NATIONAL Metropolitan Bank
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oldest National Bank in the District of Columbia
Opposite United States Treasury
ORGANIZED 1814

OFFICERS
GEO. W. WHITE ........... President
O. H. P. JOHNSON .......... Vice-President
A. A. HOHLING, Vice-President and Gen. Counsel
FREDERICK D. FAUST .......... Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN .......... Cashier
J. GALES MOORE ......... Auditor
C. E. BRIGHT .............. Asst. Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD .......... Asst. Cashier
C. L. ECKLOFF .......... Asst. Cashier
R. P. HOLLINGSWORTH .... Asst. Trust Officer

HISTORIC SITE MARKERS
This is but one of the many styles of tablets we make for Chapters engaged in the marking of historic sites, trails, graves, and the like. Of course, we also make the Official Real Daughter and Revolutionary Soldier Markers. Our 64-page tablet catalog will prove both interesting and helpful. May we send you a copy?
THE NEWMAN MFG. CO.
Norwood Sta. Cincinnati, Ohio

ATTENTION D. A. R. REGENTS
Hundreds of D. A. R. Chapters all over the United States are using the Colonial Art Plan to raise funds for their work.
First Edition of the Colonial Art Portfolio of Christmas Greetings and Novelties, out August 1st, most enthusiastically received.
Second Edition now ready.
50% Profit Retained by Your Chapter
Write today for immediate delivery
COLONIAL ART, INC.
SEXTON BUILDING
MINNEAPOLIS

MONEY IN OLD LETTERS
Look in that old trunk up in the garret and send me all the old envelopes up to 1880. Do not remove the stamps from the envelopes. You keep the letters. I will pay highest prices.
GEO. H. HAKES
290 Broadway New York, N. Y.

“STORY OF MY ANCESTRY”
A Book for Preserving Your Genealogical Material
Paper Cover, $2.00
Cloth Binding, $5.00
(Postage included)
Send orders with remittances to
MRS. E. R. RAMSBURGH
Hampton Courts Washington, D. C.

Established 1888
MARC J. ROWE
Heraldic Artist
A new miniature size for a Christmas gift with special discount to members of D. A. R.
Send for price list now
4857 MELROSE AVENUE
Hollywood California
Genealogy: If interested in your family History, our priced Catalogue listing over 4000 genealogical books for sale by us will be mailed to you for 10c. in stamps.

GOODSPEED’S BOOK SHOP
9a Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

Bronze Grave Markers
REAL DAUGHTER
REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER
Bronze Historic Tablets
Send for Catalogue
HIGHTON BRONZE WORKS
NASHUA, N. H.

Neal F. Mears
Genealogist
Office at Chicago, Ill.
Address, P. O. Box 124, Chicago

Guaranteed Accurate Genealogy
Distinctive compilations for discriminating people. Critical research in genealogy and heraldry. Legally proven ancestries. Tables of heirship in estates a specialty. Trips made for original records.

Special blanks for accurate work.
Questionnaire: 4 generations, complete ancestral families, 25c, postage 5c extra.
Abstract of Ancestry: 9 generations, complete lineal families, 35c, postage 4c extra.
Record Sheet: 1 complete generation, 10c each, 50c dozen, postage 4c extra.
Ancestral Chart: 9 generations (straight form, no turning to read), $1.00, postage, 10c extra.
Descriptive circular free on request.

ZOË LEE H. ANDERSON
Heraldir Artist
Coats of Arms Emblazoned
Orders for reproductions in color of designs from Heraldry Page, D. A. R. Magazine, receive special attention.
Address 310 10th Avenue
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Christmas Giving
Made Easy!

The newest Wright Sewing Book is waiting to help you in your happy task of gift making! Filled from cover to cover with new things for you to make. New things to wear. New things for the home. All sorts of good-looking new things to give away. Things easy to make and inexpensive. Many of the designs are shown in actual color, like the smart new tape trimmed smock on the cover. It’s the best book we’ve ever done!

Send 10c in Stamps
for your copy. We’ll include, free of charge, a 3-yard length of Wright’s percale Bias Fold Tape, Quality 22 A, “fast to every use” in your choice of any one of the following colors: Nile, Pink, Yellow, Linen, Gray, Light Blue, Orange, Red, Navy, Yale Blue, Emerald, Lavender, Old Rose, Copenhagen, Tan, Reseda Green, Brown, Peach, Gold, Black, White. Which color will you select?

WM. E. WRIGHT & SONS CO., MFRS.
Dept. 798, ORANGE, N. J.

HARRIS & EWING
PHOTOGRAPHERS OF
“National Notables”

1313 F Street N.W., Washington, D. C.

PHONE, MAIN 8700
OUR newly designed loose-leaf family record book, "The Family Tree," contains space for recording information regarding all direct ancestors of all lines for seven generations and is so arranged that if more than seven generations of one or more lines can be traced additional sheets may be inserted therefor to the number desired. While the record is published in many styles of binding, we particularly recommend our dark-blue heavy LEVANT GRAIN GANETTE binder, size 10½ x 12½, price $3.00 postpaid, additional sheets 3 cents each. If you are unable to obtain the record from your local book dealers, we will be pleased to forward it to you for five days' free examination, with no obligation to purchase if not satisfactory.

WRIGHT & COMPANY
Salem, Illinois

An Attractive Binder That Will Hold a Year's Subscription of the D. A. R. Magazine

An attractive binder, into which you snap the magazines as received without cutting, punching or mutilating. When filled you have a bound volume with removable contents that will open as flat as a book. It is strong and durable.

An excellent way for Chapters to keep their magazines for reference.

50c additional for date stamped on back of binder (give years desired)

Price, $2.00

10% of the profit goes to Constitution Hall Fund

Make checks and money orders payable to Bessie Bright, and send with orders to Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Use blank below for ordering

Magazine Office,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Enclosed please find $ for D. A. R. Magazine binders. Please have the following dates added

Send to

Address
Pike's Peak from Mt. Crest Crags                      Frontispiece

Zebulon Pike, National Hero                          597

A Message from The President General                 604

The Most Historic Spot in Delaware                   606

Partners in Service                                   608

St. John's College Upholds American Traditions       609

First Homes in Carolina                               613

Estelle Harris

Valuable Revolutionary Service Data                   625

State Conferences—Washington                         630

Work of the Chapters                                  631

National Defense Committee                           642

Registrar General's Department                       645

Genealogical Department                               647

D. A. R. State Membership                            652

National Board of Management—Official List of         653

Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICANrevolution
Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Chairman, Magazine Committee, 1295 Prince Ave.        Editor, Memorial Continental Hall,
Atlanta, Georgia                                      Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, Hampton Courts, Washington, D. C.

Single Copy, 25 Cents  Yearly Subscription, $2.00

Copyright, 1928, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.
PIKE'S PEAK (14,109 FT.) FROM MT. CREST CRAGS, PIKE NATIONAL FOREST, COLORADO
Hitherto much emphasis has been placed on the early American atmosphere of New England and the Atlantic seaboard. But across the panorama of years, since the Revolution freed the Thirteen Colonies from England, the West can project a background of colorful history. Those days, prior to the discovery of gold, prior to the legends of the hard riding Indian fighters and the buffalo hunters, brought many of the heroes of the Revolution to the broad untenant lands of the middle West. Military rewards were frequently in the form of acreage lying in the great central basins flanking the Mississippi River, and the descendants of those early fighters who settled on these land grants can be found today throughout the Western States, members of numerous chapters of the D.A.R. and staunch defenders of American ideals.

Among the cherished individual heroes of this
historical West is General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, soldier and explorer, and famed discoverer of Pikes Peak of Colorado. He has been the subject of renewed laudations recently by Colorado Chapters of the D. A. R. because of attacks made in the public print upon certain aspects of his career.

The discoverer of Pikes Peak was not born until after the War of '76, but his father, Colonel Zebulon Pike, contributed a shining record to the stirring days of that period. On the yellow, dimly inked documents stored in an envelope bearing "The Pike Case," to be found in the Revolutionary pension records of the United States Government in the Interior Department, Washington, is the story of the last days of the father of this Western hero. It is a recital of personal bravery in the face of old age and poverty, of a gallant stand against the prospect of being sold on the auction block into bondage for debt and of hope for deliverance before his helpless son and eight grandchildren should become public charges. Like all truly fine stories, this one had a happy ending with a dramatic rescue by Uncle Sam. The first signature appended by Colonel Pike to the application from Indiana for a pension was vigorous and even jaunty, "Zeb Pike" having the "Ion" indicated with a symbol above a tiny line written with almost a happy air. But six years later, after going through months of waiting, the bankruptcy court and more ill health, the signature "Zeb Pike" was wavering and slow, as if the signee was too tired to bother, and gone entirely was the gay little symbol attesting to the last syllable of his given name—a depression of vital forces expressed in ink still visible after one hundred years.

Vitality coursed through the veins of the younger Pike like heady wine during the mature years of his short life. A glance ever so cursory to the voluminous memoirs of his day's work on his various missions will disclose an astounding fund of energy and ability to best any of his men in physical accomplishment and endurance. Historians consider his work as an explorer of the Southwest equal to that done in the Northwest by the Lewis and Clark expedition. It is also recorded that the personnel of the Pike expedition did not receive the rewards, pecuniary and honorary, that did accrue to the members of the Lewis and Clark party. General Pike's journeys were taken under governmental command to ascertain the character, habits and trade conditions of the new lands annexed through the Louisiana purchase.

Zebulon Montgomery Pike, whose nomenclature duplicates his father's, with an additional middle name, was born on January 5, 1779, at Trenton, N. J., the soil native to his forbears. The boy was reared a soldier, that having been his father's vocation since the latter had attained his majority. Zeb was admitted into his father's company as a cadet at the age of fifteen. Five years later he was second lieutenant in the second regiment of Infantry, U. S. Army, and by 1802 had been transferred into his father's regiment, the 1st Infantry. Young Zeb was by this time a first lieutenant and he held this rank when he beheld the
snow-capped mountain in the Rockies which now bears his name. One authority has it that he was promoted to a captaincy during this expedition to the Osages. It was then he placed the first American flag to ever fly over what is now the State of Colorado.

In this 1st Infantry regiment, of which the two Pikes were officers, there was a young Captain Meriwether Lewis, later to be famous as one of the partners in the Lewis and Clark expedition.

Zebulon Pike was just twenty-six years old, an age at which many young men are looking for their first jobs after college, when General Wilkinson ordered him to take an exploring party from St. Louis to the head waters of the Mississippi. The young officer was to investigate the fur trade, the terrain and the Indian tribes.

With twenty enlisted men in a keel boat seventy feet long, Pike set out, to be gone for four months. He collected provisions for this period, but nine months elapsed before the group came home. This is known as his Minnesota expedition and was fruitful alike of much information for the government and other commissions for the young officer.

In less than two months, he was ordered to ascend the Missouri and Osage rivers, after first restoring forty-six Osage Indians, who were lost or being held, to their respective tribes. He was commanded to act as peacemaker between the Osages and the authorities of Kansas. He accomplished this in a short time, but failed to patch up the differences between the Pawnees and the Comanches along the borders of New Mexico. The Pawnees refused his help in arbitration, under orders of the Spanish, who sought to have Pike return to his regiment. His defiance of the Spanish was immediate and heated and he began searching for the Comanches but did not find them.

Pike was marching by horse and by foot along the winding trails of the Arkansas River when he lost his way. It was while wandering in the uncharted wilderness of the Rockies that he first saw the mountain now known as Pikes Peak. . . . He is said to have labeled it “Mexican Peak” and “Highest Peak.” The mountain was not known as Pikes Peak until the gold rush westward gave voice to the slogan “Pikes Peak or Bust.” Pike and his men were lost for an entire winter, privation and suspense being their lot during the cold months in the mountains. They were seized finally by the Spanish and taken into Mexico but brought back unhurt to the United States through Louisiana.

The explorer was given a rousing welcome by his regiment on his return. For the next six years he rose steadily in military rank until he became colonel of the 15th Infantry in 1812. He was named Adjutant Brigadier-General and Adjutant Inspector-General by the next year. This was just before his death at Toronto, Canada, on April 27, 1813. The British garrison was retreating after a rout by Pike and his men and set off some shells as a farewell to the enemy. A bit of the barrage struck the leader and caused his death.

Incidental to the passing of General Pike is one of the most beautiful bits of historical literature in Ameri-
can annals, a letter written to his father, Colonel Pike, shortly before his trip to Canada. The letter is as follows:

"I embark tomorrow in the fleet at Sackett’s Harbor at the head of a column of 1,500 troops. If success attends my steps, honor and glory await my name; if defeat, still shall it be said, we died like brave men and conferred honor, even in death, on the American name.

"Should I be the happy mortal destined to turn the scale of war, will you not rejoice, oh, my father? May heaven be propitious and smile on the cause of my country. But if we are destined to fall, may my fall be like Wolfe’s—to sleep in the arms of victory."

In the meantime, the father of General Pike had gone to Dearborn County, Indiana, to establish himself on a farm. His military grant was in Ohio, where he had been allotted more than eight hundred acres, but he chose to live with his son James, and daughter, and their families near Lawrenceburg, Indiana. During the years following the death of his heroic son in Canada, Destiny started to weave the dark threads of misfortune into the bright picture of loyal service created by two generations of the Pike family. Colonel Pike was abruptly dismissed from the rolls of the army without apology or explanation. He was drawing the pay of a major and thought he was to receive it for the rest of his life, though his feeble health precluded active service. Thus suddenly, at sixty-seven years of age, with some ten or twelve persons dependent on his bounty, he was bereft of all means of livelihood. Then began years of effort and disappointments toward a reinstatement on the army rolls. Col-
onel Pike set forth in his pension papers that his son, James Pike, aged forty years, was helpless, having been frail all of his life and having had no training for any profession or trade. The son’s wife and five children, ranging in ages from eight years to three months, were also dependent on Colonel Pike. A daughter, with her husband and four children, were in the household too, her name being Maria Gage. Colonel Pike stated in his pension papers that his daughter was thirty-three years of age and “her constitution, originally delicate, is now greatly emaciated and in ill health. She receives no support from her husband.”

His first pension application appears to have been made in 1818, and until 1825 Colonel Pike was shunted back and forth from hope to despair. The matter was settled by President Monroe in March of that year upon his approving the placing of the Colonel on the pension rolls for $20 a month, regarded as a generous sum in those days. It was also ordered that his money should be retroactive to the time Colonel Pike was dropped and a sum approximating $3,000 was forthcoming to the Pikes.

The elder Zebu-ton Pike entered the United States service in 1776 as a private volunteer in Captain Haddow’s company of Infantry in Colonel David Forman’s regiment in the Jersey line of the Revolutionary forces. He served out the campaign, ending as quartermaster. In the spring of 1777 he became a cornet (a cavalry officer, not a musical instrument) with Captain Moore Fontleroy’s Dragoons. He later rose to be captain in the regiment before it was annexed to the Pennsylvania line. At the time the troops were mustered out, Captain Pike was in that State. He had participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains and German-
town. After the Revolution he was in the armies of the West and, as he records in his pension application, "I subdued the savages from 1791 until troops of the late war were disbanded, and as I have served my country almost continually since my coming of age, I regard my profession as that of a soldier."

In these pension papers is also a letter from James Dill, the clerk of the Circuit Court of Dearborn County, Indiana, wherein he tells that he and Colonel Pike visited the Secretary of War in Washington, and made an agreement by which Colonel Pike was to be retained on the army rolls but relieved of actual duty. The soldier's health was such that he could no longer be active and in lieu of promotion was to accept a major's pay. This arrangement was made with the approval of President Jefferson and was understood by Colonel Pike to be permanent.

"In all the wars," recites Mr. Dill in this letter to John C. Calhoun, "Colonel Pike was an active, enterprising and valuable officer. He was selected by General Wayne for some of the most important and confidential commands in the West. "

"Shall he be permitted by this country to become a common charge on the township, to be sold at auction by the overseers of the poor like a common beast of burden to the lowest bidder—for this is our law."

By the time this letter was penned, Colonel Pike had gone into the Circuit Court and bowed his proud head to petition for two trustees to adjudicate his affairs as a pauper. The list of liabilities reveal graphically the cruelties of those years of uncertainty. A few hundred dollars borrowed here, a small amount borrowed there and a large bill of necessities bought in Philadelphia for his family, comprise the list. Waiting and hoping from month to month, these small debts piled up to the point of desperation and Colonel Pike assigned what property he had over to the trustees for the benefit of his creditors. His assets were the acres given for his military service and his home farm. The military grant had been sold for unpaid taxes but could be redeemed for a dollar an acre if a purchaser could be found. Even with this assignment, the debts were not cancelled at once, for purchasers of undeveloped farm lands were scarce. Colonel Pike did sell a parcel of twenty-five acres to get funds for necessities and had gradually disposed of his personal possessions to keep the wolf from the door. At any rate, the last ten years of his life were free from financial worry, but he never seemed to mend the infirmities of body contracted in "unwholesome air in the lower part of the Ohio River." He died in 1834 at the age of eighty-two years.

A tradition has it that General Lafayette paid a visit to his old companion-in-arms, Colonel Pike, during the former's Western tour, but no corroboration of this could be found. It was said to have been told by Colonel Pike's granddaughter, herself a daughter of General Zebulon Pike, the discoverer of Pikes Peak.

Each year the name of Pikes Peak will become better and better known to thousands of American tourists, as it is no longer in the
midst of a coniferous forest but is the Pike National Forest, a government reserve. When General Pike first saw the mountain, its slopes, all the way to the timber line, were green with a continuous wilderness. About fifty years later repeated fires burned the slopes with a thoroughness which left little but barren rocks and which rendered nature and time helpless to replace the original growth. The Pike forest has become a reforested area, however, due to the Forest Service. Along a recently constructed automobile road, which reaches to the summit of Pike's Peak, the young trees of the man-made forest can be seen stretching in irregular rows. Planting was done every year here for twenty years until 1923 when the work was transferred to Mount Herman. In all a total of more than six thousand acres have been planted on Pikes Peak.

The automobile road was built by private interests with Federal sanction supplemental to the small railroad that goes to the top of the peak. Both transportation routes are owned by the same interests and a toll charge is made to pay for the road. Much to the surprise of everyone concerned, the automobile pike has proven most profitable. Uncle Sam has a contract with the road owners by which the road way becomes Federal property and open to the public in 1935. Then the toll charges cease.

West Point
Franklin P. Miller
Cadet, United States Military Academy

So,—high above the river winding there, A silent ribbon at its rocky base, And girt by hills that open north to face
The icy blasts, it stands. These crags so bare And gray have echoed often to the blare Of foemen's trumpets that could not displace The garrison that held with grim embrace

The bastioned walls with courage of despair. Fit eyrie for the fearless eagle's brood, Fit nursing place for those who dream of might To hold, unharmed, the trust that to them falls. Strength from the hills is drawn, with fortitude, And breadth of vision wide as eagle's sight. Out of the past they heed a thousand calls.
A MESSAGE
from the PRESIDENT GENERAL

"When the last great picture is painted
And the tubes are twisted and dried
And the oldest colors have faded
And the youngest critic has died,
We shall rest, and, faith, we shall need it;
Lie down for an aeon or two,
"Til the Master of all good workmen
Shall call us to work anew."
—RUDYARD KIPLING.

BY EARNEST, loyal State and Chapter Regents, I am constantly being asked these questions:

“What do you consider the most outstanding work of the Society?”

“What causes do you recommend that we support this year?”

“What can I do to make my State or my Chapter one hundred per cent?”

Because of the scope of our activities and the varying conditions existing in the different sections of the country, it is hardly possible for any group, large or small, to measure up to the one hundred per cent standard. Further, I feel that every phase of our work is in its own way outstanding, and that the claims and needs will be met by the Daughters according to adaptability and sectional appeal. Therefore, I am confident that our committee work will be carried on with the same spirit of helpfulness and co-operation that has marked the splendid endeavors of the past.

In listing your special activities and planning the budget for the coming year, however, I am going to ask that you give heed to the 25 cents per capita quota for Ellis Island, Manual for Immigrants and National Defense. This small quota cares for three of the most essential phases of our work.

The first two represent comfort and aid immeasurable extended to potential citizens of the United States, and the third means well-directed effort along the many lines of defense of home and country.

The regular channels of committee work being taken care of, there are three important and special projects to which I wish to again draw your attention.

First, there is Constitution Hall. As I glance backward and survey the past few years, it seems to me that no other woman’s organization in the world could so courageously have met that great responsibility. In your purchase of boxes, chairs, book units and all
else salable, and in your gifts of money, you have been generous beyond words.

But there remain some few of these items of equipment yet to be purchased, and the money pledged at our Continental Congresses and the various State Conferences must be paid in to the Treasurer General. Work on the building has already been started and the corner stone will be laid in October.

Now that Constitution Hall is an assured fact, the desire grows to have it ready for occupancy as soon as possible. To that end, I ask your redoubled efforts.

The second worthy cause is the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial to be placed in Oxford, Ohio. The spirit of this Memorial to our first President General, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, is fittingly expressed in a paper written by a member of the San Diego, California, Chapter. She says in part:

"It is a symbol of the continuity of our ideals, inherited from the past, dwelling in the present, and projecting themselves into the future. It cannot fail to command our respect and support—our respect since it is a memorial to one of our great women leaders."

The third and last is the statue to be erected on our own grounds in loving and reverent memory of the four women responsible for the organization of our great Society. Well do we know that had it not been for the perseverance and the vision of the group of women who banded together the Daughters of the American Revolution thirty-eight years ago we should not now be enjoying its blessings and privileges.

Four of that group put forth such valiant efforts that our National Society once saw fit to honor them with medals. Now it is desired to pay them still further tribute by creating a lasting memorial in order that all the world may witness our appreciation. This will cost $20,000, one-half of which amount has been raised. As the statue must, according to the contract between the sculptress, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and ourselves, be finished by April, 1929, we are in honor bound to procure the required sum before then.

The next Continental Congress will mark another milestone in our organization. The scene will shift and new leaders will assume the reins. Let us, therefore, set before ourselves the task of completing within the year the projects to which we have in the past pledged our faith:

Constitution Hall, the building at Oxford, Ohio, and the Memorial statue—three great testimonials to woman's love for womanly achievements, than which there is nothing more worthy.

Grace H. Brosseau,
President General.
The Most Historic Spot in Delaware

HOLY TRINITY, or Old Swedes, Church, located at Seventh and Church Streets, Wilmington, Delaware, is considered by many as the most notable historic spot in Delaware, for here on May 28, 1698, was begun the erection of this quaint and beautiful old church by the Swedish settlers who, in 1627, had landed at the mouth of the creek which they named Christina, later called Christiana Creek. These early settlers, who had obtained permission from the King of Sweden to establish colonies along the shores of the Delaware River, were fair-minded and God-fearing people who, upon landing on the "Rocks" on the bank of the creek, paid the Indians for the land and built Fort Christina, erecting, a few years later, a small church wherein they might worship God according to the Established Church of Sweden, and also endeavor to convert the Indians.

From 1627 until 1697 this simple little edifice served as a place of worship for all the settlers of the Swedish colonies even as far down the Delaware as Lewistown. In 1697 a Swedish missionary named Biork advised the members to erect a more durable building of stone on a more desirable site. Accordingly on May 28, 1698, a new church was begun on a tract of land given by John Statcop, one of the church wardens. A letter from Biork to a clergyman in Sweden dated November 19, 1700, says: "We laid the first stone at the north corner, May 28, 1698. The size of the church inside the walls is sixty feet in length, thirty breadth and twenty height. The walls are of hard gray stone up to the windows three and one-half feet thick—above that only two feet."

It is said all material was transported in hand barrows and the women carried sand and stones in their aprons. The bricks in the floor are said to have come from England.

The church was completed by Trinity Sunday in 1699 and consecrated with all solemnity. The pews were distributed according to services rendered in the erection of the building and became the inalienable inheritances in the families of the original owners. A silver chalice and plate presented to Rev. Biork by the miners of Sweden is still in use and the Bible presented by Queen Anne in 1712 is in a good state of preservation. In the church yard rest the bodies of many distinguished Delawareans and noted Revolutionary patriots.

ANNIE W. J. FULLER, Delaware, State Chairman, Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots.
Old Swedes Church,
Showing Interior
Join!

Partners in Service

UNCLE SAM AND THE RED CROSS NURSE EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL TO JOIN THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE UPHOLDS AMERICAN TRADITIONS.

ONE of the oldest colleges in the country, St. John’s, in Annapolis, Maryland, is attracting attention because of its unusual program for linking the best of the present with the best of the past. In its effort to provide a fitting background for the liberal arts training given in a college whose campus has been the scene of many historic events, St. John’s is carrying out plans for the purchase and restoration of four colonial houses. Three of these, the Brice house, the Pinkney house and the Peggy Stewart house, will serve as student and faculty residences. The Hammond-Harwood House, the college has already converted into a Colonial Museum.

St. John’s history is closely allied with much that is significant in the past of this country. Started as King William’s School in 1696, a new name and charter had to be secured after the Revolution. In 1784, therefore, the Legislature of Maryland converted King William’s School into St. John’s College. A non-sectarian, liberal arts college in a community prominent among the colonies, it counted among its supporters four signers of the Declaration of Independence. Their names can be seen in the center of that document, just under John Hancock’s signature—Samuel Chase, Thomas Stone, William Paca and Charles Caroll of Carrollton.

The grounds and buildings of this early college witnessed many historic events. Around the Liberty Tree which still stands on the campus some of the first settlers gathered to sign a treaty with the Susquehannock Indians. The grass under the big poplar frequently bore the footprints of patriots who crowded there to hear Samuel Chase and others set forth the rights of those who had come to these shores in search of freedom. Lafayette and his troops were quartered on the campus during the Revolution, and the French general and Washington both addressed meetings under the shadow of the big tree. After the Revolution, receptions were given in honor of these two great leaders in what is now the administration building of the college, McDowell Hall. Begun by the Colonial Governor, Thomas Bladen, to serve as the governor’s residence for the colony, the unfinished structure stood for many years, known as “Bladen’s Folly.” In 1784 the Legislature granted it to St. John’s College for use as its principal building.

Distinguished men were those who promoted St. John’s College. The subscribers’ book, still preserved in the College Library, lists those who responded to an appeal for funds. They are among the most noted names in Maryland. All four of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence gave to the College, as did Alexander Hamilton, who went to Annapolis in 1786 to attend the convention which was the real beginning of the American Constitution. Other prominent subscribers and trustees were William Pinkney, Jeremiah Townley Chase, John Eager Howard, Philip Barton Key, Dr.
Scene of a treaty between the Colonists and the Susquehannock Indians in 1652, of many patriotic meetings during the Revolution.

Thomas John Claggett, first Protestant Episcopal Bishop to be ordained in the United States, Dr. John Carroll, first American Roman Catholic Archbishop, and John Hanson, first President of the Continental Congress.

To St. John's College, Washington sent his adopted grandson, George Washington Parke Custis. Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, was a graduate of St. John's in the class of 1796. Other Alumni have won a conspicuous place in the life of this country. Among these are: Reverdy Johnson, U. S. Attorney-General and Minister to England; John Taylor Lomax, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia; T. U. P. Charlton, Chancellor of South Carolina; Alexander Contee Magruder, Chief Judge of the 1st Judicial District of Maryland; John Hanson Thomas, famous as an orator; Judge William H. Tuck, of the Maryland Court of Appeals; Somerville Pinkney Tuck, Alabama Claims Commissioner and Judge in the Court of International Claims at

McDowell Hall
Built in 1744, contains the Assembly Hall of the College, in which Washington was entertained in 1791, and Lafayette in 1824.
Alexandria, Egypt; William Peace and Richard Randall, governors of Liberia before that commonwealth became self-governing; Ninian Pinkney, Medical Director of the United States Navy; Thomas Holme Hagner, chairman of the Judicial Committee in the first Florida Legislature; Frederick Stone, codifier of the laws of Maryland; Thomas Stockett Alexander, author of a work on Maryland Chancery Practice; C. S. Winder, a brilliant Confederate leader, whose death at Cedar Mountain was mourned by Jackson; William Pinkney and Cleland K. Nelson, bishops in the Protestant Episcopal Church; Leighton Parks, for over twenty years the beloved rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City; James Booth Lockwood, who gave his life to science, dying at Cape Sabine on the Greely Polar Expedition; Keith Neville, Governor of Nebraska, and one of the youngest men ever to attain that office.

According to a recent report of the Federal Bureau of Education, the enrollment in liberal arts schools has more than doubled since 1910, giving evidence of an increasing interest in cultural education. St. John's, a liberal arts college, is growing, but it intends to remain a small college, with an enrollment restricted to four hundred. Yet, for this number of students the college has definite needs if it is to maintain a high standard.

Through the efforts of President Enoch B. Garey, St. John's College has secured one of the ablest small college faculties in the country, with one member of the faculty to every ten students. But the college needs equipment. It must have a new science building to aid in teaching the best that is modern. And it must have living quarters for faculty and students who are seeking to lay a foundation for intelligent, appreciative living, giving consideration to the best that has been inherited from the past. The College counts itself fortunate in finding close by its grounds early American houses which are examples of the high level of culture prevalent in Annapolis in pre-Revolutionary times. Built for an age given to entertaining on a large scale, these houses are not suited to the needs of modern families. When they were up at auction recently, St. John's stepped in and bought them.

With the same care with which historical societies and organizations like the Daughters of the American Revolution aim for historical accuracy, St. John's has begun its program of restoring these colonial houses for its own use. Its first step was to make of the Hammond-Harwood House a Colonial Museum. Built in 1770-1774 by Matthias Hammond, great uncle of John Hays Hammond, this house is said by many architects to be the finest example of Georgian architecture in this country. Hammond was a wealthy bachelor, owner of thirty tobacco plantations, and he spared neither money nor effort to erect a home of unusual beauty. The story runs that he became so absorbed in his new house that his fiancée jilted him.

In its effort to restore the Hammond-Harwood house as nearly as possible to its original condition, the committee appointed by St. John's College, of which Dr. James Bordley, Jr., is the chairman, sent two representatives to England to study Georg-
ian houses there, and consulted architects and decorators in this country. The colors they chose for the walls were based on this research and were found later to be exactly like the colors in the window cornices discovered in the attic.

When the college bought the house there was a wooden porch at the front door. This was replaced by simple stone steps with a carved hand rail, appropriate for a Georgian house. The stone came from the old quarries at Alexandria, Va., and is similar to that which forms the coping on the porches of Washington's home at Mount Vernon and Jefferson's home at Monticello.

The interest of the builder who reconditioned the historic mansion was so enlisted that he made a special effort to select materials which were not only durable but were also suitable for a house of the Georgian period. In choosing a roof material he had to comply with the fire laws and at the same time solve the problem of simulating old weather beaten shingles. He used slate from quarries in Pennsylvania. And he spent more than two weeks hunting in antique shops, junk shops and old houses which were being torn down, for the locks he needed to match the few original locks found in the house.

The exquisite carving on the doorway had to be washed again and again with paint remover and a skilled carpenter had to spend four days picking out bits of paint which clogged the fine lines in the roses and acanthus leaves on the door head.

The carving inside the Hammond-Harwood house must also have been done by a rarely skilled worker, particularly in the dining room, where cornices, mantle and shutters are exquisitely decorated. In the ballroom, perfect in its proportions, the cornice and mantle are of unusual beauty and restraint.

The fireplaces in some of the rooms had been walled up. The mantles for these were found in pieces in the attic and were restored to their original position. Since fireplaces could not, of course, provide sufficient heat for a building now in use, the contractor installed a hot air system placing the registers in the chimneys of the fireplaces so that they would not be visible. Only in the kitchen wing were hot water radiators placed and these were concealed by iron gratings.

The original kitchen had not been used for many years, although the floor still showed the marks of an early brick oven. Measurements taken proved that the original oven was identical with one of the squirrel tail type still in the Ridout house. This was copied and the original kitchen restored and finished. In the middle of this room now stands a pine table which an eminent authority on Colonial furniture considers an exceptionally fine piece of early American furniture.

The Hammond-Harwood House was designed by an American architect, Matthew Buckland, and built of native materials. It is peculiarly fitting that a college with such a history as St. John's should have assumed the responsibility of its purchase and restoration. To this and the other three colonial houses St. John's will devote $190,000 of the $1,000,000 now being raised for the development of the college.
FIRST HOMES IN CAROLINA

by

Estelle Harris

These First Homes, pictured for us by early woodcuts, sheltered the ancestors of a vast number of Americans—as the rosters of the various patriotic societies will show—their descendants having taken an active and glorious part not only in the Revolution, but in all previous and later struggles in the history of our country. These old homes, while equally storied with those of New England and Virginia, are not so universally known.

Americans hold the early settlers and their homes in veneration; there is something that warms “the cockles of the heart” when homeward bound for great-great-grandfather’s great-great-grandfather’s house! This is what we are doing when visiting the house of Sir John Yeamans, one of the original four Landgraves and the first Governor of Carolina appointed when that territory was settled by the English in 1670; to the homes of Governor Broughton and to that of Governor Smith, the three homes being situated between the Ashley and the Cooper Rivers, a few miles inland from the city of Charleston, South Carolina; to Fenwick Castle, to the home of Edward Fenwick, known in his day as Lord Ripon, on John’s Island; and to Brick House, on Edisto Island, which was built by one John Hamilton, but is better known as the ancestral home of the Jenkins family.

Indian warfare, tropic storms and many wars have done their utmost, but with the exception of Yeamans Hall, which was badly damaged by the earthquake of 1886, these houses are still dispensing hospitality. Of recent years some of them have been restored to even more than their pristine glory by new owners. Each has its full share of legend, romance, and authenticated history.

The story of the settlement of this region uncovers an amazing interlude in history’s prose, which interlude explains the air of grace and ease of living still enveloping these Low Country places. Here in the wilderness was established a kingdom within a kingdom, with titles, courts, and formalities. This nobility, aristocracy, or whichever name you choose from those given this period by historians, was the one nobility ever known in America. It existed from 1670 until 1719, when it was overthrown by what is known in history as the bloodless revolution of 1719. Here is the story—the historical fairy-tale!

When Charles II was restored to his throne, he had little with which to reward his restorers except lands claimed by him in the new world. He was generous with this and gave a big slice right out of the middle and all the way across to the “South Seas” (the Pacific) to a group of faithful noblemen. Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper, the famous Earl of Shaftesbury, was given a fresh white page whereon to write history, and he had his young secretary, John Locke, think up a code of government. The result was a unique
Above—Yeamans Hall, Goose Creek
Below—Mulberry Castle Before Its Renovation
Above—BRICK HOUSE, EDISTO ISLAND
Below—LANDGRAVE SMITH'S BACK RIVER RESIDENCE, MIDWAY
document, partly founded on Plato’s Republic and partly on the early hierarchic system of Germany. This Grand Model, as it was called, was signed by eight noblemen, or Lords Proprietors, when they met at the Cockpit in London in 1669. A Palatinate was created and an aristocracy founded. The Code provided for Landgraves, Barons, Caciques and Leet men. Graduated land estates were granted with the titles, that of Landgrave carrying forty-eight thousand acres, to be selected as desired in all that vast tract covering over a third of the present United States; the Code also providing that the titles and land were to descend forever to the heirs. The manners, the games and sports, the fashions and the wearing of jewels were court matters and strictly regulated. Many Southern families still hold these old grants—and sometimes the financial condition known as “land-poor” has resulted.

The Government thus decided upon, Sir John Yeamans was appointed Governor and also one of the first four Landgraves. The Lords Proprietors had to look around for would-be colonists. They found Roundheads praying to leave a profligate king, and Cavalier families ruined by loyalty. These met in the new world, on the banks of the Kiawha and the Wando rivers (names soon changed to Ashley and Cooper), and kept what peace they could. Governor Yeamans had already gained considerable experience in colonization in Albemarle and in the Barbados. The English colonists sent by him from the Barbados were accustomed to an ease and grace of living that included a social order already well established. They had slaves in plenty and had prospered far more in the balminess of the West Indies than in their own right little, tight little isle.

The land between the Ashley and the Cooper Rivers was selected for the earliest settlement and was called Goose Creek from the shape of the little winding stream that almost joined the two great rivers. Nature smiled on the colonists; the building of surprisingly beautiful homes went merrily on; bricks were brought from England and from Holland, tapestry from France, statues from Italy. London and Liverpool “looked lovingly on the brisk colony of the Ashley and the Cooper.”

Yeamans Hall was one of the first houses to be erected, the exact date not being known, but certainly prior to 1680. Sir John Yeamans was born in Bristol and had been signally honored by the King. An Englishman’s house is his castle, even in America, and this residence was surrounded by earthworks and the walls punctured by port holes. Provision was also made for a siege, for in the cellar is a deep well providing sufficient water for a garrison and a passage from the cellar, under the gardens, to the creek. Nothing was spared in the way of time, labor and expense to make this commodious two-storied building, with its high, barricaded basement, fit for the Governor, who was an uncrowned king in many respects. Artists were brought from across the seas to paint landscapes on its walls, the arches were topped by gilded cherubs with spread wings, the floors were tessalated, Gobelin tapestries adorned the guest room and statuary the halls.
But alas, it was all in a wilderness and no one could feel safe with Indians prowling outside. So there was also a secret room, and a secret stairway down to that underground passage. An old record calls this room “Paul's hole” because a certain little Paul, long mourned as carried off by the Indians, was found secreted there.

Medway, the Back River residence of Thomas Smith, who was sent from England in 1681 to take his turn a little later at playing king, was built in 1682. Governor Smith was also made a Landgrave and was selected for his difficult post in the hope that he could bring some order into the complicated government that Locke's “Grand Model” instituted. In their effort to avoid “erecting a too numerous democracy,” the Lords Proprietors had provided titles for nearly everyone and all the courts they could think of, including the Court of Heraldry, Fashions and Sports, and a Chamberlain's Court to determine odds and ends. Discussion of the Constitution was absolutely forbidden and there was no appeal from the Palatine Court. The Constitution, which was called "The Unalterable," was far too fancy for a wilderness settlement. Among the reforms for which Governor Smith is praised, or blamed if you like that better, is the indiscriminate selection of the names of jurors from a box.

The early woodcut representing Medway shows a substantial building, which has the reputation of being the first brick house to be erected in Carolina. Curious Dutch gables add quaintness to the otherwise solid appearance of this house, and perhaps are witnesses to the taste of the Landgrave's Lady. This Landgravine is said to have been a Countess of Teutonic lineage and was so very, very beautiful that, generations later, her portrait was cut from its frame and carried away by a Revolutionary Redcoat.

In this ancestral home there are great, spacious rooms, low ceilings and huge fireplaces, kept flaming with lightwood knots and pine cones—the loveliest fire ever lit—gathered from any corner of the Landgrave's allotment of forty-eight thousand acres. It is curious to read that the land not allotted to the nobility of the various degrees, was on sale at ten cents an acre when distant from the settlements and forty cents when "close-in."

When Charles Towne, as it was called prior to the Revolution, was laid out, Governor Smith had a town house too, and also is said to have purchased Yeamans Hall from the Yeamans heirs, but he preferred the Back River plantation at Medway. Records dated 1692 describe the entertainments held in this house, when good cheer was freely dispensed in solid silver goblets—the time, too, when only the backstrap of a young buck and the woodcock's plump breast were considered fit for the master's table.

When the English first arrived on the Carolina coast, as it was afterwards named, they made the acquaintance of the “Cacique of Edisto” almost immediately. As he was the ruling Indian on the Island of Edisto it was fortunate that he was friendly to the whites, indeed, welcoming them to his court. It may have been this circumstance that directed the attention of the settlers
RICHARD JENKINS, 1790-1857, SON OF BENJAMIN JENKINS, OF BRICK HOUSE, EDISTO ISLAND. BENJAMIN WAS MEMBER OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, COUNCIL OF SAFETY AND OFFICER IN THE COLLECTION REGIMENT, REVOLUTIONARY WAR.
in 1670 to the desirability of settling on this beautiful island, the farthest out to sea of the group known as the Sea Islands. Brick House, as its naming would indicate, was one of the earliest to be built on the island. It is Dutch Colonial, literally. Its high, fortified foundation was used as a fort in war times. Still firm and solid, every brick of its thick walls was brought from Holland during the decade 1670–1680, and the work-
men for its construction were brought to this country by John Hamilton. Records of 1604 and 1704 give intimate particulars of the management of this estate. Its sturdy walls enshrine a handsome interior, with fine cedar paneling and mural paintings in many of the rooms.

Not many years after its erection by John Hamilton, Brick House passed into the possession of the Jenkins family and it is today treasured by a twentieth century member of that family. The good ship Carolina, sent from England in August, 1669, and the only one of the fleet to survive the stormy passage, brought William Jenkins from his mountain-top in Glamorganshire, Wales, to Carolina. The Carolina was joined at Barbados by the ships bringing the colonists sent by Governor Yeamans. The lists of passengers on the Carolina and the Loyal Jamaica, which ship appears to have been in service some years, contain many names well known in Carolina history: Stephen Bull, James Moore, Adam Richardson, Robert Gibbes, John Maybank, the Draytons, Middletons, Ladsons, Pinckneys, the Grimballs and others. They settled along the waterways and on the islands along the coast.

The first owner of Fenwick Castle, on John’s Island, almost in sight of the city of Charleston, was Edward Fenwick, known in his day as Lord Ripon. If that day was not past and over so long ago and also his house not so noteworthy, we would, while admiring his castle, avoid repeating any of the things said about him. For he was “set in his ways,” and those ways were not always so admirable as we like to remember when visiting great-great-grandfather’s great-great-grandfather. Edward Fenwick was also a brave officer in the war of 1706.

His castle was fortified and possessed a deep well in the cellar and an underground passage for escape. In this case it is brick lined and large enough for a man to crawl through for three hundred yards, leading from the back of the establishment to a deep gully. There are barred inside shutters, too, and an observation platform on top the hipped roof; probably the original steps could be drawn up at night—not an unusual feature, as such steps exist today in old Charleston.

The Ripons had good taste and means, for the interior of this rather forbidding place is beautifully decorated. The paneling is of native cedar, while the staircase is of choicest mahogany. The foundations and sometimes the walls of many Low Country homes are of cypress, and mahogany from the West Indies was quite usual for surfaces to be carved. In Fenwick Castle the window fastenings are all of solid English silver, and the carving on the mantel of the largest drawing-room is an elaborate combination of the Greek key, the acanthus leaf, and St. Andrew’s Cross.

Not only to his slaves, but to his family, was Edward Fenwick an overbearing master. He did, however, love his racers. The old print shows some traces of the private race track he maintained for his own pleasure directly in front of his door. It was his custom to have thoroughbred horses brought over from England, where the Ripons had enormous estates. Sometimes, personable
young men would be in charge of the horses. Thus it chanced on one unhappy day that a handsome young Englishman, withal a groom, and the daughter of the house ran away. Lord Ripon overtook them, hung the daring young man to a low-branching live oak while he still sat his horse, and made the girl lash the steed from under him.

While neglected and out of repair for many years, the Castle is still a fine old house and has recently been restored by new owners. The print shows it in its neglected age. The Ripon name is seldom heard today, but the family intermarried with the Island families.

Built in 1714, some twenty years or more after the other houses in this group, by Colonel Broughton, who was the last Governor under the Lords Proprietors, Mulberry Castle, on the Cooper River, in the Goose Creek section, was a most unusual and attractive place. The illustration is a well-known view, taken many years ago and appearing when the magazine world was young. At the present time, Mulberry Castle has been completely restored and is a magnificent estate. The cannon on the great earthworks and the cannon in the loopholes have been removed, but the great corner bastions are still in full flower. Inside are large, cheerful rooms filled with the treasures of the past and love and laughter of the present.

In 1714 times were troublous; there were frequent "heats and broils." The people, now grown
Ancestral chart for Yeamans Hall, beginning with settlement of Carolina.

B. 16—
Sir John Yeamans,
born in Bristol, England, one of first four Landgraves, 1669, and first Governor.  
D. 1674

B. 16—
daughter of Sir John Yeamans.  
D. 16—

B. 16—
Elizabeth Neufville,  
marrried eldest son of Gov. James Moore and Anne Yeamans.  
D. 17—

B. 17—
Margaret Moore,  
daughter of Gov. James Moore and Elizabeth Neufville.  
D. 17—

B. 17—
Sarah Slann,  
marrried son of Andrew Slann, married son of Col. Wm. Sanders.  
D. 17—

B. 17—
Elizabeth Sanders,  
daughter of James Sanders and Margaret Moore.  
D. 17—

B 170—
Caroline Richardson,  
daughter of Capt. William Richardson.  
D. about 1853

B. 170—
Elizabeth Richardson.  
D. about 1853

B. 1844—
Susan Guignard,  
daughter of James Sanders Guignard, Jr.  
D. 1879

B. 187—
Elizabeth Valentine.  
D. 1879

B. 1640—
Anne, James Moore,  
England to Carolina in 1672, War Dep'ty for Sir John Colleton, Treasurer of Province and Governor, 1700-2.  
D. 1706

B. 168—
James Moore,  
General in Indian wars; Speaker of House, elected by Assembly as first Royal Governor, 1710.  
D. 1724

B. 17—
Col. Wm. Sanders,  
Berkeley's Reg't, 1737-41, Member of Assembly, etc.; resided near Charles Towne.  
D. 1742

B. 17—
James Sanders,  
son of Col. Wm. Sanders and Margaret Moore.  
D. 17—

B. 17—
John Gabriel Guignard, Jr.,  
son of John Gabriel Guignard, Huguenot, and Magdalene Guignard.  
D. 17—

B. 176—
James Sanders Guignard,  
son of John Gabriel Guignard.  
D. about 1790

B. about 1790—
James Sanders Guignard, Jr., C. S. A.,  
son of J. S. Guignard and Caroline Richardson.  
D. 1865

B. 1825—
Paul Gervais Traper Jenkins, Chaplain,  
C. S. A.,  
son of Richard Jenkins and Martha La Roche.  
D. 1910

B. 187—
James Guignard Jenkins,  
son of Paul Gervais Traper Jenkins and Susan Guignard.

Sons
Frank Gervais and Valentine Guignard.

For additional information see Collections, Historical Society, S. C.; McCrady's History of South Carolina; Carroll's Collections; Journal of Committee of Safety; Records of Probate Court; Vestry Books, etc. As a rule, these couples were members of large families and the intermarriages so intertwining that the Province was one large Cousinship.
This abridged chart of the Jenkins family, who settled on Edisto Island, shows the relationship with the Ripons of Johns Island, Chaplins, La Roche, Grimballs, Fripps, and the various Low Country families. The earliest mention is that of John Jenkins, Deputy for the Earl of Craven and Governor of Albemarle.

**B. about 1650**
William Jenkins
who came to Edisto Island on the “Carolina” in 1670.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. 16—</th>
<th>B. 17—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omitted several generations of John, Richard, Thomas, recorded in Parish Vestry Books, etc., until we come to Phoebe Chaplin.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1700 Martha Ripon, daughter of Edward Ripon and Ann, his wife.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 17— Hannah Fripp, daughter of John Fripp and Elizabeth Hand.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1700 Martha de La Roche, daughter of James de La Roche and Ann, his wife.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Married to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. about 1710</th>
<th>B. 17—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Jenkins, of St. Helena, married Phoebe Chaplin, daughter of John Chaplin.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 17—</td>
<td>Richard Jenkins, son of Joseph Jenkins and Phoebe, his wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 17—</td>
<td>Benjamin Jenkins, son of Richard Jenkins and Martha Ripon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 1700</td>
<td>Richard Jenkins, son of Benj. and Martha Ripon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Son
Paul Gervais Traper Jenkins

Chart for Landgrave Axtell, said to have been appointed by Lords Proprietors because Cromwell had beheaded his brother for laughing while attending a mystery play with Cromwell. Chart shows relationship with Yeamans, Moore, Sanders, Slann, Guignard line.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. 16—</th>
<th>B. 17—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 16—</td>
<td>B. 16—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Axtell, daughter of Landgrave Axtell and Dame Rebecca.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 17—</td>
<td>B. 17—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Alexander, daughter of John Alexander and Ann Axtell.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 17—</td>
<td>B. 17—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Slann, daughter of Andrew Slann and Ann Axtell.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Married to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. 16—</th>
<th>B. 16—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Axtell, appointed Landgrave in 1681, brought large accession to colony.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 16—</td>
<td>B. 16—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Alexander.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. 17—</td>
<td>B. 17—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Slann.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* B. 17—</td>
<td>B. 17—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Sanders, son of William Sanders and Margaret Moore.</td>
<td>Married</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
more numerous than the governing nobility, clamored for the liberties allowed by the King of England instead of the thousand and one restrictions and inhibitions of the Code contained in the "Grand Model" of Locke. The aristocracy was a burden on the people. The Colony was heavily in debt, the Spaniards incited the Indians, and pirates swarmed in the harbors and creeks. Finally everyone did what was right in his own eyes, paying tribute neither to God nor to Caesar. The Revolution of 1719 was on—and was successful.

The King of England, George I, bought the land back from the Lords for 50,000 pounds; the aristocratic experiment was over; titles were dropped; freedom and equality were established; anyone who could get them could wear pearls! The Assembly voted itself a convention and elected James Moore as the first Royal Governor. This James Moore was the grandson of Roger Moore, the great Irish patriot, and son of James Moore, Governor of Carolina in 1700, and Anne, the daughter of Sir John Yeamans.

Except for these old homes and family traditions, there remains little trace of this amazing interlude in the Land of the Free. The old buildings stand as memorials, solid without and magnificent within; em\-bowered in the peculiar beauty of the Low Country—romantic, yet heart-breaking, beautiful. When in earliest spring, the yellow jessamine turns the woods into perfumed bowers, the old folk who first lived in these homes must wish to forsake their Elysian fields and be mortal again.

Editor's Note—For the convenience of any reader who likes to trace family ramifications, several genealogical charts are introduced.

Important Notice

All subscriptions to the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE should be sent to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Subscription blanks for the use of State and Chapter Magazine Chairmen can be secured from her.

For advertising rates and information regarding advertising in this magazine address Magazine Department, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Answers and Queries for the Genealogical Department should be addressed to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, Hampton Courts, Washington, D. C.

All other material for publication in the magazine should be sent to the Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., with return postage enclosed.

The Editor is not responsible for unsolicited articles.
List of Pension Papers and Virginia Half-pays Claims on Record in the Adjutant General’s Office, War Department, and in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., Additional to Those Found in the Pension Bureau.

Transcribed by Mrs. Arturo Y. Casanova and Mrs. John Franklin Little.

List of Officers of Revolutionary War in Virginia State Line, with a Few Officers of the State Navy.

Claims for Half Pay, Etc.

ARCHER, LIEUT. JOHN—Service on “Scorpion and Sally.”

APPLEWHITE, JOHN—Surgeon on “Liberty.”

BANKS, JAMES—Sailing master, brig “Liberty.”

BARRON, JAMES—Commodore, Commander-in-chief of Virginia State Navy during Revolutionary War.

BARRON, RICHARD—Captain Virginia State Navy.

BARRON, SAMUEL—Lieutenant, Virginia State Navy.

BARTLETT, PHILIP—Surgeon, brig “Liberty.”

BAYLY, LABAN—Sailing master, “Diligence.”

BENNETT, WILLIAM—Sailing master, “Diligence.”

BONEWELL, THOMAS—Sailing master, “Diligence.”

BOOTH, WILLIAM—Sailing master, Virginia State Navy.


BRITAIN, JOHN—Sailing master, “Patriot” and “Liberty.”

BROOKE, WALTER—Commodore of Virginia Navy, April 1777 to September 1778.

CANNON, JESSE—Lieutenant, galley “Diligence.”

CANNON, LUKE—Midshipman, galley “Diligence.”

CATLETT, GEORGE—Lieutenant, Marines, brig “Mosquito.”

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE—Lieutenant, brig “Mosquito.”

CHANDLER, THOMAS—Lieutenant, Virginia State Navy.
McNickle, John—Surgeon, "Tempest."
MALCOM, James—Captain, "Tempest."
MARSHALL, Jennifer—Sailing master, "Acomac."
MAXWELL, James—Captain, " Cormoran."
MARSHALL, Joseph—Sailing master, schooner "Scorpion."
MOORE, John—Sailing master, galley "Lewis."
PARKER, Richard—Lieutenant, galley "Diligence."
PARKER, William H.—Lieutenant, "Tartar."
PASTEUR, John—Captain, service on the "Molly."
REYNOLDS, John—Surgeon, galley "Protector," and ship "Tartar."

RODGERS, John—Captain, Virginia State Navy.
SAUNDERS, Joseph—Lieutenant, galley "Lewis" and brig "Jefferson."
SAUNDERS, William—Captain, ship "Tartar."
SKINNER, William—Captain on "Congress."
SPEAK, Joseph—Lieutenant, galley "Safeguard" and sloop "Washington."
STEEL, William—Lieutenant, "Tempest."
SWORP, John—Surgeon, sloop "Liberty" and galley "Henry."
TAYLOR, Richard—Captain, ship "Dragon."
TRAVIS, Edward—Captain, Virginia Navy.
TRIPMAN, John—Sailing master, "Manley" and "Tartar."
WESTCOTT, Wright—Captain, cruiser "Potomac" and sloop "Scorpion."
WHITE, William S.—Surgeon's mate on galley "Accomac."
WORREYCOtt, Edward—Lieutenant and Captain, service on schooner "Hornet" and brig "Greyhound."
WILSON, James—Captain, Virginia State Navy.

PENSION PAPERS IN ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, NOT LISTED IN PENSION BUREAU

050008—James Barnes. Private. Maryland pension papers. Application of Ephriam Barnes, Administrator of Sarah Barnes, deceased, who was the widow of James Barnes, deceased.
050010—Barent Becker. Pension papers.
050011—William Beckwith. Pension papers.
050013—William Berry. Pension papers.
050014—Benjamin Bishop. Pension papers.
050015—John Blair. Pension papers.
050016—Obed Blakeley. Pension papers.
050019—James Boyd. Pension papers.
050021—Eliza C. Bray. Captain, Virginia State troops (pension papers).
050022—John Brenton. Pension papers.
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

050023—THOMAS BRENSIE. Captain, Second Virginia State troops. Pension papers.
050024—MICHAEL BROPHY. Pension papers.
050025—JOHN BROWN. Pension papers.
050026—ROBERT BROWN. Lieutenant, Virginia State Artillery. Pension papers.
050027—ISAAC BROWNING. Lieutenant, Crockett’s Regiment, Virginia State troops. Pension papers.
050029—SAMUEL CARY. Lieutenant, Virginia State troops. Pension papers No. 4790.
050030—AMASA CARY. Captain, Virginia State Artillery. Pension papers.
050031—WILLIAM CHERRY. Captain, Virginia State troops. Pension papers.
050032—DANIEL CLOWRE. Pension papers.
050033—HULDAH COLE. Name of soldier not shown. Revolutionary War pension papers.
050034—JAMES CORDILL. Pension papers.
050037—JAMES COURTNEY. Revolutionary War pension papers.
050038—WILLIAM COWEN. Revolutionary pension papers. Ohio Agency.
050039—SAMUEL CRAWLEY. Captain, Virginia State Artillery. Pension papers.
050042—JOSEPH CRICKETT. Lieutenant Colonel, Virginia State troops. Pension papers No. 19545.
050043—ABNER CRUMP. Captain, Gibson’s Regiment, Virginia State troops. Pension papers.
050044—CHARLES DABNEY. Lieutenant Colonel, Second Virginia State Regiment.
050047—WILLIAM DEAVER. Died Feb. 9, 1832. Drew a pension.
050048—DANIEL DIALL. N. C. Roll, pensioner of March 18, 1818.
050050—ALEXANDER DICK. Major, Virginia State troops.
050051—DUDLEY DIGGS. Lieutenant, Virginia State Cavalry. No. 18889.
050052—EDWARD DIGGS. Captain, Cavalry, State Garrison Regiment.
050053—FRANCIS DITTO. Private. Pension certificate.
050055—LEWIS F. EDMUNDS. Captain, Virginia State Artillery. No. 2879.
050057—EPHRAIM ELLER. Private, Company B, Virginia Volunteers.
050060—ANDREW EVANS.
050061—JESSE EVANS. Captain, Illinois Regiment, Virginia Extra Infantry.
050062—JOSEPH EVANS. Virginia.
050063—CHARLES EWELL. Captain, Gibson’s Regiment, Virginia State troops.
050064—THOMAS EWELL. Captain, Gibson’s Regiment, Virginia State troops.
050067—BENJAMIN FIELD.
050069—JOSEPH FOX. Pennsylvania Agency.
050070—JOHN MINSON GALT. Surgeon, Virginia State troops.
050071—JOHN GABREICH. Pennsylvania.
050073—CHURCHILL GIBBINS. Lieutenant, George Gibson’s Regiment, First Virginia troops.
050074—HARRON GIBBS. Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Regiment, Virginia.
050076—JAMES GOODEL. Died January 8, 1840. Kentucky Agency.
050077—WILLIAM GRAVES. Cornet and Quartermaster, Virginia State troops.
050078—SAMUEL B. GREEN. Lieutenant Crockett’s Regiment, Virginia State troops.
050079—ISAAC HAMERSTREET. Wife, Mary.
050080—CHARLES GIBER. Surgeon, Virginia State troops.
050081—ISAAC HAMERSTREET. Wife, Mary.
050082—THOMAS HAMILTON. Captain, First Virginia Infantry.
050085—JOSEPH HENRY. Private. Widow, Mary Henry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Service Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>050087</td>
<td>Joseph Hay</td>
<td>Surgeon, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050088</td>
<td>Abrahm Howland</td>
<td>Died Dec. 8, 1840, Kentucky. Widow, Mary Humphrey.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050090</td>
<td>Jonathan Ingraham</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050091</td>
<td>Samuel Jackson</td>
<td>Died May 2, 1836, Washington County, Tenn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050092</td>
<td>William Jennings</td>
<td>Captain, Virginia State Line.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050093</td>
<td>Gideon Johnson</td>
<td>Quartermaster, Virginia State Artillery. No. 8676.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050094</td>
<td>David Jones</td>
<td>Private and Sergeant, Kentucky.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050095</td>
<td>Elia Jones</td>
<td>Private, Vermont. Pension certificate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050097</td>
<td>Thaddy Kelley</td>
<td>Captain, Virginia State Artillery. No. 4750.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050099</td>
<td>James Kennedy</td>
<td>Adjutant, Virginia State Troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050100</td>
<td>Catherine Knight</td>
<td>Arkansas Agency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050101</td>
<td>Lewis Land</td>
<td>South Carolina.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050102</td>
<td>James Laughlin</td>
<td>Oregon Agency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050103</td>
<td>Nancy Linscomb</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050104</td>
<td>Caleb Litchfield</td>
<td>Massachusetts Agency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050105</td>
<td>Daniel Ludington</td>
<td>Massachusetts Agency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050106</td>
<td>William Madden</td>
<td>Indiana Agency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050107</td>
<td>John Mallory</td>
<td>Virgin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050110</td>
<td>Thomas Marshall</td>
<td>Paymaster and Captain, Virginia State Artillery (with Will).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050112</td>
<td>William Martin</td>
<td>New Hampshire.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050113</td>
<td>Benjamin Mays</td>
<td>North Carolina.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050114</td>
<td>John Mazaret</td>
<td>Major, Virginia State Artillery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050115</td>
<td>Dr. James McClung</td>
<td>Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050119</td>
<td>Asa Moore</td>
<td>Adjutant, Crockett’s Virginia State troops. List of promotions in regiment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050120</td>
<td>Peter Moore</td>
<td>Massachusetts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050121</td>
<td>Robert Mussey</td>
<td>North Carolina.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050122</td>
<td>William Nash</td>
<td>Kentucky.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050123</td>
<td>Nathan Neighbors</td>
<td>Major, Virginia State Cavalry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050125</td>
<td>John Nelson</td>
<td>Indiana pension certificate.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050128</td>
<td>Darius Horton</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Kentucky.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050129</td>
<td>John Palmer</td>
<td>Ohio.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050130</td>
<td>Asa Partridge</td>
<td>New York.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050131</td>
<td>John Petton</td>
<td>Captain, Second Virginia State Regiment. Extra Infantry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050133</td>
<td>John Polk</td>
<td>Delaware.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050135</td>
<td>Henry Quarens</td>
<td>Captain, Virginia State Artillery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050136</td>
<td>James Quarens</td>
<td>Major, Second Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050137</td>
<td>Wurtheron Quarens</td>
<td>Quartermaster, Second Virginia State Regiment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050138</td>
<td>Thomas Quick</td>
<td>Major, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050139</td>
<td>Thomas Ravencroft</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Illinois Regiment in Gibson’s Virginia Regiment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050143</td>
<td>John Ridley</td>
<td>Private and Lieutenant. Pension certificate, Kentucky.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Rank and Notes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>William Roberts</strong></td>
<td>Ensign in Geo. Slaughter's Battalion, Colonel Crockett's Regiment, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050146—Zachariah Robertson</td>
<td>Private, Kentucky pension certificate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050147—Charles Robertson</td>
<td>Private, Pension certificate, Maryland.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050148—John Robinson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Arkansas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050151—Angus Rucker</td>
<td>Captain, Gibson's Regiment, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050152—Jesse Runnels</td>
<td>Private, War Department.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050153—James Rix</td>
<td>Private, Pension certificate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050154—Charles Russell</td>
<td>Paymaster, First Virginia Regiment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050155—James Russey</td>
<td>Pension certificate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050156—James Sargent</td>
<td>Second Virginia Regiment. Pension certificate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050157—Charles Scales</td>
<td>Pension certificate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050158—Lawrence Schoolcraft</td>
<td>Surgeon, Artillery, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050159—William Cary Sheldon</td>
<td>Pension papers, Pennsylvania.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050160—Azubah Beverance</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050161—John Shaffer</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050162—Patrick Shea</td>
<td>Pension paper, South Carolina.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050164—William Slaughter</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Dabney's Legion, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050165—Granville Smith</td>
<td>Ensign and Quartermaster, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050167—William Spencer</td>
<td>Lieutenant of Cavalry, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050168—Roland Stone</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050169—Lewis Story</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050170—Andrew Straley</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050171—Augustus Tarb</td>
<td>Captain, Second Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050172—Mark Thomas</td>
<td>Captain in Crockett's Regiment, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050173—Shadrack Thompson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050174—Samuel Threlfall</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050175—George Triplett</td>
<td>Lieutenant, Gibson's Regiment, Virginia State troops.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050176—John Turbyfill</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050177—Stephen Turnbull</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050178—Thomas Upham</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050179—Edward Valentine</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050180—Johannah Valentine</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050181—William Vawter</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050182—Charles Vowler</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050183—Henry Vowles</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050184—Charles Walking</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050185—Elizur Ward</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050187—Nathaniel White</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050188—Reuben Wheaton</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050189—Thomas White</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050190—William Wilterson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050191—Ichabod Wiltinson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050192—Reuben Wiltinson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050193—John Williams</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050194—Lew Wilson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050195—Thomas Wilson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050196—Frederick Woodson</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050197—Edward Worthington</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050198—James Withers</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050199—John Yeater</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050200—John Yeater</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050201—Jared Williams</td>
<td>Pension certificate, Virginia.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WASHINGTON

The Twenty-eighth Annual State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution held at Mount Vernon, March 29, 30, and 31, 1928, has been recorded in our annals as one of the most delightful of all conferences. The session was formally opened Thursday afternoon in the Lincoln Theater, Mrs. John Wallace, State Regent, presiding.

Memorial services were conducted by Mrs. Roy Green, State Chaplain. An organ prelude by Miss Mildred Creese, bugle call by Miss Catherine Collins, and a vocal solo, "The Singing in God's Acre," by Mrs. Willard Brickley, opened the services. Community singing and the Salute to the Flag were given in conclusion.

Mrs. Roger Hannaford, State Registrar, entertained the State Board of Management at a tea in her home, with the members of Ann Washington, the hostess Chapter, assisting.

Outstanding on the evening's program was the open meeting held in the High School Auditorium. The addresses of welcome were given by the Mayor, Mr. G. O. Meon, (who turned over the keys of the city to the guests), and by Mrs. Frank Pickering, Regent of Ann Washington Chapter, who most cordially welcomed the Daughters and their guests. The response was given by Mrs. G. A. Goble, past State Regent. After greetings from all of the clubs in the hospitable city of Mount Vernon, the introduction of State Officers took place. Judge King Dykeman, publisher of the Post Intelligencer, of Seattle, gave the address of the evening.

The following morning was devoted to the reports of the State Officers, which were most interesting, and to the reports of Standing Committees. The Historian reported the marking of the grave of one Real Daughter; the marking of an Indian Cemetery, historic spots located, much data collected on the early pioneers; the marking of old block houses, etc. The Librarian reported coats-of-arms and books sent to Memorial Continental Hall Library. Friday afternoon was given over to the revision of the by-laws, and to the reports of the Chapter Regents.

A formal reception was held that evening at the Skagit County Country Club, with Mrs. John Wallace, gracious State Regent; Mrs. Frank Pickering, Regent of Ann Washington Chapter, Mrs. Eliza Perry Leary, daughter of the first Governor of the State of Washington, and other State Officers in the receiving line.

Reports of the State Chairmen of National Committees showed that the State is taking an active part in all D. A. R. activities. The Student Loan Fund was stressed, and many large contributions were made by the Chapters to it.

The report of the State Regent was most inspiring, and showed her interest and devotion to D. A. R. work. The Conference went on record as endorsing National Defense. Resolutions were passed that the Conference make every effort to have a statue of Marcus Whitman, pioneer, explorer and teacher, placed in Statuary Hall in Washington, D. C., and to have his name in the Hall of Fame, New York City; also to assist in placing a statue of him on the campus of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington.

During the sessions, greetings were read from our President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, who regretted her inability to be present, and from Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Vice President General from the State of Washington.

Five chairs were given to Constitution Hall.

Bertha Scofield Bradbury,
State Historian.
Phoebe Bayard Chapter (Greensburg, Pa.). The three outstanding days on the calendar of our Chapter for the year 1927-1928 were: October 13th, when Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General, was the guest of the Chapter; April 10th, when Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, spent the day with Greensburg Daughters; and June 14th, when the Chapter was honored by having four national officers and two other distinguished visitors as guests at the Flag Day Party.

Mrs. Cook, being a Pennsylvanian and very dear to the hearts of Pennsylvania Daughters, the functions in connection with her visit were informal and partook more of the nature of a home coming. The details for the arrangements for Mrs. Cook’s visit were in the hands of a special committee of which Mrs. C. C. Gruber was chairman. Mrs. Cook spoke at the afternoon meeting and a reception and dinner in her honor were held at the Penn-Albert Hotel at which many of the Daughters and their husbands were present.

On the morning of April 10th, a marker was unveiled at the grave of Christopher Harrold, a Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey in Harrolds Cemetery, a few miles west of Greensburg. Impressive exercises, in charge of Mrs. Harry E. Reamer, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, were held at the cemetery.
Mrs. Guernsey made the principal address. After lauding the virtues and valor of our early American patriots, she closed her interesting speech with the words:

I wonder if our posterity will be as proud of us as we are of our ancestors? They are watching us, studying us. We cannot escape their keen scrutiny. They are observing our attitude towards the great social and moral forces of today. They are waiting to hear what word of commendation we shall speak of good men and good measures, when time-serving cowards are dumb.

They observe where we stand on great social questions which involve the destiny of our nation and the world. They know whether expediency or social justice rules our motives.

What we Daughters of the American Revolution have to say about matters which involve the right relation between men and women, the sanctity of the home and the need of its preservation in a time when multiplied agencies conspire to destroy it utterly; the unescapable responsibility resting on every citizen to exercise not only the right, but the obligation to register his will at the ballot box, and thus make himself felt as an intelligent and moral force in the affairs of the common weal, these are the things by which we are being judged.

Not by resolutions which we adopt, not by carefully expressed standards which we claim as our own; but by the way we transmute into practical living the principles for which we stand, are we to be judged and our lives weighed.

Mrs. Guernsey also spoke at the Chapter meeting on the subject of National Defense. A dinner was given at 6:30 in her honor by the Regent and Mrs. Jeffrey W. Taylor, a relative of Mrs. Guernsey and a charter member of the Chapter.

The annual Flag Day celebration was held at the Greensburg Country Club with the following distinguished guests as luncheon speakers: Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General; Mrs. Wm. Sherman Walker, Vice President General; Mrs. Adam M. Wyant, Treasurer General; Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, Past President National Officers Club; Miss Margaret Barnett, Chairman, Credential Committee; Mrs James C. Work, State Director, and Mrs. El A. Helmick, Registrar General.

Covers were placed for approximately three hundred guests. Seated at the speaker's table where the Regent, Mrs. Daniel John Snyder, presided, were the honor guests and three charter members, Miss Mary Oursler of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Jeffrey W. Taylor and Mrs. Mary Laird Highberger, also Mrs. George C.
Kuntz, chairman of the Flag Day Committee.

The national celebrities were the house guests of Mrs. Adam Wyant during their stay in Greensburg.

The visit of these noted women will long be remembered by the members of Phoebe Bayard Chapter.

MRS. FRANK I. BOSSART, Chapter Historian.

Elizabeth Cook Chapter (Smyrna, Del.), of which Mrs. Joseph Bernard is Regent, entertained the 20th annual informal conference of the Delaware D. A. R. at the home of Mrs. W. T. Anthony, "Bannister Hall," Smyrna, Delaware, on Flag Day, June 14, 1928. The meeting was one of the most inspiring and delightful ever held in this State. Representatives from all four Chapters were present, numbering forty-three, almost one-third of our total enrolment.

A purse of $25 was collected in aid of Miss Chapman, Delaware's daughter of a Real Daughter, in addition to a gift of $25 voted from the State Treasury.

Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, our State Regent, presided. She made a vigorous appeal for new furnishings for the Delaware Room in Memorial Continental Hall, naming Mrs. Chas. I. Kent as Room Chairman. Under her leadership, $100 was subscribed by individual members present, while Mrs. Margaret Stockley McDonald, who had received her membership papers only the day previous, donated a pair of brass and-irons, shovel, tongs and poker for the fireplace. They date between 1750 and 1760, having belonged to her great-grandmother, and were given in memory of her mother, Mrs. Ayers Stockley. The Elizabeth Cook Chapter, of which she is a member, voted to take the responsibility of the restoration and a plate for same.

The Cooch's Bridge Chapter offered to install new electric fixtures; Colonel Hazlett Chapter, some antique candelabra with crystals, and Caesar Rodney Chapter pledged a colonial secretary or an antique corner cupboard, all gifts to be identified with our State.

After a delightful open-air luncheon a vote was taken, naming Old Swedes Church of
Wilmington as the most outstanding historic spot in our State.

Mattie Johnson Ely,
State Recording Secretary.

Major William Haymond Chapter and Colonel Morgan Morgan Chapter (Fairmont, W. Va.) on February 10, 1928, sponsored a historical pageant in which some 200 high school boys and girls participated and which was witnessed by an audience of 1200. The text of the pageant was compiled by the students in American History of the Fairmont High School and pictured in a prologue and seven episodes the principal periods in the history of the United States, beginning with the pioneer period, with a local setting, and extending to the present time. The pageant was produced by the High School Dramatic Club and was interpreted by Mrs. George De Bolt, Past Historian General; Mrs. Waitman H. Conway, State Regent; Mrs. R. H. Edmundson, Past State Regent. The two Chapter Regents, Mrs. Paul Hamilton and Mrs. J. F. Jaynes, had part in the finale.

The pageant was a success in every way—both as an entertainment and also from a financial standpoint, but the Daughters regard the real achievement in having enlisted the intense interest of 200 high school students in historical research in preparation for the pageant and the interest of the entire community in its final presentation.

Ida Stone Diemer,
Publicity Chairman.

Jean Nicolet Chapter (De Pere and Green Bay, Wis.). On October 27, when the first meeting of the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Green Bay took place, a tablet marking the home site of Eleazer Williams was dedicated by the Jean Nicolet Chapter of De Pere and Green Bay. Many interested spectators were present, in addition to the local Chapter and its guests. A large delegation of the Oneida Indians had driven from their reservation, twelve miles away, to do honor to the teacher and catechist of the nation one hundred years ago.

The unveiling of the tablet was preceded by a short program. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. W. H. Clark, Regent of Jean Nicolet Chapter; a prayer by Rev. Father Grant, a priest in charge of Hobart Mission Church, Oneida. Mrs. Joseph Ackroyd Branson, State Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Sites, spoke of the work of the committee; in a few words Mrs. Francis T. Blesch, Chairman of the local Committee on Markers for Historic Sites, gave a résumé of Eleazer Williams’ work as leader in the removal of the New York Indians in 1822 to their new home in Wisconsin. Mrs. Josephine Webster and Miss Marion Skenandore, direct descendants of two powerful chiefs, who originally migrated from New York, removed the canvas covering. The tablet, on a massive granite boulder, stands on a plateau near the river bank. In the background the land rises and on this elevation stood the house, occupied for many years by Eleazer Williams and his wife, Madeline Jourdain. Williams was a striking figure in the early days in Wisconsin. His reputed father, Thomas Williams, belonged to the St. Regis Indians and was a descendant of Eunice Williams, who was carried away as a child to Canada at the time of the Deerfield massacre in 1704, and reared among the Indians there.

Eleazer was educated by his New England relatives, proved an apt student and soon learned the cultured manners of his Massachusetts kinsfolk. In the war of 1812 he did notable service as chief of the scouting division in northern New York, under General Macomb, his thorough knowledge of the region and its Indians being of great value. His daily notebook kept at this time is most interesting. The claim believed in by many of the French refugees in the vicinity of Plattsburg, New York, that he was Louis 17th, the young dauphin of France, has never been disproved or confirmed and is still a disputed question.

Prominent in the group that gathered about the marker were the distinguished guests, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, President General of our National Society; Mrs. Russell Magna, National Chairman of Constitution Hall; Mrs. Thomas Spence, Vice-President General, and also the State Regent of Wisconsin, Mrs. Ralph H. Hess.

Sarah G. Martin,
Historian.

Eulalona Chapter (Klamath Falls, Ore.) bears the name of the Indian village which
JEAN NICOLET CHAPTER, OF DE PERE AND GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN. UNVEILING MONUMENT TO ELEAZER WILLIAMS AND HIS WIFE, MADELINE JOURDAIN—MRS. BROSSEAU, WAS AMONG THE GUESTS.

REPRESENTING EDWARD RUTLEDGE CHAPTER, OF LAKE CITY, FLORIDA, IN FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.
MONUMENT ERECTED ON SITE OF BLUEMONT COLLEGE BY POLLY OGDEN CHAPTER OF MANHATTAN, KANSAS

"THE STONE BRIDGE"
Markers Dedicated July 10, 1927, by Eulalona Chapter, of Klamath Falls, Oregon
was at the lower end of Klamath Lake when the first white settlers visited the present site of Klamath Falls. It was organized June 21, 1922, with just the required number of members and has now grown to an active membership of 40. Mrs. Robert Edmond Wattenburg was Organizing Regent and served four years as Chapter Regent. It is to her capable and untiring efforts the Chapter owes its existence and efficiency.

The Chapter meets once each month from September to June, at the homes of the members. The Year Book is printed each year. It is considered an advantage to have the yearly program in the possession of each member. The Chapter stands 100 per cent in meeting all State and National D. A. R. obligations.

On July 10, 1927, Eulalona Chapter dedicated a marker to the memory of the explorers who located the "South Emigrant Road," eighty-one years before. Mrs. Charles Joseph Martin, Regent, presided at the dedication ceremonies. This "South Emigrant Road" was the one followed by thousands of settlers who came in wagon trains during the decades immediately following 1846, and whose descendants are now living in Oregon and northern California. It has been marked at other points by other Oregon Chapters, notably near Eugene, and at Phoenix, between Medford and Ashland.

The monument placed by Eulalona Chapter, a bronze plate on a native boulder, marks a point on the trail where it crosses Lost River on a ledge of rock known to pioneers as the "Stone Bridge," now the site of a government reclamation dam.

The inscription follows:

THE STONE BRIDGE

On July 6, 1846, the fifteen pioneers who located the "South Emigrant Road" from Fort Hall to the Willamette Valley, crossed Lost River on a ledge of rock known to pioneers as the "Stone Bridge," now the site of a government reclamation dam.

The inscription follows:

JESSIE APPLEGATE, LINDSEY APPLEGATE, HENRY BOGUS, BEN BURCH, DAVID GOFF, SAMUEL GOODHUE, MOSES HARRIS, JOHN JONES, BENNETT OSBORN, JOHN OWENS, WILLIAM PARKER, JOHN SCOTT, LEVI SCOTT, ROBERT SMITH, WILLIAM SPORTSMAN.

RACHEL APPLEGATE SOLOMON,—Historian.

Fort McArthur Chapter (Kenton, Ohio) in July of 1927, with appropriate ceremonies, dedicated a marker to the memory of soldiers of the Army of the Northwest, 16 of whom are buried near the site of Fort McArthur. Professor Herbert Blue of Canton delivered an eloquent address embracing the history of that campaign, outlining the objectives, and describing the personnel of officers of this branch of the 1812 Army Service. Besides the Chapter, many people were present at the dedication, all expressing themselves as pleased with the occasion and manner of the ceremonies and the opportunity of listening to hitherto unpublished details given by Professor Blue as the result of his own researches.

Mrs. H. J. CARMEN,
Chairman Memorial Committee.

On-ti-ora Chapter (Catskill, N. Y.) was organized at Catskill April 10, 1926, under the direction of Mrs. Charles White Nash, then New York State Regent. Mrs. Jessie V. V. Vedder was Organizing Regent, with the assistance of Mrs. William Davis, who was elected Vice-Regent. The name was chosen from the Catskill Mountains, as the Chapter is the only one in Greene County, On-ti-ora being the local Indian name for "Mountains of the sky." The Chapter started with 12 charter members, which have increased to about 20 at present.

On October 17, 1927, the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne, the Chapter unveiled a bronze marker near the spot used as a lookout in the Revolution, called the Kykuit (an old Dutch word pronounced "Kikout"), with appropriate exercises, including a reading of a brief history of the county and the historical significance of the Kykuit. The tablet was unveiled by two children, dressed as a Colonial dame and gentleman and the tablet was accepted for the village of Catskill by the village president, Earl Sandt. The lookout was at the top of a high hill overlooking the river, from which the flames of Kingston were first seen when that town was burned during the Revolution and the signal fires were here lighted to warn settlers far and near that Vaughn and his army were on their way up the river, looting and burning as they came.

In June, 1927, the Chapter and friends were entertained by a picnic at the historic
Vedder home near Leeds, which commands a view of the site of “Old Katskill” which, during the Revolution, was located on hills above the Leeds bridge, which is a fine five-arch stone bridge, over a century old. The D. A. R. were instrumental in preserving this historic bridge, in spite of efforts to move the road a few hundred feet and necessitate a new bridge.

FRANCES M. HEDGES, Historian.

General Asa Danforth Chapter (Syracuse, N. Y.). Our programs this year have been unusually interesting. The various phases of D. A. R. activities have been covered by our own committee chairmen. On two occasions we have had prominent outside speakers—Dr. F. W. Betts and Dr. O. M. Clem. At our December meeting Mrs. Edwin C. Scott and Miss Florence A. Howard presented the play “The Ladies of the White House,” 30 of our members participating. The gowns worn were family heirlooms, some of them being beautiful wedding gowns. The stage settings were of genuine antiques of the Washington period. Quaint dances were given by children in colonial costumes, such as the minuet, polka and other dances, and old-time tunes were played between the scenes.

Last year several of our patriotic organizations joined in giving a Washington Birthday luncheon, at which time we had the honor of having our State Regent, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, as our guest and speaker. This year we gave a dinner, our Chapter uniting with the To-whan-ta-qua and Fayetteville Chapters, the Onondaga Chapter of the Daughters of 1812, the Syracuse Colony of New England Women and the Sons of the American Revolution. One of the outstanding features of the evening was the introduction of fourteen Civil War Veterans, who were the guests of the Sons of the American Revolution. Another feature was a beautiful flag service, arranged by Mrs. Katherine Scott Sykes. As the regents and presidents of the organizations were introduced by the toastmistress, Prof. Editha Parsons, each gave a response in the form of a verse on the Flag. Unexpectedly the lights in the ball room were extinguished and a spotlight thrown on a waving flag, followed by the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, led by Professor Marie Stilwell.

An address was given by Dr. H. J. Applebee, which was inspiring and very patriotic. Our Chapter has paid all quotas and contributed to local Americanization work, and much has been accomplished by our genealogist and registrar. Two volumes of Bible records have been completed, also records of Valley Forge soldiers and much other valuable research work done. We have paid for three chairs for Constitution Hall. We have a membership of 228, average attendance 75, and 200 at our special meetings.

In October the Syracuse Daughters will entertain the State Conference.

MARY E. DAVISON, Regent.

Polly Ogden Chapter (Manhattan, Kan.) was organized in 1912 and we have now grown to a membership of 69. We have been active in sponsoring the Americanization work among the newly made citizens of our County; and we also have interested students in the Junior High School in history by giving prizes for historical essays.

On November 27, 1926, Polly Ogden Chapter, with the Riley County Historical Society, marked the site of Bluemont College. The marker consisted of a large granite glacial boulder obtained near Manhattan in a glacial moraine, mounted upon an adequate cement base. The marker stands upon a semi-circular plot of ground, donated by the college and will be suitably landscaped by that institution. The bronze tablet thereon bears this inscription:

SITE OF BLUEMONT COLLEGE
ESTABLISHED, FEBRUARY 3, 1858
BY BLUEMONT CENTRAL COLLEGE ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED BY
JOSEPH DENISON ISAAC GOODNOW
S. D. HOUSTON JOHN KIMBALL
G. D. PARKS WASHINGTON MARLATT
BUILDING ERECTED 1859
FARM AND BUILDING DONATED TO STATE
OF KANSAS
FEBRUARY 3, 1863
SITE OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
1863–1875
ERECTED BY
POLLY OGDEN CHAPTER, D. A. R.
RILEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
THE LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE
General Asa Danforth Chapter, Syracuse, N. Y.

FORT McARTHUR CHAPTER OF KENTON, OHIO--UNVEILING A MARKER
In 1861 the college and land were offered to the State of Kansas for a university. This offer was accepted by the Legislature, but was vetoed by Governor Charles Robinson of Lawrence. In 1862 it was again offered to the State for a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts under the Morrill Act, giving land grants to the State. In 1863 the offer was accepted by the Legislature and approved by Governor Carney, February 16. Thus the Bluemont College became the nucleus of the present Kansas State Agricultural College.

The program was presided over by C. A. Kimball, grandson of the John Kimball whose name appears upon the tablet. Professor G. H. Failyer, President of the Riley County Historical Society, former student in the first building and later a member of the faculty, gave the history of Bluemont College as he knew it. Little Miss Abbie Marlatt, granddaughter of the Washington Marlatt whose name also appears upon the tablet, unveiled the marker. Mrs. B. H. Ozment, Regent, presented the marker to the college and Dr. F. D. Farrell, President, received the marker on behalf of the college. The Chapter feels very proud to have had the privilege of cooperating with the Riley County Historical Society in marking this site.

Our Chapter is very much interested in the Student Loan Fund at this college and each year the fund is added to. Our latest project is the buying of a chair in Constitution Hall.

Helyn Hibbard Imes, Historian.

Edward Rutledge Chapter (Lake City, Fla.), although one of the youngest Chapters in the State, has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the membership is composed of active and patriotic women, under the very efficient leadership of Mrs. N. E. Brown, the Regent. Our year's work includes the study of our national defense, historic homes, the first thanksgiving, and other Colonial days. To promote the study of American history the Chapter will give two medals to the pupils in the city schools having the highest average in American and United States history. We are also planning to raise funds to buy a chair in Constitution Hall in Washington.

The Chapter took an active part in the observance of Independence Day in their city. On July 4th a community and county-wide picnic was held and the Chapter members assisted in planning and carrying out the program. They took complete supervision of the serving of the free lunch at noon and also had charge of the decorations of the city and park where the exercises were held. Senator Fletcher was the chief speaker.

A section of the parade which preceded the speaking was given to the D. A. R. They were charmingly represented by ten junior girls dressed in Colonial costumes, preceded by Mary Brannon and Gertrude Peterson, two of the youngest Chapter members, carrying the United States Flag and the beautiful Chapter banner.

The Chapter also assisted materially in planning and financing the big fireworks display on Lake DeSoto, which was attended by several thousand people.

Another outstanding accomplishment was the observance of Flag Day in their city for the first time. It was through the efforts of the Chapter that the Mayor issued a proclamation to observe Flag Day. A special Flag Day program was given by the Chapter and flags were sold on the streets and were on display throughout the city.

Mrs. Ward L. Robinson, Acting Historian.

Alta Mira Chapter (Lindsay, Calif.). On May 21, 1927, the members of the Chapter met at the Deep Creek Cemetery, near Farmersville, to unveil a bronze marker on the grave of Mrs. Mary Humphrey Hull, the widow of a Revolutionary soldier. The unveiling was done by a granddaughter, and a little later she also placed a flag on the grave of her father, a veteran of the Civil War, thus linking the lives of the two soldiers, the one who fought to form the Union and the one who fought to preserve it.

Following the Salute to the Flag, "America" was sung, led by Eagle Scout Lee Clearman on his cornet. Mrs. W. E. Wright, Regent of the Chapter, gave a brief sketch of the life of this pioneer woman who was born in North Carolina in 1807, and who married George Humphrey. Later she married Peter Hull and their daughter, Mrs. Rosa Davis, was present at the cere-
monies. Her deep appreciation of this honor being paid her mother was very touching and her gratitude was very beautifully expressed in a few words written by her and read by Mrs. Wright.

Mrs. J. B. Frisbee, Organizing Regent of the Chapter, paid splendid tribute, saying: “We, a pioneer Chapter, have assembled here in this pioneer burying plot to perpetuate the resting place of the widow of a pioneer of freedom.

“This marker set in solid concrete is a perpetual monument to the widow and to the soldier whose widow she is, and is a testimonial that the spirit of patriotism and love of freedom have come down through the years to us and dwell in the heart of each of us.”

Mrs. Caroline Boardman, a Past Regent, also spoke, saying in part: “The D. A. R. have become a mighty power; may we have common sense and love of service sufficient to broaden both our hearts and our minds.”

The State Regent, Mrs. Jesse Shreve, then spoke, after which the marker was unveiled and Taps played by the bugler.

EDITH A. BOARDMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

Gaviota Chapter (Long Beach, Calif.) celebrated its twentieth anniversary on April 10, 1928, with a delightful luncheon at Casa California-by-the-Sea.

The 70 members were seated at long tables decorated with the patriotic colors. A beautiful birthday cake with lighted candles was the gift of Mrs. Frank Howe, a charter member, now living in South Dakota. Mrs. Edgar H. Price, the Regent, presided as toastmistress and introduced the speakers of the afternoon. She welcomed first the specially honored members of the Chapter, the four Real Granddaughters, Miss Sarah Allen, Mrs. Nellie Stiles, Mrs. Emma D. Townsend, and Mrs. Louise P. Frary. Our honored Chaplain, Mrs. Frary, responded for this group.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rust Graham, the Organizing Regent of the Chapter, gave a brief history of the early years and the naming of the Society, Gaviota, from the Spanish word meaning seagull. Mrs. Gertrude Merwin responded for the charter members, giving interesting accounts of the first meetings. Mrs. June MacNee Hansen spoke for the seven former Regents present.

In her annual report, Mrs. Price announced that Gaviota had a membership of 102 Daughters, of whom three are life members of the organization. Gaviota is especially interested in patriotic education and during the past year donated $65 to the schools favored by the National Society. Some of the members individually are contributing regularly to such work. A former member, Miss Delia Felt, willed $1,000 to the Berry School. The work among the Mexicans in Long Beach is encouraged by visits to their schools and bazaars and by giving miscellaneous gifts at Christmas time. Money is also given for the purchase of materials to be used at the Mirasol School for the foreign-born. The Chapter contributes to the Community Chest, the Red Cross, the Y. W. C. A., to Indian Welfare, and flood relief. All requirements of the State and National Societies are faithfully met. The programs of the past year have included papers on historical subjects and addresses on Conservation, Immigration, Angel Island, and Foreign Relations.

Flag Day was observed with the annual picnic at Casa Amada, home of Dr. Alice Bonfield, at Point Firmin Palisades.

The Chapter cooperates with the three other chapters in Long Beach in gathering material for a local history and in giving the annual reciprocity luncheon at Hotel Virginia, to which the State officers are invited.

The year has been one of great harmony and of loyal effort to perpetuate in a worthy way the memory of the founders of our government.

LUCY UPTON, Historian.
NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE
Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

THE D. A. R. RADIO PROGRAM

Quietly, for over three decades, the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution has been at work to help maintain the fine identity of American citizenship designed by the founders of this Great Republic. Time, skill, money, personal idealism have been volunteered to perpetuate Americanism. Women have undertaken and carried through to completion many unusual enterprises. There is no financial return for any service rendered by any officer, board member, chairman or committee member. All D. A. R. activity is sternly unselfish. Each year increases the number of women in the Nation identifying themselves with this Society in some definite, patriotic endeavor. This Society exemplifies the idea: Give the individual rugged difficult tasks to perform and thousands respond to the challenge as did the early pioneers.

Members have not boasted nor sought renown. They do not bargain for publicity. But they are quick to recognize up-to-date measures for increasing the efficacy of their work. They have grasped the significance of the many powerful elements of education lately come into use through invention and discovery.

The D. A. R. hastened to take advantage of the educational value of the radio and selected WBBM (Chicago, Illinois) for broadcasting, every week. These programs are broadcast each Monday evening between 7:00 and 7:30 P. M., Chicago Daylight savings time. This is on a nationally cleared channel, 389.4 meters.

WBBM reports that it considers the D. A. R. programs of extreme interest and value to the radio audiences. Many favorable comments have been received by the station and public reaction has been so great as to induce the American Medical Association to undertake educational work over WBBM, as its official means for public contact.

The musical part of the D. A. R. program is comprised of introductory selections, such as “America,” “Hail, Columbia,” and others, played by the WBBM Concert Orchestra. Following the introductory number, national airs and national favorites are played by Edward Benedict on the organ. This musical program lasts about fifteen minutes. Immediately after this music, the D. A. R. speaker of the evening is introduced and she gives a talk lasting from five to ten minutes. After the talk, more national airs and patriotic numbers are played by the WBBM Concert Orchestra, closing the D. A. R. half hour.

The National Society appreciates the privilege of broadcasting over this important station, for WBBM is a pioneer Illinois broadcaster, sending its first program from Lincoln, Illinois, in 1922. A year of service from central Illinois conclusively proved to the operators of the station that radio was to become one of the most forceful factors in American life. In consequence of this rapid development, WBBM was moved to Chicago, where the possibilities for creating a larger public influence were greater.

The hurricane disaster in Florida offered the first opportunity to demonstrate the humanitarian usefulness of a broadcast station. The facilities of WBBM were turned over to the American Red Cross without reservation. The hour following the initial appeal for financial help for the stricken district brought telegraphed pledges for over ten thousand dollars. And there was not a subscription of over $100 in this amount. With this excellent start, WBBM was well among the leaders in raising aid for this relief.

A little later a letter was received from Florida. It was from the head of a stricken family. In part it read: “We lay through
the night, holding on to the floor for our lives. The radio was still going and I left it on for what little cheer it might afford. My wife was injured, I did not know how seriously, and our little three-year-old girl was crying—she never expected to see another day. . . . How wonderful it was when we heard you asking for aid."

Entertainment must be the backbone of any broadcast station. Through the satisfaction of this desire an immense audience is built, just as a newspaper builds circulation with its news items, and similarly this audience is maintained. Educational effort today can, also, be carried much farther, and more effectively, by the spoken than by the printed word. The speaker has an opportunity to exert his personality and force of character on a receptive audience. Then, too, radio shows no discrimination of classes. It enters all homes, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, and is available to those who can not even read—truly a great educational boon.

WBBM is primarily a popular station. The best-liked dance orchestras of the country are found associated with this station—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians, Coon-Sanders Original Nighthawks, Fred Hamm and his Collegians, Gus Edwards and others. The classical programs are under the direction of Edward Benedict, an organist of note, and his staff includes a ten-piece string orchestra, which is used for the D. A. R. program. The success of this program policy was attested in the largest national popularity contest ever conducted, which included every State in the Union. WBBM was voted the sixth most popular station in the United States.

One month's mail to WBBM from its listener audience counted in excess of 30,000 letters. It is doubtful if one out of 300 people who heard the station ever wrote. That means nine million listeners in the course of the month.

When arrangements were made by our Society with WBBM, whereby they were to have a program each week for general educational purposes, the President General appointed a committee to attend to the details involved in promoting this radio innovation. The personnel of the Radio Committee comprises Mrs. William Sherman Walker (Vice-President General) acting as chairman, Mrs. William J. Sweeney (State Regent of Illinois) and Mrs. Amos A. Fries (Chairman of Publicity).

The initial program was put on two days in advance of Flag Day. The President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, allowed the program to be built around a notable Flag Day Address of hers. With this auspicious beginning, all subsequent programs must be kept up to a high rating of excellence.

Typical of the wide range of our activities a few excerpts are taken at random from some of the talks provided for the radio programs. Several officers and chairmen of committees have sponsored descriptions of the achievements of their departments. This enables the public to get a glimpse of the diversity and scope of D. A. R. thoroughness in the Nation's behalf. These radio excerpts are quoted below:

The President General's Flag Day Address:

"Today June 14th, we are celebrating together in a spirit of joy and thankfulness the one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the birth of the American Flag. It is among the oldest of the national banners. It antedates the present Union Jack of Britain; the tricolors of France; the flag of Spain; and by many years the colors of Germany and Italy.

"In tangible form as it flutters and floats or falls in graceful folds from its own staff, it satisfies loving eyes and quickens the heart throbs of the nation which it protects. It evokes, because of its beautiful symbolism, the best that humanity has to offer."

The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine:

"A second Geographic Magazine in its beautifully illustrated pages, THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE has a great field historically, for nowhere is there to be found a more colorful setting than in the glorious annals of our own United States. The D. A. R. MAGAZINE is welcomed in thousands of homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. It is in practically every public library, and is used extensively in the school room. It stands for love of country, for unswerving loyalty to the Government, for service to the Country, for inculcating these principles in children both native and foreign born, and for encouraging the study of American history."

Daughters of the American Revolution in the Field of History:

"Outstanding work of the Department was the collection of thousands of old records of towns, counties, churches and schools and the compilation of the Histories of the naming of cities, rivers, mountains and other geographical places. An effort was made to enlist the cooperation of younger members, shortly after
graduating from college. This resulted in unique pieces of historical research, original pageants and novel programs, in which younger women just out of school and college took part."

The Friendship Garden at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.:

"The Friendship Garden in honor of the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, originated with the members of her National Board of Management. The beauty of the well-kept grounds at Washington has been greatly enhanced by the planting of bulbs, trees and shrubs sent for this purpose from many historic gardens. There are plants from Alaska to Florida and from Maine to California."

The Museum:

"Each year Memorial Continental Hall has many visitors. Fifty thousand people passed through it last summer. And they linger perhaps longer in the Museum than any other spot. It has a great fascination for children; they come by the hundreds. It probably seems to them a practical demonstration of the American history which they are studying."

D. A. R. Movie Guide

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

White Shadows in the South Seas—M. G. M.—adapted from the book by Frederick O'Brien and shot in Tahiti, one of the Marquesas Islands in the South Seas. (Adults.)

Kit Carson—Paramount—Fred Thomson in a story of the struggle to blaze new trails into the wilderness and of Kit Carson. (Highly recommended for every one.)

Captain Carless—FBO—Bob Steele is in love with a girl engaged to another. She and her fiancé are shipwrecked on an island. Steele starts on a non-stop airplane flight to rescue them. (Family.)

The Toilers—Tiffany—The picture tells a stirring tale of miners and the dangers that befall them. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Jobyna Ralston are the stars. (Adult.)

The Phantom City—First National—In the desert was a neglected city. Ken Maynard goes there because of a mysterious message sent him and in the end finds gold and happiness and the identity of the ghostly person. (Family.)

The Whip—First National—A strong plot and beautiful settings. Dorothy Mackaill, Ralph Forbes, Anna Q. Nilsson, and Lowell Sherman are well cast in the picture. (Adult.)

Smilin' Guns—Universal—a very entertaining Hoot Gibson western melodrama and comedy. (Adult.)

Lonesome—Universal—Glenn Tyron and Barbara Kent give splendid character portrayals. (Adult.)

The Cameraman—M. G. M.—Buster Keaton and Marceline Day in a clean, wholesome, entertaining comedy. Keaton does some splendid solo scenes. (Family.)

Strange Case of Capt. Ramper—First National—A German production—The story of an Arctic aviator explorer whose plane was wrecked on the icebound coast of Greenland. (Adult.)

Short Subjects:

The Family Album—M. G. M.—Charley Chase and Gertrude Astor are the proud couple in this picture of a prize-winning child. (Family.)

The Lofty Andes—Fox—Travelogue taken in Equador. The old Spanish city of Quito is shown as well as the interesting country around. (Family.)

The Elephant's Elbows—Fox—The chief actors in this film are a monkey, an elephant, a dog, and a mule painted up like a zebra.
WHOSE ANCESTORS ARE THESE?

WILLIAM MOORE

William Moore was born in 1759, married —, and died February 12, 1844, in Lancaster Co., Pa., aged 84 yrs., 3 mos. and 1 day. The application of his children for a pension states that his wife died in August, 1843. William Moore's children were: (1) Ann, m. William Hautch; (2) Samuel; (3) Jane, m. John Wilson; (4) Margaret, m. Jacob Hackman; (5) Susan, m. John Doebler; (6) Elizabeth, m. William Bookman; (7) William, aged 40 yrs. in 1851. This last named son made application, claiming the benefit for the services rendered by their father.

William Moore was a soldier of the Continental Line, serving as a sergeant in Capt. Gamble's Co., Pennsylvania. His children were granted compensation for their father's services.

(See Pension, SF 18,983.)

WILLIAM MOORE

William Moore, born 1750/1, married —; living Aug. 3d, 1820, in Sadsbury, Chester Co., Pa., at which time he states he has two children living with him, but does not give their names. He died June 6, 1824.

He enlisted as a private in February, 1776, in Colonel Miles's rifle regiment, serving until the close of the war. He was made a 3d lieutenant, and in April, 1777, was promoted 1st lieutenant in Captain Grubb's company, 2d Regt. At the close of the war he held the rank of captain by brevet.

(See Pension, SF 41,882.)

WILLIAM MOORE

William Moore was born October 31, 1757, in Martick Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa., a son of Adam Moore. The name of his first wife is not known, but he married (2) in Lancaster Co., January, 1814, by Rev. James Latta, Jane Wilson. William Moore died July 31, 1842, but his widow, Jane, was living in Wallace Twp., Chester Co., Pa., June 13, 1854, at which time she applied for a pension. William, a son by the first marriage, was living in 1854, aged 51 years.

At the time William Moore entered the service in 1776 he was a resident of Martick Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa. He served as a private in Captain Watson's company. In the spring of 1777 he was drafted, and served as an orderly sergeant, Robert Miller, 1st Lieut., Peter Simpson, 2d Lieut., captain not named. In the fall of 1777 he served as a substitute for his father, Adam Moore, in a company under a Captain Alison. During this term of service he was ill, and was sent home under his father's care. At the time of his application for a pension in 1833, he was living in Brandywine Twp., Chester Co., Pa.

(See Pension, WF 25,718.)

THOMAS MITCHELL

Thomas Mitchell was born abt. 1755; married Nancy —. He was living August 9, 1820, in Charlotte Co., Va., at which time he was 65 years of age, his wife Nancy 55, a son Claiborne 16, and son Samuel 12.

Thomas Mitchell enlisted in the fall of 1780 for 3 years service. He served as a private in Captain Boyer's company, Colonel Buford's regiment. He was wounded at the Battle of Guilford, joining his company again at Hillsboro, and was discharged at Salisbury, N. C.

(See Pension, SF 38,231.)

CHRISTIAN HETRICK

Christian Hetrick was born —; died Oct. 6, 1781; married Agnes —. Their children were: (1) Andrew, born May 1, 1775; (2) Catherine, born March 15, 1777; (3) Elizabeth, born June 15, 1779; (4) Polly, born Oct. 16, 1781. His widow married Ephraim Morrison May 8, 1787.
Christian Hetrick was a private in Capt. Samuel McGrady's seven-months men, who were called upon to protect the frontiers against the Indians. Upon the appearance of the Indians at Buffalo Creek the men were called out, but they did not overtake the Indians and were returning home when Christian Hetrick was killed. He was one of the first residents upon the site of Lewisburg, Pa., and is buried just above the Andrew Wolfe place.

A petition for a pension was made by Ephraim Morrison and his wife, the former Agnes Hetrick, on behalf of the children of Christian Hetrick. This tells of his service under Capt. Samuel McGrady. The pension was granted.


E. B. Y.

Jabez Brainard, son of Simon and Hepzibah (Spencer) Brainard, was born Aug. 17, 1758, bapt. July 29, 1759, in Chatham, Conn., given as Middle Haddam, Conn., in his pension. He died March 10, 1852, in Cleveland, O., and is buried in the Erie Street Cemetery. He married, 1783/4, Lucy Bingham, b. Feb. 26, 1757, d. Aug. 17, 1846 or 1849, in Claremont, N. H.

Their children were: (1) Sarah, d. y.; (2) Nathan, b. July 20, 1787, in Lempster, N. H., m. Nov. 10, 1810, Fanny Bingham, b. Jan. 20, 1790, and removed to Cleveland, O.; (3) Harriet, b. Sept. 3, 1790, in Lempster, N. H., m. 1st, Nov. 3, 1808, Dr. Ozias Mather, 2d, Edmund Lawrence.

Jabez Brainard was a fife major in the Revolutionary Army and received a pension for his services. He served also on board a privateer under Captain Tinker of the U. S. Navy. He was captain of the town military company and justice of the peace in Haddam, Conn. He died at the Old Brainard home on Sheriff St., Cleveland, O.

He applied for a pension Aug. 28, 1832, while living in Sullivan, N. H. He entered the service in 1776 from Middle Haddam, Conn., serving as a musician in Capt. Riley's Co. of New York State troops; again enlisted on board a galley called "Crain," Capt. Tinker, commander, also under Col. Tupper. He was discharged and later served under Capt. Hines and Gen. Wooster. He was at Danbury when the stores were burned. He served again under Capts. Daniel Brainard, George Hubbard and Chapman, Col. Gallup. He was a musician or fife during each service, having served in all 2 yrs., 3 mos. 15 d.

(See Pension, SF 4968; Rev. Rolls of Conn., Vol. 8, p. 184; Brainard Gen., Vol. 1, Line of James, pp. 56, 99, 188; Pioneer Families of Cleveland by Gertrude V. Wickham, Vol. 2, p. 604.)
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 unsigned 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.

ABSTRACT OF WILLS


JONES, JOSEPH. Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky. Will probated 3 May 1841. Recorded Will Book "G" p. 408. Mentions sons Jonathan and Jesse who were also execs. and all my children, no names given.

MORTON, JOHN. Prince Edward County Virginia. Will dated 30 August 1791 probated 19 December 1796. Mentions son Charles' widow, now Mary Ann Hill and Charles' children Nathanile, John and William. Sons James, Hezekiah, Benjamin and Josiah. Daughters Mary and her children (unnamed); son Richard daughter Patty, son Owediah and wife. My eight children Elizabeth, James, Hezekiah, Benjamin, Josiah, Nancy Sally and — Execs James & Benjamin sons.


BIZZELL, JOHN. Hartford County, North Carolina. Will dated 24 September 1850. Recorded Book “13 - page 90. Mentions wife Sallie, Daughter Penelope and son John who is also the executor.


REEVES, WILLIAM. Granville County, North Carolina. Will dated 1751, probated 1751. Mentions wife Margarett. Sons William, James, Benjamin, and Birgis Reeves. Daughter Anny Reeves, Elizabeth (illegible) Mary Carpenter Sarah Hicks, Illive Reeves.


ANSWERS

12794. Shelton.—T. G. Shelton, son of Thomas and Sarah Shelton was born 9 June 1803. Elizabeth P. Shelton, daughter of William and Martha Dunn was born 24 June 1803. T. G. Shelton & Eliz. Dunn were married 15 Nov. 1827. Their 1st child was born 15 Aug 1828 in Pittsylvania Co., Va. Write to me.—Mrs. L. P. Redford, Glasgow, Kentucky.

12920. Woods-Buster.—"The Woods-McAfee Memorial" by Rev. Neander M. Woods pub 1905, Louisville, Ky. page 70 gives the following: "Jane was beyond reasonable doubt the 1st born of 11 chil of Michael Woods, Jr. & his wife Anne. Born in Goochland Co. (now Albemarle) Va. abt 1735, the year aft the Woods set in that colony. She married—Buster (prob John). We have no record of this family except Gen. Micajah Woods states that Mr. Charles Buster, recently clerk of Greenbrier Va. County Court, is a desc of theirs. Dr. Edgar Woods in his history of Albemarle County page 158 tells a good deal of the Buster family."—L. J. Kinkead, Louisville, Kentucky.

12941. West.—William Hancock and Amelia or Neeley West, natives of Virginia and Delaware respectively were married in Tennessee, removed to Indiana near Vincennes and about 1814 removed to Perry County, Missouri and located abt ten miles from Perryville. Wm. Hancock died 1851 in Perry Co., Missouri. His wife Neeley West Hancock died 1852. They were the parents of twelve children. Amelia (Neeley) West was born in Delaware her parents coming from the Eastern shore of Maryland. Martha Jane Hancock Stephens, daughter of Wm. & Amelia, was my grandmother. Would like to correspond.—Mrs. W. R. Stokes, 601 North 36th Street, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

12966. Ware-Barrett.—George Gerrard of St. Catherine Creechurch, London, widower, above 49 and Ann Ware, of st Botolphs Bishopsgate, London, widow above 35, at St. Bennet, Paul’s wharf, London, of St. Saviour, Southwark Co. Burrey. Marriage license, 11 Nov 1732.—Thomas Ware & Wm. Garrett were among the inhabitants of Barbadoes in 1638 who then possessed more than 1 a of land. Ref: New Eng. Gen. & Hist. Register vol 39 pps 132-144.—Nicholas Ware & John Garrett 1665 owned 386 a. land in New Kent Co., Va. Ref: Va. Co. Recs bk No. 5 p 268.—Edward, Valentine and John Ware were vestrymen in Stratton-Major, King & Queen Co., Va. Humphrey Garrett was also vestryman there in 1759, Meade’s Old Churches & Families vol 1 p 376.—
Henry Ware of Wilkes Co., Ga. married Martha Garrett, dau of John, whose will dated 23 Oct 1784 was proved 1 Jan 1785. Nellie Garrett mar Wm. Reid Ware, Atlanta Georgia. General Edmund Ware, will recorded at Abbeville, S. Car. W. B. No. 2 page 315, directs exec to build at Turkey Creek Church yard, where some of my chil lie buried, a wall of brick & stone of sufficient size to enclose family burying lot. Mentions wife Peggy., son Albert H. Ware, child of 1st marriage. Son-in-law James S. Rogers. Thomas Edwin Ware, with Pèeregrine P. Ware & Edward P. Ware left tracts of land. Dau. Louisa Catherine Ware. Son James Henry Ware left lot where I now live in Abbeville, 750 a. Son Ninrod Washington Ware, $1000 in lieu of land, he living in another state. Proved 17 April 1835. File 100-101, pkg 2475 Abbeville, S. Car.—Estate of Nicholas Ware, Pkg 2475 Box No. 101, ib. Land Grants, old records in clerk's office Abbeville. 200 a, Stevens Creek, 19 Nov 1784; 330 a 15 Dec 1784; 640 a Turkey Creek 20 Aug 1784. Henry Ware, Sr. of Wilkes County, Ga. Henry Ware. Jr. Edgefield Co., S. Car. “I, Lucy Lowry of Edgefield Co., S. Car. having had a sum of money left me by my father John Garrett, now in the hands of Henry Ware Sr. of Wilkes Co. Ga. & Henry Ware Jr. of Edgefield Co., S. Car. they having been left execs of the will of my father John Garrett, having no bro nor sis in this part of the world but one & that is Martha Ware & from the love & good will I bear her & her husband Henry Ware of Wilkes Co., Ga. I do hereby give that money left me by my father to Henry Ware of Wilkes Co., Ga. signed Lucy Lowrey. Recorded 10 Feb 1796, Edgefield.—Henry Ware was one of the execs of will of Richard Lowrey, husband of afsd Lucy Lowrey, dated 16 Apr 1787. Henry Ware, Lucy Garrett Lowrey’s bro-in-law, came from Caroline Co., Va. His bro Robert Ware was a Rev. sol. mentioned in L. L. Knight’s Georgia Landmarks & was the father of Nicholas Ware, Ga. Congressman abt 1816. Robert Ware made a deed recorded in Edgefield S. C. which says “of Caroline Co.” Nicholas Ware, one of the witnesses to the will of John Garrett of 96 Dist. dated 23 Oct 1784, proved by Nicholas Ware & John King 1 Jan 1785. Will mentions Martha Ware, dau of John Garrett the testator, said Martha living in Ga. Abbeville Probate Office, box No. 39, 40 pkg 865. Henry Ware, Sr. & Jr. conduct the sale of the effects of John Garrett 7 Jan 1785. * * * Nicholas Ware of Augusta, Ga. Will dated 13 Aug 1824, proved 25 Oct 1824. Wife Susan, horses & carriage & equal share in est. with chil. wife exec. Son Robert Ware when 20. Brother George Ware. Friends Wm. W. Holt, Richard Tubman, Abraham Walker execs. Test: John Howard, Wm. Longstreet, Nathaniel Lord. Augusta, Richmond Co., Ga. Court of Ordinary, bk 1798-1810. * * * Nicholas Ware with John Bacon, Thomas Cuming & David Reid exec. to est. of Wm. Bacon, of Augusta. Will dated 9 Apr 1811, prob 5 Dec 1811, called “friend” Captain John Ware, commander of the ship “Friendship” of Boston, which reached Boston in 1688, bringing over Abraham Tourtellot a French Huguenot. In 1688, it brought over several Huguenot families sailing from England. There was a Huguenot Church at Bristol at that time. Captain Ware was mentioned with Capt. Foye. Bard, Huguenot Emig. to America 2:141.—Mrs. E. G. Morris, 1485 Peachtree St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

12978. SPOTT'SWOD-SPOTT'S.—The Spottswood family is in no way related to the Apotts family, there is no record of any such change in name.—Grace R. Bird, Richmond, Va.

12988. SMILEY.—John Stewart of Hanover, Lancaster Co., Pa. in his will dated 9 April 1777, mentioned among his children, his daughter Ann Smiley (Wills p 464) Heverley’s Patriot & Pioneer Families of Bradford County, states that John Smiley, a Scotchman who died 1832, married Ann Houten, a widow, whose maiden name was Stewart. “Stewarts of Coitsville, Ohio” says that Ann Houten Stewart married John Smiley of Lancaster Co. in 1760-1 who was born in Ireland in 1730 & died in Washington Co., Pa. in 1811.—George T. Edson Filley, Nebraska.

12629c. BOWEN.—Mason Bowen married Deliverance Conrad 23 April 1816 in Cumberland Co., N. J. (from certified copy of
marriage record) Her father Henry Conrad was a private in Capt. Giles Mead’s Co., 1st Reg’t N. J., Continental Line. (Cet. rec. from Adj. Gen. of N. J.) In 1820 Mason Bowen and Deliverance Conrad had dau born in Green Co., Pa. where they raised their family and died. If this is the same family as yours will be glad to correspond.— Mrs. Edna K. Huffman, 302 S. Cottage St., Kewanee, Ill.

12960b. Write to me I may be able to assist you.—Miss M. N. Baumgardner, Ipava, Illinois.

QUERIES

13026. Peet.—Wanted parentage of Laura Peet of Sheffield, Mass, who mar Wm. Westlake b 18 Mch 1780 in Winsted, Conn., also places of b & d.

(a) White.—Wanted parentage of Edward White who d 27 Nov 1815 at Shippenburg Franklin Co., Pa. He mar Peggy Rogers at Brandywine (Manor), Chester Co., Pa.—G. R.

13027.—Lyons.—Wanted maiden name & dates of b, m & d of the wife of Stephen Lyon, Rev. sol of N. J. Also names of bros & sis of his son Elijah Lyon who d 1807. In 1804 he mar Mary Dunlevy b 1785 d 1830.—G. M. B.

13028. Rubey.—Wanted parentage of Thomas Rubey b in Va. removed with his parents to Bourbon Co., Ky abt 1785 when he was abt 10 yrs old. He mar Jane Carson of Giles Co., Tenn.—J. S. R.

13029. Montgomery.—John Montgomery & wife Martha lived in Mecklenburg Co. N. Car. In his will dated 1777 he mentions 8 chil. viz: John Montgomery & wife Eliz.; Joseph who mar & removed to Ky bef 1797; Robert whose wife was supposed to have been Mary Robertson; James who mar Hannah Pickens; David who mar Frances Belk; Eliz. who mar Wm. Huston (Houston) & removed to Ky bef 1797; Martha mar Robert Robinson; Rebecca mar Wm. Orr. James Montgomery son of John & Martha Montgomery lived in Mecklenburg Co. N. Car where he d 1795. He mar Hannah Pickens, cousin of Gen Andrew & Samuel Pickens. Their chil were John, 1773-1854, mar Mary Clark; Robert, supposed to have removed to Ill.; James moved to Tenn, thence to Ala.; Andrew removed to Ala.; Samuel supposed to have removed to Va. abt 1800; Martha who mar Cyrus Henry. Those having infor of these fams please communicate with W. V. Montgomery, 419 Fourth Ave. New York City.—W. V. M.

13030. Lyons.—Wanted parentage & ances with dates of Patience Lyons who mar at Brandywine, Pa. Hugh McGuire, Rev. so. of Chester Co., Pa. She was a Quakeress. Aft 1800 they removed to Warren Co., Pa. where they died. Patience McGuire’s Will probated Nov 1825 names the following chil: Michael McGuire, Mary Hilderbrant, Margaret Crawford, Eleanor Gilson, Thomas Lyons McGuire, Samuel, William and Hugh McGuire, Elsie Dow and Nancy Long. Her grchil Hugh & Patience, chil of son Samuel were also mentioned.—L. L. D.


13032.—Hopkins.—Wanted ances with dates of Elvira Hopkins b 2 Jan 1809 in Conn mar Solomon Hartson.

(a) Chauncy.—Wanted gen of Moses Edwin Chauncey b 15 Nov 1809 at Galway Saratoga Co., N. Y.—L. C. W.

13033. Todd.—Wanted dates of b & d of Wm. Todd, son of Richard & Elizabeth, of Pittsylvania Co., Va. In 1786 he was sheriff of Pittsylvania Co. was also a Rev. sol. His bro Thomas was b in King & Queen Co., Va. 1765. Wm. Todd mar 29 Jan 1770 Phoebe Ferguson (Halifax Co. Ct. rec) & removed to Pittsylvania Co. 28 Mch 1771. Aft the Rev. he removed to Woodford Co. Ky & died there.—R. I. B.

13034. Goss.—Philip Goss of Brookfield, Mass mar 25 Nov 1723 Keziah Cooler. Wanted dates of b & d for both Philip & Keziah & proof that this mar date is correct.

(a) Conner.—Lewis Conner b 1760 d 1794 mar 1781. Wanted name of wife & his place of res during Rev. He served from S. Car. enlisting 8 July 1775 in 1st Co. of Rangers under Capt. Sam Wise & Col. Wm. Thompson. His son Lewis Conner b 1782 mar 1805 Margaret McLeron.—E. W. T.

## D. A. R. State Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Number of Chapters</th>
<th>Membership as of July 2, 1928</th>
<th>Changes since report as of June 30, 1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>1,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4,747</td>
<td>5,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>2,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6,757</td>
<td>6,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3,586</td>
<td>3,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,753</td>
<td>1,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>5,126</td>
<td>5,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaiian Islands</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>9,540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>8,007</td>
<td>8,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>5,805</td>
<td>6,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td>2,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,747</td>
<td>2,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>787</td>
<td>824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,383</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>1,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>8,519</td>
<td>8,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>5,099</td>
<td>5,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2,728</td>
<td>2,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1,292</td>
<td>1,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>5,782</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>2,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>4,490</td>
<td>4,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>17,136</td>
<td>17,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>2,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>391</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>8,904</td>
<td>9,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>1,666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>1,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>12,039</td>
<td>12,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>1,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2,738</td>
<td>2,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2,639</td>
<td>2,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3,624</td>
<td>3,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2,160</td>
<td>2,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>3,161</td>
<td>3,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,389</td>
<td>2,459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2,092</td>
<td>2,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2,701</td>
<td>2,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**At Large Membership, 4,978 **Automatically Disbanded

Totals: 2,297 161,221 166,199* 1** 1,615

*At Large Membership, 4,978 **Automatically Disbanded

[652]
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Headquarters
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1928-1929

President General
MRS. ALFRED BROSSEAU,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1929)

MRS. JULIUS Y. TALMADGE,
1295 Prince Ave., Athens, Ga.
MRS. JOHN BROWN HERON,
601 S. Linden Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MRS. CHARLES READ BANKS,
122 Westervelt Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

(MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
510 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.
MRS. EUGENE H. RAY,
The Weissenger-Gaultbert, Louisville, Ky.
MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKER,
1240 W. 20th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
MRS. JOHN M. BEAVERS, 1752 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1930)

MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
MRS. CHARLES H. BISSELL,
235 North Main St., Southington, Conn.
MRS. JOHN P. MOSHER,
11 Livingston Park, Rochester, N. Y.
MRS. WILLIAM SPENCER,
510 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.
MRS. EUGENE H. RAY,
The Weissenger-Gaultbert, Louisville, Ky.
MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
510 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.

(MRS. WILLIAM SPENCER,
510 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.
MRS. EUGENE H. RAY,
The Weissenger-Gaultbert, Louisville, Ky.
MRS. W. O. SPENCER,
510 Brookstown Ave., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1931)

MRS. CHARLES BURTON JONES,
1121 Park Ave., Greenville, Texas.
MRS. WILLIAM SHERMAN WALKER,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
MRS. JAMES LATHROP GAVIN,
228 E. 15th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
MRS. HERMAN B. JOY,
MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, JR., 2331 River Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.
MRS. H. EUGENE CHUBBUCK,
Grand View Drive, Peoria, Ill.
MRS. WALTER HARRISON CONAWAY,
MRS. ROBERT HOWE MUNGER,
1625 Grand View Blvd., Sioux City, Iowa.

Chaplain General
MRS. MATTHEW BREWSTER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. SAMUEL WILLIAMS EARLE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. HERBERT M. LORIE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. GERARD L. SCHUYLER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. ADAM M. WYART,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. ELIZABETH HELMICK,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Historian General
MISS ALICE LOUISE MCDUFFEE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Librarian General
MRS. HORACE M. FARNHAM,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. JOSEPH S. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Memorial Continental Hall.
STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS—1928-1929

ALABAMA
MRS. WATT THOMAS BROWN,
1905 S. 14th Ave., Birmingham.

MRS. VAL. TAYLOR,
Water St., Uniontown.

ALASKA
MRS. CLINTON H. MORGAN,
College.

MRS. NOEL W. SMITH,
119 E. Coronado Rd., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS
MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMON,
Monticello.

MRS. WALTER COLE HUDSON,
1802 Main St., Pine Bluff.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. THEODORE JESSE HOOVER,
627 Salvatierra St., Stanford University.

MRS. EMMET H. WILSON,
743 S. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles.

COLORADO
MRS. JUSTUS R. FRIEDLINE,
1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs.

MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD,
825 E. 10th St., Denver.

CONNECTICUT
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
61 Seymour Ave., Derby.

MISS EMELINE A. STREET,
424 Whitney Ave., New Haven.

DELAWARE
MRS. EDWARD W. COOCH,
Cooch's Bridge.

MRS. CHARLES I. KENT,
1001 Park Place, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL,
3342 Mt. Pleasant St.

MISS HELEN HARMAN,
3524 13th St. N. W.

FLORIDA
MRS. B. EDWARD BROWN,
213 W. New York Ave., De Land.

MRS. JOHN G. LIONARDY,
Sanford.

GEORGIA
MRS. HERBERT FAY GAFFNEY,
H. 2, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus.

MRS. JOHN D. POPE,
515 Pine Street, Albany.

HAWAII
MRS. CHARLES THOMAS BAILEY,
2767 Kahawai St., Honolulu.

MRS. THOMAS BURNS LINTON,
Waikuku, Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

IDAHO
MRS. SAMUEL CUSTER WINTERS,
239 S. Johnson St., Pocatello.

MRS. JOSEPH E. BIRD,
Lone Star Road, Nampa.

ILLINOIS
MRS. WILLIAM T. SWEENY,
816 20th St., Rock Island.

MRS. S. E. McKENNY,
1121 E. 6th St., Alton.

INDIANA
MRS. JAMES B. CRANKSHAW,
3128 Fairfield Ave., Fort Wayne.

MRS. JAMES MILO WAUGH,
401 E. Wabash Ave., Crawfordsville.

IOWA
MRS. WILSON H. HAMILTON,
509 Spring St., Sigourney.

MRS. FRANK LEE,
3421 University Ave., Des Moines.

KANSAS
MRS. R. B. CAMPBELL,
1255 Riverside Drive, Wichita.

MRS. W. KERKPATRICK,
516 W. Pine, El Dorado.

KENTUCKY
MRS. GRANET EVELYN LILLY,
32 Mentelle Park, Lexington.

MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED,
Maysville.

LOUISIANA
MRS. GUERRIC GASPARD DE COLIGNY,
1305 Pine St., New Orleans.

MRS. C. W. OUTHWAITE,
New Iberia.

MAINE
MRS. WILLIAM SMITH SHAW,
249 Cottage Road, South Portland.

MRS. VICTOR L. WARREN,
Dover-Foxcroft.

MARYLAND
MRS. ROBERT A. WELSH,
Millersville.

MRS. J. C. H. LILBURN,
St. Mary's City.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. JAMES CHARLES PEABODY,
47 Allston St., Boston, 14.

MRS. STEPHEN H. HURD,
268 Edgelock Road, East Milton.

MICHIGAN
MRS. CHARLES F. BATHRICK,
281 Upton Ave., Battle Creek.

MRS. JAMES H. MCDONALD,
245 Ten Mile Road, Pleasant Ridge, Detroit.

MINNESOTA
MRS. W. H. HOYT,
311 S. 21st Ave., E. Duluth.

MRS. W. S. LINDSLEY,
Brooks Ave., Brownsville Park, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI
MRS. CALVIN SMITH BROWN,
University.

MISS MYRA HAZARD,
609 4th St., Corinth.

MISSOURI
MRS. BENJAMIN LESLIE HART,
3560 Campbell St., Kansas City.

MRS. LON SANDERS,
208 Oakwood Ave., Webster Groves.

NEBRASKA
MRS. YORK A. HINMAN,
502 W. 3rd St., North Platte.

MRS. ADAM McMULLEN,
1445 H St., Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MRS. CHARLES HERBERT CARROLL,
101 Garden St., Nashua.

MRS. ADAM McMULLEN,
1445 H St., Lincoln.

NEW JERSEY
MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER,
347 Park Ave., Orange.

MRS. THOMAS E. SCULL,
8 S. Suffolk Ave., Ventnor.

NEW MEXICO
MRS. FRANK ELLERY ANDREWS,
625 Don Gasper Ave., Sante Fe.

MRS. DAVID L. GUYER,
Box 615, Roswell.
NEW YORK
MRS. SAMUEL J. KRAMER,
395 Washington Ave., Pelham.
MRS. FRANK H. PARCELS,
409 Park Place, Brooklyn.

NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. CHARLES RICHARD WHITAKER,
Southern Fines.
MRS. RALPH VAN LANDINGHAM,
1730 The Plaza, Charlotte.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. JOHN L. BOWERS,
414th Ave. N. W., Mandan.
MRS. H. L. LINCOLN,
116th St., Fargo.

OHIO
MRS. HERBERT BACKUS,
816 Oak St., Columbus.
MRS. WALTER L. TOBEY,
401 North C St., Hamilton.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. HARRY C. ASHBY,
1421 S. Boulder Ave., Tulsa.
MRS. J. LLOYD COX,
819 Bixby Ave., Ardmore.

OREGON
MRS. E. C. APPERSON,
209 North C St., McMinnville.
MRS. F. S. GANNETT,
1928 Potter St., Eugene.

 PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. N. HOWLAND BROWN,
213 De Kalb St., Norristown.
MRS. EDWARD EVERITT VAN DYNE,
Troy.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MISS RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON,
Kneedler Building, Manila.
MRS. H. D. KNEEDLER,
Kneedler Building, Manila.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. WILLIAM LEONARD MANCHESTER,
33 Central St., Bristol.
MRS. WILLIAM WALTON COVELL,
72 Washington St., Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. OSCAR K. MAULDIN,
202 W. Prentiss Ave., Greenville.
MRS. GEORGE J. HOLLIDAY,
Galivants Ferry.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. HAYWARD MARSHALL,
623 S. Menlo Ave., Sioux Falls.
MRS. JOHN W. RAISH,

TENNESSEE
MRS. WALTER CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON,
909 Oak St., Chattanooga.
MRS. THOMAS W. CARTER,
1171 Madison Ave., Memphis.

TEXAS
MRS. JAMES T. ROUNTREE,
170 N. 27th St., Paris.
MRS. A. W. DUNHAM,
1514 Ave. Eye, Galveston.

UTAH
MRS. GLENN R. BOTHWELL,
175 S. 12th East St., Salt Lake City.
MRS. RALPH E. BRETOL,
2480 Van Buren Ave., Ogden.

VERMONT
MRS. KATHARINE WHITE KITTREDGE,
"Whiteacres," Springfield.
MRS. CHARLES H. GREER,
Newbury.

VIRGINIA
MRS. JAMES REESE SCHICK,
915 Orchard Hill Rd., Roanoke.
MRS. EDWARD W. FINCH,
924 W. Grace St., Richmond.

WASHINGTON
MRS. JOHN WALLACE,
476 Blaine Blvd., Seattle.
MRS. H. W. PATTON,
724 7th St., Hoquiam.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. WILLIAM H. VAUGHT,
Point Pleasant.
MRS. PAUL O. REYMANN,
Pleasant Valley, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN
MRS. WILLIS M. SPEAR,
164 Wyoming Ave., Sheridan.
MRS. J. D. SHINGLE,
1812 Peabian Ave., Cheyenne.

WYOMING
MRS. WILLIS M. SPEAR,
164 Wyoming Ave., Sheridan.
MRS. HOLLIS A. WILBUR,
3 Route Duplex, Shanghai.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE
Honorary Presidents General
MRS. WILLIAM CUMMING STORY.
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR.
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK.

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

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS I. ESTEY, 1923.
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927.

MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927.
Are Women Awake to the Duties and Privileges of Enfranchisement?

ON THE EVE OF A GREAT PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN
THIS IS A PERTINENT QUESTION. Read

Woman’s Influence in Politics

A Series of 20 Articles Published Every Other Day in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Sept. 5—Oct. 19

The articles will include interviews with outstanding women in the United States and other countries—leaders of organizations working for the public welfare; better laws and law enforcement, and the solving of social, moral, and ethical problems.

FORWARD-LOOKING WOMEN
All Over the World Will Find These Articles Awakening—Encouraging—Inspiring

Special Offer of $1.00 for 38 Copies of the Monitor Mailed from September 5 through October 19, Including the Series

Subscribe for this series, and at the same time become acquainted with an INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER which publishes the WORLD’S GOOD NEWS, DEPENDABLE ADVERTISING, and FEATURE PAGES of special interest to WOMEN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Date

Inclosed is $. for

The Christian Science Monitor

One year .................. $9.00 (£1 17s. 1d.) Six weeks .................. $1.00 (4s. 1½d.)
Six months .................. $4.50 (18s. 7d.) One month .................. 75c. (3s. 1½d.)
Three months .................. $2.25 (9s. 3d.) Single copy .................. 5c. (2d.)

. copies Special Series, Woman’s Influence in Politics

Name

Address

City State
Daughters of the American Revolution

D. A. R. Insignia

Official Insignia (Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall) ........................................ $8.00
(Twenty-one cents additional should be included for postage and insurance)
The new official recognition pin adopted by the Thirty-fourth Congress  .......... $4.75

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

Official emblem for daily use (Safety Catch if desired) ........................................ $1.50
(Seventeen cents additional should be included for postage and insurance)
Order from Mrs. Ellenore Dutcher Key.
Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall

Lineage Volumes

Volumes 55 to 99, including postage ................................................................. $3.00 each
There are a few copies of volumes previous to 55 on which the Treasurer General will quote a price
upon application

OFFICIAL RIBBON FOR SUSPENDING BADGES—PRICE, 35c PER YARD

DIRECTORY, 1911, $1.00—POSTAGE ADDITIONAL—TO MEMBERS ONLY

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Proceedings 19th to 28th Continental Congresses. Price per volume .......................... 50c, postage additional
Proceedings 29th Continental Congress ................................................................. $1.50, including postage
Proceedings 30th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 31st Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 34th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 35th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 36th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Sixth and Seventh Reports, each ................................................................. 50c
Eighth and Tenth Reports, each ................................................................. 25c
Eleventh Report ................................................................. 30c
Twelfth Report ................................................................. 30c
Thirteenth Report ................................................................. 25c
Sixteenth Report ................................................................. 25c
Nineteenth Report ................................................................. 35c
Twentieth Report ................................................................. 25c
Twenty-first Report ................................................................. 30c
Twenty-second Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Twenty-third Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Twenty-fourth Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Twenty-fifth Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Twenty-sixth Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Twenty-seventh Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Twenty-eighth Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Twenty-ninth Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage
Thirtieth Report ................................................................. 50c, including postage

Postage additional unless otherwise stated. The above reports will be sent upon receipt of the price.
Cash and stamps at risk of sender. Orders should be addressed to

THE TREASURER GENERAL
Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets
Washington, D. C.

Official Stationery, bearing as a water-mark the emblem of the Society in enlarged size, and
by order of the National Board made the official stationery for the use of the members, may
be obtained only from the Official Jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
(Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall)

When writing advertisers please mention the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.
JEWELED OFFICIAL
CEREMONIAL EMBLEMS

Mounted with only diamonds of finest quality, in two styles, either making an ideal gift for presentation on birthdays or anniversaries.

PRICES

DIAMOND CENTER, $50.00 UPWARDS,
THE PRICE GOVERNED BY THE SIZE
OF THE STONE SELECTED.

DIAMOND CENTER AND THIRTEEN
DIAMONDS REPLACING THE STARS,
$200.00 UPWARDS.

An assortment will gladly be sent for inspection on receipt of permit and the customary business reference.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
OFFICIAL JEWELERS, N. E. D. A. R.

Chestnut Street at Juniper
PHILADELPHIA