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Adventuring along genealogical paths is to court danger—especially along the highways—the terrible danger of retelling what has already been so well told. The by-ways offer newer mysteries—not necessarily of lesser lights—but, perhaps, less well-known ones and avoid over-worn paths. A modern note which links up with the past is interesting as connected with the English branch of the Hobart family. The London Times of August 6, 1928, publishes the following obituary notice:

"The death of Sir Robert Hobart, Bt., K. C. V. B., which occurred at his home Langdown Hythe, Southampton, on Saturday, at the age of 91, breaks a link with a very remote official past and closes a life connected for fifty years with public affairs.

Robert Henry Hobart came of a distinguished family. He was a lineal descendant of Sir Henry Hobart, first Baronet of Blickling Hall, Norfolk, who succeeded Coke as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and was disappointed of the Woolsack when Bacon got it. The third Baronet married a daughter of John Hampden; the fourth, who was Equerry to King William IV at the battle of the Boyne, was killed in a duel by Oliver Le Neve in 1698; the fifth Baronet was created Baron Hobart of Blickling in 1728, and Earl of Buckinghamshire in 1748; and the third Earl of Buckinghamshire was Sir Robert’s grandfather. His father, the very Honourable and Very Reverend Henry Lewis Hobart, D. D., was the last Dean of Windsor to hold office in conjunction with the Deanery of Wolverhampton, which has been attached to it since the reign of Edward IV. Robert Hobart’s mother, a daughter of Richard Moore, was a collateral of John Milton."

For the benefit of those who like to follow the line of their present-day cousins and also to help in tracing different branches of the family the above notice is included in the history of Blickling Hall and the Hobart line.

Blickling Hall, one of the best
preserved and finest Jacobean houses still standing, is a magnificent structure. It is a dark, brownish-red brick quadrangular building, with two detached wings meeting to form a large open square. The entrance, which is richly decorated, bears the date 1626, also the armorial ensign of Sir Henry Hobart. The original building remains unaltered, except a part of the west front, which was restored, according to the original design, after a fire in 1729. A double arched bridge crosses the moat now drained and filled with beautiful gardens and lawns. In the hall of the house are large oak statues of Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth.

There are several finely ornamented chimney pieces, one adorned with the Hobart coat-of-arms. The library is, perhaps, one of the finest in England. It is a beautiful paneled room 120 ft. by 21 ft., containing over 12,000 volumes, 10,000 of which were selected by Mattaire. Among its treasures are a copy of the Mainze Bible; a Latin MS. Psalter, believed to be 1,000 years old; two of Coverdale's Bibles, and a large number of Aldine publications.

There are pictures by Gainsborough, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Lely; also one of Sir Robert Walpole. The tapestries include a piece representing Peter the Great and the battle of Pultava, presented by the Empress Catherine to the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The Manor of Blickling was held by King Harold, the site of whose palace was about a mile from the present Hall. After Hastings, the Conqueror bestowed it on his chaplain, Bishop Herfast, and it was subsequently held by successive bishops of Norwich, and the families of Dagworth and Erpingham. Then it came into the possession of Sir John Falstaff (of Caistor Castle), who disposed of it to Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a Norfolk man, who occupied an old Manor House built by Sir Nicholas Dagworth in the 14th century. This Sir Geoffrey was the great-grandfather of Anne Boleyn, whom Norfolk folk claim to have been born at Blickling. Undoubtedly she spent much of her childhood there.

The estate was afterward bought by Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice, whose son built the present Hall. Charles II and his Queen were entertained here by the third baronet; the fifth baronet was created Earl of Buckinghamshire in 1746. The Hall was occupied by the Kerrs, Marquesses of Lothian (into whose family the estate came by marriage in 1793) until recently when it is said to have come into the possession of an American by direct descent of the Hobart line.

The Hobarts were lords of several Manors—one at Lodden; the Church of this little town was built by Sir James Hobart about 1496. A portrait of the builder is preserved on the inside.

Oulton High House was another seat of the Hobart family. The family was of importance in Norwich; the only monument of interest in the North Aisle of the Norwich Cathedral is of Sir John
BALL ROOM IN BENACRE HALL, THE HOME OF THE GOOCHES

BLICKLING HALL NORFOLK, HOME OF SIR PETER HOBART
Hobart, Attorney-General to Henry VII.

Another member of the Hobart family, well remembered in the little village of Hadiscoe, was Dame Margeret Hobart who in the reign of Henry VII built a long willow-bordered "dam" across the marshes, connecting the village with the outside world. She also built a bridge at St. Claves, near by. The Reverend Peter Hobart, who was born in Hingham, Norfolk, in 1602, and who died in Hingham, Massachusetts, 1676, was a grandson of Sir Henry Hobart the builder of Blickling Hall.

Not far from England’s easternmost port, seen through hedges of wild bramble and pale-pink dog-roses, stands the Hall just outside the village of Wrentham, which has been the home of the Gooches for several generations. An English writer attributes the story, so often told of George Washington’s politeness to a negro, to Sir William Gooch, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. “He was walking, in company with a friend, in the main street of Williamsburg, and returned the salute of a passing negro. ‘Does your Honour condescend so much as to salute a slave?’ was the question put to him. ‘Why, yes, I cannot suffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners!’” Whether it is true of George Washington or William Gooch, it is a good story and its age takes nothing from its charm.

The distinguished members of the family were Sir William Gooch, 1st Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, who died in 1731, and Sir Thomas Gooch, Bishop of Bristol, 1737; Norwich, 1738; and Ely, 1747.

Another Sir Thomas, 5th Baronet, was the first person to suggest to the Government the raising of Yeomanry Cavalry Corps. Arthur Young, the agriculturist, has also been given credit for the idea.

The church, which contains some memorials to the Gooches, was practically rebuilt in 1769.

The Jenny family were lords of several Manors. They became possessed of the lordship of Knoddishall, in Suffolk, about the time of Richard II, and the first individual who appears to have been seated there was:

Edmund Jenny, of Knoddishall, who was father of William Jenny, of Knoddishall, & Theberton, who by his wife Maud, (daughter and heiress of John Bokell, of Friston, Suffolk, by Joan, his wife—who was daughter of John Leyton, by Maud, his wife and daughter and heiress of Wm. Gerrard) and died December 3rd, 1460, having had with other issue, Sir Wm. Jenny, Knt., of Knoddishall, an eminent lawyer, who was constituted a Searjeant-at-law, & in 1477, one of the Judges of the Kings Bench. He married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Cawse, and by her, (who was living in 1466), had 5 sons and 4 daughters. He married 2ndly, Eleanor, widow of Robert Inglose, & daughter of John Sampson, but by her (who died in 1483, and was burned in St. Margeret’s Over Westwick, Norwich) he had no further issue.

Sir William, who was member of Parliament for Dunwich in 1452, died Dec. 23, 1483, and was buried at Theberton, in Suffolk, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edmund Jenny, Knt., who married about 1467, Catherine, daughter and heiress of Robert Boys, (Robert Boys, son and heir of Sir Roger Boys, by Sybilla, his wife—who
was daughter and heiress of Robert Illey, son and heir of Edmund Illey, & Alice, his wife, daughter & heiress of John Plumpstead), by Jane, his wife, daughter & heiress of Edward Wychingham, and had with other issue, 1. Wm. b. May 2, 1470, who m. 1st, Audrey, daughter of Sir Robert Clerc, of Ormsby, Norfolk, and by that lady (who d. 1502) he had no surviving issue. He m. 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alderman Thomas Britton, of London, and left at his decease, Feb. 28 1510 a daughter Elizabeth and a son, Francis, heir to his grandfather. 2. Robert, b. 1484; d. 1560. 3. Christopher (Sir) of Gr. Cressingham, Norfolk, Knt., b. 1486; a Searjeant-at-law, and one of the Judges of the Common Pleas in 1539; living in 1542. He m. Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Eyre, of Bury St. Edmunds and by her was ancestor of the Jennys of St. Cressingham.

Sir Edmund represented Dunwich in Parliament in 1477, and dying in 1522, was succeeded by his grandson, Francis Jenny, of Knoddishall, b. 1510; m. Margeret, daughter of Sir Robert Peyton, of Isleham, Cambridge, Knt.; and 2ndly, m. Mary, daughter of Robert Brograve, of Beekenham, Kent. By his first marriage he had with other issue, Arthur Jenny, of Knoddishall, b. 1533; m. before 1559, Elye, daughter of George Jerningham, or Jernegan, of Somerleyton, Suffolk, and had with other issue, 1st, Francis, who died in the lifetime of his father, having m. Anne, daughter and co-heiress of George Bede, of Thorrington, Suffolk; and by her (who m. 2ndly, Wm. Jenny, son of Francis Jenny, of Brightwell, Suffolk) had issue, Arthur, heir to his grandfather, Martha, m. Oct. 19, 1692, Rev. Phillip Tynke.

Mr. Jenny died 1604 and was buried at Theberton, on March 19, 1604. He was succeeded by his grandson Sir Arthur Jenny, Knt., of Knoddishall, High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1645, and of Norfolk in 1654. He m. 1st, Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Barker, K. B. of Trimley, Suffolk, and by her had, with other issue, Robert (Sir) his heir, Sir Robert m. 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Porter, and by her (who m. 2ndly, Wm. Nicholls, Gent.) had a son, Sir Arthur died March 24, 1667, aged 75, was buried at Knoddishall and was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Jenny, Knt., of Madeley Manor, Stafford, Gent-of-bed-Chamber to King James 1st; and by her had (with daughter, Catherine, wife of Nicholas Drury of Intwood) two sons, 1st, Offley, his heir, 2nd, Edmund, of Bredfield, Suffolk, m. November 1676, Dorothy, elder daughter and co-heiress of Robert Nerrxott, of Bredfield (widow of Thos. Knight, of London, by whom he became possessed of an estate there, dying in 1694, was buried at Knoddishall, leaving an only child, Arthur Jenny, of Bredfield, who m. in 1709, Mirabella, widow of Robert, daughter of Robert Edgar, of Rye, Suffolk, and by her (who died in 1742) he left at decease in 1729, with a son Edgar, who died unm. May 21, 1716, two sons, 1st, Edmund, as chief of the family, 2nd, Arthur, bapt. at Bredfield, Feb. 3, 1718, m. Miss Mary Langley, and dying in 1742, left an only child, of Bungay, who m. Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Denny, Gent., of Bury St. Edmunds, and d. Dec. 4, 1800. Wm., who was eventually chief of the family. Sir Robert died in 1680 and was succeeded by his eldest son Offley. Bredfield House, one of the several estates, is about three miles N. W. of Melton station, and about two miles from Woodbridge, is a stately old Jacobean house, formerly the seat of the Jenny family. In it was born Edward Fitz-Gerald, the translator of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and the intimate friend of Carlyle, Thackeray, the Tennysons, James Spaulding, and Mr. Bodham Donne. He was the third son of John Purcell, who for family reasons took the name of Fitz-Gerald in 1815, and he spent the greater part of his boyhood at Bredfield. He died in 1888, and is buried in Boulge Church.

Bredfield Church is exceptionally fine. Its open timbered roof is finely carved and partly gilded. The tower contains four bells, but only one is fit for use, the others, according to tradition, having been cracked by Cromwell’s soldiers. Over the door are the arms of the Jenny family. The Jenny family had a seat at
SWIMBRIDGE, WITH ROADWAY LEADING TO BYDOWN, HOME OF THE NOTTS. SWIMBRIDGE WAS ALSO HOME OF THE MOELS OR MULES FAMILY

CHAFFECOMBE VILLAGE, HOME OF THOMAS CHAFFEE
Ellingham, Norfolk. A member of the family married the daughter of James Beke and acquired an estate at Diss, a small town on the Suffolk border. They held another Manor House at Great Cressingham, Norfolk, six miles South of Swaffham and about four miles Southwest of Holme Hale Station. Upton Girton contains memorials and tombs of the Jenneys. In Snettisham Church there is a tomb of a Jenny, also the tomb of Sir Wymond Carye, 1612, (who traced his descent from John of Gaunt,) whose daughter was the wife of John Jenny.

The family are on record as having had estates and are represented by tombs in Lopham, (four miles from Barbington Station) which consists of two villages: Hardwicke (about four miles from Harleston). Hadiscoe, with its wonder Church with octagonal towers—and in Garboldisham, Fritton Lake, in Broadland.

In Fairhaven, Massachusetts, among the early settlers' records, may be found the name Jenny.

In the list of those who sailed in the Ann and Little James, is the name, John Jenny, with a note: “—had the liberty in 1636, to erect a mill for grinding & beating corn upon the brook of Plymouth.”

A copy of the famous Cottenham Bible, containing the record of the birth of John Coullidge, the President's ancestor, has just been printed especially for President Coolidge by the Cambridge University Press, by order of the Rector of Cottenham, who is also Dean of Cambridge. The Bible also contains the historic entry: “In 1630 John and his wife and one child sailed for New England.” The copy is bound in cowhide. Its frontispiece is a photographic reproduction of the baptismal entry concerning John Coullidge, date 1604, taken from the Cottenham Church register.

The village of Cottenham is six and one-half miles north of Cambridge, which thus became the cradle of the American Coolidges. Members of the English branch of the family still reside at Cottenham and in the University town itself.

The Rectory, where the Coolidge ancestor was born, is a quaint old brick and stone building which has not been spoiled by restoration but is practically the same as when John Coullidge departed for New England.

In the Visitation Book of Counties we find that: “William Ball, Lord of the Manor of Barkham, Com. Berks, died in the year 1480.”

George Washington's mother, Mary Ball, was the seventh in direct descent from this William Ball, Lord of the Manor of Barkham.

The Ball family held property in both Berkshire and Wiltshire. Sir William Ball was over-lord of several Manors. William, son of William Ball; emigrated to America and took land in Lancaster County, Virginia, about 1650, and was the grandfather of Mary Ball who married Augustine Washington. The gentlemen settlers retained their right to bear arms after they were established in the New World and seemed to attach as much value to these distinctions as when in England. Mr. Bruce says: “Before leaving England some of the emigrants took care to have their coats-of-arms confirmed;—” and some of the reports declared that the family had enjoyed these outward marks
of distinction "time out of mind." Richard I seems to have been the first English King to bear arms upon his shield. By the middle of the 12th century most of the great English houses bore arms on their shields. A herald was sent through the Kingdom, to register, verify or reject the arms of the landed gentry, and the emblems were strictly examined before they could be registered in the Herald's College. Both the Washington and the Ball families confirmed their right to carry with them their coats-of-arms.

Amongst other Ball monuments we find the name of Thomas Ball, a Puritan Vicar of the church for thirty years, who, according to local tradition, belonged to the family of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington.

Several writers speak of the Ball family of Virginia as originally from Boercham which was the ancient name for Barkham. It is noted as the spot at which William the Conqueror paused in his devastating march from the field of Hastings; or, as the old chronicler has it, "Wasting ye land, burning ye towns and sleying ye people till he came to Boercham where he staid his ruthless hand."

Barkham is attached to the estates of Levison-Gower.
A MESSAGE FROM THE

EDITH IRWIN HOBART

THE month of January expresses unity. It binds the fagots of seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months into bundles of time and marks them "last year."

January unifies thought. It creates new delights. It quickens impulses of fidelity to country. It testifies that order rules in the universe; otherwise there would not be regularity in the return of January with its salutations of "Happy New Year!" Health! Continuing Peace!

January initiates us into the annual rhythm of patriotism. This January of 1930 beckons to us to assume responsibilities in honor of the brave of the long ago. Rotation in years and accord in the solar system suggest natural law. It is not unusual for us to pattern after the rotation of accomplishment of our antecedents.

George Washington and his associates cultivated unity. There was Colonial unity for defense. There was intelligent unity in parliamentary procedure. There was unity in setting up institutions of freedom for the individual. There was unity in business acumen. The United States rose from the leaven of unity. "Unite" is a stronger admonition than "Divide." Semi-unity only hinders the progress of civilization.

America would be more and more firmly established if this year we could all contribute our utmost to the perpetuation of this true form of unity as promoted by the early settlers. So long as we have common defense written into the preamble of the Constitution, we are obligated as descendants of pioneers to unite upon the principle of National Defense. This applies to defense of our institutions quite as definitely as it always applies to the heartening of our Army and Navy. The framers of the Constitution and the founders and patriots exerted themselves to transact their business upon a basis of unity for the benefit of generations-to-be. They understood public questions. They could deal with current affairs with credit to themselves because they took into consideration the relationship of past, present and future. We must capture some of their zeal and understanding in this connection. We must act with a view to the future well-being of our country.

They were concerned about homes and schools. This is a unity not to be overlooked in 1930. More attention to individual liberty as advocated in the Constitution of the United States and in the Declaration of Independence will tend to set at nought some of the theories of "collective action."
Collective action has demonstrated that it can breed discord and mob ascendency. We desire protection of the individual bringing about the unity of home community, state and nation.

Industry and commerce have flourished through unified vision. A nation's philanthropy rests upon foundations no stronger than its business solidarity. All of our betterment features depend upon unity in business for their successful culmination. This is always true. We cannot wreck the business of our nation and maintain the equilibrium of our national giving. 1930 summons us therefore to review our heritage as expressed in value to mind and heart. We are called upon to preserve unity among Americans, in the home, in the schools, in the market-places, in affairs of State, in national integrity. Perhaps unity may be quickened at times by isolation.

It is good for societies to develop the spirit of unity in such assemblies as the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Annually, about 40 societies have gathered in the capital of the nation to refresh their purposes with regard to the nation's defenses. For the fifth time, we again foregather in January. Each society selects gifted representatives for this Conference. The meeting does not represent an organization of organizations. It is an elastic assemblage of public-spirited Americans who travel to Washington to express their confidence in our system of Government. They attempt to devise methods of stimulating patriotism within their separate organizations. They are justified in believing that the information they gain for the use of their societies has an indirect bearing on general community upbuilding.

Well-informed specialists explain the principles of good government. The highest authorities upon safeguarding the nation are present to enumerate pertinent objectives. Practical, common sense measures are suggested but it is left to the delegates to use their discretion as to which measures can be used with best results by their particular organization.

At this, the beginning of a new cycle, allegiance to national unity is uppermost in our minds. Examples of conduct in the time of stress are abundant. To meet grave questions "head-on" as Theodore Roosevelt aptly recommended will assure a well-rounded year of tasks sincerely performed and hearts enlivened toward American principles. Forward to the new year! Backward to real faith in rugged national ideals!
The funeral of Mrs. Rhett Goode, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, was held in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington at 3 p.m. Friday, Dec. 19, 1929.

Before the services, conducted by the Bishop of Washington, the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Sizzo, Pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Z. B. Phillips, Rector of the Epiphany Church, the body lay in state in the lobby, and was carried from there into the auditorium by the colored guides and messengers employed at the Hall at her request. Behind the flower-decked casket on the stage of the auditorium were displayed the United States flag, the D. A. R. and C. A. R. banners, and the Alabama State flag.

Mrs. Goode, through her long and distinguished part in the activities of the National Society, had endeared herself to hundreds of her associates in patriotic and philanthropic undertakings. The President General, Mrs. Hobart, her national officers, and prominent officials of the Children of the American Revolution were among the many who gathered in Memorial Continental Hall to pay a last tribute of respect and affection.

Twice had Mrs. Goode served the D. A. R. as Vice President General from Alabama, her home state, from 1913 to 1917; then in 1924, she was elected by the National Board of Management, during the administration of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Chaplain General to fill that office upon the resignation of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison. She was elected National President of the Children of the American Revolution at the annual congress of the organization last April. Also president of the National Officers' Club of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her responsibilities were varied. Wholeheartedly interested in the American Red Cross, Mrs. Goode became one of the outstanding supporters in that organization, devoting much of her time to its farflung activities.

Throughout Mrs. Brosseau's administration, she acted as Chairman of the Program Committees of the Continental Congresses. She was also prominent in the Colonial Dames of America, and was a member of the Club of Colonial Dames, where she made her home until her death.

Mrs. Goode, before her marriage to Dr. Rhett Goode, a well-known physician of Mobile, Alabama, was Mabel Wiley Hutton, daughter of Dr. William Henry Harrison Hutton, U. S. Army, and his wife, Maria Louise Wilcox Maxfield. She was born in Mount Pleasant, Illinois.

Mrs. Goode is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Randolph Coyle; a grandson, Randolph Coyle, 4th; two sisters, Mrs. Robert Tomlinson, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Mrs. Thomas MacKellard, of Detroit, Michigan, and a brother.
The Book Plate Collection, owned by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and located in the Library of Memorial Continental Hall, has exfoliated in so gratifying a manner within the past eighteen months, that an account of its present condition may be of interest to the many members residing not only in the United States, but also in our island possessions, who have contributed one or more items.

The first article concerning our Ex-libris Collection appeared in the April 1928 number of this Magazine, when the collection numbered six hundred plates, and occupied one book. The Collection has been augmented to about one thousand plates, and is arranged in five books as follows: "Book Plates" (large flexible leather volume, containing miscellaneous items under many categories); "The Guthrie Collection," to date the largest single gift of plates, from Mrs. Mary D. Guthrie of Boston; "Armorial Book Plates"; "Pictorial Book Plates"; and "Institutional Book Plates." The last four books are uniform, bound in maroon cloth covered boards.

For the past two years the writer has classified and mounted, during the month preceding each Congress, all plates contributed to the D. A. R. Library Collection. Several hundred plates had been previously mounted by different persons, who did not follow any special scheme of classification.

It is obvious, of course, that the exponents of the various excellent methods of arranging ex-libris collections, have each a convincing argument regarding his respective choice. But after visits to various important book-plate divisions in large institutions, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and others as far west as Oakland, California, the writer concluded that the scheme introduced by Mrs. Mary C. H. Willis, Librarian...
General, 1909-11, when she presented to Memorial Continental Hall the nucleus of the present collection, was the most practicable for our purposes. This method, pasting the plates in blank pages of bound volumes, is also followed by the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The Metropolitan Museum mounts each plate on a separate card, and arranges the cards in book-shaped boxes, which method amounts to simultaneously filing and indexing them, an advantage. But a "custodian" remains in the vicinity of every visitor, keeping strict surveillance in order that the cards may not be misplaced or withdrawn. The writer was reminded of the somewhat cynical advice of a famous ex-libris enthusiast: "Never leave your plates alone with another collector, no matter how great his reputation for integrity!"

Only one element is lacking to make the D. A. R. Library method very nearly perfect: a key to the entire collection, in the form of a card index with cross-references. This will undoubtedly be supplied in time. Until then, it is hoped members will have patience with the collection, when they visit the Library from some distant city, perhaps, and are unable to find the plates they donated. But even if disappointed in this one respect, they will surely enjoy examining the collection, for it contains many gems.

Connoisseurs will probably look for Early American plates, of which there are a few very fine
examples, most of them noted in Allen's check list. (This class of book-plates, by the way, is the one on which prospective donors might concentrate, as especially appropriate for our organization.) Or perhaps they will be particularly interested in plates by our master engravers, such men as Edwin D. French, J. W. Spenceley and his brother Frederick, W. F. Hopson, Sidney Smith, and E. B. Bird, by each of whom there is a group of plates in the D. A. R. Collection.

But how many members know of the attractive, well-designed plates which belong to the N. S. D. A. R. and its state and chapter branches? The first section of the volume entitled "Institutional Book Plates" has been devoted to items sent in by these groups, a few of which are reproduced herewith.

The "buff and blue" plate of the "Library of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution," handsomely engraved, is an adaptation of the ribbon-and-wreath style of armorial plate, which became the vogue in England about 1770, and in this country about 1790. As Allen indicates, this style has a simplicity and grace which characterized the "Colonial style" in many of its manifestations: wall paper, textiles, furniture decoration, etc., and hence its choice for the D. A. R. Library plate was most felicitous. The heart-shaped shield (a conspicuous feature of the ribbon-and-wreath style) contains the Society emblem instead of the
usual coat-of-arms, and the crest is the Society’s insignia. This plate is engraved in blue on a cream colored paper—a happy combination.

Pure armorial is the plate used in all books purchased by the Library with the fund bequeathed in memory of Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, a member, by her son, Hugh Vernon Washington. This is the coat-of-arms which belonged to the Washington family in England, the same as appears in George Washington’s well-known plate; but the Mary H. Washington gift plate is not a copy of that of the “Father of his Country.” All the elements are there: the shield, motto, crown and bird crest. Most of the birds of heraldry seem to belong to species calculated to baffle the most astute ornithologist.

The Maryland State Society, N. S. D. A. R., has a most charming little plate, designed by Mrs. Charles Thomas Marsden, state vice-regent in 1924-25. Maryland’s “tea-party” of the Revolutionary period is very appropriately the central motif. The “Peggy Stewart,” a brig belonging to a Scotch shipowner, Anthony Stewart, then living in Annapolis, came into port October 17, 1774, loaded with more than a ton of tea, although the Maryland colonists, like their New England brethren, had refused longer to be taxed for it, “without representation.” At the order of the incensed citizens of Annapolis, Stewart set fire to his own ship, which is represented in the bookplate, aflame in mid-stream. The
A Record of Theophilus Swain

Family He Was Born in New Hampshire

Elizabeth Born in Pelham Intermarried
Lived 34 years and two days in marriage
Theophilus Swain was born May 5, 1711, 12 o'clock after noon

Man 1701, State Massachusetts Oct. 3, 1784
Age 59, Full 2 months
Died Feb. 18, 1785

Polly Swain born Feb. 14th, 1786
Estey Swain born Aug. 28th, 1789

Stephen Swain born Aug. 11th, 1702

John Swain born Sept. 17, 1796

Nancy Swain born March 24, 1804
Death

Habitable
Swain born Dec. 3, 1799

Sally Swain born Sept. 18, 1798

Joseph Swain born Sept. 18, 1798

Spotted

Lime Aile11Zek
A family chart, one of the most unique so far discovered in the files of the U.S. Pension Office, was sent in 1855, by Elizabeth, widow of Theophilus Swain, of Gilman, New Hampshire, to aid in proving her right to Bounty Land. She stated that her husband enlisted in 1789 from Hampton, New Hampshire, where he then resided, for three months, and served out his term at West Point, New York, under Capt. Moses Leavitt, Col. Thomas Bartlett, New Hampshire Militia. (Incidentally one might note how the space gave out in writing the word Massachusetts.)

Her application was granted and BLWt 31786 for 160 acres was awarded her. As, apparently, six of the seven children mentioned in the chart, Polly, Betsey, Stephen, Sally, Mehitable and Nancy, lived to maturity, it is surprising to find that no one has entered the Daughters of the American Revolution on the service of Theophilus Swain.
nice balance of tree, ship and clouds, makes this an unusually attractive design. The columns which frame the scene are exact reproductions made from a photograph of the pillars on the south portico of Memorial Continental Hall, one of which was presented by Maryland. On the base of the plate is the Maryland state coat-of-arms, while the “gable” at the top serves as a balance.

The south portico of Memorial Continental Hall is the main feature of the plate used in books presented by the Massachusetts Society to the D. A. R. Library. This plate was designed by Elisha B. Bird, one of our foremost contemporary engravers. Several others of his plates are in the Library collection.

The plate of the New Hampshire D. A. R. is a simple pen-drawing of one of the state’s scenic wonders, the “Great Stone Face,” a natural rock formation overlooking the Franconia Notch from the upper cliffs of Profile Mountain. It has been immortalized by Hawthorne in his beautiful story of the same title. He describes it thus:

“It seemed as if an enormous giant or a Titan had sculptured his own likeness on the precipice. There was the broad arch of the forehead, a hundred feet in height; the nose, with its long bridge; and the vast lips, which, if they could have spoken, would have rolled their thunder accents from one end of the valley to the other . . . all the features were noble, and the expression was at once grand and sweet, as if it were the glow of a
vast, warm heart, that embraced all mankind in its affections and had room for more.”

The story concerns a lad named Ernest, who lived in the valley within sight of the Great Stone Face. In his childhood, he heard an old prophecy that some day a child would be born in the valley, who would become the greatest and noblest personage of his time, and would grow up to bear an exact likeness to the Face. All his life, Ernest spent in the valley, a simple farmer, whose only education was his daily communion with the Great Stone Face, and whose ambition was to see the man who would some day resemble it. Disappointed in one after another of the famous ones successively reported to be the personage of the old prophecy, Ernest, it transpires, is himself recognized in his wise and noble old age, as the image of the Great Stone Face.

The Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter of Ansonia, Conn., has a bookplate of real distinction, engraved on copper by William F. Hopson, the “Dean of American Designers of Ex-libris,” as George Dudley Seymour has termed him. Mr. Hopson, a native son of Connecticut (having completed fourscore years of life, and still producing superb designs), has created many plates for Connecticut book-lovers, including an Honorary President-General, Mrs. Anne Rogers Minor, and Mrs. Elizabeth Barney Buel, Honorary State Regent and ex-Vice President General from Connecticut. The Hull Chapter plate
reproduced shows the ship “Constitution” in full sail, in a fast running sea. One receives an impression of limitless space in this little marine.

This impression is conveyed also in the little landscape of the New Jersey State Society’s plate. It was a gift of one of the constituent bodies, the Eagle Rock Chapter which is commemorated in the design. “Eagle Rock” is depicted, the highest point of the Orange Mountains overlooking Montclair, the chapter home. During the Revolution, the movements of both armies within the vicinity of New York could be observed from this point, which George Washington used as a “Look - Out” while the Continental forces were encamped in Orange Valley. The Chapter presented this plate with 1,000 prints to the State Society’s section in the Library of Continental Hall, in 1927.

Far western branches of the D. A. R. also possess distinctive book-plates. The chief features of the California Chapter’s ex-libris are the D. A. R. insignia, state and national emblems. In the background is a suggestion of Bridalveil Falls (or is it perhaps, the Yosemite Falls?) and one of the majestic coast red-woods. A border of poppies, the state flower, completes this plate very fittingly.

The Seattle (Washington) Chapter plate gives a glimpse of the city skyline, over which the wraith of an Indian chief (possibly Chief Seattle, for whom the city was named) lays his hands in a gesture of benediction. Framing this symbolic scene are totem poles, the Indian’s “family trees.”

The Colorado Chapter plate is an attractive formal design, with the National Society insignia as the chief feature, the American Eagle as a sort of crest, and a graceful arrangement of sprays of leaves and berries.

The eagle also appears in the Illinois Society plate, as the main feature in the state seal.

Most of Oklahoma’s history has been encompassed in her state Society’s Genealogical Library book-plate! One is reminded of a
convention frequently employed by old masters (the Italian primitives in particular) where several events were depicted in the same canvas. In the Oklahoma plate, an Indian creeps around the edge of his tepee, to draw his bow against the unsuspecting buffalo grazing near the ocean, where a full-rigged ship is approaching the shore. In the right foreground, a cowboy reins in his steed to contemplate a covered wagon drawn by a brace of oxen, while the oil well shafts symbolize in concrete form the state’s source of wealth. This plate has an engaging naïveté.

Rhode Island, Michigan, Indiana and Georgia have contributed bookplates to the Library collection, as well as chapters with individual plates, in Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Ohio, Missouri, Texas and Hawaii. It is hoped that eventually the Society’s collection will have prints of every state and chapter plate in use.

Many organization and institution plates in the Library collection are printed labels with the seal of the society or some other simple decorative element incorporated. Such labels are in good taste; but they are not to be compared in interest to the plates herein reproduced, most of which have adopted the “pictorial” type of design now most popular with individual book-plate owners in the United States. Judiciously used, this type of plate surpasses all others in charm and variety.

The Heritage

Hold me not boastful that I take a pride
In what my forefathers have achieved;
I honor, not myself, but them, who gave
A priceless heritage on which to build.
Not selfishness, for they knew sacrifice;
Not cowardice, but courage for the right,
Not boldness, but a quiet dignity,
Not false pride, but a love of high ideals
And reverence for things to be revered.
Heir to these qualities, so may I prove
More worthy of the blood that flows in me,
The great foundation of my life today,
Which by the toil of patriots has been formed.

—Diana Kearny Powell.
200th Anniversary Celebration of the Birth of George Washington—and Why

HONORABLE SIMEON D. FESS
United States Senator from Ohio
(Continued from December Magazine)

By 1932 the Mall, suggested by L’Enfant’s plan, and the Capitol Plaza, a plan recently decided upon, will have progressed far enough to present a continuous boulevard from the railroad depot, intersecting Pennsylvania Avenue between Second and Third Streets, Northwest, then proceeding along the Mall, skirting monumental government buildings now in process of construction in Washington, past the towering shaft of the Washington Monument, to that wonderful tribute to the memory of the great war President, the Lincoln Memorial, then across the massive Memorial Bridge, which will be completed before that date and dedicated at that time as a memorial to the North and South, thence over the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway to the shrine of the Republic’s founder; a highway which, when completed, will be unmatched for beauty and historical significance anywhere in the world. The dedication of this highway will be a significant part of the celebration.

The Commission will also publish a complete and definitive edition of the writings of George Washington, including his general orders, never yet published. Two attempts at publication of his complete writings have been made, both virtually out of print. Neither the Sparks edition of 80 years ago nor the more recent Ford edition of the works of Washington is complete. His general orders as head of the Revolutionary Armies, valuable beyond estimate, have
never yet been published. There are known now to exist over 5,000 letters of Washington which have never seen print. It is the purpose of the Commission to make a complete publication. The value of such a definitive edition of his works and writings cannot be overestimated. Their publication will be a permanent contribution to the literature of our country and will serve as a notable memorial to his memory, which the Government alone should carry out, and which in time will be the very best possible source material in the study of America's progress up to date. These material memorials will have more or less of passing interest, while the publication will serve as a memorial for generations to come.

The restoration of Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, is now assured by the Wakefield National Memorial Association with the aid of the Bicentennial Commission. During all the years this sacred ground was neglected. In 1879 the Government took
steps to mark the birthplace by erecting a monument on the spot where the house stood, for which $30,000 was appropriated. The apparent neglect of this sacred spot led to the organization of the Wakefield National Memorial Association five years ago. This public spirited group, through its President, Mrs. Josephine W. Rust authorized by an act of Congress, which the President approved, on June 7, 1926, plan to build, operate and maintain upon the plot of ground owned by the Government at Wakefield a replica, as nearly as may be practicable, of the house in which George Washington was born, to be used and occupied in such manner and for such purposes in preserving the memory of George Washington as may be appropriate. The plans will include, in addition to the restoration of the Wakefield mansion, the proper landscaping, road building, et cetera, necessary to make this sacred shrine accessible to the public. It is 49 miles by air from Washington, 73 by boat, and 92 by highway.

The Association has secured the best information possible as to the boundaries of the lands of the Washingtons, the type of buildings, the character of contents, and available facts necessary for the work of restoration.

It has collected information on the character of the colonial architecture, especially in that part of Virginia. It has purchased 100 acres of land adjoining the birthplace of George Washington. It has secured the plot of ground occupied by the burial ground of Washington ancestry interred in this cemetery and additional ground surrounding the cemetery.

By the generous offer of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., provision is made to add 267 more acres, which will include all the historical lands owned by the Washingtons in that county.

January 1, 1930, is the time limit when the Association has to raise its quota to meet the gift of the financier to complete the purchase. The Association has over 1,100 contributory members throughout the United States and is within $60,000 of the required amount to meet the $115,000 gift of Mr. Rockefeller.

Fifteen thousand dollars additional will be needed to remove the monument, from the site of the mansion to a better location, to make way for the restoration of the mansion. Congress has not yet been asked to do more than erect the monument and provide a small sum for care of grounds and monument. The Committee recommends that Congress appropriate $65,000 to secure the 267 acres and to remove the monument.

This done, this sacred shrine where Washington first saw the light will be assured perpetual care in a way commensurate with its importance. This permanent memorial is urged by the Committee to be completed by 1932. After visiting the place President Coolidge strongly urged Government action. There are other purposes, but the foregoing are what the Committee are recommending and undertaking to secure.
Her sturdy honesty, her keen insight into human nature, and her clear conception of justice seated Mary H. S. Johnston in the mayor's chair of Humboldt, Iowa, in the year of grace, 1926. And the residents of that progressive city, at the close of her first term, promptly re-elected Mayor Johnston, because of her proved administrative ability.

Married in 1888 to Robert J. Johnston, a prominent banker of Iowa, she accepted no public office until after his death. From the time of her marriage until 1917, she was associated with her husband in the banking business, taking an active part as an executive in the management of a bank in Humboldt.

Quietly, unassumingly Mrs. Johnston discussed with the writer some of the high spots in the life of a "Lady Mayor," and told of the city's expansion under petticoat rule. She pointed out that in the State of Iowa the Mayor is both judge and jury—a jury trial cannot be demanded nor a change of venue be taken. The only alternative a person has, when brought before the Mayor for some offense, is to appeal to the District Court. It so happens that during Mayor Johnston's two terms, only one appeal has ever been taken and that was withdrawn before the court sat.

In assuming the duties of her office, handed to her, it might be said, on a "silver platter" by the citizens among whom she had lived since childhood, Mayor Johnston confessed that it brought an acute sense of responsibility, an intense desire to live up to expectations, and a most humble state of mind!

Within a short time of her induction into office, Mayor Johnston was confronted by a bank failure wherein $25,000 of the city funds were tied up; an embezzlement of $7,000 by the out-going City Treasurer (the out-going City Council had no bond from the defaulting treasurer); another bank failure, tying up about $8,000 more of the city funds; and, to cap the climax, a Supreme Court decision in a case of which the City of Humboldt had an exact duplicate—involving the liability of a city for "Special Assessment" Bonds when a City Council had failed to make assessments in accordance with the law. This decision made the City of Humboldt liable for bonds to the amount of several thousand dollars.

With characteristic courage and energy, Mayor Johnston tackled her problems. Through the provision of the laws of Iowa, supplemented by an act of the Legislature, the funds involved in the bank failures have been taken care of, also the $7,000 embezzlement, with the exception of $1,500, which will be wiped out in 1930; and the
"Special Assessment Bonds have been cleaned up at an expense of $13,000, all this without raising the taxes — and today Humboldt is free to plan needed improvements. While elected twice on a nonpartisan ticket, Mayor Johnston is a staunch Republican. She served as the woman chairman for Humboldt County Republican Central Committee and was the elector from the 10th Congressional District of Iowa on the Republican ticket at last Presidential election.

Mayor Johnston claims she is a woman without a past and in the same breath contradicts herself, admitting her distinguished ancestry enabled her to become a member of Mayflower Society, Order of Colonial Governors, Colonial Dames, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Daughters of American Colonists, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, Colonial Dames of Seventeenth Century, New York Colony of New England Women, Daughters of the American Revolution, United States Daughters of 1812, Daughters of Pioneers, Order of the Crown in America, Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, Colonial Cavaliers, Order of the White Crane, Imperial Order of the Yellow Rose, Order of Pulaski, Americans of Armorial Ancestry, and many others.
Another tradition which boasts some historical backing relates to the Barons of Les Baux, probably the same name, although this family claimed descent from Balthasar instead of Melchior,—and has tombstone proof to offer to substantiate the claim. This proof is to be found in the inscription on the tomb of one Raymond des Baux, Grand Chamberlain to the beautiful and dangerous Queen Jeanne of Naples. It was a few miles north of that city, near Aversa, that Raymond was buried late in the 14th century:

"ILLUSTRISSIMAE BAUCIORUM FAMILIAE QUAE A PRECIS ARMENIAE QUIBUS STELLA DUCE MUNDI SALVATOR INNOLUIT ORIGINEM DUXISSE PATET."

The sixteen point star which his family had adopted as their badge is to be seen in the ruins of the great Hall of Ceremonies in the village of Les Baux, Provence; and here also are the ruins of the old chateau, one of the finest examples in the world of the fortified refuges of feudal times. The situation is described by Theodore Cook in "Old Provence" as fully merits its name, les baux—the rocks; and the outlook from the chateau is almost as widespread as that from the fabled Hill of Vaws.

The castle was reached by way of a wild, desolate valley, abounding in rocks of fantastic shapes, the road in places leading through towering walls of white limestone.

The old chateau was of immense size, and there remained huge masses of grey stone, thick walls, towers and stairways.

It was not until early in the tenth century that a Count of Les Baux is known by name,—quite a lapse of years between his time and that of his legendary ancestor, Balthasar; but after another century the family became very powerful and the prowess of some of its members is mentioned by Froissart. One of the mottoes adopted was, "Au hazard Balthasar!"

The last of the direct line was a woman, Alix des Baux, who held her castle bravely and died in 1426. The contents of the great chateau was inventoried after her death and Mr. Cole tells us that among rare eastern rugs and rich ecclesiastical garments is listed a set of tapestries showing the Adoration of the Magi with Balthasar, the traditional ancestor.

The sixteen rayed star of Les Baux is silver on a red shield, while the family of Von de Blacas is credited with the same star in red on a gold shield, and the Prince of Albani a star of gold on blue. The silver star found a place on many other escutcheons, for the family of Les Baux made royal alliances with the houses of Provence, Barcelona, Poland, France, Savoy, England, Nassau and Brunswick. The modern representatives of one branch which was
carried on by Raymond des Baux, Prince of Tarrentum, are the family of Del Bazzo of Naples, bearing the arms of Les Baux and Orange.

Since historians have claimed that the colors and stripes of the flag of the United States can be traced to the House of Orange, may it not be possible that some day the closely related House of Les Baux will be held responsible for our stars.

We meet the three kings and their guiding star again in another branch of heraldry, the designing of printers' marks. In the early days of printing, the devices which the printers adopted were not merely trade marks; they were often drawn by great artists such as Peter Paul Rubens, and expressed the high ideals which the master craftsmen put into their work.

Jean Moretus, one of whose
marks is shown here, was the son-in-law of that famous Christophe Plantin who became the leading figure in the art of printing during the latter half of the 16th century. The Plantin establishment was continued by the Moretus family and endured in Antwerp for over three hundred years.

In looking for a symbol for his name, Moretus construed the first syllable as Moor, and Balthasar of the three kings being the most famous Moor in history at that time, the printer adopted him as a sort of a patron saint. He named his three sons Balthasar, Melchior, and Jasper, and used representations of the wise kings and their star in various personal and business emblems.

One of his marks shows the star, but, instead of the Magi, includes the famous golden compasses of Moretus' father-in-law, the revolving arm of the compass representing Labor and the stationary arm Constancy. The emblem which Moretus had made in 1573 has both the star and Balthasar and his two companions. Balthasar the First continued the emblem, and some years later the star became a part of the coat-of-arms of a newly created Moretus nobility. It is still seen on the busts of the family which adorn the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp.

The true Bethlehem star of heraldry has sixteen points, and some old English families which can claim such a star are Ogard, Hokenhall and De la Hay. On
the other hand, though the Wiseman family is said to owe both name and coat-of-arms to the story of the three kings, the stars shown upon the Wiseman shield by Nisbet in 1816 have only eight points.

Nisbet tells also of Robert, King of France, who instituted the Royal Order of the Star, using as a badge a gold star, five points in azure. After the extinction of the order, the genealogist continues, this insignia became the badge of the night watchmen of Paris. This story is particularly interesting because it seems quite possible to thus trace the origin of the star worn by policemen of to-day to that time when shepherds watched their flocks by night.

The old heralds often argue that when the victorious Crusaders returned home with the star and crescent of the Turks upon their shields, it was not their understanding that they were adopting the emblems of their enemy, but that they placed the Christian star above the conquered crescent. This interpretation may reasonably be attached to two badges and seals of Richard the Lion-Hearted. Although the device on the first Great Seal included a star with only six wavy points issuing from between the horns of a crescent, it is significant that on Richard's second Great Seal the star was changed to a true Bethlehem star of many points. The star in the insignia of the ancient town of Ilchester, which was probably granted at about the same date, also has sixteen rays.

Just how many of the stars of fewer rays which are found upon coats-of-arms to-day are related to the Christmas star is difficult to determine. The use of the star in heraldry is so ancient that its origin on many shields has been forgotten. This is the case with the stars which have been displayed upon the Douglas and Murray shields for many centuries. It has been six hundred years since the famous heart was added to the Douglas coat after James the Good carried Robert Bruce's heart at least part of the way to the Holy Land.
ALABAMA

The thirty-first annual State Conference of the Alabama Daughters of the American Revolution convened in Birmingham on Thursday, March 7, 1929.

The three Birmingham chapters were the hostesses, General Sumter, Old Elyton, and John Park Custis. All sessions were held at the Southern Club. The Conference was honored by the presence of Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, Honorary Vice-President General; Mrs. Mathew Brewster, Chaplain General; and Mrs. Rhett Goode, President, National Officers Club.

Thursday morning a delegation headed by the State Regent, Mrs. Watt T. Brown, the State officers, Chapter Regents and hostess chairmen met the train and escorted our President General and our Chaplain General to the hotel. The President General later broadcasted a message concerning D. A. R. activities over station WAPI. Our State Regent, Mrs. Watt T. Brown, then entertained the national officers, state officers, state chairmen, and hostess regents at a delightful breakfast in honor of our President General.

The Birmingham Country Club was the scene of the Officers Club luncheon. Mrs. Samuel L. Earle, the clever toastmistress, introduced the speakers.

Thursday afternoon all delegates and visitors were taken for an automobile ride, which included a visit to Vestavia, the home of Mr. George B. Ward, and ended with tea at the Country Club, given by the Daughters of 1812 and their state president, Mrs. Robert H. Woodrow.

The banquet in honor of the President General and the State Regent in the Southern Club, on Thursday, was a brilliant affair. Mrs. Watt T. Brown, State Regent, presided, Mrs. Robert K. Bordon acted as toastmistress. On Friday the hostess chapters entertained the President General and State Regent and visiting members and delegates with a luncheon at the Southern Club. Friday afternoon the Pelham and William L. Yancey Chapters of the U. D. C. were hostesses at a reception at the home of Mrs. Annie Tomlinson-Cabell. The last social function was a theater party Saturday afternoon, a courtesy shown by the State President of the U. D. C., Mrs. R. B. Broyles.

The opening exercises were held in the ball room of the Southern Club the evening of March 7th. After the bugle call and processional, the conference was declared in session by the State Regent, Mrs. Watt T. Brown. The invocation, the Salute to the Flag, the American's Creed, Star Spangled Banner, salute to the Alabama State Flag, and the Alabama's Creed were given.

The State Regent gave greetings, which was followed by greetings from the city of Birmingham, the hostess chapters, the American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, United Daughters of the Confederacy, United States Daughters of 1812, Colonial Dames, and Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Val Taylor, Vice-State Regent, responded for the D. A. R.

Mrs. Brosseau's instructive address on "The Youth Movement" was greatly enjoyed. An informal reception was held in honor of her honor.

The business session opened Friday morning when the Conference was called to order by the state regent. Every state officer attended the conference, as well as five honorary state regents and four national officers.

The state regent's report showed her fine work; all reports showed great progress. It was truly a privilege to have our beloved President General with us.

Alabama's pride is her own D. A. R. School, named for our beloved Mrs. J. Morgan Smith—Kate Duncan Smith School. Miss May Stone, Vice-Chairman of the National Society D. A. R. Patriotic Education gave a most inspiring talk.

A Book Unit is to be placed in Consti-
tution Hall in honor of our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Watt T. Brown.

After the election of officers for the year, came the Memorial Service, conducted by Mrs. Carl McMahon, our Chaplain.

After the installation of the officers by Mrs. Rhett Goode, the pledge of service, led by our beloved Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, the loving cup ceremony and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," the State Conference, the largest ever held, came to a close.

Willie Franc R. Estes,
State Editor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The twenty-eighth annual conference of the New Hampshire Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Portsmouth, October 15 and 16, 1929, in the South Church (Unitarian), the newly-formed Ranger Chapter, hostess.

New Hampshire was honored by having the following distinguished guests: Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, President General; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General; Mrs. Catherine Kittredge, of Vermont, and Mrs. William Smith Shaw, of Maine, Vice-Presidents General.

After the national and state officers (all of the latter being present) had been escorted to their respective places by the pages, and the call to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, the Rev. William Safford Jones, D. D., gave the invocation, followed by Hon. Fernando W. Hartford, Mayor of Portsmouth, who cordially welcomed the Daughters to historic old Portsmouth. Mrs. M. I. Boger-Shattuck, M. D., organizing regent of Ranger Chapter, gave chapter greetings, responded to by Mrs. Herbert L. Flather, State Vice-Regent. Following greetings from the national officers, the state officers gave their reports.

The afternoon session opened by community singing led by Mrs. J. Fred Simpson, State Secretary, and the American's Creed led by Mrs. Herbert L. Flather, after which Mrs. Alpha H. Harriman conducted an impressive In Memoriam for the Daughters who had died during the year.

Mrs. Hobart's address was one of great inspiration, as she told of the splendid work along the lines of our national objectives. She also warned against the subversive influences, which all Daughters should guard against. A beautiful bouquet was presented to Mrs. Hobart by the American Legion.

Mrs. Magna gave a detailed account of the new D. A. R. library in Constitution Hall, which is to be one of the best, if not the best, historical-genealogical libraries in the country.

Rev. Mr. Jones gave a short sketch of the Old South Church, and extended an invitation to all present to inspect the parsonage which was built in 1759. Reports were given by State Chairmen and Chapter Regents.

Rear Admiral Joseph Foster (retired) outlined the forming of the chapter, named for John Paul Jones's famous ship, Ranger, on which ship, in 1777, that intrepid commander raised the American flag—the Stars and Stripes—for the first time in the history of the navy.

Miss Jennie M. DeMerritt, in behalf of herself and her brother, Major John DeMerritt, 3rd, graciously offered to contribute to the recently acquired New Hampshire room in Memorial Continental Hall, to be known as the Colonial Nursery, a mantel from the Major John DeMerritt house in Madbury, built about 1723.

Through the courtesy of Ranger Chapter a tour of inspection of the old historic houses of Portsmouth was made. Following a delightful tea in the Parish House, the members availed themselves of the privilege of visiting the old parsonage, one of the most beautiful colonial homes in New Hampshire.

The Wednesday morning session was given over to the remaining reports of the State Chairmen, Chapter Regents, election of officers and committees. Mrs. Carroll was made Honorary State Regent.

Dr. Alice M. Chesley, of Exeter, Honorary State Regent, and chairman of the Courtesy Resolutions Committee, extended appreciation for the gracious hospitality of the hostess chapter.
The various reports showed that New Hampshire Daughters are contributing in every way to the work outlined by the national officers.

The following state officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Herbert L. Flather, of Nashua; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Alpha H. Harriman, of Laconia; Treasurer, Mrs. Ira F. Harris, of Nashua; Historian, Mrs. Wendell B. Folsom, of Exeter; Registrar, Miss Mary A. Rand, of Pembroke; Librarian, Miss Elizabeth A. Brewster, of Wolfeboro.

ELIZABETH K. FOLSOM, 
State Historian.

Original badge, worn by Mrs. Anthony Foster Golding, at the ball given in honor of Genl. LaFayette, at Columbia, S. C., on his visit to America in 1824.

Mrs. Golding’s father, Dr. Jacob Roberts Brown, was the first surgeon to reach and dress LaFayette’s wounds at the Brandywine.

Mrs. Golding was the grandmother of Mrs. B. Chase, the present owner of the badge. She was, also, a niece of General Daniel Morgan, of Revolutionary fame.
The Monroe Doctrine
Part II

The effect of the Monroe Doctrine upon South America and our other southern neighbors after their long struggle for independence is set forth by Honorable John Barrett in an address, Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine. He declares the Monroe Doctrine was born in the spirit of Pan-Americanism. I could prove to you beyond question that not a word of credit should be given to talk against the Monroe Doctrine. Every one of 20 countries wrote its declaration of independence and its constitution based upon the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence.

At the Centenary anniversary of the Monroe Doctrine celebrated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 30th, and December 1st, 1923, Uruguay, Panama, Honduras sent representatives to offer tributes to the Monroe Doctrine. The Honorable J. Varela, Minister of Uruguay to the United States, announced that 100 years is a long enough period of time safely to test any human institution. Mr. Varela remarked, "we can not refrain from a high appreciation of the fact that the Monroe Doctrine has helped us in avoiding possible new struggles against non-American powers." He continued, "if the Monroe Doctrine is in future times what it has been in the past, in relation to the Republic of Uruguay, a safeguard, a shield against non-American aggression, long live the Monroe Doctrine." He added a description of the welcome given Theodore Roosevelt upon the occasion of Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Uruguay in 1913. He quoted Mr. Roosevel't's reply to the introduction of Mr. Batlle, then President of Uruguay, as follows:

"It (the Monroe Doctrine) is in no sense a doctrine of one-sided advantage; it is to invoke only in the interest of our commonwealth of the Western Hemisphere. It should be invoked by all our nations in a spirit of mutual self-respect and on a footing of complete equality of both right and obligation. I congratulate," he added,"the countries of South America that I have visited that their progress is such in justice, political stability and material prosperity as to make them also the sponsors of the Monroe Doctrine, so that, as regards them, all that the United States has to do is to stand ready as one of the great brotherhood of American nations to join with them in upholding the Monroe Doctrine."

At the same Centenary exercises Honorable Ricardo J. Alfaro, Minister of Panama to the United States, asserted "the message addressed by President Monroe to Congress on December 2nd, 1823, is undoubtedly the most discussed document that has ever come from the pen of an American statesman." He supplemented this compliment with the statement, "the pronouncement of President Monroe in the midst of these circumstances (conditions in the old world) deserves the admiration of posterity, because, aside from the fact that it was a measure of self-preservation and national defense, it was an act of bravery. It was a challenge to the liberticide tendencies of the Holy Alliance at a time when the United States did not have the strength that they have lately developed, and when the European Powers had an overwhelming influence in the affairs of the world."
After summarizing the historical significance of the Monroe Doctrine to Honduras, Honorable Salvador Cordova, Minister of Honduras to the United States, contributed his opinion with those offered at the Centenary anniversary in Philadelphia as follows, “without the Monroe Doctrine the national territory of Honduras might very well have been dismembered, and over her beautiful islands in the Atlantic and the Pacific there might be floating today the flag of a foreign power.”

Grover Cleveland, in his message to Congress on December 17th, 1895, imparts a valuable analysis of the Monroe Doctrine. He says in his message, “there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which are shielded and defended a people’s safety and greatness. . . . The doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation, and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and can not become obsolete while our republic endures.”

As President of the American Society of International Law, Elihu Root in the opening address at the 8th annual meeting of the Society, in Washington, April 22nd, 1914, maintained, “as the particular occasions which called the Monroe Doctrine forth have stepped back into history, the Declaration itself instead of being handed over to the historian has grown continually a more vital and insistent rule of conduct for each succeeding generation of Americans. . . . Almost every President and Secretary of State has restated the Doctrine with vigor and emphasis in the discussion of the diplomatic affairs of his day.

With all of this opinion consolidated in support of the Monroe Doctrine, the citizenry of the United States can hold fast to its confidence in this policy which has stood the test of time.

Mr. Root pointed out that the policy of the Monroe Doctrine rests upon the right of self-protection and that right is recognized by international law. He stated other facts regarding individual sovereignty in relation to the fundamental principles of international law. And he emphasized that every sovereign state has a right to protect itself by preventing a condition of affairs in which it will be too late to protect itself.

Mr. Roosevelt has denied that the Monroe Doctrine implied or carried with it an assumption of superiority and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that Doctrine applies.

Henry Cabot Lodge reviewed the situation and summed up the chief characteristics of the Monroe Doctrine in these words; “the Holy Alliance died long ago and more than a century has passed since the independence of the Spanish-American colonies was recognized, but the Monroe Doctrine remains in full force and with the same character and meaning which it had when announced. In fact, any one who follows the history of the Doctrine during the last 100 years can not fail to be struck by its steady advance in effect, in importance, and in recognition by the world. It is now known to be the settled policy of the United States designed to protect its own safety. . . .

The central dominating fact of the Monroe Doctrine is its declaration of a policy designed to secure for all time the independence of the American Continents and thereby the safety of the United States.

Footnote—Some of the thoughts presented in these articles are drawn from these references:
Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine—by Honorable John Barrett.
Grover Cleveland’s Message to Congress on December 17, 1895.
The Centenary of the Monroe Doctrine—by Charles Evans Hughes, November 30, 1923, at the Centenary Celebration in Philadelphia.
What Is the Monroe Doctrine—by C. S. Lilley.
100 Years of the Monroe Doctrine—by Henry Cabot Lodge, reprinted from Scribner’s Magazine for October. 1923, presented for government publication by Mr. Moses on December 19, 1923.
The Personal Genesis of the Monroe Doctrine—by William A. MacCorkle.
The Real Monroe Doctrine—Opening address of Elihu Root as president of the American Society of International Law at the 8th annual meeting of the Society in Washington, April 22, 1914.
Centenary Remarks—by Honorable J. Varela, Minister of Uruguay, at the Centenary Celebration, Philadelphia, December, 1923, under the auspices of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution during Mrs. Donald McLean’s administration bought a MS. copy of the Court records of Augusta Co., Va. Our organization was young, our treasury limited to a painful degree, but we cheerfully paid $500.00 for this collection, brought to us through Miss Mary Desha, and valuable beyond words, as Augusta County was the gateway through which the migrating pioneers pushed on into the West.

In the 1785 pages of Mr. Summers stupendous compilation we find all of our old friends and many, many new ones. Augusta was divided in 1769 and the index shows us the orderly separation and grouping of Court Minutes, first surveys of land, marriage licenses, briefs of deeds, briefs of wills and lists of Ministers under the names of the new counties—Botetourt, Fincastle, Montgomery, Washington and Wythe.

The expedition of Batts and Fallam which carried discovery beyond the Appalachians in 1671 is the first adventure cited; the Journal of Doctor Thomas Walker, 1749-50, who, with five commissioners went to look up a proper place for settlement, comes next; and the Journal of Colonel Christopher Gist, 1750, on his journey for the Ohio Company Oct. 1750–May 19, 1750, is the third.

The Fincastle Resolutions of 1775 are included; a list of Revolutionary soldiers of Southwest Virginia; a list of the regiments at the battle of Pt. Pleasant; French and Indian War land-grants proclaimed by the King of England in 1763; the Cherokee expedition 1776; the list of forts in Southwest Virginia, and the soldiers stationed therein.

An index of 120 pages, thirty-two beautiful illustrations and three primitive maps complete the ensemble of this remarkable publication.

The values of the book are not to be over-estimated. Mr. Summers has brought to bear upon it his knowledge and his experience as a historian and the orderly mental habits acquired in legal research work.

He is a member of the American and the Virginia Historical Societies, is a graduate of the University of Virginia and Tulane (La.) and is a member of the American and the Virginia Bar Associations.

His marshaling of data at the end of the volume is absorbing, and includes Bickley’s History of Tazewell County and Coale’s “Wilburn Waters.”

It is greatly to be wished that he could do for the first three counties of Virginia what he has done for the Southwest.


This is the record of another of Mrs. Anderson’s circumnavigations. Africa is the continent this time at whose ports she touched, and into some of whose thrilling trails she wandered.

Her voyage reversed the route of
Hanno, but retraced the course of Prince Henry, and her sketches of the islands she visited open up vistas of loveliness and some novelty; for, although the stepping stones to the continent, they are less written about than any ports-of-call I know. She puts in her color with a sure touch and the Azores, Canaries, Madeira, St. Helena, Madagascar, Mozambique and Zanzibar are made fascinating objectives to the most casual travellers.

The visit to Freetown deserved and received a chapter to itself, while that on St. Helena (a melancholy point in the triangle of loneliness) contains a more impartial account of its tragic prisoner and his vicious jailer than is usually to be found in this day of reprints and revivals. Capetown and its pageant of Boers and British, its racial and tribal wars, its gold and diamonds, and the savage background of aboriginal peoples have received adequate treatment, the illustrations helping wonderfully, as they are well chosen.

The most striking pen pictures are of Victoria Falls and the Great Rift—that split in the earth’s surface, between five and six thousand miles long, that stretches from the Dead Sea and the Jordan in Asia to the Sabi river in Africa, with its two-mile depth at places and its greatest width of hundreds of miles.

They travelled through the Athi Game Preserve with its Noah’s Ark atmosphere and its recurrent review of the animal kingdom; they saw the snow-cap of Kilimanjaro; relics from King Solomon’s Mines, and witnessed the Dance of the Inchangas.

The descriptions of a trip to Abu Simbel and Philae and the loveliness of these survivals touch a high mark, but the shadow of Gordon’s death, two days before relief came, still rests too heavy on Khartoum for peace of mind.

The Valley of the Kings, Karnak, and the relics of Tutankamen fill the last pages of the book. The old facts are well marshalled, the authorities cited are pithy and to the point, and the author’s gift of expression adds literary value to the story.


The history of the three families whose names appear in the title are supplemented by sketches of the Anderson, Austen, Colgate, Fee, Ginn, Keith, King, Morris, Mott, Randolph, Smith and Waugh lines that are intermarried with them.

Doniphan is easily one of the most vivid figures of our “roaring forties,” when romance and adventure unfurled their banners and marched westward to conquest.

The unanimous election of the young private soldier to the colonelcy of the Missouri Volunteers, and the march from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Saltillo, and Matamoras (3,600 miles) of himself and his force constitute the “Doniphan expedition.”

The sharpest contrast is George Keith, the Quaker, who helped bring to a war-born kingdom a message of peace; and the James Keith, a brother of Frederick the Great’s Grand Marshal, who settled in Virginia, married a Randolph and founded a race.

The special feature of the book is the industry shown by Mrs. Hamilton in collecting her data, and her patient showing forth of the differences in the records contributed. There are interesting pictures of pioneer homes and the life that went on in them, self-supporting, self-sufficing in all the needs and requirements of the ever-widening boundaries of settlement and community growth; and the land grants, wills and records of Colonial, Revolutionary and 1812 soldiers, the marriages, births and death records, make it an important contribution to the scattered descendants of the founders of the American branches named.

The Spanish origin of Doniphan is a surprise to the students of Irish history.

There is a fifty-page index, and there are sixty-seven portraits, with the several coats-of-arms and their variants.
D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

Mrs. Richard R. Russell,
National Chairman, Better Films Committee

The pictures listed on this page have been reviewed and graded by the Reviewing Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Love, Live and Laugh—I Fox—All dialogue. A war drama of outstanding merit. Excellent direction and acting, featuring Lila Lee and George Jessel. The latter, as Luigi, a young Italian immigrant, exceptionally fine. Recommended for entire family.


Darkened Rooms—II Para. Famous Lasky.—All dialogue. Romance based on novel by Sir Philip Gibbs, dealing with the unmasking of deception and fraud practised under the name of spiritualism. Excellent cast—Evelyn Brent and Neil Hamilton. Family—mature for children.

Taming of the Shrew—I United Artists.—All dialogue. Co-starring Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks in an artistic and outstanding production. Excellent entertainment; recommended for family.

Drumming It In—III Educational.—Short comedy, all dialogue. Noisy and rather amusing. A drum manufacturer who has difficulties with his office staff. Adults.

The Climax—III Universal.—All dialogue. A singer, her lover, and a doctor who temporarily injures her voice, restored in fitting climax on her wedding day. Nothing exceptional. Adults.

Dance of Life—II Para. Famous Lasky.—All dialogue. Love and loyalty of a vaudeville actress for her drunkard husband and partner; featuring Nancy Carroll and Hal Skelly. Color sequence is lovely. Excellent entertainment with plenty of emotional appeal. Family.

A Song of Kentucky—I Fox.—All dialogue. Modern romance of a talented song composer and an heiress; a theme of genuine democracy. Superb southern scenery and thoroughbred horses. Recommended for entire family.

The Very Idea—II R. K. O.—All dialogue. An entertaining comedy concerning a childless couple who arrange to adopt a baby and the complications which arise when their plans fail. Adults.


The Golden Bridle—II Universal.—Sound. The early days of California’s admission to the Union, and a young government officer who aids in ridding the country of “bad men,” played by Ken Maynard. Recommended for the family.


The Long, Long Trail—II Universal.—All dialogue. A western romance featuring Hoot Gibson in a clean wholesome picture. Recommended for family.

The Locked Door—III United Artists.—All dialogue. Based on stage play by Channing Pollock. It shows the eternal triangle in well-acted dramatic struggle. Splendid cast. Adults.

The Delightful Rogue—III R. K. O.—All dialogue. A fantastic adventure in the South Seas. Rod LaRocque is starred as a courageous pirate. Star at his best. Excellent entertainment for adults.

He Did His Best—IV Christie.—Short subject. All dialogue. A trivial comedy and too sophisticated for children.

The Racketeer—III Pathe.—All dialogue. While it shows that crime does not pay, it is not wholesome. For average audience. Adults.

Saturday Night Kid—IV Para. Famous Lasky.—All dialogue. Story of two sisters, shop girls, with Clara Bow and Jean Arthur.

Big Time—III Fox.—All dialogue. Family—rather mature for children.

Wise Girls—III Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.—All dialogue. Based on story of “Kempy,” by Messrs. Nugent. While the situations are improbable, it is fair entertainment. Adults.

The Thirteenth Chair—II M. G. M. Dialogue. Conrad Nagel and Leila Hyams in mystery melodrama of stage fame. Adults.
HERBERT HOOVER
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
BORN WEST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER
MARKER GIVN BY ANNE FRISBY CHAPTER

HANDSOME MARKER PLACED BY PILGRIM CHAPTER

MARKER GIVEN BY ANNE FRISBY CHAPTER
WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

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

Peace Party Chapter (Pittsfield, Mass.) has been active in Americanization work. Many manuals and other patriotic literature have been distributed. An annual prize is given in the history class of the Americanization school of the public school system. A New Citizens’ Reception has been held for several years, to which all who have been naturalized during the preceding year are invited and a patriotic program is planned and refreshments furnished by the Chapter. The mayor of the city usually is the presiding officer and the clerk of the County Court presents the certificates.

Programs have been provided on subjects pertaining to Americanization, Better Films, Girl Homemakers and National Defense and historical papers have been presented at several meetings. The Chapter has met its full quota for National Defense, Ellis Island and the Manuals and has made contributions to the American International College, Tamassee School and the Massachusetts Student Loan Fund. Money has been appropriated for the work among local ex-service men and much cheer brought to veterans in local hospitals. At Christmas time a gift was made to the U. S. Veterans’ Hospital at Northampton, Mass., toward the purchase of Christmas greens and generous contributions of material for handwork have been made during the year. A large box was sent to Ellis Island; also one to the Kate Duncan Smith School in Grant, Alabama. Thirty-five dressed dolls were sent the Medical Settlement of Pine Mountain School, Kentucky. Material for handwork in the Girl’s League of our city was also donated by the Chapter to a value of about thirty dollars. This league furnishes a threefold program of Health, Hand and Happiness for 2,000 school girls every week. In conjunction with other chapters in the State, a local prize was offered to students in Junior High Schools for an essay on “How the Constitution was Made.”

In common with other chapters in Massachusetts, we feel very proud of the honor of purchasing the first State D. A. R. Forest, toward which Peace Party Chapter made a contribution of $100. The Chapter also placed $100 in its accumulative fund.

During the year four markers have been placed on Revolutionary soldiers’ graves, whose records have been recently verified.

On Washington’s Birthday we cooperated with the local Camp Fire Girls in a celebration at one of the theaters.

The February meeting was in charge of the Sarah Deming Society, C. A. R. This is the only C. A. R. Chapter in Berkshire County. Members responded to roll call with the name of their Revolutionary ancestor and a patriotic program was furnished by the young folks.

Mrs. Robert A. Rhoades, Secretary.

Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter (Bay City, Mich.). In the cemetery, known as Oak Ridge, on October 27, 1928, amid an impressive ceremony from which a heavy sky and a penetrating wind could not detract, a bronze tablet, a memorial to the peaceful pioneer Indians who once inhabited Saginaw Valley and their few remaining descendants, was dedicated by Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter.

Beneath the marker and nearby lie the remains of Indian chieftains and advisors and among them a pioneer Indian minister of the Gospel, Jacob Graverod. O-sah-wah-shko-be-ha-sa, or Green Bird, gave a site 75 years ago for a Christian church which stands nearby. The present incumbent, Rev. John B. Silas, a Chippewa, led his people in prayer to the Great Father and in native chants.
Little O-zah-wa-skko-be-nas, a small grandson of Green Bird many times removed, dressed in tribal costume of a chief, an heirloom of which the family are very choice of, unveiled the tablet, assisted by his father, Chester Cabay, a grandson of James Cloud and great-grandson of Green Bird. A Boy Scout member of the Bay County Historical Society, Junior, also presided. Mrs. Johnson, a granddaughter of Green Bird and a daughter of James Cloud, accepted the monument as a token of love for her people, the Chippewa Indians.

The services were in charge of the chapter and Bay County Historical Society, Junior, of T. L. Handy High School, who were recognized for the Indian Research which they had done. The marker reads:

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ALL-NWA-CHE-MO-NO-MIN-NING  
RESTING PLACE  
O-SAH-WAH-SIKO-BE-HA-SA  
JOHN GREEN BIRD  
KE-CHE-AH-NO-QUOT  
WAH-SA-REE-Z-HIG  
JAMES CLOUD  
DAVID AH-DOA-BOUM  
KEE-Z-HOG-KOO  
JACOB GRAVEROD  
NEE-NEH-NAH-YAH-YAH-BE  
MANY OTHERS  

I AM GOING, O MY PEOPLE,  
ON A LONG AND DISTANT JOURNEY  
TO THE PORTALS OF THE SUNSET  
TO THE REGIONS OF THE HOMERIND  
LONGFELLOW

PLACED OCTOBER 27, 1928  
ANNE FRISBY FITZHUGH CHAPTER, D. A. R.  
RESEARCH BY BAY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,  
JUNIOR  
MRS. BERTHA SMOYER BUCK,  
Regent.
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Chancellor Livingston Chapter, (Rhinebeck, N. Y.). The dedication of this tablet to the Palatine Settlers took place at the Stone Church, just a short drive north of Rhinebeck Village, N. Y., on the New York and Albany Post Road, on the afternoon of October 28, 1928.

A very pleasing program of music and addresses was given in the church. The invocation and Scripture reading by the pastor, Rev. E. G. Hay. Mr. Peter Nelson, Assistant State Historian, spoke on "Our Debt to the Palatines," and Mrs. Theodore de Laporte, Regent of Chancellor Livingston Chapter, at Rhinebeck, spoke on "Rhinebeck's Debt to the Palatines." The tablet on the outside wall of the church was then unveiled and presented to the church by Mr. Nelson for the State, and Mrs. Theodore de Laporte for the D. A. R., and was accepted by Mr. C. A. Cross of the Board of Trustees of the church.

An address followed by Dr. Poucher of the Dutchess County Historical Society of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The services closed with prayer and benediction by Rev. W. E. Traver.

Immediately following the services an exhibit of church relics was shown, among which were the original church Bible in German and a beautiful old pewter communion service.

Mrs. Sumner N. Spurling, Historian.

Princeton Chapter (Princeton, N. J.) had a new Regent, a very bewildered one. From all directions there came calls: "Come hither and bear ye the Flag on leaflets into all schools. What have ye
done about manuals? Don’t forget to collect contributions for the Memorial Fund. What are you going to do to get out the vote? What about the Kellogg Pact? Patriotic education? Students Fund? Revolutionary relics? Historical literary reciprocity? Better-films? Constitution? Contributions to Continental Hall? You are in a hot-bed of church records, you know you are—stand and deliver. And what about historic spots, etc. Despairingly the Regent clutched her hair. Then remembering this was not the attitude becoming a Daughter, straightened herself, called upon the shade of her fighting ancestor, Nathaniel Reynolds, and made the plunge. She knighted three members to become chairmen, and herself led off with unremitting work. She was amazed at the unfailing courtesy and helpfulness of all officers with whom she corresponded, both State and National. It gave her marching courage. Slowly one department after another forged ahead. Conservation and thrift made a good appearance. The vote was gotten out in every direction. The Cruiser Bill was sponsored and word sent out that it was compatible with the Kellogg Pact, thus removing fears that it spelled aggression. The chapter put in a “standing order” for Lineage Books, and added many volumes. History, genealogy and historical reciprocity all received the results of work. In Preservation of Historic Spots, public attention was called to the threatened destruction of Nassau Inn (once College Inn) where Washington Irving wrote “The Lay of the Scottish Fiddler.” The destruction of the inn will go forward unless this chapter receives help.

One day, not long since, came the summons to attend the State Conference at Trenton. The Regent, Historian and Treasurer went. In the course of the morning session, a guest had spoken, (she who was Miss Helen Gould) Mrs. Finley Sheppard of New York, resounded the needed warning to combat the evil teachings of the “Reds,” unfortunately always traceable to the present Russian Government, which is now openly holding meetings and schools in headquarters on Union Square in New York City to teach revolutionary ideas. Her’s were no vague generalizations. She showed publications by this organization in New York that struck at every ideal in the Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, and Mohammedan faiths. She had newspapers to the effect that having killed the kings on earth, now forward to kill those in Heaven, with articles ridiculing our Government.

The delegate was amazed at the manifold activities for the good that engaged the energies of these Daughters of the American Revolution. Their earnestness and high faith was as old as the Crusades, yet ever new in the impression produced. The delegate’s respect for the body grew as report after report was read showing solidarity of purpose. Now the organization lived for her. She saw that its members held the aims of the society steadfastly above the political and social ambitions of themselves as individuals. She felt she had passed through her baptismal fire by the Daughters and had come out with a sense of loyalty—amusingly stimulating when one is sixty.

HARRIET H. MAYOR,
Regent.

Nancy McKay-Harsh Chapter (Creston, Iowa) was organized Nov. 2, 1923, Miss Amy Gilbert, Organizing Regent. Since that time the chapter has grown and we have tried to do things along the lines of D. A. R. work.

June 14, 1928, we celebrated Flag Day by dedicating a monument and a memorial tablet at Graceland Cemetery. The monument, which marks an historic spot in our county is about fifteen miles from Creston. It is a large native boulder and the bronze tablet is lettered thus:

1846
MT. PISGAH
SITE OF THE
FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT
IN UNION COUNTY
ERECTED BY THE
NANCY MCKAY-HARSH CHAPTER
AND THE IOWA SOCIETY
D. A. R.
(INSIGNIA)
1928
It was a perfect June day and the music, flags, and flowers made a fine setting for the monument and the crowd assembled for the dedication. The Boy Scouts acted as guides and escorts and unveiled the marker, and the attendance was very gratifying. The program included the singing of America by the audience; Invocation by Hon. Geo. A. Ide; Historical Sketch of Mt. Pisgah, Frank A. Ide; Unveiling by Boy Scouts to the music of Star Spangled Banner by band; Dedication by Miss Maude Carson, Regent of Chapter.

In the afternoon at three o’clock the memorial marker at the grave of Mrs. Nancy McKay-Harsh, for whom the chapter was named, was dedicated with appropriate exercises. A large group of interested friends gathered at the cemetery, the Boy Scouts again acting as guides. This marker was given by Mrs. Florence S. Babbitt of Ypsilanti, Mich., who died recently.

The exercises were especially appropriate, as June 14 was the natal day of Mrs. Harsh.

Invocation, Rev. George Mitchell, pastor of the Congregational Church; America the Beautiful, Ladies’ Quartette; Life Sketch, Grace S. Harsh, a granddaughter; Unveiling, Nellie A. Harsh, a great-granddaughter; Pledge to the Flag, the Chapter; Dedication, Mrs. E. A. Arnold; Battle Hymn of the Republic, Ladies’ Quartette.

The Chapter had a full day but felt amply repaid for the efforts in the success of the undertaking and the interest it aroused. During the year the Chapter, through its Relics Committee, published a series of articles in a local paper and located a large number of interesting and historic relics.

Grace S. Harsh, Historian.

Deborah Sampson Chapter (Brockton, Mass.) dedicated a Real Daughter Marker to the memory of Aurelia Boyden (Clapp) McDonald on May 18, 1929. She was born in Foxboro, Mass., Dec. 5, 1845, the daughter of Thomas and Aurelia (Allen) Clapp, born in Sumner, Maine, in 1816. She spent her early life in Foxboro, Mass., and married Alexander McDonald. She died Oct. 15, 1920. Her father, Thomas Clapp, was born in Sharon, Mass., 1763, and died in Foxboro in 1851, aged 88 years. He enlisted May 11, 1779, as private in Capt. Lemuel Clapp’s company with detachment of guards under Major Nathaniel Heath, at Dorchester Heights. Served 37 months and was discharged August 10, 1779.

The unveiling, which took place in the Mt. Vernon Cemetery, N. Abington, Mass., was performed by a grandson, Donald Davis, son of Mrs. Mildred F. Davis, a daughter of Mrs. McDonald. Mrs. Alice Wyman, another daughter, was present and a chapter delegation.

Two other sisters still survive her—Real Daughters: Adelia B. (Clapp) Hatch, b.
George Clymer Chapter (Towanda, Pa.), for the past five years, under the able leadership of our Regent, Diana Montanye Young, has increased in membership, until we now number one hundred and eighty-three. During this period we have actively participated in many D. A. R. projects, and met all our State and National obligations.

We have provided knitting and sewing for Ellis Island. Assisted each year in local charity and welfare work. Also helped in the maintenance of our Public Library. Have awarded prizes each year to students in Eighth Grades with highest grades in American History.

Our Regent has attended every State and Continental Congress for the past five years, always taking one and two delegates along.

Because of the generosity of our Regent, Mrs. Young, in giving us the house, which was formerly her grandfather’s home, for our chapter headquarters, our members have taken great pride and pleasure in repairing and furnishing it. Piano, tables, chairs, books and dishes being donated, and during the past year a beautiful colonial fireplace was put in, so that now we have a most attractive and comfortable headquarters for our meetings and entertainments.

One of the greatest sources of revenue, providing funds for our activities, were two plays, given by our chapter, under the leadership of one member who is a talented musician and elocutionist. The first one presented was “Old Lady 31,” in which forty of our members, young and old, assisted and took parts, wearing bonnets, shawls and gowns of fifty years ago. The play was given in the Opera House and $500 realized.

The following year the play, “Come Out of the Kitchen,” was given, and $385 made.

Another social affair, which has become an annual event, and one greatly enjoyed by our townspeople, is a Military Euchre, held at the home of our Regent, every year in February. A sum around $50 was realized each time.

There is also a county D. A. R. Regents Club, composed of present and past Regents of these six chapters. Because of these county meetings we have become better acquainted socially, have a better understanding of the work in general, and can unite on a county-wide program.

Wichita Chapter (Wichita, Kans.). On October 3, 1928, in Bethel Cemetery (deserted since the Civil War), located about five miles northeast of Waynesville, Ohio, near the village of Mount Holly, 200 descendants and friends gathered to do honor to a Revolutionary Soldier and his wife, John Campbell and Hester Clark Campbell, in a memorial service and unveiling of a monument, presented by M. C. Campbell, of Wichita, Kansas, the oldest living descendant who carries the Campbell name.

This monument and a D. A. R. tablet were placed under the auspices of the Wichita Chapter, of which two daughters and a granddaughter of Mr. Campbell are members, all of whom were present, Mrs. Jetta Campbell Stanley, Mrs. Melville Campbell Harper, both of Wichita, and Mrs. Virginia Stanley Craig of Babylon, L. I. Others present were Mrs. L. D. Temple, Upland, Calif.; Mrs. Betty Stanley Burnaugh, N. Y. City; Mrs. Lutie Woolverton Rice and family of Rossville, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Campbell, Indianapolis; and Mrs. Margaret Campbell Stafford, Altica, Ind. Mrs. Remple, the family historian, presided. The program was opened with a prayer by Rev. Harry H. Martundale, Oxford, Ind.; next was a presentation speech by Mr. M. C. Campbell, in which he related the history of the first two generations of this Campbell family in America. He began with John Campbell, who landed about 1756 on the coast of New Jersey with two brothers and two sisters, as orphans. Two of these were married in York County, Pa., John Campbell marrying Hester Clark, about 1768, and Mary Campbell marrying John
THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. PETER THE APOSTLE
KNOWN FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY AS THE STONE CHURCH
WITHIN ITS WALLS STOOD THE FIRST CHURCH BUILT IN 1730 BY THE PALATINE SETTLERS
TO WHOSE MEMORY THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE STATE OF NEW YORK 1928

TABLET PLACED BY CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON CHAPTER

THE JOHN FOSTER CHAPTER MEMBERS IN COSTUME AT COLONIAL TEA ON FEBRUARY 22, 1927
MONUMENT NEAR MOUNT HOLLY, OHIO, ERECTED IN HONOR OF JOHN AND HESTER (CLARK) CAMPBELL

MONUMENT ERECTED BY MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, MONTPELIER, VERMONT
Clark in 1766. Then they migrated to Union County, South Carolina, in 1770, where John Campbell served in the Revolution as a private with Col. Thomas Brandon in the South Carolina Militia from “Ninety Six District.” They went to Ohio in 1804 to avoid slavery. (The Clarks were Quakers.) After the death of John Campbell his sons became pioneers in Indiana.

At the conclusion of Mr. Campbell’s talk, the American Flag which veiled the monument was raised by Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Burnaugh. A response by Mr. Edward Campbell, in behalf of the descendants, followed. Mrs. Herbert Backus, State Regent of Ohio, spoke in behalf of the Ohio Daughters. At the close of the program taps was sounded by two buglers from the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home, Xenia, Ohio.

MELVILLE C. HARPER,
Secretary.

Marquis de Lafayette Chapter (Montpelier, Vt.) on May 25, 1929, unveiled a granite boulder at the boyhood home of Daniel P. Thompson, author of “Green Mountain Boys.” This place, now the Marvin Farm, is located about two miles south of Montpelier, on the main highway, and the house, built of hand-made bricks and occupied by the Thompson family in the early part of the 19th century, is still standing. State Officers, chapter members, relatives of the author and guests were present during the ceremony, at which Mrs. S. H. Mills, Regent, presided. The marker was unveiled by Miss Mary W. Carleton, a grandniece of Daniel P. Thompson. The address on the Life and Literary Ability of Judge D. P. Thompson was given by Mr. Dorman B. E. Kent, corresponding secretary of the Vermont Historical Society and a member of the Vermont Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Kent paid a most scholarly and wonderful tribute.

Our Chapter has recently celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary and now numbers 180 members, being the second largest chapter in the state. We take great pride in meeting promptly both our national and state obligations and we are active in rural school work, having assisted several schools in the county to become standardized. We contributed toward the Vermont Box in Constitution Hall. Four members have given chairs, and we have pledged $50 toward a book unit in honor of Mrs. H. M. Farnham, former Librarian General and a member of this chapter.

LOTTIE E. R. MILLS,
Regent.

Betsy Hickok Chapter (Dell Rapids, S. D.) held dedication services on July 28, to mark the grave of Abigail Hosford Ervin, daughter of a Revolutionary Soldier. The chapter found out the details concerning the life and burial place of Abigail Ervin and then secured the official bronze marker, mounted it on a slab of Dell Rapids granite, procured from the local quarry, and placed it on the family lot. The service was very impressive and was in charge of the regent, Mrs. R. A. Voy. Rev. G. O. Long opened with a prayer. Six girls, members of Martha Custis Chapter, C. A. R. sang a medley of patriotic songs. Roberta Merry and Margaret Briley unveiled the marker, Shirley Reynolds and Catherine Briley placed flowers on the grave, and Mabel Merry and Marian Jenson were color bearers. Catherine Briley led in the Salute to the Flag. Mrs. John Raish, State Regent, was present and presided at the dedication ceremony. A very interesting history of Abigail Hosford Ervin was read by Mrs. A. B. Gillette.

MRS. FRANK BRILEY,
Vice Regent.
Camp Neville — A Boy's Paradise

CHARLOTTE E. FULLER
State Chairman, Sons and Daughters of the Republic, D. C., D. A. R.

When all have done their utmost, surely he hath given the best who gives a character erect and constant.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The State Committee, Sons and Daughters of the Republic in the District of Columbia, feels justly proud of its paramount achievement—sending its boy club members to Camp Neville for a twelve-day recreation course. This unusual and wholly satisfactory piece of work was brought about last year, when fifteen boys tried out this experiment. This year, thirty-five boys were given the chance to enjoy and benefit by this exceptional opportunity.

Certain qualifications are required before a boy is considered eligible for camp. Club members are given first consideration—but non-members who are anxious to become affiliated with a club the following year are not excluded. They, like the club members, must be able to recite the Salute to the Flag, the American’s Creed, and satisfy members of the State Committee that they are otherwise deserving to join this group.

Camp Neville is a beautiful spot on the Marine reservation at Quantico, Virginia. It is rather removed from Quantico itself and its situation on the banks of the historic Potomac River gives it an added charm. There are sufficient trees to shade the grounds, and a splendid bathing beach a short distance from camp.

Captain J. J. Staley, U. S. M. C., established this camp about five years ago, and it was named in honor of General Neville. It is under the direction of Captain Staley, who has won the admiration of the boys, and aided the committee to a marked degree in accomplishing this line of their work.

Transportation is furnished by a Navy boat which makes trips to Quantico three times a week.

Activities such as patriotic duties, nature study, swimming, life-saving, a drum and bugle corps and camp duty made the days most interesting. From reveille until taps, a boy is kept pleasantly and safely occupied. A camp-fire is a feature each evening, and good wholesome food is served three times a day.

Except for Camp Neville, the greater number of our club boys would be unable to have such an opportunity, and in these days is it not imperative to give every boy a proper foundation for his future? They are among those to whom we must look to carry on American ideals; therefore, let us all, especially we who are able to send our club boys to such a camp, make every effort to increase our number next year.

This camp work is made possible through the cooperation of committee members and the financial aid of various D. A. R. Chapters.

On July 21st, the day before the boys broke camp, D. A. R. day was observed. This was a suggestion of Captain Staley’s, and the State Chairman arranged a short but impressive program. Again Captain
Staley cooperated with us and the boys did their best to make the afternoon a success.

The State Regent, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, State Vice-Regent, Miss Helen Harmon, the State Chairman, with a number of committee members, D. A. R. friends and their husbands motored to Camp Neville for the event.

The Stars and Stripes and pine boughs formed the decorations, and the boys were seated on the ground in a semicircle before the "stately fireside." Chairs were arranged for the guests, and the State Chairman, assisted by one of the older boys, presided.

Major General Smedley Butler, commanding at Quantico, honored us with his presence, and presented the awards and medals for various achievements.

His short talk proved most inspiring. Our State Regent presented her own cash prize to the boy who was voted the best all-round camper.

Other features of the program were "The Marines' Hymn," by the boys; Salute to the Flag, the American's Creed, singing of patriotic songs, and the boys' drum and bugle corps demonstrated their ability remarkably well playing patriotic airs and marches.

Following this interesting program, inspection of the camp and equipment was made by General Butler, the members of the committee and their guests.

Words of praise and commendation were heard on all sides, and the prevailing opinion was that the results were well worth the time, effort and money invested in the undertaking.
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS

BIZZELL, SIMON. — Hertford County, North Carolina. Will dated 10 Sept 1887. Recorded Will Book “C” page 519. Mentions wife Rebecca, & at her death leave his estate to William H. Smith (no relationship mentioned) and also makes him sole executor.


MATTHEWS, ZACHEUS.—Sampson County, North Carolina. Will prob May Term 1843. Mentions wife Mary (Colwell); Daughter Mahala Vail, daughter Janette Matthews; son John C., Henry, Milton and Marshall.


ANSWERS

13092. WYATT.—Am compiling a History of the Wyatts in America & have many Court as well as Bible records. So far have not found Zadock Wyatt but receive more records every week. If you will send more information I may be able to assist you. Anyone interested in this Wyatt family may receive Registration Blanks from the Registrar.—Mrs. George Berlet, 1409 Indiana, Houston, Texas.
CLAIBORNE-LIPSCOMBE. — Am- 
brose Lipscombe & his wife Elizabeth, 
had sons Nathaniel (Hanover Tax Books) 
Spottswood, Roscow, daughters Jane C. 
and Betsey (Personal letters of Spotts-
wood Lipscombe in Va. State Library) 
Ambrose Lipscombe sponsor to Mary 
Claiborne Gregory's child in 1769 (Greg-
ory Bible) Spottswood moved to Tenn 
abt 1822 (Henrico records) Clerk in 
Auditor's office. Roscow, clerk in State 
Land Office (Governor's Letter Book 
1809) Due to the destruction of the King 
William wills by fire in 1886, for this 
period the names are the only proof 
found. Nathaniel Claiborne married 
Jane daughter of William & Mary Roscow 
Cole (Claiborne Genealogy). — Mrs. James 
Claiborne Pollard, 1610 Confederate Ave., 
Richmond, Va.

PARKINSON.—Edward & Diana 
Parkinson came from Eng & set in Fred-
erick Co., Md abt 1860. Their chil were 
Thomas b 6 Oct 1762 d 19 Oct 1838; 
Mary b 10 May 1764; Sarah b 13 May 
1766; Elizabeth b 9 Feb 1769 mar — 
Phelan; Wm. b 8 Nov 1774 d 10 Mch 1848, 
he was a clergyman & writer. 
Chaplain of Congress 1801-1803, pastor 
of 1st Baptist church N. Y. City 1803- 
1840. Thomas Parkinson 1762-1838, 
mar 5 Jan 1784 Elizabeth Schleiff, or 
Slife, b 28 May 1758 d 20 Apr 1847. 
Thomas was born in Frederick Co., Md 
& served in Rev from that Co. (Middle 
District) Ref: Maryland Archives vol 
18 fol 72, p. 411. Later he removed to 
Frostburg, Allegany Co. Md. & from 
thence to Little York, Jefferson Co., 
Ohio abt 1815. He was placed on the 
Pension Rolls 1835. Was a Justice of the 
Peace in Maryland & also in Ohio. 
His chil were John b 20 Oct 1785, Jacob 
b 10 Oct 1787 d 13 Feb 1865, Edward 
b 1 April 1789, Marget b 16 Jan 1791, 
Mary b 14 Feb 1793, William b 11 March 
1795, Elizabeth b 13 Feb 1797, Thomas 
b 7 June 1799. The undersigned is in 
touch with several branches of this 
family & is anxious to get the complete 
record of the desc of Edward & Diana 
Parkinson. However he is also inter-
ested in the genealogy & history of other 
Parkinsons who were pioneers to the 
U. S. of America or the American colo-
nies. He would like to get in touch 
with every one of Parkinson ancestry 
in order to compile a complete genealogy 
of the family. There were a great many 
Parkinson ancestors in the Revolution.— 
John W. Parkinson, Newark, Ohio.

CLARKE.—Christopher Clark b 
20 Apr 1737 in Va. died 1803 in Elbert 
Co., Ga. mar Mildred Terrill b 7 June 
1741 & d 1800. Their 3rd son David 
Clark was b in Va 8 April 1762, d 10 
Sept 1846 in Elbert Co., Ga. mar 10 Dec 
1794 Mary Cobb b 1775 d 1840. The 
Will of David Clark recorded in Elbert 
Co. 1846 mentions chil Elizabeth who 
mar Philip Matthews; Mary who mar 
Thomas Edwards & died bet 1845 leaving 
one son David; Eliza who mar Madison 
Hudson; Lucinda who mar Henry Cosby; 
Christopher, a minor, John T. who d 
bef 1845 leaving a dau Solona J. T., a 
minor; Mildred (Millie) b 28 Feb 1803 
mar Thomas F. Willis, 1822-1849. My 
data gives: Christopher, Rev. sol. bro. 
of David, was b 6 Jan 1760 d 21 Sept 
1819 mar 17 Oct 1799 Rebecca b 17 
April 1780 d 6 Dec 1857, daughter of 
William & Mary Chisolm Davis. Their 
oldest dau Margaret Ann b 21 Feb 1803 
died in Texas 1866 mar 29 Mch 1821 
James O. Clark, son of Micajah (her 
cousin). Their chil were Micajah who 
mar 1st — Parish of Ky. & 2nd Elmira 
Munger of Texas; Christopher who mar 
1st Elvira Nail, & 2nd Hannah Anderson; 
Mary Penelope b in Wilkes Co., Ga 
1828 mar June 1848 George Turner; 
Rebecca Davis b Nov 1830 mar 1st 
V. H. Glass & 2nd Robert Chappell; 
Margaret Chisolm; Amanda Malvina 
who mar 1st James Blackwell, 2nd 
Thomas Fisher. David Clark was a Rev. 
Soldier, his will is on record in Ordinary's 
Office, Elberton, Georgia. Would like 
to corres.—Miss Mary Lizzie Wright, 
108 College Ave., Elberton, Georgia.

CHASE.—Rhode Island Records 
vol. 5 page 89, Westerly births: Oliver 
CHASE born Bristol 11 July 1715. Eliza-
beth his wife b 5 Dec 1716. Chil of 
Oliver & Eliz. were Mary b 5 Jan 1738/9; 
Seth b 2 Sept 1742; Abner b 7 Oct 1745; 
Consider b 20 Dec 1747; Lovice b 9 June 
1750; Eunice b 9 June 1750; Martha 27 
March 1753; Frederick b 2 Feb 1758.
From vol. 4 page 12, Marriages of Portsmouth; Oliver Chase & Elizabeth Cleave-land, both of Freetown, mar 22 Jan 1734. There is no Rev rec for Abner Chase of Rhode Island, but two for Mass, one from New Salem & the other from Yarmouth.—Julia G. Pierce, Box 1374, Paterson, New Jersey.

18218. OGBORN. Mary Ogborn who married Capt. Joseph Stillwell, was the daughter of Samuel & Abigail Ogborn of Middletown, New Jersey. Would be glad to correspond.—Mrs. Alexander F. Jamie-son, The Esmond, 12th and Spruce Sts., Phila., Pa.


QUERIES


13378. IRWIN. Wanted gen & Rev rec of John Irwin who came to U. S. from Ireland, Co. Antrim abt 1760. He & his father set. in eastern Penna later removing to Westmoreland Co., Pa. No Irwin nor Erwin is listed in 1790 Census in Westmoreland Co. John mar Margaret Fulton in Greensburg, Pa. & died in Westmoreland Co. His wife aft removed to the “Forks of Youghiney” not far from McKeesport, Pa. The great-grandmother is buried at Round Hill Cemetery. Any infor of this fam greatly desired especially authority for Rev rec in line.—M. E. V. P.

13379. LLOYD. Wanted names of chil of Wm. Lloyd who served in Rev from Albany Co., N. Y.—C. T. F.

13380. WOOD-STUYVESANT. Wanted gen Rev rec of ances of Wm. Wood b abt 1800 in N. Y. or Long Island & also of his wife Mary dau of John Stuyvesant of L. I.—F. V. W.

13381. BUSH - JOHNSTONE - HALL. Wanted Rev ances of Christopher Bush, Daniel Johnstone & Levi Hall, these being respectively the father of Lincoln’s stepmother, her first husband and the Hall who married — Hanks, Lincoln’s great aunt.—N. P. A.

13382. EBB-EBBS. Wanted information of the Ebb or Ebbs family who came to Va possibly from Penna. John Ebbs Va. Rev soldier received Bounty warrant, his legal representative James Ebbs. William Ebb was also a Va. Rev. soldier. John Ebbs in Cocke Co. Tenn in 1850 Census was 75 yrs old & born in Va. Want to connect this John Ebbs with Rev. Ancestry.—A. R. H.

13383. SCOTT. Wanted dates of b. & d, names of wife & children & whom they mar, of Ira Scott Sr. a Rev soldier who with his son Ira Jr. left Montague, Mass abt 1800 to make his home in Stratton, Vermont. Ira jr was born 19 Dec 1787 mar 6 Dec 1810 in Stratton, Vt. Sophia Grout & died 4 April 1863.—E. S. F.
## D. A. R. State Membership

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<td>South Dakota</td>
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<td>508</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>Foreign: England</td>
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<td>France</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>165,889</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* At Large Membership, 4,890.
The special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Tuesday, December 10, 1929, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Bissell, the Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Barnett, acted as Secretary pro tem.

The following members were noted as being present:
National Officers: Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Garrison, Miss Barnett, Mrs. Rigdon.
State Regents: Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Welsh, State Vice Regent: Mrs. Harman.

The Registrar General's report was read by Mrs. Walker.

**REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL**

I have the honor to report 1,250 applications presented to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

**KATE B. VAN ORSDEL,**
Registrar General.

Mrs. Walker moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 1,250 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Rigdon. Carried.

The Secretary announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 1,250 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, reported for reinstatement, 37 members, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 37 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Garrison. Carried.

The Secretary announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 37 former members duly reinstated in the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Barnett, read the report of the Organizing Secretary General.

**REPORT OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY GENERAL**

It is with pleasure that I present the following report:

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Allia Van Locke McCown, DeQueen, Arkansas; Mrs. Lula Conwell Brown, Royston, Georgia; Mrs. Margaret Gay King, Woodland, Georgia; Mrs. Anna E. White, Payette, Idaho; Mrs. Vivian Anderson Bush, Douglas, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Gentry Briggs, Durant, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Helen Welsh Henderson, Vandergrift, Pennsylvania.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mabel Brewer Richardson, Hope Hull, Alabama; Mrs. Mabel Jarvis Rawlins, Orlando, California; Mrs. Laura B. Warder, Marion, Illinois; Mrs. Hazel Marie Roberts Love, Harve, Montana; Mrs. Maud Cressler Gibb, Miles City, Montana; Miss Mayma Thompson, Alma, Nebraska; Miss Valentine Preston, Mitchell, South Dakota; Mrs. Vanner Hooker Carpenter, Comanche, Texas; Mrs. Grace Avery Cooper, Price, Utah; and Mrs. Sallie Holroyd Hays, Williamson, West Virginia.

The authorization of the Chapter at Eaton, Ohio has expired by time limitation.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Hazel Marie Roberts Love, Harve, Montana; Mrs. Maud Cressler Gibb, Miles City, Montana; Miss Mayma Thompson, Alma, Nebraska; Miss Valentine Preston, Mitchell, South Dakota; Mrs. Vanner Hooker Carpenter, Comanche, Texas.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Jones Valley, Bessemer, Alabama; Col. John Cannon, Beebe, Arkansas; Lyttleton Johnston, Conway, Arkansas; William Strong, Proctor, Arkansas; Los Gatos, Los Gatos, California; San Marino, San Marino, California; Bertha Hereford Hall, Leesburg, Florida; Miriam Benedict, LaPorte, Indiana; Mansfield, Mansfield, Massachusetts; Magnolia State, Jackson, Mississippi; Butterfield Trail, Deming, New Mexico; Bee Dee Patriots, Norwood, North Carolina; Ruth Davidson, Asheville, North Carolina; Beech Forest, Bethel, Ohio; Jeptha Abbott, Ardmore, Pennsylvania; Christopher H. Freeman, Anson, Texas; Boone Trail, Big Stone Gap, Virginia; Capt. James Allen, Beckley, West Virginia; Mary Warrell Knight, West Allis, Wisconsin.

Respectfully submitted,

**FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,**
Organizing Secretary General.

Miss Barnett moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

The President General congratulated the National Society upon the confirmation of 19 new chapters, seven Organizing Regents and 1,250 new members since October 23rd, a remarkable showing of the marvelous growth of the Society.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 10:20 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

**MARGARET B. BARNETT,**
Secretary pro tem.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Headquarters
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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1929-1930

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Organizing Secretary General
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Treasurer General
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Registrar General
MRS. JOSIAH A. VAN ORSDEL,
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MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY, 1915.
MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSEAU, 1920.

Honorary President Presiding
MRS. MARY V. CABELL, 1927.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. W. M. MATHES, 1899.
MRS. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1910.
MRS. W. J. MORGAN SMITH, 1911.
MRS. WALLACE ORLAFIELD, 1914.
MRS. DRAYTON W. BUSHEWELL, 1914.
MRS. RICHARD B. DRAYTON, 1915.
MRS. JOHN J. NEWMAN CAREY, 1916.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.
MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, 1924.
MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926.
MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927.
MRS. THOMAS KITE, 1927.
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