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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS—IT HELPS
The most daring act of the age!" exclaimed Lord Nelson on hearing of Stephen Decatur's exploit in setting fire to the frigate *Philadelphia* at Tripoli. And Nelson knew from personal experience what daring meant, for he had lost an arm on one such daredevil exploit, an eye on another, and was about to lose his life in his last great venture.

The Mediterranean pirates had for a long time been bulldozing Americans. The young American Nation had a rich merchant marine and a small navy. In 1804 the U. S. frigate *Philadelphia* struck a reef off Tripoli, was at once seized by the pirates and her crew thrown into prison. Decatur with sixty American sailors, in the *Intrepid*, a captured Turkish ketch, carefully disguised, threaded his way on a dark, wintry night into the harbor and reached the tall sides of the *Philadelphia* before he was challenged. Catalano, Decatur's resourceful Sicilian pilot, who knew the language, answered the look-out's hail, and, coached by Decatur at his side, kept up an easy fire of replies to the numerous questions hurled at him from the deck of the frigate. He explained that the ketch had lost her anchors in the gale offshore and requested permission to lie alongside for the night; that they were in bad straits for water and food; that the brig outside (the *Siren*) was the *Transfer*, recently bought by the Tripolitans at Malta and now waiting to make her way into the harbor. During this conversation, a dozen American sailors disguised in Maltese costume, the only ones visible on deck, were quietly but very efficiently making lines fast to the bow and stern of the *Philadelphia*, while hidden forces below were pulling on the hawsers and working the ketch alongside. Suddenly suspicious a sentry yelled "*Americanos!*

Decatur, giving the word to board, sprang on the *Philadelphia*'s deck. For a brief instant he was alone, but only for an instant. The Americans
swarmed over the sides and found the Tripolitans huddled together, utterly dazed, in the forecastle. The struggle was short and decisive. The whole action was over in a few minutes—minutes during which Stephen Decatur was in command of the frigate whose first commander, as she left the ways, had been his father, Stephen Decatur, Senior. The Americans scrambled back to the Intrepid’s deck.

Decatur, the last to leave, jumped into the rigging of the ketch as she shoved off, his work successfully accomplished. For this daring exploit Decatur became the idol of the American people, was promoted to the rank of captain at twenty-five, the youngest naval officer ever to receive such rank.

Soon after the destruction of the Philadelphia, Decatur had command of a boat in the bombardment of the Tripolitan fort and shipping. During the fighting he learned that his brother James had just been treacherously killed by a pirate captain who had surrendered a moment before. Decatur immediately pursued the corsair and killed him. In this fierce hand-to-hand struggle across the decks of small boats he nearly lost his own life on more than one occasion. Once, a sailor named Reuben James, himself severely wounded, interposed his own head to ward off the sabre cut intended for Decatur.

Such self-sacrifice was the result of Decatur’s warm devotion to his men. When on another occasion one of his officers kicked a sailor in the face for some misunderstanding of orders, Decatur regarded the insult as given to himself. He summoned the whole ship’s company and with fiery indignation berated the officer in a manner that none present ever forgot.

The war over, Captain Decatur landed in Norfolk in his first independent command, the Congress. The daughter of the mayor of Norfolk, Miss Susan Wheeler, noticed in the cabin of the frigate a beautiful miniature of Decatur. She expressed a desire to meet the original, the young and handsome hero of the war who was at the moment much feted by the city and its mayor. With man and maid it was a case of love at first sight. Their wedding was the beginning of a romance that ended only with Decatur’s tragic death fifteen years later.

Shortly after the Tripolitan War, in 1807, the British warship Leopard followed a U. S. frigate, the Chesapeake, out to sea from the American’s own port on the bay from which she had been named. Once on the high seas, the Leopard fired upon and boarded the American frigate, forced her surrender and carried off four of her sailors claimed to be British deserters. James Barron, the captain of the Chesapeake, had surrendered his ship without firing a shot. Decatur was one of the officers on the court
which sentenced Barron to suspension from the service for five years. For this Barron never forgave Decatur.

"Captain Decatur, I'll wager a dozen bottles of wine that our 18-pounder guns are superior to your 24-pounders." In words to this effect Captain Carden of the British navy uttered a challenge to the American officer some years before the War of 1812. Little did either dream that the war about to break out would test in most dramatic fashion their bet made in a moment of jest.

A custom of 1812 days, was dueling. The code of honor was so rigorous that to refuse to fight was positive proof of cowardice. On one occasion Decatur learned of a duel arranged at Malta between a British officer and Midshipman Joseph Bainbridge, who, as a result of a sneering remark about Yankee cowards, had been challenged to fight by an expert shot. Decatur at once insisted on acting as Bainbridge's second. He kept the duelists—who were only four yards apart—with weapons extended until he noticed that the Englishman's hand became unsteady. Then gave the order to fire and both men missed. Their honor was satisfied, and Decatur had saved the young midshipman's life.

Decatur's skill was called into play early in 1812, when he had command of the frigate United States. Her crew called her "Old Wagoner", because of her lumbering gait—if a man-of-war may be said to have a gait. The United States was attached to the squadron of Commander John Rogers, who allowed Decatur to proceed alone on a commerce raiding cruise. On October 25, 1812, he was attacked by a British warship. Like a weary fencer, he evaded the headlong attack of his antagonist, whose masts and sails were stripped off by the accurate and heavy American fire. Decatur refused to take advantage of his now helpless enemy and the British, mistaking his purpose, cheered as he withdrew without firing a last broadside, the coup de grâce. After giving his
antagonist time to think it over, he returned, demanded and received the surrender of the ship, which proved to be the British frigate Macedonian. Her captain, Carden, was now the prisoner of his old friend. Decatur chivalrously refused to accept Carden’s sword, but he had won his wager.

While threading his difficult way, with his limping prize, through the British blockaders along the Atlantic seaboard, Decatur wrote to his wife as follows:

“Frigate,  
United States,  
At Sea,  
October 30, 1812.

My Beloved Susan:

I have had the good fortune to capture H. B. M.’s frigate Macedonian, Captain Carden, by which I have gained a small sprig of laurel, which I shall hasten to lay at your feet. I tried burning the Philadelphia on a former occasion, which might do for a very young man; but now that I have a precious little wife, I wish to have something more substantial to offer, in case she should become weary of love and glory.

One-half of the satisfaction arising from this victory is destroyed in seeing the distress of poor Carden, who deserved success as much as we did, who had the good fortune to obtain it. I do all I can to console him.

“Do not be anxious about me, my beloved. I shall soon press you to my heart.

“Your devoted,  
S. Decatur.”

After this victory came Decatur’s severest test as the popular hero of the sea. This was his loss of the frigate President to an overwhelming British force off New York, January 14, 1815. After the battle, wounded and exhausted by a 30-hour chase in a violent northwester, Decatur went below to the cockpit to have his wounds dressed. Here he insisted on waiting his turn on the surgeon’s table, and then donned his full uniform preparatory to repairing at 3 o’clock in the morning in wintry seas to the British flagship to surrender his sword to the enemy squadron commander. A captive of war, he was taken to Bermuda but was later brought back to New London, where he arrived on February 21, 1815, a few days after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace by the United States Senate. The next morning the enthusiastic inhabitants came down to the landing
and drew Decatur's carriage to his house, celebrating at once the return of peace and of the popular idol.

Decatur, "conquered, yet conquering," was still triumphant in the hearts of his countrymen. Nor was he, despite his recent defeat, less of a hero in the eyes of the Government than of the people. For, two weeks after the promulgation of peace, the United States declared war against Algiers and chose Decatur to command a squadron. The latter brought the corsairs to terms within forty days after leaving the United States. This service was a fitting climax to his earlier work in the Mediterranean. The Naval Academy has a flag, presented by a descendant of Decatur some years ago, on which are depicted an olive branch and a sword with the words, "The one or the other." This banner symbolizes Decatur's drastic methods with the pirates. A navy numbering some forty ships had achieved what other navies with fleets of hundreds of units had not achieved in centuries—the end of piracy in the Mediterranean.

Upon his return to New York, November 18, 1815, Decatur received at once new laurels from his countrymen. President Madison highly complimented him on his speedy termination of his mission. Congress later voted him and his crew $100,000 prize money for the capture of Algerian ships. He and Commodores Rogers and Porter were chosen the three Commissioners of the Navy who in those days, under the Secretary of the Navy, managed the whole naval supply and operation. Enroute to his new post in January, 1816, and on his later trips to navy yards, Decatur was everywhere hailed by admiring countrymen for his achievements. On one such occasion in Baltimore he replied to a toast in these words, "The citizens of Baltimore: Their patriotism and valor defeated the veteran forces of the enemy, who came, saw and fled." And it was in Norfolk in answer to the toast, "The Mediterranean, the sea not more of Greek and Roman than of American glory," that he gave the famous response, "Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

The toast may be said to strike the keynote of Decatur's character—his intense love of country. Herein he is
like Nelson, with whom patriotism was a passion. To his wife Decatur once remarked, "You are my only love, except my country."

In his work as Naval Commissioner, Decatur had to settle many important questions of organization and policy of the young Navy. It was in connection with this that a minor matter came up for his decision, a question fraught with tragic fate for him personally. Much against his will, he had been assigned a dozen years before to one of the unpleasant duties that a naval officer must undergo—the court martial of a brother officer. This resulted in the suspension of James Barron from the service. After the war Barron applied to the Naval Commissioners for reinstatement. Decatur objected on the ground that Barron had not offered his services to his country during the war of 1812. As Barron's period of suspension was up in 1813, his continued residence abroad was regarded by Decatur as desertion in time of war.

As a result of his disappointment Commodore Barron now began a lengthy correspondence with Decatur. In a remarkably and almost brutally frank letter in this correspondence, Decatur, while abjuring all personal feelings of animosity, explained at length his reasons for his decision. From this correspondence it is plain that Decatur was actuated by none but the highest motives of interest in service and country. Barron, however, was determined on settling the matter on "the field of honor," to which Decatur's reply was: "If we fight, it must be of your seeking; and you must take all the risk and all the inconvenience, which usually attend the challenger in such cases."
Decatur reminded Barron, in reply to the latter's reiterated comments about his (Barron's) eyesight, that his own eyes had not improved with the years. Guided by a delicate sense of honor Decatur allowed Barron's second to dictate to Bainbridge, his second, the important condition that the fight should be at twelve paces.

On the morning of March 22, 1820, after a happy breakfast with Mrs. Decatur, to whom from motives of tender feelings he had given no inkling of the affair, he drove to the rendezvous near Bladensburg, Maryland. Immediately after the command to fire, the pistols flashed and both men fell wounded to the ground, Decatur mortally, as the event proved. His dying words—"I wish I had fallen in defense of my country"—are characteristic of the man.

Decatur died a martyr to duty. Barron lived for another thirty years, and for the last ten was senior officer of the U. S. Navy. Such is the law of the ordeal by the sword.

The mother sits by Severn side,
Where Severn joins the Bay,
And great gray ships go down the tide
And carry her sons away.
They carry them far, they carry them wide,
To all the Seven Seas,
But never beyond her love and pride,
And ever the deathless tales abide
They learned at the Mother's knee.

Stern she is, as well becomes
The nurse of gentle men,
Who trains their tread to roll of drums,
Their hands to sword and pen.
Her iron-blooded arteries hold
No soft Corinthian strain;
The Attic soul in a Spartan mould,
Loyal and hard, clean and bold,
Shall govern the roaring main.

They come from South, they come from North,
They come from East and West;
And who can say, when all go forth,
That any of these are best?
With names unknown, and names that won
Their fame in a hundred fights,
The admiral's son, and the ploughman's son,
Mothered by her, they all are one,
Her race of sailor knights.

Young and eager and unafraid,
As neophytes they kneeled.
And watched their arms, and only prayed
"Keep stain from every shield."
Naught else they fear as they hunt the foes
Through fog, and storm, and mine,
Keen for the joy of the battle blows;
But God make strong the hearts of those
Who love, and are left behind.

—Poems of American Patriotism
ARCHERY is the favorite pastime of young people on the Ellipse in the Nation’s Capital this year. They form in line, draw the bow, stretch until every faculty is alert and the cord taut, then away flies the arrow, seeking the mark and finding it. The public watching them is quick to approve good marksmanship.

Our Society was organized for a definite purpose. Our skill in attainment must be bettered year after year. Our Society admits of growth. Members meet together and plan chapter enterprises. Each State contains ever-multiplying chapters. State Conferences are exceedingly beneficial to all concerned. In turn the Divisional meetings give added scope to the exchange of experience and happy coordination. Very successful and instructive Divisional meetings have been held beginning with the Eastern at Atlantic City; Western at Wichita, Kansas; Central at Des Moines, Iowa; Southern at Gulfport, Mississippi and the Northern at Boston. Continental Congress is the representative body which shapes the general policies and accelerates the momentum.

Several years ago the American Legion Auxiliary and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, issued a call to patriotic women’s organizations, particularly the lineal groups, to meet at Memorial Continental Hall to consider matters of national defense. Many groups responded that first year. The call has gone out for the sixth year, inviting women to meet in the Women’s Patriotic Conference on National Defense. Last year around forty groups assembled. This year several additional organizations have applied for membership. Each organization participating in this conference keeps its own specific activities in mind so that it does not lose its identity. The conference is an example of cooperation without being an organization with needless expense for overhead and general budgeting. All the societies unite as a conference group to deal with urgent national defense questions.

Governmental authorities and specialists in expounding facts pertaining to the Army, Navy, Aviation, Chemical Warfare and other components of national defense, attend as speakers and counselors. Last year young people assisted during the session. Again we shall welcome the coming of youth from all notable societies.

As soon as the frost king works his magic our unique concentration begins. Coast meets with coast in combined effort to speed success jubilantly. We err if we fail to notice combinations which are being formed to break down established customs, modify accredited beliefs, and we regret to acknowledge some are plotting to wreck our system of government itself. They foregather secretly and demonstrate openly. All shades of opinion regarding disruption and even violence are now afloat. Perhaps a few years ago this turmoil did not reach our boys and girls and young men and women. The pity of it is youth from the best homes now receive invitations to gather with hordes of anticonservative people for the sake of training in methods of repudiating traditions, principles and practices of this Republic. Since this was the condition in 1930 and promises to extend its menacing shadow over the bright hopes of this new year, we could not display praiseworthy New Year’s resolutions put into immediate operation in any more concrete form than by swelling the numbers who attend the Women’s Patriotic Conference on National Defense. This conference will be held January 29, 30 and 31. Guests, tourists, young people from our firesides and educational institutions, visiting friends from allied men’s organizations, the general public—all are most explicitly welcome. The delegates of other years will be greeted with enthusiasm and new comers are emphatically desirable. The American people have a cardinal opportunity of learning more about our American institutions and how to guard them.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART.
New Acreage for West Point

WILLIAM R. SMITH, Major General, U. S. Army
Superintendent, United States Military Academy

WEST POINT is one of the oldest institutions of our Country. Its establishment as the center of basic military education was the constant desire of General Washington, from the time he became Commander-in-Chief in the Revolutionary War until his death. Upon every appropriate occasion he urged action upon this project. Indeed, his last letter, written two days before his death, was upon that subject. His purposes were accomplished and his idea lives in the Military Academy today. Its ideals of patriotism, its traditions and their exemplification in the lives of its graduates have made it an institution of which the American people are justly proud. It is the foremost military academy in the world, and its graduates, who have been leaders in peace as well as in war, have exercised a far-reaching influence in the development of the Nation.

For a century and a quarter every demand upon the Military Academy has been met creditably. But times are changing and the passing years bring new conditions. To meet these new conditions additional facilities must be provided in order to give to graduates of this institution proper basic training in all arms of the Service. The immediate needs of the Academy in order to make available these facilities, is an additional 15,000 acres of land. The reasons for securing this land can be summarized briefly in their order of importance as follows:

1. To preserve and make the water supply sufficient for present needs and keep it free from contamination.

2. To provide a landing field for airplanes.

3. To provide suitable ranges for small arms and 75 mm. artillery.

4. To provide ground needed for drill, maneuvers and camp sites.

This 15,000 acres will contain the watershed of our existing water supply; it will insure an adequate quantity of water to meet our needs not only at present but in the future. The lack of water is an acute problem and must be
faced as our supply is now entirely too limited. All water for this post now comes through intakes placed on small Government reservations along Queensboro and Popolopen creeks, the former being the overflow from Queensboro Lake and the latter the overflow from Popolopen Lake and Long Pond. These Lakes are not owned nor controlled by the Government. During the dry season there is no overflow from these lakes and Queensboro and Popolopen creeks sometimes go dry, making it necessary to depend entirely upon the reserve in Lusk Reservoir at West Point. The capacity of this reservoir is small and when the level drops a few feet the automatic chlorinator ceases to operate and it is necessary to chlo-
rinate by hand or to boil the water. The consequences are that the use of water is greatly restricted, and in fact for the last two years an acute shortage of water has occurred during the dry season. The situation was saved by an arrangement with the New York State Palisades Interstate Park Commission whereby water from their recreation lake (Queensboro) was siphoned over their dam into Queensboro Creek. It was necessary to depend upon this arrangement for some time. An arrangement such as this, whereby a Government institution has to depend on the generosity of outside agencies, is neither desirable, proper nor safe.

The conformation of the ground around Popolopen Lake is such that it will be possible, at a comparatively small cost, to construct a dam at its outlet permitting the storage of sufficient water in Popolopen Lake to regulate its flow into Popolopen Creek, and to provide an abundance of water for West Point at all times. The existing 6.1-mile pipe line leading from the intake to West Point is Government owned. This pipe line and the present reservoir at the Post will be entirely adequate for the increased water supply.

The 15,000 acres that it is desired to purchase is indicated on the map. This area, particularly the land adjacent to Popolopen Lake and Long Pond, is being extensively used by summer residents for bungalows, lodges and camp sites. Contamination of the water supply under these conditions is certain. The dangers of pollution are becoming greater and greater each year as the population increases. Chlorination of the water has only been necessary during the past few years, but if this area becomes more thickly populated, it is only a matter of time when the actual pollution of our water supply beyond all possibility of correction will become a fact. The only solution is complete Government control of these lakes and their watershed.

There is no other source to which the Academy may look for water. It is not practicable to bring the New York City water supply across Storm King Mountain, as the expense would be too great. Besides, the city of New York could not afford to deplete its supply, developed with an enormous expenditure of time and money, to provide water for West Point. The water in the Hudson River is brackish and unsuitable for use. The tide is felt many miles above West Point.

The acquisition of these 15,000 acres of land, besides providing for the water supply, gives room for needed facilities for military training. A landing field, small-arms and artillery ranges are indispensable for the proper training of cadets. A site for a landing field is indicated on the map. This location is the only one available
PROPOSED MILITARY RESERVATION WEST POINT, N.Y.

LEGEND

PRESENT MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY
PROPOSED MILITARY RESERVATION BOUNDARY
PATRICK PIPE LINE
— —  TOWNSHIP LINES
PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS
PROPOSED HIGHWAYS
RAILROADS

GUIDE TO WEST POINT

1. Officers Quarters
2. Officers Quarters
3. Trophy Point
4. Officers Club, Cullum Hall, Bachelor Building
5. Cadet Gymnasium
6. North Cadet Barracks
7. Central Cadet Barracks
8. West Academic Building
9. East Academic and Library
10. POWS House and Riding Hall
11. Headquarters
12. Cadet Hospital
13. Washington Hall
14. Cadet Chapel
15. Fort Putnam
16. Michie Stadium
17. Novae field
18. Officers Quarters
19. Officers Quarters
20. Cadet Laundry
21. Officers Quarters
22. Artillery and Cavalry Drill Ground

15,135 ACRES TO BE ACQUIRED

FIELD ARTILLERY RANG

D.A. U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE
in the vicinity of West Point. It is within a ten-minute ride of cadet barracks and will enable every advantage to be taken of seasonable weather for practical instruction and flying. This site has been examined by representatives of the Office of Chief of Air Corps who pronounced it practicable. It will be noted that the long dimensions of this plot are parallel with the river and fortunately the prevailing winds are up and down the river. It is absolutely necessary to have a landing field here, and planes can be brought at suitable times during the year to give cadets basic instruction in aviation. It is neither necessary nor desirable that a large number of planes be maintained at West Point the year round. At the present time the instruction of cadets in aviation is restricted to a week's visit for the First Class at Langley Field, Virginia, where the maximum hours in the air per cadet are not over five. To send cadets to Langley Field is expensive, consequently instruction is now restricted to only the one class. Cadets of the First Class are now sent away for instruction in artillery firing as well as in flying. This has been made necessary due to abandoning all artillery firings at West Point since the construction of the Storm King Highway across the artillery range. Other cadets than those in the First Class should receive instruction in this important element of training but this is impracticable due to transportation costs. At present the yearly cost of transportation for cadets receiving instruction away from West Point in artillery and aviation is about $30,000, and only one class is benefited, and that class for only five days, since it must rotate from post to post. This item of expense can be saved if suitable facilities in the way of ranges are available at West Point.

The range facilities that are now at West Point are entirely unsuitable. The small-arms range is a pitiable makeshift. Although it occupies the best location available on the present reservation it is woefully inadequate and unsafe. At times the firing points are under water. Due to restrictions imposed by the terrain, it is necessary at some of the firing points to have cadets fire from crowded platforms in tiers one above the other. No attempt is made to give instruction in machine-gun firing other than that which is held on the thousand-inch range. No machine-gun range can be suitably located on this present reservation. The land desired has been surveyed and the various ranges proposed are shown on the map. The proposed small-arms ranges, like the proposed landing field, would be within a short distance of the cadet barracks.

It will be noted that the area in question contains certain paved roads that are a part of the United States and the State Highway system. There will be no interference with these roads in any way, in fact if they were not in existence they would have to be built. The locations of these highways are such that traffic will in no way be obstructed, as the artillery and small-arms ranges can be so placed as to make passage along the roads entirely safe at all times.

In addition to suitable locations for artillery and small-arms ranges this extra land will also provide suitable camp sites and make it possible to give additional training in practice marches and open warfare maneuvers. These forms of training have been undesirably curtailed in recent years due to
cramped conditions on the present reservation and the difficulties of movement when off the post.

The present cost of the additional land is estimated to be about $1,500,000. For an acreage of 15,000 this is considered a reasonable valuation. Land values in this vicinity are on the increase. Money will be saved if the purchase is made in the near future.

The acquisition of the 15,000 acres of land is not a plan to increase the strength of the corps of cadets. The project for the purchase of this land is dictated solely by the urgency for obtaining adequate water and to provide necessary training facilities for the present corps of cadets. Even a decrease in their number would have no appreciable effect upon the urgency of this need. Three courses confront the Military Academy.

First: It can be moved to another locality where a wide expanse of terrain affording plenty of water and space for training can be had. However, it is inconceivable that the American people would permit the transfer of the Academy from its present site. Even if such action could be contemplated the sacrifice of the present improvements and the acquisition and construction of a new establishment would cost the Nation a hundred million dollars.

Second: The Academy can be continued under existing conditions. This would be extremely shortsighted, as needs for land to provide a proper supply of pure water as well as facilities in the way of a landing field and ranges for practical military training are so apparent and vital that they cannot be ignored.

Third: The 15,000 acres of additional land can be secured. The cost of this additional land is but a very small percentage of the present investment at West Point. The land selected for purchase is adequate for the indicated needs of this institution. The securing of an appropriation from Congress to purchase this land will solve the problem of the lack of water. It will at the same time enable equally high standards to be attained in basic practical military training of cadets as are now maintained in all of the academic departments of this institution.

The people of the United States are justly proud of the Military Academy. They have learned to depend upon her graduates in peace as well as in war. The corps of cadets must be given the best training possible while at West Point. The acquisition of this additional land is vital to the Academy for the thorough training of the Nation’s future officers.

D. A. R. Magazine Christmas Story Broadcast

“One Gift of Christmas,” written by Alice Hutchins Drake, for our December D. A. R. Magazine was broadcasted on Christmas Eve over WRC and a network of NBC Stations.
The First Woman Pensioned by the United States

BELL MERRILL DRAPER

Who was Elizabeth Burgin? (The name was also spelled Bergen, Bergan or Burgen.)

When and where was she born? Who were her parents? When and where did she die? What was her husband’s name? What were the names of the three small children mentioned by her in 1779? Are any of her descendants alive at the present time?

Not one of the above questions can I answer positively, although many a day has been spent searching for information, since I first saw her name in an old United States Treasurer’s Report thirty years ago. Yet so strongly has Elizabeth Burgin’s vivid personality appealed to me that I feel far better acquainted with her than with many whom I have seen and met. It seems best, therefore, to tell her story as we find it in the official records, interpolating only enough to make the record clear. All the records and letters given (with one exception) are to be found in the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.

The one exception is taken from a fragment of a Quarterly Report of the Treasurer of the United States to the House of Representatives on October 26, 1791, wherein Samuel Meredith states that his “Specie and Indent Accounts from July to September are at the Treasury for Settlement, and when passed on, will immediately be handed you” (Jonathan Trumbull, Speaker). The fourth page of these accounts has been photostated, not only because it contains a record of payment of Elizabeth Burgin’s pension, but also it seems to verify the tradition often told me in childhood, that Baron Steuben settled in America because he was a firm believer (theoretically at least) of the equality of man; that when he received his pension—the first one to be granted after the Constitution of the United States went into effect—he signed his name Fred W. Steuben. This fact escaped the eagle eye of the Comptroller, Oliver Wolcott, junior, who stamped the report “Admitted, October 18, 1791.” It did not go unnoticed by the legal heads, who ruled that because the pension was granted to William Frederick, Baron de Steuben, the checks must be so signed. Not without a struggle did Steuben yield the point; and, according to tradition, he mourned to his dying day that he had yielded a principle for filthy lucre.

However true that may be, all later reports were so signed, and I treasure
the old fragment which came to me by
descent, because the story was told me
by my grandmother whose father was
the son and executor of Josiah Bart-
lett, Signer of the Declaration and a
personal friend of Steuben.

The first mention of Elizabeth Bur-
gin is found in Volume 15 of the “Pro-
ceedings of the Continental Congress,”
where it states merely that a letter
from Washington relative to the case
of Elizabeth Burgin was received and
referred to the Board of War. But
reference to the footnotes enables one
to find, among the Washington papers,
the original letter itself, given below.
Note that it has no beginning and noth-
ing to incriminate anyone if it should
fall into hostile hands. The hand-
writing is poor and indistinct, and I am
not sure that all the proper names are
spelled correctly. If there were noth-
ing else, the last sentence: “Helping
our poor prisoners brought me to want,
which I do not repent” gives an impres-
sion of the writer that one cannot for-
get.

ELIZT. TOWN, November 19, 1779.

July 17th being sent for by General
Patterson supposed for helping the Amer-
ican prisoners to make their escape Gorge
“Hebbye” (?) coming for your Excellene
the week before and carried out Major Van
Burah (?) Capt. Crain, Lt. Lee who made
their escape from the Guard on Long Is-
land. George Higby brought a pass to me
from your aide directed to Col. McGaw on
Long Island. He, the said George Higby,
being taken up and confined in the Provost
Guard, his wife told Gen. Patterson that
he carried out two hundred prisoners for
me, for which reason, knowing myself
guilty, I did hide myself for two weeks in
N. Y., understanding Gen. Patterson had
offered a bounty of two hundred pounds
for taking me. He keeps a guard five days
at my house letting nobody come in or out;
then through the help of friends I got on
Long Island and their staid five weeks;
then William Scudder came to Long Island
in a whale boat and I made my escape with
him, being chased by two boats half way
the Sound, then got to New Eng. and came
to Philadelphia. Then I got a pass of the
Board of War to Elizt Town to try to get
my children from N. Y., which I obtained
in three or four weeks but could not get
my clothes or anything but my children.
When application was made by Mr. John
Franckling for my clothes and furniture,
they said they should be sold and the money
given to the Loyalists.

I am now sir, very destitute without
money, without clothes or friends to go to.
I mean to go to Philadelphia where, God
knows how I shall live, a cold winter com-
ing on.

For the truth of the above Your Excel-
lenecy can inquire of Majer John Stuart, or
Col. Thomas Thomas. I lived opposite
Mr. John Frankling and by their desire
make this application.

If the General thinks proper I should be
glad to draw provision for myself and chil-
dren in Philadelphia where I mean to re-
main. Helping our poor prisoners brought
me to want, which I do not repent.

ELEZEBETH BURGIN.

Fastened to the letter from Elizabeth
Burgin is the following letter from
Robert Campbell. Not until the third reading did I realize that he was writing to one of those spies who took Nathan Hale's place, about whom a book, "The Two Spies," is expected very soon, if it is not out before this article is printed.

Why should a widow with three small children "make application for a flag"? Mr. Matlock was chairman of the Board of War. Why should Campbell inform him Elizabeth was obliged to have new garments, if it were not that she needed the uniform of a soldier?

Sept. 15, 1779.

MADAM,

I last evening took an opportunity of waiting upon Mr. Matlock; informed him of your circumstances, particularly in the main for what you were obliged to have new garments; informed him that you intended making application for a flag. From my representations of your character, your polite and humane conduct to the American prisoners in general and some in particular, he has promised to pay particular attention to your application and grant you anything in his power. If possible I shall wait upon you this evening and depend a stone shall not be left unturned by me to procure anything you may want.

Madam, I am your most humble servt.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Burgin.

When one reads the following letter from Wm. F. Brown it is not surprising that Washington wrote as emphatically as he did in regard to Elizabeth Bergin.

ALBANY, November 26, 1779.

MADAM,

The news of your escape reached me shortly after you had effected it. I immediately after went down to West Point in search of you when I was informed that you was gone to Philadelphia. It surprised me much that you did not come up to this place according to your promise, nothing will give me more pleasure than to see you at my Father's House, where you may live till you can with Pleasure and Safety return to your place of abode. By the Bearer hereof, Mr. John Blair I send you five Hundred Dollars which I beg you to except of. If you should
be in want of any more please to call on said person and he will let you have what you want or if you want to purchase and he has it he will give you Credit until you can make Returns. Inclosed I send you a Certificate of the kind treatment the prisoners received from your hands, which I thought might be of service to you.

If you have an opportunity, please to send my kind Love to the two amiable Miss Francklings, and the whole Family return my thanks for the favours I received from that good Family. I am

Madam, Your Most Obt. Hble. Servt.

(Addresse: Wm. F. BROWN.

Widow Bergen,
Philadelphia.
Per favor Mr. Blair.


I have the honor to lay before your Excellency the representation of a certain Elizabeth Burgin late an inhabitant of New York. From the testimony of different persons, and particularly many of our own officers who have returned from captivity, it would appear that she has been indefatigable for the relief of the prisoners, and in measures for facilitating their escape. In consequence of this conduct she incurred the suspicions of the enemy and was finally compelled to make her escape under the distressed circumstances which she describes. I could not forbear recommending to consideration a person who has risked so much and been so friendly to our officers and privates especially as to this we must attribute her present situation.

From the sense I entertained of her services and sufferings I have ventured to take the liberty of directing the commissary at Philadelphia to furnish her and her children with Rations till the Pleasure of Congress would be known—Congress will judge of its Justice and propriety and how much she may be entitled to further notice.

I have the honor to be with the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's most Obed. Servt.
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency,
Saml. Huntington, Esq.

Headquarters, MURRISTOWN,
25th Dec. 1779.

MADAM,

I am directed by his Excellency the General to enclose you his order on the commissary of Provisions at Philadelphia, for rations for yourself and children. The General extremely regrets your situation and has written Congress in your favor, mentioning particularly your services and sufferings.

I am, Madam,
Your most obt. servant.

JAMES McHENRY.

Mrs. Bergin.

According to the Proceedings, Washington's letter was read and referred to the Board of War. No action was taken at this time publicly; but in the following letter from Elizabeth Bergin, she tells in part what the Board did to aid. The clause, "as she wishes not to be troublesome or expensive to the United States," gives another glimpse of a character one would like to honor.

Whether her "native place" is New York or New Jersey is not clearly stated, nor is it stated up to the present time in any official document that I have seen; and an appeal to the General Accounting Office brought no further information.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1781.

To the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America:

The Petition of Elizabeth Burgin humbly sheweth—
That your petitioner was a residentor of New York, where she possessed everything comfortable about her, till the summer 1779 when she was rendered so obnoxious to the British Commanders, by her exertions in the service of the American Prisoners there, that she was at first under the necessity of concealing herself, and afterwards of flying in disguise to the people, an attachment to whose cause had reduced her to a
situation so unsuitable to her sex & age. What those exertions are—the services she rendered her country were, she leaves to be told by others: Mr. Franklin & General M. Dougal are not unacquainted with them & His Excellency, General Washington was sensible of them—that he addressed Congress in her Favour, and at the same time gave her an Order to draw Rations for herself & three small children, till the pleasure of Congress was known. The letter was referred to the Board of War, who kindly permitted her to occupy part of the House where the Office is kept, and have in some other respects assisted her, but her chief Dependence being on getting her rations, which from the scarcity of Provisions, she could not at all times obtain, she was often obliged to sell part of what little property she had left to Remove the misery and want of her hapless Family. As she wishes not to be troublesome or expensive to the United States, she humbly conceives if the Hnble Congress would be pleased to direct her full employment in cutting out the linen into shirts, purchd (purchased) in this City for the Army, it would afford her a maintenance, untill a happy change of affairs will permit her to return with safety to her native place.

And your Petition as in Duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed) ELIZABETH BURGIN.

(Endorsed on the back:) Petition Mrs. Burgen, July 8, 1781. Referred to the Board of War.

Ordered.

As one notes on the back of this petition, the Board of War ordered that Elizabeth Bergin be given the work she desired; and also brought in the following report:

WAR Office, Aug. 10, 1781.

SIR:

Mrs. Elizabeth Bergen has applied to the Board for directions to the Town Major to furnish her with rations agreeable to the order of the Commander in chief. This Request the Board thinks it improper to comply with as the Contract for Provisions at this port does not comprehend persons of this description. The Board however thinks something ought to be done for her relief and her three children, who are in a distressed situation as it appears she has to the utmost of her abilities assisted the American officers, Prisoners in New York not only with necessaries but the means of making their escape. The Board are of opinion Twenty Pounds hard Money a year during the pleasure of Congress would be proper.

Ordered That it be referred to a committee of three: Mr. Joseph Montgomery, Mr. Elias Boudinot, Mr. James Lovell were appointed. Finally on August 24, 1781 the Committee brought in a report, and offered the Following motion which was adopted:

Resolved that until the further order of Congress, the Treasurer of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Elizabeth Bergen, by quarterly payments, the sum of fifty-three dollars and one third of a dollar per annum, from the 13 day of July last.

But Elizabeth Burgin’s troubles were by no means over. The Treasury was empty and not until February 27, 1782, did she receive the first installment of her pension—two payments at the same time—or strictly speaking what remained of two payments, she having evidently been advanced something in that and the next installment, which was paid in November of the same year. In December a payment was made bringing her pension up to date.

In glancing down the page of the photostat of 1782, one notices the name “Thomas Edison” who also had to wait for three installments before his “demands against the United States” were paid in full. A short description of him and his claim and of the others mentioned in this photostat, as well as of all who were drawing “Pensions,
Pensions, Annuities and Grants.

Elizabeth Bergan, for a Pension, allowed her by an act of Congress, passed the 24th of August, 1781.

1789. Nov. 15. To Warrant No. 92 - - - - 92 - - 8.54
1790. Jan. 15. do. - - 178 - - - - 2.94
April 12. do. - - 456 - - - - 13.33
July 6. do. - - 538 - - - - 13.33
October 6. do. - - 697 - - - - 13.33
1791. Jan. 10. do. - - 826 - - - - 13.33
April 11. do. - - 1014 - - - - 13.33
July 15. do. - - 1181 - - - - 13.33
Nov. 1. do. - - 1343 - - - - 13.33

P. Dominique L'Eclize, for a Pension, granted by an act of Congress, passed the 8th day of August, 1782.

1789. Nov. 30. To Warrant No. 98 - - - - 98 - - 23.33
1790. Jan. 20. do. - - 187 - - - - 30
April 15. do. - - 437 - - - - 30

Carried forward 90 118.09 744.034.49

CIVIL LIST

Pensions, Annuities & Grants, 1789-1791
Annuities and Grants” when the Constitution went into effect—about twenty in all—is being prepared and it is hoped will be completed in time to appear in the D. A. R. Magazine sometime in the spring.

To return to Elizabeth Burgin. Up to and including January, 1801, she or her assignee, Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury at that time, was paid regularly. After that her name does not appear on the records. It is assumed that January, 1801, is the approximate date of death, but the exact time and place is shrouded in as much mystery as that of her birth.

Would it not be a fine thing for every Daughter of the American Revolution to have the newspaper in her town, the children in the schools, the ministers from the pulpits, and all other inhabitants of the United States remember Elizabeth Burgin on the 150th anniversary of the day when her pension was granted, August 24, 1781—not by any formal ceremonies—for did she not say: “she wishes not to be troublesome or expensive to the United States”?—but by thinking seriously for one day of what the founders of this Republic had to endure, what hardships they had to undergo that we might be free.

THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Mildred Cash Mathes, Honorary Vice President General.

Mrs. Mathes was elected for life Honorary Vice President General in 1899, having served the Society as State Regent of Tennessee, 1893-1898.

She died on November 19, 1930, in her home at Memphis, Tennessee, in the 85th year of her age, and was interred in the family lot in Forest Hill Cemetery on November 21st.

Mrs. Mathes was the widow of Captain J. Harvey Mathes. She is survived by two of her four sons, one daughter, ten grandchildren and five great grandchildren.
Michigan's Most Historic Spot—
Mackinac Island

MRS. ARCHIBALD N. GODDARD
Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots

THIS "Gem of the North" lies between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, at the heart of the historic Michilimackinac region, which was claimed and explored by France nearly three hundred years ago. Although the earlier settlements were made at St. Ignace on the northern, and Old Mackinac on the southern side of the straits, it is on this island that the early history of Michigan is best preserved. Pere Marquette only fitfully visited here, if at all, but it is his statue that gives name to the little park at the landing.

After the failure of Pontiac's Conspiracy at Detroit in 1763, the English reoccupied this northern post in 1781, and instead of rebuilding the fort which the Indians had destroyed near Old Mackinac, they established a new Fort Mackinac overlooking the island harbor.

For one hundred and forty-two years before the American Revolution (1634-1776) this district was of international interest, and not until 1796 did the tardy surrender of it by Great Britain consummate this first war for American independence. Retaken by the British in 1812, it was again the last important fort to be grudgingly yielded to the United States in 1815.

In those days a fort in the Northwest meant chiefly protection for the fur trade, whether under Fleur de Lis, Union Jack, or Stars and Stripes. In spite of treaties to the contrary, the commerce of the wilderness was French or British in all its ramifications throughout the Northwest until after 1815. In that year Astor and his American Fur Company on Mackinac Island became dominant. Gradually, however, the wilderness yielded to the farms of permanent settlers, and Mackinac harbor became a fishing station, a port of call, the gateway to a summer resort in an earthly paradise. In 1875 part of the island was dedicated as a National Park, and a few years later the fort abandoned as a military post.
Eighty-seven years ago, May 2, 1843, witnessed the birth of the first American commonwealth on the Pacific Coast of the United States. At Champoeg, on the banks of the Willamette River, was established a provisional government for the territory known as the Oregon Country, comprising the present States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and part of western Montana and Wyoming.

Previous to 1834 the Hudson Bay Company practically had control of the Northwest. After that year, when the Methodists established a mission on what later became known as Mission Bottom, not far from Champoeg, there arose a most decided movement among the incoming Americans for an orderly government under the flag of the United States.

This movement had to be fostered quickly so as not to arouse the opposition of the English and their Canadian subjects, who had taken up near-by lands.

On May 2, 1843, a meeting was called at Champoeg, 102 men responding — Americans, English, and Canadians. When the settlement of the vexed question of government seemed impossible of solution, Joseph L. Meek, a sturdy American pioneer, strode forth from the group and, in a ringing voice, called “Who’s for a divide; follow me!” Fifty Americans stepped to his side.

Thus was established the provisional government of Oregon, years before the United States Government ratified the boundary line between Canada and the Oregon Country.

Fifty-eight years later, on May 2, 1901, a handsome granite monument was erected in honor of this first provisional government of the United States on the Pacific Coast, on the site where took place the original meeting on that far-off day, May 2, 1843. The names of the pioneers who voted for a government under the United States, as far as obtainable, are inscribed on the granite monument.

At this spot the Daughters of the American Revolution are within the year to build a log cabin, an exact replica of the type of that period, to be furnished with pioneer articles which are being donated by the descendants of the pioneers. Thus the thousands who pass through Champoeg Memorial Park annually will have a realization of the home in which the pioneer mothers so bravely met the hardships of that period and the dangers of pioneer life.
Another D. A. R. Heads American Legion Auxiliary

In the family of Mrs. Robert L. Hoyal traditions of service to country go back to the day when Jonathan Nye, a Massachusetts patriot, faced British fire at Lexington and Concord. Recently in Boston, not far from the spot where her ancestor plied his flintlock, the American Legion Auxiliary recognized Mrs. Hoyal's own patriotic service by electing her to the highest office in the organization, the National Presidency.

Mrs. Hoyal's election placed a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the head of the American Legion Auxiliary for the third successive year and is another indication of the close union of interest between the two organizations in their patriotic work. As National President she will serve as chairman of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense to be held in Washington, D. C., January 29, 30 and 31, 1931, under the co-sponsorship of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Auxiliary.

The eligibility of Mrs. Hoyal for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution comes directly from Jonathan Nye, who as a Minute Man took part in the Battle of Lexington and Concord. Nye was one of the first to respond to the call to arms and aided in alarming Lexington and Concord against the advance of the British.

Mrs. Hoyal's eligibility for American Legion Auxiliary membership is drawn from her husband, Robert Lincoln Hoyal, who served overseas with the Aviation Corps during the World War. During her husband's absence she was very active in war work, serving as a food expert for the Government and organizing clubs among women and children in the interest of food production and conservation. She volunteered as a cook in the canteen service but was not accepted for overseas service because of her husband's presence in France.

Soon after the War Mrs. Hoyal became active in the American Legion Auxiliary, assisting in the organization of an Auxiliary unit in Douglas, Arizona, her home city. She was elected president of the unit for its first year and has held offices of constantly increasing responsibility in the organization since that time. In 1922 she served as Vice-President of the Arizona Department of the Auxiliary and the following year was elected Department President. In 1924 and again in 1927 she represented Arizona on the Auxiliary's National Executive Committee. She has also served as chairman of a number of important Department committees.

At the time of her election as National President she had direction of the Auxiliary's nation-wide work for the dependent children of World War veterans.
WERE it not for certain facile feminine pens that delighted in recording thoughts and impressions, the early history of the National Capital would be far less entertaining. The ladies of the early Republic preserved illuminating records of social and political life in their letters, diaries, journals, notebooks and albums. Letter writing was then a fine art, and every woman of culture kept a diary. These ladies, schooled in the art of conversation, wrote even better than they talked.

When the Capital was moved from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800, a select society followed the Government to the new site on the Potomac. Among the first residents were Dr. and Mrs. William Thornton, both of whom were destined to play important rôles in the Federal City.

Dr. Thornton, like Alexander Hamilton, was an Englishman, born in the West Indies. He received his degree in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and after extensive travel on the Continent settled in Philadelphia. There he met Dr. Franklin and other notables, drew the plans for the new library, and became a valuable member of the Philosophical Society. He was also interested in science and literature and illustrated some books in natural history. At twenty-nine he married Anna Maria Brodeau, a girl of fifteen summers, possessing unusual intelligence and rare social gifts. It was while on their honeymoon in Tortola that Dr. Thornton submitted designs for the Capitol Building at Washington and won the prize.

Georgetown, a flourishing shipping port, a few miles above the Capital area, was Washington's headquarters, and the base of supplies for building the new city. Here the Thornbots moved in 1794. So impressed was President Washington with his genius that he appointed him a member of the Board of City Commissioners, and engaged his services for planning and superintending the building of his own house on Capitol Hill. Dr. Thornton was Superintendent of the Patent Office for a quarter of a century and by an eloquent appeal saved that building from destruction by the British in 1814. His talents as an architect were fully employed in the growing Capital. Notable examples of his genius are the historic Octagon House, which served temporarily as the President's house during Madison's administration, Tudor House in...
Baron Von Humboldt in his 32nd year.

Dr. Fothergill.

Dr. Collin of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ann Brodeau.

Mrs. Thornton in her 28th year.

SILHOUETTES DONE BY THE FAMOUS ARTIST PEALE
Georgetown, and Woodlawn, the home of Nelly Custis, near Mount Vernon, one of the finest specimens of the Georgian style in the Old Dominion.

Mrs. Thornton, dainty, vivacious and charming, her large brown eyes glowing with health and intelligence, was the daughter of Ann Brodeau, an Englishwoman of high culture. Besides her training in domestics, she read French and Italian, could draw, paint, embroider, and play the guitar and the pianoforte, while a certain tidiness of mind characterized all her thinking. She assisted her husband daily by copying his correspondence and drawings, and by keeping careful record of his business transactions. Her day began early, and every moment was employed in household affairs, in reading, writing, sewing, drawing, visiting or entertaining, to say nothing of parties, dinners and balls. A line in her diary January 1, 1800, notes that she “finished nine shirts.”

Whether engaged in household tasks, or on a pleasant visit, Mrs. Thornton’s nimble mind and busy fingers were fully occupied. In the summer of 1800 she was a guest for a few days at Mount Vernon, where she chatted with Nelly Custis Lewis, fondled her six-months-old baby, played the piano and copied songs. She found Mrs. Washington “a very polite & amiable old Lady, the same order and regularity observed as when the General was living.”

During her seventy years residence in the Capital Mrs. Thornton formed strong and lasting friendships among men and women alike. “Lines to my kind, intellectual and benevolent friend and next-door neighbor at Washington”—thus, in aged and trembling hand, John Quincy Adams addresses her from Massachusetts in 1844. She outlived her husband thirty-seven years. In her ninetieth and final year she is remembered as a little, bright-eyed lady in black, with dainty white cap and shawl, seated in her armchair “besides a little table with her glasses, books and papers—her room a veritable museum of beautiful old things”—her hearing, eyesight, mind and memory good to the very end.

Besides her diaries, extending from 1793 to 1863, Mrs. Thornton left a bewitching little album begun in her teens in Philadelphia, abounding in quotations from French, Italian and English writers, translations, original verses, “sentiments,” autographs, epigrams and silhouettes.

In the latter part of the album we meet Mrs. Thornton’s intimate friends and occasionally go with her on a tour of Maryland or Virginia. Like Mrs. Adams and Dolly Madison, she made the best of mud, weather and wilderness.

A pleasant and popular pastime, yielding various degrees of satisfaction, was the collecting of autographs. Little strips of paper, apparently cut from letters, bearing the names of people high in official life, cover two pages of Mrs. Thornton’s album. The graceful signature of her husband, placed at the top of the page, is in pleasing contrast with that of Madison, Monroe and Henry Clay. Among others are John Quincy Adams, Joel Barlow, poet and diplomat, and Richard Rush, son of the Signer, whom Phebe Morris of Philadelphia described as one of the “most charming, polite, agreeable men” she had ever met. Daniel Carroll of Duddington
DR. THORNTON'S SILHOUETTE DECORATES A PAGE IN HIS WIFE'S ALBUM
Manor wrote the unlovely abbreviation “Dan. Carroll of Dud” and let it go at that.

The most impressive signature of all is that of Tobias Lear, Washington’s private secretary, who died by his own hand. In a tiny circle opposite his name appears the Lord’s Prayer, done with a fine quill and dated 1783.

A bit of water color, depicting a red rose, decorates the strip containing the name of Mrs. Thornton, written in her seventieth year. The signature of Benjamin Stoddert, first Secretary of the Navy, recalls his mansion, still standing on the heights of the Potomac in Georgetown, with its high-walled garden, box-bordered walks and fine old trees.

Late in May, 1804, Dr. Thornton received word from John Vaughan of Philadelphia that “Mr. Peale, Dr. Fothergill, & Dr. Collin with the famous traveller Humbold[t] & two of his Companions de Voyage” would visit the Federal City. A delightful coincidence is the discovery in Mrs. Thornton’s album of silhouette cut-outs, representing Dr. Fothergill, Dr. Collin and the Baron, who was in his early thirties. The word “Peale” is embossed on each silhouette.

Dr. Thornton praises von Humboldt in a letter to the French traveler Volney, assuring him that “the Baron has South America in his pocket.”

Dr. Anthony Fothergill, retired physician, philanthropist and author of many medical books, came to Philadelphia from Bath, England, in 1803, expecting to spend the remainder of his days in the Quaker City. He was already past seventy, but full of energy, taking a lively interest in American affairs. When war clouds gathered around 1812, he cast sad eyes towards England, took passage for his homeland, and died the following year in London.

Dr. Nicholas Collin, a clergyman from Upsal, had charge of Swedish churches in the vicinity of Philadelphia for nearly half a century. He was a man of extensive learning, interested in scientific pursuits and a member of the Philosophical Society. Although past sixty when he visited Washington, he was still keen-eyed, as the silhouette plainly shows, while benevolence is stamped on every feature. He lived to a ripe old age, beloved by all who knew him.

An entry in Mrs. Thornton’s Diary notes that on June 7 she entertained this distinguished company at dinner, with other guests, including Mr. and Mrs. Madison. Her expense account for that day is most entertaining:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish, Strawberries, vegetables &amp; pepper</td>
<td>$1.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½ gall. Madeira wine</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A wash bason &amp;c</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gall. Madeira wine &amp; ½ doz. Claret</td>
<td>8.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many pretty sentiments, gathered into one bouquet of flowers and presented to Mrs. Dickens at the Boz Ball in New York in February, 1842, are carefully preserved in writing by Mrs. Thornton:

Amaranth—Immortality
American starwort—Welcome
Angelica—Inspiration
Baywreath—Reward of merit
Bonus henricus—Goodness
Campanula—Gratitude
Cistus or red rose—Popular favor
Daphne odora—Sweets to the sweet
Everlasting—Never-ceasing remembrance
Moss rose—Pleasure without alloy
Pansy or heart’s-ease—Think of me
Volkameria japonica—May you be happy
White jasmine—Amiableness
White pink—Talent
Acacia rose—Friendship
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.

**Nathaniel Bacon Chapter** (Richmond, Va.). Providence Forge is on the railway between Richmond and Williamsburg. According to an old deed of York County of 1765, the first owners were the Rev. Charles Jeffrey Smith, A.M., and his partner, William Holt. The Gazette of January 25, 1771, contains the following advertisement for the sale of Mr. Smith's estate: "There is on the land a well-built Forge, in good repair, with everything necessary for carrying it on in the most profitable manner;" et cetera, signed by Julius King Burbridge and Bartholomew Dandridge, Executors. Francis Jerdone purchased Mr. Smith's portion and his descendants still reside near by.

There are in existence some old account books which mention bar iron, broad hoes and grubbing hoes as articles manufactured at the forge. Also, a mortgage deed mentions that ten slaves were employed at the forge.

Besides the old trip-hammer, there are some signs of the old forge yet remaining, including a deep canal, cut no doubt before the Revolution and used in connection with this young industry.

**Alice D. Nichols,**

**Historian.**

**El Fin del Camino De Santa Fé Chapter** (El Monte, Calif.). In November we were voted the State marker by the Southern California Council, which met in Los Angeles, following a presentation of what El Monte had to offer in the way of Historic Spots by the Chapter Historian, Mrs. Efner A. Farrington. She said that while we had no battlegrounds to commemorate, we had a group of sites which made for progress and national security; viz., the sites of the first home (a rude cabin built of sticks and mud), the first school and church, and the place where a group of white settlers raised the American flag over their ox train camp—first flag-raising. These sites are all close...
OLD TRIP HAMMER FORGE AT PROVIDENCE FORGE, VIRGINIA. NOW BELONGING TO NATHANIEL BACON CHAPTER

MEMBERS OF THE SHANGHAI CHAPTER OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION SEND GREETINGS TO MEMBERS ELSEWHERE
to each other and near the end of the Santa Fé Trail. The church, being the oldest Protestant church in Southern California, was chosen as the place for the marker by the chapter members and confirmed by our State Regent, Mrs. Theodore Hoover, and Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emmet M. Wilson, when they were our luncheon guests in January.

In March our chapter had the honor of presenting a gold medal to the winner in an essay contest, the subject being "Why a Foreign Resident of the United States Should Become a Citizen," Mrs. J. M. Malneritck, made the presentation.

Julia Pond Farrington,
Historian.

Lord Stirling Chapter (Hempstead, N. Y.). After the parade May 30, 1930, in which our chapter participated, a tablet marking the grave of Zachariah Green, Revolutionary patriot, was unveiled. Representatives were present from the American Legion, Red Cross, Sons of the American Revolution, Children of the American Revolution, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Civil War Veterans, auxiliaries of these organizations. An excellent band which played "The Star-Spangled Banner" during our devotional exercises, conducted by our past Regent, Mrs. Nelson Vandervoort, the present Chaplain: Dr. Frank Kerr, the Presbyterian Minister, giving the invocation.

Mentioned on the marker was the name Eleanor Parke Lewis, C. A. R., of Floral Park, L. I.

Mrs. Richard Davis spoke in behalf of the children of this chapter; and her son read a poem. Mr. Claude Davison, member of the New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, spoke in behalf of the S. A. R. Mrs. Nelson Vandervoort read a letter from the Misses Thompson, granddaughters of Zachariah Green, expressing their appreciation of the marker.

Miss Nellie Munger, Chapter Historian, addressed the audience, giving the deeds of heroism attributed to the patriot during his valiant service. Later his son wrote "Thompson's History of Long Island."

After the unveiling, the Flag used to veil the tablet was presented to the Misses Thompson by the Regent, Mr Eugene Geer.

Scout Albert DeClue blew "taps."

Bertha Geer, Regent.

Governor William Paca Chapter (Bel Air, Md.). Young America in our town gets his first idea of being a good citizen in the first grade in the public school. On the first day of the school year, these children, six or seven years of age, are initiated into the society of the good American citizen. They begin by learning to sing "America" and to salute the Flag. The first holiday after school opens is Old Defenders' Day, and the children are proud of themselves when they learn about the Battle of Fort McHenry, Francis Scott Key and "The Star-Spangled Banner." On their school-room walls hangs a picture of Betsy Ross making the first Flag, also a picture of the Flag House in Baltimore where Mrs. Pekersgill made the Flag that waved over Fort McHenry during the Battle of North Point. As each holiday comes along, their American citizenship and love for the Stars and Stripes are especially emphasized in the exercises for that day. On two of these days—Armistice Day and Memorial Day—the boys and girls of this grade, about sixty strong, make a pilgrimage to the Armory, in front of which Governor William Paca Chapter has placed a bronze tablet on a boulder in commemoration of the men of Harford County who gave their lives in the World War. The children march from the school to the Armory, each carrying a Flag and bunches of flowers. They place a Flag and all the flowers on this boulder, sing "America," salute the Flag and march back to the school.

Two results of the teaching of this love of Flag and Country have been brought to my attention. One of the little boys insisted upon his father taking him to Fort McHenry twice in one year. Another boy's mother told me that her son was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" on the victrola, and she peeped into the room to see what he was doing. He was
LORD STIRLING CHAPTER MARKED THE GRAVE OF ZACHARIAH GREEN, PATRIOT

TO-WHAN-TA-OUA CHAPTER, D. A. R., SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, UNVEILING TABLET AT THE SITE OF THE HOME OF COMFORT TYLER, PIONEER SETTLER
standing at salute all the time it was played.

Alice B. Colburn,
Chairman of Patriotic Education.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebr.). Thirty-four markers were placed on the graves of deceased members who are resting in Wyuka Cemetery. One marker was given to the family of Mrs. Thomas Kidder to be placed in Memorial Park Cemetery, and thirty are to be sent to cemeteries out of Lincoln. The dedication of markers took place at the grave of Mrs. Laura B. Pond, with the bugle call to assembly by William Beachly, Jr. This was followed by reading of part of the 90th Psalm, and a prayer by our Chaplain, Mrs. W. F. Dann. The memorial and dedicatory address was made by our Regent, Mrs. H. B. Marshall, who said in part: "We have come to this holy place today to perform an act of loving devotion to those of our chapter who have finished their earthly life. We come not in sadness but rather with a feeling of thankful peacefulness that we were permitted to be so closely associated with those we honor today. For every one of the sixty-four members of Deborah Avery Chapter who is at rest gave loyal, faithful service. We are proud of each and every one and hold their memory in loving reverence."

The roll of the departed members was called by Mrs. C. W. Hudson.

The State Regent, Mrs. Adam McMullen gave an address in which she said: "When we honor the memories of our departed Daughters we honor our forefathers and we pay tribute to the Nation they founded. It is by diligently carrying on their work that we can do them real honor."

A prayer and the sounding of "Taps" closed the impressive ceremony.

Mrs. C. W. Hudson,
Chairman.

To-whan-ta-qua Chapter (Syracuse, N. Y.) was organized May 12, 1922, with Mrs. Kate Canee Knickerbocker, Organizing Regent. Our name was the title of affection given by the Indians to Comfort Tyler, one of the earliest white settlers of central New York, who also served in the Revolution and the War of 1812. It signifies "One who can do two things at once"; namely, work and at the same time be a gentleman. A boulder, with inscribed brass tablet, has been placed on the site of his early home, and on November 22, 1929, it was unveiled and presented to the city by the regent, and formally accepted by the mayor's representative. Dr. Paul Paine, of the Public Library, gave a most interesting address, after which the chapter and guests were entertained at tea by Mrs. Walter Stone, whose home is on the site of the original home of Comfort Tyler.

Our chapter has met all State and National obligations and we have given four chairs to Constitution Hall. Our principal work is in Americanism, of which one of our members, Mrs. Herbert J. Leighton, is State Chairman. A committee attends all sessions of the Naturalization Court, distributing Manuals and "Flag Codes." Each year we assist with the All-American Dinner, and entertain a number of foreign women at our chapter meetings. Last year we cooperated with the other local chapter in entertaining the largest State Conference ever held "up State," and with the money remaining in the local fund, all the Lineage Books to date have been purchased and presented to the Public Library, and a standing order placed for more as published.

We have a very energetic, growing chapter, with many young members who are proud to have a part in the great work being done by the Daughters.

Inez Church Bushnell,
Regent.
Marriage Bonds of Cumberland County, Virginia

Copied by J. D. Eggleston

Dau means daughter; con means consent; gdn means guardian; adm means administration, & is used where date on bond is not given; sr means the security on the bond; mar. means date of marriage given by the minister who performed the ceremony. If the date given by the minister is prior to the date of marriage bond, the latter should be taken as correct, as many of the ministers were careless, some waiting two or three years to report, and mixing the dates. Some never reported. If name of the security is not given, it means in most cases that the letter of consent to the marriage is extant, but the bond is lost. At the end of the list will be found a few defective bonds. It seems probable that 60 per cent of the marriage bonds of Cumberland County are lost. And this disintegration is going on steadily.

Abraham, Mordecai & Sarah J Anderson; con of Richd J. Anderson; 10 Dec 1824; sr Bradley S Glover.

Aclen (Aiken ?), James V & Mildred Doll (?); 11 Oct 1815; sr Edm’d P Lee.

Addams, James & Polly Whelton (?); 27 Oct 1789; sr Thos Addams.

Agee, James & Martha Johnson; 4 Apr 1810; sr Edward Walton.

Agee, Saml & Mary M Anderson; 26 Apr 1824; sr Bennett Bagby.


Aiken (Aclen ?), James & Mildred Doll (?); 11 Oct 1815; sr Edm’d P. Lee.

Aiken, James & Martha Wilson; 12 Feb 1816; sr James Wilson.

Alderson, Rich’d & Judith Balow; 4 Dec 1810; sr Zach. Goodman.

Alderson, Wilkins & Elizabeth Thacker; 12 Dec 1822; sr Saml Hobson.

Allen, Chas & Lotty Wilson; 26 Aug 1787; sr Yancey Holman.

Allen, Chas B & Susan Sanders; 26 May 1831; sr Peter B Foster.

Allen, Daniel & Joanna Hill; 21 Feb 1775; sr Geo Carrington.

Allen, Drury M & Sally A Wright; dau & con of Wm W; 17 June 1806; sr Henry Woodson.

Allen, James & Polly Allen; 12 Jan 1807 (?); sr Benj Allen.

Allen, John & Maria C Scruggs; 19 Sept 1819; sr Edw’d Scruggs.

Allen, John A & Mary D Coleman; dau & con of Elliott G C; 14 Jan 1817; sr Wm F. Randolph.

Allen, Josiah & Caroline Gordon; — Aug 1813; sr Wm A Allen.

Allen, M B & (torn); — Dec 1819; sr Joseph R Woodson.

Allen, Philip & Elizabeth Coleman, dau of Daniel C; 19 Nov 1763; sr — — —.

Allen, Richard Jr & Mary Boyd; 31 Aug 1791; sr Thos Atkinson.

Allen, Richard & Sally Smith; 13 Dec 1834; sr Pleasant Smith.

Allen, Richmond & Polly Francisco; Adm Gov Henry Lee; sr M Michaux.

Allen, Richmond & Fanny Anderson; 18 Apr 1808; sr James Anderson.

Allen, Richmond & Elizabeth Johns, dau & con of Thos J; 26 Dec 1816; sr Francis Anderson.

Allen, Rob’t Lee & Martha J Philips, dau & con of Randolph P; 11 Oct 1838; sr Thos Philips.

Allen, Sam’l & Rhoda Cayce; Adm Gov Beverly Randolph; sr A Guthrie.

Allen, Saymer & Anna Cooper, dau & con of Jas C; 29 July 1805; sr Wm North.

Allen, Wm & Sarah Slaughter; 25 Dec 1785; sr Larkin Smith.

Allen, Wm & Nancy Childrey; 23 Nov 1792 (1797?); sr John Holman.

Allen, Wm & Julia — —; 24 Aug 1806; sr Bartleti Anglea.

Allen, Valentine & Ann Arnold; 26 Feb 1758 (3 ?); sr Nath. Davis.

Alvis, David & Nancy Robinson; 24 July 1809; sr Walter Jones.

Amos, James & Nancy Simpson, dau & con of Rich’d S; 24 Dec 1830; sr Miller Woodson.

Amos, Littleberry & Elizabeth M Dowdy; dau & con of Thos D; 20 Dec 1830; sr John Matthews.

Amos, Thos & Susan Matthews; 26 Nov 1821; sr Saml G Pulliam.

Anglea, Andrew & Frances Charlton, dau & con of Sam’l C; 25 Dec 1815; sr Archibald Brown.

Anglea, John & Sally Durham; 27 Oct 1794; sr Archibald E Anglea.

Anglea, John & Polly Pulmore (?); dau & con of William P; 8 June 1803; sr Tscharner Woodson.

Anglea, Wm & Mary Brown, dau & con of Geo B; 9 Sept 1789; sr James Durham.

Anglea, Wm & Nancy Carregain; 26 Sept 1805; sr Nicholas Durham.
Anderson, Caleb & Rebecca Anderson; 2 Nov 1838; sr Joseph Jenkins.
Anderson, Chesley & Jane W Jenkins; 27 March 1826; sr Elijah Winfree.
Anderson, Francis & Martha W Meredith; 21 Dec 1823; sr John C Allen.
Anderson, James & Amy Hibbard (Hubbard?); 23 Jan 1876; sr John Anderson.
Anderson, James & Charlotte L Hazlegrove, dau & con of P H; 15 Dec 1817; sr Sam'l Hobson.
Anderson, James & Frances S Talley; 23 Feb 1831; sr Wm H Talley.
Anderson, John & Nancy Bryant; 20 (28?) Jan 1793; sr Wm. Austin.
Anderson, John & Nancy Charlton; 2 Nov 1814; sr Daniel Jones.
Anderson, John & Mary S Webster; 14 Jan 1817; sr Archer Bevill.
Anderson, John & Agnes Minter; 30 Jan 1821; sr Isham Bradley; mar 31 Jan.
Anderson, John & Elizabeth Jane Sanderson; 7 Dec 1830; sr John Sanders.
Anderson, Jonas & Sally C Guthrie; 7 Feb 1825; sr David Molloy.
Anderson, Joseph J & Elizabeth R Bradley, dau & con of P H; 1 May 1830; sr Benj Bradley.
Anderson, Laurence & Anna Jenkins; 24 Sept 1806; sr Wm. Jenkins.
Anderson, Parsons (son & con of Chas A) & Mary Cocke; 13 (15?) Feb 1758; sr Thos Cocke.
Anderson, Richard & Judith Orsborne; 25 Aug 1813; sr Wm Osborne.
Anderson, Richard & Mary Ann Davis; 29 Apr 1816; sr Mathew Wilson.
Anderson, Richard & Patty Meadow, dau & con of Jesse M; sr —.
Anderson, Sam'l D & Martha G Scruggs; 25 Apr 1825; sr Tschanner Woodson.
Anderson, Sam'l J (?) & Martha Scruggs; 1 Sept 1825; sr —.
Anderson, William & Sarah Keeling; 24 March (Nov?) 1794; sr Geo Keeling.
Anderson, William B & Susan Bryant, dau & con of Chas B; 16 Dec 1830; sr Thos Boatwright.
Andrews, Thomas & —; dau & con of William —; 4 Dec 1787 (?).
Apperson, James & Sally Guthrie; 29 Aug 1805; sr John Guthrie.
Armistead, Francis & Hannah Price, dau & con of Jos P; 8 May 1776; sr Jos Palmore.
Armistead, Francis & Martha J Faulkner; 14 May 1821; sr Smith Criddle; mar 13 Dec.
Armistead, John & Polly Wood; 19 Dec 1805; sr Joseph Price.
Armistead, J A & Sally W Trent; 26 Dec 1831; sr Alexander Trent.
Armistead, Robert & Joanna Allen, dau & con of Elizabeth A; 14 Feb 1804; sr Thos H. Hill.
Armistead, William & Judith Banton, dau & con of David B; 12 May 1817; sr James Banton.
Armistead, William & Rebecca Godsey, dau & con of Drucilla G; 29 Apr 1834; sr M. H. Bagby.
Arnold, John & Patty Lee; 19 Dec 1788; sr John Lee.
Atkinson, James & Sally Guthrie; 13 Dec 1823; sr Geo H Mathews.
Atkinson, John & Martha Johnson, dau & con of Sarah J; 4 Jan 1827 (?); sr Josiah Hix.
Atkinson, Robert & Polly Gaines; 21 Feb 1793; sr Jacob Gauldin.
Atkinson, Thomas & Elizabeth Dupuy; 25 Sept 1775; sr James Dupuy.
Austin, James H & Jane Merryman; 26 Nov 1832; sr William Austin.
Austin, James M & Mary Scruggs; 14 Jan 1812; sr John Minter.
Austin, James M & Melissa M Frayser; 4 Oct 1832; sr William J Frayser.
Austin, John & Frances Ann Meador, dau & con of Drusilla M; 27 Oct 1834; sr Wm D Austin.
Austin, John T & Jane Montague, dau & con of Sarah J; 23 Nov 1807; sr George Holman.
Austin, William & Judith Atkinson; adm Gov Henry Lee; sr R Austin.
Austin, Wm & Mildred A Walton; 22 Dec 1834; sr Anthony A Walton.
Ayers, John L & Jane Dowdy, dau & con of Peter A; 19 Dec 1838; sr Robert Starkey.
Ayers, Nathan W & Martha H Bradley; 1 Oct 1821; sr William Bradley.
Ayers, Peter & Frances A Tanner; 24 Nov 1834; sr John F Tanner.
Ayers, Sam'l & Jane Guthrie, dau & con of Henry G; 26 Jan 1814; sr Robert Caldwell.
Baber, Edward & Rhoda Brown; 11 Nov 1815.
Bagg (Braig?), Benj & Lucy McCormack, dau & con of Pleasant McC to mar Benj Braig; 26 Aug 1822; sr Jos Davidson.
Bagby, James & Sally Bates, con of Jesse Woodson; 26 Aug 1805; sr Sam'l Putney.
Bagby, John & Mariah Fowler, dau & con of Elizabeth F; 9 Dec 1817; sr Robt S Robinson.
Bagby, Madison H & Martha J Hudgins, dau & con of John H; 21 Dec 1833; sr Fleming Bagby.
Bagby, Wm & Elizabeth Murray; 25 Sept 1786; sr Creed Taylor.
Bagby, Wm T & Frances R Snoddy, dau & con of David S; 19 Jan 1836; sr Wm T Hudgins.
Bailey, A M & Martha M Coleman; 24 Mar 1836; sr E N Allen.
Bailey, Henry & Elizabeth Johns; 26 Dec 1828; sr William Southall.
Bailey, James & Nancy Murphy; adm Gov Edm'd Randolph; sr John Bell.
Bailey, Peter & Frances Winfree, dau & con of John W; 25 Sept 1770; sr John Winfree.
Ballard, Moorman & Minerva Bullock; 6 Nov 1769.
Baker, (Barbee, Barker ?), John & Martha C Allen; 17 Dec 1836; sr Jerome J Bondurant.
Barker (Barbee, Barker ?), John & Martha C Allen; 17 Dec 1836; sr Jerome J Bondurant.
Baker, Wm W & Jane Ramsone; 11 May 1805; sr William Bond.
Barnes, James & Janeett Stevenson; 4 June (Jan ?) 1759; sr John Stevenson.
Basham, Nath'l & Mildidge Dickerson, dau & con of David D; 17 Apr 1789; jr John McCan (Macon ?).
Baskerville, Rich'd & Martha Goode, dau of Bennett G Sr; 9 Oct 1770; sr T. Swann.
Baskett, Wm S & Mary W Howard; 25 Jan 1826; sr —
Bass, Frederick W & Lucy Mayo, dau & con of Daniel M; 26 Nov 1832; sr John M Mayo.
Bates, Wm T & Susanna H. Bransford; 22 Nov 1824; sr John S. Ballow.
Barber (Barbee, Barbee ?), John & Martha C Allen; 17 Dec 1836; sr Jerome J Bondurant.
Barber (Barbee, Barker ?), John & Martha C Allen; 17 Dec 1836; sr Jerome J Bondurant.
Barkev, Burril (Burwell) & Ann Netherland; 7 Mar 1775; sr —
Baugh, Edward & Martha Lambert; 9 June 1825; sr William F. Randolph.
Baughan, Jonas & Jane Flippen; 10 June 1809; sr William Baughan.
Baughan, Randolph & Patsy Flippen, con of Thos Flippen; 30 Dec 1822; sr John M Flippen.
Baughan, Silas & Elizabeth Carter, dau & con of Jane C; 15 Dec 1831; sr Jonas Meador.
Bell, Henry & Rebecca Harrison; 10 June 1773; sr Cary Harrison.
Bellamy, Wm & Nancy Palmore, widow of Wm P; 20 Dec 1807; sjosiah Gaulding.
Bellemny, Richard & Patsy Doss; 4 Oct 1803; sr Caleb Green.
Bettis, Addison & Elizabeth A Carrington; 24 Mch 1817; sr Henry B Montague.
Bennett, John H & Judith E Michaux; 19 Sept 1835; sr Coalman D Bennett.
Bentley, Efford & Elizabeth Gay; adm Gov Brooke; sr Chastain Cocke.
Bernard, John & Henningham Carrington, dau of John C; 30 July 1807; sr —
Binford, Wm A & Hardenia A Spears, dau & con of Leonard D S; 24 July 1837; sr Overton B. Pettus.
Bird (Byrd), Job & Judith Scott, dau & con of Saymer S; 15 Aug 1786; sr Wm Walker.
Blankenship, Joseph & Polly Anderson; 29 Dec 1806; sr Samuel Williams.
Blanton, Alexander & Martha Amos; 12 Nov 1837; sr Jas Amos.
Blanton, Edward A & Mary A Miller, ward & con of Wm Walker; 28 Nov 1836; sr Allen Wilson.
Wm. Wilson, & Wm A R Walker.
Blanton, Elisha & Elizabeth F Saunders, dau & con of John S; 27 May 1822; sr John L Gaulding.
Blanton, James Jr & Nancy Walker; 23 Nov 1818; sr Alex Rice.
Blanton, John & Sarah Angelea; 23 Mch 1786; sr James Blanton.
Blanton, John & Martha Blanton; 25 Dec 1809; sr James Blanton.
Blanton, John Jr & Nancy Duncombe; adm Gov Page; sr Wade N. Woodson.
Blanton, Joseph & Susanna S Walker, con of Wm Walker; 28 Apr 1820; sr Chas B Allen.
Blanton, Laurence & Gilly Corley; 29 May 1809; sr William Corley.
Blanton, Meredith & Nancy Chrisp, dau & con of John C; 3 Apr 1814; sr Wm Chrisp.
Blanton, Nelson & Elizabeth Crisp; 23 Nov 1806; sr John Chrisp Jr.
Boatwright, Daniel & Lucy A Harris, dau & con of Rebecca H; 14 Jan 1818; sr Joel M. Boatwright.
Boatwright, Daniel & Elizabeth A Montgomery; 13 Oct 1831; sr Nelson Talley.
Boatwright, James & Sally Thomas, con of James Thomas; 28 Sept 1789; sr Valentine Sturkey (?).
Boatwright, John & Elizabeth Doss; 12 Mch 1812; sr Thomas Hudson.
Boatwright, Jones & Polly Montgomery; 24 May 1824; sr William Montgomery.
Boatwright, Langhorne & Sally (Mary?) Boatwright; 15 (16?) July 1809; sr John Palmore.
Boatwright, Leonard & Susanna Rodgers, dau & con of Martha R; 20 Dec 1815; sr Daniel Smith.
Boatwright, Marlow & Elizabeth Ayres; 17 Oct 1816; sr Henry Skipwith Jr.
Boatwright, Marlow P & Catherine Crison (?); 31 May 1816; sr John McCormack.
Boatwright, Reuben Jr & Mary A Bryant, dau & con of Chas B; 24 Sept 1827; sr Anderson Guerrant.
Boatwright, Thomas & Nancy Oslin; 4 Dec 1821; sd John A Oslin; mar 5 Dec.
Bolling, Jesse & Sarah Robertson; 26 Sept 1785; sd Wm Robinson.
Bolling, Robt & Sarah Hobson; 5 Sept 1821; sd Thos Hobson.
Bondurant, Chas P & Caroline E Smith, con gdn John R Palmore; 8 Apr 1833; sd Wm P Daniel.
Bolling, George & Anna Flippen; 28 Aug 1815; sd Wm. Flippen; mar. 31 Aug.
Bondurant, James A & Amelia W Price; 5 July 1834; sd Fred Galloway.
Bondurant, Wm & Martha Walton; 14 Jan 1793; sd John T Merryman.
Bondurant, Wm & Rebecca Johnson, dau & con of Mary Johnson; 4 Sept 1820; sd Thos Hobson.
Booth, George & Louisa Ann Carrington, dau & con of Benj C; 3 Dec 1818; sd Thos Hobson.
Bondurant, German & Martha B Allgood; 28 Dec 1818; sd Chas A Ballow.
Booth, German & Anne T Woodson; 27 Mch 1822; sd Francis J Clarke.
Booth, German & Adeline Lynch, dau & con of Robt L; 25 May 1840; sd Thos.
Booker, Edward & Polly Taylor, con of B B Woodson; 8 Oct 1804; sd Miller Woodson.
Brock, Rich'd A & Eliza Davis; 21 Apr 1808; sd Parke Bailey.
Booth, Thos B W & Sally Manning Talley, dau & con of Wm T; 12 Sept 1810; sd Fredk Hatcher.
Bosher, Leonard & Nancy P Smith; 7 Nov 1828; sd Peter T Phillips.
Bostick, John & Tabitha Robinson; 6 July 1785 (?); sd Joseph Robinson.
Bowles, Anderson & Jane Thomas, dau & con of James T; 30 Aug 1785; sd Richard Taylor.
Bowles, Elijah P & Sally Guthrey; 9 Aug 1834; sd John Caldwell.
Bowles, James & Sarah Walden; 18 Jan 1771; sd T. Swann.
Boyden, Lucius & Anne N Lee, dau & con of Joseph D L; 14 Jan 1839; sd Alfred R. Watkins.
Brackett, Joseph & Jane Thompson, dau & con of Sally T; 12 (13?) June 1810; sd Thos Gordon.
Brackett, Thos H & Sarah M Bransford; 29 Aug 1834; sd Thos A Goodman.
Bradley, Benj & Lucy M Merriman, con Jesse Merryman; 28 May 1804; sd John F Merryman.
Bradley, Clement & Polly Miginnis; 17 Dec 1807; sd James Minter.
Bradley, Clement & Mary Boatwright; 25 Oct 1815; sd Valentine Boatwright.
Bradley, Daniel & Jenny Hudsins, dau & con of Holloway H; 20 Jan 1808; sd Walter Keeble.
Bradley, Daniel R & Mary Winfree; 4 Nov 1822; sd John Winfree.
Bradley, David & Nancy Meador; 23 Nov 1780; sd John Bradley.
Bradley, David & Mary L Ligon; 13 Dec 1815; sd William Frayser.
Bradley, Isham & Catherine Hudsins; 6 Oct 1832; sd William Austin.
Bradley, Joseph E & Mary Hudgeons; 9 Jan 1815; sd Holloway Hudsins.
Bradley, Phinehas & Anna B Boatwright, dau & con of John B; 22 Oct 1806; sd James Osborne.
Bradley, Sam'l B & Polly Rye; 19 Dec 1808; sd John Page.
Bradley, Thos & Frances Minter; 9 Dec 1812; sd Turner Brown.
Bradley, Wm & Rowton, dau of Wm R; 22 Oct 1770; sd Thos.
Bradley, Wm E & Ann E Lewis, dau of John L, dec'd; 14 Mch 1840; sd Wm P Seay.
Bradley, Wm R & Ellen S Carrington, dau of Wm C, dec'd; 15 Dec 1829; sd Jos W Carrington.
Bradshaw, Josiah & Elizabeth Armistead, dau of John A; 20 Dec 1763; sd Thos W.
Braun, John & Lucy Jane Allen; 8 Dec 1836; sd Benj Allen.
Brightwell, John & Frances H Glenn; 9 Dec 1811; sd Wm Glenn Jr.
Brightwell, John & Sarah & Anna Thomas Apperson; 30 Dec 1839; sd James Jenkins.
Brooks, Obediah & Elizabeth Holman, dau & con of John H; 16 Sept 1806; sd Tanday Holman; mar 18 Sept; she of age 14 Sept.
Brown, Archer & Sally Angeles; 15 Dec 1813; sd Jacob Durham.
Brown, Archer & Nancy Godsey; 27 May 1835; sd Wm H. Armistead.
Brown, Archer Jr & Magary Brown, dau & con of Archd Brown; 22 Dec 1817; sd Pleasant Corley.
Brown, Chesley & Mary Bradley; 7 Nov 1817; sd John M Flippen.
Brown, Daniel & Nancy L H Walton; 7 Nov 1805; sd Robert Walton.
Brown, George & Sarah Corley, dau & con of Valentine C; 10 Jan 1789; sd Wm Dickinson.
Brown, George & Sally Jones; 6 Mch 1793; sd Wm Anglea.
Brown, German & Eliza Carn (?); 23 Dec 1829; sd Ludwell Brown.
Brown, James & Polly Palmer; 17 Dec 1807; sd John Caldwell.
Brown, Jesse & Mary Duskin; 7 Feb 1806; sd William Bond.
Brown, Jesse & Judith Moss; 8 Aug 1815; sd John Steward.
Brown, John & Polly Hatcher; 19 Dec 1826; sd Thos Cooper.
Brown, Robt & Mary Tabb; 5 Sept (Dec?) 1758; sd Thos Tabb.
Brown, Spencer & Amanda Flippen; 23 Sept 1822; sd Robert W Flippen.
Brown, Thomas & Susannah G Parker, dau & con of Jesse P; 21 Dec 1825; sd Isham Parker.
Brown, Thos C & Martha J Goodman, con of gdn Jas H Hobson; 18 Dec 1837; sd Thos D Flippen.
Brown, Turner & Sally Gov; adm Gov Cabell; sd John Minter Jr.
Brown, Wm Jr & Jane C Palmore, dau & con Jas P; 7 Feb 1814; sd Jas Brown.
Brown, Wm J (son & con Willis S B) & Mary J Mattox, dau & con Wm G M; 9 Sept 1837; sr Jas W Reynolds.
Brown, Willis S (G?) & Nancy R Brown, dau & con Thos B; 26 Sept 1818; sr Wm Turner.
Brown, William & Cynthia Montague; 1 Apr 1805; sr William Amonett.
Bryant, Chas & Delpha Hudgins; 10 June 1834; sr Phineas B G Wright.
Bryant, John & Sarah Brown; 15 Feb 1788; sr Benj Brown.
Bryant, Willis S & Elizabeth D Anderson; 25 Nov 1830; sr Rich'd J Anderson.
Burn, Samuel S & Delilah Johnson; 5 Nov 1831; sr Reuben F. Davidson.
Burch, John & Charity Woodson, widow; 26 (28?) Aug 1756; sr Benj Childrey.
Burton, Allen & Mary Burton, dau Wm Allen B, dec'd; 27 Feb 1775; sr Tapley Merritt.
Burton, Benj & Elizabeth Smith; 16 Feb 1789; sr Henry Smith.
Burton, John & Agnes Merryman, dau & con John M; 24 Aug 1752; sr Ben Harris.
Burton, Seth & Martha Walton; 8 Nov — (adm Gov Page); sr Thos G Walton.
Burton, Wm A & Polly Goulding; 26 Dec 1808; sr John Nunally.
Burwell, Wm M & Susanna M Carrington, dau Paul I C; 30 June 1823; sr Rob't H. Carrington.
Butler, Isaac & Maria W Overton, dau & con Thos O; 16 Dec 1805; sr Rob't Butler.
Byars, Elijah & Jane Fritter; 10 Nov 1831; sr William Nash.
Byrd, Job & Judith Scott, dau Saymer S; 15 Aug 1786; — — —.
Cabell, Nicholas & Hannah Carrington; 16 Apr 1772; sr Jos Carrington.
Cadwell, Harlan W & Rebecca B Blanton; 14 Aug 1833; sr Jas B Sanders.
Carr, Dabney—see Kerr.
Carrington, Codrington & Maryann Carrington; 23 Feb 1789; sr Miller Woodson.
Carrington, Codrington & Martha A Carrington; 20 Aug 1832; sr George C Walton.
Carrington, Edward J & Sarah A Thornton, dau & con Wm M T; 2 June 1821; sr Wm A Burwell.
Carrington, Paul I & Patsy Gilliam; adm Gov Brooke; sr Blake B. Woodson.
Carrington, Wm E & May Gay Hatcher, dau & con Sam'l H; 10 Nov 1831; sr John Hatcher Jr; mar 15 Nov.
Carter, Chas & Susanna Wright, dau & con Thos W; 27 Mch 1789; sr Isaac Stephens.
Carter, Edward H & Louisa Jones, con of Fredrk Jones; 16 June 1812; sr Leonard Daniel.
Carter, Edward M & Sarah C Toler; 9 Jan 1833; sr Davis Smoody.
Carter, James & Jenny Winger; 18 Jan 1808; sr John Colquitt.
Carter, James & Susan Mayo; 18 Nov 1831; sr Levi Davis.
Carter, Pleasant & Sally Hendrick; — — —; sr Bernard Sims.
Carter, Wilson & Sarah Davis; 28 Dec 1815; sr Jesse Davis.
Cayce, Fleming & Prudence Fowler, dau & con Alexr F; 27 Nov 1788; sr Shearwood Fowler.
Chaffin, Nath'l & Elizabeth Watkins; 28 Nov 1768; sr — — —.
Charlton, Abraham & Judith B Blanton; 24 Dec 1813; sr Meredith Blanton.
Charlton, Elijah & Jane Fowler, dau & con Sherwood F; 25 Nov 1816; sr Andrew Anglea.
Charlton, James & Agnes Dickerson; 16 Aug 1804; sr John Anglea. Name also given as Abraham Charlton.
Charlton, Sam'l & Nancy Angles; 7 Aug 1789; sr James Anglea.
Charlton, Sam'l & Fanny Dickerson; 20 Feb 1807; sr Josiah Cayce.
Cheatham, Alfred C & Nancy Merryman, dau & con Edward M; 27 Feb 1832; sr John T McAshan.
Cheatham, Alex & Elizabeth Montague, dau & con Peter M; 25 Jan 1814; sr Anderson Johnson.
Chenault, Benj C & Mary Anderson; 20 Jan 1837; sr Benj P Hambleton.
Chenault, James & Sally Barker, dau & con Annie B; 9 May 1811; sr William D. Coleman.
Chenault, James & Polly White; 17 June 1819; sr Miller Woodson Jr.
Chenault, Patrick & Mary Barker; adm Gov Tyler; sr Wm D Coleman.
Chenault, Patrick & Rebecca Barker; 23 Dec 1807; sr Samuel Wheeler.
Chenault, Patrick & — Boatwright; 25 Dec 1817; sr Pryor Boatwright.
Chenault, William & Eliza Ann Hutchinson, dau & con James H; 16 Oct 1816; sr John Hope.
Chesley, George C & Martha H Brackett; 18 Jan 1823; sr Thos H. Brackett.
Childress, John M & Sally Hambleton; 23 Sept 1833; sr Henry Hambleton.
Childress, Joseph & Maria Oliver; 9 Aug 1824; sr John Ford; mar 31 Aug.
Childress, Nelson & Polly Cooper, dau & con James C; 23 Oct 1817; sr John W Nash.
Childress, William & Nancy Jolley; 30 May 1822; sr Richard A. Booker.
Chrisp, James & Sarah Buckston, con gdn Jacob Buckston; 10 Nov 1817; sr Rawleigh Stott (?).
Chrisp, James & Julia Anne Blackwell; 27 Dec 1831; sr John Chrisp.
Clarke, Joseph & Elizabeth Hendrick; 27 Nov 1816; sr Alexr Hendrick.
Clarke, Richard & Catherine Moreland; 23 Nov 1818; sr William Clarke.
Clarke, Robert & Anna Powers; 14 Dec 1825; sr John White.
Clarke, Thos B & Elizabeth A Palmore, dau & con Wm P P; 10 Oct 1835; sr Chas S Palmore.
Clark, Wm & Martha Meredith; 27 July 1754; sr Wm Look (?).
Clay, Henry (son of Henry C) & Rachel Povall; 9 Apr 1840; sr Thos J. Smith.
Cobbs, Augustus & Frances A Abrahams, dau & con of Jacob A; 8 Aug 1816; sr Wm Smith.
Cock, John & Judith Hatcher, dau & con of Drury H; 15 May 1817; sr Benj Hatcher.
Coleman, Daniel & Sally Coleman; 29 Oct 1817; sr Samuel A Coleman.
Coleman, Edward T & Sarah H Ballow; 17 Mch 1809; sr Wm Taylor.
Colley, Wm S & Julia E Blanton; 10 July 1837; sr Lawrence Blanton.
Colcock, John & Judith Elizabeth, dau Wm H, dec'd; 29 May 1753; sr —.
Colquitt, John & Elizabeth Hendrick, dau Wm H, dec'd; 29 May 1753; sr —.
Corley, George & Polly Brown, dau & con of James B; 22 Feb 1779; sr Miller Woodson.
Corson, William & Mary Ann Blake; 19 Jan 1836; sr James Blake.
Craig, William & Mary Ann Blake; 29 Mch 1821; sr Robert Colquitt.
Cowart, John Butterworth & Judith Merryman, con John Merryman; 25 Dec 1762; sr —.
Conner, Benj & Elizabeth Anderson; 1 Jan 1790; sr Charles Walker.
Cooke, Stephen & Polly Booker, con gdn Francis Anderson; 9 Feb 1805; sr William Wallace.
Cooke, Stephen & Polly Booker, con gdn Francis Anderson; 9 Feb 1805; sr William Wallace.
Crenshaw, Anthony W & Martha C Bransford; 14 Apr 1829; sr Alex Mors.
Creasy, William & Martha C Bransford; 14 Apr 1829; sr Epa Hobson.
Crenshaw, Crawford & Frances D Bagby, dau & con Reuben B; 29 Nov 1825; sr Lewis M Isbell.
Crenshaw, N A & Catherine Colquitt, con John Colquitt; 16 Mch 1813; sr Miller Woodson Jr.
Crenshaw, Thos B & Grace Booker, con Merritt H Booker; 13 Mch 1824; sr Abner Nash.
Criddle, Jesse & Sally Bradley; 17 May 1809; sr Robert Richardson.
Criddle, John & Mary Jones; 26 Jan 1835; sr Robert Jones.
Criddle, John B & Catherine Robertson; 22 Aug 1831; sr Robert Robinson.
Crowder, John M & Nancy A Flippen; 11 Dec 1840; sr D B Flippen.
Crump, Geo Wm & Ann P Macon (?); — Apr (?) 1813; sr Thos T Swann.
Crump, Jos P & Martha P Matthews, dau & con of Mary M; 6 May 1816; sr F B Childress.
Crump, Thomas & Phaney Taylor, dau & con of Sam'l T; 12 Feb 1785 (?); sr Jos Taylor.
Crumpton, Jos & Mary Barns, widow; 27 Sept 1756; sr James Aiken.
Cullin, Benj & Sarah Wright; 27 Jan 1794; sr Sam'l Wright.
Cullin (McCullins ?), James M & Mary Lipford; 30 Mch 1811; sr Jesse Welbourne.
Cunningham, Albert & Mary J Woodson, dau & con Tarlton Woodson; 26 June 1837; sr Tarlton Woodson.
Cunningham, Edward & Albert J Miller, dau & con John M; 11 Nov 1840; sr R J Gilliam.
Cushing, J P & Lucy Jane Page; 30 July 1827; sr Nelson Page.
Dabney, Robert K & Jemima Woodson; 31 Oct 1815; sr Maurice L Hobson.
Dagrel, Rich'd & Sarah Cayce, dau & con Shadrack C; 7 Apr 1792; sr Chas McNeal.
Daingerfield, Wm & Mildred Robertson; 28 Oct 1836; sr John G Thuston.
Dame, George W & Mary M Page; 18 July 1835; sr Henry P. Irving.
Damron, Sam'l & Elizabeth Thomas; 1 Aug 1823; sr James A Thomas.
Danford (Dunford?), Wm & Polly Cheshire; adm Gov Henry Lee; sr Thomas Hobson.
Daniel, Geo W & Judith E Spencer, dau & con John S; 22 Nov 1833; sr John Daniel.
Daniel, Leonard & Polly Spears; 27 Jan 1794; sr Jesse Thomas.
Daniel, Robert & Mary Stratton, dau & con Rob't S; 28 Sept 1827; sr Jas C Mayo.
Daniel, Wm & Patty Field Allen, dau Sam'l A; 28 Mch 1768; sr John Cox.
Davenport, Jesse & Elizabeth Hobson, con Thos Hobson; 24 Nov 1794; sr John Baughan.
Davenport, Satinwhite & Sarah Martin; 26 Mar 1828; sr Wm Hamilton.
Davenport, Saterwhite & Nancy Flippen, dau & con Thos F; 1 Dec 1836; sr Azariah Orange.
Davenport, Thos Jr & Lucy Ransone, dau & con Ambrose R; 28 Apr 1750.
Davenport, Wm B & Sarah J Goodman, dau & con Naton G; 22 Apr 1823; sr Jas Hobson.
Davidson, Andrew J & Selinder Frances Garrett, dau & con Jno B G; 11 Dec 1838; sr J A Thomas.
Davidson, Jos & Annah Smith, dau & con Jas S; 23 Dec 1816; sr John Lemly (?).
Davidson, Reuben & Lucy Peasely, dau & con Gabriel P; 6 Feb 1816; sr Jno E Sandidge.
Davis, Alexr & Frances H Hendrick; 7 Dec 1835; sr Josiah Gauldin.
Davis, Benj P ("19 years old") (son & con Zach D) & Mary Ann S. Fulcher, dau & con Sarah Quaries; 21 Dec 1833; sr Peyton P Davis.
Davis, Edmund (son & con Beverly D) & Martha Ann Davis; 25 Dec 1839; sr A. —.
Davis, Hardin & Mary E Thompson, dau & con John T; 10 Dec 1840; sr Wm C England.
Davis, Jeduthan H & Eliza W Frayser; 28 Dec 1832; sr John R Frayser.
Davis, Peyton P (son & con Zach D) & Rebecca Quals, dau & con Nancy Q; 21 Aug 1828; sr Wm Jones.

Davis, Shelton & Mary H Meadow, dau & con Jones M; 4 Nov 1833; sr Thos L Meadow.
DeJarrett, Jas & Polly Price, dau & con John L P; 21 Mch 1816; sr Warren W Meredith.
Deshazaway, Henry & Keziah Williams; 25 Dec 1788; sr John Woodson.
Dillon, Edward & Elizabeth Gilliam; adm Gov Henry Lee; sr Miller Woodson.
Dillon, Thos & Elizabeth Keeling (?); adm Gov Henry Lee; sr C. Taylor.
Dodson, John & Nancy Cayce, dau Shadrack C; 22 Sept 1794; sr Sam'l Allen.
Dollins, Jas & Polly Holt, dau & con Jos H; 24 Sept 1817; sr Rob't Scruggs.
Donahoe, Thos & Drusilla Davenport; 12 Oct 1785; sr Rich'd Walden.
Donald, Nimrod & Susanna Burton; 30 Dec 1812; sr Wiltshire Burton.
Doss, James & Susanna Lee; 18 June 1811; sr Arthur Horner.
Dowdy, Albert J & Mary Flippen, dau & con of Thos F; 23 Nov 1829; sr Collins Shuffield.
Dowdy, Albert T & Eliza Cooper, dau & con of James C; 26 Sept 1831; sr Alexr H Glenn.
Dowdy, Geo W & Jane Hudgins, dau & con of Mary H; 4 Oct 1832; sr Bennett Bagby.
Dowdy, Horace (son & con of Thos D) & Artimisia Bosher, dau & con of John B; 19 Oct 1840; sr Thomas J Smith.
Dowdy, James & Martha Smith, dau of Bird S; 10 Apr 1822; sr Bird Smith.
Dowdy, Jesse & Dorothea Davenport; 4 July 1804; sr Martin S Davenport.
Dowdy, John & Nancy Martin; 21 Feb 1806; sr Thos Mosby.

(To be continued)
Divisional Meetings, N. S., D. A. R.

Second Southern Divisional Meeting

MRS. ROBERT S. RALSTON
State Chairman, Publicity Committee

The second meeting of the Southern Division, N. S., D. A. R., was held in Gulfport, Mississippi, November 14 and 15, 1930, with the Mississippi Society, Miss Myra Hazard, State Regent, and Gulf Coast Chapter, Mrs. Barney Eaton, Regent, as official hostesses. The Division embraces the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Cuba. The meeting drew an excellent attendance from these States.

It began with a luncheon on Friday, at which visiting National Officers and Chairmen, Divisional Vice-Chairmen, State officers and chairmen and chapter regents and Daughters of the Southern States were guests. The first conference meeting, presided over by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, opened at 2 p.m. National Officers present were the President General; Mrs. Grace H. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. Harriet V. Rigdon, Treasurer General, and Mrs. Russell Magna, Librarian General. National Committee Chairmen present were Miss Myra Hazard, Mississippi, Manual; Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Illinois, Patriotic Education; Mrs. McFarland, of Texas, Sons and Daughters of the Republic. State Regents present were Mrs. Watt L. Brown, Alabama; Mrs. S. F. Reed, Kentucky; Miss Myra Hazard, Mississippi. Vice-Presidents General attending were Mrs. Matthew Brewster, Louisiana; Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, Arkansas, and Mrs. Brooke G. White, Florida.

Miss Myra Hazard delivered the welcome address, which was responded to by Mrs. Rigdon, Mrs. Howard McCall, Mrs. Brosseau and Mrs. Magna. Mrs. Percy Quin's greeting from the N. S., C. A. R., was given by Mrs. J. H. Walsh of Gulfport.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to 10-minute discussions of committee work. Work of the following committees was presented and discussed: Better Films, Mrs. Walter Sillers, Rosedale, Miss.; Correct Use of the Flag, Mrs. J. A. Craig, Jacksonville, Fla.; D. A. R. Library, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, Librarian General; D. A. R. Magazine, Mrs. Zebulon Judd, Auburn, Alabama; D. A. R. Student Loan Fund, Mrs. E. N. Davis, Statesville, N. C.; Historical Reciprocity, Mrs. Howard McCall, Atlanta, Ga.; Manuals, Mrs. W. C. Weathers, Clarksdale, Miss.

The feature of the evening meeting was the presentation of historic flags of Tennessee and Louisiana by Miss Frances McNair, Regent of Magnolia Chapter, Jackson, Miss., and Misses Margaret Mcclure Carraway and Molly Ann Jago. (These flags were used through the courtesy of the Sons of the Revolution of Tennessee and Louisiana.) The address, "Why the Revolution?" by Hon. Barney Eaton, and a clever skit by the sophomore class of Gulfpark College followed.

A reception for the visiting officers and chairmen was held, after which the conference pages were entertained with dancing in the Crystal Ballroom of the hotel.

Saturday morning's meeting, following a group of conference breakfasts, concluded the 10-minute committee discussions, which comprised: Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. McFarland of Texas; Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall, Mrs. H. J. Smith, Mobile, Ala.; Real Daughters, given by Mrs. Rigdon, Treasurer General; Radio, Mrs. H. F. Gaffney, Columbus, Ga.; Publicity, Mrs. Robert S. Ralston, Coahoma, Miss., for Miss Carraway, Vice-Chairman; National Old Trails, Miss Josephine Newton; Patriotic Education, Mrs. Herrick, Illinois, National Chairman; National Defense, given by Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs, Miss., for Mrs. E. C. Gregory, Vice-Chairman for Southern Division.

The outstanding discussions were those of the Patriotic Education and National Defense committees. La Salle Chapter pre-
presented a pair of silver knee buckles, dating from the early 18th century, to Memorial Continental Hall in honor of Miss Myra Hazard, State Regent.

Throughout the conference great interest was shown in the exhibit of the National Defense Committee which has been placed on display by the National Committee.

Charleston, S. C., was chosen as the meeting place for the next Southern Division meeting.

On Saturday all Daughters were given a coast drive, going first to visit the famous Hecht Japanese gardens through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Hecht, then east to Biloxi and Gulf Hills, concluding with tea with Miss Margaret Joyner in Biloxi.

**Western Divisional Meeting**

**MRS. JAMES FRANK IMES**

*National Vice-Chairman of Publicity*

Four hundred representatives, including both National and State officers, journeyed to Wichita, Kansas, November 7 and 8, 1930, for the first Western Divisional meeting. The registration showed guests from eight of the nine states comprising this Division, our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart; our Chaplain General, Mrs. William Rock Painter, Missouri; our Librarian General, Mrs. William Russell Magna, Massachusetts; two Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Francis Cushman Wilson, New Mexico, and Mrs. Robert Bruce Campbell, Kansas; eight State Regents, three National Chairmen and ten National Vice-Chairmen of Committees.

The headquarters was the Lassen Hotel, all sessions being held in the Spanish Ballroom and presided over by our President General.

On Friday morning the guests were taken to the American Indian Institute, a National D. A. R. school, where, with appropriate ceremonies, our President General, and Mrs. Campbell, Vice-President General from Kansas, were adopted into the Winnebago tribe of Indians; Mrs. Hobart, being given the name of “Hi-noogah,” meaning “The Elder Sister”; and Mrs. Campbell, the name of “Wi-hahn-gah,” or “Little Sister.” Both were presented with beautiful beaded bags made at the school.

Promptly at 2 p.m. as the bugler sounded “Assembly,” the pages entered escorting the National Vice-Chairmen, the National Chairmen, the State Regents, National Officers, distinguished guests and the President General to the Spanish Ballroom, where the President General called the meeting to order. Dr. H. Clarkson Attwater offered the invocation. Following the “Salute to the Flag” and “The American’s Creed,” Mrs. John Warren Kirkpatrick, State Regent of Kansas, welcomed the guests. The Chaplain General, in her response, expressed appreciation for the very cordial welcome and stated “we are here today to be inspired.” Greetings from all National Officers present were followed by the President General, who stressed the work of the National Society.

Ten-minute discussions from the Divisional Vice-Chairmen followed. In some instances where the National Chairmen were present, the latter also told of their aims and plans after the Divisional Chairmen gave their report.

Friday evening a great treat was the address of Henry Roe Cloud, President of the American Indian Institute, who spoke on “Why Do Anything for the American Indian?” An appeal was made for the Indians of North America and he lauded the interest that is being taken by the D. A. R. in the Indian’s welfare and asserted no American can be truly patriotic if he neglects to aid the Indian in his struggle for a better existence. He asked for the following items for his school:

1. More scholarships.
2. Books (new up-to-date books, not discarded books from one’s attic).
3. Coeducation to enable the Indian girl to be fitted to be a helpmate in every respect to her Indian husband.

Hon. W. F. Lilleston then spoke on “The Constitution,” touching briefly on the his-
torical background of the Constitution and stressing the necessity of the articles being less talked about and more strictly observed. Americans seem to forget that every soul must have its own constitution in order to hold the Constitution of the Nation sacred.

Following a very delightful musical program, an informal reception was held.

Saturday morning the 10-minute discussions of the Divisional Vice-Chairmen were finished. A very remarkable 15-minute report on “National Defense” was given at this time.

The reports of the Vice-Chairmen were good, concise and to the point, and it was the consensus of opinion of the assembled guests that this contact with the National Officers and the National Chairmen was most beneficial. The invitation of the Nebraska Society to meet in Omaha next fall was accepted.

**Northern Divisional Meeting**

**FLORA KNAPP DICKINSON**  
**Vice-Chairman Publicity**

The first meeting of the Northern Division of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at Hotel Statler, Boston, December 3 and 4, 1930, with the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, presiding at all sessions. Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, State Regent of Massachusetts, was the hostess regent and General Chairman. More than 700 members were in attendance, representing 454 chapters in this Division which includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York. The meeting was held for the purpose of having suggestions and discussions on every phase of the constructive activities of the Society, and throughout both sessions, interest centered in Patriotic Education and organized work among children.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o’clock, Bugle Call was sounded by Senior Patrol Leader, Leavitt Howard, Troop 1, of Hingham, followed by a procession of pages escorting national officers, distinguished guests and state officers to the platform. The session was opened with the invocation by Rev. Henry Hallam Saunders, Editor of Wayside Pulpit; Salute to the Flag led by Mrs. Arthur E. Barter, vice-chairman Correct Use of the Flag Committee, and singing of the “Star Spangled Banner.” Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd graciously welcomed all members to the Bay State and Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General, responded. Greetings were given by National Officers present who were, besides the President General, Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. William Smith Shaw of Maine, Mrs. Charles Herbert Carroll of New Hampshire, Mrs. James Charles Peabody of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Katherine White Kittredge of Vermont; Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell of Connecticut; Treasurer General, Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon of Indiana; Librarian General, Mrs. Russell William Magna of Massachusetts; and Curator General Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer of New York. Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York and Mrs. George Maynard Minor of Connecticut, Honorary Presidents General and Mrs. Julius J. Estey of Vermont, one of the thirteen Honorary Vice-Presidents General, also were guests.

Mrs. Hobart’s message was broadcast over WBZ. The President General speaking of the Society’s activities said:

“We are eager for World understanding and we believe that keeping our own homes happy and conservative minded, our communities obedient to law and order, our states examples of intelligent citizenry, our country defended and at peace, is one of the soundest methods of bringing about the advancement of world-wide civilization and universal amity and concord. We are not provincial, for we are studying the world outlook.”

Ten minute discussions of committee work filled most of the afternoon program, which closed with the presentation of a sketch “Spinners of Thread and Wool,” given by members of Mystic Side Chapter. The play was a symbolic story of a mother’s love as she guides and develops the char-
acter of her child, having been written by Mrs. Henry R. Grant of Massachusetts, vice-chairman of Manuals for Immigrants.

Speaking on "A Present Day Menace" at the evening session, the Very Rev. Francis J. Cotter, dean of St. John's Cathedral in Providence, declared that Communism can be fought only by Christian living and unless America awakes to its spiritual needs the country will go down before this menace. President Gaspar G. Bacon of the Massachusetts State Senate using for his subject "Some Opportunities for Citizenship," dealt on the advisability of confining legislation to its proper sphere in having fewer laws and better laws, and laws that meet with public approval. Mayor Curley who had been invited to view the collection of evidences of Communist Activities, was a special guest. He praised the exhibit, shown by the National Defense Committee, as a valuable method of calling attention to the need for patriotism to repel Communist doctrine and said he would invite the heads of schools and city departments in Boston to view it. Miss Louise Watson Daly, soprano, furnished a delightful group of songs. Members greatly enjoyed the buffet supper, served in the parlor adjoining the Georgian Room where the meetings were held, and the informal reception at the close of the evening session. National Officers with state regents were in line to receive and so the evening closed with a delightful social hour.

The second day session opened at nine o'clock, following breakfast conferences at which subjects, brought up at the previous day's meetings, were discussed. Suggestions with discussions on Committee activities were resumed by national vice-chairmen, who continued to stress plans of the National Society for Patriotic Education, for Girl Homemakers, for aid in better citizenship, and to gain effective legislation in Congress. Special interest centered in the educational activities carried on at Tamasssee, S. C., and the Kate Duncan Smith School at Grant, Ala. Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, of Chicago, National Chairman of Patriotic Education, was called upon to tell about the Dedication of Ohio-Hobart Hall and the new Dormitory at Tamasssee. After relating her experiences in visits to both schools, she told of their urgent need of financial support and spoke also of the American Indian Institute, a National D. A. R. School in Kansas, where splendid results are being accomplished. Many helpful suggestions were given by the President General to promote interest in the work of "Sons and Daughters of the Republic." Expressing appreciation for assistance given and cooperation of the Daughters of the American Revolution in work being done at the American International College in Springfield, Mass., President McGown spoke briefly of the work there.

At one o'clock the meeting closed with the opinion that there would be a closer unity of purpose, a more determined attempt to give personal attention to the work of the Society, believing that "our membership is concerned with the care of childhood and that individual responsibility must be maintained relating to home, church, and childhood."

For the information of members and guests attending this Divisional meeting there were attractively arranged exhibits showing work of Better Films Committee, National Defense, Manuals for Immigrants, and Publicity, as well as the activities at American International College in Springfield, Mass. Bulletins, leaflets, and pictures were distributed.

All state regents of the Northern Division were present except Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells of New York, who was detained at home by illness in her family. Mrs. Robert H. Gibbs, of Schenectady, vice-regent, represented her. State regents attending were: Miss Katherine Arnold Nettleton, Connecticut; Mrs. Victor L. Warren, Maine; Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, Massachusetts; Mrs. Herbert L. Flather, New Hampshire; Mrs. Edward S. Moulton, Rhode Island; and Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, Vermont. Mrs. May Montgomery Smith, National Chairman of Girl Homemakers, Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, National Chairman of Ellis Island, and Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, National Chairman of Patriotic Education, were introduced by the vice-chairman of the Northern Division. As almost every Divisional Chairman was present it was evident that they personally wished to support Mrs. Hobart in her every undertaking.
DELAWARE

On Friday, June 13, 1930, at Cooch's Bridge, the Delaware State Summer Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mrs. Edward W. Cooch, State Regent, with Mrs. Cooch presiding and Mrs. William Sherman Walker, National Chairman of National Defense, as guest of honor and speaker.

It was most fitting that this Conference should be held on those historic grounds sacred to Delawareans, because there was spilled the blood of our forefathers in the only battle of the American Revolution which was fought on Delaware soil.

The Cooch Mansion, a stately old home of Colonial architecture, now occupied by Mr. Edward W. Cooch and family, was used by Lord Howe of the British Army as his headquarters after the skirmish of Cooch's Bridge. Just outside of the entrance to the grounds stands the monument erected by patriotic citizens and societies of Delaware to commemorate that historic event.

It is with feelings of mingled pride and sorrow that Delawareans think of the Battle of Cooch's Bridge—with sorrow because the Continental troops were not victorious and a number of our brave men lost their lives, with pride because our men were outnumbered ten to one but nevertheless put up a brave fight, with the odds hopelessly against them, thus showing that dauntless courage and patriotic loyalty which was evidenced by Delaware troops and statesmen throughout the entire Revolution.

The Battle of Cooch's Bridge occurred on September 3, 1777, when the British, under the command of Knyphausen and Lord Cornwallis, leading two divisions, having sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and landed at Head of Elk, moved forward from Aiken's Tavern (now the village of Glasgow) toward Newark. The British occupied ground on what is known as Welsh Tract in which Iron Hill is located. As
they advanced to Cooch’s Bridge they met the Continental soldiers numbering about 1,700 men selected from the cavalry, infantry and expert marksmen, under the command of General Maxwell, who had been sent out by General Washington to harass and hinder General Howe as he was advancing toward Chadd’s Ford. A sharp skirmish followed and General Maxwell was forced to retire leaving about 40 dead. The British loss was less. After the encounter General Howe occupied the Cooch Mansion, using the parlor for stabling his horses. Cooch’s Mill was burned. This engagement was the first in which Washington’s army took part after the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the “Flag of the United States,” and it is believed that it was here that the Flag was first carried in battle.

So, in this historic setting, Mrs. Walker came with her message on “National Defense,” an evidence that the women of the Daughters of the American Revolution are holding aloft the torch passed on to them by the brave men who gave their lives that this Nation might have its birth.

ANNIE W. F. FULLER, Chairman,
Delaware State Committee for the Preservation of Historic Spots.

NEW YORK

On October 8, 1930, 700 guests and delegates gathered in the Lido Club, Lido Beach, Long Island, for the reception and luncheon in honor of our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart. When all places had been assigned, the State Regent, Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, called the meeting to order and declared the 35th annual New York State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in session.

The guests of honor included Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General; Mrs. Story and Mrs. Brosseau, Honorary Presidents General; Mrs. Ralph Everett Bristol, Vice-President General; Mrs. William A. Becker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, Treasurer General; and Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General. Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, Curator General and former State Regent of New York, because of illness was unable to be present. Former State Regents of New York, Mrs. Samuel Verplank, Miss Stella Broadhead and Mrs. Charles W. Nash; Mrs. William H. Arnold, State Regent of Arkansas; Mrs. Edward Murray, State Regent of New Jersey; Mrs. Brooke White, former State Regent of Florida; Mrs. John W. Maynard, Recording Secretary, Rome, Italy; Mrs. May Montgomery Smith, National Chairman of Girl Home-makers; Mrs. Fred E. Morgan, National Chairman of Legislation in Congress; Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Vice-Chairman of National Defense; and Mrs. John P. Mosher, New York State Director, N. S. C. A. R., completed the list from our own society. Mrs. Frank D. Callan, New York State President, represented the U. S. Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, President General of the National Society, Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. J. Morton Halstead, President General of Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century; Mrs. Stanley Lyman Otis, President of Founders and Patriots, Daughters of the American Colonists and State Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. George E. Miner, Regent of Long Island State Society, Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. Percy H. Goodsell, President of Washington Headquarters Association; Mrs. William P. Stewart, President of Patriotic Women of America; Mrs. Charles J. Reeder, President of the New York State Federation of Women’s Clubs; Mrs. George Stowe, President of the New York Colony of New England Women; and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Needlework Guild, were guests of the Conference.

The Very Reverend G. P. T. Sargent, Dean of Long Island, pronounced the invocation and the “Salute to the Flag” was led by Mrs. Harry G. Hilts, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag. Mrs. Henry Dike Bixby, General Chairman of the Conference, welcomed the Conference in the name of the twelve chapters of Nassau and Suffolk counties. A telegram of greeting from former District Attorney Charles H. Tuttle, who had expected to be present, was read. After the greetings by the present and past National and State officers, the President General gave an inspiring ad-
dress urging us to gather into the Sons and Daughters of the Republic and the Girl Home-makers Club the children who could never become members of the Scouts.

The Conference was preceded by the meeting of the State Board of Management on Tuesday afternoon and the Chapter Regents’ Advisory Council, led by the State Regent, and round tables by the State chairmen of committees on Wednesday.

Wednesday evening the session was held in the Casino. Upon the advance of the Colors the assembly joined in the “Salute to the Flag” and repeated “The American’s Creed,” after which Mrs. David Perry, acting State Chaplain, pronounced the invocation. Greetings from the Sons of the Revolution were brought by Mr. Ralph Lewis, and Mrs. Brooke White gave messages from Florida chapters. With the report of the State Regent, the Conference settled down to the regular routine, reports of all State officers and chairmen being read and filed with the secretary. The memorial service led by Mrs. Perry in the absence of Mrs. Willard Keller, State Chaplain, was both beautiful and touching.

Through the speakers three departments of the United States Government were interestingly described. Hon. Carl E. Milliken, ex-Governor of Maine, spoke on “The Motion Picture, a Servant of the Community.” Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, Superintendent of West Point, gave a detailed account of cadet life at the United States Military Academy. Hon. F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aviation, enthusiastically pictured the work in aviation of today and the promise of the future. Another delightful feature of the Conference was the showing of the film “Flying with Lindbergh,” a gift from the President General to the National Society.

A resolution that the New York State Conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution erect on the Saratoga battlefield a suitable monument to the American soldiers who sleep in unknown and unmarked graves was adopted.

On Friday afternoon the drive to historic spots on Long Island included placing a wreath on the grave of a Real Daughter, Nellie Davison Pearsall, in the Rockville Cemetery; also a visit to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt.

Amy E. Lansing,
State Historian.
The Grip of Communism on Youth

The investigation of Communist propaganda conducted by the Special Committee of the House of Representatives during their hearings in Chicago, July 28-29, 1930, revealed the activities of Young Pioneer Camps. One of the exhibits presented reads as follows:

"Young Pioneer Camp—Maintained by Workers International Relief Local, Chicago. Build the strength of the working class by building the strength of the minds and bodies of its children.—WORKERS INTERNATIONAL RELIEF."

"Why a Proletarian Children's Camp?—The Workers International Relief conducts this Pioneer camp in order to give physical and mental training to the youth of the working class. It takes the proletarian child out of his environment of noise, bad food and stale air, and puts him into one that helps him to build up his bodily strength for better carrying on the class struggle. It teaches him lessons of proletarian solidarity, and equips his mind for dealing with and solving the problems of the working-class movement.

"The experiences of the camp life train him to live together with his fellow working-class children and develop habits of communal activity. The children in the camp themselves control its administration and learn to manage and govern themselves collectively. They are taught to practice social organization and needs above individual desires. Workers International Relief camps are 'children's communes' where they learn lessons of collective management along the lines of the training of the young citizens of the Soviet Union.

"It is the duty of the working class to see that such camps are maintained, not only to give a place of recreation and rest to their children but to counteract the influence of such capitalist agencies as the Boy and Girl Scouts, which have as their sole purpose the corrupting of the minds of working class children, turning them away from the problems and struggle of their class and moulding them into supporters of capitalist ideas and institutions. We must build our children into strong, healthy, intelligent supporters of the working-class movement. In Europe buildings of the most beautiful kind have been bought by the Workers International Relief and converted into children's homes and the grounds of former castles have been converted into camp sites for our children.

"The Workers International Relief in America is setting up a series of summer camps in the neighborhood of every industrial center, where the children of our class can be taken during the summer for recreation and proletarian education; the Chicago camp is one of these."
International Relief calls upon every class-conscious worker to demonstrate his class solidarity by contributing to the financing of the Young Pioneer camps and by getting every working-class organization to affiliate with the Workers International Relief and to donate to the camp. "Build our children into strong, healthy fighters for the working class and we train the minds of our children to plan and carry out the battle of the working class. Steel the hearts of our children for a dauntless, unwavering, victorious struggle."

"What Is Workers International Relief?—Workers International Relief is an international organization numbering almost 16,000,000 members in every country in the world. This organization is not based upon charity, but upon proletarian assistance—for one section of the working class from other sections—in all cases of working-class need. "There are always sections of the working class engaged in struggle of some kind for the winning of which they need the help of the whole proletariat. Today it is the textile workers and miners who are fighting against unemployment and capitalist oppression and for the establishment of militant labor unions in their industries. Yesterday it was the victimized negro and white workers of the South who were left destitute by the mob which they faced and did not have the help of the whole proletariat. Tomorrow it will be our turn because of strikes, unemployment or disaster."

"Our children's camps' work is just a small part of our work of building up the strength and unity of the working class. We must solidify and strengthen the working class also through our youth. Workers International Relief has only one function—to help the working class to carry on through every crisis so that every worker may be always a strong militant fighter in the ranks of his class, a source of strength and courage to all of his comrades. The Workers International Relief calls upon every American worker and workers' organization to join in for the full realization of this purpose."

(From the Young Pioneer, July, 1930:) "Forward to the Workers' Children's Conference in Chicago. On July 4th in Chicago, there will be a huge conference of unemployed workers. Here they will show that the 7,000,000 workers without jobs need to carry on a more militant fight for work or wages. Many jobless workers will come from all parts of the country to plan their battle against the bosses. These workers will represent masses of workers—who are ready in spite of all arrests, in spite of beatings, to fight on. "The workers' children—the millions who are starving because their parents are out of work, those who are forced to toil in mills and on farms because they must help the family—will show that they are with their parents in their fight. On July 4th in Chicago there will be the first workers' children's conference which will lay plans to mobilize the children in the fight. This conference will take up the question of how to fight in the schools for the demands of the children of the unemployed. It will lay plans for the carrying on of a struggle for the release of our comrade, Harry Eisman. "Workers' children, negro and white, this conference is your conference. If you want it to be a successful one, you've got to get on the job today and work. Carry the fight for the free feeding and clothing of workers' children into your schools—help distribute leaflets—speak to the children in your class about the conference."

"Workers' Children Comrades.—This conference must be an answer to the bosses and their schools who are trying to smash all workers' children's organizations. This is our answer to them in their attack against the Young Pioneers! At this conference we will answer the bosses by carrying on our fight for: Free food and clothing for the workers' children in the schools; immediate setting up of feeding centers during the summer for all children of the jobless workers; the release of Harry Eisman; for the right of workers' children to take part in all the demonstrations and struggles of the workers; for the organization of the child workers. Against: Child labor under 14 and for the Government support of all such children now working; discrimination in the schools against all jobless workers' children and Young Pioneers; the Boy Scouts, the organization of the bosses. "Forward to this conference, workers' children of the unemployed! Organize into children's clubs. Child laborers, this is your fight, too. Join us."

"Long Live the Second International Meet" "Forward to the second meet of the workers' children of the world. This July marks the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Communist children's movement of the world. This July the workers' children from all corners of the world will come together under the leadership of the Young Pioneers to demonstrate their solidarity with the workers children and to lay plans as to how better to carry on the fight. All eyes to Halle, Germany. "And won't the bosses rage—and won't they stare! Conferences on how to fight the bosses in the schools. A sports week organized by the workers' children—where the workers' children will show that they are preparing themselves to be strong fighters for the working class. A conference for workers' children correspondents to lay plans on how to build better working-class children's papers, and write better school bulletins. "This conference is being held just a year after the big Boy Scout jamboree. There the bosses made plans how better to prepare the workers' children to be good slaves in their factories. There they spoke of how better to prepare the workers' children for the attacks against the Soviet Union. In this year we have seen that the bosses are determined to carry out their plans. In Germany, in Czechoslovakia, in the United States—in every capitalist land—we see the bosses sharpening their attack against all militant workers' children.
THE following pictures have been previewed through the courtesy of the Association of Motion Picture Producers by the D. A. R. Reviewing Committee in Hollywood, California. This Reviewing Committee does not see all the pictures made; but we write a review of every picture we see.

Along Came Youth (I) Paramount-Publix.—This sparkling, clean farce features Charles (Buddy) Rogers, Frances Dee and Stuart Erwin. Family.

Derelict (II) Paramount-Publix.—Directed by Roland V. Lee, this stirring drama of the sea is based on the rivalry between two mates—rivals ashore, at sea and in love. Too mature for children. Family.


The Cat Creeps (II) Universal Pictures Corp.—A clever mystery melodrama, full of thrills, based on the well-known “Cat and the Canary.” Family.

War Nurse (II) M. G. M.—Edgar Selwyn has used great restraint in producing this sordid story of the horrors of warfare and the part played by the war nurses. This picture is perhaps the best evidence, to date, of the working of the code. Adults.

Men Without Law (II) Columbia.—This Western has a refreshingly novel treatment. Family. Junior Matinees.

Feet First (II) United Artists.—Harold Lloyd’s latest comedy is not up to his usual entertainment standard. Family. Junior Matinees.

Only Saps Work (III) Paramount-Publix.—Leon Errol, as a bank robber, works hard throughout this farce. Not very amusing. Adults.

Oh for a Man (III) Fox.—Jeanette MacDonald, Reginald Denny and an excellent cast in an improbable comic-opera type story. Adults.

The Silver Horde (III) RKO.—The well-known novel by Rex Beach makes a fairly interesting picture. Adults.

Rogue of the Rio Grande (IV) Sono-Art.—This story might have been titled “In Old Arizona,” but lacks the fine dramatic power of that justly popular play. Not recommended.

Big Money (IV) Pathe.—The glamour of a life of crime is too destructive a force to be made so attractive, even in a farce. Not recommended.

Fast and Loose (IV) Paramount-Publix.—Light entertainment, fairly entertaining. Not recommended.

SHORT SUBJECTS

Racketeers (I) Van Beuren Corp.—Tennis, with the greatest “racketeer” of them all, big Bill Tilden; La Crosse; and a Spanish game called Jai-a-lai, make a very interesting theme for this Grantland Rice Sportlight. Recommended for all.


Sands of Egypt (II) Van Beuren Corp.—This is a travelog through the streets and tombs of Egypt with Tom Terriss. Family. Junior Matinees.


Seeing Bermuda on a Bicycle (II) Talking Picture Epics.—Frank D. Orriston lectures while the film takes one on a tour through this interesting country. Family. Junior Matinees.

Pictures since July 1 have been graded as follows:

IA or I: With Byrd at the South Pole, Grumpy, Wild Company, Silent Enemy, Holiday, In the South Seas with Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Call of the Flesh, At The Bottom of the World, Abraham Lincoln, Lost Gods, The Big Trail, Check and Double Check, A Lady’s Morals, Tom Sawyer, all for family; Grumpy, The Big House, Old English, Romance, for adults.

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16TH ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

ANSWERS

13503. PARSONS.—Capt. James Parsons, 2nd son of Thomas Sr. was born in Va. He enlisted in Rev & rose to rank of captain. He preempted the Horse Shoe lands in 1770. Mar twice & died in 1813. Married 1st Elizabeth, maiden name unknown. Capt. Parsons made his will 13 April 1813, Hardy Co. Va. & this will was produced in Court by Rebecca & Isaac Parsons. No record of Amy but mentions dau Amanda who mar Wm. Green. Another James Parsons son of James & Catherine Casey Parsons b 1798 mar 1829 Elizabeth Miller but they had no dau Amy. This data was taken from a History of the Parsons by Virginia Parsons McCabe pub 1913, Decatur, Ill.—Mrs. Katherine R. Staley 318 East Park Ave., San Antonio, Texas.

13508. ADAMS.—Feathergill Adams, son of Absalom, of Culpeper Co., Va. Removed to Ky & set on Sugar Creek, Garrars Co., Ky. He was a Baptist Preacher & died in his pulpit at Antioch Meeting House 7 Nov 1807. He mar Nancy Smith & had eleven chil: Nany, Peggy, Wm., Betsy, Judith, Absalom, Mary, Katie, John & Patsy. Would like to correspond with descendants.—Mrs. John A. Dotson, Benham, Ky.


13423. CLARK.—Joseph Clark b 1767 died 1804 in Clarke Co., Va. & is buried on the old Calmes farm near Berryville. He mar Mary Reynolds of Washington Co. Maryland b 1768 d 1817, dau of Capt. John Reynolds of Rev. fame. Their chil were Joseph who mar Elizabeth Dennis; Margaret mar James Brown; Elizabeth mar 1825 Rev. John Hitt; Jane unmarried; Billie or Wm. mar Sarah Harnesbarger; Frances, 1804-1880 mar John Anderson, 1800-1849. Frances was born three weeks aft her father's death & John Clarke & Eliz. Morgan his wife raised Billie & Frances. Eliz. was a sister of Gen. Morgan. At the deaths of John & Eliz. M. Clarke they left their property to the chil of Joseph Clarke. It would seem that John & Joseph were dated 1791 is in Stafford Co. Va. Names of wives of both are unknown. Have much information of this family & will be glad to correspond.—Miss May Stone, Puritan Apts., Lexington, Ky.


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brothers. Any infor regarding these families will be greatly appreciated. This infor was sent me: George Henry Clark b in Ireland 1755 was at the Siege of Yorktown Oct 1781. His son, Rev. Samuel Clark b at Winchester, Frederick Co., Va. 9 Oct 1797 mar Eliz. Reynolds at Hagerstown, Md., dau of Col. John Reynolds, son of Capt John Reynolds of York, Pa.—E. P. H. McCullough, 1626 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

13454. KING.—Samuel Alexander King & his wife Athelia Anna King (no relation) mar 19 Jan 1860. He was a desc of Wm. A. & his wife Lucy Railey Kinkead, wid of John Kinkead. See The Railey's & Kindred Families by Wm. E. Railey. Wm. A. King was the son of Hugh, Rev. soldier, & his wife Polly (Mary) Montgomery. (see Woodsons & Their Connections by Morton Woodson). Hugh born in Argyle, Scotland was the son of Alexander King who was b in north of Ireland, emig to Argyle, Scotland & mar Kate McDonald. Hugh King came to North Carolina & served in Rev. His chil were Samuel Montgomery mar Isabelle Shields; Wm. Alexander mar 1st Jane Blackburn & 2nd Lucy Railey Kinkead; John mar Rebecca Baldridge; Cummins mar Isabelle Davidson; Hugh mar 1st Artureia Crabb & 2nd Margaret Keith; Elizabeth; Anna & Katie. Athelia Anna wife of Samuel Alexander King, was the daughter of Adam C. King & his wife Jane Bone. Adam Columbus King was the youngest child of —— King & his wife Fanny, daughter of Isaac Glass, whose will was prob in Augusta Co., Va. 1813 in which he mentions his grandchil, Isaac, Harry & Adam C. King & his dau Fanny King. The records have been burned so the given name of —— King who mar Fanny Glass has not been found. He was born in Ireland & was a linen weaver in Belfast.—Mrs. Lucy Neuman King, 1605 28th St., San Diego, Calif.

13455. PIKE.—John Pike of Orange Co. was b in Pasquotank Co., N. Car. 19 Sept 1702. In 1735 he was in Frederick Co., Va. In 1749 was at Cane Creek in Orange Co., N. Car. He was the son of Samuel Pike who died 1716 & his wife Jean ——. John Pike b 1702 died 1774. He mar Abigail Overman, 1709-1780. A Memorial Marker was erected a few years ago at Cane Creek to John & Abigail Pike. Would like to corres with E. H. L.—Mrs. D. Eugene May, Burlington, N. C.

13490. EATON.—Nathan Eaton was born in Ashford, Conn 29 Aug 1755, son of Ebenezer Eaton & his wife Mary, daughter of John Humphrey of Ashford. Ebenezer & Mary were married 10 May 1753 at Woodstock, Conn. George F. Eaton, 70 Sachem St. New Haven, Conn has record of the Dedham Eatons, doubtless he can give you the other infor desired.—Mrs. Rex Greene Todd, 825 East Third St., Ocala, Fla.

BALL.—From the chart prepared by Henry B. Roney when he was assistant Secretary of the Joseph Ball Estate Association, the date of death of Capt. Wm. Ball of "Millenbeck" is given 30 Sept 1694. This Wm. Ball had eight sons & one daughter. Among them was his son Wm. who was the father of Hannah Ball Halloway, Anna Ball Campbell, Sarah Ball Custer, Mary Ball Smith, Abigail Ball Gilbert & two sons one of whom was the father of Joseph Ball of Philadelphia.—Jennie B. Grigsby, 519 Broadway, Pueblo, Colo.

13527. COLEMAN.—Asking for help with the Vankirk Family of Washington Co. Pa through the Boston Evening Trans-
cript, a correspondent sent the following:

There was quite a settlement of New Jersey people who came at the same time & settled in the same locality (Washington Co., Penna.) & also in the southern part of Allegheny Co. Joseph Warne & his wife Dorcas Miller were from N. J. Their oldest son Stephen Warne mar Susannah, daughter of Charles Coleman, said to have been a Rev sol from N. J. Search in all the counties around here has failed to reveal a Charles Coleman but a Joseph Vankirk was exec. of the will of Stephen Warne & a Wm. Vankirk married his daughter Elizabeth Warne. I have quite a little Vankirk data but have not placed this Wm. nor this John Vankirk.—Mrs. Merle W. Humphries, Sac City, Iowa.

13507. WEBB.—In Bishop Meade’s Old Churches, Minister & Families of Va. vol. 1, page 393, the list of vestrymen of South Farnham Parish, Essex Co. bet 1731 & 1750 contains the names of James Webb & Henry Young. James Webb mar Mary Edmonson 1731 & their son Wm. mar Frances Young. This Wm. Webb was b 1 May 1745 & mar Frances Young. They removed to Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C. where he died in 1776. Their chil were Rachel, James, Wm., John, Thomas, Mary, Henry Young, Frances & Samuel Smith. Their son Wm. was born 2 Feb 1776 & d 3 Aug 1866 mar Mildred A. Turner of N. Car. They had 13 chil. There are many Wm. Webbs in the record but no Deliverance Webb is given as the wife of any Webb.—Mrs. Frances Wayne, Smith, 1803 Taylor St., Amarillo, Tex.

13495. REEDER.—In my Ohio Van Cleve searches I have a George Reeder b in Loudoun Co., Va 24 Sept. 1767 & d 13 May 1845; married at Cincinnati, date missing, Margaret Van Cleve b Monmouth Co., N. J. 1779, dau of John, Rev Sol., & Catherine Bonham Van Cleve. George was the son of Joseph Reeder 4th, b 6 May 1743 & d 10 Oct 1829; son of Joseph Reeder 3rd, b prob 1715; son of Joseph 2nd, who married Eleanor Leverich. He had hrs Ben-...
THE special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, December 10, 1930, at 11 o'clock a.m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the Board arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison, followed by the "Salute to the Flag."

The following members were noted as being present: National Officers: Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Rigdon, Mrs. Van Orsdel, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kramer; State Regent: Mrs. Welsh; State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Grove, Miss Johnson.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, reported 78 former members for reinstatement and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 78 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Magna. Carried.

The Recording Secretary announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 78 former members duly reinstated in the National Society, D. A. R.

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

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

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

The Organizing Secretary General takes pleasure in reporting as follows:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Mary Ralston Piper, Ventura, California; Mrs. May L. Hollingsworth, Paoli, Indiana; Miss Annie Crawford, Wamego, Kansas; Mrs. Estelle Smith Kepler, Elkin, Maryland; Mrs. Otta Warren McCommon, Shadyside, Ohio; Miss Anita Williams, Belleview, Tennessee; Mrs. Blanche May Fitch Warden, Brownsville, Texas.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Winifred Allmon Hayter at Anthony, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Johnston Oliver Kerr, at Yanceyville, North Carolina.

Through their State Regents the following Organizing Regencies have resigned: Mrs. Ruby Lamb Kimball at La Jolla, California; Mrs. Helen Myers Warren at Oceanlake, Oregon; Mrs. Mary A. W. McKinney at Columbia, Tennessee; Mrs. Annabel Bradfield Jenkins at Daingerfield, Texas; Mrs. Philippa Quinter Kynette at Alice, Texas.

The re-appointment of the following Organizing Regents is requested by their State Regents: Mrs. Winifred Allmon Hayter at Anthony, Kansas; Mrs. Mary Johnston Oliver Kerr at Yanceyville, North Carolina; Miss Abigail Lyon at Madison, South Dakota.

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: Elijah Pugh, Jackson, Alabama; Governor John Winthrop, Stamford, Connecticut; Frances Dingman, Kendallville, Indiana; Marian Steele, Ackley, Iowa; Constant Southworth, Corinna, Maine; North Riding, Village of Great Neck, New York; Captain James Lawrence, Ironton, Ohio.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the meeting adjourned at 11:20.

Respectfully submitted,

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

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1930-1931

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Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MISS MARGARET B. BARNETT,
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Organizing Secretary General
MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MRS. HARriet VAUGHN RIGDON,
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MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MRS. SAMUEL JACKSON KRAMER,
Memorial Continental Hall.

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DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

State Regents and State Vice Regents 1930-1931

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MRS. VAL TAYLOR, Water St., Unitaown.

ALASKA
MRS. JOHN A. CLARK, Box 312, Fairbanks.
MRS. HENRY L. LIEN, Seward.

ARIZONA
MRS. THOMAS T. MOORE, 78 W. Willetta St., Phoenix.
MRS. DAVID WENTWORTH RUSSELL, 246 S. Cortez St., Prescott.

ARKANSAS
MRS. WILLIAM H. ARNOLD, 503 Hickory St., Texarkana.
MRS. CHARLES B. RENDLEMAN, 1800 Park Ave., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. FRANK PHILPS TOMS, 540 E. Howard St., Pasadena.
MRS. F. F. GUNDRUM, 2214 21st St., Sacramento.

COLORADO
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