Vnder the rooftree of the inn
Which occupied this site
General Washington tarried
When in New Brunswick

On the adjoining square
Upon the arrival of the express rider
The declaration of independence
Was acclaimed by all loyal citizens
On July 9, 1776
New Brunswick was the third town
In which the document was read

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CONTENTS

Lord Cornwallis, Commander of the British Forces ........................................ Frontispiece
Cornwallis of Yorktown—Cornwaleys of Cross Manor ......................... 581
Bessie Wilmarth Gahn
The President General's Message .......................................................... 585
The Public Library of the High Seas ....................................................... 589
William McFee
Preventing Disease .................................................................................. 590
Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell
Our Cities Look Ahead ........................................................................... 595
Burt M. McConnell
Massachusetts' Most Historic Spot ......................................................... 603
William McFee
Editorials .................................................................................................. 604
Our Flag and Magna Charta ................................................................. 606
Elizabeth Barney Buel
Bicentennial Commemorative Medal ....................................................... 610
The Yorktown Sesquicentennial Program .............................................. 612
Illinois State Conference ......................................................................... 614
Work of the Chapters ............................................................................. 615
Relics of Jackson and Lafayette ............................................................ 625
Cumberland Co. Marriage Bonds ............................................................ 626
Compiled by J. D. Eggleston
Genealogical Department ...................................................................... 632
National Board of Management: .......................................................... 637
Official List of
National Committee Chairmen .............................................................. 640

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Copyright, 1931, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Lord Cornwallis, Commander of the British forces at Yorktown, Virginia. The Sesquicentennial Celebration of his surrender to Washington and his victorious army will be celebrated at Yorktown on October 19, 1931.
Thus a new star in the nations of the world—the United States of America; and thus fell a star from the zenith of England's victories. "Lord Cornwallis was not well," they said. Since July 30, he had been holding out staunchly against terrific shot and shell, back of the walls of that fort he had built for himself at Yorktown. Over one side of that fort he saw the combined French and American armies; over the other, the old York River and the Chesapeake Bay dotted with enemy vessels. Such a view would not tend to bring serenity to his spirit. Besides, Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, had troubles that were really his own.

An old, but accurate history of his life, written by Frederick Lloyd in 1805, states that in 1768 he married Miss Jemima Tulikens Jones, daughter of James Jones, Esquire, and that "With this lady, who brought him two children, a son and a daughter, he enjoyed every felicity the connubial state is capable of yielding, until he was called on to embark with his regiment for America. Lady Cornwallis on this occasion was inconsolable at the idea of parting from him, and the separation proved too much for her weak nerves to bear; she literally fell a prey to love, sank beneath the weight of her grief, and died; thus offering a most singular instance of conjugal affection."

Cornwallis had arrived in America in February, 1776, to serve, by order of King George the Third, under Sir William Howe. In 1778 he had returned to England because of
the serious illness of his wife. Lady Cornwallis died on February 16, 1779. In the following August, Cornwallis had returned, heavy hearted, to resume the fight in America. He was skilled in the arts of war and fought valiantly for his king. Yet he had been strongly opposed to the war, for he believed that the Americans were right in their protest against taxation without representation. He had been one of the five lords who refused their consent to this odious measure when it was introduced in Parliament.

Like the rest of this English family, however, Cornwallis strove first of all to be loyal to his king. For more than four centuries his family had been settled honorably in Suffolk, and the ancient records bearing their name had given it in at least four different ways: Cornwaleys, Cornwalys, Cornwallis, and Cornwallis. There was one Thomas Cornwaleys who was "Sherriff of London" in 1378, who died January 4, 1384, and was buried in the church of St. Martin, Vintry Ward, London. A descendant of the sheriff was Sir Charles, a firm adherent of the Church of England, who was sent by James I as Ambassador to Spain. His son, Sir William Cornwaleys, respected for his virtue and talents, was author of several essays. The second son of Sir William, born in 1603, was another Thomas Cornwaleys, not a "shirriff," but a man of wit and money, and with distinguished and influential relatives. He was selected by Lord Cecil Calvert to join his brother, Leonard Calvert, in the expedition to Chesapeake Bay. They embarked in 1633 in the ship *Ark*, and before leaving the Thames, they were required by law to take the oath to adhere to the Church of England. A few gentlemen who accompanied the emigrants sailed on a small
pinnace named the *Dove*, and less than twenty of these reached America. There were two Jesuit missionaries, but most of the men were of the Church of England.

Up the Potomac River sailed the *Ark* and the *Dove* as far as Piscataway Creek (where Fort Washington now looks down both rivers). Finding this place inhabited by hostile Indians, the pilgrims turned back down the Potomac and eventually found safe harbor on a river they named “St. Mary’s,” and here they began to build homes. Sir Thomas Cornwaleys, who had been made Chief Commissioner of the Colony, was a member of the Council of the Province. In all matters his fidelity to Lord Baltimore prevailed, and he staunchly upheld the rights of Baltimore against the claims of Claiborne and others. The first legislature of Maryland of which we have record met in 1638, and Cornwaleys was the leading spirit. At this session it was enacted that two burgesses in each hundred should be elected by the freemen thereof as representatives to the sessions, instead of permitting all freemen to attend.

Thomas Cornwaleys built a fine house for himself (he was yet unmarried) on a beautiful cove of St. Inigoes Creek. The exact date of its building is not certain, but records establish the fact that in 1645, while Sir Thomas was absent from home, Richard Ingle and his ship *Reformation* appeared cruising at the mouth of St. Inigoes Creek, and the house built by Cornwaleys was sacked. In his claim against the Crown of England, Cornwaleys stated that silverware and other valuables had been stolen from his house. This would indicate that it had been built well before 1645. The estate originally covered 2,000 acres,
and was granted to "Captain Thomas Cornwaleys" in 1639.

One of the stories about old "Cross Manor," as he named it, is that Cornwaleys built it where he had discovered a cross that marked the graves of some Virginia explorers. The story goes that before the Marylanders came a party of Virginia explorers were murdered by Indians on the shores of St. Inigoes Creek, and their bodies were discovered by a later party of explorers, who buried them and marked the place with a cross.

Thomas Cornwaleys made several trips back to England, and on one of these he fell in love with Penelope Wiseman, who became his wife in 1657 and returned with him to America. After living at Cross Manor for two years, they returned to England, where Thomas lived many years in London. At an advanced age he took up his residence in his ancestral home, Burnham Thorpe, in Suffolk, and there he died in 1676, just 100 years before his kinsman, Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, arrived in America to assist Lord Howe in that fateful fight with the colonies, which ended so disastrously for the British at Yorktown, Virginia.

---

**Yorktown**

From Yorktown’s ruins, ranked and still,  
Two lines stretch far o’er vale and hill;  
Who curbs his steed at head of one?  
Hark! the low murmur: Washington!  
Who bends his keen, approving glance  
Where down the gorgeous line of France  
Shine knightly star and plume of snow?  
Thou too art victor, Rochambeau!

The conquered hosts of England go:  
O’Hara’s brow belies his dress,  
Gay Tarleton’s troop rides bannerless:  
Shout, from thy fired and wasted homes,  
Thy scourge, Virginia, captive comes!

Nor thou alone: with one glad voice  
Let all thy sister States rejoice;  
Let Freedom, in whatever clime  
She waits with sleepless eye her time,  
Shouting from cave and mountain wood  
Make glad her desert solitude,  
While they who hunt her quail with fear;  
The New World’s chain lies broken here!  
—Whittier.
The Colonists through the Declaration of Independence delivered themselves from the tyranny of their day. They molded the policies of the new Republic by adherence to the Constitution of the United States. On July 4th, we experienced the satisfaction of joining with all true American citizens in honoring the Declaration of Independence and in fostering the attributes it cherishes.

In September, Constitution Day summoned us to stronger and more personal adherence to that great Charter of government. The Declaration of Independence signifies for every individual intangible spiritual gain as well as tangible personal advancement, realized moment by moment, generation after generation.

The Constitution made us a Nation in which the people are supreme in power. Abraham Lincoln envisioned the merits of the Constitution of this Republic when he mentioned a government “of the people, by the people, for the people.”

How our Republic would profit through the enthusiasm generated by the experiment, if every American citizen, young or old, native-born or naturalized, would devote a little time to thinking about what he or she could do to keep our Country from slipping back to tyranny—a tyranny which in one form or another might rob us of personal freedom and collective security, if we grow reckless of the obligations of citizenship in the United States.

How many accurate stories of American history can we tell? Why not brighten up on historical facts so that we can refute false accusations against American heroes?

How many records of our families still remain unrecorded? Why not institute a special search for all valuable papers in our homes and communities and then revitalize our living, patterning after the courage, simplicity and stalwart integrity of our forbears?

Who leads our children? Do we or do others less reliable? We have erected monuments and markers along old trails, let us also furnish an example of American living directing our children to happiness on the highway of life.

Are we stressing nationalism? We should take pride in encouraging young people of our homes in a broader knowledge of America and its people, its resources, its benefits, its industries and its possibilities.

What do our young people read? Why not examine the books which are placed at the disposal of our young people on bookshelves in libraries and
in the modern book shops? What kind of literature floods the mails bearing
the names of the youth of this land, due to the fact that organizations have
secured lists of names and addresses, for the purpose of winning the young
and weaning them from conservative thinking?

How many members of our families are enrolled in patriotic organiza-
tions? Why not keep an unbroken line of ancestry, grandmothers, mothers
and daughters, so that there will be no gap anywhere? It seems much wiser
to take this precaution than to lose our grip upon members of our own house-
holds through neglect in interesting them in some worth-while project to
engage their attention and to satisfy some of the urge for adventure and
heroic effort.

What educational institutions do our boys and girls and young men and
women attend? Why not make an extra effort this year to inform ourselves
upon the textbooks used in the schools, colleges and universities? Why not
cultivate the acquaintance of the instructors and educators of these schools?
Why not attend some of the lectures and learn more about classroom habits?
Do we not wish to add more states to the number who have passed laws
requiring school teachers to take an oath of allegiance?

What influences surround athletics and conferences, dramatics and
musical societies? Why not sponsor more pageantry and more play-writing
built around patriotic themes? Why not introduce episodes by children and
young people in chapter meetings, mass meetings and anniversary gatherings?
Art, music, the drama, the tableau, the pageant, the procession, the game,
the sport, the camp, the conference, the fraternal organization, the parade,
the poem, the essay, the debate, the contest, the puzzle, the book, the personal
originality—all these can be turned to patriotic avail.

What will help conquer unrest? Work is one of the greatest incentives
toward domestic tranquillity. Each can assist in building up national con-
fidence in America's future. Every person in the United States who wants a
job ought to be granted the right to work. We have a long rough road ahead
to accomplish this goal. Local autonomy must not be sacrificed. Communi-
ties and States dare not allow themselves to be swallowed up by bureaucracy.
If individuals are assigned tasks for the good of the nation we must hold
them to their commissioned responsibilities until the end in view is obtained.
Nothing but complete fulfillment of an assigned duty is expected of each of us.

What can we do for America? We can begin with ourselves to fit our-
selves for the highest possible attainment in good citizenship. Good citizen-
ship like charity should begin at home. Let us look to the homes of the people
to demonstrate how compact and thoroughgoing genuine American citizen-
ship can be. As the homes of the people are, so the nation shall be. Let each
individual realize within himself the joy of being an American citizen and
his or her triumph will echo across the continent.

Edith Irwin Hobart,
President General.
The evolution of the modern seaman has been so gradual and has been accomplished with so little publicity, that our popular conceptions of him invariably tend to lag behind the reality. We are, as a people, reluctant to give up our early notions of sailors as weather-beaten tars whose literacy enabled them to make a cross against their names on the ship’s articles, and to read the sign over the door of a saloon. The cult of the sailing ship as a genuine American antique has obscured for us the actual seafaring Americans who man the modern fleets of today. And it is to be feared that we do not readily credit our seaman with the kind of intelligence we welcome in ourselves. Or rather, to be frank, except when we are occasionally jolted out of our complacency by some spectacular episode at sea, we don’t include the seaman in our line of duty. We discover, when we investigate the matter, that there are a number of civil disabilities inherent in his calling and arising out of his peculiar habit of moving over the face of the waters, instead of remaining in one place. Taking his orders from certain economic laws, he performs his part in keeping us supplied with peacocks, apes and ivory, to say nothing of less romantic merchandise. One of these disabilities, often completely overlooked by those who admire his fortitude and wish him every good thing, is that he is shut off from the public library. Being either on the wide ocean, off soundings, or anchored in some foreign haven, he cannot walk up the street in the evening and get a book to read.

We touch here a curious fault in the general texture of our maritime polity, a fault inherited from the days when sailors were vastly ignorant men. Going back far enough, we can imagine that galley slaves, chained to the oar, would have had but small leisure for reading even if they had had the ability. Seamen on half-decked caravels were not much better situated to enjoy sedentary pleasures. Frobisher took with him on his voyages to the unknown north the Bible and a few cosmographical tomes which were more useful for ballast than diversion. And the habit of shipping boys at a tender age before the mast did not encourage reading habits in them when grown. Poor Jack became the object of pious sympathy and the recipient of moral lectures; but the wholesome recreation of reading was denied him for two very good reasons. He could not read and nobody ever thought of giving him readable books.

And in those heroic days of sail, of which we are all so proud, when the Flag of the Republic swept the eastern seas, and empresses received American shipmasters as envoys, it is to be feared that supplying the seaman’s spiritual and intellectual needs was reckoned no part of practical seamanship. Cap-
tain George Nichols, of Salem, whose autobiography is full of odd details of seafaring life, and who was always bringing home lovely things for his wife, who was Sally Pierce, never seems to have had much time for reading. Richard Dana, of course, took his "Two Years Before the Mast" as a change from study, his eyes having become weak from too much hard reading, so we cannot call him as a witness. It is only when we come to read Herman Melville that we have some definite news of the attitude of the seaman towards reading and the sort of books which people on shore thought suitable for him.

Melville, of course, was in the Navy and it is of the Navy he speaks in "White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-War." On board the United States frigate Neversink Melville reports "a public library, paid for by the Government and entrusted to the custody of one of the marine corporals, a little dried-up man of a somewhat literary turn. He had once been a clerk in a post office ashore, and having been accustomed to hand over letters when called for, he was now just the man to hand over books. He kept them in a large cask on the berth deck, and when seeking a particular volume had to capsize it like a barrel of potatoes. Who had the selection of these books I do not know."

Melville goes on to mention the titles of some of the books, and extracts excellent fun out of their incongruous themes in a passage too long to quote, but which may be found in Chapter 41 of that remarkable book. He adds: "I was by no means the only reader of books on the Neversink. Several other sailors were diligent readers, though their studies did not lie in the way of belles lettres. Their favorite authors were such as you may find at the bookstalls around Fulton Market; they were slightly physiological in their nature. My book experiences on board of the frigate proved . . . that though public libraries have an imposing air and doubtless contain invaluable volumes, yet somehow the books that prove most agreeable are those we pick up by chance . . . those which seem put into our hands by Providence . . ."

And he confirms our suspicion that illiteracy was rife among even men-of-war's men. "In truth, many of them could not read."

The object of these quotations from an acknowledged master of American prose who was also a seaman is fairly apparent. Melville wrote eighty years ago. Times have changed, but we are still somewhat forgetful of our seaman. Without thinking very much about the matter we take for granted that the solace and recreation of books may be easily dispensed with by young men who need them very urgently indeed. The Navy may get books "paid for by the Government," but the Merchant Marine, as a privately owned, gainful enterprise, is not so situated. For the time being it devolves upon the private citizen to furnish merchant seaman with some substitute for his home-town public library. Melville's cask of books, upended like a barrel of potatoes, has its modern prototype in the chest of carefully selected volumes suitable for all tastes and ages, put on board by the American Merchant Marine Library Association. One thou-
sand five hundred and fifteen vessels

under the American Flag were so

served in 1930, besides 54 life-saving

stations and 94 lighthouses and light-

ships.

A work of such profound public

value should need no extravagant ad-

vertisement. The circumstances under

which seamen, coast guards and light-

house keepers carry out their duties

make it obligatory upon us, who are

the beneficiaries of their lonely toil,

to alleviate the boredom and the priva-

tions of their lives. The expense of

conducting such a service is heavy, the

wear and tear upon books, in constant

transit to and from vessels, is great.

The attitude of the seaman toward this

service is vividly illustrated in the

lists of officers and men who volunta-

rily assist by becoming crew contribu-

tors. There is here no trace of pauper-

ism or patronage. Only those who

have been on long voyages in tramp

steamers and have seen the utter bore-

dom of men who have neglected to

bring any reading matter with them,

can understand the importance of

books on board in maintaining good

spirits and discipline. We who live

secure behind the ramparts can do no

less than help on the spiritual and in-

tellectual stimulus of merchantmen at

sea.

Editor's Note: Mr. McFee ranks next to Joseph

Conrad as a writer of sea stories. He has gen-

erously contributed the above article and we hope

that his appeal for a sea library will meet with

enthusiastic response.

A Calendar of D. A. R. Meetings

August 31—September 2—Wyoming State Conference, Buffalo.
September 5—North Dakota (Fall Board Meeting), Huron.
September 8-9—Western Divisional Meeting, Omaha, Nebr.
September 14-15—Central Divisional Meeting, Chicago, Ill.
September 16-17—Vermont State Conference, Vergennes.
October 2-3—New Mexico State Conference, Roswell.
October 6—New Hampshire State Conference, Laconia.
October 6-8—Michigan State Conference, Detroit.
October 6-8—Indiana State Conference, West Baden.
October 6-9—Missouri State Conference, Columbia.
October 7—Connecticut State Meeting, New Milford.
October 7-8—Massachusetts State Conference, Worcester.
October 7-9—New York State Conference, Schenectady.
October 8—New Jersey State Conference, Paterson.
October 16-19—Yorktown Celebration.
October 21—National Board of Management Meeting, Washington, D. C.
October 22-23—Southern Divisional Meeting, Charleston, S. C.
October 27—Rhode Island State Conference, Warren.
October 28-30—Wisconsin State Conference, Racine.
November 1-2—Texas State Conference, Houston.
Preventing Disease

The Colossal Task of the National Institute of Health

HONORABLE JOSEPH E. RANSDELL
Executive Director, Conference Board, National Institute of Health

Editor's Note: Former Senator Joseph E. Ransdell was actively interested in conserving the public health during his long service of thirty-two years in Congress from Louisiana—fourteen in the House and eighteen in the Senate. He was author of the act of 1906 for the eradication of the Texas fever cattle tick, of the statute of 1917, which created a National Home for Lepers at Carville, Louisiana, and of the law establishing the National Institute of Health, passed in 1930.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was incorporated for “patriotic, historical and education purposes.” Its motto is “Home and Country.” The home is the keystone of society, and the family is the cement which binds it to the structure. In this scheme of things woman is the central figure. It is largely incumbent upon her to make the home, rear and guide the children, and maintain the powerful influences of home atmosphere in shaping the lives and activities of our citizens.

Therefore, any agency which has for its sole purpose the betterment of human health and happiness holds for woman the most vital interest.

Such an agency is the National Institute of Health, which is the Scientific Research Division of the United States Public Health Service. The function of this Institute is to study the cause, prevention and cure of every disease of man. It aims to bring together in its battle against disease, representatives of every branch of science connected with plant and animal life. It came into existence in 1901 as the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, and its scientists have made extremely valuable discoveries concerning malaria, pellagra, hookworm, tularaemia, undulant fever, typhus, Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other diseases.

Before the close of 1931 approximately 700,000 Americans will have died from four diseases—
heart affections, Bright's disease, brain hemorrhage and cancer. If a great storm should destroy the city of Washington, killing in it every living person, that would be accounted one of the major disasters of history, and yet more people will die during this year from these four maladies than would pass to the Great Beyond if the entire population in the National Capital were destroyed by a catastrophe of nature. In addition, influenza and pneumonia continue to reap an awful toll, having caused more casualties throughout the ages than all the battles of history.

It is amazing to ponder these things and almost unbelievable, yet carefully collected information bears out the truth of these statements. What is more amazing than the figures themselves, however, is the fact that these diseases are preventable, and that untold misery and great material loss would be averted by stamping them out. If it is possible to conquer them and their ravages can be checked a natural inquiry is: What is being done in that field? During the past two centuries remarkable and effective results have been achieved in the war against disease by individual researchers, Government scientists, medical schools and endowed institutions. Until now, however, there has never been in any one place a combination and concentration of all the branches of science connected with all forms of life such as is being organized in the National Institute of Health.

The law of 1930 creating the Institute widened the scope of the Hygienic Laboratory, changed its name to National Institute of Health, gave it the property, equipment and scientific organization of the former Laboratory, and provided $750,000 for the construction of an additional building.

One of the most important features of the law is that which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish fellowships in scientific research, founded upon gifts for that purpose, and for the general work of the Institute, and provides that the memory of any one who donates as much as half a million dollars shall be perpetuated in the Institute.

This provision contemplates bringing into the organization a group of interested workers by means of the establishment of fellowships. It is expected that these fellowships will be offered only to men and women who have demonstrated their fitness to carry on independent investigation. They may
perform their work either under the roof of the Institute in Washington, or be assigned to other scientific centers in this country or abroad.

The act also provides for the extension of the facilities of the Institute to bona-fide health workers "in other localities and institutions in this and other countries."

Although the name and some of the facilities are new, the National Institute of Health is a going concern with 125 persons hard at work there every day on some phase of health investigation. The advantages of having such an institution in the Government are apparent. It belongs to the people and is responsible to them. Their problems are its problems. It provides for continuity. Research work should not be taken up and dropped at the whim of some capricious benefactor or changing board of directors. It requires years of continuous application to a definite plan which Government conditions supply. Again the checks and control of Government financial methods assure us that money allotted to this work, whether from private donations or appropriations by Congress, will be carefully accounted for and put to good use.

Many people feel obligated to dispose of their surplus so as to make it continuously useful and helpful toward a better and happier world, but they do not know how to accomplish that end. I respectfully suggest that they can not make wiser disposition of part of this surplus, while living or by last will, than to give generously to the National Institute of Health. To those citizens who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, the Institute offers an ideal investment on behalf of all the people, for no blessing is greater than that of good health, and no means have been found so successful in securing it as the scientific study of the human mind and body in their relation to the environment in which we live.

The National Institute of Health is to become an international health center in which will be carried on research activities on a greater scale than ever before attempted. It is located in spacious grounds on the banks of the Potomac, adjoining Rock Creek and Potomac Parks, overlooking four of the most important points of interest in America—the Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, Memorial Bridge
and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, in Arlington Cemetery.

In the National Institute of Health will be conducted new researches in cancer; new investigations into the cause and cure of infantile paralysis and diseases of the heart and mind; new studies of the common cold, influenza and pneumonia; new and better methods of prevention and treatment will be found to replace those now in use; and new and greater safeguards of health in general will be devised. Every person on earth will benefit by these studies, for the knowledge gained here will be made available to all men.

The Daughters of the American Revolution will be pleased to hear that construction work has begun on a handsome office building for the headquarters of the Public Health Service, located two blocks west of their own magnificent memorial halls, and that the new central edifice of the National Institute of Health center will be constructed a few blocks farther west.

The health activities of individual scientists, medical schools, hospitals, scientific institutions and state governments are not to be interfered with by the National Institute of Health. On the contrary, they will be given material aid in their work. All scientific research connected with the problems of health will profit by the preventive, measures and cures developed by the Institute.

Senator Hatfield, of West Virginia, an eminent physician and surgeon, pointed out in his speech in the Senate on the 26th of last February, that "the establishment and activities of this institution, which has been located here in the Capital City, will give the privately and publicly owned institutions an impetus to greater achievements."

In addressing the Senate on the same occasion, Senator Copeland, of New York, an outstanding member of the medical profession, well stated the necessity for such an agency as the National Institute of Health, when he said: "There should be one place in the United States where unceasing efforts are being made to conquer disease. It is pathetic to think that infan-

OFFICE AND LABORATORY OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH, U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
tile paralysis, influenza and pneumonia are just as fatal today as they were a century ago. There must be found means of controlling these diseases. The Ransdell bill will help to accomplish this. . . . The economic welfare of the country will be promoted, but, better than that, there will be fewer broken hearts and fewer broken lives by the operation of this important law."

Every citizen can aid in this great work. Donations to the Secretary of the United States Treasury for the use of the National Institute of Health is one way. Another is to concentrate public opinion back of the Institute through the education of our people concerning its great merits and altruistic purposes. Each Daughter of the American Revolution is interested in whatever tends to prevent disease, prolong life and increase happiness and that is the sole mission of the National Institute of Health.

In an effort to aid in public health conservation, the Conference Board of the National Institute of Health, comprised of well-known men, of whom the writer is Executive Director, has been established in Washington. This board is an unofficial, voluntary organization of public-spirited citizens who hope, through the Institute, to accomplish much in placing our Republic in the van of nations which are rendering the greatest service to humanity—preserving the public health, prolonging life and adding to the happiness of their citizens.

The principal task confronting the friends of the National Institute of Health is to make known to all people its aims and purposes. A path was beaten to the house of the man who devised a better mouse trap because the world learned of his work, but he would have gone to an unknown grave had his invention never come to light. By education alone can the accomplishments of this great research institution be made known, and Daughters of the American Revolution can engage in no more patriotic, educational and beneficial work than to assist in making of this Institute the greatest health research center on earth.
Not so many years ago any kind of community planning would have been regarded, in many cities, as an inexcusable waste of the taxpayers' money; now, practically every city of importance in the United States has a city planning commission or its equivalent. Even within the last decade the most painstaking report of a city planner was a waste of just so much good white paper; nowadays, an essential part of every report is a financial program for the gradual execution of the most important projects. Municipalities consider it sound and expedient to provide for their development and the comfort and welfare of their citizens—to organize a city, just as the engineer designs and plans the construction of a bridge. They have found it is good business to arrest, by the exercise of foresight, the evils of haphazard growth. They have learned that looking ahead doesn't necessarily involve a large and immediate outlay; that it may actually prevent enormous expenditures for some extravagant or visionary scheme of development. And when certain projects do cost a great deal of money, property owners are assured in advance that the improvements will produce far more wealth than they destroy; certainly far more than they cost.

Even a layman knows it is absurd to consider carving out a great park in the heart of New York City or any place else where congestion has reached the acute point. Or to raze buildings that cost millions of dollars in order to build an ideal city. But we can learn from the mistakes of our...
When one of the two traffic lane roads, 20 feet wide, begins to carry unusually heavy traffic, it is widened to 40 feet and paralleled by new pavements, all in accord with the coordinated and budgeted regional highway plan of Cook County, Ill.
Experience has shown that the direct savings effected by judicious planning are considerable. The city planner demonstrates the advantage of applying to public affairs the everyday principles of foresight and economy that usually govern private business.

There is another angle to be considered. We are entering upon a new era of industry in which the five-day week is rapidly becoming established. This is giving leisure to great masses of men and women who have never had it before. Great corporations prefer to establish their subsidiaries in cities which, all other things being equal, offer ways in which the corporation’s employees may find healthful recreation. In other words, if cities wish to attract new industries, they must furnish playgrounds and other recreational facilities.

Many cities are experiencing a decentralization of population through the increasing use of the automobile and the expansion of public utilities. With the growth of the outlying districts will come the decentralization and expansion of industry. Many cities are now making a study of population trends in anticipation of this movement. It is too late, of course, to disrupt the economic heart of Chicago or Cleveland or St. Louis, but the city planner can locate the industries of the future so as to serve, not only their economic needs, but also the social needs of the people who will work in them.

The job of the city planner is not new; more than three hundred years ago the Massachusetts Company, of London, engaged a skillful engineer to go to New England in their interests and “lay out” a town. But this early example (Boston) seems never to have evolved, until recent years, a comprehensive plan based upon existing conditions and future requirements. As a result, the city has spent, since its incorporation in 1822, for straightening and widening streets, the staggering sum of $100,000,000. Moreover, this enormous amount has been expended without any definite and continuous program in mind! Now, however, the city’s planning board is looking ahead some twenty-five years. Boston has learned its lesson.

In New York City, planning experts, after spending seven years and a million dollars, have evolved a scheme for the orderly development of this great center of population, wealth and industry. When this comprehensive survey was undertaken, New York was as vivid and deplorable an illustration as we could have found of the evils which result when the economic and social forces in a great city are left to work at cross purposes.

Of the eighty largest cities in the United States—all of them having a population of 100,000 or more—less than a dozen lack official planning commissions. Forty of these cities have reasonably adequate appropriations, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000 a year, exclusively for administrative work. In twenty cities there has been a steady increase in annual appropriations. Makers of budgets, particularly in the large cities, now realize that the administration of the plan is essentially a continuing task. The function of the commission as an educational agency is definitely recognized and financed.
It was not, however, until people realized that we were to have large cities, whether we wanted them or not, that an effort was made to organize them. In Colonial times tiny settlements were founded, preferably near some good harbor, where the pioneers hoped to enjoy peace, quiet and freedom from religious persecution. In those days, three hundred years ago, our ancestors were more concerned with eking out an existence and saving their scalps from Indians than in city planning. Naturally, therefore, they huddled together for companionship and mutual protection—and we have been doing it ever since from force of habit.

Our forefathers saw no immediate need for wide, straight roads; nor for parks. Even as late as 1854, a New York mayor opposed the segregation of land for what is now Central Park. The modern mayor of a growing city, however, considers it good business for the city to purchase land for future parks before real-estate developments cause outlying districts to appreciate too much in value. One of the best examples of a city’s foresight is the purchase of Forest Park, St. Louis, some fifty years ago, for $800,000. The park commissioners who bought this land were severely condemned at the time by certain elements of the population, but today the value of the tract is about $50,000,000.

The New York Regional Plan Association was created to promote the projects of regional interest in an area
as large as the State of Connecticut. Its method and policy differ from the Chicago association in that it started with a completed plan. The Chicago association is supported largely by allotments from county treasuries, whereas the New York association receives no financial support from any official source. While the Chicago association is concerned chiefly with planning outside of the city, the New York agency is concerned with both the city and the region.

Chicago’s original city plan, expanded to meet new needs, has grown into a true regional program. This plan was architectural; its creator, Burnham, first of all was an architect. He visualized monumental buildings and imposing avenues and boulevards. Nevertheless, the plan has borne fruit; it has demonstrated that a public which appreciates good architecture is likely to demand that the same taste and intelligence be applied to the larger task of organizing a city. These substantial citizens realize that regional planning safeguards the growth of a community, and assures the effective investment of its funds. In one 37-year period, Chicago is said to have spent $225,000,000 for improvements that had to be scrapped and replaced, simply because sufficient foresight was not used in their conception.

In New York, we find the Regional Plan Association working upon the most ambitious program ever laid down for the orderly development of a modern city. A voluntary association of individuals, financed wholly by popular subscriptions, its tremendous task is to persuade the four hundred municipal authorities in the New York region that the plan, evolved after a survey lasting seven years and costing $1,000,000, is legally, financially and socially practicable, and ought to be carried out; that the money spent in putting it into execution will be well invested.

The New York plan calls for the purchase of new land for parks and parkways; widened and improved highways; new terminals and approaches for the railroads; new subways, bridges, tunnels and airports; new piers and bulkheads—even new harbors. All this will cost large sums of money. But the Association points to the deplorable conditions that exist in most American cities, due chiefly to lack of foresight, and says: The proper question to ask about any regional plan is not how much it will cost, but how much eventually will have to be spent if it is not undertaken.

Detroit is engaged in building a system of super-highways for the city and its environs. Other cities are beginning to realize that their growth is becoming more and more dependent upon the development of their highways. Among these is Buffalo—the second busiest railroad center and transfer point in the United States. In the opinion of County Engineer Diehl, of Buffalo, the importance of highways is just beginning to be understood. While people readily appreciate the part which the railroads have played in the development of this country, they do not always grasp the significance of the fact that today automobiles travel more passenger-miles than all the steam and electric railroads in the United States combined. Moreover, Mr. Diehl predicts that motor vehicles in the near future, will be hauling more freight than the railroads.
THE REGIONAL PLAN FOR OUTER PARKS FOR CHICAGO
Contemplates a system of 150,000 acres. Cook County alone already has acquired 33,000 acres of forest preserve, over 8,000 acres of which lie along the Des Plaines River shown above.
Everyone realizes the importance of lowered freight rates, yet it seems that only city planners and highway engineers give thought to the important economic necessity of lowered highway rates.

The outlay of the average motorist for tires, fuel and maintenance, and the average cost per ton-mile of freight carried has been considerably reduced in Erie County by the adoption of concrete highways as the standard. This report also comes from Wayne County, Michigan, which has Detroit for its center.

In Philadelphia we find the Regional Federation in the process of making a comprehensive plan and inducing the public to take it over as they go along. In cooperation with a technical advisory committee consisting of outstanding engineers, architects and other experts, it is preparing a plan that will provide for the orderly development of all the major physical facilities necessary to the social and economic welfare of the people living in an area of roughly 4,000 square miles. The major physical facilities include highways, railways, airports, waterways, ports, parks, parkways, recreational centers, the use of land, sanitation, drainage and water supply—the whole bag of city-planning tricks.

To outline the improvements that are being made in some 640 American municipalities (the number with planning commissions or their equivalent) would require a volume; only a few more can be mentioned. There is Denver, for instance.

Seventy years ago, Denver was a single street on a rolling barren prairie; today it is one of America’s most beautiful cities. Denver now has under city control a hundred miles of boulevarded highways in the mountains. Nearer the city are thirty-five improved parks, each with a distinct character, well landscaped and provided with recreational facilities. Houston has increased its park area in the last two decades from 170 acres to 2,600 acres, and has spent $11,000,000 for school facilities in recent years. Louisville is contributing $5,000,000 toward a fund to wipe out the city railroad grade crossings, and another $5,000,000 for a magnificent bridge across the Ohio River. Bayonne proposes to reclaim its bay frontage near New York City for park and residential purposes, thus making possible the development of water-front parks and boulevards unrivaled even in the metropolis.

In Los Angeles, the work of the County Regional Planning Commission—the first of its kind in this country—continues to be a demonstration of the value of the county as a planning unit. City planning, already undertaken by many of Los Angeles County’s forty-four cities, was somewhat restricted by jurisdictional boundaries. But like numerous other American cities, Los Angeles has gone ahead on the assumption that if a city can not give the mass of its population sufficient sunlight, fresh air, smooth highways and open spaces, it is to that extent a failure as a city and the civilization in which it exists is a failure as a civilization.
Huckleberry Finn (I) Paramount—The spirit of boyhood, the romance and adventure, found in Mark Twain's story of the Mississippi, is caught in the fine characterizations of the juvenile players, Junior Durkin, Mitzi Green and Jackie Coogan. Splendid direction by Norman Taurog. Amusing for all ages.

Sporting Blood (I) M. G. M.—All lovers of animals will enjoy this entertaining, exciting story of a Kentucky race horse. The author, Frederick Brennan, and the director, Charles Brabin, are to be congratulated for the good taste used in this production. Family.

Merely Mary Ann (I) Fox—Featuring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, directed by Henry King, this charming film version of Zangwill's play affords delightful entertainment for everyone. It tells of the romance of a little orphan slavey and a young composer, in an English second-rate boarding house. Beryl Mercer is amusing as the opinionated boarding house keeper. The photography by John Seitz is beautiful. Family.


Bad Girl (II) Fox—Sally Eilers and James Dunn. The fumbling search for happiness of two inarticulate young people is the theme of this film. The troubles, temptations, and groping toward high ideals of young Americans who have not had the advantages of the best environment, provide food for thought. The direction in this, by Frank Borzage, and the fine interpretations of Sally Eilers and James Dunn make this an entertaining picture. Adults.

The Immortal Vagabond (II) Talking Picture Epics—Beautiful photography of the Austrian Tyrol makes a picturesque background for this story of two young peasants, Anna and Hans. Anna's father, Franz, the village postmaster, wishes her to marry a richer man; so when Hans, the composer, goes away, Franz intercepts his letters to Anna. Complications which follow make an entertaining picture. Adults.

The Brat (II) Fox—From the play by Maude Fulton. A waif of a night court who is brought home by a conceited young author for 'copy,' completely revolutionizes his household. Humorous and well-handled, this very human story will certainly please the whole family.

Silence (II) Paramount—Clive Brook plays the part of a man who risks being hanged for a murder he did not commit in order to atone for a worthless life. His vivid, realistic portrayal, and the simplicity of the plot and its recital, make a convincing drama for adults and juniors.

The Run Around (II) R. K. O.—Beautiful color sequences and an unexpected ending help to redeem this rather hackneyed story of a show-girl gold-digger and a man-about-town. Geoffrey Kerr, Mary Brian, Johnny Hines, Marie Prevost, and Joseph Cawthorn have the leading roles in this comedy of errors. The picture would be better if some of the drinking scenes had been cut.

The Woman Between (II) R. K. O.—Lily Damita, O. P. Heggie and Lester Vail, directed by Victor Schertzinger; from the book 'Madame Julie,' by Irving Davis. A wealthy widower arouses the resentment of his family by his marriage to a beautiful modiste. The story of their adjustment to the situation is convincingly handled in good taste. Family.

American Tragedy (III) Paramount—If one likes to see a morbid study of a weak, selfish, moral coward, whose character retrogression ends in the murder of his trusting sweetheart, this carefully produced picture will prove interesting. The direction by Von Sternberg is skillful. However the film is slow-moving. Irving Pichel, in the courtroom scenes, Sylvia Sydney and Lucille LaVerne are especially good in their roles. Adults.

Secrets of a Secretary (III) Paramount—Claudette Colbert deserves a much better vehicle than this dime-novel melodrama in which an impoverished rich girl turns social secretary. The fascinating gigolo, whom she had married on a dare, deserts her, and turns professional dancer, and thief. He entices her employer's daughter into an intrigue. The improbable and illogical situations that follow make an unconvincing story. Adults.

Ten Nights in a Bar Room (III)—A melodramatic, rather poorly acted film version of the old play serves as a prologue for a story of pre-Volstead days. Except for the roles of Frank, the Doctor, and Morgan (William Farnum), this production has not been handled skilfully enough to serve as an effective argument for prohibition with a critical audience. Adults.
Massachusetts’ Most Historic Spot

EVA M. WATSON
State Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots Committee.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was born in Boston on the sixth of January, Old Style (the seventeenth of January, New Style), 1706. For many years the exact place of his birth was a matter of antiquarian controversy. Continued efforts of historians proved that he was really born on Milk street, nearly opposite the Old South Church, in a house on the site now occupied by the Franklin Building.

According to the records of the Boston archives, Franklin’s father occupied a modest wooden house on this site from the time of his arrival from England in 1685 until 1712, when Benjamin was six years of age. The house was destroyed by fire during 1810.

The front of the house in which Franklin was born was rudely clapboarded, and the sides and rear were covered by large rough shingles. The house was three stories in height. In front, the second story and attic projected somewhat into the street, over the story on the ground floor. On the first floor there was but one room, probably a combined parlor and sitting room. This room was twenty feet square and had two windows on the street and another on the passage way, so as to give the residents a good view of Washington street. In the center of the southerly side of the room was one of the old-time large fireplaces, in a most capacious chimney. There was a large closet on this floor and from the main structure, through an entry, was the kitchen.

The second floor originally contained but one bed-chamber and in this the windows, door, fireplace and closet were similar in number and position to those in the parlor beneath it. The attic was an unplastered room.
Editorials

1781-YORKTOWN-1931

One hundred and fifty years ago Lord Cornwallis and the British Army surrendered at Yorktown, Virginia. The British force that laid down its arms on that occasion was insignificant in number. The significance of the event, however, was tremendous. It signalized victory for the Americans seeking independence. In effect it brought to an end the long struggle of the Colonists for freedom. And with that victory in America came the victory of the progressive forces in England itself; the final breakdown of the personal rule of British kings and the substitution therefor of dominance by the House of Commons in the Government of Great Britain, a great step in the onward march of popular government the world over.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown by the British is to be the occasion of national celebration on October 19, a celebration in which the Government of the United States will have its part and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to participate importantly. Although it was not until February 27, 1782, that the British House of Commons passed a resolution to end the war with the United States and the final and definitive treaty of peace was delayed until September, 1783, the war for the independence of the American Colonies practically was won and ended with the surrender of the British at Yorktown.

This surrender marked the end of the struggle of the Americans for freedom. But it marked, too, the beginning of the struggle which Americans have continued for one hundred and fifty years—and must continue—for the maintenance of liberty and the happiness and prosperity of the American people. The War of the Revolution was ushered in with the clashes between the British forces and the Americans at Lexington and Concord in 1775. The war flamed forth in New England. It ended to all intents and purposes in Virginia, after it had ranged the length of the Atlantic Coast.

Many reasons have been given for the ultimate victory of the Americans in their war for independence. The courage and fortitude of the American soldiers, the coalition of European powers against Britain in the final years of the Revolutionary War, making it necessary for the British to divide their forces and impossible for them to concentrate all their strength against the Colonists, and finally the leadership of George Washington. In the last analysis the palm must go to Washington. Without such a leader the Revolution may well have been no more than a revolt, eventually quelled. But Washington had, in addition to his undoubted military and statesmanlike ability, the character to see it through to the end. His staying power in days of adversity mark him as the great figure, not only of Revolutionary days, but of the history of the United States. It was that power which hung on tenaciously against odds until the surrender at Yorktown; and, later, until the Union was finally born with the adoption of the Constitution. The celebration at Yorktown this month would have been impossible had not Washington refused to admit the possibility of defeat, even after he had "almost ceased to hope," as he wrote himself of the year before the fall of Yorktown.

Facing the Winter

Every generation of Americans has its own problems. Overproduction and unemployment are the twin evils which
have gripped the country and which call for careful planning, steadfastness and common sense today. The business depression with its attendant lack of work hangs on. Winter is at hand, bringing greater seasonal unemployment and added distress. The winter months must be faced. If Americans do their patriotic duty in these times of peace there is no slightest doubt that the country will come successfully through this period of discontent, unrest and acute suffering. Without real effort, however, and a successful coordination of the relief agencies, there is bound to be great distress. During the World War Americans were urged to buy Liberty Bonds to the limit of their means. Today they are urged to contribute to the aid of their countrymen and women who are unable to find the employment which means livelihood. To hold back when millions of potential workers are without employment and facing cold and hunger would be more unpatriotic than a failure to buy Government securities when the country is at war.

The President of the United States has taken steps to develop a nationwide program of relief for the unemployed, setting up a national agency which will cooperate to the fullest extent with the States and with the local agencies in this matter of aid.

But while the Federal Government, headed by the President, is acting swiftly in planning for the relief of the unemployed, it is in the end the local agency which must function smoothly if adequate relief is to be given.

Too many Americans have come to rely upon the Federal Government in times of distress rather than upon their own initiative. The clamor for huge Federal appropriations to feed and clothe the unemployed, which began last winter, is swelling rather than diminishing. Part of it is sincere and part of it is merely political, an effort to make capital with masses of voters. America, however, has never yet adopted a governmental dole to care for its people. No more charitable people exist upon the earth than the people of the United States. But their charities have been cared for by local communities and individuals. The American way has been greatly successful in relieving distress in the past. It should not be thrown overboard now for a more socialistic and more dangerous system; dangerous because Federal charity is likely to breed a class which will cease to help itself even when opportunity offers.

The United States has in Great Britain and in Germany object lessons in the matter of government doles. The dole was adopted in those countries to tide the unemployed British and German workers over the period of postwar depression. But the dole, once fastened upon the people of Great Britain and of Germany, has refused to give way. It has brought the governments of Britain and Germany to the verge of financial catastrophe. Whether any government or any nation is rich enough to meet successfully the constant drain of a dole is exceedingly doubtful. When one portion of the population in America or anywhere else comes to feel that it has a right to live at the expense of the Government, which draws its revenues through taxation of the rest of the people, a situation so serious arises that the stability of the whole nation may be in the balance. The American people have been strongly opposed to such a system in the past. The surest way to avoid it, however, in this period of distress and unemployment is for the local community and the individual American to do a full share toward the alleviation of suffering.
Our Flag and Magna Charta

ELIZABETH BARNEY BUEL
Honorary State Regent of Connecticut

Our flag and Magna Charta. What is the connection? Our flag, the symbol of our institutions of liberty, the visible embodiment of our country and its spiritual ideals, is also the living symbol of Magna Charta. It stands for all that Magna Charta stands for in the development of human liberty and self-government, for, as Calvin Coolidge says, "Magna Charta is the background of all that we have."

Curiously enough, the anniversaries of the flag and of Magna Charta are in close juxtaposition. On June 14, 1777, the United States Congress officially adopted the Stars and Stripes as our national flag; on June 15, 1215, more than five and a half centuries earlier, Magna Charta was signed by King John at Runnymede and became the first written basis of the liberties of all English-speaking peoples. In this radio talk, planned in recognition of the birth of our flag, it is eminently appropriate to consider what it is that Magna Charta—the Great Charter—gave to our country, which is the latest and most perfect development of a free nation founded on its principles.

The late Robert Lansing, when Secretary of State, said at a ceremony of inspection of the original copy of our Constitution: "Four great documents mark the progress of the struggle of a thousand years to attain the civil liberty which has found expression in American citizenship. These documents are Magna Charta in 1215, the English Bill of Rights in 1689, the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and the Constitution of the United States in 1788."

Magna Charta was not a constitution or instrument of government as we understand it; it did not claim to have instituted any new constitutional privileges; it simply exchanged the unwritten customs and traditional rights of Englishmen, attained through centuries of struggle, for the restraints of written law imposed upon the personal despotism of the king. It was wrung from King John by the power of the great barons of England, who stood out not only for their own rights but for those of the lowliest commoner as well. It secured to all Englishmen their right to free and unbought justice, to security of person and property, to good government. A special provision protected the rights of the poor. No freeman convicted of felony was to forfeit his tenement or freeholdings; no merchant was to be deprived of his wares, no countryman of his wain or cart. Means of livelihood were to be secured to all—even to the worst. The Charter also held the king with a chain of steel. "No freeman," it says, "shall be seized or imprisoned, or disposessed or outlawed or in any way brought to ruin; we will not (we meaning the king) go against any man nor send against him save by legal judgment of his peers (that is, trial by jury) or by the law of the land." "To
no man will we sell, or deny or delay
right or justice.” It restrained the
king from levying taxes at his own
pleasure without the consent of the
Common Council of the Realm, which
was the forerunner of Parliament, and
to the council all prelates, barons and
tenants-in-chief were to be summoned.
It protected undertenants from the law-
less exactions of their overlords, and
these in turn were protected from the
lawless exactions of the crown. It made
provision after provision for securing
the rights of individuals as we know*
them today. It secured towns and
cities in their municipal rights and
freedom of local self-government; it
secured them in their freedom from
arbitrary taxation, in their rights of
justice, of common deliberation, of
regulation of trade. “Let the city of
London,” it says, “have all its old lib-
erties and its free customs as well by
land as by water. Besides, we will and
grant that all other cities and boroughs
and towns and ports have all their lib-
erties and free customs.” Uniformity
of weights and measures throughout
the land was to be enforced. Foreign
merchants were to enjoy freedom of
journeying and of trade. Finally, to
enforce the observance of this docu-
ment upon a reluctant, lawless and
treacheryous king, who had signed it
under pressure, it ordained that a coun-
cil of twenty-four barons should be
chosen from the general body of their
order with the right to declare war on
the king should he violate its provi-
sions. “They have given me four-and-
twenty overkings,” John cried in help-
less fury, but the fundamental rights of
Englishmen, which had grown up
through the centuries preceding, were
saved for future generations.

Upon these principles of Magna
Charta our American Government was
built up. While England was working
out her own salvation and emerging
from the later tyrannies of the 17th
century Stuarts into the re-asserted lib-
erities of the Bill of Rights, the English
Colonists in America were working out
their own ideals of liberty unhampered
by the heavy hand of church and
crown, whose increasing oppressions
had driven them forth as Pilgrims and
pioneers. Wherever they settled along
the Atlantic coast, these Englishmen
-evolved their varying forms of civil
government and set up their little states
based on the votes of freemen in many
varying forms of suffrage, but all alike
preserving the liberties and rights of
the individual as expressed or implied
in Magna Charta, and developing that
vital germ of local self-government
that is born in their race.

The Declaration of Independence
was a protest against the violations by
the kingly power of these fundamental
rights of Englishmen—their sacred in-
heritance of the centuries. But it went
further than Magna Charta and de-
clared the doctrine that these rights
were the inalienable rights of man, that
they were inherent in man’s nature, not
given or granted by king, state or peo-
ple, but put there by the Creator him-
self. This was a new thought which
had never been proclaimed by English-
men before. The Declaration of Inde-
pendence proclaimed a new basis for
the rights secured by Magna Charta.
Old-World Englishmen had regarded
such rights as being conferred by king,
by legislation or by charters, while
these New-World Englishmen consid-
ered that they were conferred by God
alone, and could not be alienated by
kings or parliaments or laws of any kind, not even by the people themselves. Constitutions even could not confer them; constitutions were made to defend them. They were a fundamental part of man’s nature, and a fundamental law or constitution written down in black and white was needed to protect them—to make it forever illegal for any legislature or any acts of violence by king or people to destroy or take them away.

This American idea of personal liberty—the idea that government was made for the individual, not the individual for the government—was the distinctly new conception which had grown up in the Colonies. The God-given glory and sacredness of the individual stood out above all else and found expression in their laws and governments. This concept is America’s gift to world freedom.

The supreme expression of this concept is the Constitution of the United States. In this greatest of all documents of human liberty we find the inherent, natural rights of man specified and protected from being encroached upon by ordinary and casual legislation. Here are a few, taken at random:

No law may be passed by Congress prohibiting the free exercise of religion, or freedom of speech, or of assembly or of the press. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable search and warrants shall not be violated. No person shall be ‘held to answer for capital crime unless upon indictment of a grand jury. Nor shall any person be subjected for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb. Nor be compelled to be a witness against himself in any criminal case. Nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Nor shall private property be taken without just compensation. In suits at common law the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. These rights and many others are expressly protected by the Constitution. They are the same rights as expressed in Magna Charta, in the English Bill of Rights and in the Declaration of Independence, but in the Constitution of the United States they are placed far above the fluctuating will of majorities or of single rulers, and round about them is erected the guardian wall of the Supreme Court, which by the Constitution is given the right and power to declare any law, whether state or national, unconstitutional, null and void, which violates these “inalienable rights” of man, or conflicts with any provisions of the Constitution itself.

Thus upon the rock of eternal verities our Constitution was built by the founders. Not upon shifting sands, but on the foundation of the God-given rights of liberty and justice, its principles have been slowly establishing themselves since the earliest known history of the Anglo-Saxon race until now. For imbedded in the Constitution, the great successor of Magna Charta, lies the whole sum and substance of Americanism—all that American patriots of all centuries have died for—all that we ourselves must live for and perpetuate. True “Americanism” is therefore the highest known development of the genus Anglo-Saxon. It belongs to the species Mayflower. It was transplanted by the Pilgrim fathers. It was tended by the Pilgrim mothers. It was sown in sorrow and sacrifice; it has been watered by blood and tears. It has
flowered in a Washington, a Lincoln and a Roosevelt. Its ripest fruitage is the Constitution of the United States of America as it stands today.

Herein lies the glory of the flag. No mere piece of bunting—no fetish as we sometimes hear it called in derision—it floats as the symbol of a free people’s liberties won by the struggles of a thousand years. How fitting it would be if Americans, both native and naturalized, should celebrate the birth of the flag and of Magna Charta together, for together they stand as symbols of the spiritual values which America has given to the world.

I conclude with the poet Daly’s beautiful tribute to the flag:

“Up to the breeze of the morning I fling you,
Blending your folds with the dawn in the sky;
There let the people behold you and bring you
Love and devotion that never shall die.
Proudly, agaze at your glory I stand,
Flag o’ my land! Flag o’ my land.

Standard most glorious, banner of beauty,
Whither you beckon me there will I go.
Only to you after God is my duty:
Unto no other allegiance I owe.
Heart of me, soul of me, yours to command,
Flag o’ my land! Flag o’ my land!

Pine to palmetto and ocean to ocean,
Though of strange nations we get our increase,
Here are your worshipers one in devotion,
Whether the bugles blow battle or peace.
Take us and make us your patriot band,
Flag o’ my land! Flag o’ my land!

Now to the breeze of the morning I give you.
Ah! but the days when the staff will be bare,
Teach us to see you and love you and live you
When the light fails and your folds are not there.
Dwell in the hearts that are yours to command,
Flag o’ my land! Flag o’ my land!”

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Annie Mitchell Aull, wife of Charles H. Aull and sister of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General.

Mrs. Aull died at her home in Omaha, Nebraska, on August 19, 1931, and was buried in the family plot at Emporia, Kansas, on August 21.

She served the National Society as Vice-President General from 1918 to 1921. Among her State offices were those of State Vice-Regent of Nebraska, 1913-15, and State Regent, 1915-17.
Bicentennial Commemorative Medal

To Be Awarded for Distinguished Services in Connection with the Celebration

Critics and laymen who have viewed photographs of the official United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission Medal pronounce it to be a real work of art and one which will always be remembered for its excellence.

When the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission decided to have a commemorative medal, to be awarded to those people whose work in connection with the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington merited special recognition, it selected an advisory Medal Committee made up of some of the leading artists and critics in the country.

The Medal Committee of the Commission was composed as follows: Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint; Charles Moore, chairman of the United States Fine Arts Commission; James E. Fraser, A. A. Weinman, Lorado Taft, and Herbert Adams, all distinguished sculptors; Congressman Sol Bloom, Associate Director of the Bicentennial Commission, and Albert Bushnell Hart, the Commission’s official historian.

Of all designs submitted in the competition instituted by the Medal Committee, the one by Laura Gardin Fraser was selected. And this medal will be used officially by the Bicentennial Commission during the entire period of the Bicentennial Celebration.

Mrs. Fraser made her design along simple but dignified lines. On the obverse or front side of the medal we see the bust of Washington, modeled after the famous Houdon bust at Mount Vernon. The artist used the Houdon bust and added to its attractiveness by
cloaking Washington in military uniform.

By this scheme Mrs. Fraser combined the use of that reproduction which has been judged the best likeness of George Washington ever made, and the General’s coat which shows Washington as the Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary forces. Beneath the figure of Washington is his coat of arms placed between the dates 1732 and 1932. The dates bear testimony that the medal was made for the exclusive use of the 200th anniversary celebration of Washington’s birth.

On the reverse side the medal shows a symbolic figure of Liberty. In one hand the figure bears a torch, in the other a sword. Encircling the figure’s head is an eagle, itself under an arrangement of thirteen stars, representing the original Colonies. The design is completed with the legend, “Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land.”

With the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Bicentennial Commission has made formal arrangement with Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint, for the manufacture of the Bicentennial Commission’s official medal. The medal will only be awarded to those people who, by their cooperation with the Bicentennial Commission in formulating and executing plans for the celebration, have made a definite and distinguished contribution to the success of the undertaking.

The medal may also be awarded to winners of the nation-wide essay and oratorical contests now being arranged by the Commission in the schools and colleges of the country. The offer of this mark of distinction and merit, it is expected, will serve as a strong incentive to every American youth, boy or girl, in school or college, to strive for first honors in understanding George Washington, and in expressing that understanding with patriotic fire. In the same way, for the sake of this treasured award, citizens everywhere, young and old, should be inspired to a supreme effort of leadership, in stimulating popular interest in a nine-months, world-wide celebration in George Washington’s honor next year. To all winners in these various friendly competitions, this medal should be precious not only for itself but for what it signifies—distinction in that most honored of all fields, American patriotism.

Mrs. Fraser’s design is her latest achievement as a medalist. Among her other outstanding works are the medal she designed for the National Sculpture Society and the John Marshall medal for the American Bar Association. Mrs. Fraser also designed for the United States Government the Alabama Centennial Coin of 1919, the International Livestock Medal in 1928 for the Department of Agriculture, and the gold medal awarded by Congress under the Act of May 4, 1928, to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, in the Nation’s commemoration of his memorable flight from New York to Paris. For her work in modeling medals, Mrs. Fraser has been awarded three gold prize medals by the National Academy of Design and the American Numismatic Society medal, the highest award in this country for metallic art.
The Yorktown Susquecentennial Program

The celebration at Yorktown, Virginia, of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and the British forces to General Washington and the American and allied troops under his command will last four days, commencing on October 16 and ending on the evening of October 19. Each day has its special designation: Friday, the 16th, Colonial Day; Saturday, the 17th, Revolutionary Day; Sunday, the 18th, God and the Nation; Monday, the 19th, Anniversary Day.

The President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, members of the National Board of Management and many other “Daughters” will go to the celebration in the S. S. Southland, which has been chartered for the occasion. They will live on board the steamer and arrangements have been made for their participation in the numerous events.

Mrs. George D. Chenoweth, Regent of the Comte de Grasse Chapter at Yorktown and a member of the Sesquicentennial Association, has with the members of her chapter and all Virginia Daughters, been most active in the work of preparation.

The following tablets will be unveiled at the Custom House during the celebration:

A very magnificent tablet in honor of Comte de Grasse, presented by Benjamin N. Johnson, President General, National Society, Sons of American Revolution, of Boston, Massachusetts.

A tablet in honor of Baron Gaspard de Gallatin, presented by Major William E. Beuse, of Torrington, Connecticut. Senator Bingham of Connecticut will be the orator.


One of the thirteen entrance arches to the grounds will be presented by the D. A. R. of Virginia.

Other tablets to be unveiled are:

One presented by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in honor of the heroes who lost their lives during the Siege of Yorktown in 1781.

A tablet in honor of Lord Cornwallis and British valor. This tablet will be unveiled by Lady Astor, and dedicated by the Virginia State Commission.

The four-day program is a long and varied one and only major events can be mentioned here.

A ceremony, which will mark each morning, will be Reveille when soldiers and sailors, dressed in Colonial uniform, will raise the United States flag of 1781, the British flag and the French flag.

At 11 a. m. Friday will be the dedication of the Colonial National Monument, including Jamestown, parts of Williamsburg and the battlefield area at Yorktown by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior. Hon. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, will be the speaker. In the afternoon the Governor of Virginia, Hon. John G. Pollard, will give his address of welcome, following a salute by all warships in the York River and from military encampments about Yorktown. From 7 to 9 p. m. will occur the Colonial Pageant, which is to comprise scenes representative of the Thirteen Original Colonies, followed by Colonial dances in which the public will participate in costumes of that period. All ships in the York River will be illuminated. The United States Navy launches will carry visitors to the French and American fleets and to the U. S. frigate Constitution.

On Saturday occurs the dedication, on the property of Mr. E. E. Slaight, of a memorial to mark the home site of Nicholas Martian, original patentee of the ground on which the Battle of Yorktown was fought and first American ancestor of both General Washington and Governor Nelson, by the National Federation of Huguenot Societies. Speeches will be made during the day by Secretary Adams, of the Navy; Gen. John J. Pershing, Secretary of War Hurley. Then will occur the presentation of Maréchal Henri Petain, famous French war hero, and descendants of Lafayette, Rochambeau, Comte de Grasse, Count Pulaski, Baron von Steuben. Later will be given an historical and military pageant by the United States Army and Navy depicting scenes of the Revolution.

Sunday will be devoted to religious services and the unveiling of tablets in the Custom House. The President of the United States, Honorable Herbert Hoover will arrive at Yorktown on Monday at 11 a. m. He will give the Sesquicentennial address.

At 1:45 p. m. will take place the historical scene representing the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. The pageant will finish with a “Masque” dealing in symbolic or allegorical form with the great developments since 1781. At the close will be a military and naval review in which will participate the United States Coast Guards, Marines, visiting military companies, including commands of the Centennial Legion, and officers and sailors from the French fleet.
EARLY COLONIAL CUSTOM HOUSE,
Built in 1706, located at the corner of Main and Reed Streets, Yorktown, Virginia. Property of the Comte de Grasse Chapter. Here the Daughters of the American Revolution of Virginia will extend hospitality and greet all members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, October sixteenth to October nineteenth, 1931.

MRS. ARTHUR KELLY EVANS
Who financed the restoration of the Early Colonial Custom House, Built in 1706; Yorktown, Virginia, now owned by the Comte de Grasse Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Evans is a member.
The Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution met in the Masonic Temple at Decatur, Tuesday, March 17, 1931, to begin the three-day session of the 35th annual State Conference.

Promptly the assembly of 250 delegates and visitors was called to order by a bugle played by Everett Crane, of the Decatur High School. Three white-clad pages, carrying respectively the American flag, the national and State emblems of the D. A. R., headed the procession. National, State and local officers and honored guests came next, foremost of whom were Mrs. Grace Hall Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. H. Eugene Chubbuck, Vice-President General from Illinois; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Ex-Vice-President General from Missouri and National Chairman of Old Trails; Miss Wilson, Ex-Vice-President General from Nebraska; Mrs. Louis I. Hutchins, State Vice-Regent; other State officers, and the Past State Regents: Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, now National Chairman of Patriotic Education, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman and Mrs. William Jackson Sweeney.

Mrs. Eli Dixson, State Regent, called the Conference to order. Mrs. William S. Perry, State Chaplain, gave the invocation. The “Salute to the Flag” and recitation of “The American’s Creed” were led by Mrs. Albert Edward Ahrens, after which the assembly sang “The Star-Spangled Banner,” with Mrs. M. M. Durkee as leader. Mr. Edgar H. Allen, president of the Association of Commerce, extended Decatur’s welcome to the Conference. Mrs. Wilbur C. Wood, Regent of the hostess chapter, gave the welcome in behalf of Stephen Decatur Chapter. A response was given by Mrs. Louis I. Hutchins, State Vice-Regent.

Mrs. Dixson gave a résumé of her year’s work, showing splendid achievement and gratifying progress. Reports of the State officers followed, together with those of the State chairmen and Division directors. All showed much interest in the work, both State and national.

More than three hundred women attended the tea given in the ballroom of the Decatur Club on Tuesday afternoon. Tuesday evening was set apart for the brilliant address on “National Defense” by Colonel Paul V. McNutt, Past National Commander of the American Legion and Dean of the Indiana University School of Law.

An impressive memorial service for deceased members of the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution marked the Wednesday morning session.

Prof. J. A. Melrose, of Milliken University faculty, was the principal speaker of the afternoon program, talking on “An Old Inheritance in a New World.” A feature was a song and dance revue by children of the Milliken Conservatory of Music.

A resolution was passed by the voters with enthusiasm for the appropriation of $1,200 to purchase and mark an outside pillar on Constitution Hall in honor of Mrs. Eli Dixson, State Regent.

On Wednesday evening members of the D. A. R. and their guests attended a formal banquet in the Masonic Temple. Miss M. Belle Ewing, Organizing Regent in Decatur in 1896, served as toastmistress. She introduced first Mrs. Grace Hall Brosseau, who spoke on national and State plans for the George Washington Bicentennial. Brief talks were given by J. R. Holt, of Milliken University, and Mrs. Eli Dixson, State Regent. Mrs. John H. Hanley, past State Regent and Ex-Vice-President General, talked on Yorktown.

At Thursday morning’s session Mrs. David J. Peffers was unanimously elected State Regent to serve for two years. Other officers elected were Mrs. L. L. Woodworth, Chaplain; Mrs. John R. Farnof, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Robert Gadsden, Treasurer; Mrs. T. J. Newbill, Consulting Registrar, and Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Historian.

Florence Holmes McFadden,
State Historian.
Hoosier Elm Chapter (Corydon, Ind.) celebrated its 21st birthday anniversary October 7, 1929, with a dinner at the T Room. An informal program followed the dinner; many of the members and a number of visitors were present.

The chapter following its usual custom celebrated Flag Day, June 14, at the home of Judge and Mrs. T. J. Wilson, assisted by her mother, Mrs. James L. Morris. The Corydon High School Orchestra played for the occasion.

In 1925 the D. A. R. Society of Corydon purchased the Colonel Posey home to be used as a chapter house and museum, as Harrison County is rich in relics. Corydon was the first capital of Indiana from 1816 to 1825, and second territorial capital from 1813 to 1816.

The home of Col. Thomas Lloyd Posey is situated on Oak Street, one block west of the public square, on which is located the old State Capitol. This building is not historic in the usual sense, but was the home of a dignified gentleman who figured largely in the early history of Corydon, and lived a useful life in the community. He was treasurer of Harrison County from 1818 to 1821 and during the same time was cashier of the Corydon Branch of the Bank of Vincennes, the State bank of Indiana. It is a two-story brick residence, built about 1810. Col. Thomas Lloyd Posey was the sixth son of Gen. Thomas Posey, Governor of Indiana Territory from 1813 to 1816, at which time Indiana was admitted to the Union as a State.

The Hoosier Elm Chapter D. A. R. has just published a little booklet called "Historic Corydon," a general guide to points of interest about Indiana's first State Capital. Many of the pages are ornamented with historic pictures of (1) William Henry Harrison, who owned the land on which
Corydon is built, and for whom Harrison County took its name, who was first territorial Governor of Indiana, and afterwards elected President of the United States; the Old State House, Indiana's first State Capital; (3) the Constitution Elm; (4) the Elm Tree Marker; (5) the Posey house; and many more too numerous to mention.

There are 39 pages and it fills an urgent need, as many people who visit Corydon ask for, and many people from a distance write for information about the old historic spot.

MRS. MAGGIE L. GIBSON, Historian.

Betty Zane Chapter (Albia, Iowa) featured in the exercises at the cemetery Memorial Day, when a beautiful bronze tablet suitably inscribed and placed on the boulder marking the grave of William Crockett, a real soldier, was unveiled. Members of the chapter formed a circle around the boulder, after which Mrs. M. G. Worth, Regent, made an introductory talk and presented Mrs. Albert Hollinghead, a past overseas worker, who told of the removal of the Crockett remains, the placing of the boulder and the tablet. In closing, the speaker paid a beautiful tribute to the soldier dead, and made an earnest appeal to the living to “carry on.” While the “Salute to the Flag” was being given, a large flag that veiled the tablet was lifted by Jean Milligan and Grace Miller, little daughters of D. A. R.’s, and Mildred Reddish and Francis Miller placed two flags on each side of the boulder. Mrs. S. Herndon sang an appropriate solo.

The tablet has the following inscription:

William Crockett came to Monroe County, Iowa, with John Massey and David Rowles about 1844. He made his home with John Massey and died there in the year 1849 and was buried in a cemetery located on the David Rowles farm, afterwards called the “Collins Cemetery,” located in section 34, township 72, range 17, Monroe County.

The remains were removed by Betty Zane Chapter to Oak View Cemetery at Albia, Iowa, August 18, 1926. A monument with a bronze tablet placed by Betty Zane was dedicated on Decoration Day of 1929.

The war record of Wm. Crockett is: Private in the 4th Battalion of Capt. Phillips Mathias’ Company, Penn’s Militia, October, 1777. Sergeant in Capt. David Kenedip’s Company, David Caldwell’s battalion of Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers, enlisted September 23, 1793; discharged November 19, 1793. Private in Capt. John Arnold’s Company, Price’s battalion, Mounted Kentucky Volunteers, enlisted July 8, 1794, and served 113 days. He was a cousin of David Crockett of Alamo fame.”

LORA MILLIGAN, Corresponding Secretary.

The Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Conn.) celebrated the 30th anniversary of its organization by a luncheon at Riverside Hotel on June 6, 1930. Owing to the conflicting date of a National Meeting in Washington, the State and National Officers invited were unable to attend, and all exercises were carried out
by chapter members and friends, 55 being present. The chapter history showed that of the 17 charter members, 11 are still living and six of these arose as their names were called. The membership now numbers 90 despite the fact that the nucleus of another chapter has been given during the last ten years. Such gratifying growth is largely owing to this being the only chapter in the southern half of Middlesex County where good automobile roads allow it to draw its membership from half a dozen towns. Eleven of the fifteen Regents are still living and active, and nine of these early names are to be found in the present list of officers. The chapter has been instrumental in marking the original site of the school where Nathan Hale taught in the winter of 1774-75, in raising the monument to General Joseph Spencer and in locating and marking over 200 graves of Revolutionary Soldiers. It has dedicated its annual dues, which have never been increased, to National and State assessments and has raised money for scholarships and local work through the activities of committees. After standing with bowed heads in loving memory of those whose chairs were vacant, the company marched out and up the hill to the Nathan Hale Schoolhouse, now the headquarters of the Connecticut Sons of the Revolution. Here the chapter was organized and here it has held its annual meetings for thirty years. The reports of officers and twenty committees showed a gratifying amount of money given and work accomplished during the year. Appreciation of the inspiring leadership of Mrs. J. Lawrence Raymond was expressed in a manner admitting of no question when she was enthusiastically elected to a second term as Regent, an honor made possible by a recent change in the by-laws. With all requirements met and much advance work planned, the chapter enters upon its fourth decade.

BERTHA P. A. WENDEL, Historian.

George Taylor Chapter (Easton, Pa.), one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, celebrated the 35th anniversary of its founding on March 6, 1930, by a luncheon and reception in honor of Mrs. Joseph Caley of Philadelphia, State Regent of Pennsylvania. Representatives of the chapters of the Daughters from Allentown, Bethlehem, Warren County, N. J., and Whitehouse, N. J., were also present; and, together with the officers of the George Taylor Chapter, they attended a luncheon given at the Pomfret Club prior to the reception, which was held in the auditorium of the Historical Society Building.

The attendance at the reception was very large, and the gathering was a most enjoyable one. Mrs. O. H. Meyers, Regent of George Taylor Chapter, presided at the

Georges Taylor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1930.”

Mrs. George J. Doerzbach, Regent, presided during the services, and the boulder was unveiled by Mrs. Verna Lockwood Williams, great-granddaughter of Frederick Fowler, who built the two-story log house. Judge Roy H. Williams spoke at the unveiling and again at the business meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Helen Hoover Garnhardt, Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots and Revolutionary Graves, who, with her committee, Mrs. Roy H. Williams and Mrs. George Marshall, was responsible for the placing of the boulder.

BELLE RODGERS DOERZBACH, Regent.

Martha Pitkin Chapter (Sandusky, Ohio) made a pilgrimage Flag Day to unveil a two-ton boulder with a beautiful bronze tablet, bearing the inscription: “One-fourth mile southeast of this site, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Huron River, Gen. Simon Perkins, commanding the Ohio Militia, built the fortification and blockhouse of Camp Avery, for the protection of the early settlers from the British and Indians. In 1811, on this site was located Avery, first county seat of Huron County. Here stood a two-story loghouse, used as a courthouse and jail. In 1818 the county seat was moved to Norwalk. In 1838 Erie County was established from the northern part of Huron County. This locality was frequently visited by tribes of Indians—the Ottawas, Miamis, Chippewas and Senecas. Erected by Martha Pitkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1930.”

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meeting, and was in the receiving line. Others with her, in addition to Mrs. Caley, were Mrs. Wallis Cattelle, representing Peggy Warne Chapter, of Warren County, N. J.; Mrs. Stanley S. Seifert, Treasurer of the Bethlehem Chapter; and Mrs. Fred Kutz, Regent of Liberty Bell Chapter, of Allentown, Pa.

Mrs. Caley was presented by Mrs. Meyers, and the State Regent gave a brief talk reviewing the work of the D. A. R., telling how it looked back with appreciation to what its forebears had done in establishing our nation, and looked forward to the development and growth of the nation.

A splendid musical program was presented by Prof. L. Z. Lerando, of Lafayette College, harpist, and William Trumpler, flute soloist.

During the reception, tea was poured by the First Vice-Regent of George Taylor Chapter, Mrs. D. W. Nevin, and the hostesses were Mrs. H. J. Steele, Mrs. W. C. Middaugh, Mrs. W. S. Hall, all of Easton, and Mrs. A. Harry Fretz, of Bethlehem.}

**MRS. JOSEPH CALEY, STATE REGENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IS THE HONOR GUEST AT A RECEPTION GIVEN BY THE GEORGE TAYLOR CHAPTER, EASTON, PA.**

**Mrs. W. A. Tydeman,**

**Historian.**

**KesKeskick Chapter** (Yonkers, N. Y.) cooperating with the Westchester County Historical Society on May 23 placed a bronze tablet upon a stone marker on Valentine Hill in Yonkers to designate the site of the old Valentine farmhouse which was used as General Washington's headquarters on the eve of the Battle of White Plains. This farmhouse was used at various times during the Revolution for this purpose. General Washington mentions it under the date of July 2, 1781, in his diary. Again he writes from Valentine Hill to His Excellency Count de Rochambeau on July 6, 1781. In Revolutionary military maps still extant Valentine Hill is designated as a location of strategic value. Nearly the whole American Army lay from this point
along the hill of the Sawmill River Valley before the Battle of White Plains. The ceremony was attended by many guests from Westchester County and elsewhere. A descendant of Thomas Valentine, the original owner of the farm, who had rendered patriotic service to Washington, unveiled the tablet. Two little girls, descendants of a Revolutionary family, acted as pages.

A choir of 150 student priests in ecclesiastical cap and gowns from St. Joseph's Seminary added great dignity to the ceremony with patriotic hymns.

The monument is placed on the street side of the wall of the Seminary grounds.

MRS. GEORGE A. SMITH, Regent.

Orange Mountain Chapter (Orange, N. J.) held impressive services Saturday afternoon, March 7, 1931, in the historic churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., to dedicate a bronze tablet, mounted on a boulder and containing the names of 79 men who served their country during the Revolutionary War and who lie buried in the churchyard.

Bugle calls and the presentation of the Colors inaugurated the services, followed by the “Salute to the Flag” and the invocation by Dr. Harmon McQuilkin, Pastor of the church. Mrs. H. Warren Baker, Regent of the chapter, extended a welcome, and Miss Carra E. Wilcox, former Historian of the chapter, paid tribute to the patriots in a short address.

The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. William Shipp, chapter chairman of preservation of historic spots, and the presentation address made by Mrs. Baker. Dr. McQuilkin accepted the tablet and boulder on behalf of the church.
The singing of “America,” followed by the benediction and “Taps” concluded the program.

Among the names inscribed on the tablet are those of Dr. John Condit, who served as a soldier and surgeon in the Revolutionary War, and later became a Representative and Senator in the United States Congress, and Capt. Thomas Williams, who was one of the heroes of the Battle of Springfield, N. J. The following names appear on the tablet:

Aaron Baldwin
Caleb Baldwin
Eleazer Baldwin
Jeremiah Baldwin
Jonathan Baldwin
Lewis Baldwin
Samuel Camp
Phineas Campbell
Ebenezer Canfield
Amos Condit
Daniel Condit
David Condit
Jeptha Condit
Joel Condit
Dr. John Condit
Jonathan Condit
Moses Condit
Nathaniel Condit
James Ballard
Job Brown
Enoch Condit
Japhia Condit
Samuel Condit
Simon Condit
Timothy Condit
John Caleb Crane
Isaac Crane
Mathias Crane
Samuel Crane
Aaron Crowell
James Dod
John Dod
Mathew Dod
Moses Dod
Uzal Dodd
Amos Freeman
Cyrus Freeman
Jedidiah Freeman
Zenas Freeman
Aaron Harrison
Abijah Harrison
Amos Harrison
Ichabod Harrison
Jotham Harrison
Moses Harrison
Stephen Harrison
Ebenezer Heiden
Joseph Horten
Zebulon Jones
John Lindley
Samuel Lindley
William Matthews
David Munn
Abraham Ogden
Eleazer Ogden
Joseph Peck
David Peck
Moses Peck
John Perry
Bethuel Pierson
Isaac Reeve
ORANGE MOUNTAIN CHAPTER, D. A. R., UNVEILED A TABLET IN HISTORIC CHURCHYARD OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ORANGE, NEW JERSEY. THE TABLET CONTAINS THE NAMES OF SEVENTY-NINE MEN, WHO SERVED THEIR COUNTRY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND WHO LIE BURIED IN THE CHURCHYARD

Isaac Smith  
James Smith  
David Tichenor  
John Tichenor  
Joseph Tompkins  
Timothy Ward  
Aaron Williams  

Eleazer Williams  
James Williams  
Jonathan Williams  
Thomas Williams  
Samuel Williams  
Zenas Williams  
John Wright

ISAAC M. SMITH, Historian.

Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution unveiled a tablet at Yamacraw Bluff, Savannah, June 20, 1930, at 5 p.m. The inscription reads:

“This is Yamacraw Bluff where the Colony of Georgia was founded, February 12, 1733, by Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe. Voted by the Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution the most historic spot in Georgia. This tablet is erected by the Georgia D. A. R. and the three Savannah Chapters.

On the left of the picture can be seen a member of the 118th Field Artillery Band, "Savannah's Own," who furnished the music for the exercises. Just to the right of the table is the Hon. D. C. Bickers making the principal address; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan and Mrs. James Wood, Honorary State Regents, come next, with Mrs. C. G. Tillman, Regent of the Bonaventure Chapter, in the rear; Mrs. Robert J. Travis, chairman, and Mrs. Bun Wylie, the State Regent, are sitting at the table with Mrs. Josie D. Bacon, Regent of the Lachlin McIntosh Chapter, Mrs. Robert H. Roux, Regent of the Savannah Chapter, and Mrs. Thomas Mell of Atlanta, the directress of the C. A. R., are in the rear; Mayor Gordon
Saussy, Mrs. John Daniel, Vice-Regent, and the Rev. J. W. Hitch are on the right.

Mrs. ROBERT J. TRAVIS,
Chairman, Preservation of Historic Spots.

Molly Stark Chapter (Manchester, N. H.).—A tablet marking the site of Stark Fort and well, of which only the well now remains, was unveiled on Flag Day, June 14, 1929. This fort was built by Archibald Stark, father of Brig. Gen. John Stark, on the shores of what is now Nutts Pond, to protect the surrounding settlements of Goffes Falls, Harrytown and McMurphys Mills from the Indians.

The ceremony was attended by many members of Molly Stark Chapter, guests from the chapter in Derry, Dover and Exeter and interested citizens.

“America” was sung by the audience, the “Salute to the Flag” was given while the flag was held by a Boy Scout, a son of the Regent, and an invocation delivered by the Rev. Burton W. Lockhart. The deed of the land was presented by the Hon. Albert J. Precourt, Treasurer of the Manchester Coal and Ice Company, to whom the property belonged, and was accepted by the Regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Wheat. “Hail! America!” was sung by Eugene F. Clough. This was followed by the unveiling of the tablet by Mrs. Jennie Abbott Osborne, great-great-great-granddaughter of Archibald Stark, assisted by Arthur and Parker Wheat. After an historical sketch, written and read by the Regent, the audience sang “The Star-Spangled Banner.” It was a beautiful afternoon with half the sky clear and bright and the other half dark and lowering with distant thunder sounding like far-off cannonading.

The inscription on the tablet reads: “Site of Stark Fort built by Archibald Stark, father of Gen. John Stark, 1746. Erected by Molly Stark Chapter, 1929.” The tablet is of bronze on a low granite boulder which was found where it now lies.

RACHEL FLINT WHEAT, Regent.

The William Strong Chapter (Proctor, Ark.) on May 24, 1931, unveiled at Marion, Ark., a marker at the intersection of Highways No. 61 and No. 16, marking the site of the old military road, the oldest highway in Arkansas which was built under direction of the War Department more than one hundred years ago. The U. S. Govern-
ment built the road for the primary purpose of transporting the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians from Mississippi to the old Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma. The pilgrimage started in 1832 and, due to the hardships suffered by the Indians over the long route and the illness that caused the death of so many, it has been called the "Trail of Tears."

Soldiers and transports for the Mexican War used this old military road, as did the soldiers in the War Between the States.

The military road meant more to Arkansas probably than any other innovation of the period in which it was constructed. It was the great avenue over which thousands of the pioneer settlers marched to the Wonder State. It also served as a highway for many to journey onward to Texas, Oklahoma and other States in that direction.

The marker is wrought in bronze and mounted through courtesy of the State Highway Department, in finest concrete. The inscription on the marker calls attention to the fact that the road was used by the Government to transport soldiers and equipment for the War with Mexico in 1845 and for the Civil War in 1861.

Participating in the dedication ceremonies were State and city officials, Boy Scout troops of Mississippi and Crittenden counties, the territory embraced by William Strong Chapter, Drum and Bugle Corps of American Legion Post No. 1, Memphis, Tenn., Forest City Band and children of the public schools.

The marker was unveiled by Billy Rowland and Buford Dewitt Krebs, Jr. Wreaths were placed for the following patriotic organizations: Commodore Perry Chapter, D. A. R., Memphis, Tenn., by Mrs. C. B. Bryan; James Bates Chapter, D. A. R., Helena, Ark., by Mrs. Allen Cox; Jonesboro Chapter, D. A. R., by Mrs. Homer Howell; L'Anguille Chapter, D. A. R., by Mrs. Greenhaw; Crittenden County Chapter, D. A. R., by Mrs. M. W. Blann, and William Strong Chapter, D. A. R., by Miss Katherine Harwell.

James F. Rieves, Jr., read his prize essay, "The Old Military Road," and was then presented the award by Prof. T. P. Johnson.

The marker was presented to the city by the Regent, Mrs. D. M. Biggs, and accepted by Mayor S. V. Neely. Judge Frank G. Smith, of the Arkansas Supreme Court, gave the principal address and was followed by a word of appreciation from the State Highway Commission by Hon. Dwight H. Blackwood. Greetings were brought from the N. S., D. A. R., by Mrs. Martin L. Sigmon, Vice-President General; and by Mrs. S. P. Davis, Past Vice-President General; Mrs. Allan Cox, Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. Charles B. Rendleman, State Vice-Regent.

The erection of the marker was under the supervision of the National Old Trails Committee of the William Strong Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. F. P. Jacobs, Chairman; Mrs. W. J. Driver, Mrs. S. V. Neely, Program Chairman; Miss Annie Louise Goightly.

MARIE LLOYD, Chairman, Publicity.
Relics of Jackson and Lafayette

Within six years will be observed a centennial anniversary of the inauguration of Andrew Jackson, famous American general and seventh President of the United States (1829-1837). In view of this it is of increased interest that a chance discovery has been made in the collection of a Paris connoisseur of arms of three highly interesting relics of Andrew Jackson, all trace of which has been lost in recent years, although they were known by American collectors to exist. The relics include a presentation sword, saber and long dagger, all in a perfect state of preservation.

Upon Jackson's death at the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1845, his effects were distributed among admirers; thus the passing of these treasured relics from hand to hand has not been recorded.

The dagger was the gift to General Jackson from Thomas Jefferson and bears the inscription:

TO GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON, THE GLORIOUS CONQUEROR OF THE ENGLISH AND INDIANS, REDEEMER AND SECOND SAVIOR OF HIS COUNTRY—his friend and admirer, TH. JEFFERSON.

The inscription on the saber is engraved in French, although historians record that while Jackson could converse in a dozen different Indian dialects, he spoke no European language. This saber as a whole is a masterpiece.

The eagle-shaped pommel and the ornaments on the shell of the sword are quite symbolic. It is worthy of note that the Indian on the shell, the kind that Jackson fought, represent Young America stamping under his feet the broken scepters and alongside is the eagle taking its flight, surmounted by the sixteen stars. The branch of the pommel bears the head of an ancient warrior. The blade is ornamented with gold subjects on a beautiful blue background, in the center is the American eagle taking its flight and behind it the Star-Spangled Banner and the motto: "E Pluribus Unum." The scabbard is gold-plated bronze and bears this inscription:


The Lafayette sword, recalling the style of arms of 1822, was offered to General Lafayette in commemoration of the "Trois Glorieuses"—27, 28, 29 of July, 1830—by the thirty-four citizen soldier survivors of the storming of the Bastille on the 14th of July, 1789.

The blade of the sword bears in gold letters on a beautiful blue background on the obverse side "Charte & Liberte," on the reverse side "Honneur au General Lafayette." The scabbard bears on the chape the monogram of interlaced initials of the hero of the independence: "L. M. F."

The dart tip of the scabbard has on the obverse the inscription commemorating the presentation, and on the reverse a finely wrought cock, symbol of July, gripping two swords. The branch of the guard of the saber has a dragon of the model of the period with three silver stars.
Marriage Bonds of Cumberland County, Virginia

Copied by J. D. Eggleston

(Continued from July, 1931, Magazine)

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

It seems probable that 60 per cent of the marriage bonds of Cumberland County are lost. And this disintegration is going on steadily.

Parker, John H & Elizabeth Mann, con W M; 13 Jan 1806; sr Wm Mann Jr & Rich’d Richardson.
Parker, John H & Jane Dunkum; 10 Aug 1829; sr Philip Snoddy.
Parker, Thos & Harriet Burton, con gdn N Ford; 5 Dec 1815; sr Geo T Wright.
Parrot, Robert & Patsy Phillips; — — — —; sr John Lem—.
Patterson, Chas C (son & con Chas P) & Judith Ann Scruggs, dau & con Edward S; 31 Dec 1806; sr John Lem—.
Patterson, Henry C & Mary Bransford, dau & con Benj B; 7 Nov 1839; sr R H Gilliam.
Patterson, John C & Jane T Scruggs; 20 Aug 1816; sr Edward Scruggs.
Payham, William & Lucy Foster, dau & con Fredrk F; 27 Oct 1834; sr E W Spears.
Payne, Geo F M & Susan M Lewis, dau & con Gilley L; 10 Oct 1815; sr Banajah Brown.
Payne, Robert B (R?) & Elizabeth Daniel, dau & con Mary D; 20 Dec 1806; sr Jos (Jas?) McLaurine.
Payne, Robert A & Anne C Armistead; 26 Sept 1832; sr Thos D Armistead.
Pea, Balsal & Sarah Jane Hix, dau & con Lavinia King; 23 July 1838; sr Thos F Womack.
Peasley, Gabriel & Judith Davidson; 13 July 1899; sr Thos Taylor.
Peck, John & Mary Melville; 17 Aug 1832; sr P H Nunnally.
Penax, John & Martha Walker, dau & con John W; 31 Aug 1878; sr — — — —.
Penick, Josiah & Elizabeth S Allen, dau & con Chas A; 25 Nov 1811; sr Nathl Penick.
Perkins, Wm R & Sally Amos; 22 Dec 1834; sr James Amos.
Perry, Collin M & Mary Donnell; 23 Dec 1805; sr John Donnell.
Pettus, Washington & Sarah W Eggleston; mar 16 Oct 1822, by Rev Abner Watkins (sr?).
Phaup, Ellis & Mary Amonett, dau & con Wm A; 26 Jan 1830; sr John H Stratton.
Phaup, Joseph & Elizabeth Murray, dau & con Wm Amonette; 26 Jan 1839; sr Geo W Murray.
Phaup, Wm & Julia B Allen; 30 June 1824; sr Wm Dinwiddie; mar 8 July.
Phaup, Wm & Judith Armistead; 2 Apr 1833; sr A A Baldwin.
Phillips, Benj A & Harriet Hazlegrove; 5 Dec 1825; sr Pleasant Hazlegrove.
Phillips, Peter T & Mary Jane Allen, dau & con Elizabeth A; 23 Dec 1833; sr Jos S Palmere.
Phillips, Richard & Martha Murray, dau & con John M; 28 Jan 1833; sr Geo W Murray.
Phillips, Richard J & Eliza W Blanton; 14 Dec 1837; sr John Blanton.
Phillips, Wm A & Mary Blanton; 24 Oct 1836; sr John Blanton.
Pigg, Josiah W & Judith Colley; 20 Apr 1829; sr Wm W Colley.
Pitts, Ambrose & Sarah Thompson; 3 Apr 1811— (adm Gov Barbour); sr Robert Wright.
Pleasants, Isaac & Susan R Bradley; adm Gov Preston; sr Allen Wilson.
Pleasants, Jesse & Elizabeth Smith, dau Wm S; — May 1769; sr — — — —.
Pleasants, John J & Anne Scott, widow; 12 June 1750; sr John Scott.
Pledge, Absalom S & Eliza Talley; 14 Dec 1836; sr Miller Woodson.
Poiniex, Thos & Susanna Hughes; 23 June 1755; sr Joseph Hughes.
Pollard, J W & Mary D Kerr, dau & con Dabney K (of Charlotte Co); 13 Jan 1818; sr Daniel W Kerr.
Pollard, Thos & Julia B Nelson, dau & con Andrew N; 25 Nov 1822; sr John Pollard; mar 5 Dec.
Porter, John & Sarah Watkins, dau John W; 5 Nov 1759; sr William Porter.
Povall, Richard & Tabitha Hudspeth; 16 Oct 1751 sr Benj Childrey.
Pollard, Benj H & Martha Ann Hatcher; 3 Jan 1821; sr Edward Walton; mar 11 Jan.
Powell, J Wm & Martha Cox, dau Stephen C dec’d; 1 Oct 1774; sr Wm C Hill.
Powell, Nathaniel R & Sophonessa A Carrington, dau & con Benj C; 14 Feb 1835; sr Lawrence Carrington.

Porter, John & Lucy V Carrington, con gdn Wm E Carrington; 16 Nov 1837; sr James Miller.
Powell, Wm & Mary H Woodson; 6 Nov 1824; sr Geo H. Mathews & Stirling Ford.
Powell, Wm & Mary D Langhorne, dau Wm B L; 15 Sept 1824; sr John Garrett.
Price, James & Elizabeth Dunnavant; 24 Apr 1834; sr Thom Stinson.
Price, Thos W (son & con Benj H P) & Amanda Coleman, con Gulielmus Coleman; 27 Mch 1838; sr John Guthrey.
Price, Wm D & Mary A Wright; 15 Oct 1839; sr James Deiarnett.
Price, Wm H & Judith Bagley; 23 Aug 1819; sr Robert S Robinson.
Price, Jane & Rebecca E Eggleston; adm Gov Cabell; sr George Eggleston.

Puckett, Josiah & Prudence Lipford; adm Gov Henry; sr Amos Lipford.
Pulliam, Sale G & Mary H Mathews; 24 Dec 1817; sr John W Nash.
Ransone, Ambrose & Ann Andrews; 30 Dec 1793; sr John F Ransom.
Ransone, Henry P & Elizabeth W Bagley; 25 May 1825; sr John Garrett.
Ransone, James A & Martha Ann Walker, dau & con Jas W; 29 Dec 1835; sr Fleming Cayce.
Ransone, John & Nancy Maddox, con Thos Maddox; 9 Feb 1810; sr Wm Wade Barker.
Ransone, Robert & Elizabeth A Armistead, dau & con Frances A; 25 Feb 1793; sr Jacob L Abrahams.

Ransone, Robert & Martha P Guthrey; 29 May 1836; sr John Ranson.
Ray (Roy?), Pleasant & Susanna Charlton; 12 Oct 1809; sr John Charlton.
Ransone, John & Lockey H Woodson; 22 Nov 1823; sr John Garrett; mar 26 Nov.
Reeve, Marcus & Martha C Willard; 23 July 1830; sr S H Parruck (?).
Riddles, James W & Nancy Cooper; 30 Apr 1827; sr Thos Cooper; mar 3 May.
Reynolds, James W & Julia Carter; 3 Dec 1840; sr Albert C Sanderson.
Reynolds, Remyour & Mary Frances Blanton; 16 July 1839; sr Alexr Blanton.
Rhodes, Wm H & Mary V Merrymen; 28 May 1838; sr Edward Merrymen.
Rice, C C & America M Anderson, dau & con John A; 3 Mch 1835; sr Wm B Hobson.
Rice, Capt John & Amanda Nance (Nantz), dau Fredrk N (of Washington Co Ky); 8 June 1821; sr Francis W Venable.
Quarles, Joseph & Sarah Davis; 27 Sept 1830; sr William D Peasley.
Robinson, Christopher & Elizabeth Hobson; 26 Sept 1791; sr Wm Hobson.
Robinson, Field & Keziah Scruggs; 9 Dec 1784; sr Edward Robinson.
Robinson, Gros & Sarah Anderson, con Catherine Anderson; 30 Oct 1809; sr Jackey Talley.
Robinson, Jonas & Nancy Talley, dau & con Jockey Talley; 22 Mch 1825; sr John A Hall.
Robinson, Joseph & Sally Robinson; 24 Feb 1807; sr John Robinson.
Robinson, Norvell H & Elizabeth M Criddle; 25 Feb 1813; sr Daniel C Talley.
Robinson, Robert S & Martha Bagby; 14 Dec 1811; sr Jesse S Street.
Robinson, Sam'l & Frankie Brown; 22 Aug 1788; sr Wm Robinson.
Robinson, Stephen & Martha Meador, dau & con Martha M Sr; — Dec 1812; sr Sherley Anderson.
Robinson, Thos & Mary Baughan; 4 Nov 1806; sr Isaac Butler.
Robinson, Wm & Frankie Winfree, dau & con Chas W; 24 Oct 1785; sr Jesse Parker.
Robinson, Wm & Mildred F Foster, dau & con Roderick F; 30 July 1823; sr Edw'd Bolling Jr.
Robinson, Wm A & Mary H England, dau & con W E; 19 Mch 1835; sr Zach L Goodman.
Robinson, Wiltshire & Sally Robinson, dau & con Levina R; 19 Dec 1826; sr Thos H Isbell.
Roper, James & Molly Sims; 26 Jan 1793; sr Henry Smith.
Roy (Ray?), Pleasant & Susanna Charlton; 12 Oct 1809; sr John Charlton.
Royester, Chas & Elizabeth Moseley, dau Arthur M; 2 (22?) May 1760; sr Thos Moseley.
Rucker, Joshua & Anne Boatwright, dau & con James B; 7 June 1812; sr John Martin.
Sadler, Benj & Elizabeth Quarles; 8 Aug 1826; sr James Quarles.
Sanders, James B & Mary E Allen; 1 June 1830; sr Peter B Foster.
Sanderson, Daniel & Elizabeth C Mitchell, dau & con Cary M; 10 May 1819; sr Wm H Penick.
Sanderson, Daniel & Edith Wood; 18 Aug 1836; sr Wm G Armistead.
Sanderson, Daniel G & Sally Ann Sanderson; 30 Sept 1834; sr Wm Sanderson.
Sanderson, Harry & Lucy ward (Ward?); 10 Mch 1816; sr Thos H Ward.
Sanderson, Robert & Sarah H Merryman; 22 Sept 1823; sr Wm Sanderson.
Sanderson, Robert & Elizabeth R Sanderson; 12 Oct 1840; sr J W Reynolds.
Sanderson, Thos B & Mary Burch; 12 Dec 1816; sr Wm Sanderson.
Sanderson, Wm & Elizabeth Richardson, con gdn John Brown; 28 Oct 1839; sr Robt J Meador.
Sanderson, Willie & Elizabeth B Reynolds, con J J Reynolds; 16 Nov 1819; sr Geo C Sanderson.
Sandige, Beverley J & Elizabeth Holt; 7 Jan 1807; sr James Pittman.
Sandige, John & Polly Davidson; 12 Dec 1811; sr Gabriel Peasley.
Sandige, Zach A & Susan Burch, dau & con Littleberry B; 13 Aug 1829; sr Wm W Meriwether.
mar 13 Aug.
Scott, Chas & Frances Sweney; 22 Feb 1762; sr John Scott.
Scott, Edward & Fanny (Jenny?) Smith; 10 Sept 1806; sr James Anderson; mar 18 Sept.
Scott, Samuel & Elizabeth K Pankey, dau Thos P; 27 Aug 1823; sr Thos A Pankey.
Scott, Thos & Lucy Scruggs; 5 Nov 1806; sr Thos H Ward.
Scruggs, Chas & Martha Newton, dau & con Chas N; 14 May 1821; sr Thos Scruggs; mar 15 May.
Scruggs, Drury & Frances Amos; 27 Oct 1788; sr Chas Amos.
Scruggs, Edward & Jane Dunkum, dau & con Phebe D; 15 May 1818; sr Valentine Scruggs.
Scruggs, Henry J & Mary B Gaulding; 14 Feb 1832; sr Josiah Gaulding.
Scrugggs, John & Molly Minter; 23 July 1793; sr John Scrugggs.
Scruggs, John & Elizabeth Minter; adm Gov Lee; sr John Preckett (?).
Scruggs, Nath'l H & Martha Bradley; 19 Jan 1824; sr Thos B Sanderson.
Scruggs, Robert & Maria Atkinson, dau & con Sam'l A; 13 Jan 1818; sr Daniel A Wilson.
Scruggs, Samuel & Sally Meador; 8 Sept 1818; sr Valentine Scrugggs.
Seay, Abner & Mary Straton; 2 Apr 1795; sr Reuben Seay.
Seay, Isham & Sarah Walton, dau & con Wm S W; 17 May 1834; sr Branch H Ellington.
Seay, John & Mary Rice; 6 Oct 1789; sr Booker Woodson.
Seay, John B & Rebecca G Mayo; 4 Jan 1839; sr Thos P Allen.
Seay, Leonard & Lucy Holt; 22 Nov 1824; sr Philip Holt.
Seay, Reuben & Mary B Scruggs; 7 Apr 1834; sr James S Gaulding.
Seay, Selden A & Maria L Eggieston, dau & con Edmund E; 28 Aug 1839; sr James A Seay.
Sel, John E & Mary G Holman, dau & con Geo H; 14 Dec 1830; sr Edward T Self.
Shanont (Chenault?), Patrick & Rebecca Barker; 23 Dec 1807; sr Samuel Wheeler.
Shaw, Timothy & Sarah D Sanderson; 14 May 1839; sr Robert Sanderson.
Sheffield Collin & Frances H Davenport; 18 Jan 1825; sr Timothy Tyree.
Shelton, John W & Elizabeth Dowdy; 19 Dec 1825; sr Richard Dowdy.
Shepherd, James & Elvira Warriner; 18 July 1824; sr Thos Johns Jr; mar 22 July.
Shepherd, John M & Catherine A Boatwright; 7 Dec 1840; sr Gabriel B Peasley.
Shepherd, Nath'l J & Elizabeth Spears, dau & con Elizabeth S; 1 Apr 1835; sr Geo T Thomas.
Sheppard, Samuel & Susanna Holman; 2 Nov 1788; sr John Holman.
Shoott (?), Bartholomew & Tabitha Moss; 4 Dec 1753; sr Pat Shoott (?).
Shore (Shows?), Chasteen & Elizabeth N (W?) Steger, dau & con Thos H S; 3 Aug 1822; sr Edward Steger.


Sims, Reuben T & Nancy M Fuqua; 17 Feb 1817; sr Edward Walton.

Slade, Jonah & Mary L Bowler; 15 Dec 1819; sr Peter Stratton.

Slaughter, Geo & Mary (Martha?) Smith; 16 Feb 1789; sr Harry Smith.

Slaughter, Martin & Rebecca Allen, dau & con Wm A; 29 Nov 1789; sr —

Smith, Benj & Sally Famwell (?); 22 Mch 1806; sr ThaddeusArmistead.

Smith, Berry & Mahala Johnson; 20 Dec 1818; sr Henry L Eggleston.

Smith, Bird & Gillea Arnold, dau & con Moses A; 15 (16) Sept 1789; sr John Arnold.

Smith, Bird & Sally Dowdy; 14 Jan 1822; sr James Dowdy.

Smith, Bowker & Judith Cox, dau and con Judith C; 22 May 1749; sr Jacob Mosby.

Smith, Daniel & Friscilla Goff, dau & con Mary G; 3 May 1808; sr Henry Goff.

Smith, Daniel D & Druscilla Boatwright; 22 Aug 1815; sr Drury Boatwright.

Smith, Edward & Nancy Rogers, dau & con Martha R; 7 Nov 1815; sr Leonard Boatwright.

Smith, Francis Jr & Sarah Seay, dau & con John S; 7 May 1821; sr James M Smith.

Smith, Geo Stovall & Frances Sandefur, dau & con Abraham S; 24 (26?) July 1773; sr John Dupuy.

Smith, Guy & Martha T Shepherd, dau & con Nancy S; 28 Dec 1818; sr Wm Wade.

Smith, James & Mary Haistie, dau & con Thos & Elizth H; 16 Nov 1759; sr Jas Aiken.

Smith, James & Susanna Self; 6 July 1793; sr Joseph Walston.

Smith, James Miller & Mary Seay; adm Gov Nicholas; sr Wm Seay.

Smith, Jesse & Rachell Miller Bellamy, dau & con Rich'd & Martha B; 23 Mch 1835; sr Jas A Bellamy.

Smith, John & Nancy Matthews; 25 Mch 1793; sr Lewis Lowry.

Smith, John & Elizabeth Bosher; 18 Oct 1815; sr Robert Smith.

Smith, John & Sophia W Price; 10 Apr 1821; sr Wm D Price.

Smith, John & Sarah Merriman, dau & con Edward M; 15 June 1840; sr J W Reynolds.

Smith, Lawrence & Martha Thompson; 24 Nov 1755; sr Robert Thomson.

Smith, Lawrence & Catherine Montague; 5 Sept 1774; sr Thos Montague.

Smith, Peter F T & Mary J Turpin, dau & con Wm T; 16 Dec 1807; sr Henry Randolph.

Smith, Robert & Elizabeth James; 20 May 1763; sr —

Smith, Robert & Polly Dowdy; 28 Jan 1823; sr James Dowdy.

Smith, Robert P & Sally Smith; 2 Oct 1809; sr Thos Wilkinson.

Smith, Stark & Tabitha Cox, dau Stephen C dec'd; 24 Oct 1774; sr Robert Smith.

Smith, Thos — & Susanna C Steger, dau & con Hanse S; 13 Dec 1830; sr Henry J Harris.

Smith, William & Nancy Faris, dau & con Martin F; 22 Nov 1805; edward Walton Jr.

Smith, William & Polly Austin, dau & con Judith A; 16 Sept 1817; sr James H Austin.

Snoddy, David & Nancy Thomas, con gdn Frederk Jones; 29 Dec 1806; sr —

Snoddy, David & Elizabeth Paris, dau & con Martin F; 26 May 1817; sr —

Snoddy, James C & Eliza Burch, dau & con Littleberry B; 24 Oct 1836; sr Henry Wheeler.

Snoddy, Samuel & Sally Allen; 8 Nov 1794; sr Daniel Allen.

Southall, Cary & Polly E Maddox; 11 Dec 1816; sr Thomas Maddox.

Southall, Fernew (Furney?) (son & con Robt R S) & Polly Richardson; 18 Nov 1808; sr Jas Southall.

Southall, Turner & Patsy Brown, dau & con C B; 10 Jan 1811; sr Turner Brown.

Southall, Wm & Paulina Hix, dau & con Josiah H; 28 Dec 1830; sr Jourdan Salmon.

Southern, Henry & Elizabeth Farley; 25 Jan 1833; sr Miller Woodson.

Sowers (Lowry?), James & Elizabeth Wood; 10 Jan 1827; sr S L S (L) owny.

Spears, Edward W & Catherine Mayo, dau & con Wm M; 13 June 1825; sr Z Wilkinson.

Spears, Jesse & Sally Spears, dau & con Wm S; 23 Feb 1795; sr Wm Spears.

Spears, Robert & Betsy R Carrington; 1 Nov 1804; sr Wm Hobson.

Spears, Robert & Elizabeth Payne; 24 Mch 1817; sr Samuel Steger.

Spears, William & Polly Daniel, dau & con Abraham D; 26 Sept 1791 (4?); sr John Woodson.

Spencer, — & Mary Garrard, dau & con Mary Y; 12 (?) Nov 1804; sr —

Spencer, John & Betsy Price (Riner?); 24 Feb (July?) 1809; sr Chas Womack.

Spencer, John (Charlotte Co) & Elizabeth Guerrant; — — 1815; sr Richmond Allen.

Starkey, John & Obedience Cox; 22 June 1789; sr Francis Cox.

Starkey, Joseph & Elizabeth Jones widow; 16 Aug 1753; sr Thos Prosser.

Starkey, Abraham & Elizabeth Cayce, dau & con Nancy C; 22 Dec 1795; sr Shadrach Cayce.

Steeg, Edw'd & Louisa Ann Goodman, dau & con Elizth G; 12 July 1830; sr Edw'd Walton.

Stege, Giles & Sally M Jones; 17 Dec 1829; sr Thos Alderson.

Stege, Hans & Jane Flippen; — June 1794; sr Francis Flippen.

Steger, Isham & Lockey Boatwright; 10 Oct 1803; sr John Martin.

Steger, Isaha & Frances Merriman; 24 Nov 1823; sr Thos Merriman.

Steger, Jefferson & Anne Crews; 23 Dec 1828; sr Peachy Crews; mar 24 Dec.

Steger, Littleberry & Eliza Nunnally; 29 Mch 1830; sr John Robinson Jr.

Steger, Samuel & Polly Coleman S;ms; 7 Dec 1812; sr Bernard Sims.
Steger, Skipp H & Anne Boatwright, dau & con James B; 3 Dec 1805; sr Drury Boatwright.
Steger, Wm C (con gdn Jno H Steger) & Mary V McLaurine, dau & con Rob’t McLaurine; 26 Sept 1836; sr ——.

Stephens, Isaac & Mary Wright; 12 May 1788; sr Thomas Wright.
Stephens, James & Elizabeth Moreland; 29 Nov 1814; sr James Bryant.
Stevens, Absalom (Buckingham Co) & Elizabeth Riddle; 11 Sept 1815; sr James Bryant.
Stevenson, Wm & Martha Moseley; 25 Apr 1774; sr Richard Moseley.
Stewart, James & Sarah Harris, dau & con Chas H; 25 Oct 1773; sr John Cox.
Stokes, Fredrk & Elizabeth Ann Anderson, dau & con Elizth T A; 6 Nov 1826; sr John Anderson.
Stokes, Samuel & Mary T Beaver; 28 Oct 1811; sr John Jordan.
Stokes, William & Mary N Bracher; 25 Aug 1814; sr Benj Bramford.
Stone, William & Lucy Lockett; 27 Feb 1767; sr Caleb Stone.
Stovall, Bartholomew (son & con Bartholomew S) & Tabitha Moss, dau & con Wm M; 4 Sept 176--; sr ——.
Stovall, Landis & Anna Isebell; 13 Feb 1806; sr Peter T Phillips.

Stratton, David & Susanna Norris, dau & con Thos N; 7 May 1808; sr Beverley J (T?) Sandidge.
Stratton, Edward & Polly Flippen, dau & con Philip F; 17 Aug 1807; sr Thos Hobson.
Stratton, Edward & Jane B B Sanderson; 1 May 1826; sr Geo G Sanderson.
Stratton, Peter & Nancy T Bondurant, dau & con Wm B; 28 Feb 1815; sr Geo W Bondurant.
Stratton, Peter & Polly Street; 21 Apr 1807; sr Dudley Street.
Stratton, Peter B & Jane E Swann, con Thos T Swann; 1 June 1838; sr John C Trent.
Stratton, Richard & Jane Daniel, dau & con Leonard D; 5 July 1814; sr Wm Stratton.
Stratton, Richard B & Elizabeth M McLaurine, dau & con Robert McL; 10 Feb 1836; sr W C Steger.
Stratton, Robert & Drucilla S Street; 13 Jan 1837; sr George C Walton.
Street, David A (Lunenburg Co) & Mary D Woodson, dau & con Tscharner W; 25 Oct 1828; sr Tsch Woodson.
Street, Dudley & Maryan Woodson; 17 Oct 1809; sr Blake B Woodson.
Street, Jesse L & Drusilla S Murry, dau & con Tscharner W; 25 Oct 1828; sr Miller Woodson.
Swift, Wm & Lydia Key; 12 Aug 1827; sr Richard Key.
Swann, Thos T & Judith Ligon; 13 Dec 1789; sr Reuben Sims.
Swann, Thos T & Sally W Mason; 16 July 1806; sr George T Swann.
Swope (Swoope), Washington & Elizabeth A Trent, con John (?) A Trent; 25 May 1816 (18?); sr Wm A Trent.

Tabb, Langhorne & Judith Cox, dau & con Henry C; 19 Nov 1771; sr Thos Tabb.
Talley, James & Ava Jones, dau & con Lewis J; 16 Mch 1833; sr Wm Jones.
Talley, Nelson & Sarah Minter, dau & con John M; 15 Jan 1838; sr John D Jenkins.
Talley, Sam’l H & Sarah H Hill, dau & con John H Sr; 11 Mch 1834; sr John Hatcher.
Talley, Wm A & Polly Anne Dowdy, con Thos Dowdy; 5 Dec 1821; sr Chesley Anderson; mar 8 Dec.
Talley, Zachariah & Permy Talley, dau & con Wm T; 13 Feb 1805; sr James Baughan.
Taylor, Arch’d & Letitia Cunningham; — — 1811; sr Richard Cunningham.
Taylor, Creed & Lucy A M Woodson; 7 Feb 1839; sr B B Woodson.
Taylor, James M & Louisa Ford; 19 Dec 1831; sr Alfred Wood.
Taylor, Joseph & Judith Gilliam, dau Jas G; 30 Nov 1768; sr Mikel Rowland.
Taylor, Thomas & Mila Markham; 28 Dec 1785; sr John Charlton.
Taylor, Thomas & Nancy Davidson; 6 Nov 1810; sr Gabriel Peasley.
Taylor, Thomas & Tabitha Armistead; 16 Apr 1811; sr John Armistead.
Taylor, Zachariah & Elizabeth M Armistead, dau & con Jas A A; 27 Oct 1807; sr ——.
Terry, Rollin—see Tarry.

Thackston, William & Lucy Clay, dau of Chas C; — —mber 1770; sr Chas Clay.
Thomas, Benj & Terecy Russell, dau & con Tabitha R; 15 June 1817; sr James Farmer.
Thomas, Gideon (Amelia Co) & Hannah Clay, dau & con Wm C; 25 July 1762; sr Chas McKennie.
Thomas, James A & Mary Peasley, dau & con Gabriel P; 15 Jan 1826; sr Zachariah A Sandige.
Thomas, Jesse L (Jos S) & Sarah G Farmer, dau & con Elam F; 28 Apr (8 Dec) 1834; sr Elam Farmer, Gus E Farmer.
Thompson, Alex & Nancy Newton; 21 Apr 1827; sr Zach A Sandige; mar 25 Apr.
Thompson, Geo & Mahula Brown; 4 Apr 1811; sr John Thompson.
Thompson, John & Sarah S Anderson; 12 July 1827; sr Wm M Thornton.
Thompson, Josiah & Polly Colquitt, dau & con John C; 1 Jan 1827; sr Thos H Brackett; mar 4 Jan.
Thompson, Josiah & Mary Swann; 21 (30) Aug 1755 (7?); sr Thompson Swann.
Thornton, Anthony & Mary Jane Irving, dau & con Chas I Jr; sr 18 Dec 1839; sr Edm’d W Hubbard.

Thomas, John G & Melinda Foster, dau & con Roderick F; 27 1834; sr E W Spears.

Tiger, John L & Frances A Seay; 29 June 1839; sr Isham Seay.

Toler, Lemuel & Nancy Johnson, dau & con Isaac J; 19 May 1807; sr Jos Thomas.

Toler, Simeon & Nancy E Toler, dau & con Benj T; 27 Jan 1823; sr —

Tolm, Wm L & Sarah M Carter, dau & con Elizabeth C; 18 Mch 1839; sr Gabriel B Peasley.

Tompkins, Sam’l D & Martha Curtis; 21 Jan 1828; sr Edward Walton.

Toney, Edmond & Catherine Tyree; 2 Dec 1817; sr David Tyree.

Toney, Wm A & Clarky Jones; 18 Sept 1807; sr Jesse Michaux.

Tolly, Thos T & Mary D Price; 9 Mch 1831; sr Geo R Jeffries.

Towers, Rodger & Eliza M (Ann B?) Fowler; 5 June 1818; sr Wm H Prince.

Trent, Alexr Jr & Frances Scott; 27 Sept. 1750; sr John Dobie.

Trent, Carter H & Maria A Trent, dau & con Elizabeth Wilson; 28 Apr 1834; sr Wm Howard.

Trent, Dr John & Lucy Cunningham, dau & con John C; 10 Aug 1812; sr Miller Woodson Jr.

Trent, John & Kitty Southall; 10 Apr 1819; sr Henry Martin.

Trent, John & Judith Starkey; 25 Mch 1828; sr F Brook.

Trent, Rich’d B & Eliza L Hobson; 3 Sept 1838; sr C D Coleman.

Trent, Wm A & Judith C Anderson; 20 (26?) Oct 1819; sr David O Coupland.

Trent, Wm A & Eliza Sumner Deane; 24 Apr 1826; sr Francis B Deane Jr.

Tucker, Thos & Frances S Wood; 20 Mch 1837; sr John F Wood.

Turner, F W Spencer & Mary Harris, dau & con Rebecca H; 11 Mch 1811; sr Benjamin Harris.


Turner, Wm A & Eliza A Boatwright, dau & con Lucy A B; 18 Dec 1839; sr H J Harris.

Turpin, William & Sarah Harris, dau & con Wm H; 28 June 1793 (1773?); sr John Archer Jr.

Tyree, David & Patsy Tyree; 11 Jan 1815; sr David Tyree.

Tyree, Timothy & Polly K Melton, dau John M; 19 May 1824; sr John Melton.

Vaughan, Craddock & Mary Williamson; — Feb 1793; sr Fredrk James.

Vaughan, Edmund & Sally Michaux; 6 Mch 1775; sr John Woodson.

Vawter, Clement & Sarah Johnson, dau & con Wm J; 17 Sept 1788; sr James A Spencer.

Vawter, James & Mildred D Lee, dau & con Chas L; 11 Oct 1815; sr —

Vawter, Ludwv & Frances Robinson; 20 Mch 1809; sr John Robertson.

Vawton, Wyatt L & Elizabeth R Harrison, con gdn of both, Zadock Lackland; 26 Aug 1816; sr —

Venable, Samuel S & Virginia Bransford, dau & con Benj B; 20 Sept 1833; sr Henry Bransford.

Wade, Chas & Elizabeth Anderson, dau & con Chas A; 27 Sept 1773; sr James Halloway.

Wade, Nathl & Mary Ann Brown, dau & con John B; 4 May 1779; sr Thos Sanderson.

Wade, William & Frankie S Sims; 27 Oct 1818; sr Samuel Williams.

Wakeham, John & Julia Ann Merryman, dau & con Edward M; 17 Feb 1835; sr Rob’t W Brown.

Walden, John W & Jane Martin, dau & con John M; 21 Dec 1830; sr Robert Hudgins.


Wallace, Sam’l & Ann F Ballow; 28 Dec 1819; sr Hezekiah Ford.

Walthall, Francis & Susanna Dickson, dau & con Rich’d D; 23 Aug 1791; sr John Chumbley.

Walsh, Thos Francis & Katy Anglia; 12 Jan 1807; sr John Holman Jr.

Walthall, James & —; 2 Sept 1815; sr Wilson Wr.

Walthall, James D & Elizabeth Blanton; 10 Feb 1838; sr H W Cadwell.

Walthall, John & Lucy A Richardson; 23 July 1827; sr Joseph Coleman.

Walton, A A & Mary Austin; 18 Apr 1829; sr John Austin.


Walton, George & Martha Hughes; 22 May 1749; sr R Walton.

Walton, George (son of Thos W) & Margaret Tabb, dau Thos T; 25 June 1759 (?); sr Thos Tabb & Thos Walton.

Walton, John J & Jane D Hughes, dau & con Jane H; 23 Mch 1840; sr Jesse D Parker.

Walton, Langhorne Tabb & Elizabeth George; 24 July 1786; sr Jesse Thomas.

Walton, Minjinn (? & Sally F Mann, con Wm F Mann; 5 Feb 1806; sr Benj Fuqua & Wm Mann Jr.

Walton, Nathl & E B Payne; 28 Feb 1828; sr Geo C Walton.

Walton, Robert & Milly Armstead; 20 Nov 1795; sr William Isbell.

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

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

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

ANSWERS

13214. HAMILTON.—Have data of several John Hamiltons. My gr. gr. mother Sarah Hamilton had brother John. If you care to corres. & will send more definite data of your John Hamilton I may be able to assist you.—Mrs. G. E. Martin, Elk City, Okla.

13471c. SAVAGE.—John Savage of Hartford, Conn was married to Elizabeth Dubbin ye tenth day of Febru. one thousand six hundred & fifty-two. The name of his wife is Dubbin in Middletown Land Records & the family records; by the marriage record it appears as Dubbin. Presumably this is a corruption of D’Aubin, today written Aubin, one of the many patronyms derived from the name Ste. Aubin (latine Albinus) bishop of Antwerp. 1707 John Dubbin petitioned the General Assem. of R. I. that he might receive some allowance for the shot he rec’d in his head while engaged with Col. John Winton in the capture of French privateers. He alleges that his wound lost one of his eyes. The Assembly “seriously considering his condition & willing to encourage such as are willing to defend Her Majesty’s interest in the Colony” voted him four pounds for five years; & in 1720 the Assembly voted him the same pension during his natural life. This is in evidence of the spelling of the name, as John was contemporary with Mrs. Savage & might have been a nephew. Nathaniel White b 7 July 1652 & d 15 Feb 1742, son of Nathaniel & Eliz. White, married Eliz. Savage. She was b 3 June 1655 & d 30 Jan 1742. They lived at Hadley, Mass.—Dr. A. B. Corbit, Oxford, Mich.

13609. CAVENDER.—Will be glad to corres. with party making this inquiry.—Harvey L. Cavender, Burnham Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

13686. PERRIN.—Have material collected from the Charlotte Co., Va. Records also old letters containing much genealogical data, written by Collier Clark in 1858 who was then living in Gloucester Co., Va. the home of the Perrin Family. These letters also contain Lee data. From Charlotte Co. the Perrin family moved south.—W. S. Morton, Box 232, Farmville, Va.

13655. PRATT.—The following is from the Pratt Family pub by Chapman in 1864 John Pratt died at Hartford, Conn 15 July 1655. He was of Rev. Hooker’s party in Cambridge & came with him to Hartford. His wife was Elizabeth & their sons were John & Daniel. John Pratt (of John) died 23 Nov. 1687. He mar Hepsibah — & after his death she mar 2nd John Lad & d 1712. Their son Joseph Pratt b 6 Mch 1674 in Hartford mar 22 July 1697 Sarah Colyer. He sold his land in Hartford abt 1700 & soon aft. appears in Colchester. His chil were Joseph b 30 June 1698; Azariah b 7 Dec 1699; Abigail b 30 Nov 1702; Ruth b 16 Mch 1706; Elisha b 10 Aug 1707; Daniel b 26 May 1710; Sarah b 17 Aug 1713 (page 315 gives families of these). Daniel Pratt b 1734 mar 1755 Abigail Bigelow &
had Isaac b 1769 who was prob the Isaac who mar 1793 Theodosia Welles, rather than the Isaac who was b in 1732. The lines of Joseph & Azariah Pratt sons of Joseph Sr. of Colchester have not been traced in the Genealogy & either of them was of suitable age to have been the father of an Isaac b 1732. In the introduction to The Pratt Family the ances of Lt. Wm. Pratt of Hartford & Saybrook Conn. is traced for three gens. Thomas Pratt of Baldock d 1561 wife Joan, sons Thomas, James, Andrew. Andrew Pratt of Baldock, only rec. is the baptism of his chil. His son Wm. was bapt. Oct. 1562. Rev. Wm. Pratt, rector of St. Nicholas' Church, Stevenage wife Elizabeth. Chil. baptisms at Stevenage: John Pratt bp 9 Nov, 1620; Richard 16 Feb 1618; Sarah 1605; Elizabeth 1613; Wm. is named on his father's monument & Mary is named in her father's will. Wm. Pratt, Jr. came to America with Hooker & if John Pratt of Hartford was his brother (as is probable) then John Pratt was born Mary 1620. Would like to corres concerning your Riley-Geer gen.—G. Brewster, 719 S. Broad St., Mankato, Minn.

13722. SWOPE-KING.—Would suggest that you write to Miss Stewart, Bedford County Court House, Bedford, Pa., she might be able to assist you. In 1827 there is a deed between Peter Swoope, John King & Henry Swoope on file there.—Miss Blanche A. Swope, 323 Richland Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

13713. VANCE.—John Vance was b in Abingdon, Va. 1736 & died 1823. He mar Jane, daughter of John Black of Opequon & sister of Joseph Black who gave land for the first court house & jail in Abingdon, Washington Co., Va. Fought under Washington when building the Fort at Winchester, Va. was made Lieut. & was wounded at Point Pleasant. His father James Vance emigrated from the north of Ireland 1734 Having married in Ireland Eliza Glass. Another John Vance b in Winchester, Va. 1730 settled in Tyrone, Pa. 1766. He married Margaret White & lived on a tract of land surveyed by his bro Alexander Vance in 1788 & warranted 1790. It was called Federal Hill. John died & is buried in the Vance Cemetery at Federal Hill abt 3 miles from Connellsville, Pa. His chil were David, William, Moses, Jane, Eliz., & Maria. Moses married Eliz. Strickler & had 10 chil. This John came to Pa. with Col. Wm. Crawford who mar his sister Hannah. Can give more if you write.—Minnie A. Rietz, Box 368, Wheatland Wyo.

13779. BUNNELL.—My great-grandmother Lucy Bunnell mar Zurlial Lewis of Cheshire. Ct. & Wells, Vt. The Bunnell family was of French extraction & were La Bunnelle but soon after coming to this country they dropped the La. Would like to hear from you. The old Episcopal Church in East Poultney celeberates its 100th anniversary the last of Aug. & Zurlial Lewis was at the laying of the corner stone & he & his wife Lucy & her sister were three of the eleven first communicants. He also represented the parish at the Diocesan Convention in Burlington.—Mrs. G. H. Ripley, Poultney, Vt.

13737a. PATTERSON.—If you will communicate directly with me I may be able to supply the desired information.—Mrs. Charles B. Wagoner, Concord, N. C.

13796. KUYKENDALL.—I am a desc. of Benj. Kuykendall & if you will corres. with me I may be able to assist you. There is a history of the Kuykendall Family written by Dr. George Kuykendall, Main St., Portland, Oreg.—Blanche A. Swope, 323 Richland Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUERIES

13822. BROWN.—Wanted names of wife & chil of Peter Brown who came in the Mayflower, also dates of their births & deaths, & names of persons the chil married.—J. M.

13823. BUCHANAN.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of James Buchanan who was b in Alabama in 1811 went to Texas in 1834 with his wife Mary in Stephen F. Austin's fifth colony.—G. B. B.

13824. SANDERS-WATSON.—Wanted ances of Malachi Madison Sanders who mar in Newberry Dist., S. Car. 27 May 1804, Margaret or Peggy Watson & enlisted in Sparta, Ga. 12 Oct 1814 in Capt. David Tossler's Co. of Ga. mil., later moving to Wilkinson Co., near Gordon, Ga. where they raised a large family. Wanted also Rev. ances of Margaret Watson.—M. S. H.

13825. MCKINNEY.—Wanted ances of William McKinney b 19 Dec 1784 at Bedford, N. H. removed to Spencer, N. Y. abt

(a) HUDSON.—Wanted ances of Absolom Brady Hudson b 8 Feb 1834 & d 22 Feb 1863 at Evansville, Ind. Mar at Ind. 6 Mch 1856 Minerva Jane McKinney who was b 12 Nov 1836 at Newburg, Ind. & d 6 Sept. 1914 at Wichita Kan.

(b) POSEY.—Wanted ances of Lane W. Posey b 10 Apr 1791, wanted also his place of birth & place & date of death. Wanted also ances & dates & places of birth & death of his wife Delilah Morgan who was b 1798. They were mar 24 July 1815. Their dau Emeline b 2 July 1816 d 7 July 1873 at Newburg, Ind mar James McKinney 31 Dec 1835 at Newburg, Ind.

(c) TAYLOR.—Wanted ances of Lewis Taylor b 23 Oct. 1780 in N. or S. Car., removed to near Columbia, Tenn & there mar 24 Mch 1812 Rachel Baker & later removed to Anderson Twp., Warrick Co., Ind. Wanted Baker ances also. They had ten chil. Their son Johnson Taylor mar Eleanor Osborne, dau of Manoah. Wanted her ances also. Her parents died on same day of cholera & are buried nr Eureka, Spencer, Ind.

(d) MOOR.—Have quite a lot of data of the desc of John & Janet Moor who came to Londonderry, N. H. 1723 & will be glad to exchange data.—J. S. F.

13826. GRIFFIN - WILSON. — Wanted parentage of Dr. John Griffith & also of his wife Elizabeth Wilson of Augusta Co., Va. They were mar abt 1788 & their dau Eliz. m June 1808 Green McClanahan.—B. R. D.

13827. BEERS.—Wanted ances of Daniel Beers b at Mauch Chunk, Penna. 11 Aug 1806 mar at Le Roy, N. Y. 11 Feb 1830 Mary Herrick & died at Rockford, Ill 3 April 1880.

(a) THOMPSON-GODBY. — Wanted ances of Harlo Thompson & also of his wife Clarinda dau of Capt. Godby of Boston, Mass. She died 1853 & is bur. at Vicksburg, Mich. He d 1855 & is bur. at Vicksburg. Wanted also date of their mar.—L. T. G.

13828. THATCHER.—Wanted parentage with their ances of Thomas Thatcher b 26 April 1822 at Wilmington, Ohio & d 27 May 1905 in Iowa. He mar Eliz. Simons or Symons who was b in Richmond, Ind 27 Dec 1825 & d 22 Feb 1907. Their chil were twins Eldora & Viola, Charles, William, dau., Jesse W. b 20 Feb 1847 in Clinton Co., O. & d 1922 at Topeka. He mar Matilda Robbins 28 Feb 1867 in Story Co. Iowa. She was b Mahaska Co., Io. 16 Apr. 1848 & d 26 June 1913. Their dau Eldora mar Oliver Wildman & lived in Io. Thomas Thatcher had an older bro David who was b in Wilmington O. 18 Mch 1820 & d 8 June 1908 nr Oskaloosa, Io. He mar Jane Maria Longshore b 1847 & d 1872. The Thatchers were members of the Friends' Church & were supposed to have come from Shenandoah Valley, Va. Infor of this family greatly desired.—H. C. W. K.

13829. GALE.—Wanted name of wife, with dates of her b, d & mar, of Daniel Gale who was b abt 1777 & d 1841. Was he mar more than once? His son Horace Bradley Gale b in N. H. in 1817 & died 1872.—P. A. B.

13830. LAWRENCE.—Wanted parentage with their dates & places of b, mar & d of Sarah Lawrence who mar Benj. Gallup of Voluntown, Conn.

(a) JOHN. — Wanted parentage, with dates & places of their b, mar & d, of Bandina or Bernardina — who mar John Yohn in Montgomery Co., Pa.

(b) STEELE.—Wanted maiden name of wife of Adam Steele with dates & places of their b, mar & d. Their chil were William, Richard, Mary, Adam Steele was taxed in Northumberland Co., Pa. in 1799. Did he have Rev rec.?

(c) MOORE.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Davis who mar Joseph Moore & whose chil were Mary who mar Wm. Porter; Margaret who mar Robert Morrow; Nancy who mar John Dean; Eliz. who mar Samuel Stewart; Jane who mar Philip Roller & Ann who mar David Ramsey.—K. M. H.

13831. FIELD. — Wanted parentage of Hannah Betsy Field b at Chepatchet, Providence Co., R. I. 9 Jan 1789 & mar 14 Sept 1805 Joseph Betteys who was b in Vt. 9 Dec 1782. Her mother was prob. twice mar 1st to —— Field & after his death to a Mr. Keech, whose father was an Episcopal minister. They had a dau Avis Anville Keech who was ten years younger than Hannah Betsey Field her half-sister.—A. B. C.
13832. STOVALL.—Wanted any info of the Stovall Family in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama & Mississippi.—W. H. D.

13833. BEARDSLEE-BARDSLEY.—Wanted dates of b & d of Capt. Charles Beardslee also maiden name of his wife with her dates. He served in Rev in Orange Co. N. Y. militia & afterwards removed to Sussex Co., N. J.

(a) BLAIN.—Wanted dates of birth & death of Lt. Thomas Blain & also of Maj. Wm. Blain, also maiden names of their wives. Both served in Orange Co. N. Y. mil. during Rev. & later removed to Sussex Co. N. J. Thomas Blain lived to be one hundred years old. His dau Hannah mar Samuel Beardslee, son of Capt. Charles, in Vernon Twp. Sussex Co. N. J. 15 Oct 1796. Abigail Beardslee, gr. dau of Thomas Blain mar Thomas L. Wilson of Hardyston, Sussex Co., N. J. & the Wilsons were identified with the Old North Presbyterian Church there, so the Blains & Beardslees might have been also.—Miss Abigail A. de Sombre, New Milford, Susquehanna Co., Pa.

13834. BUCHANAN.—Wanted ances & all info possible of Moses Buchanan of Penna. whose son Moses Campbell Buchanan of Virginia removed to Texas, while a younger man. He had a son William.—R. C. B.

13825. CURTICE. — Wanted ances of Jackob Curtice Sr. b in Boxford, Mass. 21 Mch 1730 & died in N. H. 22 Feb 1797 & was a Rev. soldier from N. H.

(a) EATON.—Wanted ances of Wm. Eaton b 8 Mch 1756 & mar 30 Oct 1777 Betsy Swain of Seabrook, N. H. They settled at Sanbornton N. H. where he d 3 Sept 1833. Was a Rev. sol.

(b) SMALL.—Wm. Small Jr. b in Danvers, Mass. mar 1735 Sarah —. Wanted maiden name & ances of Sarah.

(c) GORDON.—James Gordon b in Exeter, N. H. mar Lydia Leavett. Wanted ances of each with dates.—M. C. H.

13836. WEBSTER.—Want to corres with desc of the Webster Family whose motto was “Fides et Justitia.” Jonathan Webster 2nd, came from Va. to Ga. before 1778. His wife was —— Johnson, sister of Col. Wm. Johnson. Their chil were Abner, Mary, Pherabea, Jonathan 3rd, B en j a m in, Thomas, Samuel, & William. The four oldest sons served in Rev. Family motto taught to the chil.

(a) FREEMAN. — Wanted ances of Thomas Freeman who mar Catharine Harnesberger in Lincol or Wilkes Co. Ga. Dec 1808. He came from Va. to Ga. & had bros Wm., Josephus or Joseph, & sister Patty. Wanted also all dates possible. Would like to corres with desc.—A. J. W.

13837. BARTLETT.—Wanted Rev rec, with official reference for same, of Samuel Bartlett whose 1st wife was Lydia Hix. Would also like to corres with 13725, E. R. D. June 1931 D. A. R. MAGAZINE.—A. E. M.

13838. GRISWOLD.—Wanted any info possible of the Griswold Family of New York.—N. W. C.

13839. PENNINGTON.—Wanted parentage, & Rev rec in line of desc of Amma Pennington who was b 1805 & married abt 1820 William Hearn.

(a) CABANISS. — Wanted parentage & Rev rec in line of desc of Catharine Cabaniss who mar early in 1800 in Putnam Co., Ga. Frederick R. Rainey.—I. C. L.

13840. McCoy.—Wanted ances, Rev rec, dates & places of birth, mar & death, maiden name of wife of John McCoy, the inventory of whose estate & allotment of same is recorded in Campbell Co. Va. date 1783. Wife's name in Allotment is Martha. Chil. named Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Cobbs; Sally, wife of John Cobbs; John, James & Thomas McCoy. Will of Martha McCoy recorded in Bedford Co., Va. dates 1800. Chil. mentioned, same as above. Witnesses to Will Mary Alston & James Echols. Will Book B. p. 274-275.

(a) WALTON. — Wanted ances, with dates & places of their b, mar & d of Ann Walton who mar bef 1758 Charles Cobbs, Capt of Bedford Co. Mil. 1780 & Sheriff of Campbell Co. Va. 1795-99. Their chil were Jesse, John b 1759, Samuel, Charles Rice, Caleb, William. Dau Frances mar Nathaniel Rogers & removed to Ky.—M. L. C.

13841. BARNES.—Wanted name of wife of David Barnes who purchased a plantation in Baltimore Co., Md 1748 & one year later married. His chil were David, Jr., & James who mar in Frederick Co., Md half-sisters Elizabeth Hall & Nancy Harrison; Abel who mar — & had sons Peter b 1785, Henry & Abel b 1795; Peter who married in Frederick Co. Md Margaret Mahala Burkett. Wanted her parentage also.—E. B. C.
13842. **GREGORY - SAMPLE.** — Wanted dates & all infor possible of Thomas Gregory & also of his wife Mary Sample & of the Sample Family of Phila. Pa. Thomas the elder of the two & his bro Andrew Gregory (1803-1867) b at Ratliffe Bridge, Lancashire Eng. came to America settling in Phila. where Thos. remained until his death. They married sisters Mary & Eliz. Sample. Andrew & Eliz. Sample were mar abt 1846/7 & were living in Florence, Ala. when their 1st ch. was born but went later to Ind. where both died. Thos. & Mary Sample Gregory raised a large fam. in Phila. Their 2nd ch. Emanuel Swedenborg Gregory was b 15 July 1830, removed to Florence Ala. where he mar. He had bros Joseph & Robert, & several sisters. Wanted parentage of Mary & Eliz. Sample, who were supposed to have been b in Westmoreland Co., Pa.  

(a) **SMITH.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Wm. Smith & of his wife Elizabeth whose wills were probated in Orange Co., Va. 1739, naming heirs Edwin, John, Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Ann, grandchil. Ann & Wm. Bryant & Winifred Smith. Isaac Smith mar Margaret daughter of John & Susannah Phillips Rucker & his will is found prob in Madison Co. Recs in 1802, Wills of some of his chil also found there. Did Isaac have Rev. rec? Wanted also name of wife of Isaac’s son Downing Rucker Smith whose will was prob 1826.

(b) **KEAR.**—Wanted given name, dates & Rev rec of Judge — Kear of Ill. who came from Scotland to N. Car. just bef the Rev. & fought with Gen. Marion. He lived nr Knoxville, Tenn. & had chil John, Joel, James, Wm. Rowland b 1812 & Betty, others whose names are not known. They later removed to Ill. Wm. Rowland Smith mar Mrs. Bettie Faris Hamond & lived nr Iuka, Miss.—E. S. G.

13843. **PIGMAN-MUSICK.**—Wanted ances of Mary Ann Pigman who mar Eli or Elijah Musick. Wanted also parentage of Joseph Musick b 1854 in Mo. who mar Mary Catharine — b 1860. Wanted also maiden name of Mary Catharine.  

(a) **PLUMMER.**—Wanted name of wife & date of mar of Samuel Plummer b 1754 in Frederick Co., Md & died 1850 in Owlsley Co., Ky.—B. J.

13844. **SHANNON.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of John Shannon who was b in Ireland 1743 & d in Ky 1780. He served in Rev as Corporal in Capt. Davis’ Co., Sergeant in 9th Pa. Reg’t. He lived in Lancaster Co., Pa. & mar 1764 Susan Alexander. Wanted also her parentage & all infor possible of her family.—L. A. H.

13845. **TALEY - TAPLY - TARPLEY.** — Wanted Rev rec & given name of wife of Hosea Tapley who mar — Greene. They lived in N. Car. during the Rev. later removing to nr Hannibal Mo. Had son Greene Tapley b 1797 d 1831, who mar 1821 Hannah Parker b 1797 & d 1847.  

(a) **McCUNE.**—Wanted parentage of Rebecca McCune who mar 1760 John Biggs b 1727 & d 1778, Rev. soldier who resided in Camden Co., N. Car.—K. H. C.

13846. **FLEMING.**—Wanted parentage of Peter Fleming of Chester Co., Penna. who mar Margaret Heslip & removed to Washington Co., Penna with two sons in 1790.  

(a) **BROWN.**—Wanted parentage & res. of Arthur Brown b 1772, d 1840, mar 1798 Sarah Snedeker. Supposed to have lived in western Penna, Brooke Co. W. Va. or in Jefferson Co., Ohio. Wanted also parentage of Sarah Snedeker.—G. B. H.

13847. **WARREN.** — Joel Parkhurst’s mother was a Warren. Wanted her given name & parentage. What relation was she to General Warren?—N. A. S.

13848. **INGRAM.**—Wanted parentage & place of birth of David Ingraham who was b 1770 & mar 1794 in Blandford, Mass Polly Henry. Wanted also Rev rec of his father.—F. I. C.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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