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Nov. 20—Sousa's Band—John Philip Sousa's 75th Anniversary Tour.
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Nov. 29—Clare Clairbert—Phenomenal Belgian Soprano.
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Dec. 16—Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra of N. Y.—Arturo Toscanini, Cond.

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CONSTITUTION HALL
WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE FLAG
How To Display It
How To Respect It

National Society Daughters
of the
American Revolution

National Committee Correct Use Of The Flag

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HERE are certain fundamental rules of heraldry which, if understood generally, would indicate the proper method of displaying the flag. The matter becomes a very simple one if it is kept in mind that the National Flag represents the living country and is itself considered as a living thing. The union of the flag is the honor point; the right arm is the sword arm, and therefore the point of danger and hence the place of honor.

1. The Flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset, or between such hours as may be designated by proper authority. It should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions. The Flag should always be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously.

2. When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States should be either on the marching right, i.e., the Flag's own right, or when there is a line of other flags the Flag of the United States may be in front of the center of that line.

3. When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

4. When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States should be in the center or at the highest point of the group. (See diagram, top next column.)

5. When flags of States or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same half-staff with the Flag of the United States, the National Flag should always be at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs, the Flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the Flag of the United States.

6. When flags of two or more nations displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size. (International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.)

7. When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of building, the union of the Flag should go clear to the head of the staff unless the flag is at half mast.

8. When the Flag of the United States is displayed in a manner other than by being flown from a staff it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed
either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right, i.e., to the observer's left. When displayed in a window it should be displayed the same way, that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street. When festoons, rosettes, or drappings of blue, white and red are desired, bunting should be used, but never the flag.

9. When displayed over the middle of the street, as between buildings, the flag of the United States should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-and-west street or to the east in a north-and-south street.

10. When used on a speaker's platform, the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

11. When used in unveiling a statue or monument, the flag should not be allowed to fall to the ground but should be carried aloft to wave out, forming a distinctive feature during the remainder of the ceremony.

12. When flown at half staff, the flag is first hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half staff position, but before lowering the flag for the day it is raised again to the peak.

**MEMORIAL DAY**

On Memorial Day, May 30th, the flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, for the Nation lives and the flag is the symbol of the living Nation.

13. When used to cover a casket the flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground. The casket should be carried foot first.

14. When the flag is displayed in church it should be from a staff placed on the congre-
History of the Flag

THE American Flag is the third oldest of the National Standards of the world; older than the Union Jack of Britain or the Tricolor of France.

The flag was first authorized by Congress, June 14, 1777. This date is now observed as Flag Day throughout America.

The flag was first flown from Fort Stanwix, on the site of the present city of Rome, New York, on August 3, 1777. It as first under fire three days later in the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777.

It was first decreed that there should be a star and a stripe for each state, making thirteen of both; for the states at that time had just been erected from the original thirteen colonies.

In 1794, Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union and the number of stars and of stripes was raised to fifteen in correspondence. As other states came into the Union it became evident there would be too many stripes. So in 1818 Congress enacted that the number of stripes be reduced and restricted henceforth to thirteen representing the thirteen original states; while a star should be added for each succeeding state. That law is the law of today.

The flag was first carried in battle at the Brandywine, September 11, 1777. It first flew over foreign territory January 28, 1778, at Nassau, Bahama Islands; Fort Nassau having been captured by the Americans in the course of the war for independence. The first foreign salute to the flag was rendered by the French Admiral La Motte Piquet, off Quiberon Bay, February 13, 1778.

The flag first rose over thirteen states along the Atlantic seaboard, with a population of some three million people. Today it flies over forty-eight states extending across the continent, and over great islands of the two oceans; and one hundred thirty millions owe it allegiance. It has been brought to this proud position by love and sacrifice. Citizens have advanced it and heroes have died for it. It is the sign made visible of the strong spirit that has brought liberty and prosperity to the people of America. It is the flag of all of us alike. Let us accord it honor and loyalty.

* * *

National Flag Code Conference

ON Flag Day, June 14th, representatives of over 68 organizations met in Washington for a conference, called by and conducted under the auspices of The National Americanism Commission of The American Legion, to draft an authentic code of flag etiquette. The code drafted by that conference is printed on this and the following pages, together with diagrams illustrating most of the rules. While the rules adopted by the conference have no official government sanction, nevertheless they represent the authoritative opinion of the principal patriotic bodies of the United States and of Army and Navy experts, and are being followed by all of the organizations which took part in the gathering, including 46 other organizations which have since adopted this code representing over 29,000,000 of people. The conference constituted itself a permanent body, so that modifications in the rules can be made if this proves desirable. The rules as given are from the final corrected draft of the code as brought out of the conference.

“I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.”
5. Do not let the Flag of the United States touch the ground or trail in the water.
6. Do not place any object or emblem of any kind on or above the Flag of the United States.
7. Do not use the Flag as drapery in any form whatever. Use bunting of blue, white and red.
8. Do not fasten the Flag in such manner as will permit it to be easily torn.
9. Do not drape the Flag over the hood, top, sides or back of a vehicle, or of a railroad train or boat. When the Flag is displayed on a motor car, the staff should be affixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.
10. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.
11. Do not use the Flag as a covering for a ceiling.
12. Do not use the Flag as a portion of a costume or of an athletic uniform. Do not embroider it upon cushions or handkerchiefs or print it on paper napkins or boxes.
13. Do not put lettering of any kind upon the Flag.
14. Do not use the Flag in any form of advertising or fasten an advertising sign to a pole from which the Flag of the United States is flying.
15. Do not display, use or store the Flag in such a manner as will permit it to be easily soiled or damaged.

PROPER USE OF BUNTING

Bunting of the national colors should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping over the front of a platform and for decoration in general. Bunting should be arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle and the red below.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG

During the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag or when the Flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the Flag, stand at attention and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column is rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

When the National Anthem is played those present in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note of the anthem. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress and hold it as in the salute to the Flag. Women should render the salute as to the Flag. When there is no Flag displayed, all should face toward the music.
How to Salute the Flag and the National Anthem

Star-Spangled Banner

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming;
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous flight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming;
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

FIRST CHORUS
Oh, say, does the star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.

SECOND CHORUS
'Tis the star-spangled banner, oh! long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

When our land is illum'd with liberty's cry,
If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory,
Down, down with the traitor that dares to defile
The flag of her stars and the page of her story;
By the millions unchain'd who our birthright have gain'd
We will keep her bright blazon forever unstain'd.

THIRD CHORUS
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever when free men shall stand,
Between their loved home and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a Nation
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."

FOURTH CHORUS
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

"I would like to go a step further and insist upon Americans being able to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

"I have noted audiences singing—I should say trying to sing—the American national air, but outside of about 2 per cent they are only mumbling or pretending to sing. I would like to have the spirit of America show itself in song. I hope you will insist upon some suitable provision to that end in your code.—President Harding to National Flag Conference called by The American Legion."
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The President General and the National Board of Management, 1930-1931
Among the thirty-five historic flags* reproduced at the New York Navy Yard through the researches of Captain William R. Furlong, U. S. N., and now deposited in the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., are replicas of sixteen banners which were displayed through various decisive periods of the Revolution. From the innumerable flags which came into use at the outbreak of the revolt of the Colonies to distinguish one group, colony, company or regiment from another, Captain Furlong has made a collection of those most important or characteristic. The majority show the variety of colors and symbols which appeared on the standards borne by the Continental Army regiments, for throughout the entire war individual flags with different devices and mottoes continued to be used by the troops in the field.

One of the earliest flags was that of the Hanover Associators (or Volunteers), adopted June 4, 1774, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster County, Pa. It was resolved “That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles.” The committee then adopted the red flag of the Hanover riflemen. Beneath the green-coated figure are the words, “Liberty or Death.”

A flag known to have been in use many years before the Revolution was that of the Bedford Minute Men. The field is of dark crimson, almost square,—a mailed arm with the hand grasping a dagger issues from silver clouds, and the motto reads: *Vince Aut Morire*—Conquer or Die. It was

*An article entitled “Forerunners of Old Glory,” describing the other 19 flags of the Furlong collection which trace the evolution of the Stars and Stripes appeared in the August, 1929 issue of the magazine. The illustrations in this article were taken especially for the magazine by the Photographic Section of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, and most of the data was supplied through the courtesy of Captain W. R. Furlong, U. S. N.
carried by Nathaniel Page, Jr., who, with the Bedford Minute Men, rushed to the nearby town of Concord on the day of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. Here family tradition relates of the flag "that after the Bedford men arrived there and were helping remove the stores the boys 'played soldier with it.'" Nathaniel's father, John Page, of Bedford, was a Cornet (i.e. flag bearer) in the troop of horse of Middlesex County in 1737. The original flag is now in the custody of the Bedford Free Public Library Corporation.

Of unusual interest is the blue and silver crescent flag of South Carolina or Colonel Moultrie's flag. He states in his Memoirs that "as there was no national flag at the time, I was desired by the Council of Safety (on September 13, 1775, on taking possession of Fort Johnson, on James Island, in the harbor) to have one made; upon which, as the State troops were clothed in blue and the fort was garrisoned by men of the first and second regiments who wore a silver crescent on the front of their caps, I had a large blue flag made with a crescent in the dexter corner to be uniform with the troops. This was the first American flag displayed in the South." On June 28, 1776, the standard advanced by Colonel Moultrie on the southeast bastion of Ft. Sullivan (renamed Moultrie) was a similar flag with the addition of the word "Liberty" inscribed across the bottom. The crescent flag with a palmetto tree is now the state flag of South Carolina.
In 1775 the provincial colony of Massachusetts and a number of individuals, including George Washington, supplied funds to create a temporary fleet of floating batteries in Boston Harbor and six privateers known as "Washington's Cruisers" for service in the high seas. It was felt that some flag was necessary to distinguish these cruisers from pirate ships or merchant marine. Colonel George Reed, Washington's military secretary, in a letter from Cambridge, dated October 20, 1775, writes: "Please fix up some particular color for a flag, and a signal by which our vessels may know one another. What do you think of a flag with a white ground and a tree in the middle, the motto 'Appeal to Heaven',—this is the flag of our floating batteries." The flag was used by the Floating Batteries that fired on the British in Boston, October, 1775, and by the Floating Batteries in the Delaware that same autumn. It was used by the privateers with slight variations in the motto, such as "We Appeal to Heaven," while the six schooners first commissioned by Washington used "An Appeal to Heaven." The London Chronicle of January, 1776, describes the flag of a captured cruiser as follows: "There is in the Admiralty office the flag of a provincial privateer. The field is white bunting. On the middle is a green pine-tree, and upon the opposite side is the motto, 'An Appeal to Heaven.'" In April, 1776, the Massachusetts Council passed a series of resolutions for the regulation of the sea service, among which was the following:
Resolved, That the uniform of the officers be green and white, and that the colors be a white flag, with a green pine-tree, and the inscription, “An Appeal to Heaven.”

In this way the green of the pine tree was copied into the early uniform of the Massachusetts Navy. In December, 1775 the Continental Congress provided for fitting out thirteen ships to form the Navy of the United Colonies, but at the same time made no provision for a naval flag. Months later, John Jay, in a letter of July, 1776, writes that Congress had as yet issued no order as to Continental colors and that the captains of armed vessels had “followed their own fancies.” He names as one device a rattlesnake rearing its crest and shaking its rattles, with the motto “Don’t tread on me.” This snake and motto were sometimes combined with the pine tree, as in the flag pictured here. (White field, green tree, brown snake, black letters). As late as 1779 an Englishman writes that “a strange flag has lately appeared in our seas, having a pine tree with the portraiture of a rattlesnake coiled up at its roots and with these daring words, ‘Don’t Tread on Me’. We learn that the vessels bearing this flag have: a sort of commission from a society of people at Philadelphia calling themselves the Continental Congress.”

Again was the rattlesnake device with the identical motto displayed in the flag presented to Congress on February 8, 1776, by Representative (Colonel) Gadsden of South Carolina, a member of the Marine Committee, and described as “an elegant standard, such as is to be used by the Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy: being a yellow flag with a lively representation of a rattlesnake in the middle in the attitude of going to strike, and these words underneath, ‘Don’t Tread on Me’.” Congress ordered that the flag be carefully preserved and it was placed in the southwest corner of the Congress-room, at the left of the President’s chair. What eventually became of this particular flag is not known, but Commodore Esek Hopkins, of Rhode Island, as Commander-in-Chief of the American Navy displayed a similar flag as his personal ensign. According to Commander Byron McCandless, the Gadsden flag was hoisted at the mainmast of the Alfred, Lieutenant John Paul Jones, December 3, 1775.

In the meantime the Continental Army was making history rapidly and probably no regiment saw more continuous service than the First Rifle Regiment of Pennsylvania (1775-1783). “Our standard is to be a deep green ground,” writes Lieutenant-Colonel Hand in March 1776, “the device a tiger, partly enclosed by toils, attempting the pass, defended by a hunter armed with a spear (in white), on a crimson field.” The motto Domari Nolo means “I refuse to be subjugated.” The original standard is in the State museum at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whose Curator furnished

* Appointed by Congress December 21, 1775.
the description and photographs for the reproduction shown here. On a newspaper backing of a part of the flag is written in ink: "This is my father's Revolutionary flag, who was Col. of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment under Gen'l Wayne. He served in the War seven years and four months, was wounded in the arm and leg and part of the heel shot off." The newspaper backing was a copy of the Christian Register, 1833. Briefly the history of this flag is recorded by the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution: "The flag was carried by the regiment through the Revolution in all its skirmishes and battles, from Boston, in 1775, to Yorktown, in 1781. It was with this regiment with Wayne in Georgia in 1782, and in camp on James Island, S. C., in 1783, when the news of the peace reached there, and whence the regiment embarked for Philadelphia soon afterwards."

Another unusual standard was the white flag fringed in gold of General Washington's Life Guard, whereon the device was neatly painted. One of the guard in the adopted uniform is receiving a banner from the Genius of Liberty who leans on a union shield of red, white and blue, near which is an American eagle. Above is the corps motto, "Conquer or Die." The guard "was organized in 1776, soon after the siege of Boston and while the American Army was encamped on Manhattan Island, near New York City. It consisted of a battalion of one hundred and eighty men under command of an officer with the rank of Captain Commandant, care being taken always to have all the states, from which the Continental Army was supplied with troops, represented in the Corps." The original flag was destroyed at the burning of the museum at Alexandria, Va., several years after the close of the Civil War.

Still another white flag is the one reproduced here from an old English engraving of the Battle of White Plains, Long Island, October 28, 1776. The device, in black and grey, shows a crossed sword and pole, topped with a liberty cap, and the inscription, "Liberty or Death." The liberty cap was a symbol employed on many of the flags of this period. This battle, between the armies of Washington and Howe, resulted in an American loss of nearly 150 men and a British loss of over 200.

Among the variations of the pine tree flags, already described, is the white Liberty Tree flag, bordered in blue, in the center a green tree over which are the words, "Liberty Tree" and under it "An Appeal to God." The liberty tree became a popular Colonial symbol, because prominent wide-spreading elms and oaks were used as places of assembly for patriotic associations, notably the Sons of Liberty, who had organized in every colony.

A symbol long in use in the colony of New York was the beaver, signifying industry and the fur trade. It was used on the Dutch seal of New Netherland a hundred years before the Revolution and is still seen in the seal of New York City. It arose from the lucrative trade in furs carried
on by the Dutch West India Company, for the wealth derived from the enormous shipments caused a great boom in the stock of the company. The beaver skin was used as a standard of value in trade, the pelt serving as a coin. In 1775 the armed ships of New York carried the beaver flag—a black beaver on a white background. This emblem was used in New York at the same time that the pine tree was used in New England, the rattlesnake in Pennsylvania and the South, and the crescent in South Carolina.

Especially interesting from a romantic standpoint is the famous Eutaw standard, now the property of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C. While Colonel William Washington, the dashing Cavalry officer, was at Charleston in 1780, he fell in love with a Miss Jane Elliot, who lived on the family estate, Sandy Hill, ten miles west of the city. In the fall of that year, Colonel Washington paid a hurried visit to his fiancée. When he was about to leave she remarked that she would look out for news of his flag and fortunes. He replied that his corps carried no flag. Whereupon she seized her scissors, and, cutting a square of crimson damask from the back of a drawing-room chair, said, "Colonel, make this your standard!" It served as the standard for Colonel Washington's cavalry troops throughout the remainder of the war, notably in the battles of Cowpens, January 17, 1781, and Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781.

Significant of foreign sympathy for the Colonists' cause is the red
and silver banner of Count Pulaski, made by the Moravian Single Sisters of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Outlawed from his native Poland, he came to America in 1778, volunteered in the Continental Army and was empowered by Congress to raise what was known as Pulaski’s Legion, which he had organized in Baltimore by the spring of that year. Pulaski visited Lafayette while wounded and received the care and hospitality of the Moravian sisters at Bethlehem. His presence and eventful history made a deep impression on the little community and when the sisters learned he was organizing a corps of cavalry, they prepared a banner of double crimson silk and sent it to him with their blessing. On one side are the letters U. S. and in a circle around them the words *Unitas Virtus Forcior*—Union makes Valor stronger.* It was carried in the Battle of Savannah in the autumn of 1779 when Pulaski commanded both the American and French cavalry and where he likewise met his death. The banner has been in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society at Baltimore since 1845, through whose president a description and photographs were given to the Navy Department. All of the design, which has been painted in the reproduction, was done in most excellent silk embroidery in the original flag.

An interesting example of a Revolutionary flag which was evolved from a Colonial flag was

*On the other side in the center an all-seeing eye was embroidered with the words *Non Alius Regit*—No other governs.*
the Newburyport (Mass.) Company flag. Nearly a hundred years before the Revolution the flag of the Newburyport company of foot had a green fly but in the upper corner next to the staff carried St. George's cross on a white canton. The Hon. Nathaniel Saltonstall on May 31, 1684, wrote to Captain Noyes of Newburyport concerning the latter's colors:

"In ye Major General's letter, I have ordered also to require you, which I herein do, with all convenient speed, to provide a flight of colors for your foot company, ye ground field or flight (fly) whereof is to be green, with a red cross with a white field in ye angle, according to the antient customs of our own English nation, and the English plantations in America, and our own practice in our ships and other vessels."

In the Revolutionary flag the St. George's cross is replaced by a green pine tree surrounded by a chain circle of 13 links, each link
grasped by a black mailed hand coming from a cloud.

Once again the rearing rattlesnake is shown in the black and white flag of the Culpepper (Va.) Minute Men, with the warning motto “Don’t Tread on Me.” They were part of a regiment commanded by Patrick Henry in the latter part of 1775. The men wore green hunting shirts with “Liberty or Death” in large letters on the bosoms, and these same words appear in the upper portion of the flag. The motto was taken from Henry’s speech of March 23, 1775: “As for me, give me liberty or give me death!” The regiment was victorious in the Battle of Great Bridge (Norfolk, Va.) on December 9, 1775.

A curious but most effective flag is one that was presented at the close of the war to a colored regiment, called the Bucks of America, by Governor Hancock of Massachusetts. Its device is a green pine tree and brown buck on a white field, with the initials J. H. and G. W., for Hancock and...
Washington. Of especial interest are the 13 gold stars in the blue union at the upper left corner.

While the state troops and Continental Army regiments were carrying flags with local or Colonial emblems, officers of the Continental men-of-war and of scores of privateers kept clamoring for something significant to display in foreign ports, especially when buying war munitions. Generally speaking, the same flag was used by all the Congress ships; in 1775 it was the Pine Tree flag; in 1776 and until June 14, 1777, it was the Grand Union flag; after June 14, 1777, it was the Stars and Stripes. Privateers carried striped and rattlesnake flags of various designs and the state navies made some slight departure from the flags of the Congress ships. Calls for a "distinctive standard" increased in volume, even to indignant remonstrance. It can readily be seen how the practical use of a standard flag in the Navy as a means of recognition was primarily responsible for the Stars and Stripes, why the resolution adopting them appeared among the resolutions of the Marine Committee on June 14, 1777, and why at that period, it was looked upon principally as a Navy flag.*

The first military display of the Stars and Stripes was for many years credited to Americans at Ft. Schuyler, formerly Ft. Stanwix, on August 3, 1777. In a letter from Acting Secretary of War Wells to Senator Bayard, dated July 30, 1927, he admits that while the War Department had issued a statement to this effect the previous year, "after a more exhaustive study of the question by the historical branch of this Department covering many months, the conclusion was reached in May, 1927, that the flag used by the Americans at that time and place was not the Stars and Stripes. Those studies also led to the conclusion that the flag then and there used was a form of flag that had been used by some units of the American Army previously to June 14, 1777, the time of the adoption by the Congress of the design of the Stars and Stripes. It appears, as a result of those studies, that the flag used by the Americans at the fort in question in August, 1777, while it bore stripes, bore no stars. This is the present view and holding of the War Department."

*As late as May 10, 1779, Washington, in correspondence with the Board of War, states that applications came to him repeatedly for drums and colors, but there were many varying flags for particular regiments, and "it is not yet settled what is the standard of the United States." The War Board replied through Richard Peters that if "General Washington would favor the Board with his opinion on the subject as to what was the one common flag of the United States," a recommendation to Congress would be made and they would get the materials and "order a number for the army."
When Old Glory passes by, how many of us pay homage to that sacred emblem? How many of us stand at attention as the Colors pass? If we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, do not outwardly show our love and allegiance to our Flag, who will? Is it not possible for us to be an example for all others in our reverence for the Flag?

When in Conference or Congress assembled, as the Flag goes down the aisle, why not stand at attention with hands at sides? As the Flag passes you, it is fitting to recognize its passing by placing your right hand over your heart.

When the salute to the flag is given, why not give it from your heart and mean every word of it? It is unbecoming an American to ignore the retiring of the Colors by hastening to don wraps, or to pick up and assemble numerous items preparatory to leaving our seats or start to do the thousand and one things so many of us do in our haste to depart. When the Colors are to be retired, we should stand quietly until they have left the hall.

We love the red, white and blue—love it dearly, but, oh, how careless we are in showing our love and respect. Let us celebrate this one hundred and fifty-third birthday of the Flag of the United States of America by promising that hereafter we will on every occasion respect it in our hearts and by our actions.

We have endorsed H. J. Res. No. 11, now known as H. J. R. 287. It has been rewritten but with only minor changes and introduced by E. Ellis Moore of Ohio, who is a member of the committee. Urge the passage of this bill.

There seems to be some confusion in the minds of some of our members in regard to resolutions passed at the 39th Continental Congress. A few members of the press did not realize that the reports of National Chairmen are always read and filed without comment or action. It was reported over the wire that a “resolution against the World Court had been passed by the delegated body.” This we did not do. The only resolution passed mentioning other countries or foreign affairs will be given in the National Defense Department of this issue of the magazine.

Our membership is so large and our women are so accustomed to having their individual opinions, that we could not agree as a whole body on many vital issues of the day. I still take the stand that to be a Daughter of the American Revolution, we are bound to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America in its entirety.

I must object very seriously to anyone saying that the National Society, as a whole, is not upholding the needs of this country. We receive hundreds of letters daily from all parts of the Nation complimenting us upon the splendid stand we are taking for the protection of our country for future generations.

We organized to perpetuate the memory and the actions of the patriots of 1776, of whom George Washington was the outstanding figure. We believe that his teachings and utterances of that day hold good at the present time.

Thinking in unison upon these paramount American subjects will bring about the thing that George Washington desired and Abraham Lincoln cherished, namely, National Unity.

Edith Irwin Hobart.
The second day's session of the 39th Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution opened in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, April 15, 1930.

After the reading of the minutes, Mrs. John M. Beavers, Chairman, Buildings and Grounds Committee, reported the great interest manifested by all the States in the renovation of Continental Hall and their desire to redecorate their rooms, the Colonial Kitchen being the only remaining room to be provided for, which France and Oklahoma are preparing to do. "It is very apparent," stated Mrs. Beavers, "that we have outgrown our office building even with the addition of the Library and four rooms in Constitution Hall, and we will be happy when it is possible to make adequate provision for our clerical force and to provide once more a room for each National Officer." She expressed the hope of the committee to complete the renovation of the building by installing new steam pipes and modern plumbing equipment during the coming summer.

Mrs. Beavers concluded her report with an interesting résumé of the events that have taken place in Constitution Hall since the opening of the new auditorium last October.

"Constitution Hall has been used 28 times. Most of our musical events have been attended by Mrs. Hoover, and our audiences comprised those in social and official life of the United States and the representatives of foreign countries. Stokowski, the famous conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in his Saturday Evening Post article of March 8, 1930, lists Constitution Hall as one of the six leading concert halls in America; while Rosa Raisi, of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, says 'Constitution Hall is the Stradivarius of all Music Halls.' Its praise has been universal. It might be of interest that in one of the box offices, where approximately 40,000 tickets have been sold for various events held here, not one single complaint has been made."

The following resolution of thanks to President Hoover for honoring the Congress by his presence the previous evening was adopted:

"WHEREAS the President of the United States conferred a signal honor upon the Daughters of the American Revolution by his presence during the entire evening of Monday, April 14; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 39th Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, express its sincere appreciation and thanks to the President of the United States for his courtesy and kindness in addressing the Congress; and that the Corresponding Secretary General send a letter of appreciation to President Hoover for his presence and address."

Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Honorary President General, then read her report as Chairman of Constitution Hall Building Committee and gave many illuminating facts concerning the construction and equipment of the hall which stamp it as one of the leading auditoriums of the world. She paid special tribute to the architect, Mr. John Russell Pope, and his efficient staff, who has proved "faithful, courteous and obliging beyond words." Mrs. Brosseau pointed out in her report that, in considering the furnishings, the committee selected mainly those representing the early American period. The exception is the Lafayette suite, containing the Du Barry furniture (the gift of Mrs. Frank Ruff, of Missouri) which, when completed, is to be placed at the disposal of the President and the First Lady whenever they visit Constitution Hall.

"Generosity has ever been the watchword of the Daughters of the American Revolution," said Mrs. Brosseau. "It has been particularly applicable to Constitution Hall. May it continue to remain so both in the letter and in the spirit."

Tremendous applause greeted the announcement of Mrs. Russell William Magna, Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee, that the amazing total of $1,071,808.49 had been collected in cash for Constitution Hall. This sum represented 98 per cent of all pledges for
ALWAYS ON GUARD

IN MILITANT DEFENSE OF OUR COUNTRY'S PATRIOTIC TRADITIONS

Courtesy, The Washington Post
the buildings and furnishings paid in full. There was an additional sum of $8,406.92 due in pledges. Mrs. Magna announced a revised gift list for the delegates to subscribe to as probably their last financial effort for Constitution Hall. Responsive to her plea, subscriptions for various items came in from all parts of the hall within twenty minutes, swelling the total by an additional $14,255. During the “drive” a small chair, the gift of Colonel Walter Scott, was presented to Mrs. Magna. She stated that during her chairmanship she had each year received a chair and now had quite a collection.

The early part of Tuesday afternoon was devoted to State meetings and National committees, while at 3.00 o’clock the customary pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon occurred, where wreaths were placed on the tombs of George and Martha Washington. Mrs. D. M. Nevin was Chairman and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, Honorary Chairman for the event.

Tuesday evening the annual reception to all the delegates took place in Constitution Hall. There they were graciously received by the President General, Vice-Presidents General, and National Officers, assisted by the State Regents. That same night a ball was given in honor of the pages at the Willard Hotel.

Wednesday, an important day in the Congress calendar, started with the passage of a group of important resolutions presented to the Congress by the Resolutions Committee through its Chairman, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston. Miss Emma L. Crowell, appointed to that important office, was detained at home by illness and the President General selected Mrs. Johnston to fill her place. Among the resolutions were those restricting immigration, the teachers’ oath of allegiance to the United States; opposition to the recognition by this Government of Soviet Russia; adoption of the Star Spangled Banner as our national anthem; increase in pay in the Army and Navy and Marine Corps; a historic D. A. R. calendar to be sold with a percentage to the chapters ordering quantities of it, and the sale of a miniature model, in metal, of the D. A. R. Pioneer Mother Monument.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, then expressed the regret of the Daughters that Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General, was unable to be present, and moved that a message of love and remembrance be sent to her. This was seconded by Miss Nettleton, State Regent of Connecticut; Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Honorary President General, and Mrs. James Lathrop Gavin, Vice-President General from Indiana.

The first report to be heard was given by Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Acting Chairman of the Americanism Committee; she was followed by Mrs. John M. Beavers, Chairman of the Standing Rules Committee, while in the absence of Mrs. J. R. Friedline, Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, that report was read by Mrs. Charles A. Findley, and Mrs. Eugene Davis read the report of the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee, whose Chairman, Miss Marjorie Spaulding, was also absent.

Mrs. Charles Brand, wife of Representative Brand of Ohio, opened her report as Chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag with the statement:

“"In this time of unrest over the world when work is being done to drag the United States into a tangle of European politics by way of the League of Nations, or by way of the World Court, or by way of a Consultation Pact, or by any means little or big, slight or important, to get us involved in European diplomacy or in European offensive or defensive operations, it is healthy for us to look back to the days of our Revolutionary fathers and mothers when our Flag was born. Our Revolutionary fathers left Europe for reasons well known to them, sufficiently urgent for them to face the wilds of a new country and a new land, to build a government whose chief thought was the interest of the individual—his happiness, security and prosperity.

“This Government, so established, represented new ideas in the world—equality among citizens. There was to be no ruling class, each having equal powers in the Government of the Country, each having a right to adopt the religion he chose, each having the privilege to select any profession or calling that he felt qualified to pursue.

“We should pledge ourselves anew to those principles and pledge ourselves anew to this Flag, now 150 years old, with more love and respect each year, bowing before the Flag as a picture of all the Nation means to those who love liberty and individual rights. We must stand against involvement in European affairs and stand anew for American independence.
... Two years ago a resolution was presented to the United States Congress governing all rules relative to the correct use of the Flag, making these rules obligatory upon the Army and the Navy, and educational as to the use of the Flag by the public. This Resolution No. 11 was endorsed by the Army and the Navy and practically every patriotic society in the United States; but there have been some questions raised by the Judiciary Committee of the House as to one or two of the provisions and the resolution has been rewritten with some slight changes and introduced by C. Ellis Moore of Ohio, a member of the committee, and now is H. J. R. 287.

"I will ask the D. A. R. chapters in each of the States to pick out their Representatives on the Judiciary Committee of the House and write these members their wishes relative to this resolution."

Two interesting reports, heard at this time, were those of the Genealogical Research Committee, Mrs. G. B. Puller, National Chairman, and the Ellis Island Committee, Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, National Chairman, and read by Mrs. Thomas L. Green, in the latter’s absence. The report contained a plea for contributions of worsted, denim, khaki and skirting for occupational work for immigrants detained on Ellis and Angel Islands.

The Chairman, Girl-Home Makers Committee, Mrs. May Montgomery Smith, read the report of that committee, and announced the winner of the prizes offered, as follows: Three insignia rings; offered by the Vice-Chairman of the Northern Division, and Essex Chapter, New Jersey: 1st ring—won by Doris Anderson, of Worcester, Mass., accepted by Mrs. Hurd for delivery; 2d—won by Frances Garrard, of Winchester, Ky., accepted by Mrs. Reed; 3d—Ada Burdette, of Santa Rosa, Calif., accepted by Mrs. Hoover; three insignia pins: 1st—Mary Zachadnyk, Manville, R. I., accepted by Mrs. Moulton; 2d—Elizabeth Nies, Schoharie, N. Y., accepted by Mrs. Parcells; 3d—Margaret Johnson, of Hoopeston, Ill., accepted by Mrs. Dixon.

With the program carried out up to the minute, the afternoon meeting convened promptly. The first report heard was that of the Historical and Literary Reciprocity Committee, Mrs. John W. Chenault. She was followed by Mrs. John Brown Heron, Chairman of the Insignia Committee, who spoke of the commemorative medals struck off to mark the completion of Constitution Hall and the first Congress held within its walls. At the close of her report the President General reminded the Daughters of the honor paid the National Society by both the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives in passing without question the renewal of the Society’s insignia; it is not often that a patent is renewed for a third time.

Of the $100,000 invested in Liberty Bonds by the Society during the World War, which at the close of the war made a permanent fund for relief work, 86,180 is the annual disbursement, Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon reported. At various times 118 Daughters have been benefited by this pension money.

The Chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Hanger, stated that through the courtesy of Mrs. Larz Anderson, the “Hymn to America,” written in honor of the Massachusetts Ter-centenary celebration (words by Clara Endicott Sears, music by Mrs. M. H. Gulesian) would be sung by Madam Rose Tulalien, accompanied by Mrs. Gulesian. As an encore she sang “The Star Spangled Banner.” Upon the suggestion of the President General, a rising vote of thanks was given, among much enthusiasm.

Following the report of the Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine, Natalie Sumner Lincoln, came the report of the Magazine Committee. Mrs. James F. Donahue, National Chairman, gave a glowing account of the progress of that official publication; stating that after a brief period of slackening in receipts, reflecting the general trend of business depression after the collapse of the stock market, subscriptions had picked up, noticeably in such States as Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Albert Gilmore, the latter State has increased her subscriptions over the previous year by 249.

Mrs. Donahue told the delegates also that the total number of subscriptions received during the magazine contest was 11,696. She stressed our successful year in advertising, and gave the following financial figures: Total receipts, $44,152.92; total disbursements, $39,
877.79; balance, $4,274.53; the latter does not include payments for advertisements in the March, 1930, issue.

At the close of her report, Mrs. Donahue and Mrs. Forney distributed the prizes, the gift of the committee members, to the chapters winning them in the magazine contest: Mary Silliman Chapter, Connecticut, $75; Donegal Chapter, Pennsylvania, $60; Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts, $50; John Reily Chapter, Ohio, $35; Olentangy Chapter, Ohio, $25; Fort Massac Chapter, Illinois, $10.

Headed by their President General and her "official family," the delegates and alternates attended the reception given them by the President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House that afternoon. Owing to an accident, Mrs. Hoover was not able to join the President in welcoming their guests, to the great regret of all.

State reports marked the evening session, after which came the nominations for the office of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, one Honorary Vice-President General and eight Vice-Presidents General. The State Regents retired to the floor and the candidates, with their nominators and seconders, took their places on the flower-decked platform. Those nominated were: Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution: Mrs. Lyman B. Stockey. For Vice-President General: Mrs. Benjamin Leslie Hart, Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Mrs. Newton David Chapman, Mrs. Matthew Brewster, Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover, Mrs. Francis Cushman Wilson,
Mrs. Ralph Everist Bristol, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Mrs. Martin L. Sigman, Mrs. Grant Everett Lilly, and Mrs. Charles Herbert Carroll. For Honorary Vice-President General: Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary.

Miss Nettleton, Chairman of Tellers, announced that the polls would open promptly at 8:30 the next morning.

Following the usual order of business on Thursday morning, the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mrs. Herbert Backus, reported that to date there were 2,060 registered voters, while the total number of alternates and delegates registered was 3,582.

Then came important committee reports: Manual for Immigrants, Miss Myra Hazard, Chairman; Memorial Caroline Scott Harrison Liaison, Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, Chairman, and the report of the National Defense Committee, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman. Her’s proved of such absorbing interest to the Daughters that, when exceeding her time limit, the Congress asked that she be allowed to complete her report. Upon motion of Mrs. Greenewalt of the District, Mrs. Walker’s report was printed and distributed during the Congress.

The following committee reports were read: Patriotic Education, Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Chairman; and National Old Trails, Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Chairman. Mrs. Moss announced the winner of the prize of $50 offered by her to be Mrs. Katherine B. Rowley, of New York. Mrs. Parcells, State Regent, accepted the prize for delivery.

During a drive for Constitution Hall, Mrs. Magna, Chairman of the Hall’s Finance Committee, announced that Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Honorary President General, had given an antique secretary, in memory of the two past Presidents General from Illinois, and in honor of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General, to be placed in the Caroline Scott Harrison Room in Constitution Hall.

Among the resolutions adopted earlier in the session was one pledging the cooperation of the National Society with the Virginia D. A. R. in celebrating the commemoration of the Battle of Yorktown, the 150th anniversary of which will be celebrated in October, 1931. Another resolution put the Congress on record as designating April 3 as “The American’s Creed Day,” and recommended that chapters throughout the country hold exercises then. The Congress also again restated its approval of an adequate Navy and national defense, passing another vigorous resolution to that effect.

At the afternoon session, it was moved to close the polls at 2:30 o’clock, the delegates having voted steadily all the forenoon.

The Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots Committee, Mrs. James E. Caldwell, read the report of that committee and announced the winners of the prizes offered: 1st, $50, for the most money spent—won by Tennessee and accepted by Mrs. Johnson; 2d, $25, marking the greatest number of spots—won by Connecticut, accepted by Miss Emeline A. Street, State Vice-Regent.

The report of Mrs. William Louis Dunne, National Chairman of the Publicity Committee, aroused much applause, for her work and that of her committee chairmen has been outstanding during the year. Mrs. Dunne pointed out that the National Publicity Committee makes no policies—it merely interprets truthfully what the Congress authorizes—not for the D. A. R. alone, but for that great American public which supports 22,000 daily and weekly newspapers, with an aggregate circulation of 45,000,000. Mrs. Dunne further stated that whenever there has been editorial comment with reference to D. A. R. activities these past few months, it has been preponderantly favorable. She completed her report with a list of the States in which worth-while publicity appears in the daily press.

The next report was given by Mrs. Julius G. Goodhue, National Chairman of the Radio Committee, who stressed the important results attained by D. A. R. radio programs. At the close of her remarks, the President General com-
mended Mrs. Goodhue for the record work accomplished in so short a time.

Interesting reports were given by the Chairmen of the Real Daughters Committee, Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell; the Sons and Daughters of the Republic Committee, Mrs. I. B. McFarland; State and Chapter By-laws Committee, Mrs. Robert J. Reed; and Transportation Committee, Mrs. Eugene H. Ray; after which Mrs. Van Ladingham, Vice-President from North Carolina, reminded the delegates that on October 7, 1930, will occur the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Kings Mountain, and asked the Daughters to join with those of North Carolina in honoring the memory of the heroes who participated in the battle.

At the adjournment of the session, the delegates went to the Pan American Building where Dr. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, made them heartily welcome with a delightful reception in their honor.

The Chairman of Tellers, Miss Katherine Nettleton, gave the following report of that committee soon after the evening session opened: For Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution—Number of ballots cast 1,493, necessary for choice 749; Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey received 1,493. For Vice-President General—Number of ballots cast 1,809, number of legal ballots 1,799, number of illegal ballots (voted for too many) 12, necessary for choice 905; Mrs. James Charles Peabody received 1,403; Mrs. Benjamin Leslie Hart, 1,387; Mrs. Martin L. Sigman, 1,396; Mrs. Francis Cushman Wilson, 1,306; Mrs. Charles Herbert Carroll, 1,289; Mrs. David D. Caldwell, 1,329; Mrs. Matthew Brewster, 1,219; Mrs. Ralph Everist Bristol, 1,198; Mrs. Theodore Jesse Hoover, 1,162; Mrs. Newton David Chapman, 979; Mrs. Grant Everett Lilly, 944. For Honorary Vice-President General—Number of ballots cast 1,704, number of legal ballots 1,690, number of
illegal ballots (voted for too many) 14, necessary for choice 1,136; Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary received, 932; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 758.

The Chair announced there had been no election for Honorary Vice-President General and that another ballot would be necessary. The President General declared the following officers duly elected: Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, to fill the office for a term of two years. Vice-Presidents General: Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Mrs. Benjamin Leslie Hart, Mrs. Martin L. Sigman, Mrs. Francis Cushman Wilson, Mrs. Charles Herbert Carroll, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Mrs. Matthew Brewster, Mrs. Ralph Everist Bristol (the first seven for three years and Mrs. Bristol for one year).

The speakers of the evening were Hon. Richard Washburn Child, on “Unshackled America”; Princess Cantacuzene, on “My experiences of Bolshevism”; and the Rev. Father Edmund Walsh, S.J., on “Soviet Russia and the World.”

The next morning the second resolution read to the Congress by Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, seconded by Mrs. Cook and carried, declared that the 39th Continental Congress reaffirm the resolutions of the National Board of Management passed June 4, 1931, and April 18, 1914, which declare that all controversial or dividing topics such as religion, politics and prohibition should be excluded from its deliberations.

Upon the announcement of the Chairman of Tellers that the second ballot for the office of Honorary Vice-President General had failed to give either candidate the two-thirds vote necessary for election, another ballot would have to be taken. Mrs. Charles B. Bryan arose quickly, warmly thanked her loyal friends and withdrew in favor of her opponent, thus breaking the deadlock, which resulted in a suspension of the rules of the Congress and Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, of Washington, was elected by voice.

After a short intermission a beautiful memorial service was conducted, the Chaplain General presiding. Tributes were paid by the President General to our 2,355 deceased members; by Miss Janet Richards, to our charter members; by Mrs. Benjamin Purcell, to our Real Daughters; by Mrs. Matthew T. Brewster, to our ex-Chaplains; Miss Isabel Gordon, to our Honorary Vice-President General of Massachusetts; by Mrs. Robert Johnston, to the Vice-President General of Iowa; by Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, to our ex-Vice-Presidents General; by Mrs. Theodore Strawn, to the State Regent of Florida. Miss Mary Apple sang two solos: “Oh, Love, That Will Not Let Me Go,” and “There Is No Death”; and Mrs. James Shera Montgomery rendered two organ selections.

The members adjourned to the D. A. R. Memorial and the President General placed a wreath upon it in honor of the four women responsible for the organization of the Society.

In the afternoon the President General and delegates drove to Arlington Cemetery and placed a wreath upon the grave of the Unknown Soldier. The pilgrimage was in charge of Mrs. Stephen Abbott, chairman, of the committee on arrangements for the ceremony.

An interesting address on the recent Naval Conference in London was given that evening by Frederick William Wile. The next speaker was Mr. Alfred H. Haag, who told of the American Merchant Marine, after which a film picture, “America on the Seven Seas,” was shown.

The closing hours of Saturday morning saw some important resolutions brought before the delegates, among those adopted being one urging full support of the Washington Bicentennial Commission; a per capita membership tax of 15 cents for support of the National Defense Committee; and 10 cents for the publication and distribution of the “Immigrants’ Manual.”

Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Chairman of the Finance Committee for Constitution Hall, made her final report, stating that the actual cash collected was $1,078.385.49, while the pledges totaled $23,547.72; thus the total of assured money was $1,101,532.21.
Pomp and ceremony marked the installation of the newly elected National Officer and eight Vice-Presidents General during the brief afternoon session. The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Becker, read the list of newly elected State and State Vice-Regents to be presented for confirmation, and the Chaplain General, Mrs. Painter administered the oath of office. The President General congratulated her new "family." The outgoing officers placed the ribbons, the emblem of office, on the new incumbents, and the same ceremony—a pretty one, inaugurated by Mrs. Guernsey when President General—marked the installation into office of the Reporter General and the eight Vice-Presidents General.

The first verse of "America" was sung by the assemblage, followed by "The Tie That Binds"; the Colors and State Flags were retired, and the 39th Continental Congress—historic, especially in that it was the first to hold its meetings within Constitution Hall—adjourned **sine die**.

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Our America

I
Land of freedom, land of right,
Land of welcome and delight!
Sturdy Pilgrim in his quest
Here became an honored guest;
Sailed his bark through seas of foam,
Then built here a humble home;
Felled the oak and cut the pine,
Fitting for a sacred shrine.
   Hail to loyal pilgrims come!
   Hail to native-born at home!

II
Flag of red and white and blue,
Ensign of a Nation true;
Stripes of red are hearts aflame,
Dedicated to its fame;
White is life without alloy,
Bright with glory and with joy;
Blue, the mark of constancy;
Stars, ambition soaring free.
   Hail our Flag victorious!
   Hail its virtues glorious!

III
Land of God, where faith is bred;
Saint and patriot here tread.
Brave adventure makes them bold;
Dross of life they turn to gold.
Toil and travail, woo and wed;
Prayer and sweat bring daily bread.
Grace in woman, grit in man—
Such is our American.
   Hail our comrades! Hail our mates!
   Hail our loved United States!

—Rev. George Ernest Magill.
The Madonna of the Trail

So many requests (that could not be filled) for photographs of the Pioneer Mother Monument, were received by your National Chairman of Old Trails that a plan was considered necessary whereby anyone wishing to, could possess a replica of our Memorial Monument “The Madonna of the Trail,” one that would be a work of art and a very lovely ornament, the price to be within the reach of everyone.

The matter was given to a reliable Pittsburgh firm with the result that a beautiful model in wax was presented to the National Board of Management on April 12, 1930, for approval. The model is an exact replica of our monument as erected in the twelve States on the National Old Trails Road. It stands 8½ inches high, and on the two sides of the base will be the names of the twelve States. The material will be a metal in antique brass or bronze finish and will cost $5 each.

The National Board approved the model and recommended its acceptance by Congress. This was done in the form of a resolution and the model was unanimously endorsed by Congress.

The Pioneer Mother Monument, as erected in the twelve States, was the work of your National Chairman, N. O. T. Committee, collaborating with her son, John Trigg Moss, Jr. Mr. A. Leimbach, sculptor of St. Louis, willingly took the ideas as presented to him and under the direction of Mrs. Moss fashioned them into a very beautiful and representative memorial to our pioneer mothers.

Many Daughters will want a replica of this monument and the opportunity is at hand. Order blanks will be found in this magazine, and may be secured also through your own State chairman of Old Trails. Orders should be sent to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. A check made out to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R. must accompany each order. As a sufficient number of orders must be received at Headquarters before the contract will be given for the making of the statuettes, your immediate response will be appreciated.
PART IX

The following is a complete list of the Marriage Bonds of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from 1796 to 1850. The list runs chronologically. The first name is the name of the contracting party, the second name under it being the female contracting party; the first name to the right of said contracting parties being the name of the father, mother, or in a few cases the name of the deceased husband of the female contracting party; and the name to the right of the last mentioned persons being the name of the bondsman.

The stars after the name of the parent indicates that they had by written consent agreed to the marriage or to a license to be issued.

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</table>
| 1836 | Jan. 4 Simms, Job  
Tibbs, Temporance........Tibbs, John, dec...........Berkshire, Nelson |
| Jan. 10 Michael, John  
Stewart, Susannah........Stewart, Alexander........Stewart, Alexander |
| Jan. 11 Rice, Michael  
Freeman, Susannah.........Freeman, Benjamin........Cooper, Isaac |
| Jan. 14 Jolliffe, Collins  
Houl, Jemima..............Houl, Elisha.............Prickett, Nathan |
| Jan. 19 Hardin, Thos.  
Malone, Maryanne.........Malone, John.............Carter, Joshua |
| Jan. 23 McHendry, Wm.  
Foreman, Maryanne........Foreman, Jacob...........Boggess, Henry |
| Jan. 26 Corothers, Rawley  
Bunner, Nancy...............Lee, Margaret..........Bunner, Robert |
| Jan. 30 Snider, John D.  
West, Mary M..............West, John, dec........Musgrave, James |
| Jan. 31 Martin, Wm. B.  
Holbert, Hannah...........Holbert, Wm............Holbert, Wm. |
| Feb. 6 Morgan, Wm. G.  
Chipp, Jemima.............Chipp, Wm., dec.........Chipp, Thos. P. |
| Feb. 14 Batson, Chas. W.  
Leggett, Mary.............Leggett, John...........Leggett, Enoch B. |
| Feb. 15 Robinson, James  
Shuff, Sarah Eleanor......Shuff, Solomon........Hall, Asa |
| Feb. 18 Austin, Hugh  
Campbell, Elizabeth........Campbell, Robert..........Ray, Thos. P. |
| Feb. 27 Boor, Benjamin F.  
Mason, Margaret...........Mason, John..............Mason, John |
| Feb. 29 Joseph, Wiltman F.  
Cox, Sarah................Cox, Moses.............Cox, Moses |
| Mar. 3 Howard, Wm. McC.  
Billingsley, Wm., dec......Howard, John.......... |
| Mar. 5 Snider, Price  
Jones, Sarah Eleanor........Jones, —........Wilson, Edgar C. |
| Mar. 15 Sears, Samuel  
Thompson, Charlotte........Thompson, John W.........Thompson, John W. |
DAUGHTERS OF SURETY

Kiger, Fielding
Pride, Henry
Tibbs, Francis
Upton, Samuel
Snider, David
Moran, Peter
Everly, Samuel
Danser, Chas. S.
Leach, Elisha
Leach, Jeremiah
Darnell, Wm.
Austin, John
Gibson, Robert
Pride, Henry
Tibbs, Francis
Thomas, Hezekiah

Surety
Kiger, Fielding
Pride, Henry
Tibbs, Francis
Upton, Samuel
Snider, David
Moran, Peter
Everly, Samuel
Danser, Chas. S.
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<th>Surety</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nov. 8</td>
<td>Minney, Jacob</td>
<td>Walls, Mary</td>
<td>Walls, Catharine</td>
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<td>Nov. 22</td>
<td>Coleman, Andrew</td>
<td>Beall, Matilda</td>
<td>Beall, James</td>
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<td>Nov. 26</td>
<td>Chuveront, Enoch</td>
<td>Courtney, Jane</td>
<td>Courtney, John</td>
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<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Miller, Nathan</td>
<td>Henshaw, Matilda</td>
<td>Henshaw,</td>
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<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Toothman, Wm.</td>
<td>Wilson, Eleanor</td>
<td>Wilson, James</td>
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<td>Dec. 3</td>
<td>Snider, Joseph W.</td>
<td>Garlow, Matilda</td>
<td>Garlow, Andrew</td>
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<td>Dec. 3</td>
<td>Toothman, Benjamin</td>
<td>Smith, Hannah</td>
<td>Smith, Anthony</td>
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<td>Dec. 4</td>
<td>Hawkins, Henry</td>
<td>Shuman, Mary</td>
<td>Shuman, Henry</td>
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<td>Irons, John</td>
<td>Powell, Margaret</td>
<td>Powell, Joseph</td>
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<td>West, Stephen M.</td>
<td>Widow of Barker, Emma</td>
<td>Barker, Joseph</td>
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<td>Dec. 20</td>
<td>Palmer, Geo.</td>
<td>Streight, Mary Ann</td>
<td>Streight, John</td>
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<td>Dec. 22</td>
<td>Holland, Rawley</td>
<td>Miller, Sarah</td>
<td>Miller, Thos., dec</td>
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<td>Dec. 27</td>
<td>Pindall, Evang S.</td>
<td>Barker, Drusilla</td>
<td>Barker, Aaron</td>
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<td>Dec. 31</td>
<td>Hardin, Esau</td>
<td>Reed, Mary Ann</td>
<td>Reed, Wm.</td>
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1833

<p>| Jan. 1  | Swormstedt, Leroy  | Hurry, Rachel        | Hurry, James, dec | Dering, Wm. M. |
| Jan. 15 | Williams, Gideon   | McDaniel, Edith      | McDaniel, Aaron   | Beggess, Hillery |
| Jan. 28 | Leggett, Enoch V.  | Atha, Sarah          | Atha, Elisha, dec | Atha, Thomas |
| Feb. 4  | Amos, Joseph       | Davis, Sophia        | Davis, John      | Davis, Squire W. C. |
| Feb. 4  | Snider, Samuel B.  | Thorn, Linda Ann     | Thorn, Benjamin B | Thorn, Benjamin B. |
| Feb. 21 | Thomas, Joseph     | Dancer, Sarah Ann    | Dancer, Jesse    | Dancer, Jesse |
| Feb. 22 | Miller, Robert     | Mundell, Margaret    | Mundell, Eli     | Hawkins, Isaiah |
| Feb. 25 | Smith, Allen       | Youst, Eliza         | Youst, David     | Youst, David |
| Mar. 2  | Wiseman, Joseph C. | Powell, Darcous      | Powell, Joseph   | Cooper, Josephes |
| Mar. 7  | Jones, John        | Widow of Haddix      | Haddix,         | Ray, Thos. P. |
| Mar. 18 | Hartley, Jesse E.  | Jolliffe, Jemima     | Jolliffe, James H | Jolliffe, James H |
| Mar. 22 | Shidler, Michael   | Hawthorn, Susanna    | Hawthorn, Rovert | Larwill, J. B. |
| Mar. 23 | Clayton, Richard   | Amos, Nancy          | Amos, Elizabeth  | Amos, Elizabeth |
| Mar. 26 | Robinson, John P.  | Nuzum, Maria         | Nuzum, Geo.      | Nuzum, Geo. |
| Mar. 28 | Vincent, Aaron     | Barns, Arah          | Barns, Jacob     | Barns, Jacob |
| Mar. 30 | Bunner, Robert     | Pride, Mary          | Pride, Henry     | Pride, Henry |
| Apr. 1  | Beels, John        | Porter, Malinda      | Porter, Basil    | Porter, Basil |</p>
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<th>Date</th>
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<th>Surety</th>
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<tr>
<td>Apr.</td>
<td>Billingsley, Samuel</td>
<td>Evans, Rawley</td>
<td>Evans, Rawley</td>
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<td>Hawker, James</td>
<td>More, Eli</td>
<td>More, Eli</td>
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<td>Apr.</td>
<td>Runner, WM.</td>
<td>Drabell, John</td>
<td>Madera, Charles</td>
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<td>Michael, David</td>
<td>Michael, Eliza</td>
<td>Lazer, Wm.</td>
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<td>May</td>
<td>Morgan, Chas. S.</td>
<td>Moss, Elisha</td>
<td>Allen, G. R. C.</td>
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<td>May</td>
<td>Current, Abraham J.</td>
<td>Lake, Jeremiah</td>
<td>Current, James, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>Culp, Elijah</td>
<td>Williams, Sarah</td>
<td>Williams, Lewis</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Hall, Asa</td>
<td>Leonard, Mary Ann</td>
<td>Leonard, Gardiner</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Moore, James</td>
<td>Wolfe, Martha</td>
<td>Shay, James</td>
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<td>Simpson, Eliab, Jr.</td>
<td>Kelly, James</td>
<td>Kelly, Alexander</td>
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<td>Talkington, John</td>
<td>Metz, Mary</td>
<td>Metz, Henry</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>Youst, Nicholas</td>
<td>Bannett, Elva Ann</td>
<td>Youst, David</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>McClasky, Isaac</td>
<td>Hull, Rosannah</td>
<td>Williams, John</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Guseman, Amajiah</td>
<td>McShane, Mary</td>
<td>McShane, Cornelius</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>McLane, Robert</td>
<td>Heck, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Heck, David</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Hollefield, Wm.</td>
<td>Sidwell, Rachel</td>
<td>Baker, Henry</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Dicks, Peter</td>
<td>Roger, Susan</td>
<td>Smiley, Wm.</td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Berry, Geo</td>
<td>Courtney, —</td>
<td>Courtney, Wm.</td>
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<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Tibbs, Catharine</td>
<td>Tibbs, John, dec.</td>
<td>Tibbs, Robert</td>
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<td>Aug.  2</td>
<td>McDaniel, David</td>
<td>Stansbery, Lydia</td>
<td>Stansbury, Moses</td>
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<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Demoss, Jonas S.</td>
<td>Upton, Mary Ann</td>
<td>Upton, Samuel, Wm.</td>
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<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Wurley, Wm. C</td>
<td>Minor, Matilda</td>
<td>Minor, Samuel</td>
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<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Heck, David</td>
<td>Linch, Jane</td>
<td>Linch, William</td>
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<td>Hill, John T.</td>
<td>Prickett, Nancy D</td>
<td>Prickett, Isaiah P.</td>
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<td>Tichener, Joseph</td>
<td>Hopkins, Nancy</td>
<td>Hopkins, Wm. R.</td>
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<td>West, Simeon S.</td>
<td>Hopkins, Wm. R.</td>
<td>Hopkins, Wm. R.</td>
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<td>Sept.  3</td>
<td>Thorn, Lucinda</td>
<td>Thorn, Joshua</td>
<td>West, Zackquill M.</td>
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<td>Sept.  12</td>
<td>Michael, Daniel</td>
<td>Dicken, Tacy</td>
<td>Dicken, Barbara</td>
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<td>Sept.  15</td>
<td>Wells, Benjamin</td>
<td>Price, Sarah</td>
<td>Price, Michael</td>
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<td>Sept.  17</td>
<td>Berkshire, John</td>
<td>Hollefield, Mary</td>
<td>Hollefield, Wm.</td>
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<td>Sept.  24</td>
<td>Vincent, Uriah B.</td>
<td>Hiskel, Maria</td>
<td>Hiskel, Sarah, widow</td>
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<td>Sept.  28</td>
<td>Crim, John</td>
<td>Dawson, Morney</td>
<td>Dawson, John</td>
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<td>Oct.</td>
<td>Parker, Eli</td>
<td>Cowen, Rosey</td>
<td>Cowen, Robert</td>
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<td>Oct.</td>
<td>Petty, Elmer</td>
<td>Shively, Teresa</td>
<td>Shively, Jacob</td>
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<td>Date</td>
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<td>Surety</td>
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<td>Kerns, Jacob</td>
<td>Reed, Mahala.</td>
<td>Reed, Anna.</td>
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<td>Nov. 6</td>
<td>Ruckle, Daniel</td>
<td>Jarrett, Rebecca E.</td>
<td>An orphan.</td>
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<td>Hawkins, Oliver</td>
<td>Jackson, Sarah.</td>
<td>Jackson, Lydia.</td>
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<td>Nov. 11</td>
<td>Lott, Geo. W.</td>
<td>Jenkins, Margaret.</td>
<td>Jenkins, Geo.</td>
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<td>Merredith, Davis</td>
<td>Snodgrass, Neomia.</td>
<td>Snodgrass, Wm.</td>
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<td>Nov. 18</td>
<td>Rice, Adam</td>
<td>Straight, Susannah.</td>
<td>Straight, Wm.</td>
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<td>Dragoo, Ewell</td>
<td>Barnhouse, Jane.</td>
<td>Barnhouse, Henry</td>
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<td>Jones, James W.</td>
<td>Ebert, Mary Ann.</td>
<td>Smith, John S.</td>
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<td>Smell, Michael</td>
<td>Jacob, Susan.</td>
<td>Jacob, Benjamin.</td>
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<td>Dec. 2</td>
<td>Huggans, Wm.</td>
<td>Kirkhart, Della.</td>
<td>Poole, Asbey</td>
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<td>Dec. 6</td>
<td>Glendenning, Geo.</td>
<td>Murphey, Mary.</td>
<td>Murphy, Marshall</td>
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<td>Stewart, Joseph W.</td>
<td>Pierpoint, Mary.</td>
<td>Pierpoint, Larken</td>
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<td>Keener, Geo.</td>
<td>Pickenpaugh, Sarah.</td>
<td>Pickenpaugh, Jemima</td>
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<td>Dec. 21</td>
<td>Rutherford, Samuel</td>
<td>Gosade, Susannah.</td>
<td>Shriver, Daniel</td>
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1834

<p>| Jan. 1 | Freeland, Stephen      | Metz, Jacob. | Boyles, Joshua  |
| Jan. 4 | Miller, Uriah          | Wolf, Mary. | Wolf, Martha.  |
| Jan. 15| Frederick, John        | Tabler, Elizabeth. | Tabler, Wm.  |
| Jan. 17| Petty, Geo. S.         | Wilcox, Elizabeth H. | Wilcox, Stephen  |
| Jan. 27| Rogers, Harrison G.    | Stafford, Lewretia. | Stafford, Seth  |
| Feb. 19| Price, Caleb           | Barb, Rozanna. | Barb, Henry  |
| Feb. 14| Wilson, Alexander      | Dawson, Mahala. | Dawson, John  |
| Feb. 14| Mayfield, Wm.          | Widow of | Thorn, Elizabeth. | Wilson, Geo.  |
| Feb. 19| Ruble, John            | Runner, Sophia. | Runner, John  |
| Mar. 4 | Wilson, Geo.           | Ferrell, Lavina. | Ferrell, Robert.  |
| Mar. 18| Cushman, Squire        | Conaway, Mary W. | Meredith, Thomas  |
| Mar. 19| Blue, Joseph (a free colored man) | Indented servant of | Lazier, Wm.  |
| Mar. 21| Keener, John D.        | Demoss, Frances. | Demoss, James, Sr.  |</p>
<table>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mar. 25</td>
<td>Jones, Geo. W.</td>
<td>Riggs, Sarah</td>
<td>Riggs, Isaac</td>
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<td>Mar. 25</td>
<td>Fleming, Mathew</td>
<td>Fleming, Eliza</td>
<td>Fleming, Thos</td>
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<td>Mar. 25</td>
<td>Mundell, Robert</td>
<td>Lyman, Catharine</td>
<td>Lyman, Jacob, dec</td>
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<td>Apr. 7</td>
<td>McFarland, Joseph</td>
<td>Mouser, Mary Ann</td>
<td>Mouser, Jacob</td>
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<td>Newman, John</td>
<td>Trigle, E. Nancy</td>
<td>Trigle, Samuel, dec</td>
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<td>Rice, William</td>
<td>Kern, Sarah</td>
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<td>Reed, George</td>
<td>Trigle, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Trigle, John, dec</td>
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<td>May 5</td>
<td>Randall, Martin M.</td>
<td>Ice, Sarah Elma</td>
<td>Ice, Adam</td>
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<td>May 8</td>
<td>Phillips, Jeremiah</td>
<td>Courtney, Arah</td>
<td>Courtney, John</td>
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<td>May 24</td>
<td>Thorn, Bennel</td>
<td>McGinty, Sarah</td>
<td>McGinty, John</td>
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<td>Luzader, Geo.</td>
<td>Vincent, Mary</td>
<td>Vincent, Enoch</td>
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<td>Smith, Mary</td>
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<td>Shroyer, Anthony</td>
<td>Jones, Matilda</td>
<td>Jones, Samuel</td>
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<td>Fleming, Waitman</td>
<td>Lough, Nancy</td>
<td>Lough, Joseph</td>
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<td>Barna, Uz</td>
<td>Holbert, Mary</td>
<td>Holbert, Michael</td>
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<td>Wolfe, Henry</td>
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<td>Bealls, Ezra</td>
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<td>Conway, Daniel, Jr.</td>
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<td>Amos, Henry</td>
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<td>Clear, Alfred</td>
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<td>Dorky, Benjamin</td>
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<td>Haymond, Octavius</td>
<td>Price, Julia Ann</td>
<td>Price, Wm.</td>
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<td>Seyre, Nicklen</td>
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<td>Price, Wm.</td>
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<td>Dudley, Margaret</td>
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<td>Shurtleff, Oliver</td>
<td>Trader, Nancy</td>
<td>Trader, Arthur</td>
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<td>Dudley, John</td>
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<td>Sanders, Elizabeth</td>
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<td>Conaway, Daniel</td>
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<td>Furbee, John</td>
<td>Widow of Berdine, Rebecca</td>
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<td>Bunner, Joseph</td>
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<td>Fetti, Joseph</td>
<td>Baker, Wm.</td>
<td>Fetti, Geo.</td>
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<td>Hartley, Benjamin</td>
<td>Sweringen, Wm.</td>
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<td>Kee, James</td>
<td>Knight, Michael</td>
<td>Steavens, Silas</td>
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<td>Compton, Edmund H.</td>
<td>Hollefield, Wm.</td>
<td>Houston, Purnell</td>
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<td>Oct. 20</td>
<td>Davis, James T.</td>
<td>Watts, John</td>
<td>Watts, John</td>
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<td>Ice, Wm. B.</td>
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<td>Grimm, David</td>
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<td>Wells, Dudley</td>
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<td>Brain, Benjamin</td>
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<td>Dering, Frederick A.</td>
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<td>Summers, Elias</td>
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<td>Ritchie, Andrew F.</td>
<td>Barns, Levena, T. A.</td>
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ZEPHIA ABBOTT CHAPTER was organized November 18, 1929, with Miss Elizabeth Ransley the youngest organizing regent and chapter regent in the society.

A prize-winning float in the Tournament of Roses, entered by Eschscholtzia Chapter, Martin Severance Chapter, and Pasadena Chapter.
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.

Pueblo Chapter (Pueblo, Colo.) has expanded along all the regular lines of work. In our programs we have stressed the new committee work. The chapter enjoyed helping to complete the Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial. At one of the programs her favorite songs were sung. On February 16, the three regents of our city chapters were hostesses to all D. A. R. of Pueblo at a delightful tea. The speaker for that afternoon was Dr. James F. Ferris, whose subject was “Whither Democracy?” One of the unique meetings of the year was held at Minnequa University Club, when a member of the program committee, Mrs. Edward C. Sparrow, presented “Recaptured Indian Melodies.” All of the songs used were composed by Thurlow Lieurance, and were sung by vocalists of Pueblo Chapter. One number which aroused especial enthusiasm was a Pueblo Indian lullaby called “Wium” given appropriately with flute obligato, for the flute is almost as essential to the melody of the Indian as drums and sand rattles are to his rhythm. A rain dance was reproduced by nine chapter members in costume. Our Regent, Mrs. Herman Woodworth Nash, took the part of Rain Priest, designing and wearing the Thunderbird costume.

The committee on Ellis Island is composed of a number of our younger members. Our box surpassed all previous ones, and was highly praised at one of the meetings during Continental Congress. Americanism Committee is one which the needs of our community cause us to emphasize. Classes and clubs are formed among women and children of foreign birth. This work has passed the experimental stage and good results are now evident. Patriotic Education Committee is always an active one in our chapter, awarding history prizes to seven city and county high schools. A yearly loan is given to a local high school student; also, money to the State Student Loan Fund. Pueblo Chapter was the first in the State of Colorado to complete a volume of “Family Genealogies” for the Library in Washington. This fall our chapter will celebrate its twenty-sixth anniversary.

MRS. ROGER C. BOSS,
Historian.

General Henry Dearborn Chapter (Chicago, Ill.) placed a bronze tablet on the Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Place. The inscription is as follows: “This library stands on the site formerly occupied by the Mahlon D. Ogden residence, the only house in the path of the Great Fire of 1871, which was not burned. Presented by the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1929.” Philip Schuyler Ballard and Edwina Pattison, members of the Ethan Allen Chapter, Children of the American Revolution, unveiled the tablet.

Our Regent, Mrs. William C. Fox, made the presentation in the following words: “In the name of the General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it is my pleasant duty and my pleasure to present this tablet to the Newberry Library, and we dedicate it in loving memory to the courageous spirit and vision of the Chicago pioneer.”

Mr. Horace S. Oakley, President of the Library, accepted the gift, expressing the deep gratitude of their board; he also praised the work our organization is doing in perpetuating locations of historic value to future generations.

Our State Regent, Mrs. William J. Sweeney, the National Chairman of
MRS. HERMAN WOODWORTH NASH
Retiring Regent of Pueblo Chapter

Historic Sites, Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, the State Chairman of Historic Sites, Mrs. Thomas O. Perry, members and guests of the chapter and of the library, were present; also Mrs. McPherson, a granddaughter of Mr. Mahlon D. Ogden.

MRS. CHARLES B. DAWLEY,
Chairman Historic Sites Committee.

Pasadena Chapter, Martin Severance Chapter and Eschscholtzia Chapter (Pasadena, Calif.) combined to decorate a car and enter it in the Tournament of Roses, on January 1, where it took second prize in its class.

The emblem of our organization was carried out very minutely in its construction, using all natural flowers (as artificial ones are strictly barred). The blue rim of the wheel was made of cornflowers; the words “Daughters of the American Revolution” of lavender stock; as were also the letters D. A. R. on the side of the car. The distaff was of the vinca vine, while the spokes of the wheel and the extreme outer rim were of small pom-pom chrysanthemums. The car itself, being an open one, was closely covered with green leaves, and seated in it were several children belonging to the Children of the American Revolution chapter. The decoration committee deserves a great deal of credit for their excellent work, the results of which were very beautiful.

MARY B. PURDIE,
Historian of Pasadena Chapter.

Olean Chapter (Olean, N. Y.). Honoring the first settler in Olean, Major Robert Hoops, who was also a soldier of the Revolution, this chapter presented to the city a granite boulder with tablet on October 4, 1929. This memorial is located in War Veterans Park, and the bronze tablet has at its top, in bas relief, a log cabin surrounded by forest trees, and below this inscription: “1804-1929. Near this spot was the log house, the first building in Olean, erected and occupied by Major Robert Hoops, pioneer settler, also Brigade Major and Deputy Commissary General of Issues, 1776-1781, New Jersey Troops. Placed by the Olean Chapter, D. A. R. and the State of New York.”

The notes of Assembly, sounded on the bugle by Leroy Boone, a World War veteran, opened the ceremonies. Following this a chorus of school children, under the direction of Miss Charlotte Roberts, sang Keller’s “American Hymn.”

MARKER PLACED BY HADDONFIELD CHAPTER, HADDONFIELD, NEW YORK
Joseph Groves, rector of St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church pronounced the invocation, after which came the salute to the Flag by a massed group of Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. George Hildebrandt, Regent of the Chapter, and then followed a group of patriotic songs by the chorus. At this point, John Marcius Jewell and Eleanor Southworth Williams, descendants of soldiers of the Revolution, stepped forward and while the little girl withdrew the flag veiling the tablet, Master Jewell placed a wreath at the base of the monument, the gift of three chapter members whose ancestors were friends and neighbors of Major Hoops in early pioneer days. The formal presentation was made by Miss Maud D. Brooks, chairman of the Historic Research Committee. She gave a brief history of Major Hoops and his part in being the first settler in the present city of Olean. The monument was accepted on behalf of the city by the mayor, Hon. George H. Pierce. The principal address was delivered by Hon. Peter Nelson, of Albany, executive secretary of the Sullivan Expedition Commission. The program closed with the singing of “America” by the audience. This event gave impetus to a city-wide observance of the 125th anniversary of the founding of Olean, together with the Armistice Day and the Edison Golden Jubilee celebrations, culminating with a parade of historical floats and a brilliant and artistic illumination of the streets.

MAUD D. BROOKS,
Chairman.

Brigadier - General John Glover Chapter (Lynn, Mass.), organized in 1916, now has a membership of 96. When organized it was the only chapter in this vicinity, therefore the founder, Mrs. Eugene Potter, named it after the most outstanding hero in Essex County in the Revolutionary War.

All National and State obligations have been promptly met. Beside purchasing Constitution Hall bonds, we have also bought a chair for the Hall, naming it after General Glover; as well as having contributed toward a State chair.

MEMORIAL ERECTED BY OLEAN CHAPTER, D. A. R.
OCT. 4, 1929

Some of our work consists of locating and verifying graves of Revolutionary soldiers and marking old trails. Each Memorial Day a wreath is placed on the grave of General John Glover with appropriate ceremonies. “Lineage Books” have been placed in our library; copies of the Constitution, of the American’s Creed and the “Manual” have been placed in the schools; and boxes of clothing have been sent to Ellis Island and to Tamassee School.

During the past year, several of our members have served on State and National committees, and the chapter was further honored by having Mrs. J. H. Grover made State Librarian and Mrs. Eugene Potter made President of the D. A. R. Founders Club of Massachusetts.

One of the most interesting meetings of the year was Relic Day, when each member brought an old relic and related its history. A doll of the early 18th century, hand-blocked quilts, samplers, old deeds, a hand-woven and embroidered night cap were a few of the articles. An old water-color sketch of the first trading vessel out of Boston, painted in 1790, created special interest.
The climax was winning the first prize of $100.00 in Lynn’s recent tercentenary school, historical and floral parade.

The D. A. R. float depicted the famous painting of “Washington Crossing the Delaware,” each character being faithfully reproduced in costume and pose. Among those who again willingly responded to a patriotic emergency were four of Glover’s lineal descendants, Mrs. Elias G. Hodgkins, Miss Ella F. Stanley, Mrs. Chas. M. Duren and Mrs. Carroll A. Dwinell. Others manning the boat were Mrs. L. F. Burdett, Mrs. G. H. Graham, Mrs. A. C. Jennings, Mrs. F. D. Osborne, Miss Maxine Denno. Mrs. Martha D. Croteau made an ideal General Washington while General Glover was faithfully portrayed by Miss Mary C. Bucknam. The chapter was especially indebted to the chairman, Miss Prudence W. Potter and her assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Roland Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Vickery, Mrs. L. W. Bjorkman, Mrs. J. W. Hay, Mrs. J. H. Grover and Mrs. P. A. Stiles.

MRS. A. C. JENNINGS, Historian.

Haddonfield Chapter (Haddonfield, N. J.). An interesting feature of the ceremony which took place March 12, 1930, in Colestown Cemetery, was the unveiling of a bronze marker on the grave of the Revolutionary soldier, Isaac Armstrong, by his great-great-grandson, Walter Armstrong. Among others of his descendants who were present were two great-grandchildren, four great-great grandchildren, and six great-great-great grandchildren.

The Regent, Mrs. Wellington Bechtel, conducted a simple but impressive ceremony in which the Chaplain of this chapter, Mrs. E. M. Reilly, had a part. Two handsome silk flags, the flag of our country and the D. A. R. flag, were carried by Mrs. Harry A. Bauer and Mrs. Robert Tait Paul, respectively, one standing on either side of the grave. Reveillé and taps were sounded by a Boy Scout bugler, Beverly Buschgen.

Our neighboring D. A. R. chapters from Camden, Gloucester and Collingswood were represented by their regents and other members.

To Mrs. Eva Budd Bodine belongs the
honor of finding the data in regard to this grave, and also the whereabouts of Armstrong's descendants. The exercises were concluded in the chapter room of the historic Indian King, where Mrs. Arthur Ellis read an account of the services of Isaac Armstrong in the Revolutionary War. The scenes of his activities were chiefly in Princeton, Trenton, Haddonfield and its environs. Something of the history of the Indian King and of the old mantle made from the oaken frame work of the frigate Augusta of Revolutionary fame was given by Mrs. J. Fithian Tatem and Mrs. William D. Sherrerd.

**ALICE KELLAM BECHTEL,**
\*Regent.\*

**Richmond County Chapter** (Staten Island, N. Y.) celebrated its 19th birthday, May 24, 1929. Following a luncheon given by the regent at the Richmond County Country Club, the members and guests motored to Green Ridge, Staten Island, where a marker was unveiled near the site of the Old French Church built about 1695.

We were honored by the presence of Honorary President General, Mrs. William Cummings Story; The New York State Regent, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells; Curator General, N. S., D. A. R., Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer; the regents of the Staten Island sister chapters, Mrs. Hillard and Mrs. Bensen; and State chairmen, Mrs. Chapman, Conference House; Mrs. Queck-Burner, Real Daughters, and Mrs. Dickinson, Publicity. Seven of the charter members of the chapter were also present.

The Richmond County Society of C. A. R. assisted in the exercises which were opened with the Salute to the Flag. The marker was unveiled by Elizabeth Davidson and Mary Mecke, the Color Guards being Edward and Herbert Mecke, and Robert and Charles Stiles. A short presentation address was made by Mrs. T. Livingston Kennedy, the Organizing Regent of the chapter and a descendant of a Huguenot family. Dr. Henry Frost accepted the tribute for the Huguenot Memorial Church of Staten Island in a few well-chosen words.

All present joined in singing one verse of "America," which brought to a close the first birthday party of Richmond County Chapter.

**HELENA R. POUCH,**
\*Regent.\*

**Fort Casper Chapter** (Casper, Wyo.) inaugurated the custom of celebrating Washington's Birthday by staging some type of entertainment which would present the dress, manners and customs of the period in which he lived. This afforded an opportunity to invite guests who might learn of the aims and purposes of the D. A. R.

On February 22, 1929, Ft. Casper Chapter held a colonial tea at the home of Mrs. Julia Bunyan Wilson, with all receiving hostesses, as well as the C. A. R's who assisted, dressed in costumes of the period. A part of the entertainment was a presentation of a colonial wedding, with all parts taken by members of the chapter, as follows: Clergyman, Mrs. Alice Judd Holland; bride, Mrs. George Bishop; groom, Mrs. Anita McLellan; ring-bearer, Miss Joy Hopkins; matron of honor, Mrs. Ruth Joy Hopkins; best man, Mrs. Lovey Norris Meigh; bridesmaids, Mrs. Ruby Snoddy and Mrs. Grace Whitsett Leggett; father of bride, Mrs. Helen Sprecher Kohler.

The dining room was attractively decorated and the tea service was one of China, belonging to the hostess, and over 100 years old. Misses Betty Horstman, Genevieve and Eleanor Shumaker and Ruth Wilson, all C. A. Rs, assisted in serving tea.

Our chapter tries at all times to serve our community in the true spirit of patriotism. In addition to annual gifts to nearly all patriotic work sponsored by the National Society, we have expended several hundred dollars in silver and gold "C" pins, as awards to high ranking pupils in our county high school. Our Americanization Committee attends all naturalization days of the district court and presents flags to the new citizens. Two historic celebrations have been held in recent times, one an exhibition of relics and antiques, the other of handiwork of eight different countries, with
MARKER PLACED BY RICHMOND COUNTY CHAPTER, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

TABLET UNVEILED BY GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN CHAPTER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TALLY-HO COACH IN ARMISTICE DAY PARADE. ENTERED BY MARY BUTLER CHAPTER OF LACONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

FLOAT ENTERED IN PARADE BY GENERAL JOHN GLOVER CHAPTER, LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
the makers as our guests. Our section is rich in history, since we are located on the Oregon Trail and the Platte River, famous even back in the Fur Brigade days, so there is plenty of work ahead to which we can apply ourselves.

Ella Nash Loy, Historian.

Mary Butler Chapter (Laconia, N. H.). The colonial tally-ho coach owned by the Hayes Recreational Communities of Laconia, was loaned to the chapter for the Armistice Day parade, 1929, sponsored by the Frank W. Wilkins Post No. 1, American Legion. Members of the chapter who rode in the coach wore costumes of the period represented. The coach was entered as a historical float and was awarded first prize, a silver cup, by the judges.

The coach was brought to this country by the late Stilson Hutchins, and is more than one hundred years old. It was kept on Governors Island, Mr. Hutchins' summer estate, and used for driving about the 500-acre island. This island, which may be seen from the Weirs, N. H., was an original grant to Governor John Wentworth, by King George I of England, in 1727. It was confiscated by the victorious Continentals when Governor John, the second, fled the country in Revolutionary days. Since then, it has come down from family to family as a private estate. Governors Island was purchased by Stilson Hutchins, of Washington, D. C., in 1882; he built the mansion and farm houses now standing, and used the estate as his summer residence.

The property now owned by the Hayes Company is being developed and will be used as a summer resort. It is considered one of the most beautiful spots in the entire lake region. The island is reached by a draw bridge and causeway.

The old tally-ho coach was manufactured, according to its label, by Carter and Heldway in London. Four people can ride in its interior and another eight or ten on its roof, where there are cross seats for the passengers, as well as a seat for the coachman and footmen and another at the rear for the postilion and his trumpet. The interior of the coach is equipped with luxurious upholstery, and the maroon hangings and cushions on the upper seats make a gay contrast to the sober green sides. For the convenience of passengers who wish to ride on the roof, a six-foot detachable iron ladder is used, the ladder is carried in one of the vehicle's two "boots." These "boots" are capable of holding several trunks. There are also stands and straps attached to the rear where page boys rode.

This type of vehicle is reminiscent of the days of Charles Dickens' "Pickwick Papers." Clara V. Parent, Press Correspondent.
The prow of the Mayflower turned away from Europe. This seamanship marked the beginning of countless voyages to America made by people who wanted to establish new homes in this country. It also helped to originate a statesmanship uniquely American.

The Declaration of Independence, which took form in 1776, is permanent in character. It applied to the Colonists; but even today it is a living document, for it tends to promote freedom for the individual everywhere. The Colonists weathered stormy years, and at last a new Nation came into being.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization dedicated to the perpetuation, in present-day American life and in the time to come, of the principles which guided the men and women who founded the United States of America. Every one of our 173,000 members is a woman who has traced her descent directly to an ancestor who rendered specific and recorded service to the cause of American liberty won through conflict.

Certain fixed hopes and definite ambitions actuated the pioneer citizens of our country. They set up homes, founded schools, built churches. They framed a Constitution which has protected these institutions, lo, these many years. Due to the simplicity of their environment, aloof from old-world domination, they had a sense of balance. They provided for judicial, legislative and executive safeguards. They were free to select the system of government most desirable at that time and most likely to withstand the tests of time. The decision to erect a Constitutional form of government was arrived at after a careful study of all ancient and contemporary governments. They sought separation and attained it. It rests with us as their descendants to maintain that separation.

We recognize full well that some anti-American propagandists would like to captain a modernist Mayflower voyage, turning the prow of our Ship of State backward toward Europe and old-world entanglements. If we remain true to our heritage of spirited statesmanship such a thing cannot be done.

Few, if any, of the Mayflower passengers contemplated a round-trip voyage. They came to stay.

The founders of our Government planned it with the enduring qualities of the everlasting hills. It serves the Nation today, bringing happiness and betterment to a multitude. It has fostered a Nation content with the accomplishment of its own engrossing affairs. So long as we do not deviate from the original principles enunciated by our forebears, political, economic and social disaster is not in sight.
Members of our Society are often urged to change their objectives. They are even advised to adopt extreme measures under the guise of so-called “modern thought.” Our answer to such pleas is emphatic. Everyone familiar with the basic objectives of our Society knows that there is no necessity for changing the original pronouncements of the founders. The objects of our Society were adequately designed to furnish inspiration in going from strength to strength, year after year, decade after decade. We are nearing the half-century milepost of our existence. Let me reiterate, we were organized for the purpose of perpetuating the principles of the men and women who served their country in the Revolutionary period. These principles are as firmly fixed in human history as are the pyramids of Egypt.

It is true, style mongers and astute propagandists advocate change. It is a blessing, however, to realize that some fundamental policies of life should be unchangeable.

A new idea in human relations has matured in this country. Its development has come about because the early statesmen had the vision to establish what amounted to a “political quarantine.” Our Republic has survived because it has not been involved with complex associations with many other systems of government.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other men responsible for the auspicious beginning of our Nation, insisted upon isolation for the new Nation as the first requisite for its success.

Who is not glad that the United States has remained politically distant from the rest of the world? A few years ago I witnessed a Marathon race in New York State. Thousands of people breathlessly awaited the coming of the victors. Some distance in advance of all of the other contestants in the race appeared the winner—cool, unruffled, modestly claiming the honor honestly won. This country has been traveling a road of political progress. It has had to lead in the race for human betterment. If it has won triumphs in industry, in finance, in the quality of its homes, its schools and its churches, is it not due to persistent, conscientious effort?

Authorities tell us that the United States actually performs 41 per cent of the world’s work, although it includes only 6 per cent of the total population of the globe. Its science and inventive genius have made it possible for the United States to possess over 50 per cent of the world’s machinery. We are a nation of individuals. Each individual has opportunity for advancement. The separatist policy of our Government has helped produce this result.

It would be folly to ignore the attacks which are now being made upon our institutions in an effort to discourage the citizens of the United States so that they will lose faith in the future outlook. Propagandists are teaching the young to criticize our existing economic system. Even adults are influenced to the extent of listening to fictitious stories about America’s faults. Our Republic is a reality. Some would have us imperil it through abrupt change of policy and complication. We acknowledge the foresight of the early leaders of our Nation in demanding isolation. By the same logical reasoning we adhere to the belief that if separation has been helpful in the past, it will continue to be wise in the future.

The United States has inaugurated a magic highway for the nations. If other nations come, in time, to believe in traveling this highway they have the privilege of doing so, but we cannot abandon our destination to sit parked along the roadside until they slowly overtake us.

The only possible condition under which we could cease to obey Washington’s injunction and Jefferson’s admonition concerning isolation would be the accomplishment by other nations of the same things that we have accomplished. The highway of democracy is an open highway. We are always quick to welcome fellow travelers on this highway.

By keeping American policies American, we will be in a stronger position to help in time of emergency other nations burdened with traditional handicaps. It has been proven that America does
not refuse to aid just because she main-
tains her independent policy. On the
contrary, the spontaneous records of past
years reveal generosity and sympathetic
kinship.

Our ancestors removed themselves
from European environment. Naturally,
we are not prone to turn the hands of
our national clock backward. They
came here for a purpose. They were anx-
ious to take advantage of opportunity for
service which they did not find overseas.
This country has been peopled by folks
who discarded Europe for America be-
cause they preferred America more than
Europe. Nothing seems to have hap-
pened in either Europe or America to
cause us to change our allegiance to the
United States of America and to the
Republic for which Old Glory stands.
Why then should we consider at any
time reversing the decisions of our an-
cestors?

If we have existed through lean years
without accepting offers of propagandists
to unite with Europe in entangling alli-
ances, why is it necessary now that we
are a prosperous nation to do so? May
I repeat, we have become a powerful
nation through work and thrift and by
means of an abiding faith in the prin-
ciples of constitutional government? This
being true, emotional appeals are made
to us to sweep us off our feet.

The National Society of the Daughters
of the American Revolution is sworn “to
cherish, maintain and extend the insti-
tutions of American freedom, to foster
true patriotism and love of country, and
to aid in securing for mankind all the
blessings of liberty.”

With the thought of clarifying the
situation and bringing to the attention
of the unsuspecting the current campaign
for internationalism, the Daughters of
the American Revolution through the
very great courtesy of the National
Broadcasting Company have invited
several people of public prominence to
speak on this subject over the radio.

We are grateful for the privilege of
listening to these men and women and
even more grateful for the pleasant op-
portunity of presenting their thoughts
to the people of the whole Nation through
the medium of the radio.

During our recent Continental Con-
gress, which is the annual meeting of the
representatives of our Society elected in
accordance with the principles of represen-
tative government, we affirmed the
belief in the splendid separatist principles
of our Country. By such action we mani-
fest that we are still firmly committed to
the principle that the United States
should refrain from all “entangling alli-
ances.”

In January, 1930, a resolution con-
cerning foreign relations was passed by
40 organizations of women participating
in the Women’s Patriotic Conference on
National Defense. This resolution was
endorsed in turn by the recent Conti-
nental Congress of our National Society
and was the only one passed dealing with
foreign entanglements.

It reads:

FOREIGN RELATIONS

"Whereas, The Women’s Patriotic Conference on
National Defense was called for the purpose of sup-
porting the best interests of the United States; and
"Whereas, Citizens of the United States of Ameri-
ca cherish the admonition of George Washington
to refrain from foreign entanglements; therefore,
be it
"Resolved, That the Women's Patriotic Confer-
ence on National Defense does hereby oppose the
commitment of our Country to entangling alliances
which could operate to limit full liberty of de-
cision in international affairs; and
"Resolved, That we endorse this resolution which
was adopted by the Women’s Patriotic Conference
on National Defense.”

I want to emphasize that this was the
only resolution of this nature passed by
our Continental Congress; there seems
to be some failure to differentiate between
resolutions that were passed and com-
mittee reports which were merely read
and filed without action.

Our Society does not attempt to stan-
dardize personal opinion. Individual
viewpoints concerning religion and poli-
tics are not molested. In fact, all con-
troversial or dividing topics such as pro-
hibition, politics and religion are excluded
from the deliberations of our National
Society.

We favor adherence to the Constitution
of the United States in its entirety. Consequently, no amendment is singled out for special attention. Thus, we avoid engaging in public political turmoil and in personal petty strife.

One feels like inquiring, what is it that internationalists want to say to Americans which cannot be said successfully, as in the past, through diplomatic channels? What is it that internationalists want the United States to do which cannot be done in the usual way in our untrammeled custom? What do internationalists want us to negotiate which cannot be handled by the judicial, legislative and executive power granted through our unshackled form of government?

What, after all, do internationalists intend to superimpose upon this Nation unless it is something destined to rob the Chief Executive of his time-honored authority, to deprive the Supreme Court of its prerogatives and to dispossess the Senate of its actual power?

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**Historic Flags Collection**

Fort Green Chapter (Brooklyn, New York) possesses a collection of historical memorial flags founded in 1926 by Alice A. Driggs. They are reproductions of flags that played an important part in the early history of America.

Miss Driggs felt that the history of our country would be taught through the flags, and presented a reproduction of the first flag used in the American Army, known as the Cambridge Flag; the first Navy Flag known as the Washington Cruiser’s Flag; the first American flag, known as the Betsy Ross Flag; and the Brooklyn Flag, the flag of old Brooklyn where the Battle of Long Island was fought. Other flags in this collection and presented to Fort Green Chapter by members, include Webb’s Third Regiment Flag, the Mayflower Flag, New York Beaver Flag (flag of the New York Minute Men), the Tallmadge Flag, New York’s First Regimental Flag, Washington Flag or Second Regiment Flag of New Jersey, the Rhode Island Flag, Connecticut State Flag, the Bunker Hill Flag, Continental Flag, the John Paul Jones Flag, Pennsylvania First Rifleman Flag, and Washington’s Life Guard Flag.

Since the formation of the collection, the flags have been exhibited upon many occasions—including Washington’s Birthday, Lincoln’s Birthday, Memorial Sundays—and at the united religious services of the patriotic societies and upon Flag and Independence Days and other patriotic occasions.

The flags are 4 1-3 by 5 1-2 feet in size, mounted and very beautiful in color. In most cases the coat of arms or devices are hand embroidered and are most decorative.

Other historic flags promised for the memorial collection to be presented at the next flag presentation ceremonies are the Massachusetts State Flag, the Virginia State Flag, the New Jersey State Flag, the French Flag of the period of Lafayette, and the Church or Christian Flag, now used in all churches.
D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

Forty-five members of the D. A. R. Reviewing Committee, in Hollywood, evaluate films for chapter chairmen, who should urge community leaders to support the best pictures and the best only. Our Reviewing Committee reports on every picture, good, bad, and indifferent and tell just what these women think of each by grading every film previewed. IA, I, and II are the best pictures; III means poor, IV means not recommended. Of course IA, I and II are the only pictures we should help to advertise.

These Reviews are made possible by the cooperation and courtesy of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. These pictures reviewed below were all made before the adoption of the new Code.

Song O'My Heart—1A Fox Feature.—All dialogue. Starring John McCormack, renowned Irish tenor, with Alice Joyce, M. Kerrigan. This picture is an outstanding musical achievement, magnificently recording John McCormack's golden voice. Direction by Frank Borzage is exceptional, for the twelve songs are skilfully woven into a story that does not seem to center around a voice. Delightful entertainment.

This Mad World—II M. G. M. Feature.—All dialogue. From the French play, "Inhuman Ground," by François de Curel. Cast includes Kay Johnson, Basil Rathbone, Louise Dresser. This tragic romance portrays the conflict between loyalty to country and an overwhelming love. Adults.

La Marseillaise.—II Universal Pictures Feature.—All dialogue. Music composer, Charles Wakefield Cadman. Cast includes John Boles, Laura La Plante, Lionel Barrymore, Sam deGrasse, James Marcus. This story is an historical compilation from incidents taken from the turbulent period of the French Revolution. Recommended as absorbing entertainment for family.


Free and Easy—II M. G. M. Feature.—All dialogue. Buster Keaton, Anita Page, Trixie Friganza, Robert Montgomery, with an all-star cast. Romance is interspersed with lilting musical numbers, and Keaton's clever comedy in an amusing extravaganza. For average adult audiences.


Red Heads—II Pathe.—A musical comedy with a fashion show. Family entertainment.

Ranch House Blues—II Pathe.—Western comedy with excellent musical numbers. Recommended for family audiences and junior matinees.


The Clock Shop—II M. G. M.—Musical revue in colors. Grandfather clock dance number amusing.


A Kiss In Store—III M. G. M.—Musical and dance revue by children, cleverly done, but too mature in theme.

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ABSTRACTS FROM WILLS


MATTHIS, JAMES.—Clinton, Sampson County, North Carolina. Will dated 18 October 1848, probated February Term 1850. Mentions wife Mary A. Daughters Susan Matthhis, Polly, wife of Fleet R. Peterson; Peggy, wife of George W. Robinson; Olive, wife of John Vann; Anne Matthhis; Loving Jane, wife of Thomas Matthhis; Sarah Caroline, wife of Sandy Hendry and Nancy Matthhis. Sons Thomas B., Fleet C. and Abraham Newkirk Matthhis. Grandsons Sloan and Luther Rice Matthhis. Granddaughters Sabra, daughter of Harmon Matthhis; Margaret Jane, daughter of Abraham N. Matthhis.


BYRDS, JOHN.—Clinton, Sampson County, North Carolina. Will dated 5


DEVANE, THOMAS.—Of Black River, New Hanover County, North Carolina. Will dated 20 May 1765, probated July Term 1774, recorded Deed Book “C” page 57. Mentions wife Margaret. Sons John and Thomas. Daughters Margaret Jones and Mary, wife of Thomas Corbet. Children of Jane Portervent, dec’d.


ANSWERS

13393. KORTRIGHT.—Eve Kortright b 31 July 1752 mar 8 Sept. 1772 Casper Writer who died 21 Dec 1788, they had eight children. Eve was the daughter of Aaron Kortright bp 1710 & died 19 Nov 1789. He married 1752 Margarette daughter of John Delamater. She had bros Lawrence, John, Aaron & sisters Ann Elizabeth, Susannah and Rebecca. Can give more information. — Mrs. Pardon Head, Covina, Calif.

13394. LIGON.—According to some notes I have gathered on the Ligon family there was a William who served in Rev & also signed the Oath of Allegiance 15 Aug 1777. His pension papers are recorded in Pension Office, Washington, D. C. He died 1838. There are notes on several other Williams but none seem to fit the inquiry. These lived in Henrico, Cumberland & Amelia Counties, Va. There is a will of William Ligon recorded in Will Book #2 p 75 Amelia County, but he lived in Prince Edward Co., Va. This will mentions wife Elizabeth & Chil Mrs. Mary Moseley, Sarah & William. & was probated 1759—Alfred H. Burr, P. O. Box 38, North Little Rock, Ark.

13428a. SEVERANCE.—John Severance b 1609 d 9 April 1632. He married in Ipswich England 1635 Abigail Kimball who died 19 June 1638. Their chil were Samuel b 19 Sept 1637, died young; Ebenezer b 7 March 1639 d Sept 1667, unmar.; Abigail b 7 Jan 1641 died same day; Abigail b 25 May 1643 married 29 Nov 1664 John Church; Mary b 5 Aug 1645 mar 3 Nov 1663 James Coffin of Nantucket, Mass; John b 27 Nov 1647; Joseph b 15 Feb 1650; Elizabeth b 8 April 1652 d 1656; Benjamin b 13 Jan 1654; Ephraim b 8 April 1656; Elizabeth mar 1686 Samuel Eastman of Salisbury; dau. b 17 June 1658 died 23 June 1659.—Hannah Elizabeth Severance, 930 Washington Ave., Racine, Wis.

13428a. SEVERANCE - COFFIN. — Allen Coffin in his “Life of Tristram Coffin” traces the fam back to the Norman Conquest. Peter Coffin b abt 1580 died 1627/8. He mar Joan Thember or Thurnber & had sons Tristram & John who died in Plymouth Fort Eng. Tristram was born at Brixton 1605 married Dionis, daughter of Robert Stevens Esq. abt 1630 & came to America 12 yrs later. He settled in Salisbury & then removed to Haverhill. Their chil were Peter b in Eng; Tristram, Elizabeth, James b in Eng 12 Aug 1640 married 3 Dec 1663
Mary, daughter of John & Abigail Severance; John, Deborah, Mary, John & Stephen. James Coffin, mentioned above died in Nantucket 28 July 1720.—Mrs. Ralph L. Carr, 738 Humboldt St., Denver, Colo.

13896. KNAPP. — Nicholas Knap. immigrant ancestor, was in Watertown, Mass. in 1630. Probably came from Eng. with Winthrop & Saltonstall Expeditions. Mar 1st Elinor who died 16 June 1658. He mar 2nd Unica or Unity Brown; she was previously the widow of Clement Buxton. Nicholas died at Fairfield, Conn 16 Apr 1670 where his will is still on record. His son Caleb Knap was born 20 Nov 1636 at Watertown, Mass & died bef 4 Mch 1675 at Stamford, Conn. He mar abt 1680 Hannah, dau of Deacon Henry Smith of Stamford & Gr. dau of Lt. Samuel Smith of Weathersfield who was b in Eng 1602. Their son Samuel Knap was born abt 1668 at Stamford, Conn & died at Danbury 1739. He mar bef 1697 Hannah, daughter of Francis Bushnell who was b at Norwalk, Conn 1676 & died 1722/3. Their son John Knap Sr. was born in Danbury 1700 & died on shipboard in Lake Erie 1758. He mar—Taylor & had son John b 1725 d 1767 who mar, name of wife not known & had daughter Mary who married Elijah Towner. This information was furnished by Dr. A. A. Knapp 511-512 Jefferson Building Peoria, Ill. who is gathering material for a book of the Nicholas Knap Genealogy.—Mrs. F. B. Laney, 805 Kenneth Ave., Moscow, Idaho.

13407. SEE-STUMP.—Michael See Had sons Adam who married Margaret, daughter of Maj. Jacob Wirwick and George who married his cousin Polly See & lived in Randolph Co., W. Va. In the Chalkley Records is the following “Fisher vs. Fisher” in a suit instituted 1806 in Augusta Co. Records Solomon Fisher of Ky, deposes that his father Adam Fisher of Hampshire Co., W. Va. died 1782, testate. Orator was 10 yrs old at time, 1782. Widow died 1804. Adam Fisher mar Christina See. Their chil were Adan, Jacob, John, George, Michael, Solomon, Elizabeth, Catherine, Supervisors are Christina, widow, John Westfall, Sr. and Michael See, dated 14 May 1778. Recorded Hampshire Co., 11 Mch 1783. This is probably one of the dau as Adam See called his children Christina George, Jacob Warwick, Charles Cameron, Eliza, Dolly, Mary, Rachel Cameron, Hannah & Margaret. The family were said to be French Huguenots, the name originally “Cie” before the Edict of Nantes.—Mrs. Ernest C. Arnold, 824 E. 16th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

13417. FRAME.—William Frame b in Ireland abt 1745 died in Westminster Co. Pa. 1827 He married Elizabeth Johnson & their chil were Rebecca, Sarah, Ann, Elizabeth & Grace. For service see Pa. Arch. 5th series, vol. 6, page 285.

13418. HITE. — Refer to Du Bellet’s “Some Prominent Virginia Families” p 332.

13409. RHEA. — Refer to “Notable Southern Families,” by Armstrong p 253. Some Gray family notes from Gray Genealogy by M. D. Raymond p 203; Sketch of Fairfield, Conn Grays p 198-208; New England Hist. & Gen. Register vol 20 p 35; Conn. Quarterly vol 3, p 236. Isaac Gray b 1793 d 1853 mar 1813 Phoebe Converse, 1797-1870; son of William Gray b 24 June 1767 d 22 Sept 1844 mar 1793 Sarah Jennings b 1772 d 13 Nov 1806. Wm’s father Elias Gray b 4 April 1746 d 22 Nov 1826 mar 37 Nov 1766 Eunice Allen his 1st wife who died 1782, he mar 2nd Anna, and 3rd in 1787 Jemima Barnum in Danbury, Conn. His chil by 1st wife were Huldah b 13 June 1769 mar—Nickerson; Sarah b 4 Sept 1778 mar Nathan Wheeler; Allen b 10 May 1781. By his 2nd wife Anna he had dau Anna b 27 Jan 1786 mar Joseph Covell. Chil by his 3rd wife were Eunice b 16 Nov 1789 mar Joseph Sherwood; Olive b 23 Sept 1790; Russell b 24 July 1794 mar Hannah Jones.—Mrs. Dorothy B. Cheairs, 1416 E. 31st St., Tulsa, Okla.

13417. FRAME.—Samuel Frame b 14 Nov 1779 d 29 Aug 1847. He mar 16 Sept 1802 Elizabeth Martin b 12 July 1780 d 12 Mch 1831. Removed from Eaton, Preble Co., O to Ind. Among their chil were Abner, Samuel, Caleb. b 16 Nov 1804 d 31 Aug 1868 mar 23 Nov 1826 Matilda Oristow b 19 Sept 1808 d
19 Jan 1876. Removed from Ind to Kans in 1868 where both died. They were the parents of twelve chil of whom Caleb Smith Frame was b 29 Oct 1849 in Warren Co. Ind mar 3 Aug 1870 in Crawford Co. Kansas Nancy Jane Hendricks b 29 Mch 1852 in Adams Co. Ill—Mrs. Edith Frame Armstrong, 1911 S. Bdwy., Pittsburg, Kans.

13407. STUMP.—In 1805 three men of same name (Stump) came to Montgomery Co. Ohio, as settlers & are buried in the Germantown Cemetery. Leonard Stump died in 1811 & Court records show his wife to have been Juliana b 12 November 1769 & died 3 March 1845. He was b 11 June 1767 & d 18 Jan 1811. Will of Christopher Stump of Heidelberg Twp. Lancaster Co. Pa. was probated 1778. Mentions wife Margaretta & children Catherine who mar Leonard Strickler; George, Adam, Frederick, Mary, Susanna, Margaret who mar Michael Miller (bapt at Millbach Church) Millbach in Lebanon Co., born 1761. Henry, Magdalena, Juliana, Leonard, Michael. In the 1783 to 1787 Virginia Census are names of Leonard, George, Michael and Catherine Stump of Hampshire Co. Hardy Co. was formed from Hampshire, being the south part. Another Leonard Stump was in Northumberland Co. Pa. in tax list shortly after the Rev. Christopher Stump qualified as Rev. soldier.—William M. Pettit, 904 American Savings Bldg., Dayton, Ohio.

QUERIES

13454. KING.—Gen. John Edwards King of Ky. was b in Stafford Co., Va. 1757 (Overwharton Parish Recs) son of Wm. King & his w Eliz Edwards who were mar in Stafford Co. 1738. Their chil were John b 1 Dec 1740; Wm who mar Letitia Bland; Withers who mar Sarah in Stafford Co. Va & d leaving a Will in Bardstown, Nelson Co. Ky; Nimrod b 29 Nov 1750 served in Rev. & rec’d land in Ky; George, who rec’d land in Cumberland Co. Ky; Philip b at “Brooke” the King estate in Prince Wm. Co. Va.; Edmund b Prince Wm. Co.; Valentine b Stafford Co. 1747 d leaving a Will in Nelson Co., Ky; Robert b 1752; John Edwards b 1757 mar Sarah Clifton; Thomas; Eliz. who mar — Owen. William who mar Elizabeth, dau of John Edwards & his wife Jane Arrington who was a Monroe, was the s of Alfred King & his wife Sophia Burgess, granddaughter of Col Wm. Burgess & his wife Sophia Ewell. Mrs. Edward Fieldhauser is a desc of Wm. & Eliz. Edwards King & is compiling a King Genealogy & History. She Has many records of southern King families also of those of Penna., Md. & Del. She will be pleased to hear from all King desc. as well as from those who desc from the Clifton, Wiles, Grymes, Cotton, Hampton, Conwell & Sharp families.—G. K. F.

13455. PIKE.—Wanted parentage & name of wife with her dates of b & d of John Pike of Orange Co., N. C. Would also like his Rev rec. Their dau Ruth b 29 June 1744 d 2 Dec 1795, mar 1st — Weisner & in 1776 John Hinshaw, known as John of Stokes Co., N.C.—E. H. L.


(a) PARKER-HOLLY.—Wanted parentage of Comfort Parker who mar abt 1815 Birdsall Holly. She was b 1790 in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y. & d 26 Jan 1859 in Lockport, N. Y. Would like to corres with desc.

(b) GOFF.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Goff of Conn who mar Anna, dau of Isaac & Sarah Selkrigg Foote of Water-town, Ct. & Windsor, N. Y. He d abt 1798 in Bainbridge, N. Y. & his wid. mar Reuben Bridgeman. Name given incorrectly in Foote and Sutcliff Gens as Rufus.—M. H. W.

13457. CROUCH-WELLS. — Wanted ances of James Crouch who mar 2 Feb 1797 Bourbon Co., Ky (see vol ee p 47 Ky Hist. Soc Register, marriage records of Bourbon Co., Ky 1786-1800) Leah Wells. Wanted the names of their chil & her gen. Did James Crouch have Rev rec.?—E. D. M.

13458. DeWitt.—Wanted names of wife & chil, also date of mar of Peter DeWitt, Rev pensioner, buried in Ky.
Chil named in his pension were Martin John, Henry, Gabriel, but know there were others.—E. M.

13459. Allbeck.—John Michael Allbeck arrived with his fam from Germany in 1830, tradition says in New York. Want to know where can be obtained a list of German immigrants arriving at N. Y. at that date. Would like to know date of arrival, name of ship & place & place of embarkation.—W. D. A.

13460. Dunham. — Wanted ances. Place of b of Jonathan Dunham b 1739. Chil by 1st wife, name unknown, were Sarah, Rachel, Easter, Triphene. Chil of 2nd w Mrs. Mary Runs Dow, widow, were Hannah who mar Pel—(Pelatiah) Osterhout; Henry b 1778 mar Lucy Wickham b 1786; Lucy mar Bela Moore b 1780; Lewis b 1783 mar Mercy Mansfield b 1798; Catha b 1785 mar Permilla Cash b 1788; Caty mar Alanson Woodcock. In 1798 Jonatha Dunham lived on present site of Binghamton N. Y. abt 1804 he with 3 sons & 1 dau moved to Etna, Tompkins Co. N. Y. where they & their wives are buried.

(a) Runs.—Wanted ances date of 2nd mar of Mary Runs b 9 Sept 1750 mar 1st 29 Jan 1770 at Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Wm. Dow. Rec. states both parties were of Dover, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Chil of this mar were Lydia, Peter & one other. Mar 2nd Jonathan Dunham.

(b) Mansfield.—Wanted ances of Mercy Mansfield b 5 Nov 1793 & d at Etna N. Y. 21 July 1821. Mar Lewis Dunham & had son Cyrus L. Dunham, U. S. Senator from Ind. for three terms beginning 1845.—E. A. T.

13461. Christman.—Wanted infor of Paul Christman who landed in Phila 1765 & of his w Magdalone. Served in Capt. Heyser's Co. German Reg't from Md. His dau Eliz mar George Clise & all d in Cumberland, Md.

(a) McIntire.—Wanted gen & all infor of Daniel McIntire, a Rev sol & of his wife Jane. He bought land of Thos Weekly in Washington Co., Pa. 1785, ever since called "McIntire Ridge" partly in Greene Co. He d there 1820. One of his dau's mar — Dunn; Eliz mar — Craig abt 1820. Wanted date of her b & mar to Craig also his given name. In 1832 she mar Peter Crumrine.—E. C. W.

13462. Young.—Mayflower records of Genealogy report a Thomas Young who mar gr dau of Wm. White. Also a Benj & Joseph Young who mar respectively gr. gr. dau of Richard Warren & Henry Sampson. Can anyone tell whether Benj. Young of Barrington N. H. is a desc of any of the above & supply the missing links? This Benj, whose father was possibly Andrew had at least two bros Stephen & Jonathan & a son b 1753 in Barrington N. H. who became Elder Winthrop Young of Canterbury, N. H.—C. O. S.

13463. Williams.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Bartol Williams who lived in Chester Co., Pa. in the early part of 1800. He claimed desc from Roger Williams. Mar Hannah Haskins, quakeress, & had several chil b in Pa. Emig to Ohio bet 1822-1839. Would like to corres with desc.—S. C.

13464. Perkins.—Wanted dates of mar & d, name of wife of Newman Perkins of Exeter R. I. b 8 March 1711, son of Ebenezer & Hannah. Was he mar twice & did he have son Newman?

(a) Mosher.—Wanted ances of Abraham Mosher & also of his wife Abigail H. They were mar 10 Jan 1858 & had sons Harim A. & John H. Mosher.—H. L. W.


(a) Hewitt.—Wanted parentage of Norman N. Hewitt b 24 Oct 1809 in N. Y. d 3 Nov 1850 in Cal. mar M. Almira Tuttell b 7 Apr 1812 in Vt. & d 26 May 1890. Wanted her ances also.

(b) Dewese.—Wanted any infor of George Dewese & his desc. Would like to corres with same.—M. A. R.

13466. Waller - Ellis - English. — Wanted parentage, bros & sis of Richard Waller b 1774 in Md. Wanted also ances of his wife Nancy Ellis b in Md. They were mar abt 1805 in Milledgeville, Ga. Wanted also parentage & Rev rec in ances of Elinor English b Somerset Co.,
Wanted ances of the following: Maria Fry mar Cox & their chil were Nancy, Melisse & Angelina b 1827 mar John Riggs b 1828. John was the s of Samuel Riggs b 1804 & Annie Ballou b in Va. 1808. All the above were from nr Maysville Ky. Nancy Cox mar Silvers & went to Cal in 1853. Melisse mar Allen Hooper. Samuel & Annie Riggs had ten chil b nr Maysville Ky. Any infor of these fams will be greatly appreciated.—C. M. N.

ComIngs.—Wanted ances & nationality of Josiah Collins, Rev sol of Bath Co. Ky. He was b in Halifax Co., Va 2 May 1757.—M. B. E.

Davis.—Wanted ances of George Davis who mar Sarah Tricky. George was Rev sol, enlis from Huntington & Fulton Co. res of Morris Twp. This Davis fam. came from nr Philadelphia & is supposed to be the same as that of Jefferson Davis, & were of Welsh origin. Their chil were George, John, Nancy Bornat, Eliz. Moore, Hannah Moore, Dolly Bornat, Sarah Scott, Fanny. Is there colonial rec. in this line?—M. L. F.

Taylor.—Wanted ances, date of d & names of chil of Simon Taylor b abt 1756 mar Anna Maria Hite b 1758, dau of Col John & gr dau of Hans Jost Hite.

(a) Dudley.—Wanted ances of Wm. Dudley b 10 Feb 1756 Hampshire Co., Va. d 22 June 1819 Flemingsburg, Ky. Mar Eliz Hite Taylor dau of Simon Taylor & Anna Maria Hite.—J. K. G.

Hopkins.—Wanted parentage of Mary Hopkins, wife of Wm. Lewis who d in Farmington, 18 Aug 1690.

(a) Rugg.—Wanted dates of b & d of Samuel Rugg of Lancaster, also name of his wife. Their chil were Gideon, Phineas, Lydia, John, Hannah & Thankful.

(b) Welles.—Wanted name of wife of Ichabod Welles b 26 April 1712, posthumous son of Capt. Thomas Welles & his wife Jerusha Treat.

(c) Savage.—Wanted name of wife of John Savage whose dau Eliz. mar Nathaniel White of Middletown & Hadley.—J. B. K.

Pynecho.—Wanted parentage of William Pynecho b 31 Jan 1805 in Springfield, Mass, removed to Rochester N. Y. mar 1827 Adeline Stewart & removed to Madison, Wis 1841 & died there 1872. Their chil were Hannah who mar David Wright; Sabrina who mar Creighton D. Coffinberry; William; Julia; Mary; Adeline James, Martha Ann, George, Ephraim, John & Frank.—M. McC.

Witherell — Wetherell.—Wanted ances, dates & all infor of Hannah Witherell who mar Daniel Loomis in Colchester, Conn in 1731.

Gillett.—Wanted ances & Rev Rec of Daniel Gillet b avt 1752 at or nr Colchester, Conn & mar — Plumly. His mother was Lydia Meacham.

(b) Pratt.—Wanted ances with their dates of Isaac Pratt b 10 Mch 1768 d 3 Jan 1822 mar 1793 Theodosia Wells b 23 Oct 1770 d 27 Feb 1814.

(c) Forkes.—Wanted Rev rec of John Christian Forkes b Brunswick Germany Oct 1759 d 19 Apr 1853 at Sheshequin, Pa. He mar Deborah Williams b 30 Aug 1764 in Delaware Co., N. Y. & d 26 Sept 1836 at Sheshequin, Pa.

(d) Newell.—Wanted ances & Rev rec with all dates of Abel Newell who with his father John & brothers Josiah & John came to Sheshequin, Pa, from Conn about 1784.—M. T. L.

Morehouse-Moorehouse.—Wanted maiden name, parentage & place of mar of Elizabeth, wife of Jabez Morehouse. Wanted his parentage also. They were in Bloomfield, now Victor, N. Y. in 1799 & are buried there. Their chil were Josiah, Sarah, Jabez, Elizabeth, Lewis, Mary & Betsy.—H. S.

Groove.—Wanted names of chil of John Grove of Lancaster, Pa. He mar Catherine Elizabeth Arnold. Did they have a son Thos. b 1797? John Grove 1818 soldier, was the son of Francis & Catherine Close Grove.—A. P.

Owen.—Wanted ances of Col. James Owen of the Rev. from either Va. or N. Car.—B. H. B.

Paul-Wood.—Wanted parentage of James Paul & also of Elizabeth Wood. James Paul 1772-1840 mar Mary
1777-1860, daughter of Jedediah Lee, 1755-1824 & his wife Eliz. Wood, 1776. They lived at Pittsford, Vt. & after her death removed to Stanstead, Can.—A. P. B.

13478. RALSTON - STOVER. — Wanted parentage, bros & sis of James Ralston who mar Eliz. Stover in Wayne Co., Ind abt 1828. He d 1833 leaving chil Sarah, Joseph & Eliz. Wanted also ances of the parents of Eliz. Stover who were Jose & Esther or Hester Yount Stover originally from N. Car. or Tenn.

NATION-NASH.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Nation living in Morgan Dist, Burke Co., N. Car. in 1790. also of Sampson Nation of Madison Co. Ky abt 1815 who later removed to Wayne & Henry Cos Ind. Wanted also parentage of Charlotte Nash who mar Seth Nation & lived in Delaware Co. Ind. He died 1852, aged 52 yrs.—N. E. N.

13479. BACON.—Wanted parentage & Rev rec of father of Huldah Bacon who was born at Ballston, N. Y. in 1763 & died at Hawkinsby, Canada 15 Apr. 1809 She mar 1st Noah B. Harrison & 2nd James Whitcomb.—F. F. C.

13480. DUNN.—Wanted ances with dates of b, mar & d of James Dunn b 7 Dec 1757. James with his bros Benj., Jack & Wm. came to Ky from Anne Arundel or Montgomery Co., Maryland abt 1798. Any information will be greatly appreciated.

(a) ALDRIDGE.—Wanted ances & dates of b & mar of Eleanor Aldridge who mar James Dunn. She had brothers James b 1769 & John, prob others. Family tradition states that the Aldridge fam came to Mass later settled in Maryland. Would like authentic infor on this point.

(b) SHECKELLIS.—Have in my possession a copy of the will of Richard Sheckell of Anne Arundel Co., Md dated 25 Dec 1769. In it he mentions wife Ruth & chil John. Richard, Anne & Mary & others names not given. The will was witnessed by Jacob Franklin, Benj. Carr, William Dunn & John Sheckell, & was found among the papers left by Augustine Dunn of Md & Ky. What is the family connection between the Dunns & Sheckells?—J. A. D.

13481. FAIRCHILD. — John Fairchild had chil Abram, Peter, John & Solomon. He removed from Conn to Pa. abt 1778 & set. in Luzerne Co. Wanted Name of his wife with all her dates. Their son Solomon mar Martha Line who d 1883, wanted her parentage with all dates. They lived in the Wyoming Valley.—S. I. S.


Family tradition says Hope Ann was of same line as Andrew Jackson—his cousin, or cousin once removed, died in her father's home.—E. W. S.

3483. (a) Who were the parents of John Goldsborough — Massachusetts — probably Brookfield. (b) Who were the parents of Hannah Creighton who married Jeremiah Beede, 1800—Exeter, N. H.—Mrs. J. S. C.
Department of the Treasurer General—D. A. R. State Membership
Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, Treasurer General

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<td>44</td>
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<tr>
<td>England</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
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<td>168,612</td>
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[391]
The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Monday, April 21, 1930, at 9:30 a.m.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. William Rock Painter, read selections from the 1st Chapter of Joshua, and offered prayer.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, called the roll, the following officers being recorded as present: National Officers: Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Gavin, Mrs. Joy, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. White, Mrs. Bristol, Mrs. Van Landingham, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Brown (Pa.), Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Sigmund, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Painter; Mrs. Bissell, Miss Barnett, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Rigdon, Mrs. Van Orsdel, Mrs. Gillentine, Mrs. Stookey, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kramer; State Regents: Mrs. Brown (Ala.), Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Nettleton, Miss Harman, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Bathrick, Miss Dilley, Mrs. McMullen, Mrs. Flather, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Parcellis, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Caley, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Acklen, Mrs. Rountree, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Beam, Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Vaught, Mrs. Trottman, Mrs. Dickerson; State Vice Regent: Mrs. Gundrum.

The President General welcomed the new members into her official family, and expressed appreciation of the help given to make the Congress such a happy success, adding that everyone, chairmen of committees, all visiting daughters, had spoken of the smoothness with which everything had taken place, of the cordial good feeling shown in every phase of the work; that the National Society was to be congratulated on the interest taken in committee work, which had claimed the attention of people deeply interested in public affairs, the Secretary of the Interior having written of his interest in the manuals and patriotic education work and expressed the opinion that the Society is co-operating with the Government in this work; also that the radio talks had attracted wide and favorable comment.

The President General spoke in detail of the plans of the George Washington Bi-Centennial Commission to make the 200th anniversary of the birth of General Washington in 1932 a nation-wide celebration, a fitting tribute to the great patriot and soldier, and urged the members to bring about legislation in the States for the appointment of commissions to assist the Government in that every state, city and town celebrate this great event; that the teachers in the schools give talks on General George Washington; and that the National Society would get out a great deal of literature, and later form plans for something big and fine, and during the Congress devote one afternoon to a celebration worthy of the occasion.

Mrs. Gillentine of Tenn., moved a rising vote of thanks to our President General for the wonderful way in which she conducted our last Continental Congress. Seconded by Mrs. Stookey. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, read her report.

She moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 250 applications for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Becker. Carried.

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

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of three former members. Seconded by Miss Barnett. Carried.

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

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

She moved that the Organizing Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of three former members. Seconded by Miss Barnett. Carried.

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

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, read her report.

My report today must necessarily be brief because of the State Regents attending Congress.

Through their respective State Regents the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Mary Hunter Hall, Dardenelle, Arkansas; Mrs. Ada Eshart Cummings, Park Ridge, Illinois; Miss Mary Lou White, Nashville, Tennessee.
The State Regent of Tennessee requests the organizing regency of Mrs. Margaret Anderson Dail, Blountville, be canceled.

The State regent of North Carolina requests the organizing regency of Mrs. Mamie Highsmith Wells, Fayetteville, be canceled.

Before closing, may I again urge all State regents to have chapters in their States report elections promptly. This will expedite the examination of application papers during the summer months and also enable my office to have a correct official mailing list of the names of all chapter regents and their addresses, printed early in the fall.

Respectfully submitted,

Florence Hague Becker,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Becker moved that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Van Orsdel. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, made a verbal report, going into detailed explanation of the program arranged by the Historical Research Committee, and instructing the members as to the compilation and arrangement of a complete bibliography relative to the Revolutionary War, et cetera.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Russell Williams Magna, read her report.

Report of Librarian General

The new Library was a surprise and a joy to all who attended Congress. Many splendid gifts were subscribed for to help complete it and aid in the Genealogical Section; also valuable books of many kinds were presented on Saturday for which your Librarian General is deeply grateful.

Many were interested in helping the libraries of the endorsed schools also in presenting to the individual states the special indexing ideas. A most satisfactory meeting of librarians was held showing a keen interest in the work.

The following list comprises 70 books, 7 pamphlets, 2 manuscripts and 2 charts.

BOOKS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA


GEORGIA

Historical Collections of Georgia Chapters, N. S., D. A. R. Vols. 2 and 3. 1900. From Georgia Daughters.

ILLINOIS


KANSAS

Biographical Record of Leavenworth, Douglas and Franklin Counties. 1899. From Mrs. Myra R. Bennett.

MAINE

Maine Beautiful. W. Nutting. 1931. From Dover Foxcroft Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS


MICHIGAN


NEW JERSEY

Following 6 volumes from Nova Caesaurea Chapter: Dutch Reformed Church of Second River, 1840-1877. 1930.

Register of Dutch Reformed Church at Second River, 1794-1819. 1930.

Treasure's Book, Dutch Reformed Church of Second River, 1840-1877. 1930.

Marriages of Second River Dutch Reformed Church, 1863-1911. 1930.

Members of Second River Dutch Reformed Church, 1867-1911. 1930.

Historic Churches in Newark, Essex County. 1930.

Register of Marriages of Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, 1795-1829, 1840-1877. From Paulus Hook Chapter.

Inscriptions from Graveyard of Dutch Reformed Church of Stone House Plains, Brookdale Section, Bloomfield. 1930. From Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter.

Bible Records of Atlantic County and Vicinity. Vol. 5. 1930. From General Lafayette Chapter.


Historical and Genealogical Miscellany. From Haddonfield Chapter.

Following 8 volumes from Orange Mountain Chapter: Grave-Stone Records. 1930.

The Grand Army Blue Book. 1913.

Description Book Vital Dood Post, No. 15. Grand Army of the Republic.


Miscellaneous Church, Cemetery and Family Records. From Continental Chapters.

Genealogical Notes from Cape May County. From Cape May County.

Patriots Chapter.


NEW YORK

Town of Warawa. A. W. Young. 1929. From Chi-no-he-he-gob Chapter.


OREGON


PALESTINE


Reading and Berks County. C. T. Fox. 5 vols. 1925. From Mrs. Samuel S. Hill through Berks County Chapter.


Cumberland and Adams Counties. 1886. From Gettysburg Chapter.

Border Life, History of Virginia, History of Pennsylvania, etc. J. Pritts. 1929. From Mrs. Harry Gall through Donegal Chapter.


Orion


Pennsylvania


TENNESSEE


MARYLAND

Biographical Record of Lintons, Meridian, and Franklin Counties. 1899. From Mrs. Myra R. Bennett.

MAINE

Maine Beautiful. W. Nutting. 1924. From Dover Foxcroft Chapter.

NEW JERSEY

Following 8 volumes from Nova Caesaurea Chapter: Dutch Reformed Church of Second River, 1840-1877. 1930.

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Border Life, History of Virginia, History of Pennsylvania, etc. J. Pritts. 1929. From Mrs. Harry Gall through Donegal Chapter.


Orion


Pennsylvania


TENNESSEE

WASHINGTON

Mme. de Javouhey's Journal of Montreal's Visit to America, May 8 to October 7, 1923. From Mrs. Wesley Hugh DuBois.

OTHER SOURCES


Organizations, Constitutions, By-Laws and Membership. Society of Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century. 1962. From the Society through Fort Greene Chapter.

PAMPLETS

GEORGIA

The Webb and Allied Families. Compiled and presented by Mrs. J. Adger Stewart through Mrs. John Lee Davidson.

NEW YORK

Following 2 pamphlets from Mrs. A. E. Merritt:


Burials in the Old Sickletown Graveyard in Orange County, Rockland County, N.Y. From Benjamin Prescott Chapter.

From John Ross Chapter.

MANUSCRIPTS

NEW YORK


West Virginia

Marriage Register of Rev. John Alderson, Jr. From Mrs. W. S. Johnson.

CHARTS

CONNECTICUT


WEST VIRGINIA


A reading glass was presented by Miss Catherine Barlow.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
Librarian-General.

Mrs. Magna spoke of the urgent need of the retention of the trained clerks employed to index the Library, the States to assume proportionate share of the costs thereof, and discussion followed as to the financial responsibility of each State, of the moneys already advanced or needed.

The Chair emphasized the benefit of a State budget, as a tremendous help in carrying out the various activities of the National Society, as each State wished to do its share.

The Curator General, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, read her report.

Report of Curator General

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since the last Board Meeting, April 12.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Two silk spheres, Celestial and Terrestrial. Wonderful bits of early American handiwork, made by Edith B. Stockton while at school at West Town, New Jersey, 1892. Presented by Mrs. A. A. Birney, through the Dolly Madison Chapter. An unusual glass cup plate, presented by Mrs. Samuel Polkinhorn, through Our Flag Chapter. Two Almanacs, 1770-1776. Presented by Misses Sarah and Katherine Shriners of Lewisburg, Pa. Given through the Mary Desha Chapter.

KENTUCKY: Original manuscript of John Ray's "Practice Book," made with a goose quill in pokeberry ink, 1786-1789, and shooting glasses used by him, both gifts presented by his great-grandson, Eugene Howard Ray, through the Frankfort Chapter.


OKLAHOMA: Unusual embroidered wallet, carried during the Revolution by John Orr, a lieutenant in the command of General Stark. Presented by his great-granddaughter, Miss Alice M. Robertson through the Muskogee Indian Territory Chapter.

PENNSYLVANIA: Small engraved snuff box, presented by Miss Minnie Mickley, Mischeit Chapter. Masonic apron made to commemorate the birthday of George Washington. Presented by Mrs. Mary R. Moore and Mrs. Pleasant B. Myers, through the Peter Muhlenberg Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND: Silver stock buckle worn by Brig. Gen. William West of Scituate. Given in memory of Beldora West by her sister Mrs. Mary Cinderella Prudence West Parker, Moswansicut Chapter.

TENNESSEE: Historic Gavel, presented by Mrs. John I. Cox at Congress April 19, 1930. This gavel is to be given to the National Officers Club.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA W. KRAMER,
Curator General.

The Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, made a verbal report, and urged the members to send more detailed information as to state work in the way of patriotic education, manuals, girl home-making, radio talks, publicity, etcetera, in order that all these activities might be included in the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

The Chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee, Mrs. John M. Beavers, read the report of that committee.
Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Our committee desires to report that we have tried in every way to carry out the instructions of the different committee chairmen of the 90th Continental Congress, to have our auditoriums ready for the different sessions, the rooms arranged for State and committee meetings and to keep our buildings, extending a city block, in order. This has been a stupendous task involving both day and night work of all the members of the building staff. We earnestly hope that constructive criticism will be offered for our guidance another year.

We are sincerely grateful for the expressions of commendation and sympathetic understanding of the work involved and wish to commend the splendid work done by our untiring Superintendent, Mr. Phillips, his assistant and all of the building employees.

The many interviews with the State regents, committee chairmen and members of the delegations in regard to their State rooms have been interesting and inspiring and their appreciation of our efforts in their behalf has been gratifying. We welcome the new State regents to our branch with appropriate ceremonies, the President General presenting to the President General’s office by Mrs. Dixson, State Regent of Illinois, that we subscribe for their graciousness in giving me so much time.

The Chairman of the Constitution Hall Finance Committee, Mrs. Russell William Magna, read the report of that committee.

Constitution Hall Finance Report

The first Congress in beautiful Constitution Hall adjourned Saturday, 19th taking a memorable place in the minds of those attending. Color and light marked the sessions beautified not only by the exquisite mural tapestries, Mrs. Butterworth’s inspirational gift, by the Reynolds’ organ, which helped make the memorial service so impressive; by the flash of the flags, as the procession—white pages—emblazoned their entrance and their decorative aspect on the stage after being placed in the racks, fashioned for this purpose and given by Mrs. Dick of Maryland.

Who can forget it who were privileged to attend! The large silk American flag dropping from the ceiling when Representative Lithium, his wife—affectionately called the Flag Lady”—presented and dedicated it in a most fitting manner.

Who can forget the flower-banked stage at an evening session!

Who can forget the new Library with its quiet beauty—in fact the many details too numerous for mention in such a brief report!

No markers were on the various articles yet each one must be conscious of the fact that every thing in the building has been subscribed for by the Daughters, individually or by Chapters or States.

Constitution Hall in its impressive beauty stands today as the result of the generosity of members from around the world. To those contributors—from the single dollars which were given to the corner stone, to the largest sums—the organization owes an immense gratitude.

Constitution Hall has not only perfect acoustics but a remarkable lighting effect. The auditorium is flooded with sunshine always, as if to challenge the outer elements—a soft radiance or complete darkness when the exit lights in the stadium sections resemble stars. All this of course is produced by a mechanical contrivance, which has cost the society $27,000. Instead, however, of creating a fund for a Ventilighter or a series of switches—those attending responded readily to the suggestion of Mrs. Dixson, State Regent of Illinois, that we subscribe to the glass sections in the ceiling arrangement through which this light effect comes. Nearly every day sums were pledged until at the close of Congress Saturday, $6,000 worth of “Sunshine,” which this fund by now appropriately called, was subscribed for.

It is hoped that those reading this report in the magazine will want to send in checks for the rare privilege of buying sunshine. Each name and sum and those in whose honor it is purchased will be carefully listed. Chapter regents may well introduce the “sunshine fund” into some of the chapter meetings. While the understanding was that definite panes of glass in the roof lighting at $25 could be purchased, many gave more and who can limit or confine this radiant element! After all it is a fund in which all can take a part. The radio has placed a commercial value on ether and as the D. A. R. is world-wide in scope so our “sunshine fund” will be the recipient from world-wide contributors.

At the last Constitution Hall meeting your chairman urged a growing sentiment for the building—also for you to hold fast to its benefits and beauty. This you have demonstrated in your generous responses, for the gift list has diminished day by day and the fund has increased.

It has been impossible to complete the list of contributors for this report, but they will be read at the next Constitution Hall meeting. Your chairman is deeply grateful to each contributor who continues to make this work the joy it is.

An antique American colonial secretary was presented to the President General’s office by Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, Honorary Present General, in honor of the present President General, Mrs. Hobart, and in memory of the two past Presidents General from Illinois.

Please take back with you the message of what Constitution Hall means, let us keep our enthusiasm on the highest plane, for the crowning glory will be the complete payment.

May the sunlight which permeates the auditorium flood the country and radiate to every member.

Many thanks are due the President General, the Treasurer General and her fine helpers, my own Library staff—and may I take this opportunity to express my thanks to all reporting on the program for their graciousness in giving me so much time.
All the Library chairs and tables are sold.

Through their respective State regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as organizing regents: Mrs. Daisy May Martin McCullough, Scottsburg, Ind.; Mrs. Helen Myers Warren, Ocean Lake, Oreg.

The State regent of Illinois requests the reappointment of Mrs. Ada Earnhart Cummings, as organizing regent at Park Ridge, Ill.

It gives me much pleasure to present one chapter for confirmation: Cola Barr Craig, Selma, Ala.

Respectfully submitted,

Florence Hague Becker,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Becker moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's supplemental report. Seconded by Mrs. Van Orsdel. Carried.

The Chair reminded the members of the plans of the Old Trails and the Publicity committees to finance the sale of the miniature of the Madonna of the Trail, and the D. A. R. calendar, the National Society to derive a percentage on the sale thereof; that these could not be made until sufficient orders had been received to warrant their manufacture and distribution, and urged that the members interest their States in these souvenirs.

The Chair spoke of the action taken by Congress on the recommendation of the National Board meeting of April 19, 1930, on the subject of purchase of a room in the American Legion House in Paris, and the Recording Secretary read the following resolution adopted by the 39th Continental Congress:

WHEREAS, The American Legion Building Paris, Inc., has invited the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to have a salon in their new building in Paris, at a cost of $10,000; and

WHEREAS, this building is designed to be used as a headquarters for Americans in Paris and as a meeting place for the Paris Chapter and all Daughters.

RESOLVED, that the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution accept this invitation; and

RESOLVED that the details for financing this project be left to the National Board of Management.

Miss Nettleton of Connecticut moved that the plans for financing the room in the American Legion Building, Paris, be referred to the Executive Committee with power to act. Seconded by Mrs. Moulton. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read Resolution No. 20 adopted by the 39th Congress:

RESOLVED, that this Congress empower the National Board of Management to clarify rulings not clear and to take such action as is necessary to eliminate obsolete rulings in order to facilitate the work of the revision and codification of the standing rules of the National Society.

The Chair stated that the Committee on Codification of Rulings had worked very hard on the re-

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR WHITE DONAHUE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Becker read a supplemental report.

Supplemental Report

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

All the Library chairs and tables are sold.

On Saturday, April 19th the amount pledged was $9,001.00.

The total amount of the "Sunshine Fund," $86,410.00.

The approximate amount of pledges at Congress total $33,439.00.

The sum to date in cash and pledges totals $110,542.21.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
National Chairman, Constitution Hall
Finance Committee.

Mrs. Magna moved that recommendation No. 1 of the Constitution Hall Committee be adopted: (The Constitution Hall Committee recommends to the National Board of Management the placing of a suitable tablet honoring the President's General through whose vision and foresight the National Society has acquired its group of buildings). Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

Mrs. Magna moved that recommendation No. 2 of the Constitution Hall Committee be adopted: (The Constitution Hall Committee recommends to the National Board of Management that the National Society assume the cost and installation of such a tablet at a cost not to exceed $1,500). Seconded by Mrs. Rigdon. Carried.

The Editor of the magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, made a verbal report, stressing the need of subscriptions to the magazine in order that it might expand and increase in interest.

The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. James F. Donahue, read the report of that committee.

Report of National Magazine Chairman

The D. A. R. Magazine made many friends during the Congress at the booth in the north corridor. The table was almost constantly surrounded by members both interested and curious. Your chairman was amazed to find many who had never seen the magazine before. She feels that the beautiful April issue containing the articles on Constitution Hall by Mrs. Brosseau, and the Library Work by Mrs. Magna and its other informative features, with its exquisite illustrations, will be the means of bringing many subscriptions to the Society in the near future. During the week, 441 single copies of the April number were sold, the greater majority of these being purchased by non subscribers.

The approximate amount of subscriptions taken during the week amounted to $470, or a total of $581.50. This is a brief report merely covering sales during Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR WHITE DONAHUE,
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Becker read a supplemental report.
vision of the rulings from the beginning of the National Society, and felt that they now needed expert advice in completing the work and asked that they be empowered to employ expert assistance.

Mrs. Peabody of Massachusetts moved that the Executive Committee be given power to authorize the Committee on Codification of Rulings of the National Society to employ an expert to make the final examination for the exclusion of obsolete rulings. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

The President General spoke of the splendid service rendered by the firemen, policemen, the Army, the Navy and the Marine Bands, Mr. Phillips, etc., and Mrs. Joy of Michigan moved that the usual appropriations be made for our Superintendent Mr. Phillips, the Police and Fire funds, Army, Navy and Marine Bands. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Van Orsdel, spoke of the service rendered by the clerks in their efforts to make the Congress a success, and Mrs. Whitaker of North Carolina moved that the members of the National Board hereby express their appreciation to the entire staff of clerks whose untiring efforts and courtesies helped to make the Congress a success. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. The President General suggested that it be a rising vote. Carried by a rising vote.

A recess was taken at 12 m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 3 o'clock, the President General, Mrs. Hobart, presiding.

The Chairman of Publicity Committee, Mrs. William Lewis Dunne, spoke of the plan for financing the sale of the D. A. R. calendar, to be sold through the chapters, the chapter to retain 10 cents on each sale, and distributed folders of instructions—the money to be sent to the State Treasurers, then to the Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, asked authority for opening accounts for the two projects, the calendar and the Madonna of the Trail, and Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Iowa, moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to open an account for the calendar to be published by the Publicity Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Arnold. Carried.

Mrs. Whitaker of N. C. moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to open an account for the miniature model of the Pioneer Mother Monument. Seconded by Mrs. Gavin. Carried.

Mrs. Coulter, of South Carolina, spoke of the progress of work at Tamassee, stating that rooms in the dormitory had been taken by New York, through Manhattan Chapter; New Jersey, through Bergen Chapter, one in honor of Mrs. Murray, and one by the New Jersey Society, C. A. R.; South Dakota, District of Columbia and Oklahoma, a room each; Illinois, two parlors, Mrs. Butterworth, two rooms; General Henry Dearborn Chapter, Chicago, one room; Michigan, one room and $160 for furnishings; Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indianapolis, one room; nine rooms taken by South Carolina; Indiana had just given a thousand-dollar scholarship; New York had taken twenty-two $100 scholarships during the year; that Ohio had taken the dining room at $5,000, to be a separate building in honor of the President General, to be known as the Ohio-Hobart Hall; and urged that each State take rooms in order that the dormitory might be called "All States Hall."

The Recording Secretary read a telegram from Mrs. Rogers Brewster, the daughter of Mrs. Matthew Brewster, explaining that because of illness she was unable to be present; also a telegram of greetings from Mrs. Gaffney of Georgia; and a letter received from Mr. Hesler, of the Washington Daily News, commending the Chairman of the Publicity Committee, Mrs. Dunne, for the cooperation given the Press during the Congress.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, reported having received two applications for reinstatement, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of two former members. Seconded by Mrs. Barnett. Carried.

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

Informal discussion followed as to the date of the June Board meeting, and June 5, 1930, was decided upon.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of Congress of Saturday, April 18, 1930, which were approved as read. The minutes of April 21, 1930, were then read and approved.

The President General expressed regret in seeing so many depart from Washington, and suggested that during their travels that they remember the needs of Constitution Hall and try and bring back suitable furnishings therefor, and stated it was hoped that before long there might be a replica of the portrait of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, hanging in the White House, placed over the mantelpiece in the President General's reception room.

Mrs. Bristol of Utah invited the Daughters to visit Utah during their travels and assured them of the pleasure it would give the Utah Daughters to entertain them; Mrs. Dickerson of China asked that they extend their travels and visit China en route around the world; Mrs. Wilson asked that they visit Santa Fe; and Mrs. Hurd of Mass., that they visit their State House, 9 Park Street, Boston; and Mrs. Gundrum that they visit Sacramento.

Adjournment was taken at 4 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,
Recording Secretary General.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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