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PRESENTS
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SEASON 1931-32

1931.

Oct. 30—Mary Garden, Soprano.
Nov. 2—National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, Hans Kindler, Conductor.
Nov. 5—Serge Rachmaninoff, Famous Russian Pianist.
Nov. 13—Clare Clairbert, Belgian Coloratura.
Nov. 15—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
Nov. 16—Lily Pons, Coloratura Soprano, Metropolitan Opera.
Nov. 21—Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus.
Nov. 28—John McCormack, Noted Irish Tenor.
Nov. 29—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
Dec. 1—Fritz Kreisler, Great Austrian Violinist.
Dec. 3—National Symphony Orchestra.
Dec. 5—Grace Moore, Soprano, Metropolitan Opera Co.
Dec. 7—Walter Damrosch and Orchestra.
Dec. 13—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
Dec. 14—Lawrence Tibbett, Baritone, Metropolitan Opera.
Dec. 17—National Symphony Orchestra.

1932.

Jan. 3—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
Jan. 7—National Symphony Orchestra.
Jan. 9—Mme. Galli-Curci, Coloratura Soprano.
Jan. 17—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
Jan. 19—Beniamino Gigli, Tenor, Metropolitan Opera.
Jan. 21—National Symphony Orchestra.
Jan. 29—Doris Kenyon Sills, Screen and Stage Star, with San Marlo, Violinist, in Joint Recital.
Jan. 31—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
Feb. 2—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitsky, Conductor.
Feb. 5—Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra with Geissking, Piano Soloist.
Feb. 9—The Philadelphia Orchestra.
Feb. 11—National Symphony Orchestra.
Feb. 13—John Charles Thomas, Baritone, Chicago Civic Opera.
Feb. 14—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
Feb. 17—Rosa Ponselle, Soprano, Metropolitan Opera.
Feb. 20—Jose Iturbi, Great Spanish Pianist.
Mar. 1—The Philadelphia Orchestra.
Mar. 6—National Symphony Orchestra (Popular Concert).
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Mar. 10—National Symphony Orchestra.
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MRS. JAMES F. DONAHUE
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MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D. C.

MRS. EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor, 8001 10th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Copyright, 1931, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
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The Vaughan Portrait of Washington
Early American Portraiture

(A Panorama)

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

THE fate of the collection of early American portraits, assembled during a period of over thirty years by the late Thomas B. Clarke, remains undecided; and a golden opportunity still awaits some institution or individual to secure what is generally acknowledged to be the finest group of portraits of this school yet brought together by one collector.

These portraits, 175 in number, have been widely exhibited, singly and in groups; and 164 of them, placed on view in the Pennsylvania Museum of Art as the chief exhibition at the inauguration of its new building in March, 1928, are still there at this writing. Groups of these portraits were displayed at the Union League Club, New York City, between the autumn of 1921 and 1924, while Mr. Clarke was in the act of assembling them. Groups were also shown in the Century Club, New York City. Certain outstanding items which depicted persons prominent in Virginia’s history were loaned to the “Virginia House Exhibition” in Richmond, 1929; and various selections have been exhibited elsewhere, so that many of the portraits are familiar to a large number of people who have not seen the collection in its entirety.

But it is here that its special significance lies, for, taken as a whole, it presents an unexcelled panorama of portrait painting in this country from 1641 (the date of the earliest portrait in the collection, which is also the earliest portrait known to have been painted in America) to about the third quarter of the last century.

No one realized the significance of the collection as an entity better than Mr. Clarke himself, who died January 18, 1931, at the age of 88 years. A little more than three months later, it was announced by the City Bank Farmers Trust Company of New York, as executor, that the collection would be

NOTE: The writer wishes to express appreciation to Mr. C. C. Jordan, of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company, New York City, and to Mr. Henri Marceau, of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, for the loan of photographs. Reproduction of portraits granted through the courtesy of the Thomas B. Clarke Estate and the Pennsylvania Museum of Art.
SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS
By Gilbert Stuart

sold as a unit at a private sale on June 15, bids to be received until noon of that day. During the intervening month, the art world was on its toes, so to speak, for although the collection was generally estimated to be worth $1,000,000, there was the possibility that in view of its many aspects of extraordinary value, and the fact that it was wanted by a number of different institutions (including the Pennsylvania Museum and Yale University, as well as individuals interested in the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.), it would fetch a sum considerably in excess of one million, perhaps establish a new high record at auction for early American portraits.

At 1 p.m. of June 15 last, the auctioneer announced to the audience gathered in the main office of the City Bank Farmers Trust Company in New York City, where the collection was scheduled to be sold, that a minimum bid of $1,250,000 would be required. This was the first intimation the public had received of the value placed on the collection by those in charge of it. No bids were made and the collection was withdrawn. But it was learned afterward that at least one dealer in the audience had been authorized to bid as high as one million. The collector for whom he was acting as agent was not disclosed.

No further announcement has been made by the City Bank Farmers Trust Company as to whether the collection will be put up again as a unit, sold privately, or dispersed in groups or as separate items. It was Mr. Clarke’s earnest desire that it should be kept intact.

To one familiar with auction sales of paintings during the past decade, a million and a quarter seems a modest price to set upon this exceptionally fine collection. Casting about for an explanation of its failure to fetch this price, one settles upon the current “depression” as the only plausible one. For the more minutely the collection is examined, the more valuable it appears. Its outstanding gem is the so-called “Vaughan” portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart (here reproduced), the first done from life by this artist in Philadelphia in 1795. It depicts the right side of Washington’s
face, and is the original from which Stuart made many copies. This portrait was an amazing tour de force to secure for the collection—one of the greatest of Stuart's many portraits of our first President.

Several years ago a writer in an American art publication recounted an interesting story (which there is no apparent reason to doubt), according to which Mr. Clarke at his club one night exhibited symptoms of acute mental worry. A friend inquired the reason, and Mr. Clarke replied that an auction sale was to be held in Philadelphia the next day, at which a most important historical painting was to be put up, and that he feared he would not obtain it. "Quit your worrying, you are going to get it. Come on home," his friend admonished him. Before retiring, Mr. Clarke glanced at his watch, and noted that it was 16 minutes before 1 a.m.

"Sixteen—one," he murmured to himself, preoccupied with the impending auction, "sixteen thousand, one hundred dollars." He wrote this sum on a card on his desk, and beneath it, the figures $24,270, his bank balance which he had ascertained that day. In Philadelphia the next morning he found well-known collectors and others interested in the auction, estimating the much-desired painting at prices not over $8,000 (this was nearly twenty years ago). When the bidding began, the sums offered rose slowly to $8,500, and still more slowly to $14,000. Mr. Clarke's chief rival went up to $16,000 and declared "I'm through!" Mr. Clarke bid $16,100 — and the "Vaughan" Washington was knocked down to him. Today this masterpiece is valued at more than a quarter of a million.

It was taken to England the year it was painted (1795), engraved by Holloway and published in 1796. In 1851 the painting was purchased by Joseph Harrison of Philadelphia and brought back to the city of its origin, remaining in the Harrison family until 1912. It had been left by will to the Pennsylvania Museum, but difficulties arose which led to the painting's appearance at auction. It would seem to be poetic justice were this fine work and all its companions in the Clarke collection
secured for the Pennsylvania Museum, where they have been so admirably displayed for the past several years.

In addition to the "Vaughan" Washington, there are twenty-eight other portraits by Gilbert Stuart in this collection—a group of Stuarts unexcelled in any other collection, public or private. Even those critics who are indifferent to the dispersal of the Clarke Collection, are agreed that these twenty-nine Stuarts ought to be kept together. Not only is their quality amazing, but they depict such personages as William Thornton, architect of the first Capitol of the United States, and his wife; Stephen Van Rensselaer; Sir Joshua Reynolds, the last reproduced herewith. Sir Joshua was one of the three giants of British 18th century painting, and a founder, with our own Benjamin West, of the Royal Academy in London.

An outstanding portrait of a woman by Stuart is that of Mrs. Richard Yates, which has called forth rapturous eulogies from art critics for the sheer mastery of painting it manifests. This homely woman of obviously strong character was the wife of Richard Yates, senior member of the mercantile firm of Yates & Pollock of New York City. Stuart must have been given "free rein" in painting this portrait, since he produced a work so superb that it has been compared to a Velasquez. There is no evidence of flattery here, nor of any restraint placed upon him in faithfully depicting an interesting personality.

The other woman's portrait by Stuart given here is of Miss Matilda Cruger, painted in 1793, the same year as that of Mrs. Yates. Two years later, Miss Cruger married Lawrence Reid Yates, the younger brother of Richard.

These and others in the group of twenty-nine Stuarts constitute the most dazzling facet of the Clarke Collection, a facet second in importance only to its historical completeness.

The collection as a survey of early American art has its very logical beginning in a portrait of Richard Bellingham, twice Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, painted in 1641 by William Read, the earliest portrait known to have
been done in this country. Its
discovery pushed back by
nearly three-quarters of a cen-
tury the record of painting in
early America.

In addition to William Read,
four other 17th century paint-
ers are represented, all of them
Dutch—Henri Couturier, Evert
Duyckinck 1st, Gerret Duyck-
inck, and Jacobus Gerritsen
Strycker. Portraits by these
and other early American
painters of the Dutch-American
colony prove the tradition of
the 17th century Netherlands,
which produced Hals, Rem-
brandt, Vermeer and the many
“little masters” to have played
a greater part in our develop-
ment than is generally realized.
The two reproductions depict
Frederick Philipse, original
owner of Philipse Manor in
Yonkers, New York, painted in 1663
while New Amsterdam still belonged
to the Dutch, by Henri Couturier,
after Read the earliest American
artist whose work we know; and
Stephanus van Cortlandt, first native
American mayor of New York City,
1677, and first Lord of the Manor of
Cortlandt, painted by Evert Duyckinck
1st.

Following these earliest artists in the
history of American painting was a
group of painters, most of them foreign
born, who came over in the early 18th
century; to them we are indebted for
 likenesses of many of our most eminent
men and women of the time, who would
otherwise have left no pictorial record
for posterity. These artists included
the English or Scotch-born Joseph
Blackburn, Charles Bridges, Peter
Pelham (whose achievements in the
field of engraving outstripped his
painting), John Smibert and John Woll-
aston; and the Swiss-born Jeremiah
Theus. All of these men are repre-
sented in the Clarke Collection. There
is no work by Gustavus Hesselius, who
came to America from Sweden and is
historically included in this group, but
his Maryland-born son John is repre-
sented.

The Clarke Collection also includes
a portrait by Henrietta Johnston, first
woman painter in America, also said
to be the first artist in South Carolina.
Several of our earliest native painters
are practically “rescued” from obliv-
ion by the Clarke Collection; James
Claypole, first native artist of Pennsyl-
vania (born 1720), the uncle and instructor of Matthew Pratt; Henry Benbridge, another Philadelphian; and Nathaniel Emmons, believed to have been the earliest native-born artist in Boston (1704), whose portrait in the collection, depicting Governor Jonathan Belcher of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey, is the earliest known portrait of a native governor painted by a native artist.

Nearly all of the most important native American painters are included with one or more works: Mather Brown, John Singleton Copley, Ralph Earl, Robert Feke, Robert Fulton (the latter’s invention of the steamboat has overshadowed his artistic ability in the public mind), Charles Willson and James Peale, Matthew Pratt, Gilbert Stuart, John Trumbull and Benjamin West. The last named is well called “Father of the American School,” although he settled in London before the Revolution and never returned to this country. But he never failed to grant the most sympathetic aid to every young American painter who called at his studio; and nearly all the important painters who matured during the last quarter of the 18th century and early years of the 19th passed through West’s studio at some time. A self-portrait of this artist in the Clark collection shows his work at its best.

John Singleton Copley, born (in Boston) in 1737 (a year earlier than West), also went to London before the Revolution and did not return. He was a greater artist than West, although he did not have so glittering a career socially; but he was very successful and much admired by his contemporaries. His portrait of Henry Laurens, of Charleston, S. C., President of the Third Continental Congress, 1777, is reproduced herewith. It was painted in London in 1782, only a few months after Laurens’ release from the Tower of London. He was, by the way, exchanged for Cornwallis, which indicates that he was a prisoner of primary importance. In June of the same year Laurens was appointed one of the American commissioners for negotiating peace with Great Britain. Copley has painted his portrait in the “grand manner” so popular at the time, with a

STEPHANUS VAN CORTLANDT
By E. Duyckinck

[Image of a portrait of an 18th-century man]
background of classic pillars, heavy draperies, et cetera. Laurens looks decidedly uncomfortable because of the position of his right arm and left leg pressed against his sword; but his face is a fine, straightforward likeness.

The second of the three life-portraits of Washington in the Clarke Collection is the family group reproduced here, by Edward Savage, born in Princeton, Massachusetts, in 1761. This painting (very familiar because of the engraving of it, also by Savage) was done between the years 1789 and 1796, from sittings in New York and Philadelphia. It is of such importance that it was reproduced in colors as the frontispiece for the monumental volume on Virginia portraiture, published in Richmond last year, for which Mr. Clarke himself wrote the brief survey of early American painting.

Another group of painters whom we might call the "second generation" for convenience, as it follows chronologically after that including West, Copley et al. (who were in their prime during the period of the Revolution), is equally well represented in the Clarke Collection by works of such men as Washington Allston, John J. Audubon, Edward G. Malbone, Matthew Jouett, John Neagle, John Wesley Jarvis, Samuel F. B. Morse, John Vanderlyn, Samuel Waldo and Thomas Sully. The last named studied under both Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West, and his attractive portrait of Major Thomas Biddle, illustrated here, is a fine example of Sully's competent work. This handsome creature was an officer of the United States Army, commissioned in 1814.

This historical survey sweeps on through the work of such men as Henry Inman, Charles Loring Elliott, Chester Harding, Eastman Johnson and Frank Duveneck, a total of 77 artists, carrying the record well into the 19th century.

It is most earnestly to be desired that this superb collection of early American portraits, so painstakingly hunted out and brought together by a real scholar and connoisseur, whenever it may again be offered for sale, shall be acquired by some museum or other institution with a permanent collection of paintings. It would be little short of disaster were this portrait history of
American art to fall into the hands of a private collector and be disposed of item by item, although there is no doubt that it would realize much larger returns. For not only are nearly all our early artists of importance represented, but the subjects of their portraits in the majority of instances, are persons closely connected with our national history; in addition to those already mentioned, there are Henry Clay, General Joshua Winslow, General Oliver de Lancey, Peter R. Livingston, John Howard Payne, Andrew Jackson, Franklin Pierce, Thomas Johnson, Stephen Foster, Clara Barton, John Marshall, and others too numerous to mention. Albert E. Gallatin, founder of the Gallery of Living Art at New York University, endeavored to induce Congress to appropriate the money to acquire the Clarke Collection for the National Gallery in Washington, just as it had bought the magnificent Vollbehr incunabula for the Library of Congress last year. The National Gallery would appear to be the ideal repository for it, as this gallery has already the nucleus for a “National Portrait Gallery” similar to Great Britain’s in London. But it really makes no difference what great American museum secures it, so long as it is saved for posterity. All efforts toward such a consummation would be in a most worthy cause.
A WRITER recently commented upon the phrase, the survival of the fittest. He reverted the idea to the extent of asking, "Will there be any of the fittest when the survival comes?" The world is groaning under unwelcome burdens. It longs for leadership. Showers refresh the thirsty land. They purify the atmosphere and retone fagged nerves.

With the respite that vacation has given us winter tasks are just beyond, clamoring for leadership. Notes on the building industry report that bricks are so much in demand that they are being shipped to some of our large cities still warm from the kilns. Such a demand so urgent and so hasty is a phenomenon rarely encountered in industry. It emphasizes how necessary it is to have everything in readiness even in building operations. Brick by brick buildings are constructed. Member by member societies are made or destroyed. There is not enough cohesion in brick alone; there must be mortar to hold the building bricks together. Cohesion in membership in any society is a necessity. Member bound together with member in common aims and aspirations.

Patriotism like dawn sets the world aglow. A current poem by Frances M. Frost pictures the beneficent glory of dawn:

The dawn came, wan, the dawn grew gold,
The light poured downward in the early cold.
The cedars, dreaming against the sky,
Leaned over water; and the small cool cry
Of crystal groped for rock and sand,
While the sky dripped blue on lake and land.
The sun rose up, a flower of gold:
The hills were petaled, fold on fold,
With flame. And suddenly morning stirred—
Morning was shattered by a hidden bird!

The song blew east, the song blew west,
The song blew wild in the listening breast!
While morning woke to beauty and pain,
The song was the breath of silver rain,
A blossom of sun, and wings up-hurled
Over the known and lovely world!
The song was the pointed shadow of leaf
On the turning earth, and hint of grief,
A shoulder of wind, and a star above
A dawn-dark hill, and an answer to love.

Silence came. The sun grew tall;
The dim woods watched the petals fall,
And wind went searching each hidden way
For a lost bird caught to the heart of day!

We do not ignore dawn. Why should we neglect patriotism? We are not able to quench a rainbow in the clouds. Why is hope distant and courage
gone? The ripening fruit in the orchards by the wayside promises that we have a right to expect the maturing of mind and the mellowing of heart with the passage of time.

Let us concentrate this year upon friendliness. Friendliness—that reaches out to shield little children—the aged—the stranger within our gates—the unemployed—the underfed—the weary and discouraged—the striving and the needy.

Let us cultivate generosity. The sharing of things of the soul with others as readily as we offer a cold drink of water in hot weather or shelter in time of storm.

Let us keep on working. Work is a tonic against selfish toxin. Ten thousand thousand tasks await completion, if we would scale new heights of citizenship as willingly as the six brave young Britons climbed the 25,447 foot Mt. Kamet, the highest summit ever attained by man.

Let us introduce originality in all our programs and activities. Patriotism is virile. If people fail to align themselves with us perhaps it may be due to a lapse on our part. Patriotism is never stale. Therefore, we should devise unique methods of presenting its merits.

Let us demonstrate allegiance to flag and devotion to duty as expressed through fidelity in our homes and loyalty to country. Many State Legislatures have enacted laws calling for public expression of allegiance by the teachers in our schools. This is commendable. If we do our part as a well known patriotic body of women, our beliefs and our confidence in our form of government may contribute toward making it easier for all officials of government and for the teachers in the schools to fulfill their obligations.

Let us insist that the Constitution of the United States has produced miracles of achievement. In this connection, let us point out that failures are attributable to abuses of the system of government and not to the charter of government itself. There is a tendency to lop off parts of this great Constitution and to weaken other portions of it by perverted interpretations of its meaning. A greater knowledge of its purport will help every individual citizen. Study it and preserve its immortal significance to us as a Republic.

Let us speak out in the name of patriotism. Let us stand forth and be counted among those who mean to defend American principles against the onslaughts of theorists and direct actionists. Silence may add to confusion and bewilderment and lend aid and comfort to foes of our representative form of Government.

Let us be prompt in our volunteer service as we are prompt in our personal habits and in business. Dependability is a cardinal trait in developing acceleration and power.

Let us go straight to the heart of any subject we are studying or work we are trying to do. A spiral course, hearing all sides, wavering and dallying with dangerous theories—these tend to dim our vision and delay results.

Edith Irwin Hobart,
President General.
THE SUPERB HARDING MEMORIAL AT MARION, OHIO

Above—Exterior view. Below—The graves of Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, and his wife, Florence Kling Harding
Our Presidential Shrines

KATHLEEN READ COONTZ

IN ENGLAND a traveler may visit within a few hours the tomb of every British ruler, so close together are Westminster, Windsor and Winchester, the great national shrines. A like pilgrimage to our presidential shrines takes us into eleven States and covers thousands of miles of territory.

The movement for a great central shrine for our presidential dead has been agitated frequently, but the idea has never gained ground in public sentiment. We are essentially a "homecoming" nation, and as each State is jealous to cradle in its soil the ashes of its illustrious sons, so have these sons in the twilight of life turned their eyes homeward. Out of twenty-eight deceased Presidents, seventeen lie in the State that gave them birth, seven in the State they called home, while but two rest in Federal soil—President Wilson in the Washington Cathedral and President Taft in Arlington National Cemetery.

However, geographical distances are no longer the barrier they were formerly, and today, with a careful grouping, it is possible to visit every presidential shrine—including birthplaces, later homes and tombs—in a few pilgrimages.

At Marion, Ohio, on June 16, 1931, President Hoover dedicated the magnificent Harding Memorial, which was built by popular contribution. Here, side by side in tombs open to the sun and rain, sleep the twenty-ninth President and the wife whose ambition for him saw its final fulfillment in his elevation to the Nation's highest office. Down the lovely shaded street stands the home in which the two were married and lived and whose broad porch provided the famous slogan, "The Harding Front-Porch Campaign." The home was willed by Mrs. Harding to the Harding Memorial Association, and contains gifts and mementos of two years in the White House. There is a movement now on foot to build a museum for these relics and restore the home to its former appearance. Marion contains all of the Harding landmarks—his father's home, her father's home, the newspaper building where the couple toiled side by side, and the shrines mentioned.

Ohio and Virginia have sent more sons to the White House than other States and therefore cherish the largest number of presidential landmarks.

Mount Vernon, in all of its pristine dignity and charm, scarcely needs more than a mention, so familiar is it to every American heart. Next year the Bicentennial Celebration, the plans for which are now in process under supervision of a national commission, will focus the eyes of the world on this hallowed spot and bring visitors from every corner to its doorstep. The Washington birthplace at Wakefield, a duplicate of the original which was burned, will share honors on this great occasion with the Potomac homestead.

Not far from Mount Vernon, in Westmoreland County, is the site of President Monroe's birthplace. Nearby Loudoun County holds the beautiful
old "Oak Hill" mansion, built by Monroe during his presidency and to which he retired. Today "Oak Hill" is a private home, but upon rare occasions its owner gives the public a peep of the fine, high-ceilinged old rooms, two of which are graced with mantels sent by General Lafayette to his friend.

"Ashlawn," another Monroe shrine recently dedicated, may be found in Albemarle County, not far from Charlottesville. "Ashlawn" is a lovely, homey spot, reflecting at every turn the many happy years the statesman spent in its quiet rest before his administration.

Over in Orange County, "Montpelier," former home of President Madison, lifts its proud old visage. Long ago it passed from the Madison family—sold to pay the debts of an unfortunate son—and is today privately owned and preserved in lordly style. But tourists still make pilgrimages to its gate to gaze upon its stately architecture. They wander in the formal gardens laid out by L'Enfant in 1780, to pause for a moment by that bower of myrtle and English ivy where the "great little Madison" and his immortal Dolly lie side by side.

Just before reaching "Montpelier," at Hare's Forest, the visitor comes across a tablet marking the birthplace of President Taylor.

Charles City County gave the country two Presidents—William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. The homes of their birth are still standing.

At Berkeley, between Richmond and Jamestown, at what is known as Harrison's Landing, stands the old Harrison homestead. A touching incident is told of how President Harrison, on his way from Ohio to the White House, stopped
here and, in the room just off the hall where he had been born sixty years before, sat down and wrote his inaugural address.

About a mile west of Charles City Courthouse, at Greenway, President Tyler's birthplace may be located. However, the home most closely associated with the tenth President is "Sherwood Forest," his last residence. This fine old estate is near Richmond and has witnessed illustrious gatherings. President Tyler bestowed that name upon it because, he declared, he had been outlawed in politics by his political enemies. In Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Presidents Tyler and Monroe lie a few paces apart.

From these honored spots the pilgrim may turn his footsteps toward Albemarle County and the home of Thomas Jefferson. Before the ascent to the famed "Monticello," a little marker in Charlottesville, placed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, marks the site of Jefferson's birthplace, and claims attention. Those who have taken the long, winding drive up the flower-covered mountain and glimpsed the columns of the placid old mansion on the summit, or who have stood in his library overlooking the misty valley or wandered through the great rooms which speak so eloquently the hospitality which was Jefferson's financial ruin, will never forget the experience.

One more Virginia presidential shrine is tucked away in the beautiful Piedmont Valley—President Wilson's birthplace, the old Presbyterian manse at Staunton, now preserved as a shrine. Entering North Carolina and the historical Mecklenburg County, which
makes a bid for distinction in claiming the birthplace of American freedom, the visitor comes across a D. A. R. marker on the site of President Polk's birthplace at Pineville. At Raleigh, in Wake County, is preserved the humble birthplace of our first "log cabin" President—Andrew Johnson. The cabin was moved to Pullen Park several years ago by the D. A. R.'s, and is maintained as a shrine.

Down in Kentucky stands another log cabin incased in marble. The visitor experiences a feeling of incongruity when he mounts the marble steps to the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville and enters the imposing doorway to find himself face to face with the little cabin where a great soul was born 130 years ago.

About seven miles from Louisville, on the Boonesboro Road, is the boyhood home of Zachary Taylor, a fine old mansion built on hospitable lines. Not far from the old home to which the soldier's heart must often have turned is the tomb of "Rough and Ready."

While Tennessee can not boast any presidential birthplaces, it fosters a number of presidential shrines. The "Hermitage," just outside of Nashville, built about 1819 by President Andrew Jackson, is one of the finest historical landmarks in the country. It is filled with antique furniture and is a veritable museum of valuable objects and data. Yet the home atmosphere is preserved to a rare degree. Here is the room in which the General died, with the likeness of his Rachel gazing down from her dresser. Out in the carriage house stands the old coach in which he journeyed to the Capital, while down a flower-bordered walk the fiery heart of "Old Hickory" mingles with the dust of his beloved.

The birthplace of General Jackson is claimed by both North and South Carolina.

In the city of Nashville stands the fine old mansion of President Polk, while his grave is enshrined in an imposing tomb crowning the Capitol grounds.

Little old Greenville cherishes some interesting Johnson landmarks. The old tailor shop, where he worked at his early trade, is now preserved in an enclosure and offers a marked contrast to the magnificent home nearby to which President Johnson retired.

Ohio is as rich in presidential shrines as its history is in historical contributions. William Henry Harrison is buried at North Bend. In the old home nearby, part of which is still standing, lived the ninth President and there was born his grandson, Benjamin, the twenty-third President. President Taft's birthplace in Cincinnati will doubtless some day be converted into a national shrine. Marion County holds the home and splendid new mausoleum of President Harding before mentioned.

On the State fair grounds at Columbus the cabin home of President Grant
receives many visitors yearly. It was moved from its original location in Clermont County several years ago, and represents the long, long trail of fame that ended in the superb tomb in New York City. Not far from General Grant’s birthplace, over in Delaware County, was born the man who succeeded him in the White House. President Hayes’ birthplace was the first brick dwelling in Delaware and is owned and preserved by the Standard Oil Company. The home of his later years at Fremont is occupied and owned by his son, Colonel Webb Hayes. It is in the heart of the 25-acre Speigel Park, which was presented to the State by Colonel Hayes, and is on the celebrated Pike’s Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway. On a lovely knoll in the grove is President Hayes’ grave.

Nothing remains of the birth site of President Garfield in Cuyahoga County, but his later home, “Lawnfield,” at Mentor, is maintained by his son, James Garfield. Within and preserved intact is an immense Garfield collection. “Grandma” Garfield’s room holds the treasured letter from her son, his last written line, bidding her not to worry about his condition. The Garfield Tomb is at Lakeview Cemetery in Cleveland.

Part of the house in which President McKinley first saw the light of day is still preserved in Niles County. At Canton his later home has been converted into a children’s hospital and that city holds his magnificent tomb.

Indiana has two presidential landmarks, the later home of President Harrison and his tomb at Indianapolis.

The old leather shop belonging to General Grant’s father and the little office where his illustrious son received the election returns stand preserved at Galena, Illinois. Three Lincoln shrines also hallow Illinois. The Lincoln Tomb at Springfield and the only home the “Railsplitter” ever owned, now a Lincoln museum. Down in old Salem Park on the Sagamon River stands the house occupied by the Lincoln family from 1831 to 1837, a gift of William Randolph Hearst to the State.

Turning to the East and New England the surroundings take on a different aspect but the heart of the quest is the same. Five presidential birthplaces are within New England. At Hillsboro, in Franklin County, New Hampshire, is still standing the childhood home of President Pierce, a happy, hospitable sort of place which arouses in the imagination pictures of a pleasant boyhood. His tomb and later residence are at Concord.

Vermont holds President Coolidge’s birthplace at Plymouth. A marker in Franklin County was erected upon the site of President Arthur’s first home.

Two of the oldest and most interesting of all presidential shrines may be found at Quincy, Massachusetts—the two Adams homes. They face one another on the quaint little square, with an understanding and yet with a New
England aloofness which probably marked the relations of the illustrious father and son. The home of the first Adams was built in the 17th century and is in perfect condition, thanks to the reverent hands of the women of the local D. A. R. chapter. By the great fireplace a low chair is drawn up and upon it rests Mrs. Adams' Bible—opened—and her spectacles, as though she had just stepped out. Up in the tiny bedroom with the diamond shaped windowpanes hangs a row of dresses made in the fashion of her day. There is an eloquence, an intimacy about the whole place.

President Van Buren's birthplace at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, offers a most entrancing visit. The drive leads through the far-famed Sleepy Hollow country which imagination peoples with the frequent visits of Washington Irving to the Van Buren home. Here Irving is said to have conceived his immortal legend.

It is a singular fact that there are few presidential shrines in any of our great cities. New York boasts two—the last home of President Arthur, at 123 Lexington Avenue, now occupied by tradespeople, which has been the subject of much discussion in historical circles, and the Roosevelt birthplace at No. 28 East 20th Street. The Roosevelt home is maintained as a museum and contains many interesting relics. The cradle in which the dynamic President was rocked, his toys and books have their old place in the nursery.

New Jersey holds all of President Grover Cleveland's landmarks—at Caldwell, the manse in which he was born, his later home in Princeton and his grave in "President's Row" in Princeton Cemetery.

Our only bachelor President, James Buchanan, is indissolubly associated with Pennsylvania. Nature placed a singing waterfall beside his mountain birthplace. The little cabin was re-
cently moved to Chambersburg, where it now houses an antique shop. At Lancaster is the fine mansion of President Buchanan’s later life and in the little rural cemetery he lies—back home again.

Splendid tours of history, these! Why should Americans ever demand an American Westminster for its presidential dead when these shrines of birth and death, honor and glory, keep the historic fires aglow on the home soil and provide beautiful pilgrimages to many States?

D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL

National Chairman, Better Films Committee

A Holy Terror (II) Fox Film.—Geo. O’Brien, Sally Eilers and Robert Warwick. A young man finds romance and adventures in his search for the supposed murderer of his father. A refreshing, well-balanced plot with enough action to please even the children. Family.


Sweepstakes (III) R. K. O.—Pathe.—A variety of adventures overtake a young jockey in his search for employment after he has been disbarred from the race track. Certain scenes preclude a recommendation for family showing. Adults.

I Take This Woman (III) Paramount.—From the story of “Lost Ecstasy” by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Garry Cooper and Carole Lombard. Fair entertainment but nothing outstanding. Family.

Transgression (III) R. K. O.—From the story “The Next Corner,” by Kate Jordan. It is pleasantly told and will entertain adults.

Alexander Hamilton (IV) Warner Bros.—In production excellence, entertainment value and outstanding cast, this George Arliss picture of the Revolutionary period is one of the finest of the year. However, all Hamilton’s truly great, patriotic contributions to his country’s welfare are made incidental to a notorious love affair in this story. We know some heroes had clay feet; but surely there is no necessity of focusing the camera on their weaknesses. For this reason only this picture is not recommended.

The Man in Possession (IV) M. G. M.—Robert Montgomery and Charlotte Greenwood. This is a comedy of errors, even moral errors. It will be enjoyed only by those who like the risque. Not recommended for others.

A Free Soul (IV) M. G. M.—From a story by Adela Rogers St. John. Lionel Barrymore’s acting, combined with the fascinating personality of Norma Shearer, under the skillful direction of Clarence Brown, does not redeem this tragic and sordid theme. Not recommended.

Hush Money (IV) Fox Film.—A melodramatic story of gang activities which is illogical and tiresome. Not recommended.

Goldie (IV) Fox Film.—A crude story with unsavory situations and trashy dialogue. A most outrageous violation of decency in theme and direction. Not recommended.
HOME BUILDING

LAND and labor are the foundations of prosperity in America, as indeed they are in all countries. The desire to possess land, to have an actual stake in the country, to build a home and rear a family is deep seated in the human race. It is a fundamental, although changing conditions in civilization have caused millions of persons in this country, as in others, to follow an easier and a different path. In the end, however, America must stand or fall with its homes and home owners.

The census of 1910 showed a total of 9,083,711 owned homes, rural and urban, in the United States proper. Ten years later the number of owned homes had increased to 10,856,960. The census for 1930 is still in the making so far as owned homes is concerned. In 1910 the average number of persons to a home was 4.5, and in 1920, 4.3. Despite the fact that America has the reputation of being a land of home owners, it is obvious that a huge proportion of the total population has no ownership of homes. More than half of the people in this country are tenants. More than half of the people, either by preference or because they have not the means to purchase and maintain homes, have not that direct and pulling influence that land exerts over men and women. The encouraging factor, however, is the increase of more than 1,750,000 owned homes in this country in 1920 over the number in 1910.

The ease of city life, the greater rewards offered by the professions and in industry in recent years have caused a steady flow of Americans from farm to city, from rural community to the metropolis. It is the price of industrial development. For example, in 1910 the number of farms in this country operated by full owners and part owners was 3,948,722, and by 1920 the number had shrunk to 3,925,090, and in 1925 it had dropped to 3,868,332. Clearly the increase among the home owners in this country has been in the cities. If the American people continue their migration from the farm to the city, it is in the interest, not only of the people but of the country, that as many of them as possible become owners of homes within the cities. There is a stability in an owned home which is not always found elsewhere.

After all, the land's the thing. It was for the early Americans who carved a nation out of a wilderness. Now too often for Americans the ownership of an automobile or a radio takes the place of the ownership of home and farm. This is not to imply that the ownership of automobiles and radios is not to be desired. They have added enormously to the pleasure and the education of the American people. But home building is the foundation of a nation and, in the end, the home owners are its strength.

In the days before the tremendous industrial growth was well underway in this country, a home meant in the great majority of cases a farm. The farm and the owners of the farm produced what was necessary for their own livelihood—food, clothing and shelter. There was diversification not only of crops but of labor. Today the American farmer in too many instances has become a specialist, with but a single crop. He is as dependent upon quick transportation for his own living necessities as is the city dweller. It is inconceivable that the onward march of civilization will turn back in America to the customs of the early days. The problem has become one of exchange, not production, in this country which is capable of producing a surplus of everything. But still the hunger for the land persists, and it is in home ownership, whether the home be located on a quarter section farm or on a city lot. The ownership of homes is a matter of major interest and will continue to be.
SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY

The Navy and national defense are bearing part of the burden of hard times. More than a year has elapsed since the Senate of the United States ratified the London Naval Treaty. Under the terms of that agreement the three greatest naval powers in the world, the United States, Great Britain and Japan, fixed a limitation of all categories of naval vessels. These limitations were fixed to meet the minimum needs of national defense as the nations viewed them, not the maximum. The United States was accorded parity with Great Britain and Japan took a lesser naval strength, approximating the 5-5-3 ratio established for capital ships and aircraft carriers in 1922 when the Washington Naval Treaty was negotiated and approved.

The United States, which had permitted its naval construction to lag while the other maritime powers were building cruisers, submarines, destroyers and other craft, found itself far below the strength fixed in the London Naval Treaty as its minimum need for national defense. If this country is to reach the strength fixed for it under the terms of that treaty, it is obvious an adequate and well-balanced program of construction should be undertaken with as little delay as possible. And yet the probabilities that such a program will be authorized are so slim as to be almost negligible. The Navy Department during the last session of Congress advanced a modest naval building program, calling for the construction of one new aircraft carrier, three submarines and two 10,000-ton 6-inch-gun cruisers. What happened to this program? It was thrown into the discard, and Congress made appropriations for beginning work on eleven destroyers, much needed, but which had been authorized years ago and should have long since been built.

America was rapidly on the way to naval supremacy of the world in 1921 when the late President Harding called the Washington Naval Conference. At that conference it junked its big Navy plans and many costly battleships. And there it stopped. Although the greatest era of prosperity the country has ever seen was to run through the next half dozen years, appropriations for naval construction were not forthcoming. All kinds of governmental projects were launched, costing hundreds of millions of dollars. But the Navy felt the pinch of economy when taxes were rolling in a golden stream into the Treasury. Now that a deficit of $800,000,000 has developed, what chance has the Navy for the authorization of the needed naval program? The American people take pride in their Navy; they look to it as the first line of defense. A majority of the members of Congress feel toward the Navy just as the great bulk of the people feel. But there has always been a "little Navy" group in both Senate and House which has fought to keep expenditures for the Navy down, and too often has fought successfully.

This country has taken the lead in the effort to bring about limitation of armaments, particularly naval armaments, by the nations in the interest of peace and of the people who have to bear the burdens through taxation of naval expenditures. It is one thing, however, to bring about such limitations and quite another not to live up to them. The United States has not sought to exceed these limitations set by Washington and London treaties. It has, however, gone in the reverse direction and has failed to keep the Navy of this country up to the treaty strength or to bring it to that strength. And in this the country has adopted a short-sighted policy. When the new Congress convenes, it is the duty of the Government to adopt a proper naval program and of the administration to urge Congress to take the necessary action to put it into effect.

A Navy is not created overnight, neither ships or men to man them. Unless the legislators and the executive branch of the Government take heed, this country may learn at huge cost the danger of neglecting a proper national defense.
Know Your Capital City

ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

(Continued from August Magazine)

Gentlemen Riders in Bronze

It is interesting to observe how few of the world's bronze horses are weary.

Some, as in the case of a British World War memorial, are significantly riderless. Many are defying all traffic rules in regard to speed. Dozens of bronze horses pose like circus performers while the gentlemen riders in bronze greet the admiring throngs. Suddenly reined in, they balance perilously and melodramatically on hoofs well secured to pedestals. In each instance, from Marcus Aurelius in Rome, to General Sheridan in Washington, the horse is alert and ready for public view.

This fact is notable, since fatigue can be interpreted in terms of grace. Fraser's End of the Trail proves this.

In Washington there is a bronze horse upon the subject of whose weariness most writers agree. Its gentleman rider is Bishop Francis Asbury whom his biographer, Ezra Tipple, has named the "Prophet of the Long Road." When one recalls that Bishop Asbury is said to have traveled 270,000 miles in the exercise of his episcopal duties, the appropriateness of the fatigued appearance of his horse is readily seen.

Augustus Lukeman is the sculptor. A spectator, standing before this appealing memorial, if familiar with the writings of Asbury's friend, Henry Boehm, feels that Lukeman has translated into bronze the description of the "Methodist Saint" found in Boehm's "Reminiscences":

"Bishop Asbury was 5 feet 9 inches high, weighed 151 pounds, erect in person and of very commanding appearance. His features were rugged, but his countenance was
intelligent, tho' time and care had furrowed it deep with wrinkles. His nose was prominent, his mouth large, as if made on purpose to talk, and his eyes of a bluish cast, and so keen that it seemed that he could look straight through a person. He had beautiful white locks which hung about his brow and shoulders and added to his venerable appearance. There was as much native dignity about him as any man I ever knew.

Francis Asbury was the first Bishop of the Methodist-Episcopal Church in the United States. He arrived before the Colonies were engaged in war. His death did not occur until 1816. Thus his years of activity included the entire period of the American Revolution. Asbury was consecrated Bishop in 1784. It is said that when he landed in America, there were but three Methodist meetinghouses in the new world. When he died, there were three hundred and fifty.

To borrow further figures from his biographers, Asbury is said to have ordained more than four thousand preachers; and to have preached seventeen thousand sermons. A familiarity with even these few facts enhances one’s enjoyment of the gentleman rider in bronze who sits his mount with such dignity in the “reservation” at Sixteenth and Mount Pleasant Streets, in your Capital City.

To the art-loving visitor to Washington it is a matter of interest to know that certain of the equestrian statues in the National Capital greatly amused Saint Gaudens and a few occasioned his enthusiastic criticism. One of the latter class is the memorial to Major General George H. Thomas. The sculptor was John Quincy Adams Ward.
The horse is especially fine. The statue was erected nine years after the death of General Thomas. This military hero, nicknamed the “Rock of Chickamauga,” did not have to wait so long for bronze honors as did General Grant. Thomas was born in the year in which Bishop Asbury died. Thus, in a sense, there is a thread of interest which connects the statue of the military man and the “man of God.”

Gentleman riders in bronze are found in many sections of Washington. Some great men, however, whom it is natural to visualize on horseback, are dismounted, as in the case of General Robert E. Lee, General Rochambeau, the Marquis de Lafayette. On Pennsylvania Avenue, Count Casimir Pulaski still rides to remind the passerby of the sacrifice of a young Polish nobleman made one October day in 1789. This statue is the work of a foreign sculptor.

In certain of the equestrian groups there is found a challenge. Gutzon Borglum has dramatized the challenge of speed in his memorial to General Sheridan. This was erected by Congress in 1909. No horse in Washington has the tempo of General Sheridan’s mount. In contrast to the horse of this officer portrayed as carrying the Federal leader to the scene of duty, are the horses ridden by General Washington, General John A. Logan and General Scott.

The challenge of battle is represented in Clark Mills’ Washington. The period is the Battle of Princeton.

The challenge of leadership is symbolized—and visualized—in the statue of Jeanne d’Arc. Visitors to Reims know the original which stands before
the great cathedral in that ancient city. The memorial is the work of Paul Du-
bois. An exact copy now stands in Meridian Park, overlooking Washing-
ton. Members of the Society of Women of France living in New York gave the
equestrian group to the city. Strictly speaking, Jeanne d’Arc is, of course,
not a “gentleman” rider in bronze; but her attire is that of a man, which fact
renders her eligible for inclusion in this review.

It may be interesting to record in passing that it was an American woman
who executed the first equestrian statue of Jeanne d’Arc in which the correct
attire is depicted. This comment concerns the great memorial on Riverside
Drive, New York—the Joan of Arc by Anna Hyatt. When Miss Hyatt under-
took the work it was discovered that at that time there was in existence no
complete suit of Gothic armor of Joan’s period. (That which was actually worn
by the maid of France was stolen from the altar upon which she had piously
placed it.)

If one frequents Meridian Park, one is apt to hear visitors express an unfa-
vorable opinion of the copy of Dubois’ work. Such critics do not know that it
ranks as one of the greatest equestrian statues of modern times. Similar com-
ments, one supposes, are to be heard made by visitors who stand in Trafalgar
Square, London, casting a critical but undisciplined eye upon the memorial
to Charles I—regarded by authorities as the finest equestrian group in that
city.

Such statues have a magical way of releasing adjectives in the vocabulary
of the self-appointed critic. Alfred

Frank Hardiman, who designed the
Field Marshal Haig Memorial, can
testify to this. Assuredly, he can sym-
pathize with the sculptors who designed
certain of the gentlemen riders in
bronze in Washington.

Many of our bronze horses have
occasioned veritable geysers of uncom-
plimentary epithets, even as has the
Haig Memorial. Recently, when Har-
diman’s second attempt to please the public—and Lady Haig—was placed
on view in London, the Duke of Port-
land said of Marshal Haig’s horse,
“The thing is a stargazing, ewe-necked
thoroughbred.” Another authority on
horses exclaimed that it is “a cross be-
tween a giraffe and a four-legged os-
strich.” A third, Lieutenant Colonel
Maxwell McTaggart, hurled at the
Hardiman bronze horse the following
epithets: “A fiddle-headed, peacocky,
weak-necked, flat-sided, long-backed,
straight-shouldered, herring-gutted,
useless beast!”

The travail of spirit suffered by cer-
tain sculptors makes of their equestrian
groups memorials to the artists’ own
spirit of self-abnegation, and accounts
for some of the qualities of greatness
found in their works.

How a horse and rider have been
fashioned, “how they got that way” is,
in more than one instance, a thrilling
story.

The Grant Memorial upon which the
sculptor worked for twenty years illus-
trates the point. On February 4, 1903,
the commission to execute the memorial
was awarded to Henry Merwin Shrady,
sculptor, and Edmund Pearce Casey,
architect. On April 27, 1922, occurred
the dedication. In the years which in-
Shrady was, as it were, a sculptor by virtue of circumstance. As in the case of Sally James Farnham, illness and convalescence led the way to sculpture and opened a great career. This profession thrust itself upon Shrady and resulted in his successfully executing what was at the time of its dedication, the second largest equestrian group in the world.

Preparation for its execution entailed a profound study of the life of General Grant. In this the artist had invaluable assistance from the Grant family and from his father, Dr. George Shrady, who, in Grant's tragic last illness, was his attending physician.

In the twenty years expended on the memorial, Shrady had also to familiarize himself with countless details—the proportions of General Grant's face, the anatomical structure of the horse, the characteristic attire of the great leader, the play of muscle in a plunging horse, the habitual position of General Grant's shoulders—to mention but a few.

When the work was completed, the sculptor had executed a memorial which included four lions, the equestrian statue of General Grant, eleven soldiers, and twelve horses.

Suspense, motion, portraiture, drama, anatomy, victory—these and other disassociated factors are united in the memorial and bear arresting testimony to the devotion of the sculptor to his work.

So large an equestrian statue as this one sometimes stirs one's statistical sense (and taxes the figure of speech known as "alliteration"). Perhaps in consequence, the reader may find interest in the following dimensions:

- Height of main pedestal: 22 feet, 6 inches.
- Height of equestrian statue: 17 feet, 2 inches.
- Length of equestrian base: 11 feet, 6 inches.
- The statue of General Grant is 2 1/2 times life size.

From boyhood, Grant loved horses; hence, his figure on horseback, wherever it is found—in the Botanical Gardens, Washington, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, or elsewhere—is, as it were, in character. This can not al-
ways be said of a gentleman rider in bronze.

Henry Shrady created an alert horse and an alert, observing rider. Conscious of his limitations as a civilian, the sculptor served for four years in the National Guard that he might not err in important military details. The result of his labors is especially well shown in the Artillery and Cavalry groups which comprise an important part of the memorial.

In the matter of the General’s mount, Shrady has so far succeeded that the horse is considered by many critics to be “the finest example of equestrian bronze in the world.”

The horse chosen for the model resembled in detail the Kentucky thoroughbred ridden by General Grant in his major campaigns. In bronze, the horse stands with four feet firmly on the ground. Its tail sweeps between its legs. Mouth closed, ears upright, mane wind-blown, the horse appears to be, in truth, an observer of the battle, even as is the General.

An interesting detail attracts the attention of the visitor who stands before the uniform worn by General Washington when he bade farewell to the Army: It bears no insignia of rank.

Similarly, a detail attracts the eye of one who studies the Grant Memorial: The General does not wear a sword. It was not his custom to wear one while taking part in an engagement.

Here Grant sits, his campaign hat pulled low. The reins lie in his left hand. His right rests on his hip. The cape of his military coat is flung over his shoulder and whipped by the breeze.

Below, the panorama of battle lies before his eyes.

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Contribution of Women to the American Revolution

MRS. JOHN GATES, JR.
Los Angeles Chapter, D. A. R.
(Prize-Winning Essay in Contest Conducted by the Historian General)

WHAT is to be said of the women of the Revolutionary period and just what was their contribution to the cause? The Revolution was a war and wars are waged by men. And the records of the engagements, the accounts of the marches, the narratives of all the army activities—all these are man-made.

Oliver Wendell Holmes said his class became famous because half of them became journalists and wrote about the other half. No historian covered the women's work performed in connection with this most important period of our Nation's history. Perhaps their efforts did not lend themselves to historic narrative. Perhaps what was not spectacular was not considered suitable for recording. Yet "they also serve who only stand and wait." And the women of the Colonies did much more than that. King David's ancient statute made for Israel surely applies: "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall part alike." The courage in peril and the resourcefulness which the wives and daughters of the Colonists exhibited are illustrated to a very small degree by the experiences of such well-known heroines as Lydia Darrah, Deborah Samson and the women of the valley of the Wyoming.

Lydia Darrah, the demure Quakeress, who, hearing the British General Howe give orders to his troops to attack the American Army encamped at White Marsh, at great peril to herself penetrated the American lines and gave to General Washington the information that prevented the success of the British enterprise.

Deborah Samson, who enlisted, campaigned, served as a private and saw much real fighting, was wounded twice, but continued to serve for four years as a man in the American Army. She was, by act of Congress, given a pension and grant of land for serving her country as a Revolutionary soldier.

The women of the valley of Wyoming held Fort Forty against Indian invasion and suffered untold tortures at the hands of the merciless Indian allies of the British.

The patriotism of such women as Martha Washington, Catharine Greene and Rebecca Biddle, highly placed as they were in social and public life, glowed like a live coal in the breast of the youthful nation about to be. And the literary efforts of Elizabeth Ferguson of Pennsylvania, Mercy Warren of Massachusetts and Annis Stockton of New Jersey had a beneficent effect that was far reaching.

Although it is not generally known, there is a history of the Revolution written by a woman, Mercy Warren, gifted writer of poetry and prose, an associate of Washington, Lee, Adams, Gates and others, and a patriot of intense feeling. This history greatly enriched the literature of that period.

But let us set down in simple fashion some of the ways in which our maternal ancestors helped to win the victory, for they did much to that end. They carded the wool and wove the soldiers' garments; they tilled the fields, sowed, reaped and milled the grains. They cared for the stock on the farms, nursed the sick, fed the hungry and carried on in the absence of the men of their families with courage, fidelity and amazing endurance. Their care of the wounded soldiers, their words of comfort and encouragement to the discouraged, and the little unremembered acts of kindness and of love all formed a very potent factor in the winning of the War.
When Jeanne, the little Scots girl in Sir Walter Scott’s "Heart of Midlothian," walked all the way from Scotland to the palace of the Queen to intercede for the life of her erring sister, Effie, she closed her appeal with these words: "But when the hour of trouble comes to the mind or to the body—and seldom may it visit your Leddyship—and when the hour of death comes, that comes to the high and the low—lang and late may it be yours, Oh my Leddy, then it is na wha’ we hae done for oursels but we hae done for ithers we think of maist pleasantly."

In a most complete research of the activities of the women of our Revolutionary time, we find nothing but evidence of unfailing sacrifice, effacement of self and anxious desire to serve the others who were in the struggle for their country’s freedom. For the women, however, none of the pomp and circumstance of war. For them no panoplied parade or battle frenzy. But from them came much of the will to win, the loyalty to the cause and the courage to endure. They were the background of the picture, the underlying, compelling force of the movement, the sea that bore the ship.

And looking back through the perspective of the many score of years at the mothers, wives and daughters of the Colonies, we cry with Kipling:

The tumult and the shouting dies;  
The Captains and the Kings depart;  
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,  
An humble and a contrite heart.  
Lord God of Hosts be with us yet,  
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

### Revolutionary Soldiers

From *The Chronicle of the Times*, Reading, August 13th, 1833

A WRITER in the *Hampshire Gazette* gives an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July at Goshen, Maine. A procession, composed mostly of veterans of the Revolution, marched from the public house to the meetinghouse, where an address was delivered and religious services performed. After dinner the Revolutionary soldiers paraded, answered to their names, and marched (or rather hobbled), commanded by one of their number, Colonel P. Bryant, of Chesterfield. The sight of these “stragglers of another age” was calculated to inspire reverence for them, and a resolution to endeavor to preserve, unimpaired, the liberty and the institutions they have handed down to us. The following are the names, age, and place of residence of the Revolutionary soldiers present on the occasion:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Williamsburgh</td>
<td>Elias Root, aged 71; John Curtis, 70; John Rogers, 73; Solomon Snow, 78.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goshen</td>
<td>Ambrose Stone, 76; Isaac Kingman, 85; Joseph Jepson, 75; Zebulon Willett, 72.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cummington</td>
<td>Obad Shaw, 77; Samuel Thompson, 77; Beriah Shaw, 73; Joshua Lovell, 71; Nathan Snow, 82; Ephraim Burnell, 73.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plainfield</td>
<td>Joseph Barnard, 84; Philip Packard, 70; Josiah Torrey, 77; Benjamin Gardner, 68; Vincent Curtis, 72; Samuel Streeter, 79; Jacob Marsh, 72; Josiah Shaw, 70; Lemuel Allis, 85; Ebenezer Dickison, 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesterfield</td>
<td>Patrick Bryant, 69; Thomas Moore, 82; Joseph Burnell, 76.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashfield</td>
<td>Lot Bassett, 76; Caleb Packard, 72; Caleb Bryant, 80; Asa Selden, 73; Bethuel Lilly, 71; Riba Leonard, 77; Josiah Fulter, 68; James Taylor, 76; John Bennett, 72; Ezekiel Taylor, 76; Timothy Warren, 72; Laban Stetson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Windsor</td>
<td>Stephen Humes, 76; Lebbeus Bates, 77.</td>
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How many Princetonians can tell us where "Clermont" is? Yet I am constantly asked by passing motorists on the State highway, "What house is that and who lives there?"

For more than a century it has been noted for its hospitality—it has been the home of two mayors of the town, two distinguished professors, one trustee and at least a dozen graduates of the university, a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, clerk of the Supreme Court, a member of the Legislature and New Jersey assemblyman, two doctors of divinity, a member of the United States Navy who was with Commodore Perry in Japan, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, a poet and author and Minister to the Netherlands.

Clermont, like the other old houses which stand on the northwest of the King's Highway, now the main street of Princeton, was a part of the original Morven tract, which like many English estates was divided into tenant farms—Constitution Hill on the west, Morven Farm (or the home farm), and Tusculum, Red Hill, Mt. Lucas and Mansgrove on the north and east. As the sons and daughters of the house came of age they were given different farms as their portion, and which they in time sold, so that the land gradually went out of the name and in many cases out of the family, but this was not the case with Clermont, owned by Judge Bayard, for the Boudinots, Bayards, Pintards and Stocktons are many times related.

We are not quite sure of the exact acreage of Clermont but the entrance was at the meeting of Stockton Street and Bayard Lane which by the last generation was still spoken of as Mr. Bayard's Lane, as it led to his house. On the left was the chestnut walk leading to the Morven doorway and paddocks where the young horses were exercised and a long stretch of orchard—cherry, pear and apple trees—ending at the Morven farmhouse. On the right the Lane was equally shady, old elm trees bordering a pasture which had Dr. Wiggins' brick house and Mansgrove as nearest neighbors on the east. The nearest neighbor on the north was Tusculum, with meadowland and sloping hillside between, ending in the "Morven woods." Witherspoon Street was a narrow country road, the way one drove to Tusculum; no network of little streets and houses as now, but open country with a fringe of low, two-storied brick houses along the highway or Village Street. On the left was the whitewashed (Nassau) College Inn with its hanging sign. Number 70 Nassau Street and the Bainbridge house branch of the Public Library are still also standing to show somewhat how the village looked. We have all motored through just such villages in England today. In a letter to Elias Boudinot from Elias Woodruff, offering his house (70 Nassau Street) for rent, he writes, "There is a garden, stable and good pasture lot at the back."
The name Clermont (though it is often spelled Claremont), was probably given after the Clermont,* near Grénoble, in Dauphiné, France, which came into the family at the time that Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, was given the title of chevalier, for the Huguenot branch of the Bayards were all very fond of perpetuating the names and traditions of their beloved France. Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, was named by Gen. Stephen Bayard, and Castle Point, overlooking the Hudson River, originally belonged to another Samuel Bayard and quite suggested the headland on which the Chateau Bayard stands, but with the River Isère at its foot. Their coats-of-arms were engraved on their silver and painted on the beautiful Lowestoft china. Certain

*Clermont is near Grénoble and is now a monastery.

characteristics also have been transmitted from generation to generation. The men are still known for uprightness of purpose and unfailing service to their fellowmen, and the women, not for beauty alone, but a charm no one can resist.

Before Judge Bayard became owner in 1806, Dr. Edmund Bainbridge lived in an older farmhouse, now the service or kitchen wing. Bayard added at least the two front rooms on either side of the wide hall. On the left as you enter the arched doorway, is his library, the one room in the house which has retained the old wooden mantelpiece with graceful design in composition work between the high shelf and open fireplace. The design and mantelpiece is quite typical of New Jersey. (Two other excellent examples may be seen in the old Colonel Beatty house.)
The broad stairway has twice been changed by succeeding owners but the height of the ceilings, the thickness of the walls (over two feet) and the good proportions of the "withdrawing room" and library and dining room are unaltered.

I wish we could repeople the dignified old rooms with some of the guests who were entertained there, but the diaries and one or two old letters that we have give few details.

Of course, the trustees and faculty of both Nassau Hall and the Theological Seminary must have been entertained there. President Ashbel Green and his wife, Elizabeth Stockton (of Constitution Hill), Marsden Pintard as the brother of the young mistress, Elias Boudinot and his wife, Hannah Stockton, Chief Justice Kirkpatrick of New Brunswick and his wife, who was Jane Bayard, old Dr. John Rodgers, a trustee of Princeton, in his "buz wig" and silver shoe buckles, Governor Paterson, the Stocktons from Morven and Daniel Webster in more modern times.

Two visiting clergymen from England wrote in 1834: "Princeton is a pleasant part of New Jersey and is both rural and collegiate in its appearance. It is rural from the cottage style of the houses and the abundance of trees in the street and elsewhere. We dined at Judge Bayard's—I met there again Drs. Miller and Alexander."

Samuel Bayard was not born in Princeton but graduated there in 1784 and studied law in Philadelphia with William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States. He was sent with William Jay to London to negotiate the ratification of the British treaty and appointed by General Washington agent for our Government to prosecute the American claims in the British Admiralty Courts. It was during the three or four years spent in London that he and his homesick little wife kept their diaries. Their oldest son, Lewis Pintard Bayard, also left a journal, written in the Holy Land. One does not usually turn to London or Jerusalem for news of Princeton but a line or two copied here and there will help to tell us something of at least two of the people who lived in the old house.

"Pretty Patty Pintard," only daughter of Lewis Pintard of New Rochelle and his wife Susan Stockton, a sister of Richard Stockton, the Signer, was married to Samuel Bayard in August, 1790, he being then only twenty-six years of age. There is a charming miniature of her, painted while they were in London—with small piquant features, dark eyes, powdered hair and one soft curl resting on her shoulder—in stiff brocade bodice and white kerchief. Their first child, Lewis Pintard Bayard, was born at the home of her aunt and uncle (Elias and Boudinot and Hannah Stockton) at Rose Hill near Philadelphia. The boy was three years old when they sailed from New Castle, Delaware, but before leaving they stopped in Princeton to say farewell to their "dear cousins" there. They "landed in Falmouth (England) and set out for Bath to London in three post-chaises and on arrival in London we saw Mr. Jay without the least delay." Some time later their little boy was put at "boarding school," where he tells us in his journal of more recent years, that he learned among other things the French language.

This little boy grew to be a scholar and a much-beloved pupil of the good
Bishop Hobert and Rector of St. Clem- 
ents, New York. He held a peculiarly 
loving relation to his mother of whom he always writes as "my beloved mother." It would be perhaps amusing if it were not also a bit touching to see how he thinks so often of his home.

"Beyrout, July 5th—My bedroom is a fine, spacious, airy room about the size of the largest parlor in Priceton. . . . The Jordan is very like Stoney Brook." And again: "After passing the most desolate and rocky place, far beyond Rocky Hill near Kingston, from the brow of the mountains, there is seen the Holy City."

Two other children were born and died in London and were buried near the grave of Dr. Isaac Watts, the hymnologist, in Burnhill Fields. This fact seems to have given satisfaction to the young husband—I only hope the little wife got some comfort out of it.

The outside of Clermont has been much altered since the Bayards lived there, but until the '90s the grounds and garden had been little changed. The garden is on the right as you drive to the door with its high steps—an east exposure is unusual for a garden but the boxwood throve there—all the beds were edged with it, flowers and vegetables growing together as they do in the old gardens in Scotland. There was an Italian walk on the left and a grape arbor at the extreme end and it has always been famous for its "small fruits." But the glory of Clermont is its elm tree, seen best as you stand and look through the gateway. It was planted by Caroline Bayard, the young-est daughter of the Judge and his wife, in the center of the sloping lawn and
which owner of the house do you think it was who has written this verse about it?

"But the glory of trees is more than their gifts:
'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts,
From a wrinkled seed in an earth-bound clod,
A column, an arch in the temple of God,
A pillar of power, a dome of delight,
A shrine of song, and a joy of sight!

"And now, when the morning gilds the boughs
Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house,
I open the window and make salute:
'God bless thy branches and feed thy root!
Thou hast lived before, live after me,
Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree.'"


Names of children of Samuel Bayard and Martha Pintard who lived at Clermont:


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Thousands of copies of George M. Cohan's new song for the George Washington Bicentennial, the first copy of which was presented to President Hoover, are being printed for nation-wide distribution to schools, clubs and patriotic organizations.

Cohan, accompanied by Representative Sol Bloom of New York, associate director of the Bicentennial Commission, visited the White House and handed the song to the President in the presence of a large group of news photographers.

The words of the song follow:

First Verse
Every little lad and lass,
Boys and girls of every class,
Here beneath the flag of stripe and star,
From the time they start to school,
When they learn the golden rule,
Always have been proud of what they are.
And every day with lessons done,
They sing their song of Washington,
A song of love that reaches near and far.

Chorus
First in war,
First in peace,
First in the hearts of his countrymen.
That is the story of Washington,
That is the glory of Washington,
His spirit is here,
His spirit is here,
He's standing, commanding above,
In word and deed we follow the lead
Of the Father of the Land we love.
Women and Children in Indian Massacres

ZELLA ARMSTRONG

WE THINK of our Revolutionary ancestors as marching to battle with courage and high patriotism, carrying flags and singing martial songs. Yet scores of women fell without music of fife and flute, without waving flags. In many cases their memories are not only unsung; their very names are unknown. They gave their lives at lonely cabin doors or on roadways that we would scarcely call by that name or as captives among a savage people, in the same cause for which soldiers fought and died—that our country might be free and independent.

Tennessee suffered more than any other section in the number and ferocity of Indian attacks. The Creeks, the Shawnees and the Cherokees shared responsibility for the frightful toll. Long after other tribes had accepted the inevitable supremacy of the white people, the Chickamaugas, a branch of the Cherokees, remained on the warpath or, literally, on the massacre path. The Chickamaugas, from their home on the Chickamauga, now the site of Chattanooga, and later from the lower towns, carried their tomahawks and scalping knives and murderous intent throughout east and middle Tennessee. They delayed the settlement of the country for more than twenty years. Long after the Revolution was officially over they continued their bloody massacres until their final defeat in the celebrated battles of Nicko-jack and Running Water. These battle sites are near Chattanooga.

Hundreds of settlers lost their lives in this period of Indian activity. The following list contains the names of women and children who suffered martyrdom. Men who were killed, scalped or captured are not included in this list, although their story makes dramatic reading. Only those massacres which took place in the country which is now Tennessee are listed here and only authenticated incidents recorded, although there are many legends which tell of massacres with, no doubt, a basis of solid fact.

When several references are available for a single incident, Ramsey is quoted, as the volume is indexed. Judge David Campbell Chapter, D. A. R., of Chattanooga, recently republished Ramsey's "Annals of Tennessee" in an indexed edition. When the references vary slightly in dates and spelling, due, no doubt, to typographical errors, attempt has been made to find the true spelling and dates and to make the irregularities conform. Fortunately the discrepancies are very few.

Mrs. Baker and her numerous family of children—except one, who escaped, and Elizabeth, who was carried into captivity—were killed August 21, 1793.—Haywood; Goodpasture.

Mrs. William Bean was captured in July, 1776. She was saved by Nancy Ward from being burned at the stake. Nancy was the beloved woman of the Cherokees and her will was supreme. In gratitude for her rescue Mrs. Bean taught Nancy butter and cheese-making and other domestic arts. The beloved woman transmitted the teaching to the women of the nation. Mrs. Bean was returned to the white settlement unharmed.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Mary Ramsey Bledsoe, of Sumner County, wife of Col. Anthony Bledsoe, barely escaped capture by the Indians who murdered her husband and two sons. Two of her brothers were murdered and a third brother was captured in infancy. Her brother-in-law, Col. Isaac Bledsoe, and her nephew were also killed.—Cisco.

Mrs. Jane Gillespie Brown, wife of Col. James Brown, was captured on the Tennessee River below the present site of Chattanooga and was held in captivity eighteen months. Her entire family was murdered or captured. Her daughters Elizabeth, Jane and Polly, and her little son George were held as prisoners.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Caffrey and her child were captured in 1792. They were accompanied by a small boy whose name has not been preserved.—Ramsey.

Mrs. William Casteel and four children were killed on the south side of the French Broad River, eight miles from Knoxville, April 22, 1794. Another child, Elizabeth, who was two years old, was left for dead but she survived. She afterwards married—Dunlap.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Alexander Cavett was killed when the entire Cavett family was massacred at Cavett's Station. Sixteen persons, including ten women and children, were killed. The Cavett family numbered thirteen. One little boy, Alexander Cavett, Jr., was carried away into captivity but was killed in a short time.—Ramsey. It is said that an older member of the family was away from the station and therefore escaped and that there are descendants from this line.

Miss Collins was captured.—Goodpasture.

Mrs. Crockett and her eight children were killed by Creeks near the Georgia border, near the present site of Chattanooga in 1792.—Haywood.

Another Mrs. Crockett and her son were taken prisoners.—Haywood.

Mrs. David Crockett the elder, grandmother of Col. Davy Crockett, was killed when her family was massacred on the present site of Rogersville. Her daughters were killed or captured. Her son Joseph had his arm so wounded that it had to be amputated and her little deaf and dumb son James was captured. The older sons in this family were serving in the Revolutionary Army and were, therefore, away from home.—"Autobiography" of Col. Davy Crockett; French and Armstrong's "History of the Crockett Family; History of Fentress County."

Miss Cunyngham, daughter of James and Arabella Goode Cunyngham, was scalped in Jefferson County. She recovered.—Family records.

Mrs. Dunham and her little daughter were wounded on the present site of Belle Meade in Nashville; the child was scalped; both survived.—Ramsey.

Elizabeth English and her brother Matthew, children of William English, were captured in Hawkins County when their father was killed.—Goodspeed. The Hawkins County court records of 1790 contain the following interesting reference
to the English children: "Whereas, it has been represented to the court by Thomas King that Matthew English and Elizabeth English, orphan children of William English, who was taken and killed by the Indians in December, 1787, at which time the aforesaid children were carried into captivity by the Indians, supposed to be of the Wyandotte Nation, and are yet in captivity, Thomas King, therefore, represents that the said orphans might be recovered if there was property sufficient for that purpose. Ordered by the court that James Blair and William Patterson do receive from the said Thomas King or from any other person the property belonging to the estate of the said William English, and the same apply as they shall think best for the redemption of the orphans."

Miss Ferguson was fired upon in Jefferson County when her brother James was killed, March 10, 1794.—Haywood.

Mrs. Foster was killed on Little Pigeon River in Jefferson County, December 22, 1792.—Haywood.

Mrs. Gear was killed four miles from Nashville, May 29, 1794.—Ramsey.

Gillespie Station on the Holston was attacked October 17, 1788. The loss was 28 persons, mostly women and children, as nearly all the men were away from the fort. Some of the 28 were killed, and some were carried away in captivity.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Glass, sister of Captain Glass, was one of the women captured at Gillespie Station, October 17, 1788. She and her child were taken to Running Water town where they were prisoners.—Ramsey.

Nancy Gower, daughter of Abel Gower, Sr., was wounded in Capt. John Donelson's party on the Tennessee River, when in the Indian attack on the boats near Chattanooga she took the helm of her father's boat. She was shot through the thigh but did not cry out or give any sign of suffering until the boats were safely through the passage where they had been attacked. Her mother then discovered the blood on her clothing. She recovered and married Andrew Lucas.—Goodpasture.

Mrs. James Haggard was killed at Brown's Station in the Cumberland settlement in 1788.—Ramsey.

Mrs. John Haggard was killed in the Cumberland settlement in the summer of 1792.—Ramsey.

Nancy Handly, sister of Capt. Samuel Handly, was captured and held in captivity for five years.—Draper manuscript.

Mrs. Sebastian Holly was wounded and scalped at the Nolichucky River in Washington County, 15 miles from Jonesboro, August 30, 1793. Her 13-year-old daughter's head was cut off.—Haywood.

Mrs. Judith Cope Hopkins was taken captive near the present site of Chattanooga when her husband was killed. While in captivity she gave birth to a son whom she named Benjamin Parker Hopkins, perhaps for her husband. An Indian woman aided her to escape and she returned to the white settlement.—Family records.

Mrs. Philip Hutter was scalped and left for dead and her daughter's head was cut off and carried away, August 30, 1793.—Ramsey.

Mrs. William Ingles and four children were captured in Washington District in February, 1788.—Draper manuscript.

Jane Ireland and Ireland, possibly a mother and daughter, were captured on Roane's Creek. They were kept in captivity a long time and were exchanged among other prisoners by Hanging Maw at Chota.—Ramsey.

Mrs. James Johns and her children were killed on Battle Creek.—Ramsey. Twenty were killed and captured, Mrs. Jones being the only person who escaped.

Mollie Jones was captured at Zeigler's Station, June 27, 1792.—Goodpasture.

Betsey Kennedy was killed.—Carr.

Mrs. Ann Sevier King, daughter of Col. Valentine Sevier, was killed in the massacre at Colonel Sevier's Station near Clarksville; several children were killed, including her son, James King.—Ramsey; Armstrong's "History of the Sevier Family."

Mrs. Kirk and children were killed in the Kirk massacre, 12 miles south of Knoxville in May, 1788; eleven persons were killed.—Ramsey.

Polly Lewis, aged 18, and her little brother were killed on the French Broad River near Dandridge in Jefferson County, October 2, 1793.—Haywood.
Mrs. William Lewis was killed with her husband and their seven children in Washington County, October 13, 1794.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Lloyd and two of her children were killed and another child was wounded eleven miles south of the Greene County Court House, June 29, 1793.—Ramsey.

Polly Mallett. (See Mrs. Tunbridge.)

Mrs. James McCarty was killed in Washington District, February, 1788.—Draper manuscript.

Miss McGuaghey was killed at Hickman’s Station in January or February, 1788 or 1789.—Ramsey.

Six members of the Miller family were killed in the Cumberland settlement, 1791. —Ramsey.

Miss Neely, daughter of William Neely, was captured at Neely’s Lick when William Neely was killed in July or August, 1780. —Ramsey. She was exchanged and later married and lived in Kentucky.

Mrs. Neely, a widow, was killed in 1788. —Ramsey.

Miss Norris, daughter of Thomas Norris, was killed on Red River.—Goodspeed.

Mrs. Betsey Patterson was killed in Washington District in February, 1788.—Draper manuscript.

Mrs. Margaret Handly Pawley (also given as Mrs. Polly) was captured in 1779 while enroute to Kentucky. She was adopted by Chief White Bark. In 1784 she was restored to her family and in 1785 she married Michael Erskine. She was the aunt of Capt. Samuel Handly.—Draper manuscript.

Mrs. William Price was killed and her children were wounded near Gallatin in 1787.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Harper Radcliff and her three children were killed in Hawkins County, April 6, 1792.—Ramsey. Haywood gives the name as Ratcliff.

Mrs. Thomas Reasons was killed in Montgomery County, September 14, 1794. —Ramsey.

Mrs. Richardson and two children were killed at her home on Little Pigeon River in Jefferson County, December 22, 1792. Mrs. Foster and Miss Schull were killed at the same time and place.—Haywood.

Mrs. Roberts was killed.—Carr.

Miss Roberts was killed forty miles from Nashville, September 12, 1792.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Bryce Russell (Jane Thompson Russell, daughter of Capt. Hugh Thompson, of Virginia) was attacked near the present site of Knoxville. She was entirely scalped and left for dead but recovered and lived for several years. Her daughters, Rachel and Isabella Russell, and a negro girl were captured and held as slaves. They were eventually ransomed by the family.—Family records.

Miss Scarlett was captured.—Ramsey.

Miss Schull was killed on Little Pigeon River, Jefferson County, December 22, 1792, in the home of Mrs. Richardson when she and her two children were killed.—Ramsey.

Rebecca Sevier, daughter of Col. Valentine Sevier, was wounded and scalped and left for dead in the massacre at Colonel Sevier’s Station near Clarksville. She survived and to the end of her long life wore a cap to cover her head.—Ramsey; Armstrong’s “History of the Sevier Family, Volume IV—Notable Southern Families.”

Mrs. Elizabeth Sevier Snyder, daughter of Col. Valentine Sevier, was killed in the massacre at Colonel Sevier’s Station near Clarksville. Almost the whole family was destroyed, including her little son, John Snyder, and several other children.—Ramsey; Armstrong’s “History of the Sevier Family, Volume IV—Notable Southern Families.”

Elizabeth Steele, daughter of James Steele, was killed in Sumner County, June 20, 1793.—Cisco.

Mrs. Strawder was wounded April 26, 1794.—Haywood.

Mrs. John Thisk and five children, four of them daughters, were killed in Washington District, in January or February, 1788.—Draper manuscript.

Miss Alice Thompson was captured and her sister was scalped and mortally wounded. Alice Thompson was purchased from her captors for 800 pounds of deer skins (in value about $266). She afterwards married Edward Collingsworth and left descendants.—Goodspeed.

Mrs. Jason Thompson (given in some references as Mrs. James Thompson) and a young daughter were killed and scalped
at a point now within the city limits of Nashville.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Isaac Tittsworth was killed November 5, 1794.—Ramsey.

Mrs. John Tittsworth was killed November 5, 1794.—Ramsey.

Miss Tittsworth was captured November 5, 1794, in the Tittsworth massacre, when seven persons were killed and scalped and several captured. A negro woman was wounded but escaped. Three children were captured and carried away with Miss Tittsworth but when the Indians found they were pursued by a party of men they killed and scalped the children.—Ramsey.

Katherine Trimble, daughter of James Trimble, was killed in Carr's Creek settlement, 1788.—Draper manuscript.

Mrs. Tunbridge, wife of Thomas Tunbridge, a trader among the Indians, was captured in Mobile when she was an infant. Her name was Polly Malet. She was a captive at Nickajack and spent practically all her life as a prisoner. She had sons by an Indian husband before she married the white trader.—Ramsey.

Two children named White were captured by Shawnees on Cumberland Mountain.—Brazeale.

Mrs. Benjamin Williams and several children were killed in Sumner County.—Cisco.

Betsey Williams was killed at Armstrong's Fort, near Nashville.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Williams and a child were captured.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Robert Willis and two children were killed in August, 1793.—Ramsey. Goodspeed and some other historians give her name as Mrs. Robert Wells.

The Wilson family was killed by Chief Doublehead in March, 1794.—Putnam.

Miss Wilson and a boy and a girl were captured.—Ramsey.

Mrs. Joseph Wilson and her 9-year-old daughter Sally were captured at the Zeigler Station massacre, June 26, 1791. The Draper manuscript says that three children were captured with Mrs. Wilson. Other references mention six and eight children and say distinctly that the pursuing party followed eight pairs of little bare feet until their captors stopped in full flight to make moccasins for the tiny captives. The site was marked with bits of skin showing what had been done and from that point the small tracks were moccasined! The Indians, even in their most warlike and avenging moods loved children and had the greatest sympathy for them as this incident proves. Mrs. Wilson was a half-sister of Gen. James White, of Knoxville, who ransomed her. He was obliged to ransom little Sally Wilson twice, as the Indians recaptured her and attempted to capture her a third time. Cisco says the child was captured three times and ransomed three times.—Cisco; Draper manuscript; Goodpasture.

Mrs. Zephinia Woolsey was shot through the head ten miles from Greene County Court House, September 3, 1795. At the same time an unknown white woman was wounded and a little girl was scalped.—Haywood.

Two Zeigler children were captured at Zeigler's Station when Mrs. Joseph Wilson was captured in Sumner County, June 26, 1791. This station was attacked twice in twenty-four hours, once in the day and once in the night, evidently by separate Indian parties.

In the foregoing list a few unknown women and children are mentioned when they were killed or scalped in company with persons whose names are known. In many other instances, however, no names of victims are known.

A little girl was purchased from her Indian captors by Capt. John McNabb, who advertised during the State of Franklin period, hoping to find her parents. The Draper manuscript in the Kentucky papers refers to the advertisement but it is not known whether her parents were discovered. She was captured on the road to Kentucky.—Draper manuscript.

Several women and children were killed in February, 1788, when boats containing forty people were attacked at the mouth of Chickamauga Creek by the Chickamaugas. Thirty-seven of the forty were killed. Three escaped. The names are not known.—Draper manuscript.
An unknown woman was killed at Major Sharp’s place on the Red River in Summer County, September 16, 1794.—Ramsey.

An unknown woman and her children were killed on Clinch River in April, 1792.—Haywood.

A negro woman who said she belonged to Peter Turney was captured September 6, 1794.—Haywood.

A negro woman belonging to Maj. Evan Shelby was captured January 18, 1793.—Goodspeed.

A negro woman and three of her children were captured in January, 1792. She said she belonged to Gen Benjamin Logan.—Haywood. (The negroes were not killed or scalped, as the Indians desired them for slaves.)

A party of ten women and children and nine men was set upon when they were enroute to Kentucky. Only four of the party of nineteen escaped and reached Kentucky and three of these four men were badly wounded. The women and children were captured or killed with one exception. A little girl was overlooked in the confusion of the attack and she crawled into the woods where she managed to secret herself. She was eventually saved by a party of hunters who were led to her hiding place by the barking of her faithful little dog.—Haywood.

A boy five years of age, a boy seven or eight years of age, and a boy whose age was unknown were among captives listed by Ramsey.

A girl about eight years of age was the prisoner of “The Glass.” She said that her mother and a child had been killed and scalped when she was captured.—Haywood.

A woman and a child were fired upon near the Hazel Patch, March 6, 1793. The child was captured.—Haywood.

A woman and a child were killed three miles east of the Turnley plantation on the French Broad River in 1792. The neighbors attempted to bury the bodies and were attacked by a party of fifty Indians. George Cunnyngham (whose sister had been scalped) was killed. The Indians then withdrew and three bodies were buried in one grave in the Pine Chapel burying ground, Jefferson County.—Ramsey; “Records of the Turnley Family.”

George Cunnyngham was a brother of Mrs. George Turnley.

A boy was mortally wounded near Col. James Robertson’s plantation, May 5, 1792. He died soon after.—Ramsey.

A woman and her children were killed on the Clinch River near the Virginia line in April, 1792.—Haywood.

Four women and three children were killed when William Scott’s boats were attacked in 1794. Thirteen white people were killed and twenty negroes were captured.—Haywood.

Four small children were killed and wounded at the spring at Johnson’s Fort. All were scalped and two were killed. One little girl was left for dead with two dead children piled on top of her body. She survived and lived a long life. A boy was scalped and his arm broken. He survived.—Putnam.

An unknown woman was killed or captured and a little girl age 9 was killed in the Cumberland settlement, May 20, 1795.—Haywood.

Three children were wounded May 9, 1793, near Nashville. A fourth child, a boy, escaped.—Haywood.

The capture of a negro woman belonging to Col. James Brown in the massacre of the Brown party on the Tennessee River near Chattanooga changed the course of history. The adults in Colonel Brown’s party were massacred, with the exception of Mrs. Brown and the negro woman. The children were taken into captivity. Joseph Brown, a boy of fourteen or fifteen, was the subject of much controversy. Some of the Indians declared that he should be killed, that he was too old, that he would soon be grown and would bring the white man to the supposedly impregnable mountain fastnesses of the Chickamaugas.

The Indian chief who had taken the negro woman as his captive feared that if he insisted upon the death of the lad that the Indians, friendly toward the boy, would kill the negro woman also. He consented, therefore, that Joseph Brown’s life should be spared. The prophecy regarding him proved true. He led Major Ore’s expedition into the Indian stronghold in September, 1794, when the battles of Nickajack and Running Water completely defeated the Chickamaugas. They sued for peace.
The Test of the Constitution

ROBERT RAYBURN

Of Newton High School, Newton, Kansas, National Champion, 1931
Oratorical Contest, representing the Kansas City Star in the Eighth National Oratorical Contest, Held in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1931

Picture with me that group of fifty-five statesmen gathered together in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787. Consider how the responsibility of an infant nation lay heavy on their hearts. Visualize their anxiety as the Convention drew near to a close, and then you will understand how the specter of failure haunted their souls as they sat gazing at that half-disk of a sun painted on the back of Washington's chair. To them this picture was emblematic of the destiny of the Constitution. It brought to their minds that famous question voiced by Benjamin Franklin, "Is it a rising or a setting sun?" Truly did it challenge their ability and their faith. Then, as Franklin, the master mind of the Convention, affixed his signature to the Constitution, he answered the question, "It is a rising sun!"

Has our Constitution stood the tests and thus made Franklin's answer one of truth? The reply comes from the pages of history.

The first great test was that of infancy. Could a nation so small and so immature as this one thrive in opposition to the towering monarchies with their trained diplomats, their power and their wealth? The answer to this question came with the inauguration of Washington as President of the Union. He, with his commanding personality, his military and political genius, and with the help of our two pioneer statesmen, Jefferson and Hamilton, safely piloted the Ship of State through this first great trial. The Republic began to yield a new citizenship and to take up its rôle as a self-sufficient nation; by degrees its economic stability was secured; harmonious relations with other nations were gradually established, and the blessings of peace were assured for them and their posterity.

Then came the test of territorial expansion. The lure of the frontier called to the brave of the land and they began to push across the continent to establish farms, villages, and cities beyond the hand of the law. But the Constitution again met the test, formed new territories, added new States to her dominion and made provisions for the development of their vast resources. So, again, our people kept faith with their Government and upheld its policies with a patriotism most ardent and sincere.

Immediately following the joy of this new victory came the fear of defeat, for the storm clouds of civil strife hung like a shroud over the American Nation, and the Civil War, like a shuttle, wove a scarlet thread of blood through the gray tissue of American society, and the Constitution was faced with the test of unity. Up from the ranks of the lowly came Abraham Lincoln, who was to guide the Constitution through this greatest trial of its long career. Because of his unwavering faith in American democracy, the strife ceased and the Constitution was again recognized as the supreme law of all the land.

And now it comes to us today, unstained with corruption or failure. It has brought us from a struggling Republic of seaboard
States to a vast ocean-to-ocean imperial power; it has carried us through every trial; it has met every test. Its present test is power. With power comes temptation—temptation to forget the fundamental principles of justice and equality upon which our Government was founded, and if we fail in this period of unrest to adhere to the fundamental law of our land, our Nation will suffer decline, desolation, decay; but with the allegiance of one hundred twenty million souls, our Constitution will triumphantly reign supreme and our Nation will be sustained on the pinnacle of world leadership. The ink on the parchment where the Constitution has been engrossed for years is faded, but if it has been written in letters of living light, this country will march on through the ages, with the sun high over its head and the pure blood of an enlightened citizenship surging through its veins.

Shall our Government crumble and fall, our Constitution fail, and the sun forever set on American democracy? This answer is yours! Democracy has distributed her bounties. May we be willing to pay the price! Let us mobilize our forces to uphold, protect and preserve the power that has been given us, and let us raise this document to the peak of esteem where it will live on forever as the immortal Constitution!

An Episode of Old Fort Sinquefield

LOUISE MATHEWS
Senior, Clarke County High School, Whatley, Alabama

The settlers along Bassetts Creek, when the dark clouds of the Creek War gathered in 1812, built a rude stockade around or near the residence of a settler named Sinquefield, after whom the fort took its name. This fort was some five miles southeast of the present Grove Hill and one mile west of the railway station of Whatley in Clarke County.

Near Fort Sinquefield on August 30, 1813, the Kimball and James families were massacred by a band of Creek warriors under the leadership of the Prophet Francis; and on the following day, while the victims of this massacre were being buried near the fort, the stockade itself was furiously attacked by the Creeks. It was during this attack that the women at the fort spring were rescued by the gallant Hayden.

On the morning of the attack on Fort Sinquefield several women of the garrison were engaged in washing clothes at the spring some 250 yards south of the fort, under a steep hill. When the alarm of "Indians!" was given these women began to flee uphill toward the fort, but the fast-chargeing warriors soon placed themselves across their pathway and it seemed that nothing could prevent the bloody massacre of all the women. Just at this time Isaac Hayden, a soldier, sprang upon a horse standing nearby and, calling loudly to the numerous dogs of the stockade, dashed boldly down the hill upon the savages. Forced to defend themselves from these bloodthirsty animals, the attention of the Indians was momentarily diverted from the women and all of them, with the exception of a Mrs. Phillips were saved. Poor Mrs. Phillips was struck down and scalped within a few feet of the fort gate. The heroic Hayden, his clothing cut by many bullets, dashed his horse inside the fort just as the gate was closed and the stockade saved.

Long since have the log walls of old Fort Sinquefield crumbled into dust. Its brave defenders have also passed into the land of shadows. The Prophet Francis and his mighty warriors have joined their comrades in the "hunting grounds of the sky," but so long as heroism is appreciated, so long as chivalry kindles a spark of admiration in the hearts of men, just so long will the name of Isaac Hayden be secure in the annals of Clarke County and in the traditions hovering around the unmarked but not forgotten site of old Fort Sinquefield.
Mary Blount Chapter (Maryville, Tenn.), named for the wife of William Blount, was organized in 1921.

During these eight years the chapter has been busy with Patriotic Education work, giving scholarships, placing framed copies of the Constitution and Flag Code in the schools of Blount County, instructing in the Flag Code, giving prizes for the best papers on patriotic subjects, contributing historical books and our National D. A. R. MAGAZINES to the library.

Within the past year, two markers have been unveiled in Maryville, the county seat of Blount County; one to the memory of Sam Houston, of Texas fame, who spent his childhood and young manhood in this section of Tennessee. The Houston marker is of beautiful Tennessee pink marble and weighs six tons. The other marker is of similar contour and rests on the site of old Fort Craig. The Daughters are justly proud of these memorials, since they are the first to be erected in Blount County. The Houston stone is the first to be erected to this hero in the State of Tennessee.

The chapter has recently acquired a plot of land, supposed to be the exact site of old Fort McTeer. The Daughters are justly proud of these memorials, since they are the first to be erected in Blount County. The Houston stone is the first to be erected to this hero in the State of Tennessee.

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Mary Blount Chapter has nearly 60 members, loyal to the Society and its ideals. This State is rich in historic spots waiting to be marked. So rich in the history of valorous deeds performed by patriotic men and women of the pioneer period that the Daughters of Tennessee are proud of their heritage and realize the responsibility resting upon them to write this history in stone, that those who follow after may be privileged to know and appreciate what liberty has cost.

MRS. J. H. STALEY, Regent.
MRS. J. C. CRAWFORD, Chairman Historic Spots.

Mary Marshall Chapter (Marshall, Mich.). The placing of a bronze tablet by our chapter, marking the tree at Marshall under which the public-school system of Michigan was formulated, commemorated an event which has been a positive force for good in the development of the State. From an educational standpoint two of
Inscription on the marker for a tree planted by members of the Coral Gables Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution: "This friendship tree (auriculosa armis acacia) was planted June 14, 1930, by the Coral Gables Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in soil sent from each State of the Union, from Cuba, Hawaii, Alaska, France, England, Philippine Islands and China." The bronze tablet is supported by a slab of quarried key rock, the strongest native rock in Florida. The soil was secured through the efforts of Mrs. C. H. LeSueur, Honorary Regent of the Chapter.
the most influential men in the early history of Michigan were Isaac E. Crary and Rev. John D. Pierce. It was through their efforts, Mr. Crary, as member of Congress from Michigan and Reverend John D. Pierce as first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, that the public-school system of Michigan was formed. Seated one Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1834 on a log under a large oak tree, these two pioneer educators held a conference which resulted in the outlines for Michigan's present public-school system. This tree still stands in the grounds of the home of Harold Craig Brooks, Mayor of Marshall and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. The concluding event of the celebration of the Centennial of Marshall held July 3, 4 and 5, 1930, was a ceremony at which was dedicated a handsome and significantly designed bronze tablet. It designates and portrays the historic oak tree. On July 5, 1930, this tree, its spreading branches symbolic of the tree of learning planted many years ago by Isaac E. Crary and Rev. John D. Pierce, was admitted to the hall of fame and is known as the Historic Oak. The tablet designating the tree is set in the stone wall surrounding the grounds of Mr. Brooks' home.

In charge of the services was Mrs. John Joseph Cox, Regent of Mary Marshall Chapter. Addresses were given by Harold Craig Brooks, Mayor of Marshall, and by Mrs. Charles Francis Bathrick, of Battle Creek, State Regent, D. A. R. of Michigan. Throughout the exercises the American Flag was held at attention by the standard bearer of the Sons and Daughters of the Republic Club and his guards.

The Regent, Mrs. Cox, in concluding the service, committed the tree to its place of honor and dedicated the tablet in reverent memory of those two men, Isaac E. Crary and John D. Pierce, who established in Michigan the greatest agent of human progress—free education.

Augusta M. Cox,
Regent.

Old Bute Chapter (Henderson, N. C.). A marker in memory of Chief Justice Leonard Henderson of North Carolina, for whom the city of Henderson was named, was unveiled on the courthouse square there on the afternoon of June 10, the gift of Old Bute Chapter.

The presentation address was made by Mrs. Sydney Perry Cooper, of Henderson, State Regent of North Carolina, and the acceptance speech was by Mayor Irvine B. Watkins. Both took place outdoors in front of the marker just prior to its unveiling by little Misses Mary Louisa Jackson Kimball, Anne Elizabeth Wortham and Lucy Plummer Brewer.

Dr. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, speaking for the Henderson family and relating its history, and Representative John H. Kerr, of Warrenton, who extolled the achievements of the D. A. R. and pleaded for the preservation of the institutions which have made America great, were the chief speakers.

Exercises in the court room were presided over by Bennett H. Perry. Music was furnished by the 105th Medical Regiment Band under the direction of Warrant Officer Ben S. Urquhart. The "assembly call" and "taps" were sounded by Cadet S. P. Cooper, Jr. Presentation of the Colors was by a group of Boy Scouts. The invocation was by Rev. H. A. Ellis. Mrs. John D. Cooper, Jr., Regent of Old Bute Chapter, gave the address of welcome and J. C. Kittrell welcomed the guests for the city and county.
A gavel, the gift of Mrs. Claude Hunter, made from the wood of a tree under which the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed, was presented to the chapter Regent by Mrs. J. R. Singleton, program chairman. Judge Thomas M. Pittman presented Dr. Henderson, and Jasper B. Hicks presented Congressman Kerr.

After the program a delightful garden party was given in honor of the visitors by Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Cooper at their lovely home. Delicious refreshments were served under large trees on the wide lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper also entertained several distinguished guests at an informal dinner at their country home at "Renfrew Lodge." Guests included Mrs. Ralph Van Ladingham, Vice-President General, and Mr. Van Ladingham; Mrs. W. H. Belk, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. Frank Brandon Smith, National Vice-Chairman, Patriotic Lectures and Lantern Slides, and Mr. Smith, all of Charlotte.

MRS. JOHN D. COOPER, JR.,
Regent.

Lew Wallace Chapter (Albuquerque, N. Mex.). D. A. R. Reference Library for the senior high school, sponsored by our chapter, has a nucleus of fourteen books. Last spring the chapter voted to establish a reference library in the senior high school, planning to donate a number of books of a historical nature over a period of years. Each book contains an attractive plate printed in the chapter colors and having spaces for the names of the Regent, the book committee and the name of the individual donor. The books all meet the approval of the librarian.

The list of books for this year is as follows:


The members of the committee wish to express to all the donors their appreciation and especially to Mr. John Milne, superintendent of the Albuquerque school, and to Mr. Carlton, and Mrs. La Bar, of the high school, for their splendid cooperation.

MRS. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HAUGHT,
Regent.

The Tucson Chapter (Tucson, Ariz.) on February 26, 1930, dedicated, for the second time, a marker commemorating a historic spot in old Pueblo. It is a monument mounted with a copper plate, marking the site where the first American flag was raised in Tucson within the walled city in 1842. The flag was unfurled at that time during the visit of the Mormon battalion.

The Regent of the chapter, Mrs. Fred Roberts, presided. The speakers were Mrs. Byron L. Moffitt, State Regent, and Dr. Francis C. Lockwood. The Tucson High
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. LOWELL F. HOBART, SPEAKING AT THE UNVEILING OF A MARKER IN MEMORY OF A REAL DAUGHTER, MRS. SARAH ANDERSON KENDRICK, AT SPRING GROVE CEMETERY, CINCINNATI, OHIO

School Band furnished the music for the occasion, the public being invited to the ceremony which was held on the northeast corner of the Plaza de las Armas, which is located between the new courthouse and the city hall.

The program was arranged in the following order:

“Star-Spangled Banner”—Tucson High School Band.
Invocation—Rev. E. C. Tuthill.
Sketch of National and State work of the D. A. R.—Mrs. B. L. Moffitt, State Regent.
Address: “Glimpses of Walled City in December, 1846”—Dr. F. C. Lockwood.
Presentation of monument to the city—Mrs. Roberts, chapter Regent.
Acceptance on behalf of Tucson—Mayor W. A. Julian.
Ensemble singing: “America,” accompanied by the band.

CELESTE W. TOWNE, Historian.

Maricopa Chapter (Phoenix, Ariz.).
In the presence of a large group of city and county officials, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and citizens, the memorial tablet and fountain erected by Maricopa Chapter, D. A. R., was formally dedicated February 19, 1931, to the memory of Jack Swilling, pioneer Salt River Valley settler, and Trinidad, his wife.

Prayer by Rev. J. R. Jenkins, Chaplain of the S. A. R., opened the ceremonies. Mrs. J. A. Albrecht, chapter Regent, explained the purpose of the ceremony, saying: “This beautiful fountain with its flowing waters is a fitting tribute to Jack Swilling, the ‘father of irrigation’ in the Salt River Valley of Arizona.”

Richard E. Sloan, former Territorial Governor of Arizona, was the principal speaker. “Jack Swilling is remembered because he was the first American to dig a ditch and divert the water of the Salt River upon the thirsty but fertile soil of this valley,” said Mr. Sloan; “because he began in this way that marvelous development by which an arid desert has been converted into a fruitful garden, known the world over.

“We who are living with such satisfaction in this Salt River Valley honor ourselves to the degree that we hold in grateful remembrance its pioneers, their splendid courage, heroic endurance and spirit of self-sacrifice, and, above all, their great achievements of which we are the beneficiaries,” continued Mr. Sloan.

“It was a fine thought, therefore, that prompted the Daughters of the American Revolution to honor in this most appropriate manner the memory of Jack Swilling, who in a very true sense was the founder of this Phoenix of ours.”

Jack and Trinidad Swilling also built the first pioneer home in the valley. Mrs. Thomas T. Moore, State Regent, made the formal presentation to the city and county. B. M. Atwood, chairman of the county commissioners, accepted in behalf of the county.

Joseph Lewis and Laura Kunz, Children of the American Revolution, lifted the flags which veiled the tablet inscribed to Jack and Trinidad Swilling. They were dressed in Colonial costumes.

“America” was sung by Walter Hastings Olney and the “Salute to the Flag” closed the ceremonies. Boy Scout members assisted in carrying out the program.

AGNES E. FOLTZ, State Chairman, Publicity.

John Davis Chapter (Abilene, Tex.).
On February 22 our chapter unveiled to the memory of the pioneers who laid out the early mail route leading through west Texas a monument of native stone, 8 feet high, weighing about 3 tons.

The marker was erected 8½ miles west of Abilene, at a point where the old Butterfield or California Trail crosses the Bankhead Highway. For the location of the marker the chapter purchased a triangular plot of land with a 60-foot front facing the highway. The stone, which bears the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is engraved as follows:

BUTTERFIELD TRAIL
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
ST. LOUIS TO LOS ANGELES
1858-1861
CROSSED AT THIS POINT
MARKED BY JOHN DAVIS CHAPTER, D. A. R., 1929

The weather was ideal, and some five hundred friends joined with the chapter in the unveiling. The Regent, Mary Tye Norwood, presided at the ceremonies. Two addresses were given; one by Helen K. Dow
Baker, Texas State Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the John Davis Chapter; the other by Don H. Morris, director of public speaking, Abilene Christian College, Abilene. Mrs. Baker chose for her subject the "Butterfield Trail" and traced the history of that undertaking. Mr. Morris gave a patriotic address, commemorating the day and the heroic deeds of the early trail-breakers. Simmons University, Abilene, furnished the patriotic music. The marker was unveiled by the children of members of the chapter. Grace Elizabeth Compere, granddaughter of Mrs. J. D. Sandefer, spoke briefly on patriotic ideals for children; then as "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, the bunting was drawn aside by Dorothy Harwell, little daughter of Mrs. E. L. Harwell, chairman of the marker committee, and by Larry Scarborough, young son of Mrs. Jewel Davis Scarborough, organizer of John Davis Chapter, for whose ancestor the chapter was named.

MARY TYE NORWOOD, 
Regent.

Cincinnati Chapter (Cincinnati, Ohio). On the occasion of her first visit home following her election as President General, Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart spoke at the unveiling of markers placed by the Cincinnati Chapter in Spring Grove Cemetery to honor the memory of Mrs. Sarah Anderson Kendrick and Mrs. Lucinda Woods, Real Daughters.

Mrs. James R. Murdock and Miss Anne P. Burkham gave interesting accounts of the lives of these two Real Daughters of our Society.

Mrs. Woods, who was born in 1810, was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and patriot. The Cincinnati Chapter was most solicitous for her welfare, and gave her much care and attention during the latter years of her life, until her death in 1898.

Mrs. Kendrick was the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Clough Anderson and Sarah Marshall, of Virginia, and was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1822. She moved to Cincinnati after the death of her husband in 1857. There, during the great stress of the years that followed, she worked incessantly for the sick and wounded soldiers of the armies of both the North and the South. She was placed in charge of the old City Hospital,
long since demolished, and won the unqualified praise of General Burnside for her efforts and unfailing devotion to the work for his army. Mrs. Kendrick was a sister of General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, and also of Colonel Charles Anderson, who succeeded Governor Brough as war-time Governor of Ohio.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Clough Anderson served his country during the entire period of the War of the Revolution. It is told of him that later in 1789, when the Indian massacres took place, he led a party in pursuit, and made room for the survivors, among them the well known Chenowithe family, in his stone fortress home, “Soldier’s Retreat,” on Bear Grass Creek, near Louisville, Kentucky.

Colonel George Rogers Clark and his brother William, famous pioneer leaders, and brothers of Colonel Anderson’s first wife, spent much time at the home of Colonel Anderson. It was from him that William Clark learned the art of surveying, and took with him Colonel Anderson’s own instruments on his expedition of exploration with Meriwether Lewis to the Pacific coast.

The war record of Colonel Anderson, whose death occurred October 16, 1826, is best told by the inscription which appears carved on his monument:

A PATRIOT SOLDIER

He served his country through the War of Independence in the Virginia Continental line, having entered the Army a captain and retired, when liberty was secured, a lieutenant colonel. He was wounded at Trenton; seriously injured at Savannah; taken prisoner at Charleston; acted as aid-de-camp to LaFayette in his campaign in Virginia and to Governor Nelson at the siege of Yorktown. After the war he was appointed by the officers of the line surveyor general of the Virginia military land, and retained the office during life. In 1784 he removed to Kentucky—one of the patriarchs of his adopted State. He lived a life of usefulness and honor, leaving to his children and country the memory of a good citizen, a true patriot and a just man.

MRS. JOHN LIPPELMAN,
Chairman, Graves of Real Daughters.

Attention Readers

DURING the inactive period of summer, when temporarily D. A. R. matters are laid to one side, what better time to subscribe to the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine?

Why not make yourself a committee of one to secure just one subscription? If each of our subscribers would do so—immediately our circulation would double itself.

Will you perform this little service for your Society?

ELEANOR W. DONAHUE,
National Magazine Chairman.
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.

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

ANSWERS

13572a. Emmons.—Russell Emmons (as it was then spelled) son of Arthur, son of Wm. Emmons, was born 18 Aug 1752 & mar 21 Sept 1774 Jemima Palmer. She evidently died 16 May 1790 & Russell then mar Hepsibah Doolittle, widow of his bro. Isaac Emmons. The chil of Jemima were Lovice, Wm., Irene, Jesse, Esquire, Alson. Russell’s chil by Hepsibah, were Philenus, Russell, Hepsibah Alida & Electa. In Connecticut Men in The Revolution you will find the services of A. Emmons on page 541; of Isaac, page 502, & of Phineas on page 502. Russell had a bro & a nephew Phineas. In Litchfield there is a rec. of a Jemima Palmer b 5 June 1750, dau of Enoch & Jemima Moore Palmer who came from Branford & Enoch died in Winsted, Conn. Do not know whether this is your Jemima or not. As I am collecting all records I can of the settlers of South Farms now Morris, Conn. if you find more of this family, will be glad to hear from you.—Mrs. Mary L. Throop Waugh, Lakeside, Conn.

13705. Dorsey.—The following is copied from an old book containing records of the Dorsey Family. There were three Caleb Dorsey’s listed but the other two have no bearing on the query. The children of John & Elizabeth (Dorsey) Dorsey were Caleb (said to be “wild Caleb”) who married Sophia Dorsey & had one dau Elizabeth. He married 2nd Rebecca Hammond by whom he had four daus & six sons: Mary who mar —— Laurence; Achsa har —— Gwynn; Sophia mar Nicholas Owings; Rebecca; Larkin mar —— dau of James McCurdy; Richard mar dau of Robert Gilmore. No dates were recorded.—Wm. D. Hoyt, Jr, The Folly, Lanesville, Gloucester, Mass.

13727. Stuart.—The wife of James Stuart who moved from Augusta Co., Va. to Tenn was Mary, dau of Hugh Montgomery (see Chalkley’s Abstracts of Augusta Co., Records vol 1, p 372). They were mar 1765 & I have recs of sons John who mar a dau of Francis Beatty; Montgomery, & Capt James who mar Emily & she mar 2nd John Drennan. If enquirer has gen of James Stuart, would like to corre.—Mrs. Margaret Scruggs Carruth, 3715 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas.

13768. Dillingham.—The following information is from data collected by Winthrop Alexander who compiled the Dillingham genealogy. Only three typewritten copies are in existence, one of which is in the New England Historical & Genealogical Society Library in Boston. Jephtha Dillingham, son of Elisha & Huldah Wilkinson Dillingham was b prob in Smithfield, R. I. & removed to Adams, Mass. He was a Quaker. Probably removed later to N. Y. State. He mar Sarah —— & had children: George b 1772 d 18 April 1847, Adams Mass. aged 74 years, 11 mos & 29
days. He mar 4 Feb 1798 at Adams, Lucy, dau of Rufus & Rebecca Sheldon Phillips. She was b 21 Sept 1779 in Smithfield & d 19 Sept 1871 at Adams a widow aged 93. He was a member of the Society of Friends at East Hoosick, 1828: Lucy b 21 Sept 1779 at Smithfield, mentioned in records of Adams Monthly Meeting of Friends: Jephtha: Sarah who mar abt 1800 John Butterfield of western N. Y.

Elisha, mentioned above, son of John & Jael Turner Dillingham was b prob in Sandwich, Mass bef 1720. He was of Smithfield 1748, after 1774 removed to Adams, Mass & died before 1795. He mar 1st, at Smithfield, 10 June or Sept. 1738, Huldah, dau of Samuel & Huldah Aldrich Wilkinson. She was born in Smithfield 16 Dec 1697. Their chil were Mary or Mercy born 1739 mar John Lovett, Jr. & resided in Mendon, Mass.; Huldah b 1741 Mar Nathan Herendeen, a Quaker. They removed to Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y., thence to Adams, Mass., & later to Framington, N. Y.: Jephtha. He mar 2nd late in life, Mrs Mary Wilbur, born Smith or Swift.

John Dillingham, father of Elisha, was the son of John & Lydia (Hatch?) b abt 1695 in Sandwich & lived there until abt 1719 & d in Hanover, Mass 1769. He mar 7 Aug 1715 in Scituate, Mass., Jael, dau of Elisha & Elizabeth Jacob Turner. She was born 17 Aug 1696 in Scituate & died 10 Oct 1778, in Duxbury. Their chil were Lydia, Elisha, Elizabeth, Jael, John, Mary, Deborah, Henry, Jeremiah, Princess & an infant who died young. John, son of Henry and Hannah Perry Dillingham was born in Sandwich, Mass 21 Feb 1656, according to the Quaker records, but the town records give the date of birth of John as 24 Feb 1658. As both dates were read from the original records this discrepancy cannot well be accounted for, except on the assumption that the first date belongs to an older child whose death when an infant was not recorded. John died prior to 2 May 1733, when his son John of Hanover was appointed to administer his estate. He was a Quaker & the Monthly Meetings of the Sandwich Friends were frequently held at his house. There has not yet been found the record of his marriage, his wife's name, the date of her death or the births of their chil. This may be because the public recs were incomplete where the Quakers were concerned & the regular orthodox church recs did not mention them. There is good reason to believe he mar Lydia, dau of Jeremiah Hatch. She was b 15 Dec 1669.

Their chil were John, Jeremiah, Patience, perhaps Mary & Edward, & others. Henry, mentioned above was the son of Edward & Ursula Carter Dillingham. He was bapt. at Cottesbach, Leicestershire, Eng. 13 Oct. 1624 & d 26 July 1705, Sandwich, Mass. He mar 24 June 1652 Hannah Perry, who died 9 June 1673. Their chil were Mary, John, Deborah, Dorcas, Edward. Edward father of Henry, was the son of Rev. Henry & Oseth —. He was bapt. 6 Dec. 1595, Cottesbach, Leicestershire, Eng. where his father was rector. He died in Sandwich, Mass bet 1 May 1666 & 5 June 1667. He came in the ship "William Francis" arriving at Boston in 1632 & settling in Lynn. In 1637 he was one of the ten men to receive a grant of land on Cape Cod & soon aft removed there. He mar at Cottesbach 14 Feb 1614 Ursula Carter, by whom he had at least seven chil. But three of these, Oseth, Henry, & John came to America with him.

Rev. Henry was the son of William Dillingham of Cottesbach. He was b abt 1568 & died 4 Dec 1625. He was rector of the parish of Cottesbach from 1601 to his death. He mar 1st Oseth — who was buried 16 June 1609. Mar. 2nd Margaret — who survived him. He had eight chil, two of whom Edward above & John came to America. William Dillingham, a husbandman of Cottesbach, Leicestershire, Eng. was prob a native of Deane, Bedfordshire & a bro of Walter & Thomas of that place. He was buried in Cottesbach, 24 Feb 1603. Name of his wife not found. Children: John, Henry, Edward, Wm., Gilbert, Geo., Eliz.—Winthrop Alexander, 1450 Girard St., Washington, D. C.

13764. MEAD.—William Mead's name appears in a petition in 1681 (17 Arch. of Maryland) as a res. of Cecil County. Minutes of the New Garden Monthly Meetings of Friends in Chester Co., Penna. show that "John Mead, son of Wm. Mead and Mary Abrell daughter of Richard Abrell, all of
Cecil Co.," Md. were married 2 Feb 1726. John Mead then went first to Bucks Co., Penna., thence to Fairfax (now Loudoun) Co., Va., thence to Bedford Co., Va., where he died 1754. Robert Mead, in 1764 is called the “orphan of John Mead” in the records of Bedford Co., Va. Who was Robert’s wife? Circumstantial evidence makes it clear that Robert Mead had the following chil. at least: Benjamin, Robert, Rhodes, Moses, William, Samuel, Eli, & a dau who mar Robert Toler. All except Benjamin settled on the Big Sandy River in eastern Ky. where numerous desc. still reside.

Benj. Mead mar Elizabeth Brown in Bedford Co., Va. 29 Dec 1796 & moved to Greenup Co., Ky in 1811, where he died 1821 & his widow died 19 Oct 1851. Their chil listed in the Bible of their son were: Sanford b 21 Jan 1798; Cynthia b 25 June 1799 mar Charles Stewart; Lucy Wiet b 12 Apr 1802 & Samuel Powell; Albert Gal-latin b 10 Nov 1803 mar 3 times; Henry A. D. b 3 Oct 1805 mar Elizabeth Powell; John Lemuel b 20 June 1807; Matilda Dickerson b 2 July 1809 mar James E. Nicholls; Sophia Brown b 22 Sept 1812 mar John H. Chinn; William Rhodes b 18 July 1815 mar Chloria Adams; Benjamin Franklin b 2 July 1818 mar Mary Ann Pratt. In 1796 Daniel Brown consented in writing to the marriage of his dau Elizabeth Brown & Benjamin Mead in Bedford Co., Va. There & then both Daniel Brown, Jr. & Daniel Brown, Sr. resided & both were with Dunmore in his Ohio expedition in 1774. Which was the father of Elizabeth.—A. M. Prichard, Staunton, Va.

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13763. CLOSE.—Abraham Arnold b York, now Adams Co., Penna 1761 mar Catherine Close b in York Co., Pa. 1768. To them was born Catherine Elizabeth who mar John Grove. Their chil were Abraham, Adam, John, Samuel, Francis, Catherine & Susan. Would be glad to corres. in regard to the Close family.—Mrs. I. A. McClellan, 611 Forest Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

13763. CLOSE.—Joseph Close b 27 Nov 1769 married 1799 Susanna Stewart b 22 June 1772. They lived in Guilford Co. N. Car. & are buried there. As the Stewart family came from Penna. they may be connected with the Penna. Close family. If you know of the parentage of Joseph Close will be glad to corres.—Mrs. Z. V. Conyers, Greensboro, N. C.

13771. TINGLE.—The data you wish may possibly be found in Maryland recs: in Somerset, Worcester or Dorchester Counties. The following from John Stevenson McMasters’ “A Sketch of John Slemons Stevenson” may be a clue. “This branch of Tingles had, upon their emigration from the British Isles, abt 1716, located near Berlin, Maryland. The first of the name to settle in America was Hugh, who was b abt 1670 & whose Will was dated 28 Apr 1723 & was prob at Snow Hill, Md. 22 Aug 1733. The following of his desc. are ment.: Hugh Tingle had 8 chil: Hugh, 2nd; John; Daniel, of whom later; Mary; Margaret; Sarah; Elizabeth; Samuel who was dec’d at the time of his father’s will; had sons Littleton & Samuel, 2nd. Daniel ment. above had son Caleb whose will was prob. at Snow Hill, Md 6 Feb. 1798. He mar Elizabeth Fassit b 1739 will prob 24 Dec 1806. They had 9 chil: John; Daniel, 2nd. who mar Catherine Rackliffe & had chil Judge Wm., Dr. Nathaniel, Maria who mar John Hudson of Berlin, Md.; Elijah; James; William who mar 1st 4 Jan 1796 Sally Long & 2nd Eliz. Rackliffe. Sally had five chil. John, Wm., Eliz. Dennis, James, & Harriet Gore Handy b 1804 d 1853 mar 1827 John Slemons Stevenson; Elizabeth; Sarah mar Wm. Covington; Margaret and Mrs. William Dymack.—Katharine K. Adams, 1837 Greenleaf Ave., Rogers Park, Ill.

HINDS.—The History & Genealogy of The Hinds Family by Albert H. Hinds gives the genealogy of Levi Hinds on page 305. This book can be purchased at the Goodspeed Book Store at Boston, Mass.—Mrs. Margaret Hinds Lewis, 4112 Baring Ave., East Chicago, Ind.

QUERIES

13801. (a) MACNEIL-BARTON-SHERWOOD.—Wanted given name & all infor possible of father of Isiah MacNeil who mar Amanda Barton, dau of — Barton & his wife Rachel Sherwood. Wanted also ances, dates & Rev recs in Barton & Sherwood Lines.—L. M. T.

13802. STEVENS-ABBOTT. — Wanted parentage, Rev. rec, burial place & dates of Emmanuel Stevens b in Va. & d in Meck-
lenburg Co., N. Car. Wanted also all infor possible of his wife Sallie Abbott, b prob at Abbottsford, Va. Sallie's mother was mar twice & Sallie was only child of 1st mar. Her mother mar 2nd Richard Stillwell. Would like to corrses with dese of these families.—L. F. C.

13803. Gary.—Wanted gen & all infor possible of Oliver Gary, Rev. sol. who mar Anna Peet or Peete of Litchfield Co., Conn & died soon aft the War leaving two small sons Aaron & David. His widow mar — Patterson & went with him to western New York State or Penna. where he was a Methodist "Circuit-Rider."—G. C. C.

13804. Wanted parentage of Mary Ann Lee, called Nancy, b 14 Feb 1789 & d 1886, of Loudoun Co., Va. She mar Travis Petty 14 Feb 1807 & removed to Ohio in 1811 set, nr Barnsville.

(a) Pixley.—Wanted Rev rec of Peter Pixley b 11 Nov. 1702 & d 1788 at Stratford, Conn. Wanted also Rev rec of his son Wm. b 1734 d 1800. The old Pixley homestead still stands it was in western New York State, now Bridgeport, Conn.—E. B. G.

13805. Sherwood.—Wanted infor of Jesse Sherwood who evidently mar a widow Fanny Wallace with two chil Wm. & Eliz. Wallace. Mar abt 1795 & they had chil Mary b 1796, John b 1797, Jesse b 1798 & Timothy b 1805.—J. S.

13806. Halley.—Wanted maiden name & dates of b, mar & d of wife of Richard Halley who was b 1750 in Va. & removed to Ky abt 1781.—J. A. D.

13807. Bruner-Coe.—Wanted parentage & dates of John Bruner & of his wife Mary Coe. They were mar 1 Nov 1818 prob in Loudoun Co., of Frederick Co. Va., also Rev rec in either or both lines. Their chil were Franklin, John, Hamilton & Sarie Jane.

(a) Slone.—Wanted parentage of Peter Slone or Sloan who was b in Brain-tree, Mass 15 May 1750 & mar 12 May 1771 Dorcas Niles.

(b) Deenis-Grove.—Henry Deenis & wife Anna Grove, previously of Va. lived near Newark, Ohio in 1835, going from there to La Salle Co., Ill in 1836. Wanted parentage & dates of each & Rev rec in family.

(c) Jones-Sayre.—Seth & Hepsabah Jones of Meigs Co., Ohio had dau Sarah who mar Moses Sayre prior to 1816. Wanted parentage & dates of each & Rev rec in lines.—M. S. C.


(a) Owens.—Wanted ances & Rev rec of father of Jerusha Owens of Ashford Ct. b 1745 mar 1st David Mason & in 1765 mar 2nd Peter Knapp.

(b) Stevens.—Wanted ances with dates & Rev rec of father of Ruth Stevens b 1754 in Plaistow, N. H. mar 1773 David Carlton of Dunbarton, N. H.

(c) Tryon - Strickland. — George Tryon b in Glastonbury, Conn abt 1735 mar 1782 Flora Strickland & removed abt 1800 to Berlin, Vt. Wanted date of his death also ances with dates & Rev rec of father of Flora Strickland.—C. A. C.

13809. Sutton.—Wanted date of mar of Zebulon Sutton & Mary Doty of Basking Ridge, N. J. & also of his son Peter Sutton & Phoebe Kennon of Basking Ridge. Wanted also all other infor of this fam., dates of births, deaths, etc.—F. C. B.

13810. Huston.—Wanted parentage of John Huston b abt 1758. His mother was supposed to have been a Miss Farmer. John Huston b 1758 d 1812, Rev soldier, mar 1783 aft close of the Rev. Mrs. Elizabeth Adair Davis d 1822. Eliz. had three chil by her Davis husband who was killed in the Rev. They were Polly, Hannah & George Davis. Her chil by John Huston were Joseph b 20 Sept. 1784, Agnes b 4 Aug 1786, Elisha b 4 Oct 1788, Jane b 6 May 1791, John Farmer b 13 July 1793, Archibald b 13 July 1795, Cassey b 3 Mch 1798, Leroy b 22 May 1800, Elizabeth b 23 Dec 1802. Gen of this branch of the Huston Fam. greatly desired.—C. A. H.

(a) **HUBBARD–DALE–DE VERE.**—Wanted ances of Lt. Peter Hubbard b 1756 in Cheraw Dist., S. Car. mar 1778 Mary ——. Wanted her maiden name & ances. Peter Hubbard served in Rev. in S. Car. Line under Gen. Marion. 1833 was placed on Pension Roll in Montgomery Co., Tenn. & he died in Greenville, Ill. Their son Philip mar Emily Dicey, dau of Edward & Dicey Bennett Smithwick, & their son John Randolph Hubbard mar Eliza, dau of Logan A. De Vere. Wanted De Vere gen also. Henry Gary, son of John Randolph Hubbard mar Frances Blanche, dau of George T. Pankey b Oct 1833 & his wife Catherine C. Dale. Wanted also Dale ancestry.—F. S.

13812. **MEREDITH.**—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Obell or perhaps Obed Meredith b 1769. He mar Reba (Rebecca) ——. Wanted her maiden name. She was b 1772. Their son Jesse b in Va. 1802 mar Polly —— b in Va. In 1850 Census Jesse Meredith was in Coshocton Co., Ohio. Wanted name of town or county in Va. where Jesse was born. He was in the Mexican War.

(a) **MINOR.**—Jesse Minor, Rev. soldier of Conn. died at sea during the War. Had son William b in Conn & mar Naomi Reniff of R.I. Wanted confirmation of these statements & also necessary dates.—L. A. N.

13813. **CRAIG - PATTERSON,** — Wanted marriage date & parentage of John Craig & of his wife Mary Patterson. Their dau Esther b 10 Mch 1798 mar James Hudelson & moved to Bush Co., Ind.; their other chil were John, Jane Wiggins, Polly English, Violet McClintie & Martha Craig. Polly moved with her slaves to Louisiana, Mo. the others lived in Ky. As chil they lived nr Millersburg, Bourbon Co., Ky. May Patterson’s mother was Elizabeth McCain. The fam. moved from prob Augusta Co., Va. to E. Tenn. thence to Ky. I have a daguerreotype of Esther, Polly & niece Letitia, dau of John which would be of value to desc. of Letitia, if she has any.—E. B. C.

13814. **MYERS.**—Wanted parentage, with their dates of b, d & mar, of Mary Catharine Myers b 28 May 1781 d 9 Dec 1826 mar 1st in 1800 to Henry Richards, mar 2nd Peter Richards & lived at Trappe or Pottsgrove, Pa. Wanted all infor possible of the Myers family.—R. S.

13815. **FIELD.**—Wanted parentage with their ances of Hannah Betsey Field, b at Chepachet, Providence Co., R. I. 9 Jan. 1789 Mar 14 Sept 1805 to Joseph Betteys who was b in Vt. 9 Dec 1782. It is supposed that the mother of Hannah Betsey Field mar 2nd a Mr. Keech, an Episcopal minister & that they had a dau Avis Anvilla Keech who was abt ten years younger than Hannah Betsey Field. Any infor of the ances of this fam. will be greatly appreciated.—A. B. C.

13816. **WASHBURN.** — Wanted parentage with their dates of Nathaniel Washburn of Stafford, Conn. who mar Elizabeth Marsh of Marblehead, Mass. b 1760 & d 1852. (a) **BODWELL.**—Wanted parentage with their dates, of Rebecca Bodwell of Mass. who was b 1772 & d 1852. She mar 1788 Noah Granger of Mass.—M. P. D.


(a) **CONGER.**—Wanted parentage with ances of each of Hannah Conger b 1781 d 23 Jan 1851 in Knox Co., Ohio. She mar John Lewis.—G. F. S.

13818. **GARLINGTON.**—Wanted maiden name with ances, of Jona —— wife of Christopher Garlington who mar after his death, Mr. Samuel Smith of York Co., Va.—M. S. C.

13819. **EVANS.**—Wanted given name & any information of —— Evans & of his wife Ann Cecelia Bradley. They lived at Gallipolis, Ohio, where their son Henry Bradley Evans, a steamboat captain, was born abt 1800. Henry Bradley, bro of Cecelia lived near Natural Bridge, Va.—M. H. A.

13820. **TOURTELOTTE.**—Wanted parentage of Mahala Tourtelotte b 11 July 1799 d 4 April 1883 mar Amasa Prince.—B. C. B.

13821. **BUTLER.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Patrick Butler who mar 16 Dec 1754/6 Mercy Bartlett.—F. A. M. H.
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