name. How the heart of the pious Elizabeth would have throbbed with thankful pride could she have known how many of her descendants were to be ministers of the Gospel prominent in the history of New England!

Ministers in those days entered early upon their profession. John Williams, after graduating from Harvard in the class of 1683 (there were only three members and all from Roxbury!), began to look about him for a pulpit. As he was only eighteen he could not expect an important parish; moreover, the young men were needed on the frontier. Williams was especially fitted for a pastorate in the wilds because he could speak some of the Indian dialects; knowledge that he had gained at Roxbury, where he lived neighbor to John Eliot and his Christian Indians.

The summons to the frontier came soon, and John Williams accepted a call to Deerfield, far in the wilderness of western Massachusetts; a settlement that, together with Hadley and Hatfield, had suffered Indian raids. With a portmanteau holding all his possessions strapped to the saddle, the minister of 21 set out from Roxbury for his dangerous field. From Springfield, Massachusetts, he rode, no doubt, up the Connecticut Valley to Northampton, where he called on the Rev. Solomon Stoddard to get his advice about the work in Deerfield. Stoddard had married the widow of Rev. Eleazar Mather, brother of President Increase Mather, of Harvard, and his blooming stepdaughter...
Eunice would naturally help to entertain the young preacher. Did the love between John and Eunice begin at this time or later? All we know is that in the following July he married her and brought her to Deerfield, loving her tenderly up to the hour when she fell under the tomahawk of the savage.

A part of the “encouragement” offered to Williams to become pastor at Deerfield had been “a yearly sallary of 60 pounds*** 16 commons of meadow land with a home lott that lieth on Meetinghouse Hill and a “hous” 40 ft long, 20 ft wide with a lentoo.” In this house young John and Eunice settled down to a life of good works and domestic happiness, with no forebodings of tragedy.

Tragedy was at their heels, however, as soon as Queen Anne declared war on England in 1702. The story of the bloody attack on Deerfield, February 29, 1704, is common knowledge. After the savages had swarmed over the crusted snow drifts into the stockade, killing or making prisoner all the settlers, certain leaders went to Parson Williams’ house to capture the minister as an exchange for French prisoners. In the book of his experiences that John Williams afterwards wrote, under the title of “The Redeemed Captive,” he gives the events of the attack and the terrible march through the snows to Canada.

Of the one hundred and eleven captives only the hardy could survive. Parson Williams had the advantage of being able to talk with his captors, and on the second day was permitted to help his wife. Her strength was failing and she told him that she could not hold out. This proved their last farewell, for later in the day she fell exhausted and a
savage slew her with a single blow of the tomahawk. John Williams' four children, who had survived the massacre at Deerfield, lived to reach Canada and were "redeemed" except Eunice, the mother's namesake. The history of this little girl of seven, who rode on an Indian's shoulder most of the journey; who was adopted into the tribe of the Catholic Indians at Caughnawaga and married an Indian is a twice-told tale. In later years she could have returned to Deerfield, but preferred the life of a savage.

Eunice Williams did not entirely separate herself from her father, for, through his earnest request she made several visits to his home with her son and two daughters. Tradition has it that if she retired to the guest-room bed at night she would always be found in her blanket before the kitchen fireplace in the morning! Parson Williams and the church tried with all earnestness to bring her back to the Protestant religion, but she lived and died a Catholic Indian.

It is a curious fact that Eunice Williams' great, great-grandson was the Eleazar Williams who claimed to be the "Lost Dauphin" of France. His story is one of the most romantic in all New England annals. In the early part of the last century a descendant of Parson Williams, Deacon Ely, of Longmeadow, decided that the progeny of Eunice were a responsibility to her relatives. He accordingly sent to Canada for two of the boys and made them members of his family.
One proved to be a real savage and went home; the other, Eleazar, showed refinement and intelligence; became an Episcopal minister and a missionary to his people in the West. When middle aged he became obsessed with the idea that he was a French boy who had been “farmed out” to the Indians and that he was the Lost Dauphin, because he showed marks of French origin and a remarkable resemblance to the Bourbons. His claim roused much interest in the United States and in France, but it was never substantiated.

After John Williams was ransomed in 1706 he came back to Deerfield, married again, and in the new house built for him by his devoted parishioners gathered his children together—all but little Eunice. The house was a fine one for the times, with a beautiful doorway and secret stairway in case of danger. It was sold by Williams’ grandson, “Squire John,” to Consider Dickinson, a “character” known as “Uncle Sid.” He willed it with an estate to the town for a “Free Academy and Public Library.” The Parson Williams House, restored and enlarged, is now the most popular dormitory in the Preparatory School, Deerfield Academy.

Records show that of brave Parson Williams’ sons and sons-in-law, grandsons and granddaughters’ husbands, seventeen were ministers!

An intrepid member of Parson Williams’ church was Ensign John Sheldon, whose home after the raid of 1704 was known as the “Old Indian House.” On the night of the attack Mrs. Sheldon was killed by a shot through the hole hacked in the massive spiked door and three children and a daughter-in-law were captured. To redeem his children and other captives Sheldon, though middle-aged, traveled amidst great hardships and dangers to Canada three times by order of Governor Dudley. Through Sheldon’s efforts one hundred and thirteen captives from Deerfield and other New England villages were brought back to their homes.

When the Old Indian House was taken down, after standing for a century and a half, the door of tragedy was preserved. Today it is the most thrilling relic in the Indian Room of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, where “its hatchet-hewn face still tells the tale of that fateful night.” In all
New England there is not a single relic that can compare with this old door. There is nothing that brings us of today into such close touch with the horrors of the Indian warfare that terrorized and desolated the English settlements.

John Sheldon, son of Ensign Sheldon, lived on a homestead bought for him by his father. The house now standing on the site was built before 1743 and was the birthplace of Sheldon, historian and founder of the Memorial Association. To him both Deerfield and the country at large owe much because of his research into the history of his native valley, and his books, among which are: "History of Deerfield," in 2 volumes, and "Heredity and Early Environment of John Williams." The home, however, of the late historian was a beautiful gambrel-roofed mansion, built in 1772 by Joseph Stebbins. Here were born Stebbins' thirteen children, many of whose descendants still live in Deerfield.

Joseph Stebbins was a noted patriot. The public events of his life are recorded on the stone near his house:

HOME OF JOSEPH STEBBINS
BORN 1749, DIED 1816
A SON OF LIBERTY
LIEUTENANT OF MINUTE MEN
WHO MARCHED ON THE LEXINGTON ALARM.
CAPTAIN AT THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
FOUGHT AT STILLWATER AND BEMIS HEIGHTS.
HE LED A FORCE OF VOLUNTEERS ACROSS THE HUDSON NEAR FT MILLER AND CAPTURED AN OUTPOST IN THE REAR OF BURGOYNE. COMMISSIONED COLONEL OF MILITIA 1788
HIS DESCENDANTS HONOR HIS MEMORY AND CHERISH HIS OLD HOME.
In the “Revolutionary group” in Memorial Hall is the commission dated July 1, 1775, appointing Joseph Stebbins a captain in the new Continental Army. It bears the signature of John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress; a signature bold enough for John Bull “to read without his glasses”! Near by is a watch that belonged to another of the Stebbins’ family. It was made in France for the American market and bears on its face proof of the friendly relations between that country and the United States during the Revolution. Instead of the usual figures to mark the hours from 1 to 12 we see the twelve letters that compose the word “Independence.”

Opposite the Parson Williams House, Justus Hitchcock, the hatter, bought a lot for 115 bushels of wheat and built a house in 1778. Hitchcock was fifer of the Minute Men and for many years leader of the church choir, playing on the bass viol of his own make, which is now in Memorial Hall. His son, Edward Hitchcock, born 1793, became a famous geologist and president of Amherst College. Although his “schooling” was limited to the town school and six terms at Deerfield Academy, three colleges gave him degrees. His most valuable gift to the world was recognition and preservation of the fossil footprints of birds in the Connecticut Valley. It happened that in 1835, when he was State Geologist, his attention was called to fossil tracks in flagstones at Greenfield, Deerfield, and Northampton; stones that had been quarried in neighboring localities. They were all of micaceous sandstone, in which no evidences of bird life had ever before been found. After months of
study Professor Hitchcock published his discovery in the book: "An Account of the Ornithichnites or Foot Marks of Birds in the New Red Sandstone of the Valley of the Connecticut."

Another feat of Professor (then president) Hitchcock was his shouldering of the burdens of Amherst College when it was on the brink of financial failure, and through his courage and business ability saving it for a new era of prosperity and usefulness. Dr. Edward Hitchcock, son of the president, was also a pioneer in education, adding to the prestige of Amherst by inaugurating the first department of Physical Education in any American college. From that time to the present, Amherst has been a leader in this particular.

Next to the Hitchcock homestead on the Albany Road, in Deerfield, is a little brown house in which there once lived the distinguished author of "Antiquarian Researches," Gen. Epaphras Hoyt. He was an uncle of Edward Hitchcock (who became the president of Amherst), and the story is that the two used to sit among the branches of a great elm, which still shades the house, to study together.

General Hoyt once made an unusual journey from Deerfield to Delaware Bay entirely by water. He kept a journal, of course. It begins: "A Journal of a voyage (by God’s permission) on board of Capt. Sweet’s Fall-Boat begun July 17, 1790 Saturday 12 o’clock A. M.**Sailed down Deerfield River about 2 miles where it enters the Connecticut River.** The sloop’s cabbin is an elegant room completely painted in the neatest manner***" On the fifth day Hoyt landed at "Yankey-wharf, N. York, and undertook to visit the different parts of the Cyty travel’d all most every part of it—the houses are built Chiefly with Brick." Going to Federal Hall, he says: "About one third of the members (of Congress) appear to be what I call Pretty Men the biggest part of them sett with hats on their heads and canes in their hands."

Of the homes that escaped destruction by Indians in the raid of 1704, only one is still standing, the Frary House. It is the oldest house in Franklin County, as the north part was built in 1683. The Frary family owned it for a century, then it became the property of the Barnards. Selah Barnard added the south part about 1763 to make the building large enough for a tavern. The beautiful Ball Room has seen many a public assembly and gay dancing party. Barnard was a major in the army, and there is a pretty story of his marriage. In 1746, when he was setting out for war, he went to bid a neighbor good-bye and saw a baby lying in its cradle. The Major said to the mother, "Keep her till the wars are over and I’ll marry her." Twenty years later Elizabeth Nims became his wife.

It was to Barnard’s Tavern that Benedict Arnold came in May, 1775, after he had been commissioned by the Committee of Safety at Water-town to raise men in western Massachusetts for an attack on Ticonderoga. The proposed army would need food, so Arnold appointed Thomas Dickinson, of Deerfield, Assistant Commissioner, and ordered him to furnish 15,000 pounds of beef. Tradition reports that the bargain was sealed in Landlord Barnard’s bar room. Arnold did not stay to re-
cruit the men, but hurried over Hoo-
sac Mountain into Vermont. He
was too late, however, for Ethan
Allen had made plans to capture Ti-
conderoga and the soldiers refused to
serve under any other leader. The
fort surrendered to Allen, not Arnold.

Thomas Dickinson, with his young
brother, Consider, followed Arnold
with the cattle (which were paid for
by the Committee of Safety) and re-
ceived for his services only the glass
of liquor in the Deerfield Tavern.

The Deerfield families who have
passed from this life lie at rest in the
most beautiful of spots on the bank
of the Connecticut River. Opposite
rises Sugar Loaf Mountain, its image
repeated in the noble stretch of
water. Here in the shadow of pri-
meval pines lie the earliest settlers
of the village, and in “One awful
grave” the forty-eight men, women
and children who perished in the raid
of 1704. Near by are the ashes of
Parson John Williams and Eunice,
his wife, for neighbors brought her
body from the spot where she fell
and interred it here. Under an
apple tree is the grave of Mehuman
Hinsdell, who was the first child
born in the settlement, 1673. Some
of the inscriptions from their un-
couth arrangement almost provoke
a smile, as this one of 1762:

“Hope humbly, then
with trembling pinions
Soar; Wait ye Great tea;
cher Death & God.”

Another of 1785:

“Here is reposited
the Remains of
Mrs Rebekah Consort
of Doct Edward
—— who died
of the small Pox
Aetat 24
He mourns the dead
Who live as they desire.”
THE COMMON ENEMY

Extracts from an Address given by Mrs. Walker before the Women’s Auxiliary to the American Medical Association in Memorial Continental Hall, in May, 1927

The Daughters of the American Revolution have instituted a National Defense Committee which has two immediate aims:

To uphold the National Defense Act of 1920. To counteract subversive influences.

These six objectives of Communism, Bolshevism, Socialism, “Liberalism” and Ultra-Pacifism are identical as follows:

The abolition of government, patriotism, property right, inheritance, religion, and family relations.

Consider the last objective—abolition of family relations. Alexandra Kollontai (head of the International Communist Women’s organization and at present Ambassador from Russia to Mexico) in her pamphlet entitled “Communism and the Family” declares “Marriage is no longer a chain”; “The outworn family is breaking”; “The old type of family has seen its day.” Illuminating these statements she frankly says:

“Not the family of the past, petty and narrow, with its quarrels between the parents, with its exclusive interests in its own offspring, will mould for us the man of the society of tomorrow. Our new man, in our new society, is to be moulded by Socialist organizations, such as playgrounds, gardens, homes, and many other such institutions, in which the child will pass the greater part of the day, and where intelligent educators will make of him a Communist who is conscious of the greatness of this sacred motto: Solidarity, comradeship, mutual aid, devotion to the collective life.”

A recent message to women published in England warns women of some of the Communist ideals, thus:

“That the home is to be destroyed; religion is to be stamped out; marriage is to be only a matter of civil contract; divorce is to be obtainable at will; and children are to be taken from their mothers and made the property of the state.”

It adds:

“The spirit of Communism is Compulsion. Liberty and Freedom will be stamped out.”

A British leaflet warns parents that:

“Children (in England) are being baptised into the Communist faith. When they are a little older they are taught such beliefs as these in Communist Sunday Schools:

“Thou shalt not be a patriot, Thou shalt teach revolution, Thou shalt wage class war. Every man and woman has an equal right to an equal share in the product of their collective labour, Thou shalt demand on behalf of your class the complete surrender of the capitalist class and all the means of production, distribution, and exchange, with the land and all that it contains, and by doing so shall establish class rule.”—(From “Ten Proletarian Maxims.”)

Another release from England reports that instructions from Moscow received in England read as follows: “obliterate all moral tendencies in the work amongst the children.” An oath which the children are taught has this in it:

“And I do swear that I will bear true allegiance to my class, according to the class struggle, without any God.”

Under date of May 13, 1927, I read in a daily paper the report of a unique ceremony scheduled to take place in a large American city. A number of new-born babies of Communist members publicly received their names and were enrolled into the local branch of the children’s Communist society known as The Young Pioneers. This ceremony was intended to replace “bourgeois christening.” Other features of the program included addresses which were purported as exposing “the treacherous rôle which organized religion plays in the lives of the workers from the cradle to the grave.”

The overwhelming growth of this children’s movement is not a myth. May 14-22 is celebrated by Communist forces all over the world as “International Children’s Week.”
To aid in this celebration the children of the United States were urged to join the Young Pioneers of America. Through the "Young Comrade" literature and by personal invitation children are asked to take their stand:

"1.—AGAINST child labor and child misery.
2.—AGAINST the teachings of religion and war.
3.—AGAINST the false teachings about labor and strikes.
4.—AGAINST the rotten school conditions.
5.—AGAINST the Boy Scouts, which trains workers' children to be soldiers and fight against their own class, as in China, etc.
6.—FOR free lunches in schools, free school supplies, free lunches and clothing for children of strikers and unemployed workers.
7.—FOR hands off China and Soviet Russia.
8.—FOR the Young Comrade, the only workers' children's newspaper that tells the truth about the workers and children and also fights for them."

Letters purporting to come from children are published in the Communist organs. This is an illustration of the subtle way in which welfare measures are used by the Communists to further their ends:

"Dear Comrades:

"I am going to write a few things about my school. They weighed a boy in school and found he only weighed fifty-four pounds. They also weighed my sister. Then sent the boy to a fresh air school and they said if my sister doesn't eat more and drink more milk she will have to go, too.

"But how in the world could my sister eat more and drink more milk if bosses CUT our fathers' wages?"

"(Signed) HELEN K."

Communist propaganda against the Boy Scouts is similarly handled as, for example:

"In my school the principal is trying to organize a 'Boy Scout Troop.' One boy who is already a scout tried to get me to belong, but I said nothing doing, because I don't believe in it. Then another boy scout said, 'Don't try to bring him in the troop, he is a Bolshevik.'

"We have a very strong group of Pioneers here to which I belong. We are trying to get all the workers' children who are in the Boy Scouts into the Pioneers where they really belong.

"By IRVING K."

Part of the Communist program is:

"To demand school breakfasts and school appliances free of charge.
"To enter areas of industrial strike.
"To organize children's parades.
"To ferment school strikes.
"To conduct mass meetings.
"To supervise games and entertainment for leisure hours."

Social welfare appeals to the young and to us all. Are the women and children of America to be ensnared by cunning devices disguised as welfare measures?

Communism anxiously covets having the women and children of America subjected to various schemes for governmental maintenance.

Senator Thomas F. Bayard, in a speech (January 28, 1925) on The Child Labor Amendment (which was rejected by 37 States), incorporated in his remarks portions of an article from the Communist Workers Monthly, which reads in part:

"And such pressure upon the capitalist government, in order to have any effect whatever, must be given point and substance by demands for governmental maintenance of all children of school age, such maintenance to be paid for by special taxes upon large incomes. The rich who appropriate the wealth produced by the working class must be made to disgorge a part of it for this purpose as one of the first steps toward making them disgorge all their ill-gotten gains to make way for the new system of society wherein the working class will rule."

Senator Bayard explains that underneath all of this there is:

"... a direct and positive movement to realize what is being advocated by a great many people in this country, to wit, the so-called child labor amendment, a movement for ulterior purposes, and one of the ulterior purposes is the breaking down of our democratic form..."

2,500,000 YOUTHFUL SOVIETS CELEBRATE

Moscow, Sept. 4 (A.P.)—Under the slogan "Defense of the Socialist Fatherland," the Soviet Union celebrated today what is known as International Youth Day, as a manifestation of "the solidarity of the workers, peasants and youths in struggling against imperialism and capitalism."

Two and one-half million Soviet youngsters in various cities throughout the union began the celebration last evening with torchlight processions. In Moscow thousands of girls and boys, red scouts, clad in multicolored sport suits, marched in military order, preceded by brass bands and drums, with red banners bearing fiery inscriptions.

They proceeded to Red Square, where prominent Communists, Russian and foreign, delivered addresses from the top of Lenin Mausoleum. They exhorted the young people to rally closer around the banner of the Leninist party in order to resist the war preparations of the Imperialists against the Soviet Union. War, they declared, sooner or later, was inevitable.

Many military maneuvers and sham battles have been going on in Russia, and trial mobilizations have been executed in many cities.—Washington Post, Sept. 5, 1927.
of Government and the establishment of a soviet, socialist, or communistic government, as the case may be, in place of it."

Anna Louise Strong, writing on "Getting Born in the Soviet Union," outlines the extent to which Russia provides socialized institutions, and quotes a health official as saying to her, "There are more little Bolsheviks every day."

She boasts that there are factory nurseries, homes for mothers and babies after birth, consultations for children, consultations for pregnant women, village consultations for mothers on subjects connected with child health, legal consultation offices where mothers may learn their legal rights for the support of children, day nurseries in rural districts.

Please recall that Kollantai described how "the new man in the new society is to be molded by Socialist organizations ... in which the child will pass the greater part of the day and where intelligent educators will make of him a communist."

Elias Tobenkin, of Russian birth, has lately made an investigation of "What Russian women are doing with their new Love Freedom" (Liberty, April 2, 1927), he says:

"While the government registration office alone has the power to sunder the wedded state of a couple, official registration of marriage is not essential. . . ."

A reviewer of "The Revolt of Modern Youth" (by Judge Ben Lindsey) pronounces the book "in the light it throws on the present and the future of American mating perhaps the most important document of our time."

Why are Communists interested in this book? Is it because it points so clearly to the "abolition of family relations," one of the six objectives of Communism.

Doubtless you have noticed how Communism strikes interchangeably at the home and at religion.

John Haynes Holmes, of the Community Church, New York City, prophesies that "there will be no Gods in the future, there will be no churches, there will be no Sundays, there will be no Bibles, there will be no religions as we have them today."

The Milwaukee Student Conference—a group of three thousand young people, met under the auspices of the Council of Christian Associations last December. One writer diagnoses the proceedings of this Conference as follows:

"Youth was in a mood to question and to doubt all such attitudes, customs and institutions on which society has banked—the home, the school, the church, the state, the economic order, with all their rules, regulations and assumptions.

"Youth did doubt. Very emphatically it doubted militarism and capitalism. Kirby Page, editor of the World Tomorrow, and George A. Coe, professor of the Teachers College of Columbia University and a member of the Committee on Militarism in Education, helped the young men and women to multiply their doubts and strengthen their opposition to the militaristic and imperialistic policy of this nation."

(Haldeman-Julius, Quarterly, April 1927, page 23)

Russia this year will entertain five groups of American students by arrangement of the National Student Federation Association, the organization which publishes The New Student. These tourist trips are spoken of as "voyages of exploration," and advertised as the most promising tours offered. They are to be welcomed by Russian students and Soviet authorities. The political structure of the Soviet Government is to be inspected, workers' summer schools visited, and Russian-Chinese relations studied.

These student tours abroad develop huge traffic. A similar movement of investigation is being promoted in America under the name of "Students in Industry."

It is vital for parents and guardians to keep in touch with the many new phases of activity which are being introduced to captivate the attention of the young. While considering the situation in colleges and universities the high school should not be overlooked. High school students are referred to by some educators as "the mighty army of the new order."

Epitomizing the appeal to youth, enemies of our Government are saying:

"Doctors, come with your scalpel and dissect for us with unerring hand this society of ours fast hastening to putrefaction. Tell us what a rational existence should and might be. Insist, as true surgeons, that a gangrenous limb must be amputated when it may poison the whole body . . . ."

"You poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, if you understand your true mission and the very interests of art itself, come with us. Place your pen, your pencil, your chisel, your ideas at the service of the revolution. Figure forth to us, in your eloquent style, or your impressive pictures, the horrorful struggles of the people against their oppressors, fire the hearts of our youth with that glorious revolutionary enthusiasm which
inflamed the souls of our ancestors; tell women what a noble career is that of a husband who devotes his life to the great cause of social emancipation! Show the people how hideous is their actual life, and place your hands on the causes of its ugliness; tell us what a rational life would be, if it did not encounter at every step the follies and the ignominies of our present social order."

In answer to such challenge what are we, as women, doing? Should we not examine ourselves and are not these questions for immediate consideration?

Who teaches our children? What are they taught? Where do they spend their leisure hours? What attitude do they have toward adult life? Do they take student tours, attend summer conferences and camps, and travel in Youth Caravans? If so, under what guidance and escorts? What view do they take of marriage and religion? Women? What of ourselves? Where are we being led? Who leads us? Do we investigate an organization before joining? Do we contribute to causes without examining their motives? Do we vote? How much study do we give to legislative measures? The welfare of children is close to all our hearts. The protection of youth has been woman’s joy through the centuries. The Constitution of America was bequeathed us by worthy forefathers.

Our task for today is to preserve our American Republic by banishing schemes urged upon us by “Our Common Enemy.”

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Names Omitted from Printed National Committee Lists

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, member of Constitution Hall Committee
Miss Emeline A. Street, 424 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Connecticut Vice-Chairman of Ellis Island Committee
Mrs. W. B. Burney, 8 University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina Vice-Chairman of D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee (in place of Miss Coltrane)
Mrs. Clarence Van Epps, 430 Clinton St., Iowa City, Iowa State Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee
Mrs. H. D. Kneedler, Kneedler Building, Manila, Philippine Islands Resident State Chairman of Constitution Hall Finance Committee
Miss Clara R. Donaldson, Greenwich, Ohio State Chairman (in U. S. for the Philippine Islands) of Constitution Hall Finance Committee
ARKADELPHIA CHAPTER (Arkadelphia, Ark.). One of the outstanding features of the chapter during the past year was the patriotic pageant staged on the colonial porch of the girl's dormitory of Ouachita College as a tribute to Thomas Jefferson and to help with the Jefferson Foundation.

The beautiful campus, with its stately oaks, makes a natural amphitheater where more than a thousand spectators were carried back to Colonial days. The picture, presented with songs, dialogues and gorgeous costumes, was one long to be remembered by those fortunate enough to be present. The accompanying photograph gives but a faint idea of the elaborate spectacle.

LULU SCOTT WILSON, Historian.

PENELPO TERRY ABBEY CHAPTER (Enfield, Conn.) was four years old last May and its first Regency, that of Mrs. Leon R. Abbe, to whose untiring efforts the chapter owes its existence, ended at that time. From an organizing membership of 37, the chapter has grown to its present enrollment of 81, and has a record of noteworthy achievement. Besides meeting State and national obligations, $100 has been contributed to the restoration of the Old Town Hall, for 75 years the town's third meeting house, and the scene, in 1775, of the famous incident of Captain Thomas Abbey and the drum. As his wife was a conspicuous figure in her day, a pioneer woman physician, she was quite aptly chosen as our patron saint.

In addition to a yearly gift of $25 to the American International College, $245 was raised to furnish a student's room in the new dormitory; the graves of 53 of the 60 Revolutionary soldiers buried in town have been marked, the fund for this purpose, $349.50, having been given, in part, by members and other descendants of these heroes. Subscribing $1,650, we more than doubled our quota for the bonds of Constitution Hall.

To the work of our retiring Treasurer, Mrs. Frederick E. Hunter, credit for this successful financing is largely due.

Enfield furnished nearly 200 Revolutionary soldiers and their records, compiled by Mrs. Abbe, are now on file in the archives in Washington.

In Americanization work, text books and Flag Codes have been presented to the evening school; Mrs. Abbe has addressed the students on Enfield's early history and prizes for the best essays on this subject have been awarded in the public schools; 700 Flag Codes and 350 Immigrants' Manuals have been distributed. A box has been sent to Ellis Island. The DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and a steel cabinet to house our embryo collection of books and relics have been placed in the Public Library. We contribute yearly to the Community Christmas Tree, and in the Memorial Day observance co-operate with other patriotic societies, but give our Revolutionary graves a distinctive decoration with the 13-star flags.

An outstanding event was a Colonial exhibit consisting of over 400 of the Town's antique treasures.

In this our fifth year, with Mrs. Mark W. Bushnell, as regent, we are endeavoring to continue realizing the ideals of the founders of our organization.

BERTHA A. WESING, Historian.

DOROTHY WALTON CHAPTER (Dawson, Ga.) We have 35 members. At our June Meeting Flag Day, we had a special celebration in the attractive Woman's Club building. Our beloved State Regent, Mrs. H. M. Franklin, was our guest of honor. Invited to meet Mrs. Franklin were our sister organization, the Stone Castle Chapter, and the presiding officers of all civic and patriotic organizations.

Twenty-eight records were copied from an old church yard at Chickasawhatchee.
TABLET UNVEILED BY MARGARET GOFFE
CHAPTER MADISON, MAINE

(an old Indian burial ground also), Terrell County. It is our intention to copy many more records for State Publications.

One Real Daughter’s grave was located near Ft. Gaines, Ga.

We contributed to Ellis Island, the Immigrant’s Manual, D. A. R. Student Loan Fund; one bond for Auditorium, Meadow Garden, home of George Walton, Lucy Cook Peel Memorial, Patriotic Education, Georgia Bay.

This chapter has always been liberal in the matter of medals, and this year was no exception.

Two citizenship medals in local high school; one medal in 7th grade for highest general average in history; one thimble in domestic science, for most improvement in first year sewing class.

All National and State dues paid, and all honor roll requirements met.

The year has been exceedingly pleasant and successful, marked by the hearty cooperation of officers and chairman and members. We are encouraged to do greater things for the future.

We have had a very interesting year’s study with historical, patriotic and religious programs. Our meetings are always opened with song and prayer, and readings from the D. A. R. Ritual.

Nine historical programs were given during the year. We joined our sister chapter and entered a float in May Day Festival parade. This float received first prize.

We also assisted in helping the needy and filling empty stockings at Christmas.

Under the leadership of our efficient Regent, Mrs. H. A. Wilkinson, our chapter continues to thrive and we have some splendid constructive work to our credit.

MRS. GEORGE RILEY,
Recording Secretary.

Kansas City Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.). It is with great satisfaction that we look back over our work of the past few months. The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Andrew Barada has never been so popular, having more than doubled in circulation during the past year.

The indorsement of a loan for a student has been a great service this year, helping a young man to complete his education. Two chairs have been paid for in Constitution Hall in the name of our chapter and one in memory of Missouri’s first Vice-President General, Mrs. John R. Walker.

Flag week was celebrated in a very extensive way. Films were made of the Flag and of the Salute to the Flag; these were placed in some thirty moving picture houses and shown all during the week. There was also a request that the audience repeat the Salute to the Flag, in which we found perfect co-operation. The Kansas City Street Railway Company did a very gracious thing for us in placing posters of the Flag on all street cars in the city, with the inscription “Fly the Flag.” Posters were also placed inside all cars and busses. Some 500 letters were sent to the clergymen of the city, asking...
them to speak on Sunday on the religion of the Flag. The regular Flag Day meeting on June 14, brought this fine program to an end.

Great interest has been shown in our Americanization work. We are increasing our summer classes, and on June 14 a fine pageant was given by them. Much credit is due the chairman of that committee and the instructor in Americanization work.

We have just completed the furnishing, in early American furniture, of our room at Arrow Rock Tavern, Arrow Rock, Missouri. This is one of the most historical spots in the State.

Five hundred dollars was subscribed to our own University, Lincoln and Lee, $100 of this to be paid annually. Besides these contributions we have made others, including the Carolina Scott Harrison Fund.

Our membership has grown materially during the past few months and we feel that our Kansas City Chapter fills a real place in the patriotic life of our city.

MRS. BEVERLY C. PLATT, Regent.

Mary Chesney Chapter (Warren, Ohio). Glimpses of the early days came to the large gathering in the township cemetery on Mahoning Avenue when the bronze marker bearing the names of twelve Revolutionary soldiers who are buried there, was unveiled. The names thus honored are: John Hart Adgate, William Anderson, Oliver Brooks, Daniel Dana, Isaac Fithian, Henry Lane, Sr., Henry Harsh, Jonathan Rankin, Ezra Rawdon, Joseph Reeves, John Rutan and Simon Taylor.

Mrs. William Stroup, Regent of the chapter, welcomed the many representatives of other patriotic organizations attending, including several Civil War veterans. Mrs. Bryan Baxter, Chairman of Historic Spots and Revolutionary Graves Committee, had charge of the program, and that committee is credited with the tremendous amount of work and research connected with the placing of the monument.

Mrs. Justine L. Baldwin is the granddaughter of Mary Chesney, for whom the chapter is named, and who is buried in the old cemetery. Her address was very interesting and full of historical anecdotes and adventure. She pictured the famous Indian of this section, Chief Logan, and his friendship to the whites; she told also of the early pioneers, their homes and schools, of the early missionary preachers and churches, and above all of the patriotism of those early settlers. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton gave sketches of the lives of John Hart Adgate and Henry Lane, Sr. Many apple trees are still living which were brought here by the latter, who, with his wife paddled across the river to nurse and help Indians in times of distress. John Adgate was the first settler in Warren and since 1799 his descendants have been good citizens of this town.

The marker was unveiled by two descendants of veterans, Mrs. Dorothea Corbin Van Gorder and Lynn Dana, Jr. Richard Wilkinson sounded taps. Two other chapter members having part in the program were Mrs. Fred W. Adams, who led the singing of patriotic songs, and Mrs. Robert Izant, who gave the prayer and led the pledge of allegiance to the flag. Mrs. John Estabrook was flag bearer.

MRS. LESLIE TUCKER HUMES, Publicity Chairman.

THE "SAILOR'S SYCAMORE," MARKED BY THE SANTA BARBARA CHAPTER.
Colonel Haslet Chapter (Dover, Del.). The State House of Delaware has the distinction of being the second oldest in the United States still in use, and Delaware has the distinction of being the first State to ratify the Constitution and thus the first State to enter the Union. Our chapter has placed a bronze tablet on the State House so that the stranger within our gates may read of our proud heritage and know why Delaware leads in all National parades. The inscription on the tablet follows:

STATE HOUSE OF DELAWARE
BUILT 1722
STATE CAPITOL SINCE 1777
HERE DELAWARE RATIFIED THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION
DEC. 7, 1787
THE FIRST STATE TO ENTER THE UNION
ERECTED BY COL. HASLET CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION
1926

A large number of guests from our own and nearby States assembled in front of the State House on Dover’s historic “Green,” where the setting for the exercises was most appropriate. On the steps to the entrance to the old part of the building stood Robert P. Robinson, Governor of the State of Delaware; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, then President General of the National Society and Mrs. Walter Morris, Regent of Col. Haslet Chapter. The National colors were displayed on one side by a soldier and the State flag on the other by a sailor. A bugler and a squad of National Guard soldiers also participated. After the unveiling by Ruth Hammond and Edith Wilson, the tablet was presented to the State by Mrs. Morris, and accepted by the Governor.

Following this ceremony Mrs. Henry Ridgely, historian, delivered an inspiring address in the rotunda of the Capitol. She reviewed the history of Delaware’s State House. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook gave an inspiring address, which was followed by a public reception in the State House.

Alice S. Hanson,
Press Chairman.

Margaret Goffe Chapter (Madison, Me.), has completed its nineteenth year. We have more than seventy-five members, twenty-three of whom are Charter members. Our interest in local and patriotic work does not flag and we have contributed to the worthy causes brought to our attention. We assisted in entertaining the Maine Society, D. A. R., for the annual Field Day. During the Flag Day exercises we unveiled and dedicated a bronze tablet set in a native granite boulder, bearing the likeness of an Indian and with the following inscription:

“Site of Norridgewock Indian Village destroyed by the English in 1724. Old Point Monument beyond commemorates the death of Father Rasle and Indians in Massacre.”

Members of the various Maine chapters and the invited guests assembled at the Congregational Church for the usual business session. This was followed by a luncheon served in the church dining room. Owing to rain the exercises which were planned had to be abandoned and as far as possible the program was carried out in the church.

Mrs. Charles Dyer, our Regent, presided, and after welcoming the visitors, America was sung by all present. The Rev. E. Lewis Wall gave the invocation, after which Judge Small made an address, telling the history of Old Point. The audience sang the Star Spangled Banner and the benediction was by the Rev. P. E. Clark.

We are justly proud of our achievement. The boulder cost approximately $300, all but $30 of which was raised by the chapter.

Mrs. Adella V. Moore,
Secretary.

Santa Barbara Chapter (Santa Barbara, Calif.) has placed a bronze marker on the historic sycamore tree that was used as a guide for sailing vessels as early as 1800. A most interesting program was given, starting with the Salute to the Flag, led by Mrs. S. W. Robertson. A history of the tree was read by Mrs. W. B. Metcalf, Chairman of the Old Trails and Historic Spots Committee, and the tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Paul Sweetzer and Mrs. Horace Pierce. It was accepted by Mr. George A. White, Park Commissioner. The Hon. H. A. Adrian, Mayor of Santa Barbara, gave the address. In part he said: “To California belongs the glory of cherishing within her sheltered
STATE HOUSE DOVER, DELAWARE, WITH MARKER ERECTED BY COLONEL HASLET CHAPTER

LOUISIANA PURCHASE MARKER UNVEILED BY L'ANGUILLE CHAPTER, D. A. R.
valleys the oldest trees of all the earth, the oldest of all living things upon the earth. Trees that were old when Christ was born in Bethlehem. Trees that were in their prime when Pharaoh's daughter lifted the Hebrew babe from his cradle floating on the placid bosom of the Nile. Trees that were strong giants when Babylon was a tiny village and the pyramids were undreamed. Trees that were in their lusty youth when, by scriptural chronology, Adam and Eve were still dwelling in the Garden of Eden, for some of the sky-tilting Sequoias which guard the gate-way to the Yosemite are more than six thousand years old.

Hartford boasts her Charter Oak, Boston her Washington Elm and Santa Barbara her "Sailor's Sycamore," which was once a guide for the ships that sailed along our shores. Saved by the City's first Mayor at the earnest appeal of a tree-loving woman, it is now dedicated by our last Mayor. May it live to be loved and honored by generations yet to be, who, when they read its story, will guard its life as we have tried to guard it by placing on its broad bosom the bronze plate which we have just unveiled.

Another notable work of the chapter was the unveiling of a tablet on the summit of San Marcos Pass in memory of Lieut. Col. John C. Frémont, his soldiers and the guide, W. B. Foxen, who crossed the mountains by the narrow horseback trail on December 25, 1846, and took possession of Santa Barbara, while the Californians waited for them in ambush at Gaviota Pass. Mrs. Edwin McBride and Miss Evelyn Bailey unveiled the tablet and it was presented to the country by Mrs. Fred Jackson, Chapter Regent. Mrs. Metcalf thanked the members of the State highway commission and the supervisors for bringing the fifteen-ton boulder, on which the tablet was placed, from four miles down the other side of the mountain. An old sword that was given by Colonel Frémont to Francis M. Crawford, a Civil War veteran, was unsheathed and used in the ceremony. Mountain shrubs and flowers were placed at the foot of the boulder by Mrs. Nell Kinevan and her brothers, with a card: "In Memory of the Pathfinder." Lieut. Patrick Kinevan and his wife, Nora Mangan Kinevan, were pioneers of the Pass, and the flowers were placed there by their children. Mrs. Matilda Carteri, a daughter of General Foxen, the famous Scout, was also present, accompanied by her four daughters, one son, a niece and eight grand-children. Mrs. S. W. Robertson led the D. A. R. Ritual.

CHRISTOPHER HARRISON CHAPTER (Salem, Ind.) organized in 1917, with a membership of fourteen. We now have more than seventy. At our chapter meetings a social hour follows the program, at which time refreshments are served. The work under our Regent, Mrs. Edwin Henderson, has been most gratifying. We have contributed to the Berry School, the Immigrant's Manual, the Philippine Scholarship Fund, to Ellis Island, and to the latter place we have also sent a box of sewing materials. We have paid our quota to the William Henry Harrison Endowment Fund by having a food sale, a silver tea on Washington's birthday and by each member making a dollar.

Our programs have continued the sketches of Pioneer Women of the County, the study of the Constitution, the review of our Magazine, and a study of the men who thought out the Revolution. In the Defense Day Parade in our town, our Chapter took part, having a car and a decorated float. This represented a colonial home, with ladies in colonial dress. Flag Day is always observed with a special program. We have placed markers on the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers this past year, Jesse Alvis and Daniel Hole. An interesting ceremony was held on each occasion. In accordance with the request of our President General to plant trees, we have planted a tulip tree (Indiana's State flower) in the grounds of the grade school, with appropriate exercises.

Our Organizing Regent, Mrs. Harvey Morris, who was State Historian for three years, was elected State Vice-Regent at the last State Conference. We are all proud of the honor, for it is largely due to her efforts and zeal, combined with the hearty co-operation of our members, that our chapter has grown and progressed so rapidly.

ZELLA MAY WHITE, Historian.

L'ANGUILLLE CHAPTER (Marianna, Ark.). Led by our chapter, the Arkansas Daughters
CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON CHAPTER FLOAT, WHICH WON THE FIRST PRIZE, $50, IN A PARADE AT SEDRO-WOOLLEY, WASHINGTON

MEMORIAL NEAR SANTA CRUZ, CALIFORNIA, TO HEROES OF THE WORLD WAR. DELEGATES TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE CONFERENCE CARRIED FLORAL TRIBUTES THERE
recently erected and dedicated a monument commemorating the Louisiana Purchase. The marker is carved from Arkansas granite and bears the following inscription:

"This stone marks the base established November 10, 1815, from which the lands of the Louisiana Purchase were surveyed by United States Engineers to satisfy the claims of the Soldiers of the War of 1812 with land bounties."

The original markings were made on trees and were lost for over fifty years. A few years ago two surveyors, Tom Jacks of Helena, Arkansas, and E. P. Douglass of Marianna, Arkansas, located the trees bearing these original markings. The movement to permanently mark this spot, historically one of the most important and interesting west of the Mississippi River, received the hearty co-operation of prominent citizens throughout the State and was enthusiastically indorsed by representatives of the National Society.

J. C. Brown and T. R. Robbins, with their helpers, made the original survey one hundred and eleven years ago. "May this stone ever stand as a perpetual memorial to those early engineers to whose daring and broad vision individuals owe much, and the race of man is deeply indebted," said Mrs. Paul Benham, Regent of L'Anguille Chapter, when presenting this marker. Mrs. Allan Cox, the State Regent, accepted the gift on behalf of the Arkansas Daughters.

The principal address at the unveiling was made by United States Senator T. H. Caraway, who gave the following historical background: "At the time the original survey was being made, Napoleon, fresh from defeat at Waterloo, stood upon the barren rock at St. Helena; George III, whose blunderings gave rise to the Revolution, although crazy, still sat upon the English throne; Italy had no national existence; and 'Catherine the Great' still ruled Russia. George Washington had died but a few years before; Madison was President and Jefferson had retired to private life at Monticello. At this time the Louisiana Purchase had been a possession of the United States but twelve years. Every man who had been prominent in the adoption of the Constitution and procurement of its ratification, save three, still lived when surveyors traversed this area and carved upon the sentinels of the forest an official record of their operations."

Eight acres of this beautiful forest where the monument stands, have been deeded to the United States; it is hoped that at some time a National Park will be established at this point.

The marker was unveiled by Martha Douglass and David Wall, while the National Guard Band of Marianna played the Star Spangled Banner.

JEANETTE BLOUNT,
Corresponding Secretary.

ATTENTION, CHAPTER REGENTS!

Please note that in the letter sent out by the Organizing Secretary General asking for your Chapter Membership you are requested to give the full names (Christian name as well as husband's). This is required in order to check your list with your Card Catalogue of our entire membership. Please mark the names of your members whose addresses were permanently changed recently.
MAKING THE STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTION POPULAR IN ILLINOIS

by

Mary Allison Goodhue

RETIRING ILLINOIS STATE CHAIRMAN OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

"The Constitution of the United States is not self-perpetuating. If it is to survive it will be because it has public support. Such support is not a passive but an active operation.

"Whenever it falls into disrespect or disrepute, the end of orderly organized government as we have known it for more than one hundred and twenty-five years, will be at hand."—Calvin Coolidge.

The wherefore of the essay contests conducted for the past two years in Illinois by its Patriotic Education Committee can have no better answer than is given in the quotation from President Coolidge cited above.

With this thought as the promoting impetus the State Committee addressed itself to a method of inducing this study and of offering a reward appropriate in itself and commensurate with the dignity of the theme.

There faced us two seemingly opposing factors: the ever-present scarcity of funds and the realization that the lives of our young people today, like those of their elders, are already overcrowded. It was plain that the incentive must be extremely attractive while falling at the same time within our financial possibilities.

Having brought two years of our project to a happy conclusion and feeling that the amount of benefit derived has far outstripped our hopes, we offer to the consideration of other States the following account of our experience with the hope that they may be inspired to undertake a similar enterprise.

Early last September the State Chairman sent out a circular letter to Illinois Chapters urging them to sponsor in their own high schools an essay contest on the subject "Wherein Lies the Greatness of the Constitution of the United States?" The essay form was chosen as appealing to more students than could undertake oratory.

I quote directly from the printed folder which soon followed the letter in such numbers as made it possible to distribute them to the principals and teachers whom the chapters wished to approach. It served as information to both chapters and schools.

"The Illinois chapters offer as a final award in each division contest a six-day trip to Washington via the Baltimore & Ohio, all expenses paid. The tour will extend from June 27 to July 2, 1927.

Chapters are urged to see the principal or civics teachers of their schools at once. Ask the teacher to require the entire class to write on the subject as a part of the regular class work following the study of the Constitution. The incentive offered, especially if a local prize be also given, will stimulate a greater study and interest while not imposing an outside theme.

To make the contest possible each chapter is asked to pledge a sum of thirteen dollars ($13.00) upon entering it.

The preliminary contests promoted by the chapters in their own communities must be completed not later than February 15, 1927. The winning essay in each case may be selected by the chapter in any manner it chooses, either through the teacher or through a local committee of judges. The entering essay must then be sent by registered mail to the Contest Chairman of your Division.

Conditions of Contest

1. Essay subject is "Wherein Lies the Greatness of the Constitution of the United States?"

2. Any High School student having the consent of the principal or teacher and a D. A. R. chapter may participate.

3. Essays are limited to 1,000 words.

4. Essays must be written in the school room without notes at a time assigned by the teacher, in her presence, and not later than February 15, 1927.

5. A signed statement from the teacher assuring the fulfillment of the above condition and stating date when essays were written must accompany any essay entering the final contest.

6. No name, either of writer, school, town or chapter may be written on any essay submitted.

7. Send essays entering final contest to the Contest Chairman of your division on or before March 5th.

As soon as the State Chairman had received the names of all chapters agreeing to participate in the contest (which agreement was entirely voluntary) she divided the whole into six groups, adhering to district lines as far as possible, and appointed a chairman for each of these groups. These chairmen were instructed to keep in touch
with the progress of the contest to its completion in their respective groups. Each chapter had its preliminary contest in its own High School offering in most cases a first and second or a first, second and third prize. Judges were selected by the chapters, but rarely from their own membership. In almost every case in both the preliminary and final contests the judges were men or women who were judges, attorneys or teachers of civics. In the final contest, of which there were six groups with each group entitled to one trip to Washington, the judges were chosen by the group chairman, she selecting one judge from each of several towns concerned. Judgments were made individually and no marks were allowed on the essays, which were labeled only I, II, III, etc., by the Group Chairman as they came to her. Her private record gave corresponding numbers and the correct source gained from the chapter letter accompanying each essay submitted. A balance in the State Patriotic Education Funds permitted us to add six second prizes of $10 and six third prizes of $5 each.

The six students who won the trip to Washington were: Evelyn Acomb, Lake Bluff; Enid Smith, Chicago; Ada Mae Albright, Peoria; Mary Estelle Berndt, East St. Louis (Ill.); Ralph Sieben, Geneseo; Edward Haight, Rockford. The railroad gave us a special tour rate and with Mrs. Wm. Gary Brown of that organization as guide and the writer in the capacity of State Chairman, as chaperone, we spent one of the most delightful and satisfactory weeks I have ever known. There was no problem of conduct as the young people were almost overwhelmed with the wonders of Washington and their happiness and spontaneous enthusiasm gave joy to others who had joined our party, making us twenty-four in all. A motor bus was chartered for us for the four days we were in Washington and we visited all of the most notable buildings and attractions including Alexandria, Mt. Vernon and Annapolis. In the latter city we were received in the old State House by Governor Ritchie of Maryland. We even had a birthday party with a cake for one of our students on our last day.

As we came down the train shed the morning we reached Chicago on our return, a bulging, sealed, letter was shyly placed in my hands with the request that it should not be read until I retired that night. There is not space to quote all of those six letters and besides they are very personally dear to me but I have formed a composite letter taking a sentence or two, verbatim, from each of the six letters. They are convincing expressions of what the trip meant to them and become full of significance when we consider each of these students as a radiating circle of influence giving forth of the wealth of patriotic feeling and knowledge of our capital city obtained by this eminently appropriate award. We most heartily commend this project for your consideration.

The composite letter follows:

"This trip has been the very happiest week of my life. I am sure the memory of it will endure as long as I live.

"I shall always hold my memories of my Washington trip very dear.

"I want to express my appreciation of the kindness of the Daughters of the American Revolution who made it possible for me to spend the most enjoyable week of my life. They made it possible for me to spend the most beneficial and significant week of my life, significant not only in that it took me through country that was unknown to me and to the capital city of the United States, but significant also in that it has given me a new and broader understanding of such words as patriotism, loyalty and devotion.

"When I walked through Arlington Cemetery and saw the rows of graves which covered many acres, when I saw the tomb of the unknown soldier and the tributes of foreign countries, when I realized the number of men who had given all to our country, I was filled with a desire that I too might have an opportunity to serve my country, in war if need be, but in peace first of all.

"We all appreciate what the Daughters of the American Revolution have done for the six of us. I had such a wonderful time I want to close my eyes and dream it all over again, each day, each hour, and even each minute.

"I shall never forget this trip. It is a great opportunity to visit the Capital of our Nation so early in life. It enables one to get a clearer conception of what patriotism really means. I hope that every year a few young people can be taken.

"The trip was altogether lovely in every respect and I can never thank the Daughters of the American Revolution enough. I hope you will tell them how much I have enjoyed it."

The real objective was in getting the young people to really interest themselves in our great Constitution and to understand it well enough to meet and answer attacks upon it. We feel that this has been attained in considerable measure as many thousands wrote in the contest and the essays were
excellent. To the enthusiastic cooperation of Illinois chapters goes the credit for the success of this venture.

There is no doubt that any of the railroads would cooperate with the Daughters in such a project and offer you a very fine "conducted tour" rate.

In addition to this contest thirty-four groups in Illinois chapters were studying the Constitution this last year and a monthly morning class under the instruction of an eminent judge and author on Constitutional matters, Hon. Thomas James Norton, was held in the heart of Chicago's business district, available to all near-by Daughters and their friends without charge.

This article has been written by request and is submitted with the earnest hope that it may carry inspiration and helpfulness with it.

Prize Offered to Chapters

By Mrs. Amos A. Fries
National Publicity Chairman

REALIZING that one of the most valuable forms of publicity available to the Daughters of the American Revolution is the published account of the chapter meeting, the National Chairman of Publicity has endeavored to encourage its improvement, and to that end offers a prize of $100 for the best write-up of a chapter meeting this coming year, award to be made at the next Continental Congress.

Following are some of the points to be observed:

1. The account should contain about 300 words. That is about as much as the casual reader will take in on a subject not sensational, in which he has had no previous interest.

2. It should have one quotation. This, in a news article, catches the eye and usually bespeaks something of interest. It could be taken from a report, from the address of the regent, or something might be read from the correspondence from National Headquarters. The message of the President General is always worthy of quotation. Parts of it could be used. Matter of fact data, which would otherwise pass unnoticed, becomes interesting when put in the mouth of some personage. Using commonplace facts in this way in a newspaper might be called one of the tricks of the trade.

3. It should report three activities. Out of the 25 or more classified activities as represented by the national committees, at least three reports each meeting should have sufficient interest to the non-member to make them worth reading. There may be many interesting things reported, in which case only the three best are to be set forth. In a short article, to try to report more would make them too brief.

4. The account must give the names of three prominent workers. This will not be difficult, because these names may be given in reporting the work. The committee has no objection to having the social side featured elsewhere, but for this write-up it is the interesting workaday that is required.

5. The article will be judged on its ability to catch the interest of the nonmember. It is for the outsider that we have publicity. Since there are about 20,000 chapter meetings per year and each is reported to an average of two papers, the value of a proper report is obvious.

6. The "what, why, when and where," will always be expected to appear in the first paragraph. Each chapter should submit all of its published articles to a committee, preferably newspaper people, and send the best six to the State Chairman; the State Chairman will submit these to a committee and the six judged the best will be sent to the National Committee, by April 1st. The prize winner will be decided by judges in Washington and will be announced at the 37th Continental Congress.

Note—These chapter reports are not to go to the Editor of the Magazine. The Magazine has nothing to do with this contest.
JOHN DANIEL

John Daniel was born in Wake Co., N. C., May 23, 1762. He continued to live in Wake Co., N. C., about eight years after the close of the Revolutionary War, then removed to Elbert Co., Georgia. He died June 13, 1841, leaving a widow who died in November of the same year, and the following named children:

1. James J. Daniel
2. Nancy Cunningham
3. Martha Riley
4. David Daniel
5. Elizabeth Craft, wife of John
6. Mary Craft
7. Sarah Cunningham
8. John F. Daniel
9. Allen Daniel
10. Lucinda Prewett.

John Daniel enlisted in Wake Co., N. C. In 17—? he was appointed Captain in Colonel Malmady's N. C. Regiment, for three months; called out to guard the Assembly of N. C. (then held at Hillsborough), on account of the threatening of Tories to break up that body. Governor Burk removed to Wake Court House, where he kept a guard until the Assembly adjourned: served 3 months.

Enlisted 1780 for 5 months and served under Colonel Farmer; marched to near Camden, S. C., and was in the defeat of General Gates at that place. Afterward rallied at Hillsborough, N. C., where he was discharged after serving 5 months.

In 1781, he was again in service as Captain, under Colonel Farmer. Joined General Green, at High Rockford on the Haw river; marched through Salisbury to Camden, S. C., thence to the High Hills of Santee. Was in the battle of Eutaw Springs. After the battle was sent with prisoners to Salisbury, N. C., where he was soon after discharged, having served in all thirteen months as Captain, in the Revolutionary War.

(William Bond

William Bond, a Revolutionary Soldier from Virginia, in 1776–1777. Went as a Minute Man the first tour of service. The next tour of service was in the Virginia Militia under Captain Ballen, Major Tucker, General Lawson; marched to North Carolina, and joined General Green. He was in the battle of Guilford Court House, having served 6 months when discharged.

He was born in 1760, and married his wife Ann, December 11, 1777, in Cumberland Co., Va.; died July 22, 1830. His widow Ann Bond, applied for a pension, Nov. 18, 1839, from Williamson Co., Tennessee. She gave the following family data:

1. John Bond, born Nov. 4, 1778
2. Page " Nov. 23, 1779
3. William " July 19, 1783
4. Lucy " Sept. 8, 1790
5. A child " Dec. 23, 1795
6. A child " Oct. 23, 1800

(William Bond, born Jan. 24, 1758, in Chester, Westchester Co., New York, and died in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., New York, April 18, 1809, aged 52 years. He married Mary Pell, Jan. 13, 1783, in Fredericksburgh, Dutchess Co., N. Y. She was born in Pelham, N. Y., August 16, 1762, and applied for a widow's pension, Feb. 18, 1837, when 77 years of age, then living in Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Margaret Gloriana, born Oct. 7, 1783
2. Mary " Mar. 22, 1785
3. Stephen " Apr. 8, 1787

(Service: Minute Man, and Private in the State Militia. See widow's Pension application, Number W 5848, Virginia Service. Family Data: From the original Pension application of the patriot's widow, Ann Bond.)

CHARLES WARD

Charles Ward, born Jan. 24, 1758, in Chester, Westchester Co., New York, and died in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., New York, April 18, 1809, aged 52 years. He married Mary Pell, Jan. 13, 1783, in Fredericksburgh, Dutchess Co., N. Y. She was born in Pelham, N. Y., August 16, 1762, and applied for a widow's pension, Feb. 18, 1837, when 77 years of age, then living in Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Margaret Gloriana, born Oct. 7, 1783
2. Mary " Mar. 22, 1785
3. Stephen " Apr. 8, 1787

(Service: Captain in the Revolution. See Pension Application, Number, Sur. File 31638. Family Data: From the original Pension application, same having been supplied by the pensioner, John Daniel.)
4. Sarah  
5. Philip P.  
6. Ruth  
7. Nancy Ann  
8. Gloriana  
9. Stephen  
10. Patty  
11. Pell  
12. Julia Ann  

Mary Pell Ward, widow of Charles Ward, states in her application for a pension that her brother, Samuel T. Pell, married a sister of her husband, and was a Captain in the Continental Army under Colonel Van Cortland, New York Line. Her husband, Charles Ward, entered the company, commanded by her brother, as an Ensign. Charles Ward acted as a guide from his knowledge of the country invaded by the British. He was in the battle of Stillwater, and the capture of Burgoyne. Total service of two years.

Charles Ward was a son of Stephen Ward; and Jonathan Ward, May 9, 1839, "aged 70 years September last," testified he also was the son of Stephen Ward, and a brother of Charles Ward, both of whom are deceased.

In 1853 Philip P. Ward, of Adams, Jefferson Co., New York, and Stephen Ward, of Rome, Oneida Co., New York, were the only surviving children of Charles Ward, Revolutionary Soldier.

(Joseph Lewis was a son of Edward Lewis. Edward Lewis was a son of Samuel Lewis, and born in Wales, Aug. 8, 1722. Emigrated to America, and married Sarah Morris, daughter of Daniel, who was a son of Stephen, one of the first settlers in Morris County, New Jersey. Edward and Sarah Lewis dwelt and died at Baskingridge, he June 22, 1792, she Nov. 6, 1808.}

**JOHN BROOKFIELD**

John Brookfield, of Morristown, N. J., died June 11, 1795, aged 80. Esther —  
his wife, died Jan. 20, 1780, aged 60. Children were:

2. James, died Feb. 27, 1777, aged 35 years. Married Deborah Rayner Oct. 10, 1765. She died Jan. 1820. (Six children.)

(James Brookfield, son of John and Esther, born 1742, died Feb. 27, 1777, in Morristown, N. J. Married Oct. 10, 1765, Deborah Raynor, who died in Jan. 1820. Their children were:

2. Silas, born Sept. 16, 1768, died June 22, 1860, aged 84.
3. James, born Sept. 21, 1770, died aged 4.


John Brookfield, of Morristown, N. J., died June 11, 1795, aged 80. Esther —  
his wife, died Jan. 20, 1780, aged 60. Children were:

2. John Le Conte, born March 5, 1775.
3. Elizabeth, born Feb. 18, 1777.
4. Jacob Ford, born Aug. 9, 1778.
7. Anna Brewster, born Oct. 4, 1785,
died Nov. 15, 1855. She married Sept. 20, 1801, Charles H. Morrell (7 children).


Jonathan Wood

Jonathan Wood, married Jerusha Halsey, sister of Benjamin and Ezra Halsey, of Morristown, N. J. He died Jan. 2, 1804, aged 75. She died April 21, 1803, aged 75. Their children were:
2. Joanna, baptized Dec. 1, 1755.
5. Ruth, “ Sept. 19, 1762
6. Jonathan Baldwin, baptized Nov. 17, 1765
7. Abraham, “ July 10, 1768


Samuel Oliver

Samuel Oliver, died Aug. 16, 1811, in Morristown, N. J., aged 79. He married 1st, Sarah Primrose, who died July 18, 1786, aged 53. His 2d wife Mary ——? died Sept. 29, 1806, aged 69. His 1st wife, Sarah Primrose, became a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, Dec. 1764, and at that time three children were baptized,
2. John “ “ “
3. Sarah “ “ “

The son, John, died at New Vernon, Sept. 20, 1830–1, aged 73. He married Sarah Prudden (daughter of Adoniram), who died March 21, 1824, aged 66. His 2d wife, Mary Ayers, died Jan. 21, 1845, aged 77.

Sarah, the youngest, married April 15, 1784, Samuel Prudden (son of Moses).


David Muire

David Muire, Morristown, N. J., died Feb. 23, 1792, aged 52. He married Mary Southard, widow of Solomon Southard, after 1773. (Solomon Southard, married Apr. 15, 1762, Mary Frost, daughter of Daniel. He died Feb. 2, 1773, aged 37. She married 2nd David Muire and died 1826.) The children born to David and Mary Muire, were:
1. Charity, born 1776s, as he died July 12, 1777, aged 1.
4. Sarah, died May 18, 1785.


Robert Roff

Robert Roff, married in Morristown, N. J., March 2, 1775, Phebe Cooper, who died March 23, 1835, aged 82. Their children were:
1. Mary " Rolfe" born Jan. 9, 1776.
2. Rachel "Rolph" born Nov. 16, 1777, married William Enslee as his 1st wife and died Aug. 4, 1843. (Eight children.)
5. Sears "Rolfe" born Aug. 18, 1783.
6. Robert "Rolph" born Nov. 27, 1785.
7. Enoch "Rolfe" born Nov. 16, 1787.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
GENEALOGICAL EDITOR
HAMPTON COURTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender’s address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
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.

ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

GOUGES, ARNAND, of Baltimore, Md.
Will dated 30 October 1797, proved 4 November 1797. No evidence of marriage. Brother Raymond, “living at Bordeaux, Department of the Gironde, in France.” Brother Antonine, “born and living in the town of Moissac, Department of the Lot, in France.” Two sisters are referred to, but their names are not given.

BUSHBY, WILLIAM, of Washington, D. C.

THOMAS, WILLIAM WILSON, of Washington, D. C.


ORD, JAMES, of Washington, D. C.

DEERY, PATRICK, of Washington, D. C.

ADAMS, WALTER, of Washington, D. C.
Will dated 27 June 1810, proved 26 January 1811. Wife, Margaret. Brother, George.


WESTFALL, JOHN, of Hardy County, Virginia. Will dated 9 February 1789; probated 13 April 1789. Mentions wife Sarah; sons Isaac, Jacob, Abell, John, Cornelius and Abraham. Execs. friends Jacob Fisher and Ezekiel Bogard and sons Abell and Cornelius Westfall.


[784]
and Margaret Lowe; Elizabeth, wife of my late son James; heirs of my late son James, namely John, Robert, Burgess, Cephas, Mary and Catherine Fleming. Execs wife Ann and David Lowe.


Barry, Joanna (of Washington, D. C.). Undated. Proved 9 November 1811. Widow of James Barry. Daughters, Ann and Mary, both deceased. Four sisters: Ellen Donovan, Hannah Gould, Mary Gould and Christina Gould. Refers to her sister in Cork, probably some or all of the foregoing. Brother Garrett Gould, and his son William: and brother Joseph Gould, and his daughters Angelina, Fanny, and Christina. A. Barry, cousin of the last named William Gould. Refers to James D. Barry, of Washington, and his brother David, now in London. "Robert, son of Garrett Barry and nephew of my dear husband." "Catharine half-sister to the abe (above?) Robert, and Garrett Barry, her own brother." Joanna, daughter of Robert Barry, of Baltimore. Directors that her remains be deposited in the vault under the altar of St. Mary's Church, Washington, where her husband and her two daughters (Ann and Mary) are laid. Speaks of her portrait and those of her two daughters by Stuart. Legacies to Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, and several Catholic clergymen. Leaves to her brother, Garrett Gould, a portrait of General Washington by Stuart. Leaves to Fanny Gould the likenesses set in gold of herself, her husband, and two children. Leaves to the Rev. Michael Hurly, of St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia, the portrait of Bishop Carroll by Stuart. Leaves to Eliza, daughter of Thomas Law, her "father's likeness" by Stuart. Directs that
the "large print of the Redeemer" be placed in the cantra of the gallery fronting the altar of St. Mary's Church in Washington. Leaves to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Lownds, of South Carolina, her large diamond ring. Numerous other valuable heirlooms mentioned. Leaves $2,000 for "enlarging and improving the church built by my dear husband, James Barry, called St. Mary's, in Washington," and that $150 be paid annually forever to the officiating clergyman of that church. Directs that "twelve old reduced men, and twelve of the same description women, in the parish of Carrollsburg, Washington City, should get as soon after my death as possible, the men a warm winter coat, the women a ditto large cloak, also one cord of wood to each delivered free of expense at their respective homes." Directs that a charity school for Catholic children of both sexes be established from funds due her from the Spanish government, and bequeaths an additional $300 from same source to St. Mary's Church, Washington. Directs also that from the same funds a house be built for twenty-five widows without families, or single women, all of whom are to be of advanced age. This charity school and poorhouse were to bear the respective names of her two deceased daughters, Ann and Mary. Bishop Carroll named as one of her executors.

ANSWERS

12231: GAINES.—Richard Gaines who died in Culpeper Co., Va. abt 1750 left five sons Thomas, John, Francis, William Henry, and James. Wm. Henry married Isabella Pendleton and James married Mary Pendleton, sisters of Judge Edmund Pendleton of Virginia who for 59 yrs was identified with the history of Va. as Member of the House of Burgesses. Henry, son of James & Mary Pendleton Gaines mar 1st Martha George & 2nd Sara Churchill. His will was prob. in Madison Co., Va. 7 June 1811., & ment. chil George, Wm., Thos., Augustine. Gabriel, Churchill, Isabel, Mary mar John Clark, Eliz. mar — Georgie, Fannie mar — Bowler. Three of these sons moved to Boone Co., Ky. His son Wm. mar 4 Oct 1804 Sally Rucker & removed to Ky. 1811. His chil were Angus, Henry Thomas mar Nathilda Cornelius, Richard George mar Sara Woodward, Benj. A. mar Edna Ann Cornelius, Mary Jane mar Benj. F. Conner, Susan mar John Hackleman. Would like the Rev. rec of Henry Gaines, 1731-1811. Would be glad to corr with desc.—Mrs. B. P. Storrs, 337 N. Leroy St., Slater, Missouri.

12821. TRUAX.—Data regarding the Truax family may be found in Pearson's Schenectady Settlers; New York Genealogical & Biographical Record, vol 57; data & infor regarding the Truax coat-of-arms may be found by writing to Louis P. De Boer, A. M. 5107 Stuart St. Denver Colorado; a branch of the Truax fam. set. in N. J. Miss B. B. Warwick, Medford N. J. may be able to give infor abt. this branch.—Mrs. H. H. Murray, 204 Lippincott Ave., Riverston, N. J.


HOWARD-Ashby.—"Abraharn Howard & His Descendants" gives the following rec. John Howard was b in Marblehead 1735 & d in Salem 1848 the oldest man in Salem. He wrote in regard to his marriage. "In the year 1779 I was married to the widow of Mr. Samuel Young, whose maiden name was Jemima Ashby, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Ashby, a very honest man."—Mrs. Mary C. Howard Moffette, 25 Wildwood St., Winchester, Massachusetts.

12824. MARVIN.—In the Reinold Marvin Genealogy, the only Maria without a definite date of birth given, is Maria dau of George, son of Nathan & Polly Adams Marvin. George was born in Covington, Tioga Co., Pa. and married Maria Spratt (no dates given). Their chil were Viola mar — Clark; Susanna mar — Moore, Maria, Martin, George, William. Reinold Marvine came to America from Great Bentley, Eng. Bapt. 25 Oct 1594 in St. Mary's Church. Died in Lyme, Conn 1662. His bro Matthew came to America 1637.—
SEDGWICK-BURRITT.—Mary M. Burritt Needham and Eliza Catherine Sedgwick were sisters, dau of Wm. Burritt bp 9 Apr 1775 in Redding Conn., died 11 Apr 1832, lived in Vergennes Vt. Married at Burlington Vt. 8 Nov 1805 Sarah Lathrop b 17 May 1784 died 14 Feb 1819 in Vergennes, Vt., Daughter of Sergeant Thomas Lathrop b 13 May 1745 died 20 Mch 1826 in Burlington Vt. married 19 Dec 1771 Wealthy Ann Cobb born 18 Oct 1755 in Canterbury Conn, died 22 Sept 1827. William was the son of Sergeant Philip Burritt who died 1804 in Delaware Co., N. Y. He lived in Redding & Danbury, Conn & Delaware Co., N. Y. married 1 March 1774 in Redding Conn. Rachel Read born 13 Nov 1754 in Redding. Philip Burritt was sergeant in Capt. John Gray’s Co. 4th Conn. mil Fishkill Co. 5 Oct 1777 to 30 Oct 1777. Appointed inspector of provisions 13 March 1780. Ref: Revolutionary Soldiers of Redding, Conn. by Wm. Edgar Gammon. The Mayflower descent in this line is as follows: Wealthy Ann Cobb, 1755-1827, was the daughter of Abigail Dyer, 1718-1808, and her mother Abigail Fitch 1687, was the daughter of Alice Bradford, 1661-1745, and she was the daughter Gov. Wm. Bradford 1590-1670. Ref: Chapman, Churchill, Cone and Lathrop Genealogies; Redding Conn. records; Sally Burritt Bang’s Journal, 1789-1864.—A. S. Needham, 126 S. Spruce St., Montebello, California.

ALEXANDER.—Anyone desiring data on William Alexander of North Carolina, whose wife was Eliz. King, may obtain same by writing to Mrs. M. Etta Ivy, 226 Montvue Ave., Morrisstown, Tennessee.

12827. HANCOCK.—John Hancock of Luray, Page Co., Va. born 1740 probably had brother James who married Betty Coleman and 2nd Elizabeth Lynn. John Hancock had two sons James b 1780 came to Ohio 1826 with 1st wife —— Lawson. He married 2nd the widow Jamason; George who had two wives & nine chil & settled near James in Ohio. James Hancock’s children were John, Isaac, James, William, Thomas b 1812 married Leah Wisely & had eleven Chil, Wesley b 1814 married Charlotte Charles and had eleven Chil., Nathan. Can anyone give data in regard to this family?—Mrs. Cora L. McFarland, 2156 Arlington Ave., Columbus, Ohio.

12815. DOBY.—John Doby married Sarah White & died 1811. Their chil were John., George, Joe, Betsy who mar —— William ——; Mary SImpson b 23 Nov 1802 married Dr. John Lucas Miller 10 Aug 1818 & died 3 March 1845. After the death of John Doby his widow married James, son of Stephen Miller of Anson Co., N. C. Their chil were James, Louisa and Lucinda. They lived in Lancaster Dist. S. C. The third marriage of Sarah White Doby Miller was to Sykes Massey.—Mrs. Sam P. Baker, Box 333, Charleston, Mississippi.

12858. DALLY.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of John Dally who was b 30 May 1785 in New London, Conn. & d 20 Feb 1823 in N. Y. State. His wife died in an Old Ladies Home & was buried in Troy, N. Y. 2 April 1862, wanted her maiden name & parentage. Their chil were Joseph George, George Henry, William George, Henry John & John Henry. Joseph George b 19 Mch 1815 mar Eliz Vance 31 Dec 1849. Any infor will be greatly appreciated.—H. B.

12859. TRUSSEL.—Wanted ances of Lois Trussel b 1742 mar 1771 at Hampstead, N. H. Watts Emerson and died 1 Dec 1791.—M. L. M.

12860. PRINDLE.—Wanted names of wife & chil, with dates of b, mar & d & place of res of John Prindle, Rev sol of Derby, Conn. under Capt. Jabez Thompson, Gen. David Wooster. Wanted also dates of Lewis Prindle & maiden n of his wife Betsy, agents for land owned earlier by John Prindle of Derby. Wanted also dates of b, mar & d & maiden name of wife Lucy, of Mordecai Prindle, who was lost at Sea.

(a) OUTLAW.—Alex. Outlaw, 1738-1826 & wife Penelope Smith had son Alex. Jr. who mar —— Woodson. Wanted her given name, dates of b, mar & y & names & dates of their chil & whom they married. Wanted also Rev rec of Alex. Outlaw, 1744-1819, mar 1771 Nancy Thomas b 1750, names & dates of their chil & whom they mar.
Alex 1744–1819, was son of John 1714–1787 who mar 1743 Mary day of Wm. Whitfield. Would like to corres with anyone interested in this family.—A. H. S.

12861. NICHOLAS.— Wanted dates of b, m & d of Anne Cary Nicholas, dau of Valentine and Frances Harris Nicholas of Albemarle Co. Va. She mar Rev. Charles Wingfield.—J. R. K.

12862. BEST-TAYLOR.— Wanted ances of Emanuel Best, 1808-1844, and of his wife Susanna Taylor of N. C. & Tenn.

(a) KARR-MARTIN.— Wanted parentage of David Karr who married Loretta Smith, also of Moses Martin of N. C. & Tenn.

(b) STORM-BURKE.— Wanted parentage of Anthony Storm b 1796 near Harpers Ferry & of his wife Anna Barber Burke b 1797 at Harrisburg, PA.—A. V. R.


(a) FINCH.— Wanted names of wife & chil of Asa Finch. Their dau Christina mar John Gardner, whose dau Phoebe mar James Hall, Rev. sol buried at Mapes’ Corners, Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

(b) STILLMAN-ROBBINS.— Please give full list of chil of John Stillman and Rachel Robbins. Did any of John’s bros, Elisha, Appleton or Benj. have dau Martha who mar Thos. Turner Tilden, Rev. sol of Sandisfield, Berkshire Co., Mass.?—M. S. F.

12864. TAYLOR.— George Taylor lived at Mullica Hill, Gloucester Co., N. J. d 1809, mar Eliz. sister of Robert Fulton, the inventor. Wanted date of mar with dates of b of each. —M. T. N.

12865. STOKES-CREIGHTON.— Wanted gen & any infor of Richard Henry Stokes of Edgefield Dist. S. C. who mar 1808 Mary Ann Caroline Creighton b 1791. Their chil were Richard Henry b 1809; John Creighton b 1811. The father d 1812; the mother 1815. After Richard H. Stokes death Mary A. C. mar Mr. Ragland. The two boys were reared by their gr. mother. Their uncle was Archibald Stokes.—D. B. H.

12866. SKELTON.— Wanted gen and Rev rec of ances of John Skelton who mar — Hamilton and had chil Wm. b 10 Mch 1801 in Va., Alexander, James, Carter, Reuben, Thomas & others. Lived in Va., Ky. & Tenn. & died 1858.

(a) GORDON.— Wanted gen & Rev. rec of ances of James Gordon b in Va. & d 6 Sept 1820, mar Eliz. Stockstill b 12 Mch 1788 and had chil: Parthena mar — Banks; Lewanna mar — Stanfield; Nancy mar Jonathan Parris; Philey Ann mar Jeptha Irby; Rebeca; Rachel mar — Cardwell; Melvina mar 1st — Symmes, 2nd — Davenport; Mary b 1807 mar Wm. Skelton. Family lived in Warren Co. Penn moving to Ark in 1833.


(c) HUTCHERSON.— Charles Hutcherson b Grainger Co., Tenn. d 17 Aug 1829 mar Rebecca Skillman who d 14 Oct 1846 in Tenn. Their chil were Charles, Alfred, John, Hezekiah, Wm., Louis, Nancy, Betsey, Sallie, Christopher, Rebeca mar Wm. Vernon. Would like to corres with anyone interested in these families.—T. M. L.

12867. PETERS-PRINDLE.— Wanted parentage of Nancy — b 1756, d 18 June 1822, mar in Phila, Pa. Abijah Peters b 25 Dec 1760 d 20 June 1811. Wanted also the given name of — Prindle, 1st husband of Jane Peters, dau of Abijah, with dates of his b, mar & d. Wanted also marriages of Abijah Peters’ other chil, Nancy, John, Matthes, Abijah, Margaret, Wilson and Harriet. Would like to corres with their desc.

(a) PEARL-TOBEY.— Wanted parentage of James Pearl b 23 May 1786 d 17 Jan 1861 & date of his mar Ballston Spa, N. Y. to Lydia, dau of Stephen and Lydia Ellis Tobey. — E. I. P.

12868. GREEN.— Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of John Green b 10 Jan 1784, mar Hannah — b 3 Oct 1791. Their chil were David, Robert, Joseph, Morgan & John C. who mar Catherine Reider & lived Berks Co., Pa.—T. L. T.
## CONTRIBUITIONS TO AUDITORIUM FUND

for the Month of July, 1927

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Chapter</th>
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<td>A Friend</td>
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$5,638.43

**D. A. R. Movie Guide**

The following pictures are approved by the National Chairman of Better Films, Mrs. Newton D. Chapman:

- **Wings**—Paramount. Glorifies the airplanes' part in war and carries with it the message of peace.
- **Judgment of the Hills**—F. O. B. Showing how a boy's affection and faith in his older brother makes a man of him.
- **White Pants Willie**—First National. An interesting and worthwhile comedy.
- **The Last Trail**—Fox. A thrilling western story, told by Tom Mix and the universally beloved "Tony."
- **Man Power**—Paramount. An interesting and well-told story.
- **Fire Brigade**—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Portrayal of the heroism of our fire fighters.
- **Hills of Kentucky**—Warner Bros. A story of the hills, portrayed by Rin-tin-tin.
- **Beau Geste, The Alaskan Adventure, The Overland Stage**, and the finest picture of the year, **The King of Kings**.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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* Total at large membership, 5,432. † Automatically disbanded.
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MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1923.
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