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In Flanders Fields
World War Memorial for New York City
The courage which animated our soldiers in the Revolution continues to be manifest in their descendants in less obvious ways, perhaps, but not diminished in quality. A record of such courage is found in the life and achievement of the late Burt William Johnson, great-great-grandson of Capt. John Morris Fought, an officer in the Continental Army.

That officer's grandson, Washington Burt, was a pioneer to Ohio in 1833; and in the country north of Columbus, where his children were living, Burt Johnson was born in 1890. He was the youngest child of a family of seven. His sister, Annetta, had created the circumstances which directly influenced him to become a sculptor by her marriage with Louis Saint-Gaudens (brother of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, one of the United States' greatest sculptors) when the lad was but seven years old; and by her own attainment in sculpture, for she had shown marked talent from her childhood days. The sympathy and assistance of their parents, too, was a dominant factor; for no sacrifice seemed too great to them in giving the young people educational opportunities.

Mrs. Saint-Gaudens' own account of her youthful days (furnished at the writer's request) gives a vivid picture of the parental sympathy and encouragement which strengthened the young Johnsons' will power to surmount the obstacles attendant upon their simple rural life.

"I had always had a definite purpose to become an artist," she said, "even though its meaning was obscure to me in my childhood. I found clay in the 'run' across the road in the woods and began modeling houses when I was thirteen years old. A city family in the neighborhood persuaded my people to send me to art school in Columbus,
where I was given a scholarship for a two-years’ course in painting, design and mechanical drawing: A few years later mother borrowed $200 and I went to New York in the day-coach to study with Twachtman, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Brush and others at the Art Students’ League. I was given a scholarship and monitorship and a chance to work in the Fine Arts Galleries, and subsequently became assistant to Augustus Saint-Gaudens. I had little money for food or clothes, but that was a small matter. My relatives always stood by in very hard places.”

After her marriage, her father, eager to have her and her husband visit him often, built a studio for them in his garden in Ohio. Burt, still a small boy, was delighted; he began to use it himself, in the intervals of its vacancy, and definitely planned to be a sculptor at an age when most lads are considering the glories of a policeman’s or fireman’s career.

“Augustus Saint-Gaudens, returning from abroad, sent for us to come to Cornish, N. H.,” continued Mrs. Saint-Gaudens. “Here we made a home and studio from materials from a Shaker church built in the eighteenth century, and here we modeled the sculpture for the Union Station, Washington, D. C., and other works.”

And here, to this inspiring atmosphere of association with creative artists and their friends, Burt Johnson went to live for a year when he was thirteen years old. Meeting Augustus Saint-Gaudens seemed to the boy one of the supreme moments of his life. He haunted the studio of the great artist, ready to run errands, caddy or do anything he could, in order to be near him and watch him at work. It is easy to picture the boy’s rapt face, hero-worship in his heart and a rarely worthy object upon whom to bestow
it. He was too young to have any serious instruction from Saint-Gaudens; but this year's association constituted a real education for him.

A serious illness during childhood left Burt Johnson with a weak heart and a nervous affliction in his hand. But he gradually overcame the latter and apparently regained his health to the extent that after he moved to California, in 1907, he was able to participate in school athletics, running with the track squad. He studied at Pomona College Preparatory Department, and was associated with the college class of 1915.

But a sculptor's career was ever his goal. He "inherited" a studio in Claremont, which Louis Saint-Gaudens had built for his own use during a visit there. Burt Johnson subsequently returned east to study at the Art Students' League of New York sculpture under such distinguished artists and excellent instructors as James Earle Fraser and Robert Aitken, and drawing under Bridgman.

His studies completed and his life work begun in earnest, Burt Johnson divided his time between California and New York, residing at intervals in both places, and executing commissions from many parts of the country. Two of his war memorials, one in Pomona, California, dedicated in 1923, and "The Returned Soldier," in Woodside, New York, were illustrated in the D. A. R. Magazine for May, 1927. A citizens' committee of Columbia, Pa., preparing to secure a war memorial for that city, saw this issue,

"PIPING FAUN"
With the Sculptor, Burt W. Johnson, "Grauman Theater," Los Angeles, California
and were so impressed with the illustration of "The Returned Soldier" that they obtained special permission from Woodside to have a replica made for Columbia. It was unveiled on last Memorial Day.

There is still another war memorial by Johnson in Huntington Park, California, "The Children's Tribute to the World War Heroes," a fountain having a figure of a little girl pressing to her heart the "overseas" caps of a "doughboy" and a sailor. Myron Hunt was the architect of this fountain, which was dedicated in 1920.

Pomona College, Burt Johnson's alma mater, owns several of his works in sculpture: a fountain, illustrated herewith entitled "Spanish Music," a graceful child figure placed in the patio of the Bridges Hall of Music; and a memorial tablet and panel in the Greek Theater of the college. Other memorials, statues and panels are to be found in College Park, Atlanta, Georgia (a World War Memorial); in Decatur, Ga.; at West Palm Beach, Florida (a memorial statue of Capt. E. N. Dimick, a pioneer settler in the state); and in La Crosse, Wisconsin, a bas-relief panel of Christ and figures symbolic of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Science, which is reproduced herewith. This last was one of Burt Johnson's earliest works, dedicated in 1917. In the Congregational Church of Claremont, California, is a portrait bust of Dr. Henry Kingman. A statue, "Piping Faun," is in the Grauman Theater, Los Angeles.

In addition to these works in public locations, Burt Johnson created a number of fountain figures, statues, portrait busts, and garden pieces for private owners. An excellent portrait is the bust of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owned by Harry Chandler, of the Los Angeles Times.

The largest single commission awarded to Burt Johnson was that of creating sculptural decorations for the Fine Arts Building of Los Angeles: four heroic architectural figures and two large panels for the exterior, and several small pieces for the interior of the building. Although he had been handicapped for years with a leaking
“SPANISH MUSIC FOUNTAIN,” BY BURT W. JOHNSON, SCULPTOR
At Bridges Hall of Music, Pomona College, Claremont, California

“KNEELING CYNTHIA,” BY BURT W. JOHNSON, SCULPTOR
Fine Arts Building, Los Angeles, California
heart, aggravated by an attack of influenza, he did not hesitate to undertake this project.

He completed two colossal figures for the facade, "Architecture" and "Sculpture," and a delightful fountain for the interior, composed of three child figures, modeled from his own little son and daughter, which he entitled "The High Note."

The boy, Harvey William, posed for the central figure, which Burt Johnson considered his finest child statue (and he created nearly twenty such works during his career). "Kneeling Cynthia" was reproduced in duplicate for the ends of the fountain. The latter figure is illustrated herewith.

In June, 1926, when he was in the midst of work on one of the large bas-relief panels, he was stricken with a severe illness which everyone feared would prove fatal. He was rushed to the San Bernardino sanatorium, and after many weeks was able to sit up for brief periods. Late in the summer he resumed work on the sculpture for the Fine Arts Building, assisted by Annetta Saint-Gaudens and her son Paul, Merrill Gage, a sculptor of Santa Monica, and several others. Burt Johnson would work for five minute periods, followed by intervals of rest, supervising the others from his wheelchair. In addition to this, he continued to work on a World War memorial, "In Flanders Fields," for New York City, his model of which had been accepted in 1924.

On a Saturday evening late in March of 1927 Burt Johnson completed another statue of his little daughter for the interior of the Fine Arts Building, and retired, happy with the consciousness of work well done. He did not wake again. His
wife, Ottilie M. Johnson, an artist in her own right, supervised the pointing up and completion of his last War Memorial, which was commissioned for De Witt Clinton Park at 53d Street and Hudson River, New York City. It is a statue of a helmeted “doughboy” looking at poppies which he holds in one hand. One can read into this statue personal sentiment: a reflection, perhaps, upon his comrades who sleep in Flanders Fields.

The “Americanism” of Burt Johnson’s soldier types, as seen in the Pomona, Woodside, and New York City memorials, is one of their commendable features. They represent the tall, rangy, well-proportioned young man that we are accustomed to regard as “typically American,” however much our doughboys may have differed from this type individually, with their diverse racial backgrounds. For despite the various physical contributions of the “melting pot” there still is an “American type.” Whatever the critics choose to say against representational sculpture, the fact remains that war memorials are usually created according to traditional methods and to express the emotions of the people.

Burt Johnson was a member of the Sons of the Revolution by right of descent from Capt. John Fought. The California Society, with which he was affiliated, celebrated his memory in their chronicles with a resolution, which said, to quote only a brief portion:

“It falls to the lot of few men, in the various cultural and artistic realms, to achieve nation-wide distinction, and it is a tribute to his unusual ability that Mr. Johnson found not only success, but more than ordinary renown.”

Burt Johnson’s Ancestral Revolutionary Line Follows

Capt. John Morris Fought, born in Frankfort, Germany, August 31, 1749. Died in New York City, April, 1838. Married January 13, 1771, Annetta Wendall, born in 1739. They had one daughter, Sallie. Sallie Fought, born in New York, February, 1781, married Daniel Burt, August 9, 1798. They lived in Orange County, where their nine children were born. Washington Burt, their fifth son, born in Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., August 3, 1813. Migrated to Ohio in 1833; settled near Coshocton. Married, September, 1839, Georgianna Fisk, born in Georgia, November 14, 1818. They had ten children. Maria Burt, the fourth child, born October 16, 1846, married, in 1867, Harvey William Johnson; they had seven children, the seventh being Burt William Johnson, born near Flint, Ohio, April 25, 1890.
A MESSAGE
FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL

“Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!”

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

DURING the World War, when the participating nations were rocked to the foundations, when diplomatic and political relations were strained, and individuals were keyed to the highest pitch of tensiety and emotion, Woodrow Wilson, the President, uttered this succinct and timely warning: “Do not rock the boat.”

It was a simple utterance, devoid of all the trappings of rhetoric and oratory, but tense and stirring. Being spoken with a voice of authority in time of stress, the phrase immediately captured the public imagination and spread throughout the country as a catchword of patriotism, of stability and equity.

When General Pershing stood reverently at the grave of Lafayette in Paris and said with the simplicity of the truly great, “Lafayette, we are here,” he sounded the keynote of America’s cooperation with her Allies in the conflict.

An impassioned proclamation delivered at the Arc de Triomphe to cheering throngs would have inflamed the hearers with patriotic fervor, but it might have passed with the heated hour. That brief but telling message from the heart of America to the heart of France will go down into history as one of the most sublime pledges of international amity ever uttered.

“Do not rock the boat.” Thus in five short words did the leader of a nation admonish his people to keep the faith and to maintain a mental and spiritual equilibrium lest chaos wreck the ship of state. His wise counsel prevailed and the country emerged safely into the orderly paths of peace.

But peace does not always signify absolute security, and it would seem that our country is now halting at the crossroads with grave issues confronting it upon all sides. There are responsibilities of an international character, both self-imposed and acquired by virtue of power, possession and stability. To what extent may be applied the
old-time aphorism that “charity begins at home”? Just where does it begin and how far should its mantle be allowed to cover the world?

Through the devious paths of heated controversy, of reasoning and of altruism one very definite conclusion obtrudes itself upon the cautious-minded American. The impregnability of a nation gives it the advantage of resistance, of imposition of will where necessary, or the milder forms of advice or mediation.

Security, the most priceless possession in the world, should not be hawked about in the market places of internationalism; but strange as it may seem, there are those who would barter it away in exchange for that dubious and ephemeral commodity known as good will.

To protect the Nation’s own and to maintain an even keel means the steady forward movement of the good ship Union. The same precaution applies with equal force to the lesser crafts—crafts manned by individuals who have unselfish aims for human betterment.

“Do not rock the boat.” Don’t let the doubters clamber in and deflect its course or make it seem untrustworthy.

In all organizations, there are those who would nullify the established policies and substitute therefore those of their own creation, regardless of whether they meet the needs and comply with the expressed wish of the greatest number. Only through the voice of the majority can issues be safely, clearly and definitely defined.

Irrational methods and ignoble deeds do not long survive the relentless march of time, and if the organization, with its broad and solid foundation, has withstood all tests and has steadily progressed, its fundamental soundness and stability need never be questioned.

Loyalty, faith and coordination of effort are the basic elements of organization life. Upon a structure of such solidarity the detractors both within and without will make no more impression than the tapings of a toy hammer upon a granite wall.

A long record of brilliant and creditable achievement speaks for the past and presages the future. The main thing is to not rely too strongly upon the glories of that past, but to constantly elevate the standards and keep step with progress.

Daughters of the American Revolution, your organization is a priceless possession. It offers you unlimited opportunity for service and the practical application of your ideals to the real issues of life. In return it demands to the utmost farthing of your loyalty and devotion.

Guard it jealously, work for it zealously and never allow its banner to be trailed in the dust.

Grace H. Brosseau,
President General.
The Most Historic Spot in Hawaii
By CAROLYN CHURCH, State Historian

Here in Hawaii we have two historic spots equally dear to the people of the respective islands where they lie, and both reminiscent of the struggles, disappointments, and achievements attendant upon the early printing industry here.

In 1820 the brig Thaddeus, bringing the first missionaries to the islands, brought also a small printing press. This was set up in a thatched house in Honolulu, island of Oahu, and two years later parts of an Hawaiian-English spelling book were published. In 1823 a printing house was built of coral blocks brought by native hands from the near-by shore. This building cost about $300.00 and is shown in picture No. 1, still standing after 105 years.

The walls of this old building could tell many tales of obstacles to overcome; of two small second-hand presses badly worn; of lack of paper and of type sufficiently supplied with letters needed in printing the Hawaiian language; and of unskilled labor—but above all, of a grand record of triumphs over difficulties.

The copies now listed of school and hymn books, leaflets, tracts, handbills, public documents, reports, and portions of the Scriptures, run into the millions. The two presses above mentioned have long since passed into oblivion.

The third press, which arrived in 1832, was sent to Lahaina on the island of Maui, for the use of the first mission school there. At this school, Lahainaluna, on February 14, 1834, there was printed the first newspaper published west of the Rocky Mountains. Picture No. 2 shows the old stone printing house still in existence at Lahainaluna.

This third printing press was, in 1839, sent to Oregon for use in the missions among the Nez Perces Indians, and there was done the first printing on the American continent west of the Mississippi River. This press still remains in Oregon, the property of the State Historical Society.
OLD MISSION PRINTING HOUSE, ERECTED 1823 OF CORAL BLOCKS

"HALE PAI" PRINTING HOUSE, LAHAINALUNA, MAUI. BUILT 1834.
INDIANA'S FIRST STATE MARKER

In 1827 Delaware County was organized and was named for the tribe of Indians that inhabited the territory. The same year the Government removed the Delaware Indians from the county to a western reservation. There was one sixteen-year-old boy, James Musco, who refused to go, and he hid in a shock of corn fodder where he remained for several days. Finally, when he felt that he might safely come out of hiding, he confidently walked into the home of Judge Lewis Rees, and sat down to breakfast with the family. He was made welcome and stayed with them.

Judge Rees had donated a tract of land for the use of a public school building, as at that time there was none in the county. “Indian Jim,” as the boy was called, was skilled in the use of the broadaxe. He hewed the logs and clapboards, and, with Judge Rees, erected the building.

In addition to serving as a school, the building was used as a community house in which debating societies, socials and “spelling bees” were held. “Indian Jim” took an active part in all these and became a famous debater. He lived to a ripe old age and was buried in the Rees Cemetery.

One hundred years from the time that Judge Rees and “Indian Jim” erected the first school in Delaware County, Paul Revere Chapter and the Indiana State Society erected a marker bearing this inscription:

1827

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN DELAWARE COUNTY WAS ERECTED IN A TRACKLESS FOREST ONE HALF MILE WEST OF THIS SITE. “INDIAN JIM,” THE LAST OF THE DELAWARE TRIBE REMAINING IN THIS COUNTY, A HIGHLY RESPECTED RESIDENT, HEWED THE BLACK WALNUT LOGS AND CLAPBOARDS WITH A BROADAXE. THE “OLD INDIAN TRAIL” FROM RICHMOND TO PERU, PASSES THIS POINT.

ERECTED BY THE PAUL REVERE CHAPTER AND THE INDIANA STATE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1927

Indiana’s first State marker was dedicated at the close of the State Conference held at Muncie in October. The Paul Revere Chapter furnished the boulder and the Indiana State Society procured the bronze tablet from its Historic Spots Fund, a part of the State budget.

Marie McNay Chester,
State Chairman,
Historic Spots Committee.
"What is the design of the flag your country now displays?" was recently asked at the legation of one of those nations whose form of government has shuttle-cocked during the past few years between monarchy and republicanism.

The polite secretary who answered the question was positive enough that a new law had finally removed the royal crown from the old banner, but at a second question his face reflected a sudden consternation. Changes had been coming pretty fast and it was quite evident he was not so certain that the flag which the legation unfurled on state occasions had as yet been altered to conform to the very latest fashion. If even the legations find trouble in keeping up to date, no wonder that the rest of us need some assistance in identifying the national flags of to-day, especially those adopted by the governments organized after or during the World War.

The politically restless years immediately following the American Revolution witnessed no more independence days nor more changes in national governments and national flags than have been seen in the first quarter of the 20th century. Yet, as the new flags become more familiar and their symbolism better understood, there is a message of confidence and stability in the unanimity with which new governments have sought to preserve old heraldic traditions in their newly adopted emblems.

Perhaps the first flag of the century needs no description, for we have had twenty-five years in which to become acquainted with the white-red over blue-white displayed by the Republic of Panama. The story of its design as related by the present minister from Panama is that in the stormy days preceding the definite separation of the Republic from Colombia on November 3, 1903, blue was the color of the conservative party and red the color of the liberals. When the two parties joined in order to establish the republic, their flag had the colors of both parties and the white which indicated their peaceful
union. In one white quarter was placed a blue star for the conservatives and in the other a red star for the liberals.

For the second flag we cross the Atlantic Ocean and go to the Far East, where Bulgaria, oldest of the Slavic nations, suffered many centuries of Turkish rule before its independence was proclaimed, October 5, 1908.

In adopting a flag, Bulgaria followed the modern fashion set by France of using three colors and three stripes. Green, the color of hope, which had once been suggested for the French flag, was substituted for the blue of that tri-color and the stripes were used horizontally. The order of the colors, white-green-red, was chosen to distinguish the flag from Hungary’s red-white-green and Persia’s green-white-red, but the Bulgarian soldiers when going into battle have often reversed the colors, carrying the red, green and white as a war flag.

The third flag of the century was adopted when Portugal became a republic in 1910, but it is such a fine example of a new design woven from old materials that we do not realize it is actually new. It is true that the vertical stripes are now green and red, but they are the same relative width as the blue and white stripes of the monarchy and display the old symbols from the heart of Portugal’s history. There is the golden armillary sphere, for instance, which was carried to the far corners of the world on the flags of the nation’s early trading ships and is significant of discovery and nautical achievement long before the days of Columbus.

The five small blue shields arranged in the form of a cross were a birthday present to Portugal’s coat of arms when Alphonso First defeated a host of Saracen invaders under five Moorish princes on July 25, 1129. In the 13th century the border of castles was added by another Alphonso who married a princess of Castile, the province of many frontier castles. And so the flag used by Portugal after Republic Day, October 10, 1910, preserves the traditions of eight centuries of national life under the rule of kings.

When China became a Republic in 1912, the five colors on the “Rainbow Flag” adopted were said to represent the five large divisions of the country, red uppermost for China proper, yellow for Manchuria, blue for Mongolia, white for Tibet, and black for Turkestan. At first sight the five horizontal stripes of red, yellow, blue, white and black do not have much to suggest of old China or the sacred dragons which dominated her flags for hundreds of years, but it seems that in legend and superstition these colors have been constantly associated with the ancient dragon gods. Though the Rainbow Flag had a stormy career, this combination of colors, wherever found, was always considered effective in bringing good fortune to its possessor.*

The second flag of 1912, that of the Kingdom of Albania, displays a double-headed black eagle on a red field, and as far as ancient lineage is concerned, the eagle never bows its head, or heads, as the case may be, the navy flag of the Republic had a red background. The upper fourth next the flag staff was of dark blue displaying a white sun having twelve rays. This symbol was used by the Nationalists, and in 1928 the navy flag displaced the Rainbow Flag as the national flag of China.

*The navy flag of the Republic had a red background. The upper fourth next the flag staff was of dark blue displaying a white sun having twelve rays. This symbol was used by the Nationalists, and in 1928 the navy flag displaced the Rainbow Flag as the national flag of China.
to Chinese dragon or any other heraldic creature.**

Newly adopted in 1912, this eagle flag is known as the "Flag of Scanderbeg," and was used by a 15th century Albanian hero whose name is variously given as Scanderbeg, Iskander Bey or Alexander. His heroic deeds are sung by our own Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the "Tales of a Wayside Inn."

"Anon from the castle walls
The crescent banner falls;
And the crowd beholds instead
Like a portent in the sky
Iskander's banner fly
The Black Eagle with double head."

When the crescent banner of the Turks was afterward triumphant in Albania, the flag of Scanderbeg disappeared officially; but, secreted in the homes of patriots, it was used in the insurrections against Turkey that occurred from time to time in the 16th and 17th centuries and finally in the beginning of the 20th century. Then came the historic day of modern Albania, November 2, 1912, when a formal declaration of independence from Turkey was issued in the old city of Valona, and now both ancient kingdom and ancient flag are re-established.

Another eagle, silver this time, appears upon the flag of the first newly authorized government of the World War period, Albania's neighbor, the Kingdom of Jugoslavia. This eagle quite appropriately has two heads, indicative of dominion over both east and west, for the state proclaimed July 20, 1917, was made up from many different national sources and all of these separate territories are represented in the flag and the coat of arms of the new Kingdom.

The three horizontal stripes of blue, white and red serve as a common meeting ground, since one or all of these stripes appeared on the old flags of Serbia, Montenegro, Crotia, Galicia, and Bosnia. Serbia and Montenegro were both kingdoms and could give a crown to the coat of arms, while Montenegro gives also the silver eagle on the large shield. On the red field of one-third of the small shield, the white cross and the four C's, one in each angle of the cross, are Serbian. The letters stand for the Serbian motto which means, "Only Unity is Saving Serbia." The red and white checks covering the second third of the shield are Slovenian, while the crescent and stars on blue at the bottom belong to Crotia and are reminiscent of Turkish dominion.

The flags of two other nations, Poland and Finland, whose independence was declared in 1917, make use of designs inherited from earlier days. Poland is said to be the only one of the nations organized since 1914 which had been wholly independent at an earlier period. Before the first partition of Polish territory her shield bore the same silver and crimson of the two broad stripes which constitute the flag chosen in the 20th century, and the silver eagle, a symbol which she was permitted to use even during her dependency upon Russia, is known to have had a place upon her standard for at least nine hundred years. It is a direct descendant of the first

**The form of government of independent Albania has varied since 1912, but republic and monarchy retained the same flag.
Some of the countries which have adopted new flags.
heraldic Roman eagles and is said to preserve their silver color.

Poland's eagle, unlike the others mentioned, has only one head, but so far it has managed to keep its crown of gold.

It was from Russia that Finland declared her independence on December 6, 1917, but she is one of those northern countries which once came under Danish rule and the blue cross on the white ground of her flag is copied from the famous red cross of Denmark, oldest of all national flags today. At the intersection of the arms of the blue cross is a red shield upon which a rampant gold lion is displayed. The lion has belonged to Finland for a long time, but while she was attached to Russia during the 19th century, it held a curved sword in the right paw. After independence this curved sword of the Orient, representing barbarism, was put under the feet of the rampant lion and in his paw was placed the straight sword of the Occident, symbolic of civilization and progress.

The nine white roses scattered over the background of the shield represent the nine provinces of Finland as our forty-eight stars represent the forty-eight states of the union.

Another province which split away from the old empire of the Czars is that of Lithuania, second in size of the new Baltic Republics. She declared her independence in February, 1918, and adopted a national tri-color of yellow, green and red in that same year.

These favorite colors of the Lithuanians compose what is called the flag of commerce, but far more interesting is the red flag of state upon which a mounted warrior clad in splendid mail reins in his prancing steed. Beaumont, two hundred years ago, described this cavalier with silver sword and azure shield, whose horse had gay blue trappings set with golden nails, and he was called the Lithuanian Knight. Before Christianity came to the Baltic, this same knight decorated the standard of the ruling dukes of Lithuania and in that early day his shield was blank. In the latter part of the 14th century a certain Duke Jagello, famous also as having joined Lithuania and Poland under one ruler, was converted to Christianity, and in token of his conversion the golden cross with double cross bars was added to the shield as it appears today.

Ten years ago this October, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, witnessed a scene reminiscent of the days of '76. In that historic place a new declaration of principles was signed by the Mid-European Union representing 50,000,000 of the oppressed races of Europe. Among the signers of this declaration was the first president of the Czechoslovakian Republic and Czechoslovakia celebrates October 28, 1918, as its independence day. Like many other republics, the colors chosen for the flag were blue, white and red and in this case they are arranged as a horizontal white stripe over a red one of equal width, with a blue wedge projecting from the flagstaff into the stripes.

Each one of these colors has a special meaning for the new country formed in part by the kingdom of old Bohemia and that slice of northern Hungary known as Slovakia. Some
of the most beautiful mountain peaks of all Europe are to be found in Slovakia. They had lent their outline to the coat of arms of Hungary and it is said that the blue of the new flag was borrowed from the blue of these same Slovak mountains. It was joined with the white and red of the historical banner of ancient Bohemia, which for more than three centuries had served as the banner of revolution while the Czechs of Austro-Hungary struggled for equality and independence.

Best known of all the countries whose government was changed after the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire is the Republic of Austria. The interesting story which fixed the two horizontal stripes of crimson on her flag and separated them by a white stripe of equal width dates from the third crusade in 1193.

During a battle with the Saracens that year Duke Leopold of Austria lost his banner, but after dipping his white sash in the blood of the battlefield as a substitute, led his followers to victory. The part of the sash which he had held tightly clasped in his hand remained white, and after the victorious battle the council of nobles gave Leopold for a coat of arms a red shield divided by a "fess" or band of white.

Throughout the reign of the dual monarchy Austria retained her flag of red and white and kept it with pride after she became a republic. The double-headed eagle on the coat of arms, however, suffered quite a change. This monarchical eagle wore an imperial crown and carried in one claw a sword and scepter and in the other the orb which denoted sovereignty. In turning republican the eagle not only lost one of its heads, but its crown became a civic emblem while hammer and sickle were substituted for the orb and scepter.

Another new flag of three horizontal stripes, red, white and red, is that of the Republic of Latvia, but the white stripe is only one fifth the width of the flag and the shade of the red is carmine.

The Latvians, or Letts, are said to have lived from time immemorial in the territory which they now occupy southwest of the Baltic Sea, where they traded their wonderful amber in turn with Phoenicians, Romans and Vikings. When the Latvians declared their independence from Russia on November 18, 1918, the new republic chose the present simple design for its flag because certain German crusaders who came to the Baltic in the 12th century reported having seen such a banner in use by the ancient Latvian people. Like most of the other new flags of the 20th century, the Latvian remains true to the traditions of the past.

One of the principal reasons for the violent controversy which has waged in Germany over the design for the flag of the republic was the reluctance of the German people to give up the old emblem which had been adopted when a federation of German states first came into existence. This was the tri-color of black-white-red, "the colors of national achievement." As a matter of fact, the black-red-gold flag which was adopted in 1919 for the Republic of Germany has a still more venerable history; but millions of Germans who had grown up under the black-
white-red had never heard of the colors of the carpet over which Charlemagne walked to his coronation, nor of the flags used by the student republican organizations of 1815. While not opposed to the republic itself, these people were violently opposed to the use of a new flag. Probably the controversy has not yet been settled, but at present the black-red-gold tricolor of horizontal stripes is the official flag, while a combination flag has also been authorized for marine use consisting of the old black-white-red stripes with a small black-red-gold flag set in the upper corner of the black stripe next the flag staff.

Of course the imperial eagle has also disappeared, and the black eagle of the coat of arms which is used on the president's flag has claws, tongue and beak of red, but is without crown or other ornamentation.

Greece is another of those countries whose flag has lost its crown, but the design of nine stripes of alternate blue and white with the white Greek cross in the canton, is identical with the merchant flag used by the monarchy for many years. Whether it flies for kingdom or republic, its lovely blue continues to merge with the blue of the skies, and it became the national flag of Greece on March 25, 1924.

During the 20th century King George of Great Britain has been kept rather busy proclaiming the independence of various provinces and protectorates over which he had had dominion or direction.

It was by his proclamation that the Irish Free State was formally declared on December 6, 1922. On that same day the Union Jack which had floated over the vice-regal lodge in Dublin was furled and its place taken officially by the tri-color of green, white and orange first used by the Irish Republicans in the 19th century.

The name "Orangemen" was given to the Irish Protestants at the end of the 17th century on account of their support of the English king, William of Orange and his policies, and when religious societies of that name later on were especially prominent in Ulster, orange became the recognized color of the north of Ireland. Green, Ireland's own color, is for the south, and the white of the flag is said to represent the border.

Green is also the field of the flag chosen by Egypt when King George announced that his protectorate over
that country was at an end and independence from Turkey assured. The crescent still used on the Egyptian banner is an inheritance from Turkey, for all northern Africa was under Turkish rule so long that she scattered her crescents from Egypt to Morocco. Egypt used five pointed stars instead of six, and after independence day, March 15, 1923, she placed the present design of a silver crescent enclosing three silver stars upon the favorite green of Mohammedanism.

Although Canada’s distinctive flag is still the British red ensign with the union jack in the upper canton, the new coat of arms displayed on the fly was decided upon by the Dominion itself and proclaimed by King George in 1921. The shield adopted shows the symbols of the four nationalities represented in the founders of Canada, and on its red and blue quarters may be seen the three lions of England, the rampant gold lion of Scotland, the gold harp with silver strings for Ireland and three golden fleur-de-lis for France. The crest is a lion holding in its paw Canada’s national emblem, the maple leaf, and three maple leaves on one stem at the bottom of the shield again mark the coat as Canadian.

The supporters of the shield are the familiar lion and unicorn of nursery fame one holding the union flag of Great Britain and the other the fleur-de-lis of old France. Framing the motto, which is taken from the verse, “He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth,” are English rose, Scotch thistle and Irish shamrock.

More than one of Great Britain’s Dominions over-sea, the Union of South Africa the latest, have had 20th century independence days and in some instances chosen new flags. As their independence, like Canada’s, has been gained, not in separation from the mother country but as “free nations within the British Empire,” Great Britain may well take a more cheerful part in their birthday celebrations than she did on July 4, 1776, or at the birth of the Stars and Stripes in 1777.
Above—OLD HENLOPEN which made its last stand against the sea and collapsed May, 1926
Below—THE COLONIAL LIGHTHOUSE at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, which tradition says stands guard over buried treasure of early pirates.
LIGHT-HOUSEES OF COLONIAL TIMES
by
John Leo Coontz

BELLS, buoys and light-houses have changed many, many times in the last two hundred years, but withal there still remain along the shore of the Atlantic Ocean eleven colonial lights facing the sinister deep, sending out across its heaving billows warnings to the mariner as in the days of old.

To-day these light-houses are modern in every respect, controlled by electricity, lighted by electricity flashing signals of an hundred thousand candlepower. But once they burned whale oil—these hoary sentinels of the sea, and were manned by man and boy and many a female heroine.

The Sandy Hook tower at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, guarding the entrance to New York Bay, is the oldest complete light-house tower in the United States. Built in 1764, it stands to-day upon ground replete with historic interest and around it are woven stories of the Revolutionary War. Tradition has it that near Sandy Hook, in the latter part of the 17th century, the infamous Captain Kidd and his pirate crew buried much of their looted treasure.

Chief interest to-day, however, centers around the activities at Sandy Hook between the British and American forces 152 years ago. In 1776, when the British fleet was gathering off the coast of New York the Americans stole out and dismantled the light to embarrass them. The British restored it; but not for long. The Americans were daring and determined, though destined to be driven from the city. In June a party of hardy seamen stole out in a small boat past the British patrol lines, scarred the old veteran with cannon shot and again dismantled its light. It remained snuffed this time until the close of the war.

The four acres which constitute the environs of Sandy Hook Light were purchased by the citizens of New York through a lottery sanctioned by the Colonial Assembly of 1761. The land was a part of the estate of one Richard Hartshorne, who purchased it from the Indians in 1678.

"On Monday evening last," says the New York Mercury of 1764, "the New York Light-house erected at Sandy Hook was lighted for the first
time. The House is of an Octagon Figure, having eight equal sides; the Diameter of the Base, 29 Feet; and at the top of the Wall, 15 Feet. The Lanthorn is 7 feet high; the Circumference 33 feet. The whole Construction of the Lanthorn is Iron; the tip covered with Copper. There are 48 Oil Blazes. The Building from the Surface is Nine Stories; the whole from the Bottom to Top 103 Feet."

The lighthouse is now five-eighths of a mile from the northern point of the Hook. When erected it stood but 500 feet from this point. Old Boston Light is now in the 222d year of its existence. Little did the Colonial Assembly of Massachusetts dream when, in 1716, it passed the Act in the first year of His Majesty's reign for building and maintaining Boston Light, that one day American Colonists would melt the iron works of the lantern therein to supply ladles for cannon directed by them against His Most August Majesty's troops! But that they did, and with right good will and fierce intensity.

The occupation of Boston by the British began in June, 1774, soon after the arrival of General Gage. It is presumed that shortly thereafter—there is no record of the exact time—the British took possession of the light-house. It was invaluable to them for the guidance of their fleet and its operations in the harbor.

It was not until after the Battle of Bunker Hill that the patriots turned their attention to Boston Light. After this engagement the Provincial Congress sought an excuse for removing the lamps and oil, naively suggesting the danger of
the harbor being “blocked up by ships of war.” The suggestion failed and the light remained until danger arose in another quarter, that of the closeness of the hamlet of Hull to the island (Beacon Island) for signaling purposes from British sympathizers. The Americans then destroyed the light, but not until after a short, sharp brush with a British armed schooner. Of this destruction an American eye-witness of the time declared: “I ascended an eminence at a distance and saw the flames of the light-house ascending up to heaven like a grateful incense, and the ships wasting their powder.”

The British began at once the reconstruction of the light with a horde of carpenters, guarded by marines. Upon intelligence of this, the Americans sent out 300 men under Major Tupper with orders to stop the work. The detachment left Dorchester and Squantum in boats during a heavy cannonade over Boston on the last day of July. On Nantasket Head they planted a cannon to cover their retreat in case they should encounter a superior force. Landing on the island they killed ten or twelve of the guard and destroyed all of the buildings in the process of erection. On their return they were pursued by the British who struck down one of their number. The Continentals replied with a well-directed shot at one of the pursuing boats, with fatal results.

This daring adventure of the Americans brought from Colonel Barre in Parliament the remark, “They burn even the light-house under the nose of the fleet, and carry off the men sent to repair it.”

When the British withdrew from Boston Harbor in 1776 all of the fleet did not retire at once. Part of it hung back near the Castle. These ships were continually harassed by the Americans until they decided to retire also. On their way out they paused at the light-house and left a train of powder, which, in a short time, blew up the light-tower. Then came the Americans, with Yankee resourcefulness, and gave orders to the Commissary General that, “As the old top of the Light House is rendered unfit for that purpose in the future . . . to deliver so much of it to the committee for fortifying the harbor of Boston as they shall need to Supply the Cannon with Ladies.”

Thus after sixty years of service the old light came to a glorious end in the name of Liberty.

In 1861 the light-house at Charleston, built in 1767 on Morris Island, was seized and its lens destroyed by soldiers of the Confederacy. The present tower was erected in 1876. It is 160 feet high, set in a marsh and built of brick on a grillage of timbers.
A copper-plate taken from the corner-stone of the first light bears this inscription in English script: “The First Stone of this Beacon was laid on the 30th of May, 1767, in the seventh year of His Majesty’s Reign, George The III,” after which appears the name of the Governor of the Colony, the commissioners, architect, engineer and bricklayer.

Jesse Tay, inspector of customs at Tybee, Georgia, filed this remarkably graphic report one day in November, 1792: “I lodged in the first loft and on the eighth about 2 o’clock in the morning the negro that trimmed the lites went up to trim them and he discovered the lanthorn in flames he cry’d out the lifehouse was on fire i jumped up and run up Stairs . . . the glass and sinders was fawling so thick and it was so very hot i was not able to tarry half a moment and i saw it was in vain to attempt to save it.”

Thus came to a doleful end the existence of a light-house established by the Provincial Assembly of Georgia in 1755. At that time it served as a beacon rather than as a light. Not until 1790 was it elevated to the higher order of service. In that year “alterations were proposed for making it a lighthouse.”

A proposal was submitted in 1793 for rebuilding the woodwork of the light-house with “a hanging staircase for the sume of 160 pounds”; or “should a plain staircase be preferred” for 110 pounds? The record bears the endorsement: “Approved with the plain staircase. Go. Washington.” Such was governmental economy in those days.

“Tybee Light” suffered also by the Civil War. In 1862 the Confederates extinguished the light and endeavored to destroy the tower and lantern by fire. In this they did not quite succeed. On the portion that remained was built the Light of 1867. The former tower was 103 feet high; the present one is 135 feet in height, of which some 50 feet is a part of the old tower.

Cape Ann Lights on Thacher’s Island, Massachusetts, were built by that Colony toward the close of the Revolution and ceded to the new Government.

The second light built on the continent, that of Brant Point on the western side of the entrance of Nantucket Harbor, Massachusetts, suffered vicissitudes from storms. The first structures were of wood, the second of which was blown down by the “most violent gust of wind that perhaps was ever known there.” Seven successive lighthouses have been built on Brant Point. The present structure was erected in 1856.

The Brant Point Lights and those built under succeeding colonial régimes are not lights in the true sense of the word. For the most part they are harbor lights and are relatively unimportant when compared with the coast lights.

Although their service rests in historical archives, these old Colonial lights are still held in affectionate regard by the American people. The attempt made to save Old Henlopen Light on Cape Henlopen, Delaware, proves this assertion. Built in 1765, it rendered valuable service to ships entering Delaware Bay up until 1925—in all 160 years.

The story of this ancient servitor of men and ships presents an en-
The first colonial lighthouse, at Boston, whose first torch of whale oil was lighted over two hundred years ago, is a trancing page of American history. Henlopen retained its masonry towers, laid by loyal British subjects, until its ancient enemy, the sea, battering at its base for more than a century and a half, crawled beneath its weather-beaten stones and toppled it down forever in a black waste of water and shifting sand. Government engineers with all modern science at their command could not save it.

The following table gives the places of these famous old lighthouses and the dates of their erection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boston, on Little Brewster Island, Mass</td>
<td>1716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brant Point, Nantucket Harbor, Mass</td>
<td>1746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beavertail, on Conanicut Island, Narragansett Bay</td>
<td>1749</td>
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<tr>
<td>New London Harbor, Connecticut</td>
<td>1760</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandy Hook, New Jersey, entrance to N. Y. Harbor</td>
<td>1764</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charleston, on Morris Island, S. C.</td>
<td>1767</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plymouth Light, on Gurnet Point, Mass</td>
<td>1769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth, N. H., entrance to harbor</td>
<td>1771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Ann Lights, Thachers Island, Mass</td>
<td>1773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Point, Nantucket Island, Mass</td>
<td>1784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newburyport Harbor Lights, Mass</td>
<td>1788</td>
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STATE CONFERENCES

ILLINOIS

The Thirty-second State Conference of the Illinois Daughters was a memorable occasion, as it convened in Bloomington by invitation of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter; organized and named in her honor, by Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, wife of a Vice-President of the United States, who served the National Society as its second and fourth President General, and also the home of her sister, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, the eighth President General.

The Conference was called to order by the State Regent. As the 503 delegates and many visitors, representing more than nine thousand members in the one hundred and three Chapters of the State, rose, pledged allegiance to the flag, repeated the American Creed, sang America, and invoked God’s blessing, every one was deeply stirred.

Mrs. J. R. Rigg, Regent of the hostess Chapter, Mayor Ben Rhodes, and J. B. Murphy, Commander of the American Legion, gave official welcome to the city. In response, Mrs. Sweeney in a happy way described the coming of the Daughters as pilgrims to a sacred shrine. In her annual report she sounded a call to the chapters to support the policy of the National Society for adequate “National Defense,” by land, by sea, by air.

At the first evening session Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly gave an address on the importance of National Defense.

The outstanding event of the year was the National Defense meeting on November 16 at Chicago. Our President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, was present, and to a representative audience of more than 500 gave a most inspiring address, emphasizing the need of adequate preparedness. Mr. Harry Wilbur Curran gave a forceful address on the subversive influences working against our institutions of Government. Many delightful social functions were arranged to honor our President General and the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, an Illinois Daughter.

Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents showed that much constructive and conscientious work had been done along the lines of every National committee. Five hundred eighty-three new members had been added; five organizing regents appointed; three new Chapters confirmed, four State Board meetings and eleven Divisional meetings had been held. At least 700 Daughters have attended these Divisional meetings, many of whom had never been able to even go to a State meeting.

One Real Daughter was made a member of the National Society: Mrs. Catherine Harrell Dartt of Muncie. She was born in 1816 and is the thirteenth child of a third wife.

All per capita National and State quotas have been met 100 per cent.

The State Historian reported $745 expended on historical work. The graves of 14 Revolutionary soldiers, 8 Real Daughters, 35 daughters of Revolutionary soldiers not previously reported, have been located. Eight graves of Revolutionary soldiers, 4 graves of Real Daughters, and 7 graves of daughters of Revolutionary soldiers marked.

The State Librarian sent to Memorial Hall Library 137 valuable books and in two years spent for books $863.40. The State Registrar compiled, indexed, and published one volume of 103 Bible records, one volume of 4,591 early marriage records in Illinois. Illinois has given to Constitution Hall in cash $69,575, of which $24,442 was raised this year; taken 329 Auditorium Chairs; six Platform Chairs to honor our three Illinois Presidents General, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Stevenson; Mrs. Hanley, Ex- Vice-President General; Mrs. Butterworth, Honorary Vice-President General; and Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society, who was born in the State. Illinois has three Potential Donors.

The Student Loan Fund totals $4,031 and is used by eighteen boys and girls. Ninety-
four chapters report having done Americanism work. The work of the Americanism Committee in the Chicago district is highly commended as being most important and constructive. An Americanism Committee in East St. Louis, recently organized, is doing efficient constructive work for both the foreign and native born. For patriotic education Illinois contributed $6,030.

To honor the coming to Bloomington of this State Conference, the Scottish Rite Players, in their own temple, gave a special presentation of the Passion Play. This was a signal honor shown to the Daughters, for, so famous has their performance become that Bloomington is now being called the Oberammergau of America.

(MRS. WILLIAM T.) ROSE M. SCOTT,
State Historian.

CONNECTICUT

In honor of its most distinguished member, the President General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, entertained the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution at their 35th State Meeting, on October 5, 1928. An enthusiastic and inspiring day provided impetus to representatives of many chapters just starting out on their winter’s work. The State Regent, Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, presided. American flags, and D. A. R. and State banners, and many flowers lent added color to the beautiful Second Congregational Church where the sessions were held. After the entry of National and State officers and guests of honor, the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Oliver Huckel, pastor of the church. The audience joined in singing the “Star Spangled Banner,” after which the salute to the flag was led by the State chairman of the Flag Committee, Mrs. Knapp.

A cordial welcome, extended by Mrs. Arthur V. Pillsbury, Regent of Putnam Hill Chapter, was followed by another from the town of Greenwich, delivered by Mr. George D. Tuthill, First Selectman. To these expressions of hospitality the State Regent made appropriate response in the name of the Connecticut Daughters.

Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Connecticut’s Vice President General, led in bringing greetings, referring to the organization of the National Society, the 38th anniversary of which is so close at hand. Greetings were then extended by the various guests present from other States: Mrs. William A. Becker, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. B. Edward Brown, State Regent of Florida, and three of Connecticut’s New England neighbors among the State Regents, Mrs. Kittredge of Vermont, Mrs. Shaw of Maine, and Mrs. Manchester of Rhode Island.

The address of the morning was made by the President General. She touched briefly on many phases of our great national work, giving her hearers a glimpse of her vision of the breadth of the power and influence and more especially of the responsibilities that devolve upon the members.

At the afternoon session brief addresses were made by the State Vice-Regent, Miss Emeline Street, by Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, and by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary State Regent. Another speaker was Mr. George S. Godard, who is not only State President of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution, but who, as State Librarian of Connecticut for the greater part of the Connecticut D. A. R.’s lifetime, has cooperated with the organization in many ways.

Throughout the day, interspersed between the addresses, groups of songs by Mrs. Odette Caillat Guernsey provided a delightful feature of the sessions. Mrs. Guernsey sang charmingly in English, Russian, and French, concluding with the Marseillaise.

The State Regent announced that of the $19,800 pledged by the State for Constitution Hall since the beginning of last Congress, all but $100 had already been paid in.

A timely address was delivered by Mr. Frank S. Abercrombie, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of Boston, his topic being “Immigration and Its Problems.” The singing of America brought the meeting to a close, after which Putnam Hill Chapter was hostess at an informal tea.

MARY LOUISE PARDEE,
State Recording Secretary.
It is a welcome sight to see young people studying the Constitution in almost all of the States of the Union. The National and International oratorical contests help deepen National consciousness and train young people to overcome the dangerous doctrines being suggested to American youth today. Many States have been aroused to look into the matter of textbooks used in some of the schools. Individuals have sounded a warning that many books deny the Christian faith and contain sacrilegious and scornful sentences which will have a disastrous effect upon the impressionable minds of the young.

A researcher, pastor of a church in the Northwest, investigated several textbooks used in some of the schools near his home. In a pamphlet "Socialism in Our Schools" he tells some of his impressions gained from the reading of these books which are given to the young people to study.

He comments on these books:

If our children are to be taught, from four to eight consecutive years such God-denying, Christ-repudiating, Bible-scoring theories as are in these text books, let us not forget that thereby the last plank will be laid for the platform on which the Soviet propaganda will eventually parade its atheistic, anarchistic, and inhuman philosophy before the world; and let us note well the circumstances that—

Its triumph in America is the overthrow of the Christian State.

If we are ready for that, then let us bow before the procedure with open eyes! If we are ready for that, let us approve these text books and insist that they be retained in the teaching curriculum of University, Normal, High Schools, and even grades. If we are ready for that, let us applaud the atheistic teacher who tells our children that "it is foolish to believe in God," "a mental dereliction to believe in the deity of Christ."

When the family is gone, and God is dethroned and the moral codes of the Bible are held to be no more binding than a deliverance of East Indian Dervishes our own loved country will come into the present Russian experience; infidelity, mental and moral; rapine, plunder, robbery, these will be universal and as we look back to the days when our fathers lived and loved, wrought and rejoiced, because they believed God, we will have a comparison that will involve a contrast as deep and strange as the contrast between Hell and Heaven.

The daily press tells about the sagacity of the metropolitan banks in looking after the safety of the wealth of the Nation. When coin and valuable papers are taken from bank to bank they are enclosed in strong chests and these chests are chained together. The men who carry them walk close together.

One of the issues of National Defense in the year of 1928–1929 is "Unity." If we take such pains to defend our material wealth how much more careful should we be in defending intangible National treasures. Patriotic citizens walking close together and they, as civilians, in turn protected by those adjuncts of domestic tranquillity, the Army and Navy, and with a strong bond of Americanism binding our institutions together—will not such foresight shield us in a critical period of our existence? Let us not forget that it is essential to keep on increasing the number of people who are willing to help guard American principles. Organize the patriots! Is not that as sound an American slogan as "Pacifists unite"? We are hearing and seeing and reading every day evidences that destructive forces are "uniting" for new campaigns to change policies in America.

Economic policies are condemned and there are voices crying for the overturning of our economic system. Atheistic forces have adopted a flag and they are already at work on a world union of atheism which is expected to serve under this flag of atheism for the destruction of religion. The elimination of private property calls for the undermining of the foundations of the family. It is declared that "a cooperative commonwealth cannot have a private-property morality."
Our country has developed through the decades. Because this has come about in a normal, happy way it is now difficult for people to realize that since the World War new tactics are at hand to be dealt with. Other thoughts than American thoughts are in the air. Ultra-ideas and super-theories are attempting to crowd out the old-time elements of simplicity, loyalty, and personal responsibility.

November is the home-coming month; the month of Thanksgiving. As we gather about the Nation’s hearthstones this year how fine it would be if more serious contemplation could mark our Thanksgiving feast. American homes are too priceless a treasure to be sacrificed for newer ideas of companionate marriage. In answer to the question submitted to our collegiates, “Is monogamy desirable”? the homes of our land should hurl back the answer “It is.”

This session of Congress will bring before the people vital issues essential to the proper development and defense of the country. National measures such as the pending naval building program, restriction of immigration, bureaucratic measures and scores of such important matters are to be considered by the representatives of the people. If we read and think and discuss the questions which are closely identified with the National Defense issues of this year will we not be aiding in the construction of a public opinion which will guard American ideals?

The programs for this years, designed to direct the chapters’ thought to certain definite phases of National Defense, should replenish our fund of information and stimulate personal investigation and research. Guides to supplementary reading open up highways of truth which all may tread.

“Make thyself a sheep and the wolf is ready” is an old saying.

Adequate national defense is a requisite of good Americanism.

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D. A. R. Movie Guide

The following films are recommended by Mrs. Newton D. Chapman, National Chairman, Better Films Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.


A Certain Young Man—Metro. A drama of English society life the whole family will enjoy.

A Ship Comes In—Pathé. Immigrant life in America. Americanization Committees please be on the watch for this. Family.

Finders Keepers—Universal. An amusing story of army camps at the beginning of the war. Again the whole family may go.

The Yellow Lily—First National. Billie Dove and Clive Brook in an adaptation of Lajos Biro’s famous stage play. For adults.

Varsity—Paramount. Buddy Rogers in a picture stressing the evils of drink. For adults.

The Mysterious Lady—Metro. Greta Garbo as a Russian spy. For the family.

Street Angel—Fox. Appealing love story with Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. Adults.

White Shadows—Warner. Monte Blue in a beautifully photographed picture of the South Seas.

Short Subjects

All Excellent

The Peep Show—Educational
Kid Hayseed—Educational
Fighting Orphans—Educational
Evening Mist—Educational
COWPENS CHAPTER D. A. R., AND SPARTAN CHAPTER S. A. R., BOTH OF SPARTANBURG, S. C., JOINED IN UNVEILING THIS MARKER

MONUMENT ERECTED BY NATCHez-Trace CHAPTER, BOONVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
Matthew French Chapter (Princeton, W. Va.). For the first time in the ninety years that Mercer County, West Virginia, has existed, a monument was erected to the pioneer settlers. It was unveiled on Memorial Day, 1927, in the presence of several hundred people. This is to commemorate the massacre of two members of the family of Mitchell Clay by the Indians in the fall of 1783, near Lake Shawnee, which now has the largest and most popular swimming pool of any of the pleasure resorts in Mercer County. This monument consists of a bronze tablet on a stone boulder, which rests on a rough stone base, and was obtained through the Mercer County Court by the efforts of H. W. Straley, II, a member of the State Historical Commission of West Virginia, and unveiled under the auspices of the Matthew French Chapter.

Mitchell Clay and wife, Phoebe Belcher, settled in what is now Mercer County in 1775, and they lived there with their fourteen children, unmolested until the autumn of 1783, when a party of Indians massacred one son and one daughter and carried a second son to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was tortured and burned at the stake.

The program for the unveiling was opened by the D. A. R. Ritual, led by Mrs. Stuart Garrett, Regent of our Chapter, and Mrs. D. E. French, Regent of John Chapman Chapter, of Bluefield. The responses were given by a large number of members of both chapters. Mrs. John Robert Rich, Organizing Regent of Matthew French Chapter, then told of the work of the Daughters in erecting monuments to commemorate the spirit and the history of the Revolutionary patriots and pioneers, after which Judge Isaiah C. Herndon made an address on the early history of the county, and of the Clay family, of which he is a lineal descendant. This was followed by the Star Spangled Banner, sung as a solo by Mrs. Luther Calhoun Porter, Ex-Regent of Matthew French Chapter, and a descendant of Mitchell Clay.

The monument was then unveiled by Ann Watson Herndon, daughter of Judge Isaiah G. Herndon, and Bobby Brown, son of Herbert Brown, both lineal descendants of Mitchell Clay. Three hemlock trees were planted around the monument by the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, and Matthew French Chapter. The exercises closed with prayer by Mrs. Ira Mason Smith, Chaplain.

OLD SOUTH CHAPTER

Bess Browning Rice, Historian.

Old South Chapter (Boston, Mass.) began its activities for the year 1927-28 with an outing June 2 at Plymouth, Mass. Places of historic interest were visited and a delicious luncheon was enjoyed by about thirty-five, including the State Regent, Mrs. James Charles Peabody; past State Regent, Mrs. George O. Jenkins; past State Historian, Mrs. Arthur Power; our own Regent, Mrs. E. DeWitt Tingley, and several past Regents.

The 31st anniversary of the Chapter was celebrated December 12, 1927, with a musical program by the Harmonique Ladies’ Trio and Mr. Edward McHugh, baritone. Among the guests of honor were the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd; State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nancy H. Harris; State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Jordan; State Registrar, Mrs. John B. Richards; State Auditor, Mrs. Ralph L. Page; State Librarian, Mrs. Wm. B. Rand, and State director of the Children of the American Revolution Societies, Mrs. McDowell.

At the meeting on January 9, 1928, Rev. Carroll Perry of Ipswich gave an interesting address on the subject “Anne Hutchinson.” On January 20 an evening whist party was held at the home of Mrs. Frank J. Howard in Brookline for the benefit of the Ways and Means Committee. February 13, 1928, the
members were entertained with songs by Miss Marguerite Calaghan and by Mrs. Henry R. Grant, State chairman for Ellis Island, who told about her visit there. Mrs. Franklin Balch gave readings from various authors on Abraham Lincoln. At the meeting March 12 Mr. Charles W. Casson of Lynn gave an illustrated lecture on "Our National Parks." Delegates attended the State conference at the Hotel Statler, Boston, March 14 and 15. A luncheon and whist was held at the Thordike Building March 26 in charge of Mrs. Munsey, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. On April 9 Mrs. John F. Osborn, chairman of the World War Service Committee, told of her work with the disabled veterans and of her trip to Paris with the American Legion.

The chapter was represented at the Continental Congress in Washington the week of April 15 by the Regent, Mrs. E. DeWitt Tingley, and the delegates, Mrs. Lucy A. W. Bogardus and Miss Josephine G. Richardson, and the alternate, Mrs. Charles E. Lowd.

A May Breakfast was held at the Commonwealth Country Club May 3 in honor of the retiring Regent, Mrs. Tingley. The annual meeting of the chapter was held May 14, when the usual reports of officers and committees were read.

During the year contributions have been made to the Hillside School, the Students' Loan Fund, Constitution Hall, Disabled Veterans Committee, Old North Church restoration fund, Ellis Island, the National Society Library, the Immigrants' Manual and other worthy causes.

SARAH R. STURGIS,
Historian.

Natchez Trace Chapter (Booneville, Miss.). As Regent, I am justly proud in having organized in four months; appointed December 14, 1925; first meeting April 12, 1926, with twelve members; twenty-four now. Medal given to scholar making highest grade in American History. Made Booneville crepe myrtle town, planted on highway, hospital and plot on Court Square. We are Banner Chapter for magazine. in State, being 50 per cent. Donate magazine to school yearly. Gave a beautiful Colonial Reception on George Washington's Birthday; wonderful display of antiques, among them a spinning wheel, a silver basket used at a dining tendered General Lafayette in Charleston, S. C.

On October 29, 1927, unveiled boulder, marking historic route between Natchez, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn., Natchez Trace. The program follows:

Invocation, Rev. Olander. Miss Myra Hazard, of Corinth, State Registrar, presided. Flag Bearer, John Jaco. Salute to Flag, John Stanley, David Hill, Joe Blythe, Edwin Spain, Lula Watson, Olivia Burnett, Neva Bell, Julia Thomas and Ruth Sanders. America, Inez Patrick, Allie Spain, Dora Smith, Evelyn Spain, Guen Moore, Carolyn McMillen, Ione McGuire and Anna Mitchell. Presentation to Prentiss County and Chapter, Mrs. Egbert Jones of Holly Springs, Vice President General. Mrs. Jones is a charming speaker and her address was of unusual historical significance. The white veil was lifted by Margery Jane Everett and Harold Caver, at which time a snow-white pigeon was released, symbolizing the lofty ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Margery is the daughter of Mrs. Ben Everett, Honorary Regent of La Salle Chapter, Corinth, Miss. Harold is the son of Mrs. Howard Caver, member of this chapter, thus uniting sister chapters. In behalf of Prentiss County and Natchez Trace Chapter the Regent accepted and expressed appreciation. Hon. F. R. King of Tuscumbia, Ala., President of Tennessee Valley Association, spoke. Mrs. J. Allison Hardy, State Vice-Regent, gave a fine address on what it means to be a D. A. R. and complimented this chapter on its record.

The inscription reads:

"This stone marks the 'Old Natchez Trace,' over which the early pioneers came by way of Prentiss County to build the Commonwealth of Mississippi. Presented by The Daughters of the American Revolution in Mississippi to Prentiss County and the Natchez Trace Chapter, D. A. R., of Booneville, October 1927. 'O, Pioneer, although your roll bears many a magic name, your State was never brighter than when Sargent Prentiss came: ROWLAND.'"

FAY JACOB NEWHOUSE, Regent.

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter (Reno, Nevada), now five years an organization, has thirty-nine members, a fair enrollment con-
sidering the small population. Being the only chapter in the State, eligibles from other sections desiring membership join us. Although a small chapter, we have been able to answer most calls for charity and other obligations. Markers have been placed at each end of "Fort Churchill," long abandoned, which the road passes through. This old fort housed and protected many people and families from hostile Indians before and during the Civil War and "Covered Wagon" days, when brave and energetic Americans were making their way to the "Land of Gold" over the trail named after the famous Kit Carson, General Fremont's favorite scout. Fremont at one time was Governor of California Territory.

Fort Churchill is only about twenty miles from the famous "Comstock Lode," (Virginia City, Nevada,) where many stopped.

In another decade disintegration will have left little more than a mound of dust of this historic settlement, but the markers will stand indefinitely.

The chapter may be able later to preserve more of what is left of these old walls, erected in 1860.

LOTTIE F. HELMOLD,
Historian.

Priscilla Mullens Chapter (Galena, Ill.), for the years 1927 and 1928, under the second term of Mrs. Leo T. LeBron's regency, has been very successful and interesting—full of the spirit of patriotism and achievement. The final payment has been made on the chair for Constitution Hall. "The Galena Century Calendar," published by the chapter in 1927, was an outstanding feature of the year's work, and its financial results most
TABLET UNVEILED BY RICHMOND COUNTY CHAPTER, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

FLOAT IN CENTENNIAL PARADE, COLUMBUS GA., BY THE THREE CHAPTERS OF THAT CITY
satisfactory. The local moving picture house, in conjunction with the chapter, had the picture "Old Ironsides" for a run of three nights—with splendid success.

On Flag Day, 1928, a beautiful bronze tablet replaced the modest marker that the chapter had placed on the home of General U. S. Grant in 1918. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"THIS HOME WAS PRESENTED BY THE CITIZENS OF GALENA TO GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT AUGUST 15, 1865 AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR. HIS SON FREDERICK DENT GRANT GAVE IT TO GALENA AS A GIFT FROM THE HEIRS OF THE GRANT ESTATE ON APRIL 27, 1904, AT A GRANT BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, TO BE HELD AS A GRANT MEMORIAL HOME FOR ALL TIME. ERECTED BY PRISCILLA MULLENS CHAPTER, D. A. R. GALENA, JUNE 14, 1928."

The chapter especially honored the remaining members of the E. D. Kittoe Post, G. A. R. The four who could be present were grouped in front of the home of their great General and their Post Commander, Comrade William T. Hodson, spoke from the veranda and unveiled the tablet from its steps. The D. A. R., with the flags of the organization, formed a group in the background, the High School Glee Club and the Boy Scouts added a touch of youth to the picture, and after Bugler Tom Morgan had called the guests and assembled citizens to order, the Glee Club sang "America." Dr. McGlade invoked a blessing on the patriotic work that the D. A. R. had accomplished and then Commander Hodson unveiled the tablet. He said:

"It is a fitting, inspiring and timely tribute on the part of the D. A. R. at this time, to erect, at the old home of our distinguished citizen, Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, this beautiful tablet in honor of his memory."

The singing of the Star Spangled Banner by the Glee Club and audience and "Taps" by the bugler ended this dignified and simple dedication and tribute of the Daughters of the American Revolution to Galena's greatest citizen and the Grand Army of the Republic, represented by the E. D. Kittoe Post.

FLORENCE GRATIOT BALE, Historian.

Desire Tobey Sears Chapter (Mankato, Kan.) has 17 charter members and Mrs. Otha Snyder Drake, organizing Regent, who served until 1925. Mrs. Mary Gordon Dykes was Chapter Regent from 1925-1927 and during her Regency the chapter received the State Flag one year for securing more new members than any other chapter in the State, and the next year ranked second. The organization has tripled in size since 1923. Mrs. Esther Dykes Beachy of Esbon is serving her second term as Chapter Regent. The major activities of the chapter during the past year are: One member, Mrs. B. L. Dulaney, served as a page at the 1926, 1927 and 1928 Continental Congress; four chapter members attended the State Convention in 1927 at Leavenworth, and four members attended the State Meeting this year at Wichita; a special Flag Day program was given in June, 1927, and at this meeting the chapter presented the retiring Regent with an Ex-Regent's bar; at the first meeting in September, we observed Constitution week—members of the chapter also visited the high school and attended a lecture on the Constitution; planted a tree in the city camp ground; chapter members enjoyed a pot luck luncheon and all day meeting with six out-of-town members in Esbon; Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, of the American Indian Institute at Wichita, was the guest of honor, and the chapter presented Mrs. Cloud with $13.70 for her school; entertained the Civil War veterans and their wives, when a patriotic program of Civil War songs and readings were given; chapter presented the pageant, "Sacrificial Gardens," and at this meeting a paper written by the National Defense chairman, Mrs. E. P. Pendleton, was read; eleven members attended the District Conference, the first ever held in our State—Desire Tobey Sears Chapter will entertain the district meeting next year; a tea was given during the holidays for visiting Daughters and $7 given as a gift to the Student Loan Fund; flag lessons are given each month; at Christmas time we sent a box to Ellis Island and subscribed for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE for the library for one
year—also, sent two boxes to children in the Sanitorium at Norton; special Kansas Day program was given by chapter members—one member read an original poem and another played a number of original piano compositions; colonial costume party on February 22; papers sent to reciprocity bureau; Chapter Historian compiled a biographical sketch of the charter members and their pictures for the State Historian; sold 39 copies of "Old Ironsides" and placed the picture in four schools. Our Chapter Regent is serving as State Conservation and Thrift chairman.

We have secured seven new members during the past year and the chapter now enjoys a membership of 52. Meetings are held on the second Monday evening of the month at the homes of the members.

BERTHA CLEMONS DUNCAN, Recording Secretary.

Maria Jefferson Chapter (St. Augustine, Fla.), in closing its thirtieth year of work, wishes to report an increased interest in and zeal for the cause of patriotism, and growth all along the lines. The chapter roll shows 42 resident members and 11 non-

resident, while during the winter months the presence of many visiting Daughters is always a source of enjoyment. The social hour which follows each meeting gives us an opportunity to become better acquainted with these "strangers in our midst" and to exchange ideas about chapter work. The papers taken up at the meetings this year have been along the lines of the national committee work, and have been very helpful.

High lights in the year's work have been the meeting of the State Board here last fall; a sectional luncheon given by the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter, Daytona Beach, in honor of the State Regent, which several members of Maria Jefferson Chapter attended; the customary tea and sale held in the chapter room on Washington's Birthday; the St. Distaff's Day party held at the home of the Regent, when a box of supplies for Ellis Island was packed; and the 30th Birthday Luncheon held at the St. George Hotel, when our State Regent, Mrs. Brooke G. White, Jr., was with us and gave a most inspiring address.

The chapter will, as usual, present gold and silver medals to the pupils in Junior High School making the best record in the study of history. We have also contributed to Mount Verde School, to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and have purchased a chair in Constitution Hall, as well as sending a donation to that fund. Two members have been received by transfer during the year, and several have been voted into the chapter whose papers are still pending.
This has been an interesting year, and we expect to keep on growing, even though we have reached the age of thirty.

Ella May Davis,
Secretary.

Colonel William Crawford Chapter (Upper Sandusky, Ohio) visited graves of Revolutionary soldiers in Wyandot County, Ohio, Monday, September 5th, and placed markers and flags on their graves. They first went to the Rowland Cemetery, south of Kirby, and placed a beautiful bronze marker and a flag on the grave of Joseph Rowland, a patriot of Valley Forge. A history of his services was read by Miss Leefe Rowland, a great-great-granddaughter of the soldier.

From there they went to the Bretz Cemetery at Sycamore, where a similar marker and flag were placed on the grave of Samuel Harper, the first settler in Sycamore township, who settled there in 1821. He enlisted early in the war and was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill. Miss Iva Miller read a brief history of his service for his country.

A marker and flag were then placed on the grave of Mrs. Lucy Ann Gump, at the Union Cemetery, a Wyandot County Real Daughter. Her father, the late Eliae Eggleston, was drummer boy during the Revolutionary War, having enlisted at four different times. Her daughter, Mrs. Sherman Pool, of Waverly, Iowa, sent letters concerning his history and of Mrs. Gump's being made a Real Daughter in 1900 and received the D. A. R. gold spoon. Mrs. Pool's letter and also Mrs. Gump's letter of thanks for the spoon, printed in the D. A. R. Magazine in January, 1901, were read at the ceremony.

Emma D. Miller,
Secretary.

Appleton Chapter (Appleton, Wis.) celebrated Flag Day by the unveiling of a marker to the memory of a Revolutionary soldier, Captain Hendrick, a Stockbridge Indian, whose name was Aupaumut. The marker was placed at Kaukauna, near where Captain Aupaumut was buried. As there is no chapter at Kaukauna and only one member of the D. A. R., Mrs. H. S. Cooke, residing there, the work of placing the marker was carried on by the Appleton Chapter. The ceremony of dedicating the marker was most impressive and witnessed by a large number of Daughters and friends, after which the members adjourned to the home of Mrs. Cooke, where they held their annual picnic.
Captain Aupaumut was famed as a leader of his people and as a peace-maker between whites and Indians. He was chosen by Washington in 1792 to go on a mission to the western Tribes. He founded a colony in Madison County, New York, and later founded colonies in Wisconsin at Green Bay and at Kaukauna, dying at the latter place in 1830, at the age of 72 years.

This is the second marker to be placed by Appleton Chapter; the other commemorating the location of the old Green Bay Trail, the first wagon road between Chicago and Green Bay. Mrs. George Ashman of Appleton is Regent of the chapter.

Margaret Cooke Wood, Historian.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter (Effingham, Ill.) is a comparatively small chapter in reference to members, but it is not lacking in loyalty, activity and real American spirit. Mrs. George M. LeCrone was Regent in 1924–1926 and through her efforts a Constitution Hall bond was purchased, and during the time in which she has served as Treasurer all National and State obligations have been promptly met.

Mrs. Martha Crooker Miller, our present Regent, during her first year designed and made entirely by hand the Year Books, thereby saving the chapter about thirty dollars, besides providing Year Books that are beautiful. Her poem, "D. A. R. Mothers," has been the subject of much favorable comment. During the State Conference of 1927 messages of greeting were sent by Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter to the President General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, and the State Regent, Mrs. Frank H. Bowman, and were cordially received and acknowledged.

During the summer of 1927 four State officers, Mrs. Frank H. Bowman, State Regent; Mrs. John Riggs, Vice Regent; Mrs. Eli Dixon, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Frank H. Keith, Chaplain, stopped in Effingham over night and were entertained at breakfast by Mrs. Miller.

The outstanding event of this year's work was our Guest Day meeting. The idea was originated by Mrs. Miller and through her efforts successfully carried out. Surrounding chapters of Mattoon, Greenville, Salem, Farina, Mt. Vernon and Robinson were invited to attend this meeting, which was held on November 17, in the beautiful and spacious home of Mrs. L. H. Wiechelman. Mattoon, Greenville and Salem responded with large delegations. A splendid program was given.

Mrs. Miller is State Chairman of the Committee on Relics. She attended the State Conference at Bloomington and gave a most comprehensive account of the Conference at the April meeting. A Relic Tea was given at the Elk Club rooms on May 23. Nearly 150 relics were on display, all belonging to residents of Effingham County. Many of them were valuable and all very interesting. A good literary and musical program was given, also an excellent address by Mrs. John Riggs of Bloomington, former State Vice Regent of Illinois. This meeting was open to the public.

Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, organizer of Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, well known in southern Illinois for her genealogical work and organization of D. A. R. Chapters, is living with her cousin, Mrs. Miller, at Effingham. She is eighty-eight years of age, mentally keen and alert, but deafness and failing eyesight have lessened her activities. Her interest and loyalty have never abated. She has been most fittingly called the "D. A. R. Mother" of this District.

Edyth Gladson Abraham, Historian.

Martin Severance Chapter (Pasadena, Calif.) has just closed two most successful years under the leadership of Miss Harriet B. Sterling, who has been a most energetic and enthusiastic Regent. During her Regency forty-six new members have been admitted, five papers are pending in Washington, and two transfers have been sent for. For the year 1926–1927 our Chapter ranked second in California in increased membership.

Through the cooperation of the Superintendent of Pasadena City Schools our Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag has distributed Flag Codes to every student and arranged assemblies on patriotic days. Beautiful silk flags have been presented to three schools. On Flag Day, June 14, 1928, we presented a flag to the John Muir Technical High School for having the highest average in thrift banking for the year.

One of the outstanding affairs is our annual Colonial Dinner on Washington's
Birthday, which has become a city-wide celebration. This year the dinner was held in Hotel Maryland. Our Regent, Miss Sterling, representing Martha Washington, presided. Miss Elston Glenn, Historian, represented General Washington. Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe was the speaker.

The American Legion had sponsored an essay contest in the public schools on Washington and we invited the winner to be our guest on this occasion and read his essay. The Legion then decided to make the presentations at our dinner and the presence of twenty Legion men lent an added patriotic touch. Representatives of the various civic, educational and patriotic organizations of Pasadena were our guests.

Our chapter was highly honored on New Year's Day, 1928, by the city of Pasadena, when our Regent was chosen to impersonate "Miss America" in the 39th Annual Tournament of Roses.

We have held two benefit bridge teas at the Vista del Arroyo Hotel to raise money for our patriotic and philanthropic fund, the average attendance being 400. We have discharged all National and State obligations and contributed generously to philanthropic work in our city. We have many young members who are enthusiastic workers.

During our tourist season in January, February, and March we entertain visiting Daughters from almost every State. We invite those who read this to visit our chapter when in California.

L. ELSTON GLENN,
Historian.

Richmond County Chapter (Staten Island, N. Y.) held its annual business meeting on Friday afternoon, May 4, 1928, at historic Perine House, on Richmond Road.

Mr. William T. Davis, President of the Staten Island Historical Society, gave a brief history of the old house. Mr. Charles W. Leng, Director of the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, pictured the old days when Richmond Road was called the King's Highway.

Mrs. Coddington, of Oradel, New Jersey, recited her prize poem, "What America Means to Me."

Girl Scouts from the First Presbyterian Church then escorted the members and their guests to the front of the house and gave their ritual, and all present pledged allegiance to the Flag.

Miss H. Britton, a past Regent of the chapter, made the presentation of a tablet marking the King's Highway, connecting the old watering place, Tompkinsville, with Cuckold's Town (now Richmond), 1705. This tablet was given to the Staten Island Historical Society by the members of Richmond County Chapter in loving tribute to the present Regent, Mrs. W. H. Pouch. Miss Noel Worrel, a granddaughter of Mrs. C. G. Post, a member of the chapter, then unveiled the marker, and Mr. Davis made a short speech of thanks and acceptance.

The inscription on the tablet follows:

THE KING'S HIGHWAY
CONNECTING THE WATERING PLACE
(TOMPKINSVILLE) WITH CUCKOLD'S TOWNE
(NOW RICHMOND), 1705
ERECTED BY
RICHMOND COUNTY CHAPTER
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
HELEN POUCH, REGENT.

Refreshments were served and brought to a close a memorable afternoon.

FLORA A. PATTERSON,
Third Vice-Regent.

Frances Bland Randolph Chapter (Petersburg, Va.) on the 13th of June, 1928, had the honor of uniting with the people of Powhatan County in unveiling the government marker to one of Virginia's brave sons, Samuel Watkins, 2nd Lieutenant, Virginia Militia, Continental Army, whose body has been lying in an unmarked grave these many years in the burying ground of old Peterville Church, Powhatan County.

In looking over some old records in the Courthouse at Powhatan, Mrs. A. V. D. Pierrepont discovered the data necessary to locate this grave of her ancestor, and the occasion of the unveiling was a notable one in the annals of this historic county.

Rev. Charles Stewart of the Episcopal Church became interested and he and Mrs. Stewart were untiring in their efforts to make a success of the day. The following program was carried out in old Peterville Church, with Rev. Mr. Stewart as chairman:
Invocation: Rev. J. W. Reynolds.
Address of Welcome: Mrs. Clarence A. Burton, Regent, Chancellor Wythe Chapter.
Response: Mrs. W. F. Drewry, Regent, Francis Bland Randolph Chapter.
Historical Address: Dr. H. J. Eckenrode, member Virginia Conservation and Development Commission.
History of Old Peterville Church: Rev. Charles Stewart.

After singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," as a recessional, the assembly gathered at the grave for the unveiling exercises, which were most interesting. Following the address by Mrs. E. W. Finch, State Vice-Regent, D. A. R., the veil was withdrawn by Mrs. Mason Cole of Petersburg, a lineal descendant of Samuel Watkins, while the story of his life and services was graphically told by Mrs. Alice V. D. Pierrepont.

Mrs. Louis R. Barras, of New York and Virginia, placed a wreath on her ancestor's grave; after which Mrs. Arthur Kyle Davis, Virginia State Historian, presented our country's Flag in the following words: "In the name of Frances Bland Randolph Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Petersburg, Virginia, I have the honor to present this Flag—emblem of the union and strength of these United States of America—a nation brought into being through the heroic suffering, the sublime courage, and the self-sacrificing patriotism of the soldiers and statesmen of the American Revolution."

After the benediction the entire company was entertained at a picnic luncheon under the trees, by the kindly, generous folk of the county of Powhatan, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. R. D. Tucker, of the Hospitality Committee. A perfect summer's day, with not a cloud on the horizon, came to an end with only words of thanks and appreciation for all that had been done to make the marking of this last resting place of Samuel Watkins an event that will ever abide in the memory of the company, including many distinguished descendants of this Virginia soldier of the Revolution.

LUCY PRYOR MCILWAINE DAVIS, Virginia State Historian.

D. A. R. Chapters of Columbus, Ga. The three chapters of Columbus: Button Gwinnett, George Walton and Oglethorpe, recently sponsored a joint float in the Centennial Parade, commemorating the one hundredth birthday of that city.

Mrs. Willard Cooper, of Oglethorpe Chapter, was chairman of the joint committee, which was appointed by the three chapters. Subcommittees were appointed and labored untiringly to make the float just such a credit to the organization as it was. The float won third place in the parade.

No lovelier nor more appropriate subject could have been chosen for this float, which symbolized Patriotism in its noblest form, as manifested in D. A. R. work. In the back of the float stood the Goddess of Liberty, holding high the torch, and represented by Mrs. A. I. Jessup. On either side of the float were large D. A. R. insignia in the blue and gold, and in front was a great golden eagle which held in its beak thirteen golden ribbons. Walking ahead of the float and holding the ribbons were thirteen young girls, daughters of members from the three chapters, and wearing colonial costumes of the D. A. R. colors, blue and white. These young girls represented the thirteen original colonies.

MRS. HERBERT FAY GAFFNEY, State Regent.

Cowpens Chapter (Spartanburg, S. C.), assisted by the Spartanburg Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, on June 12, a marker on the site of the battlefield of Cedar Spring.

The State Regent, Mrs. Oscar Mauldin, was present and took a prominent part in the exercises, telling the audience of the patriotic value of marking historic spots. Her address aroused much enthusiasm, which will likely result in the continuance of this line of endeavor by the women of this chapter. Dr. W. Laurens Walker, President of the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and a member of the Spartanburg Chapter, S. A. R., gave an account of the Battle of Cedar Spring, which was fought on the 8th day of August, 1780. He also displayed a silver spoon left by a British soldier.

The unveiling was in charge of The Benjamin Roebuck Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Charles K. Gould is President of this Society and one of the participants in the unveiling was a descendant of Colonel John Thomas, Jr.,
who commanded the Whig forces in the battle. This young lady is Miss Mary Hipp Willson. Miss Olivia Gould is her companion at the back of the stone as seen in the picture and the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Jennings, Emily and Dudley Jennings, are the young pair in the forefront.

The program was in charge of Mrs. Howard B. Carlisle, Historian of Cowpens Chapter, and also State Historian, and Mr. T. H. Gossett, President of the Spartanburg Chapter, S. A. R.

Mrs. Caspar Simpson, Regent of Cowpens Chapter, Mrs. Ralph K. Carson and Mrs. W. S. Manning, along with the Historian, served with the committee from the Sons, and too much praise cannot be given them.

The inscription reads:

"NOT FAR FROM THIS SPOT ON THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1780, WAS FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR SPRING, ONE OF A SERIES OF ENGAGEMENTS IN UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA THAT MADE POSSIBLE A GREAT VICTORY AT KING'S MOUNTAIN AND THE FINAL SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN FORCES AT YORKTOWN."

In grateful commemoration this tablet is erected by the Cowpens Chapter, D. A. R., and the Spartanburg Chapter, S. A. R., 1928.

MRS. GEO. A. CARLISLE,
State and Chapter Historian.

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Publicity Prize Offered to Chapters

Mrs Amos A. Fries, National Chairman, Publicity Committee

Through the generosity of Mrs. Howard Bailey, State Chairman of Publicity for Missouri, the National Committee is again able to offer a prize of $100 for the best published account of a chapter meeting.

Following are the points to be observed:

1. — The "what, when, where" will be expected to appear in the first paragraph.
2. — The account should contain about 300 words. This is about as much as the casual reader will peruse, unless it is something of striking interest.
3. — It should report activities of three committees that are represented by national committees.
4. — It should have one quotation. This may be from a report, from the address of a speaker, from correspondence from Headquarters, or from the message of the President-General, if this is read at the meeting.
5. — The account must contain the names of three active members of the Society. Giving the names of those who sing or pour tea is a courtesy, but encouraging the real workers is more profitable.
6. — The article should have sufficient interest to attract the non-member. This is the final test. To catch the attention of the outsider and show what our organization stands for and the splendid work it is doing is the great reason for our publicity.

Each chapter should send its three best accounts to the State Chairman of Publicity. The State chairman will submit all to proper judges and will forward the best three to the National Committee by April 1, 1929. The winning chapter will be awarded the prize at the 38th Continental Congress.
A-132: THOMAS HUGHES—Will dated 16 Sept. 1837; (1836) reg. 10 June 1837; Boro of Erie: "I don't allow that any part of the estate be sold or disposed of until George or Perry comes to the age of 21 years." Wife Martha; John, Alexander, James, and George (judged to be sons from text of will, but not so specifically named); Witnesses, Ebenezer D. Gunnison, Alexander W. Brewster.

A-62: ABIJAH HULL—McKean Twp. Verbal will, of 20 Dec. 1831; Witnesses, Stephen C. Lee, and Peter S. Woolley; registered, 3 Jan. 1832; eldest son Lucius Hull, 20 acres; rest of his land to be left as it is for support of his family; son Hiram to have 20 acres if he stay with the family until he is 21 years of age. Extrs., Lucina Hull, Eli Webster, and Lucius Hull.

A-95: ELIZABETH HUTCHINSON—Verbal will registered 20 Nov. 1834; in presence of Orange Spencer, Nathaniel Palmer, in Twp. of Northeast; on or about the first day of August last, she having died on August 9th, 1834; names two youngest children, John L. Smith, Alonzo Hutchinson.

A-120: JOHN ISHERWOOD—Will dated 25 Nov. 1836; reg. 28 Jan. 1837; LeBoeuf Twp; entire estate to William Waterhouse, including land bequeathed me by my late father, Francis Sherwood deceased; my niece, Elizabeth Waterhouse; my mother-in-law, (stepmother?) Elizabeth Sherwood; William Waterhouse to pay all debts; Wit., James Weston, Alonzo Campbell.

A-134: *FRANCIS ISHERWOOD—LeBoeuf Twp; will dated 1 May 1828; reg. 7 July 1837; wife Elizabeth; son John Sherwood; two grandchildren, Francis Sherwood, eldest son of my son George Sherwood, and to Pilgrim Brown, son of Jacob Brown, who married my daughter, Nancy Sherwood, my indentent servant girl, Mary Thomson Kyle; Wit., James Weston, Mary Kile.

A-242: BENONI ISRAEL—Will dated 23 January 1841; reg. 13 May 1841; of the County of Harrison, State of Virginia; mentions property as being in Harrison and Tyler counties, Virginia; to Van and Rebecca Israel, heirs of Jacob Israel, deceased; (they not of age:) residue to Treasurer of Missionary Society of M. E. Church, to be paid into the hands of Rev. James G. Lansom, and Rev. Wm. Hunter, of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference; Extrs., Matthew Neely and Ephraim Bee, of Harrison county Virginia. Wit., Brainard Spencer, John Ayres, Samuel Gulliford, Jr.

A-241: WILLIAM JOHNSON—Will dated 5 Jan. 1836; reg. 10 May 1841; of Harborside Creek Twp; to David Johnson, my oldest son; to Calvin Johnson, my fourth son; to Martin Luther Johnson, my fifth son; to Johnathan Johnson, my second son; to Curtis Johnson, my third son; to Nancy Hall, my eldest daughter, wife of Nathan Hall; to Polly Fiske my fourth daughter; to Phebe Salisbury, my fifth daughter; to Rhoda Pardee; to Eremee White, my second daughter; to Abigail Ryan, my third daughter; Extrs., Martin L. Johnson, my son; Josiah Pardee, my son-in-law; Wit., Ephraim B. Willard, Porter Willard, William Johnson. Notes: Made at the time the will was registered, Ephraim B. Willard died about the year 1837.

A-251: ELIZABETH JOHNSON—Will dated 4 Oct. 1841; reg. 2 Nov. 1841; Boro of Erie; money after debts and funeral expenses are paid, to be put out at interest for educating grandchildren; all household furniture to my granddaughter; one dollar to my son; Wit., William Hinrod; Wit., George W. Reed, George W. Reed Hutchins. (Note: They swore to witnessing the will on the 12th of Oct., altho it was not registered until the 2nd of November.)

A-140: DR. JAMES JONES—Of Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, state of Delaware; late of the county aforesaid; will dated 16 April 1830; reg. 2 Sept. 1837; * Often wills were not registered until it was necessary to show legal ownership of land. Our deeds were burned in 1823. Here is the tombstone record:

"Pilgrim F. Isherwood, died April 21, 1836, age 53 years; James Isherwood, died April 21, 1836, age 53 years; The odd name combination, "Pilgrim Frances," was used by his son, George Isherwood, and daughters, Nancy (who married Jacob Brown) and Rebecca (who married William Waterhouse)."
having goods, chattels, rights and credits in divers places; Extrs., Presley Spruance; son James Jones, all tract or parcel of land in what is now Beaver County, Pa., which, in consideration of services rendered by me as a surgeon in the army of the U. S. during the Revolutionary War, was granted to me by said state of Penna. by a patent under seal of said state bearing date of June 29, 1787, signed by Benjamin Franklin; my daughters, Mary Walker, Esther Layton; my grandchildren, Mary Creighton Wilds, Thomas Jefferson Wilds, Rebecca Nandain, all plantations in Duck Creek Hundred; one fourth to each daughter above, one fourth to Mary Creighton and Thomas Jefferson Wilds, and one fourth to Rebecca Nandain; my grandson George Walker; another description of land, owned by him in what is now Erie County for services during the Revolutionary war, under a patent dated 30 June 1787; all accounts left against daughter Sarah Layton, for things furnished and supplied her while she was the widow of John Wilds, and also while she was the widow of Mordecai Morris (Monis?) shall be deemed as part of my personal estate; her children, Mary Creighton Wilds, and Thomas Jefferson Wilds; Presley Spruance the younger, of the town of Smyrna in Kent County, Extr.

Copied from the original will in Register's office, Dover, Delaware (on file in Erie County, Penna.)

A-199: JACOB KAUFFMAN—Will dated 12 Sept. 1838; reg. 6 Sept. 1839; Twp of Girard; son Henry; two daughters Polly and Susanah Kauffman; son Conrad; daughter Lydia, wife of Robert Joles; son Jacob; daughter Susannah Kauffman, and Polly wife of Rhoderick Eaton; daughter Betsy, wife of Israel Pettit, her daughters, Lydia and Maria Pettit; daughter Rachel, wife of Henry Smith, and her three older daughters, (unnamed): Extrs., son Henry, son-in-law Rhoderick Eaton, daughter Susannah Kaufman; Wit., George A. Elliott, Charles W. Kelso.

A-30: ABEL KENDALL—Will dated 6 July 1827; reg. 17 Oct. 1827; of Northeast Twp; wife Eunice Kendall; gives to Andrew Bailey, Henry Bailey, Harlow Bailey; holds note of John Carrington, of Lockport, N. Y.; daughter Loranna Kendell, "my only daughter"; son Abel Kendell; son Miller Kendell; youngest son Henry Kindel; Wit., Mary Stafford, Marilla Curtis, Asa Hall; Extrs., Miller Kindel, and Samuel Stafford.

A-214: ISAAC KENNADY—"of the town of Waine"; will dated 18 Feb. 1839; reg. 5 June 1840; wife and children; eldest son Sidney; second son Charles; eldest daughter Betsy, she and her children; Maddison, my third son; Catherine, my second daughter, her husband Robert Campbell; Polly Estor, and her husband Samuel Ware, Austin, not of age; Polly Ann; a daughter; Clinton, my last infant child; July Ann, Sidney's wife; wife Catherine to have certain lands until Clinton and July Ann have their land set off to them. Extrs., wife Catherine, and Madson; Wit., P. L. Phelps, Abram Kennedy.

A-196: JAMES KILPATRICK—Mill Creek Twp; will sworn to, 7 August 1838; reg. 18 July 1839; statement of last will and dying request of James Kilpatrick, made by John Fagan and Mary Fagan his wife—James Kilpatrick, who died at their house, 3 August 1838: "I am a sick or gone man, and shall never see my own home again"—named wife Mary, and his family, to be kept together if possible.

A-222: ROBERT KING—Will dated 24 Aug. 1839; reg. 5 Aug. 1840; Twp of Conneat; wife Lydia; son Charles; Julynn Keep my daughter; Polly A. King, my daughter; Sally D. King, my daughter; son John R. King, not of age; son Robert M. King, not of age; Extrs., Riley Morrison, Lydia King; Wit., Francis Randall, Ira Brooks.

A-72: THOMAS LAIRD—Of Erie; will dated 20 Oct. 1832; reg. 15 May 1833; beloved wife Mary Ann Laird; "smaller part of his family,"—James, Margaret, Emeline, Wilson, and Richard; eldest daughter, Mary Anne Kellogg; eldest son, Johnston Laird; second son, George W. Laird; third son, William Laird; second daughter, Jane Laird; son Thomas Laird; Mary Ann Laird and son Johnston, Extrs.; Wit., Robert Brown, John Morris, and Thomas Dillon.

A-135: PETER LANGGAN (Langdun)—Will recorded 15 July 1837; to John Goodfellow, of Clark County, Ohio; to William Nicholson of the same place; to Peter L. Jones, son of Daniel Jones in Logan County, Ohio: to Matthew S. Lytle; Extrs., Matthew S. Lytle, Samuel McCreary; Wit., Elanson Fargo, Charity Allen, Matthew Lytle, Samuel McCreary.
A-108: NICHOLAS LYBARG—Will dated 16 Dec. 1825; reg. 22 Feb. 1836; my wife Christiana; daughter Elizabeth; son John; daughter Mary; son Henry; son Cornelius; daughter Rachel; each one to share alike; Extr., John Devore; Wit., Thomas R. Miller, Andrew Cochran.

A-92: WILLIAM LYMAN—Will dated 5 May 1826; reg. 17 Oct. 1834; of Waterford Twp; two sons, Christopher and Frederick; sons Henry, William, and Benjamin; four daughters, Catherine Ely, Marilus Mitchell, Mariah Converse, and Betsy Lyman, now single; deceased daughter’s children, viz., Willimena Tigger; children not named; sons to support their mother comfortably; Extrs., Mathias Himebaugh, John McKay; Wit., John McKay, Archibald Woodside.

A-27: THOMAS LYON—Will dated April 15, 1827; reg. 12 Sept. 1827: Harbor Creek Twp; wife, Joseph Greenwood and James Stinson; Extrs., Thomas Greenwood and Jasper Lyon; Item, holds a bond for lands in Crawford county against William A. Mooe, and George Barney; son Samuel Lyon, Azel Lyon, daughter Sarah Fuller, son Jasper Lyon, son Jeth Lyon, daughter Jane Lyon, son Thomas Lyon—“much loved sister Mary Burgis”; daughter Rachel Lyon, son Franklin Lyon, Franklin’s wife Rachel; grandson Absalom Fuller; neighbor Thomas Greenwood; Extrs., Jasper Lyon, John Shaduck, Thomas Greenwood.

A-201: STEPHEN MARSH—Elk Creek Twp; will reg. 23 Nov. 1839; wife Mary Marsh; oldest son William D. Marsh, not 21; “the little children,” not named; Extrs., Mary Marsh, Alvin Francis, Daniel Palmer, William Luther; Wit., William Luther, Alvin Francis, Daniel Palmer.

A-133: MOSSES B. MAXWELL—Will dated 1 May 1837; reg. 2 June 1837; Venango Twp; wife Ann; to son Edward farm on which I now live; on waters of French Creek; Edward to provide for all infant children until they are of age, or marry; to son Sheldon, the $100 agreed to be paid for his services by Stephen Brower; dear wife Ann Maxwell and friend Joseph Chapin, Extrs.; Wit., Manning Maxwell, Joseph Chapin, James Nelson.

A-13: JOHN MELECH—Will dated 25 Dec. 1821; reg. 13 March 1826; Northeast Twp; wife Catharine Melech; three boys under age—“till Andrew is of age”—my first born, Marget; my second born, Eve; my third born and oldest son, George; my second son, John; my third son, David; my fourth son, Peter; my fifth son, Henry; my sixth son, Jacob; my seventh son, Michael; my eighth son Andrew; my ninth son, Samuel; Extrs., James Syllaman, and son John Melech; Wit., James Duncan, James Silliman.


A-171: JOHN MILLS—Boro of Northeast; will dated 19 April 1838; reg. 17 May, 1838; he a carpenter; to children, and grandchildren, hereafter named, viz; Michael B. Mills, John H. Mills, Margaret Neely, Elizabeth Allison, William R. Mills; and my following grandchildren: Royal A. T. B. Mills, Mary Mills, Margaret Mills, John Marselus Mills, and my little Jeney James Mills; the foregoing being the children of my son James Mills, deceased: John Mills Barton, Elizabeth B. Barton, children of my daughter Anna Barton, deceased: John Mills Neely, son of Margaret Neely; to John Mills and Elizabeth Mills, daughter of Michael B. Mills; to Ellen Elizabeth Allison, William John Allison, son of Elizabeth Allison; Andrew Banghart and Sarah Elizabeth, son and daughter of John H. Mills; to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of William R. Mills; to my grandson, Carlos Mills, and to my granddaughters, Ammerilla A. Mills and Artemacia G. Mills; the last three mentioned being children of my son, M. B. Mills; Extrs., Lewis S. Bowers, William Crawford; Wit., Alexander Cochran, Jr., John I. Randall, and W. W. M. Blain.

A-82: NATHAN MITCHELL—Will dated 9 Aug. 1832; reg. 5 Aug. 1834; LeBoeuf Twp; wife Mary Elizabeth; oldest son William; second son Lysander; third son, William; also bequeaths, “to each of my three sons by my present wife, a three year old colt, when they come of age”; also to my sons Henry and Cooper, the farm where I now live; all
property left at the decease of my wife to go to my daughters (unnamed); Extrs., Robert Pollock, Samuel Hutchins; Wit., William Kelley, John E. Nicholson.

A-187: JAMES MOORE—Will dated 1 Dec. 1838; reg. 8 Jan. 1839; of Waterford Twp; wife Elizabeth; she to have use of all property for support of herself and our unmarried children; after her death, real estate to be sold and divided equally among all children (unnamed); Extrs., sons John and Alexander, and son-in-law Simon Himrod; Wit., John W. Smith, John C. Smith.

A-210: JAMES MORGAN—Will dated 2 Jan. 1840; reg. 4 March 1840; Venango Twp; wife Margaret; my children William B. Morgan, Mary Ann Morgan; Sarah Jane Morgan, James B. Morgan; Extrs., John Smith, Margaret Morgan my wife; Wit., John H. Smith, Harvey Smith.

A-180: JOHN MORRIS—Will dated 13 Aug. 1832; reg. 22 Nov. 1838; Boro of Erie; beloved wife Eleinor, twenty-five cents, over and above what the laws of Pennsylvania will allow her; my sister Sarah Lewis of Berks County, Penna., twenty-five cents; my brothers, Samuel Morris, David Morris, and Hannah Morris, my sister, all the remaining parts of my property, both real and personal; Extrs., Samuel Morris, Elijah Babbitt; Wit., William Kelly, Joseph Moorhead.

A-252: THOMAS MUNGER—Will dated 14 Dec. 1841; reg. 26 Nov. 1841; each of my daughters; to heirs of my son Leonard Munger now deceased; to my son Charles Munger; son Thomas Munger, not yet 21; wife; son Eben Munger; son Harvey Munger; Eben and Harvey, Extrs., Wit., Thomas Ellsworth, Darius Sayles, Esther Guil.

A-31: HUGH MCCANN—Will dated 26 Sept. 1827; reg. 20 Oct. 1827; Harbor Creek Twp; wife Isabella McCann; and son Thomas McCann, Extrs.; wife Isabel; grandson Hugh McCann; son John, son Thomas, daughter Sally, daughter Susannah, daughter Elizabeth; wit., Andrew Norcross, Thomas Forster.

A-144: ROBERT McCLELLAND—Will dated 4 Jan. 1838; reg. 16 Jan. 1838; Mill Creek Twp; two sons, Alexander and Thomas; brother William McClelland; nephew James, son of William McClelland; land to his two sons conveyed to him by Anthony Saltsman and his wife Eliza, under deed dated 13 July 1835; two sons Extrs.; Wit., Samuel Low, P. Wells.

A-190: JAMES MCCONKEY—Will dated 21 Feb. 1839; reg. 4 March 1839; Mill Creek Twp; to John Justice, and Albert Thayer, certain property in trust, for the sole use of my daughter Ann Jane Janson, wife of Jacob Hanson; beloved wife Agnes; daughters, Margaret Howell, wife of Chauncey G. Howell, and Mary Ann Hunter, wife of Robert S. Hunter; son James S. McConkey, should he live, or return home; grandson Thomas M. McConkey, son of Thomas McConkey (not yet 21); son William McConkey of city of Baltimore; three sons in law, to be Extrs., Jacob Hanson, Chauncey G. Howell, and Robert S. Hunter; Wit., James Dunlap, James Gray.

A-20: ELIZABETH McCoy (her mark)—Will dated 8 May 1816; reg. 3 July 1826; of Mill Creek Twp; children, Joseph Arbuckle, William Arbuckle of Fairview Twp; Adam Arbuckle, Jane Porter, and Ann Tanner; grandchild, Andrew P. Arbuckle; Extrs., son William Arbuckle of Fairview Twp., Robert Brown of Boro of Erie; Wit., Thomas Stuart, George Kelley, Ebenezer D. Gunnison.

A-113: DANIEL MCFARLEAN—Will dated 1 Dec. 1839; reg. 10 Jan. 1840; Concord Twp; wife Nancy; son Robert; two daughters, Eleanor Heath, Betsy Blakeslee; children of son James, deceased; children of son William deceased; Mary McCray; sons, Joseph, John, George; Extrs., George and John; children of my daughter Jane, deceased; Wit., Robert Heath, Hiram Cook.

A-104: JAMES McCRAE—Will dated 9 Dec. 1839; reg. 3 June 1834; Concord Twp; wife Nancy; son Robert; two daughters, Eleanor Heath, Betsy Blakeslee; children of son James, deceased; children of son William deceased; Mary McCray; sons, Joseph, John, George; Extrs., George and John; children of my daughter Jane, deceased; Wit., Robert Heath, Hiram Cook.

A-84: THOMAS McLAUGHLIN—Will dated 3 June 1834; reg. 9 Aug. 1834; Mill Creek Twp, wife Ann; brother’s son, James McLaughlin, of Boro of Erie; step-daughter Louisa; Extrs., William E. McNair, Samuel M. Brown; Wit., David McNair, James McNair.
BOOK REVIEWS

by

ELLA LORAIN DORSEY


This is a chronicle rather than a history and, as such, is far more valuable; for it is written by one who knows and loves the old city and has inherited its traditions, is intimately acquainted with its localities, and is the friend and associate of those whose ancestors settled the place and made its records.

Its frontispiece is the map of “The town of Bellhaven whereon it was built in 1749—G. Washington, First survey,” and bears his résumé of cellar-space, wharf-room, well-water supply, etc. It is divided into two books of twenty-seven and thirty chapters, respectively, and the Appendix contains lists and data of great value to patriotic societies and historians of today, especially those who would accurately reconstruct the social life of the colonies before the Revolution.

The authorities cited are statutes, land records, wills, and State and Federal findings; but it is in the several generations of the intimates and kin among the citizens of the ancient city, whose love and knowledge have enabled them to maintain the atmosphere of the place, that Mrs. Powell finds her best inspiration.

It is filled with delightful gossip about places, things and people, such as little Hannah Taylor’s involuntary visit to Mount Vernon; the vivid little sketch of young LaFayette safe there in the care of Washington while his great father languishes in prison, and the informal glimpse through a child’s eyes of the stately home and its inmates; an account of Nellie Custis, which puts this rose bud of Mount Vernon in a new and lovely light; the Friends graveyard; the old churches gathered in a friendly group to teach religion while a world warred; the echoing shots of the duels, and the old houses.

The individuality of these is amazingly vital, the owners and guests who made their life and lent their glamour are gone, but today as you pass through halls and rooms the echoes go with you: “We know; we saw; we remember.”

The illustrations of the book are well chosen and are as quaint as heart could desire, and to turn the pages is like talking with a charming, ageless friend whose interest never flags, whose knowledge never fails; and two at least of the chapters are worthy of “Cranford”—“Down King Street in the Fifties” and the unique and admirable “Some Animals of Alexandria.” This last strikes an absolutely new note, and is commended to all writers of community history. It did not seem possible to find any thing like it West of Devon!

Mrs. Powell has put all lovers of old places in her lasting and affectionate debt, and for the sake of the reading public it is hoped the book will have a wide circulation.


This is perhaps the most ambitious history of any single campaign of the Revolution that has been written, as it undertakes to show in one volume not only the military movements but the resulting reactions on the French, Spanish and English Governments, and theirs in turn on each other and
the rest of Europe; as for instance, the refusal of Catherine of Russia to furnish mercenaries to the English, and the response of the minor German Princes with 17,000 men.

The attention of the reader is early caught and held by the vivid biographic sketches, the importance given to the presence of Sir Guy Carleton in Canada, Burgoyne in the field, and Sir Henry Clinton in New York; and the grim showing of what the Hudson-Champlain plan was to effect had not Burgoyne been thwarted by Germaine's carelessness at home and Sir William Howe's foolish trip to the Chesapeake.

The value of Burgoyne's qualities as a soldier and Gates' military sagacity come as a surprise to the casual reader, in view of the popular idea of both; but the justice done Schuyler is discriminating and satisfactory.

The analytical sketch of Vergennes, the faithful portrayal of the impetuous Florida Blanca, and the attitude of many of the English themselves when war was declared is interesting: Howe after discussion, objection, and remonstrance went to America only under military obedience; Amherst, Keppel and Effingham resigned; Pitt took his son out of the Army "rather than have him serve in such a war."

The campaign opens with the disaster of Ticonderoga and the sweeping away of the patriots toward Fort Edwards. But it was precisely here, in an outpost skirmish, that the murder of Jane McCrae took place, and from it began the ruin of the invasion—the flash of the beautiful golden hair torn from her young head and the cry "Remember Jane McCrae" raised the men like a trumpet call, and turned peaceful farmers into a fighting force that ebbed and flowed about the English until Fort Stanwix, Oriskany, Bennington, Bemis Heights, Freeman's Farm and Saratoga wore them down to surrender.

The colorful accounts of incident and individual keep interest keyed up, as, for instance, the coming of Morgan's men and the effect of the Kentucky rifle; the valor of the young Oneida squaw, carrying her own gun and fighting for the Americans with her loyal tribesmen; the thrilling generosity of John Langdon; the suspension of the Sunday law to permit enlistments; the incident of "Yorkers and Southern Bashaws"; the poignant tragedy of the death of Harvey, "an English officer aged 16"; the glimpses of the brave little Baroness von Riedesel and the devoted Lady Harriet Acland; Fraser's death; the temperance lesson at the Bridge of Boats; Mollie Pitcher's last cannon-shot at Fort Clinton, and that desperate retreat of the English when the living could not sleep for the howling of the wolves as they tore and devoured the dead.

And the gossip of court and camp is not ignored—Sir William Howe was a grandson of George I; Daniel Morgan and Daniel Boone were first cousins; General Gage's wife was an American; Herkimer was the phonetic spelling of the Colonel's real name, Erghemar; von Bernstoff, the German Ambassador to the United States in 1914, was a descendant of one of Baron von Riedesel's daughters born in America; while the bitter anecdotes of Arnold and his amazing "reason" for his treason; and the reprint of more or less unsavory scandals as to the personages on the wide-set stage, add to the atmosphere. Especially ghastly are the lights thrown on Sackville (Germaine), LaCorne San Luc, and the German mercenaries, so few of whom ever saw their homes again, and so many of whom died fighting manfully, without cause or country.

The author's conclusion is that the "victory at Saratoga brought France into the War and thereby established the independence of the United States," which is a bit sweeping when we remember Yorktown.

Three interesting dates he offers us are: December 6, 1777, when France came in; June, 1779, when Spain under Carlos III came in; and 1780 when Holland came in. The "League of Neutrals under the lead of Russia" kept "the others" out of mischief.

There is not a footnote in the book. But there are 70 pages of appendices (13), bibliographies, and a complete index.

The portraits reproduced are admirable; the maps the best available, and the tables of losses carefully made under von Riedesel seem to have been the most accurate of the official records turned in. The casualties must have astonished the military experts of Europe when their estimates of the two Armies were considered.
ABSTRACT OF WILLS


ELLIOTT, JAMES.—Rockbridge County, Virginia. Will dated 30 April 1799, prob. 2 July 1799. Mentions wife Martha. Daughters Mary Elliott, Jean Elliott, Hannah Elliott, Margaret Kennedy, Martha McClure. Sons James, John, William. Execs wife Martha & Son James.

SHOCKY, CHRISTOPHER.—Frederick County, Maryland. Will dated 8 June 1773. Mentions wife Maria. Children Valentine, John, Jacob, Isaac, Abraham, Christopher, Elizabeth Hollin, Barbara, Magdalena Stambaugh (1st wife's child) Catherine.


McCULLOCH, JOHN.—West Pennsboro Twp., Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Will dated 20 February 1807. Prob. 8 April 1808. Recorded Will Book "G" pages 316, 317, 318. Mentions wife (no name) Sons William, James and John who were also the execs. Daughters Elizabeth who married Robert McCormick; Margaret who married James Hill; Sarah who married Richard Patton; Jean who married James McKinstrey. Granddaughters Isabella and Sarah Mitchell; Elizabeth; Jean Fisher; Sarah. Ezekiel Mitchell is also mentioned but not the relationship. Witnesses John Davis and James Laughlin.


McCurry, Angus.—Elbert County, Georgia. Will dated 6 November 1836. Probated 7 January 1840. Mentions Sons Daniel L., and Angus. Grandchildren Nancy, Margaret and Roderick McDonald also grandchildren Mary, Flora, Angus, Eleanor, John, Robert, Margaret and Thomas (no surname).


Neal, George.—Fauquier County, Virginia. Will dated 26 February 1774; probated 27 June 1774. Mentions wife Mary, Daughters Joanna wife of James Hathaway; Judith, wife of Ambrose Barnett; Mary wife of John Rosser; Betty wife of Solomon Jones; Lucy Calmes; Ann Blackmore; Milly wife of James Barnett; Letty Helm and her daughter Ann Helm; Susannah wife of Richard Hampton & her daughters Charlotte and Joanna. Grandson John Barnett, son of James. Execs; wife Mary, Sons-in-law John Rosser, Solomon Jones, James Hathaway and Ambrose Barnett.


ANSWERS

Eldredge.—Thomas Eldredge (Thomas, 4; Capt. Thos. 3, Capt. Daniel 2; Samuel) b Groton, Conn. mar Lydia, dau. of John & Hannah Wilbur Burrows who were mar 13 Sept 1761. Thos. & Lydia accompanied his parents when they removed to Union N. Y. in 1793 & she prob died there, as 5 June 1812 Thos. deeded certain lands to sons John & Hoseph with the provision that he be maintained for life. He was still living 15 Apr 1816. Family tradition says he was at Fort Griswold during the attack 6 Sept 1781. Chil of Thos & Lydia were Hannah d 27 Oct 1860 at Vestal, N. Y. aged 68 years; John d 22 Apr 1865, Vestal, N. Y. aged 77, he mar Margaret Du Bois who d Vestal, N. Y. 10 Dec 1872 aged 88 yrs. She was the wid of Gosen Ryerson Winant, by whom she had 3 sons, Elias, Chas. & Matthew. Her chil by John Eldredge were Marie who mar Stanley Balch; Lewis who mar Maria Daniels; George, 1821-1886, unmar; Lydia Ann, 1823-1899, unmar; Gosen Ryerson mar Mary La Grange. Mary Eldridge d Vestal, N. Y. 10 Dec 1872 aged 88 yrs. She was the wid of Gosen Ryerson Winant, by whom she had 3 sons, Elias, Chas. & Matthew. Her chil by John Eldredge were Marie who mar Stanley Balch; Lewis who mar Maria Daniels; George, 1821-1886, unmar; Lydia Ann, 1823-1899, unmar; Gosen Ryerson mar Mary La Grange. Mary Eldridge d Vestal, N. Y. 1879 aged 82 yrs. mar Wm. La Tourette, 1790-1884. Their chil were Angeline who mar James Decker; Eliza who mar Geo. Cafferty; John who mar Jane Phelps; Lydia d yg; Elias who mar Laura Robbins; Benj. d unmar. Andrew, 1828-1909 mar the wid Eliza Woodcock;


5149. Rem.—James Reid b abt 1747 d 13 Apr 1822 aged 75 yrs & is buried in Old Stevenson cemetery, Missie's Creek, Cedarville, O. He mar Ann—. Their chil were John b 12 Sept. 1790, Robert, Wm., Joseph & James, a cripple. John Reid mar 4 Mch 1817 Sally Wilson Sterrett b 14 May 1797 in Ky. Their chil were Edward Young, Ann Eliz., Maria Sterrett, Benj. Franklin & Joseph Addison, twins, Wm. Harvey, Abram McClellan, Harriet Louise, Robert Carlton, & Hugh McMellan. These chil were born nr Cedarville Ohio. Would like any additional infor.—Mrs. P. J. Lawrence, 2417 W. 21st Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

8872. Allison.—Dr. John Allison died in York Co., S. Car. & left a Will. His wife was Eliz., dau of Col. Wm. Hill of York. Their chil were Jane who mar Robert Latta; Margaret, Adaline d 1826 mar Dr. Maurice Moore, Albert & Richard.—Mrs. David Wall, Marianna, Ark.

10026. Dennison.—The following is copied from some old recs in the Jones Family of N. Y. Capt. George Denison, came from Eng with his two sons & a tutor, a Presbyterian minister, on the Ship "Lion" in 1631. One of his desc. Asenath Denison b 24 Feb 1766 mar Roger Jones b Dec 1756. From a printed pamphlet is the following in July 1771 Henry Jones 2nd & James & Daniel Dennison from New London, Conn. set in the valley of the Little Hoosick James Dennison was one of the Vigilant Committee of three formed during the Rev for the enforcement of Civil Law. The 2nd co. formed during the Rev was commanded by James Dennison who died of smallpox in the army. From the family Bible of Ebenezer Avery at Groton 1817. "Ebenezer Avery, son of James b 29 March 1704 mar Lucy Latham b 21 May 1709." They had 12 chil the 6th being Catharine b 9 June 1737 mar Daniel Dennison b 16 Sept 1730 d 1793. Catharine d 8 Aug 1825 at Boston, N. Y. aged 88 yrs & is buried by her husband in Stephentown, N. Y. They had 13 chil. 11 mar & 10 survived the mother. They were Catherine, Daniel, Ebenezer, Jonathan, George, Gris wold, Asenath b 24 Feb 1767 mar 1789 Roger Jones b 5 Dec 1750, David, Latham, Samuel, Elihu & Thomas & one who d in infancy.—Miss Cecile Jones, Pineville, La.

10298. Hyde.—Capt. Matthew Hyde b at Norwich, Conn 28 Apr 1711 d 18 Mch 1792 son of John (of Samuel, of Wm.) & his wife Experience Abel. He mar 19 Apr 1733 Eliz. Huntington & had Matthew b 1734 mar Roxana Stoughton; Eli b 1736 mar Rhoda Lathrop; Christopher b 1739 d 1760 unmar; James b 1741 mar Eunice Backus; Azariah b 1748 mar Rebecca Edger ton; Lovisa b 1743; Deborah b 1746 & Eliz b 1755. Capt Matthew Hyde mar 2nd 26 Aug 1776 Hannah Pember, 1750-1839, dau of John & Irene Wood Pember of Norwich. Their chil were Gustavus b 1777 mar Mary Collar; Ira b 1779 mar Susannah Torrey; Levi b 1781 mar Mary Wentworth; Eleazer b 1783 mar Mary Brown; James 1783—
1789; Issachar 1787–1795. Eleazer removed to Onkon Valley N. Y. & had 9 chil.—Mrs. Burton A. Crane, Erie, Penna.

10314. Felton.—Nathaniel Felton came to Salem, Mass. 1633 when 17 yrs old. Made a voyage to Eng 1634 & returned to Salem 1735. His deposition of April 6, 1705 signed before John Higginson, Justice of the Peace, said he had been in Salem 72 yrs. Nathaniel mar Mary, dau of Rev. Samuel Skelton, 1st Minister of the Church in Salem, & one of the Councillors of Mass who came over with Gov. Winthrop. Chil. of Nathaniel & Mary were John b 1645 mar 1670 Mary Tompkins; Ruth bp. 29 Oct—mar James Houlton; Mary b May 1651 d yg; Eliz. b 18 Mch 1652 mar Thos. Watkins; Nathaniel b 28 Oct 1654 d yg; Nathaniel b 15 Aug 1665 mar Anne Horn; Mary b 1657; Hannah bp 20 June 1663 mar Samuel Endicott; Susannah bp 21 Mch 1665. Ref: History of Felton Family Comp. by Cyrus Felton (1886) Marlboro, Mass.—Mrs. Andrew C. West, Bainsbridge, O.

10351. Fletcher.—Ref: Fletcher Genealogy, by Edward H. Fletcher pub 1871. Stillman Fletcher b 28 Sept 1770 mar Eliz. Radford 1816; served short terms in War of 1812, & died 23 Aug 1866. Their chil were Wm. d 1864 in O. leaving wife & 6 chill; Squire ser, in Mexican War, lived in Ky & Texas where he d 1861, unmar; Henry d 1844 leaving wife & 2 chill; Jerome v 1849; Francis, res Texas; Serena 1826–1845, res. Eaton, N. Y.; Harmon & Harriet, twins b & d 1828; Jane E. b 1829 mar 1836—Tooke; Stillman b 1832 mar 1891 res. Smithfield, N. Y.; Rollin 1834–1836; John W. b 1839 mar 1866. Joel Fletcher b in Westford, Mass 23 June 1743 removed to Templeton, Mass Mar 31 May 1764 Ruth Gould (Capt of Co. of Militia at Battle of Bunker Hill) Their chill were Hannah b 25 Aug 1768 mar — Maynard; Ruth b 7 Aug 1780 mar — Norcross; Susan b 17 Feb 1780 mar — Brown 1790; William b 25 Dec 1830, mar Lois Wood who d 16 Jan 1831. He was Major of the standing mil. Their chill were Dulcena b 9 Mch 1789 mar — Brown res Smithville, N. Y.; Stillman; Serena b 19 July 1793 d 1814 unmar; Annis b 1795 mar Capt Maynard; Philena b 1798 mar — Baldwin; Joel b 1800 d 1891; David Wood b 1802 mar 1829 Sarah S. Estabrook; Wm. b 1805 in Templeton. This data was found on pages 163, 166, 169, 170, 179, 180. & is given as in the book, but there seems to be a mistake in the birth dates of Joel's Children. Would be glad to corres.—Mrs. G. B. Fletcher, 163 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

10408. Adams.—Eli Adams b Snowhill, Maryland 1785 mar Eliz. Beeks. Their chill were Christopher, Eli, Jacob, Wm., Eliza, Emmarine (?), Parker & James. If you are still interested write to me. Eli's father gave Rev service.—Mrs. T. E. Leubben, Dillon, Montana.

QUERIES

13041. Bayard.—Wanted parentage & Place of res of Sarah Rebecca Bayard b 14 Aug 1809 d 15 Nov 1872. She mar 1828 Andrew Lyon & res during mar at Port Deposit, Cecil Co., Md.

(a) Chase.—Wanted place of mar of Hannah Chase b 1 Apr 1812, Lanesborough Mass. d 6 Dec 1857 at Kalamazoo, Mich. She mar 13 Sept 1834 Theodore Pierce Sheldon & removed from White Pigeon to Kalamazoo. The Chase fam removed from Lanesborough to Palmyra, N. Y., thence to Lyons, N. Y. & then to Lima Ohio. Her father was Nehemiah Chase.—L. F. L.


10343. Caldwell.—Wanted parentage of Anthony Caldwell b Oct 1764, d July 1832, he had bros Thomas, Wm. and Alexander. Anthony Caldwell mar Elizabeth Akin b July 1764 d 17 Jan 1839 & their chill were Jane Kendall Caldwell b 1788, John b 1790, James Aiken b 1796, Anthony b 1800 d 1845 mar 1830 Martha McSpadden, William b 1801, Robert b 1803, Sarah Aiken b 1793 and Catharine.—E. W. H.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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* At large membership, 4,885.
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<tr>
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<th>Name</th>
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<td><strong>Alabama</strong></td>
<td>MRS. WATT THOMAS BROWN</td>
<td>1905 S. 14th Ave., Birmingham.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>MRS. VAL TAYLOR</td>
<td>, Water St., Uniontown.</td>
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<td><strong>Alaska</strong></td>
<td>MRS. CLINTON H. MORGAN</td>
<td>College</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRS. NOEL W. SMITH</td>
<td>710 2nd St., Anchorage.</td>
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<td><strong>Arizona</strong></td>
<td>MRS. BYRON L. MOFFITT</td>
<td>R. R. No. 3, Box 275, Tucson.</td>
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<td>MRS. WILLIAM S. THOMSON</td>
<td>119 E. Coronado Road, Phoenix.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Arkansas</strong></td>
<td>MRS. MARTIN L. SIGHOM</td>
<td>Monticello.</td>
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<td>MRS. WALTER COLE HUDSON</td>
<td>741 S. Kingley Drive, Los Angeles.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>California</strong></td>
<td>MRS. THEODORE JESSE HOOVER</td>
<td>627 Salvatierra St., Stanford University.</td>
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<td>MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD</td>
<td>825 E. 10th St., Denver.</td>
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<td>MRS. JUSTUS R. FRIEDLINE</td>
<td>1729 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs.</td>
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<td>MRS. EMETT H. WILSON</td>
<td>745 S. Kingley Drive, Los Angeles.</td>
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<td><strong>Connecticut</strong></td>
<td>MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON</td>
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<td>MISS EMELINE A. STREET</td>
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<td>MRS. EDWARD W. COOCH</td>
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<td>MRS. CHARLES B. KENT</td>
<td>1001 Park Place, Wilmington.</td>
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<td><strong>District of Columbia</strong></td>
<td>MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL</td>
<td>342 Mt. Pleasant St.</td>
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<td>MRS. B. EDWARD BROWN</td>
<td>213 W. New York Ave., De Land.</td>
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<td>MRS. HERBERT FAY GAFFNEY</td>
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<td>1121 E. 6th St., Alton.</td>
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