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The portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale, which hangs in Memorial Continental Hall of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was acquired at the sale in Washington of the collection of the late Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut—a collection highly regarded by connoisseurs. It presents the Great American in Continental uniform, and for its historic and artistic association is a distinctly important picture to all those particularly interested in that period of his life covering the American Revolution, for George Washington and Rembrandt Peale were contemporaries, though Peale was not born until February 22, 1778.—The designation "port-hole portrait" is due to the stone casement from whence the head appears to be looking.
The George Washington Calendar
February Events

Florence Seville Berryman

The birth of George Washington makes February the supreme month in our Washington calendar. This extraordinary personality, who was to exert an incalculable influence on international history (for we are yet too close to his time to be able to estimate the impetus of his successful conduct of the American Revolution on the movement towards world-wide democratic rule), created no stir upon his arrival. He was undoubtedly an event to his mother, Mary Ball Washington, since he was her first-born; but to everyone else he was probably “just another boy in Augustine Washington’s family,” Lawrence and Augustine, Jr., two of the children of his first marriage, then being 14 years and 12 years old respectively.

Many generations of distinguished ancestry, reaching back to medieval times, have been traced and widely published, precluding the necessity of mentioning them here; but Irving’s comment on Washington’s lineage is worthy of repetition: “Hereditary rank may be an illusion; but hereditary virtue gives a patent of innate nobleness beyond all the blazonry of the Herald’s College.”

Over a score of years passed before there occurred another event. On February 4, 1756, Colonel George Washington, then commander-in-chief of all Virginia’s Colonial forces, set forth on a journey to Boston of a little over six weeks’ duration, to take up with Governor Shirley, then commander of British troops in America, a question of rank. There was a difference between Crown and provincial commissions; British officers who had received royal commissions, claimed to supersede those who held commissions from Colonial governors. The situation came to a head when the commander of Fort Cumberland in Maryland (where both Maryland and Virginia troops were stationed) was sud-
denly called away. A Captain Dagworthy assumed command under his royal commission in the preceding war in Canada, and refused to obey any officer, of whatever rank, who had not a king's commission. This assumption of authority inaugurated quite a tempest, involving even the governors of Maryland and Virginia. Washington wasted no words in the fray, other than to state that if Virginia's commander-in-chief were obliged to yield precedence to a Maryland captain of thirty men, he would have to resign. Washington made the trip on horseback, accompanied by his aide-de-camp Captain George Mercer, and by Captain Stewart, both Virginians, with negro servants in smart livery. The three young officers were well turned out, judging from Washington’s previous orders to London for uniforms and other equipment, in which scarlet cloth and gold braid
were lavishly used. They were continuously entertained in Philadelphia, New York and Boston; and General Shirley received them cordially and made a decision completely in Washington’s favor regarding the Dagworthy case.

Of similar character to this matter was an event which had its inception the following February. At an age when most young men are just graduating from college and thinking about a career, Washington had, on the strength of his fine record in the French and Indian wars, been appointed commander-in-chief of Virginia’s provincial forces because of overwhelming popular demand and against the personal inclination of Governor Dinwiddie, who preferred Colonel Innes. The governor persisted in his pique and harassed the young commander with innumerable annoyances until the latter would have resigned his commission but for the unfortunate populace who looked to him to deliver them from the ravages of Indian warfare. General Shirley had been replaced by the Earl of Loudoun, who was given practically a viceroy’s powers over all Colonial governors. Washington had reason to believe that Loudoun had early “received impressions to his prejudice by false representations of facts” furnished by Governor Dinwiddie, and when he learned that the former was to hold a conference of southern governors in Philadelphia in March, 1757, he sought permission to attend, receiving it in very ungracious terms. Washington’s personality, however, had precisely the effect he had anticipated: Loudoun received him most cordially, and during the conference he was frequently consulted about frontier service, and his advice generally adopted.
Two years later, on his birthday, 1759 (with the French and Indian Wars ended, and his marriage with the widow Custis celebrated a few weeks earlier), Washington took his seat as a burgess in the Virginia Assembly as a representative of Frederick County. His installation was signaled by a whole-hearted tribute on the part of the House. Mr. Robinson, the Speaker and a close friend of Washington, spoke eloquently of the Colony’s appreciation of his distinguished service in the field. Washington endeavored to make proper response, but suffered an attack of stage fright and could not speak. Said the Speaker, “Sit down, Mr. Washington, your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess.” Washington continued as a burgess from Frederick County, and subsequently from Fairfax County, until he went to the Continental Congress. On February 20, 1775, he was elected a member of the Second Provincial Convention for Fairfax County.

It is a curious coincidence that Washington was not involved in a major conflict during any of the six Februarys of the Revolution, although of course he was in touch with outstanding developments in various parts of the country, and, indeed, occupied with planning certain of them. In February, 1776, he was encamped before Boston, impatient to attack General Howe, but restrained through shortage of supplies. The following February he was in winter quarters at Morristown, settling such serious matters as a smallpox epidemic. He was enduring with his men the miserable winter at Valley Forge in February, 1778; and twelve months later was at Middlebrook on the Raritan, where the soldiers were still wintering in huts, but were better acclimated. In February, 1780, Washington was again in winter quarters near Morristown, deeply concerned over the defence of Charleston, South Carolina. The final February of the war found him in New Windsor, New York, which is apparently the period represented by the engraving illustrated herewith, showing him with his horse, as the words “New Windsor” are prominent on a map on the table in the center of the picture.

February 4, 1789, was the eventful day on which the electoral votes for first President of the United States disclosed George Washington the unanimous choice. It was no surprise, however, for from the time the population of the country comprehended the new form of government projected, General Washington was the popular favorite for the highest office.

The final February of Washington’s life yielded an event which was a great satisfaction to him. On his last birthday, 1799, his nephew Lawrence Lewis was married to Nellie Custis at Mount Vernon.

This must have been one of the happiest Februarys of Washington’s life, and the romance of these two young people so dear to him is a felicitous event with which to terminate our review of February episodes.

(To be continued)
LIKE the Matterhorn among mountains, February, 1932, overshadows other months of other years. The infant George Washington sanctified February 22d and made it expressive of eloquent Americanism. Steadily he grew to Christian manhood—an immortal example of the possibilities of American citizenship.

Maturing about us, in every neighborhood, are boys and girls who need friendly encouragement that they may be prepared to preserve this great Republic.

The future needs leadership to carry out the plans of George Washington, our first masterly executive of this Nation. He tolerated no lightness or fickleness in dealing with the affairs of State or Nation.

At the present time there are some who, by legislation and the ballot, would deprive this Nation of the form of government George Washington helped bring into being. Schemes are presented on every hand so subtle and varied that few Americans realize their full significance.

Let our anniversaries this year arouse anew our determination to cling to the principles of government George Washington loved, revered and executed.

Faith in our country's power is essential. The people of the past accomplished the establishment of a government which has outlived systems inaugurated in other lands. Such faith will enable us to surmount the mountains of Despair and Depression.

To increase our faith there is virtue in coming together to discuss important items of interest to the American people. Such a gathering of patriotic leaders marks this February as outstanding in contributing to National Defense.

The great assembly in Washington known as the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense points an index for similar uniting of effort in communities and States. Over forty organizations of lineal descendants of the early patriots of the United States are represented in this huge meeting. For days they confer on the subjects relating to the well-being of this Nation. This year particular notice will be taken of young people. It is hoped that the year 1932 will register thousands of recruits, both young and old, for patriotic endeavor.

The Bicentennial year is an appropriate time for asserting our confidence in National Defense as a protector of the most promising theories of progress in this country. Youth receives its ideas from without as well as within the United States. If we make it plain that common defense is a natural element of our national existence young people will be more earnest in devoting time to the consideration of all the processes of citizenship which are involved therein.

There are many phrases circulating, here and yonder, which tend to bewilder. The air is filled with exclamations about disarmament. If we examine the history of this Republic with honest thought we arrive at the conclusion that this country has led in many of the greatest humanitarian movements known to civilization. Is it not logical then to retain trust in our country's ability to reduce its armament as soon as such action is in keeping with the world outlook and with common sense?

The people of this country await peace among all nations as eagerly as any people anywhere. February, 1932, starts a new disarmament conference. With respect to national honor and world amity may the proceedings set the clock of civilization ahead at least a few seconds as measured by the orbit of time and eternity.

EDITH IRWIN HOBART,
President General.
THE National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the outcome of humble beginnings and remarkable achievements, of the endeavor of courageous women to honor the immortal Washington and the patriots of the Revolution, and to cherish and maintain American independence, American ideals and the American Government.

The long roll of the Daughters of the American Revolution embraces members in practically every hamlet, village and city of these United States and some in foreign lands. Their National Headquarters today occupies an entire block in the city of Washington, the Capital of the Nation.

The Society was organized in Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890, with eighteen members. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, was elected President General, which position she filled until her death, October 25, 1892.

The objects of the Society, as stated in its Constitution, are:

1. To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2. To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

3. To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.
THE ENTRANCE HALL
February 20, 1896, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was incorporated by the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States, and ordered to report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Information in regard to membership in the organization may be obtained by addressing the Corresponding Secretary General, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American independence, served as a sailor, or as a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or in the United Colonies or States, or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto, provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society.

The Continental Congress, which is the annual meeting of the N. S., D. A. R., is held in Constitution Hall during the week in which the 19th of April falls. It is made up of the President General, who presides; the National Officers, who are in charge of the administrative offices; twenty-one Vice-Presidents General; the Regents of each State, together with the Regents and delegates elected by the local chapters in each State.

The National Headquarters occupies the city block bounded by 17th and 18th, C and D Streets. It is the largest group of buildings in the world financed entirely by a woman's patriotic organization. On the south is the building of the Pan American Union, and on the north the buildings of the American Red Cross. All face the Government reservation lying between the White House and the Washington Monument.

Memorial Continental Hall

This, the first building erected, and constructed of Vermont marble, faces 17th Street, and cost $518,070.69. The architect was Edward Pearse Casey, of New York. The corner stone was laid April 19, 1904, under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity; the trowel used was that with which George Washington laid the corner stone of the Capitol in 1793. The stone bears the inscription: "A TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTS WHO ACHIEVED AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE." In design and general appearance it resembles the classic buildings of the Revolutionary period. It was completed in time for the 19th Continental Congress in 1910.

The front portico is supported by sixteen immense drum columns with the inscription: "MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL," across the front. The bronze doors memorialize the Founders, Charter Members, and the heroes and heroines of Connecticut and Massachusetts. The keystones over these doors were given by the State of Pennsylvania.
Entrance Hall  The entrance hall, the gift of the Chapters of Pennsylvania, has the state Coat-of-Arms in bronze sunk in the center of the floor. The two bronze plaques over the side doors, the large hall clock, and the leather-covered furniture are included in the gift. In the niches forming the frieze are marble busts of George Washington, John Hancock, Edward Hand, Isaac Shelby, James Edward Oglethorpe, John Adams, Ethan Allen, John Stark, George Clinton and Nathan Hale, presented by Chapters of various states.

The bronze bas-relief near the north staircase is a replica of one made by the well-known French sculptor, David d'Angers, and represents the most famous Americans from the time of George Washington to the sculptor's own day. The bronze drinking fountain nearby, represents the soldiers and sailors of the American Revolution.

The plaque at the south end of the corridor, given in honor of Mrs. Brosseau, Honorary President General, is one of the outstanding additions in later years. It is a copy of the Declaration of Independence engraved on a silver tablet, with a bas-relief from Trumbull's famous painting. A handsome American flag stands on either side. Close by is a portrait bust of Martha Washington and at the north end one of Oliver Ellsworth. The memorial elevator was presented by descendents of Josiah Bartlett, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

At the first turn of the north memorial staircase is a tablet bearing the design of the monument to the prison ships martyrs.

The south staircase, the gift of the Chapters in Minnesota, has that State’s Coat-of-Arms on the wall at the turn of the steps. The Daughters of Vermont gave the mahogany hand-rails.

Auditorium  The Auditorium, with its galleries, has a seating capacity of nearly two thousand. The artificial lighting is provided by four large electroliers, memorial gifts, suspended from the ceiling. This ceiling, which is the full height of the building, is of ground glass divided into squares and ornamented by scroll work. A system of indirect lighting has been installed back of the cornices.

The large clock on the railing of the east gallery has the frame at the top illuminated with the Coat-of-Arms of Maryland.

In the south gallery hangs a full length portrait of Martha Washington, the gift of the daughter of the artist, Professor E. F. Andrews. "Washington on Dorchester Heights," by Darius Cobb, the gift of the State of Massachusetts is in the north gallery. Wendell Phillips posed for the figure of Washington and Oliver Wendell Holmes loaned Washington’s field glasses to the artist.

The flags hanging from the cornices are those of every State in the Union, placed in the order in which they ratified the Constitution, and the flag of Hawaii. The Betsy Ross Flag, with its thirteen stars, hangs suspended
from the center of the ceiling during the week of the Continental Congress. At all other times the flags of the Allied Nations, participating in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament are displayed. The Allied flags are the gift of the Federal Government.

On the platform, which comfortably seats one hundred persons, is a reproduction of the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed, a copy of the chair used by the presiding officer on that historic occasion, and a smaller table and chair of similar design. The large arm chairs, as well as the smaller chairs were presented for the use of the National Officers, Vice-Presidents General and distinguished guests. The handsome brass Lectern and Bible and the steps with mahogany rails complete the furnishings.

On either side of the platform are stage boxes with a rest room connected with each box, suitably furnished by those who have taken the boxes as memorials.

Rembrandt Peale's famous "porthole" portrait of Washington hangs on the wall back of the platform. It was acquired by the National Society in February, 1925. Directly above the portrait is a handsome insignia of the National Society, molded from a British cannon captured at Saratoga in 1777 and presented by the Army and Navy Chapter, and below is the bronze tablet presented by the Federal Government, November 12, 1922, to the National Society as a token of appreciation for the use of Memorial Continental Hall for the plenary sessions of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament during November and December, 1921.

The Museum

The Museum, which occupies the two wings on either side of the Auditorium, connected with memorial mahogany doors, preserves for future generations the life and traditions of the founders of our country. The collection now on exhibition includes valuable manuscripts, pewter, silver, glass, china, arms, jewelry, fans, samplers, quilts, and types of needlework of the Revolutionary Period. Many cases show examples of the work of early American craftsmen and needle-women up to 1830, as we recognize the value of this period of the American Republic in the history of art in our country.

The rooms in Memorial Continental Hall are owned by states and furnished through the generosity of Chapters and individual members. The object of the National Society has been to reproduce the different types of rooms in the Revolutionary households, in which could be preserved cherished heirlooms and at the same time depict the home surroundings of that period. The collection is widely diversified and is valuable educationally and historically for its fine examples of early European and American craftsmanship shown throughout the building.

A few of the rooms are furnished to represent some special interest which belongs to the States sponsoring them.
District of Columbia Room

Ohio Room
Ohio  Window draperies are of dark blue velvet, with a border of buckeye leaves enclosing the State Seal embroidered in gold. A fine old corner cupboard, filled with a varied collection of valuable relics; a graceful sofa; several splendid examples of Chippendale side chairs; tables and a lamp; a painted chair; a wall clock; a quaint footstool and a chandelier of rare beauty, aid in portraying a stately living room.

Missouri  This drawing room of the Victorian Period is furnished in carved rosewood. An Oriental rug and handsome hangings lend it color. Of special interest to the State is the bronze tablet to the famous Pony Express which had its origin in St. Joseph and carried mail between that city and San Francisco.

District of Columbia  This small living room is typical of its time in wealthy homes. The armchair, formerly used by President Monroe and bequeathed to the National Society, is of particular interest while the Tambour sewing table is considered a rare museum piece. The secretary, tables, a fine Chippendale armchair, the sofa over which hangs a beautiful Adams mirror, the wall clock and the fine old engravings are all splendid examples. The secretary contains an especially fine collection of china and relics. Of particular interest is a framed map showing the old milestones marking the original boundaries of the District of Columbia. These stones have been reclaimed and restored by the Chapters of the District, Virginia and Maryland.

Illinois  Here is depicted a Colonial drawing room in rich coloring of terra cotta and gold. Lovely old pieces of Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Chippendale, pictures, a mirror and a magnificent crystal chandelier make up a harmonious whole. Among the most important pieces is the candle-stand owned by William Penn, the Paul Jones chest and the Benjamin Reeve clock.

Tennessee  By gracious permission of the State, this room is now the reception room of the Curator General. It contains many fine museum pieces as well as necessary furnishings.

Maryland  A handsome parlor in which the draperies are gold and blue brocade from a Maryland home. The rug corresponds in color and design. According to tradition the fine old sofa was once used by Jefferson when a visitor in the house of its original owner. The crystal chandelier and lamp are also from a nearby Maryland home. There are several fine tables and a painted chair and the quaint cabinet contains treasured heirlooms. Historic paintings of interest to the State adorn the walls.
Maryland Room

Illinois Room
Iowa

This state has a large living room in colorings of rose and blue. On the old bureau used in rooms of this type are the book-ends made from the rafters of the White House, the gift of Mrs. Herbert Hoover. The fine Empire mirror and grooved-edged table are conspicuous pieces.

Vermont

Vermont has chosen a small New England study. The draperies of blue woolen fabric of the period and the Oriental rug harmonize with the beautiful pieces of maple with which it is furnished. The small secretary, low sofa, flat top center table desk, rare and interesting chairs, the old footstool, Grandfather’s clock and side table, with its brass candlesticks, gives a fine example of a room of this type.

The corridor on the second floor is designated as the Corridor of the Presidents and portraits of some Presidents General hang on the wall.

New York

This handsome drawing room is a memorial to the founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Its fine old sofa and also the desk used by Reubin Walworth, last Chancellor of the State of New York, were the gifts of a Founder. Of special interest is the drop-leaf table on which George and Martha Washington ate their bridal supper, and an armchair, made in 1774, upholstered in needlepoint, and used by Washington and Lafayette during their visits to the De Peyster family of Poughkeepsie. The fine Bokhara rug and rich draperies of red satin damask of an old design, make a dignified setting for the many valuable pieces.
Connecticut  This room, the gift of the State of Connecticut, is used by the National Board of Management. The draperies are blue satin embroidered in gold and the lace curtains are of the Stars and Stripes design. The furnishings include a large mahogany table around which the National Officers gather, smaller tables for the use of the Secretaries, carved chairs, some having the insignia of the Society and some having the Coat-of-Arms of the Thirteen Original States in color carved on the back; also the chair for the President General, which is a reproduction of that used by Washington when presiding in Independence Hall over the Constitutional Convention. The frescoed ceiling is decorated in gold leaf.

Alabama  A small formal reception room is depicted by this state. The rich red damask brocade is from an historic home. The secretary was used by William Rufus King, of Alabama, Vice President of the United States.
California Room

**Texas**  The Texas Room is a cozy parlor with rich blue satin draperies and fine antique pieces, among which is a graceful old wing chair. A silver and turquoise desk set presented for the use of Hon. Charles W. Garrett, at the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, is highly valued by the room’s sponsors.

**California**  A cozy sitting room with charming antique pieces. The early American pressed glass lamp on the fine old table was used at Woodlawn, the home of Nellie Custis. The pictures of the California missions are of special historical value as many of these missions are no longer in existence.

**Indiana**  The Colonial Library, was designed by Charles O. Cornelius, formerly of the Metropolitan Museum.

The coloring of the Oriental rug and the handsome satin hangings are of soft green and gold. The highboy and bookcase, frequently used together in rooms of the period, and the clock are particularly fine examples of the cabinet-makers’ art. The small slant-top desk was a family heirloom of the 6th President General, Mrs. Donald McLean. The bookcases contain a valuable collection of old books transferred from the Museum, as well as a modern collection by Indiana authors.
Michigan

Its furnishings are modern reproductions of Chinese Chippendale made in Grand Rapids, which appropriately illustrates one of the greatest industries in that State. Of particular interest is the antique Chippendale mirror which is a fine example of that type.
The rug in this small parlor, with its pine-cone border, was designed and made on the Cranberry Islands. The chandelier was taken from an old house in Portland and the prisms are particularly fine and rare. Sheraton and Heppelwhite predominate in the furnishings which were in all instances obtained from old homes in the State. The mantel was from a house in Washington, D. C., formerly occupied by Henry Clay.
New Jersey

The paneled woodwork and furnishings of this unique room were made from the wood of the British Frigate Augusta which sank during the Battle of Red Bank, October 23, 1777. It was raised through the generosity of the Chapters and members of this State. Iron, hand-wrought, from the anchor, was used in making the chandelier. Copies of the portraits of New Jersey's signers of the Declaration of Independence are on its walls. The windows depict, in stained glass, the State's historic participation in the Revolutionary War. Each scene is a gem in itself, so beautifully has the glasswork been executed. The Bible on the table was made by the American Colony in Jerusalem, bound with the wood of Olivet.

Massachusetts

Most of the lovely pieces of this sitting room of a well-to-do family during the Revolution are family heirlooms generously given to faithfully portray the period. The framed sampler on the wall, depicting the marriage of Charles the First of England, was taken from the British during the Revolution. The grandfather clock is a genuine Simon Willard. The wooden mantel from the Pope House in Dorchester is set in its original brick and the fireback is from the home of Benjamin Lincoln. The corner cupboard is filled with interesting heirlooms. The portrait of Washington, woven in black and white silk to simulate an engraving, was made on the Jacquard looms and is most rare and valuable.
West Virginia Room

New Hampshire Room
West Virginia

This sitting room, with a built-in bookcase, contains many interesting gifts from the Daughters in the State. Most of the mahogany furniture is Dutch-Colonial.

New Hampshire

An ideal place for "a children's attic" is this quaint gabled room on the top floor. The pine panelling, the setting for the old chimney-breast and the corner cupboards were especially designed by Wallace Nutting. The narrow pine settle, the valuable child's desk and chair, the fine collection of cradles and children's furniture and a large and varied assortment of toys, books and clothing are of absorbing interest. In this room is the chair used by Franklin Pierce.

Delaware

The chandelier in this small parlor is considered one of the finest examples in the building. A beautiful corner cupboard holds relics of great interest.

Virginia

In this lovely dining room the rich gold coloring of the woodwork and draperies makes a beautiful setting for the inlaid mahogany furniture. On the walls hang the portraits of Washington, Patrick Henry, Francis Lightfoot Lee and Chief Justice Marshall, Virginia’s famous sons. The marble Coat-of-Arms of Virginia over the mantel was the gift of Sir Moses Ezekiel, the sculptor. The antique fireback from Hayfield, moulded in the foundry of Augustine Washington in 1732, is set in its original brick. The key to Hayfield is among the interesting relics in the china cabinet.

Delaware Room
Banquet Hall

This fine large room carries into effect the colors adopted by the National Society. The mahogany furniture is of modern reproductions, with the exception of the large antique sideboard.

An old oil painting of the capture of Major André hangs over the mantel. The built-in cupboards contain the beautiful china decorated with the D. A. R. insignia and the handsome solid silver for use on formal occasions, the gift of individual members and chapters.

C. A. R. Board Room

In the Board Room of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution there hangs the portrait of the Founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop. The Founder's Chair is used by the National President. The American Flag is the gift of the Colonel Nicholas Ruxton Moore Society of Maryland, while the C. A. R. Banner is the gift of the General Lord Stirling Society of New York. The State Flags grouped about the room are gifts from the several States and Societies of the C. A. R. The service flag represents the three hundred and six members of the C. A. R. who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

The meetings of the National Board of Management of the C. A. R. are held on the second Thursday of each month from October through May. At the present time the membership is over twelve thousand boys and girls up to the ages of twenty-two and nineteen respectively.
WISCONSIN ROOM

KENTUCKY ROOM
Kentucky

Historic portraits are on the walls of Kentucky's "parlor" and the crystal lighting fixtures are very handsome. The furniture is mahogany, upholstered in dark blue and adds greatly to the charm of the room.

A Colonial Bedroom

This quaint New England room contains the handsome four poster and trundle-beds and bed-steps bequeathed to the National Society by Miss Floretta Vining of Massachusetts. The entire furnishings came from a room in her historic home and are authentic. This room is sponsored by Massachusetts and all necessary upkeep is paid by that State. Tourists greatly admire the valuable old furniture and comment upon the atmosphere attained of a bygone and simpler age.

A modern kitchen and large pantries are located near by the Banquet Hall on the same floor.
Rhode Island Room

Rhode Island The music room is Rhode Island's contribution to the "household" and contains a mahogany harpsichord of beautiful design brought to this country, tradition says, for a young ladies' boarding school in Connecticut. Examples of different types of melodeons, concertinas, a fine old cello, flutina, harp and drum are included in the musical instruments on display.

There are many fine pieces of furniture, including a maple highboy, in this room.

On the walls are a rare old mirror and a large oil painting of Washington's reception.

Wisconsin In the northwest corner Wisconsin has a suite of rooms furnished almost entirely in the Empire type. In the entrance hall is a fine console table and mirror, while the large double parlors boast many fine pieces of mahogany. The large antique secretary is filled with wonderful old china and relics of many kinds. The beautiful Queen Anne chair is a family heirloom. Rare framed samplers and engravings are on the walls. The charming little dressing room, with hangings of flowered chintz, contains quaint old wash-stands with a bowl and pitcher.
Oklahoma

This State has chosen to provide the replica of a kitchen, designed by William Deming, architect, of the type most typical of the early American home. The original brick fireplace and crane are from a farmhouse on the old Providence Road, traversed by Washington’s troops on their way from Valley Forge, and is given by Pennsylvania “Daughters” in honor of the mother of our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, who was born in Philadelphia. The same state has given two dough troughs and an old painting of Washington. One of the pine cupboards is from Rhode Island, a gift of a National Officer from that State, and the kitchen utensils are the generous gifts of Daughters from every State in the Union. The huge iron poker is interesting from the fact that it was the only means of defense left to the wife of Sergeant James Taylor. Old spinning wheels are shown, quaint chairs and tables, while the dresser is bright with pewter, all contributing to an atmosphere of homely comfort.
Louisiana  The large north room on the lower floor contains furnishings typical of that State.

North Carolina  A handsome dining room found in southern homes is portrayed by this State and nothing could be happier in a decorative sense than the scenic American wallpaper which makes a fitting background for the dignified old mahogany assembled here. The coverings of the chairs and the handsome draperies on the three colonial windows repeat a note of color in the paper. The wood panelling is of soft cream.

The Memorial Statue

This beautiful statue, in the center of the South grounds was unveiled April 17, 1929 and is the work of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. It bears the names of Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Mary Lockwood, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Miss Eugenia Washington.
Administration Building

This building has housed the offices of the organization since February 25, 1923. It is situated one hundred feet back of Memorial Continental Hall and joined to it by glass corridors, one the gift of West Virginia.

Within these corridors is situated a beautiful central court, planted with flowers and shrubs, gifts of individual members. The two stone garden benches were presented in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cooke by her Vice Presidents General. A bird bath adds to the garden’s attractiveness.

The Administration Building is built of Kentucky limestone and was designed by Marsh and Peter of Washington, D. C. The cost was $385,126.62. Many of the rooms and much of the equipment were donated by States and individuals.

The central room contains a card index of all the membership, past and present. Handsome marble columns support the skylight and drinking fountains are on either side. Around this room are grouped the business office, gift of Georgia; the private office of the Treasurer General, gift of Mrs. L. L. Hunter; the bookkeeping room with its large steel vault, the record room and a filing room, the latter the gift of the State of Washington.

The private office of the Registrar General is Florida’s gift while the fireproof room for the bound volumes of the original application papers was given by Mississippi. The Historian General’s room was presented by North Carolina, the office of the Organizing Secretary General by Tennessee, and the Corresponding Secretary’s by New Hampshire.

The other offices on this floor were equipped by the National Society.

On the second floor is the handsome office suite of the President General, furnished by Connecticut in honor of Mrs. George Maynard Minor; the beautiful assembly and board room of the National Officers Club; committee rooms, gifts of South Carolina and Pennsylvania; office of the Editor of the Magazine, presented by Montana; and the certificate room, by Oregon.

In the well-lighted basement are printing rooms, fireproof storage rooms, stock rooms, work rooms and locker rooms. In the southeast corner are the comfortably furnished rest and dining rooms provided and equipped for the clerical staff by the State of Kansas, through the instrumentality of Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, Honorary President General and Chairman of the Administration Building Committee.
Constitution Hall has taken a foremost place in the Capital City and stands in its simple beauty and dignity as a tribute of the Daughters of the American Revolution to that incomparable document, the Constitution of the United States of America.
Constitution Hall

This final unit, built to complete National Headquarters, is situated on Eighteenth Street. It was constructed primarily to house the annual Continental Congress of the organization which meets each year during the week in which the 19th of April falls.

This handsome building was designed by the John Russell Pope Company and cost $1,670,419.32. The site was dedicated on April 19, 1926, during the administration of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook. The cornerstone, bearing the inscription: "Constitution Hall, a memorial to that important document, the Constitution of the United States, in which are incorporated those principles of Freedom, Equality and Justice for which our forefathers fought," was laid October 13, 1928, by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, during the administration of Mrs. Brosseau. The dedication of the building, April 19, 1929, was attended by Mrs. Herbert Hoover. The first event in Constitution Hall was a vesper service, October 23, 1929, during the administration of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart.

The D. A. R. Library is now located on the second floor of Constitution Hall. Handsome bronze gates open the way from the Administration Building through a marble foyer, containing a bronze copy of Houdon's bust of Washington, to the grand staircase, lighted by a stained-glass window, which leads to the magnificent Genealogical and Historical Library. The control room occupies the center, and one wing is for the use of the Society's genealogists while the other is open to the public.

Upon entering Constitution Hall proper the broad marble corridors give one the immediate feeling of spaciousness and safety. The furnishings are Colonial in style and lovely damask hangings at the windows complete the picture. On entering the inner doors one is again impressed with a sense of vastness as a view is obtained of the great auditorium, seating approximately four thousand people. One of its greatest assets is perfect acoustics. A marvelous sunshine effect is obtained by the diffusion of light through prismatic glass.

The walls are done in warm shades of old ivory with touches of gold and the rich colors of the murals, the dull brass finish on the boxes and handrails make a combination that is most pleasing to the eye. The boxes and vomitories are hung with blue velvet and upon this background rest the seals of the various States, that of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the insignias of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the National Officers Club.

The painted hangings which dignify the platform with their exquisite beauty and historic significance are in four vertical panels. At the background of the first panel the old State House appears and in the distance the famous harbour with a glimpse of the Boston Tea Party, April 19, 1775. The second is a group assumed to have assembled for the Inauguration of George Washington as first President of the Republic, April 30, 1789. The
third shows in the foreground Thomas Jefferson, reading a draft of the Declaration of Independence, and as a background Independence Hall rears its stately tower. The central figure of the fourth is Colonel Moultrie receiving congratulations upon his triumph at the Battle of Sullivan's Island.

Above the four panels a frieze contains the names of the Thirteen Colonies arranged geographically from north to south, to correspond with the subjects delineated below, and over the cornice a painted lunette portrays various Revolutionary battle flags.

The furnishings in Constitution Hall, as well as in all the buildings of the National Society, were obtained through the generosity of States, Chapters and individual members. The magnificent murals, the pipe organ, the stage furnishings of chairs, tables and lecterns, the seats in the Auditorium, the electric clock and bronze doors, all testify to the loyalty and devotion of the members of the Society.

The lower floor is occupied by lounges and rest rooms which are the acme of comfort and convenience. The room for the pages at the Continental Congress has been provided with every requirement to render their service as happy and easy as possible. A well equipped hospital room, also a generous gift, adjoins the lounge.

At the northeast corner of the building is the President General's room, known as the Caroline Scott Harrison room, named in honor of the first leader.
At the back of the stage can be seen the superb painted hangings depicting Revolutionary scenes.
Over the mantel is a copy of the fine painting of Mrs. Harrison, presented many years ago by the Daughters to the White House. The mantel and chandelier are very beautiful and the furniture and mirrors are reproductions of early American art with a few fine original pieces.

Further along the corridor is the Lafayette Suite in which, during the Continental Congress, is used the beautiful French furniture presented to the National Society.

The offices used by the Buildings and Grounds Department and several well equipped dressing and reception rooms are situated in this part of the building.

The rear basement is used for dressing rooms and musicians' rooms, a kitchen and private dining room for the National Officers and for the housing of our huge modern, up-to-date electrical and heating plants as well as the radio control and public address system rooms. The Auditorium is also equipped with a large motion picture booth.

Pages could be devoted to a description of Constitution Hall, its architecture, its fascinating furnishings and its many unique features, but even then no writer could do the subject full justice.
“Of National Interest and Importance”

MARGARET POWELL STOOKEY

Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

ALTHOUGH the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1890, it was on February 20, 1896, that the Congress of the United States granted a new charter and approved the Act of Incorporation whereby the Society was recognized officially by the Government and thus “enjoys a rather unique position among organizations of women.” The three sections of the Act of Incorporation include:

(1) The names of the charter members and the purposes or objects of the Society; (2) the permission to form such a Society and to adopt governing by-laws and, a provision for the housing of the organization; and, (3) the statement “that the National Society shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said Secretary shall communicate to Congress such portions thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance . . .” and also permission is granted to the National Society to file its documents and exhibits in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum.

The compilation of the annual report of the work done by D. A. R. chapters and States and of the account of the sessions of Continental Congress, so filled with the spirit of consecration and of reverent memories, is the pleasant privilege and delightful duty of the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. The greatest difficulty encountered in this compilation is selecting from all the splendid achievements “such portions thereof as may be deemed of national interest and importance” to be submitted to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who, in turn, transmits it to the Congress of the United States for adoption. The report is then published in pamphlet form as a Senate document and, by this action the National Society becomes in a semi-official way a part of the United States Government.

The report to the Smithsonian Institution is arranged in two parts: Part I.—A recording of the sessions of Con-
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

continental Congress; the President General's addresses and reports given verbatim; the condensed reports of the National officers and chairmen, and the annual report of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. Part II.—The essence of all of its activities. Twenty-five National Committees have been classified under thirteen headings and the accomplishments of the States find their way into these various groupings. Another interesting division of Part II is the record list of Revolutionary soldiers whose graves have been located and marked during the year, and here, indeed, is a portion replete with romance, service and sacrifice.

Way down South chapters may be putting the most of their strength into the support of mountain schools; gold may be discovered again in the West, this time in the person of another precious Real Daughter; from New England States may be brought sheaves of valuable genealogical data gleaned from musty tomes or moss-grown tombs; the work among the foreign-born and their children—some of the citizens of tomorrow—may be heralded from the States around the Great Lakes. From north, south, east and west these activities are recounted—these and many more, such as old, almost forgotten roads and trails rediscovered and mapped, forest lands reclaimed, historic places brought to the attention of a hurried world, each and every one a fascinating incident in the worth-while story of the Daughters of the American Revolution activities.

During the year 1930-31, in Patriotic Education more than $150,000 was spent in addition to the sympathetic interest shown toward the various agencies through which this vital work is conducted—interest and assistance given to Scout or kindred groups such as the Girl Homemakers and the Sons and Daughters of the Republic; $218,023 in the various student loan funds aided 465 students; better film guides were sent twice a month to over 4,000 chapters and other organizations; legislation received earnest and careful attention, while, by means of radio broadcasts and THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE and other well-directed publicity, the activities of the organization were brought to the attention of thousands of people; the immigration stations at Ellis and Angel Islands received substantial assistance in the detention quarters; 334,399 “Manuals of the United States for Immigrants and Foreigners” were sent out for distribution; under Conservation and Thrift, tree planting, reforestation on an extensive scale, and welfare work of all kinds added a worthy list of items and especially should be mentioned the enthusiastic reception of the plans of the George Washington Bicentennial Tree Planting Commission; correct use of the flag is carefully watched and taught at all times; the work of the National Defense Committee “multiplied a thousandfold in intensity” during the year; seven Real Daughters are honored members; Genealogical and Historical Research continued to be two of the most popular departments and items of great value and exceedingly great interest were reported; the romantic lure of Historic Sites and of National Old Trails, the “once-upon-a-time” portions of the activities, resulted in the retracing and mapping of many old
roads and trails, the marking of over 600 historic sites in addition to locating 1,044 graves of Revolutionary soldiers; and of a distinctively national aspect was the announcement of larger accommodations for the Memorial Continental Hall Museum, the spaciousness of the D. A. R. Library, and the ever-increasing joy in Constitution Hall, the third unit in the imposing group of buildings which form the headquarters in Washington.

From out of the fullness of their enthusiasm and experience, chapters offer to the State officials their reports of sincere service, devotion and loyalty. This is reported to the annual State Conference. However, the chronicling does not stop here. State by State, the word is repeated to the national heads of the departments and by them is woven into a composite whole. It is to report the work of chapters through the State Regents, to report the work of the National Society as a grand and splendid total that Continental Congress meets each year during that memorable week of the Battle of Lexington, meets to tell of accomplishments, meets to gain added inspiration and enthusiasm for further efforts toward historical, educational and patriotic endeavors.

It is from all of these that the annual report of the Daughters of the American Revolution is compiled, and, at the request of the Congress of the United States, is submitted to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The report contains the evidence of practical patriotism, of loyal devotion of the National Society to the Government, the results of efforts to preserve and develop historic things, to promote patriotic education in all of its phases and “to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.”

**Members—Attention!**

Our D. A. R. Magazine faces a condition which is true of every other magazine published today—a loss in circulation. In spite of the handicap of hard times the D. A. R. Magazine is maintaining its typographical excellence and is bringing out D. A. R. articles and genealogical material which is of real value to every member and prospective member of this Society.

Therefore, I can not urge you too strongly to do your best to secure subscriptions.

Each chapter regent, chapter officer and chapter chairman is earnestly requested to subscribe or renew her subscription. Won’t you also be responsible for at least one new subscription this month?

ELEANOR WHITE DONAHUE,
National Magazine Chairman.
Mrs. Mary McKee Reisinger and her brother, Mr. Benjamin Harrison McKee, have recently presented to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a gown worn by their grandmother, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, when residing in the White House while her husband, Benjamin Harrison, was President of the United States.

The gown has an especial significance for this Society because it was the one worn by Mrs. Harrison in the portrait presented by the D. A. R. to the White House. Mrs. Harrison was the Society’s first President General.

The gown will be placed on exhibit in the Museum of Memorial Continental Hall.
REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Top (left to right): Mrs. Caroline Randall, Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome, Miss Sarah Pool.
Center: Mrs. Mary Tillman. Lower: Mrs. Angelina Avery, Mrs. Mariah S. Allen
WITH the opening this month of the nation-wide observance of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, much additional interest centers upon the seven women, alive today, whose fathers fought under Washington in the American Revolution.

It seems almost unbelievable that so intimate a tie between our historic and dramatic past and the present prosaic work-a-day world exists.

These daughters of Revolutionary heroes are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and five of the seven receive a monthly pension from the National Society. Their names, and the States in which they live, are: Mrs. Mary Priscilla Tillman, of Berkeley, California; Mrs. Mariah Storts Allen, of New Lexington, Ohio; Miss Sarah Pool and Mrs. Mary Pool Newsome, sisters, of Glascock County, Georgia; Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery, of Willimantic, Connecticut; Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Caroline Phoebe Randall, of Greenfield, Massachusetts.

The seventh and most recent “Real Daughter” to join the D. A. R. is Mrs. Tillman, 93 years of age. Her father, Sergeant Fielding Reynolds, enlisted at the age of 16 in the South Carolina cavalry, and served bravely during the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Tillman is a daughter, widow, mother, and grandmother of soldiers whose combined service covers all wars in which the United States has ever engaged, including the Indian campaigns along the frontiers.

In her letter accompanying her photograph for this article, Mrs. Mariah S. Allen, of New Lexington, Ohio, states that her gallant father was John Jacob Storts and goes on to say that she can just remember him, but her mother’s description of him and their early life is clear and distinct. Her D. A. R. application papers describe Storts’ services thusly: He enlisted at Red Hill, Pennsylvania, under Captain Fickle and was at Valley Forge. Storts was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1763, and died January 12, 1852. He married, in 1830, his second wife, Mary Ann Burkhead, who was born August 30, 1802, and who died August 14, 1882.

Pennsylvania’s “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Anna Knight Gregory, who will be 89 years of age next month, was born on March 23, 1843. Richard Knight, her father, entered the Revolutionary War as a drummer boy at the age of 11, and was attached to Captain Beatty’s company under Colonel Robert Magaw of the 5th Pennsylvania battalion. His name appears again in the roster of 1778 in the roll of Captain Walter Finnig’s company.
of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment. In the War of 1812 he was commissioned a captain.

Captain Knight was 74 years old when Mrs. Gregory was born. She was the child of a second marriage. After her mother’s death, Captain Knight at the age of 84 married again.

Two New England States—Massachusetts and Connecticut—claim the honor of two “Real Daughters.” Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, of Greenfield, gives the following genealogical data in her letter, which she closes with the words: “I abhor and despise war, but I am a firm believer in preparedness.”

She states: “My father, Stephen Hassam, was born in Boston in 1771, and died in Charleston, N. H., in 1861, at the age of 90. I am the only one of his ten children now living. I recall vividly his descriptions of carrying water to the wounded during the Battle of Bunker Hill.”

Again D. A. R. files give this genealogical detail: Stephen Hassam’s second wife was Lucy A. Miller whom he married August 19, 1841.

Connecticut’s “Real Daughter,” Mrs. Angelina Loring Avery resides in Willimantic. She is a member of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of that city. Born at Lebanon, Connecticut, on July 16, 1839, Mrs. Avery was the ninth child of Solomon Loring, by his third wife, Angelina Sawyer, who died at the birth of this daughter. Solomon Loring died on September 19, 1842, when Angelina was two and one-half years old. The child grew to maturity under the affectionate care of an aunt and was married to Elisha B. Avery on July 1, 1856, at the age of 16. To them were born four children, with one of whom she now makes her home:

Solomon Loring, born in Hingham, Massachusetts, on December 28, 1765,
was a lad of 14 when he enlisted in the Continental Army and served under Colonel Vost for two years. A grandfather, on her maternal side, Azariah Sawyer, served also in the Revolution.

Georgia has the distinction of two “Real Daughters” living near Gibson in Glascock County. These sisters, Miss Sarah Pool and Mrs. Mary P. Newsome, were admitted to the D. A. R. on June 5, 1929. Their father, Henry Pool, fought in the Revolutionary War. He was thrice married and their mother was his third wife. He was 90 years old when his youngest child was born, and his eldest child was 64 years old at that time. His Revolutionary service comprised: Private in company of volunteer infantry under General Francis Marion and saw service in the Battle of Cowpens and in other battles. He enlisted at 13 or 14 years of age and was discharged in South Carolina about 1783. He received bounty land in Warren County, Georgia. He was born in 1765 and died in 1852; married, 1845, to his third wife, Eleanor Hutchins, who was born in 1809, died in 1892.

Our National Society has for years looked out for the daughters of Revolutionary sires. The first pensions awarded to “Real Daughters” was granted by the National Board of Management at its meeting on June 5, 1906, when $8 a month was appropriated to go to “Mrs. Lucretia Wood, Mrs. Hargin and Miss Cooley, all Real Daughters in needy circumstances, and provisionally to a Real Daughter in Marquette, Michigan.”

This pension was increased by Act of the 31st Continental Congress to $20 and, by the 34th Continental Congress to the sum of $25 monthly. It is paid from the income from the Liberty Loan Fund.

Since the organization of the D. A. R. Society, 741 “Real Daughters” have been admitted to membership, and of these 132 have been pensioned by the Society.

As an old and active member of our organization, my recollections go back to the first daughter of a Revolutionary soldier to appeal to us for aid. This appeal, however, was not made to our National Headquarters but to the Old Dominion Chapter, of Richmond, Virginia, which responded by granting a pension of $10 to Arunah Redman, of Bedford County, Virginia, whose father served as fifer in the Revolution. In her desperate need she was obliged to part with his old fife.

Eight women have served as chairmen of the Real Daughters Committee since its inception, the list comprising: Mrs. William Lawson Peel, 1905-1913; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, 1914-1915; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, 1915-1917; Mrs. James P. Brayton, 1917-1920; Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, 1920-1923; Mrs. John Lee Dinwiddie, 1923-1926; Mrs. Charles B. Bryan, 1926-1929; and Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, 1929-1932.

The effort to aid these elderly women has been always enthusiastically undertaken by the D. A. R. Fifty or more chapters, from far and near, have “adopted” these “Real Daughters” and sent presents on birthdays and other anniversaries. Many individual members also have generously contributed cash with which to purchase extra gifts and comforts to brighten the lives of the seven women America will delight to honor in this, the Bicentennial year.
MRS. J. WARREN PERKINS (CENTER), NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, ELLIS ISLAND COMMITTEE, AND HER DIVISIONAL VICE-CHAIRMEN

Top (left to right): Mrs. Thomas Middleton, Mrs. John C. Follet, Mrs. Alvin White.
Lower: Mrs. Charles Phayer, Mrs. Thomas L. Green, Miss Mary G. Jackson
Our Work on Ellis Island Today

BLANCHE HAYNES PERKINS
National Chairman, Ellis Island Committee

WE STILL have the immigrant coming to us, but not as in former years, when thousands landed on Ellis Island every day with their few cherished belongings, tenderly brought from the old home to the land of their dreams—America! Since 1921 the United States has allowed only a definite number of persons to enter each year from each European country and from certain Asiatic and African countries. This number is said to be their quota. Only persons born in such a country may be counted under the quota. Birthplace, not citizenship and not residence, decides under what quota an alien belongs.

Until 1925 third-class alien passengers were sent to Ellis Island for examination; now they are examined on shipboard and only the exceptions must go to the Island for primary examination.

Certain countries have an agreement with the United States to make thorough examination of their subjects before leaving the homeland by an American consul, assisted by an American Government physician and an American immigration inspector. All this makes the number of immigrants we have to serve much less, but there are hundreds cited for deportation.

These latter are mostly men who have entered our country illegally or have committed some offense against our laws. Our Government, before sending them back as undesirable citizens, gives them every chance to prove themselves worthy to remain. These investigations and court procedures often release them into our country again.

Another group has given up on account of unemployment; the men and women are accepting our Government's bounty of free passage, hoping to obtain work in their own lands. These aliens are detained some time, waiting for places on the steamers, so our work does not change! We try to keep all busy until the time comes for their release, which may be on to us or back to their native land.

In the accompanying illustrations are some of the aliens we are serving. One of the men has been detained on Ellis Island for three months with his wife and two small boys. This family came across the Mexican border illegally and is cited for deportation. One child has been stricken with pneumonia and upon his recovery the second has become very ill. The law says that when one member of a family becomes ill they must all be detained until the sick one recovers or dies.

We met this situation many times with both alien and immigrant, so the long, weary, anxious days would be
long, indeed, if it were not for our work of employment.

You will notice that the sweaters these men are making are knit on frames. This method takes longer, but we seldom give them needles, for they might do harm to themselves and those around them.

Men having families are allowed to be with them some part of each day in the general detention room. Here they sit together at long tables, sewing, knitting or reading. Our Manual is often seen here as in the other smaller detention rooms, and our D. A. R. social service workers are only too happy to answer any questions that may be asked regarding it. One man said to me pointing to our Manual, “If I had that little book long ago I would not be on Ellis Island today.” We give it to all immigrants, printed in their own language, and to all those being deported if they will take it back home for those who may come to us in later years.

It is no rare thing to hear of the men and women taking their work to their dormitories knitting and sewing early and late in the day.

Upon my weekly visits I seldom leave without someone saying how
happy our work has made them, shortening the long, weary days and keeping them from grieving over their detention whatever may be its cause.

The immigrants are well remembered at Christmas time. In the general detention room all assemble by invitation of the General Committee of Immigrants Aid, of which your National Chairman is a member. We provide fine music, which appeals to most foreigners, a beautiful Christmas tree, a large cambric stocking containing useful articles, a box of candy and an apple and orange. The children are also suitably remembered.

After the program and distribution of gifts, all file out to a good turkey dinner in the bright, airy dining room. We are sure all feel America has given them a happy Christmas. There is generally between four and five hundred aliens on Ellis Island, sometimes many more and it takes much material to keep them busy.

Our chapters are asked for only 3 cents per capita this year instead of 5 cents, as in former years. This pays our two workers who are there throughout each day, teaching these lonely people. Money left over is used to buy supplies not found in boxes sent from the chapters. We need more sewing machines, not new ones, for we find the old ones last just as long under the hard usage given by the inexperienced workers.

They are taught to make shirts, trousers and coats for themselves out of denim and khaki; but knitting is their greatest joy. How delighted they all are when they are made to understand the finished product is theirs to do with as they wish.

Mr. Edward Corsi, our new Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, feels that our work is of the most importance and expresses his best wishes to our Society for the marvelous work we are doing not only for the alien but for our Government as well.

We are looking for a box of material from every chapter or a small check by March first. Send your check through your State Treasurer marked for "Ellis Island Fund," then notify your National Chairman.

Boxes should be carefully packed and wrapped. Name of sender and chapter should be marked plainly outside. Write name and address of sender and chapter on slip inside. Send all parcels post prepaid, as there is no express on Ellis Island.

Address all boxes to:

Mrs. J. Warren Perkins,
D. A. R. Social Service Dept.,
Ellis Island,
New York Harbor, N. Y.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with great sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Sary Berrien Casey Morgan, of Savannah, Georgia, on June 28, 1931.

Mrs. Morgan served the National Society as Vice-President General from 1900 to 1902 and from 1902 to 1904.
### D. A. R. Radio Programs

**Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue**

**National Chairman, Radio Committee**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE CHAIRMAN</th>
<th>STATION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>Mrs. Fred Allison</td>
<td>WAPI</td>
<td>Feb. 25</td>
<td>5 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td>Tucson</td>
<td>Mrs. C. O. Lampland</td>
<td>KGAR</td>
<td>Feb. 12</td>
<td>7-7:30 p. m. M.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Flagstaff</td>
<td>Subject and speaker not announced</td>
<td>KFXY</td>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>7:30-8 p. m. M.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Prescott</td>
<td>Address and Revolutionary music.</td>
<td>KPJM</td>
<td>Feb. 20</td>
<td>6-6:30-7 p. m. M.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Phoenix</td>
<td>Talk by Mrs. Thomas T. Moore, State Regent</td>
<td>KTAR</td>
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<td>Time not given.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>Mrs. William C. Bristol</td>
<td>WTIC</td>
<td>Feb. 9</td>
<td>1-45 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>&quot;Governor Oliver Wolcott,&quot; by Miss Cornelia B. Smith. Broadcast by Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 16</td>
<td>1-45 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Mrs. Edward L. Kelly</td>
<td>WBBM</td>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>3-50 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;The Mississippi Valley,&quot; by Col. Isham Randolph</td>
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<td>Feb. 3</td>
<td>3-50 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur J. O'Neill, speaker.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 8</td>
<td>3-40 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;Historical Illinois—I,&quot; by Miss Herma Clark</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 10</td>
<td>3-50 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;George Washington, Youth and Early Manhood,&quot; Mrs. Goodhue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 15</td>
<td>3-50 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;George Washington, Home Life and Commander-in-Chief,&quot; Mrs. Goodhue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>3-50 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;Historical Illinois—II,&quot; by Miss Herma Clark</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 22</td>
<td>3-40 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;Historical Illinois—III,&quot; by Miss Herma Clark</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 29</td>
<td>3-50 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;Patriotic Education,&quot; by Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Vice-President General, N. S., D. A. R.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 9</td>
<td>1-45 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>&quot;George Washington, The President and Closing Years,&quot; Mrs. Goodhue</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 22</td>
<td>3-40 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>peoria</td>
<td>Speaker and subject not announced</td>
<td>WMBD</td>
<td>Feb. 22</td>
<td>Time not given.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>Hopkinsville</td>
<td>Mrs. Bailey Waller</td>
<td>WFIW</td>
<td>Feb. 19</td>
<td>10-15 a. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>Hopkinsville</td>
<td>&quot;Reminiscences of the Father of Our Country,&quot; by Mrs. Ijams</td>
<td>WHAS</td>
<td>Feb. 27</td>
<td>11 a. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>Mrs. George W. Ijams</td>
<td>WBFM</td>
<td>Feb. 4</td>
<td>2 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>&quot;Ancestry and Ancestral Homes of George Washington,&quot; by Miss Edna Worrell, Regent of the Flag House Chapter</td>
<td>WHAB</td>
<td>Feb. 26</td>
<td>3-40 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>&quot;Ancestry and Ancestral Homes of George Washington,&quot; by Mrs. Ijams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 18</td>
<td>1-30 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>&quot;Reminiscences of the Father of Our Country,&quot; by Mrs. Ijams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 11</td>
<td>2-40 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>&quot;Washington Bicentennial,&quot; by Matthews Page Andrews</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 18</td>
<td>2 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>&quot;Washington, Greatest American,&quot; by Mrs. George W. Ijams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 25</td>
<td>2-40 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles M. Wilford</td>
<td>WAAB</td>
<td>Feb. 12</td>
<td>3-30-4 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>&quot;The Washington Biographies,&quot; by Professor Robert E. Rogers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Music will include a song sung when Washington took command of the Continental Army</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 26</td>
<td>3-40 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
<td>Mrs. George F. Turner</td>
<td>KGR</td>
<td>Feb. 3</td>
<td>3 p. m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
<td>&quot;Ancestry and Ancestral Homes of George Washington,&quot; by Mrs. Ijams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 18</td>
<td>1-30 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
<td>&quot;Ancestry and Ancestral Homes of George Washington,&quot; by Mrs. Ijams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 11</td>
<td>2-40 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>Mrs. O. S. Wilphey</td>
<td>KMBC</td>
<td>Feb. 18</td>
<td>1-30 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>&quot;Ancestry and Ancestral Homes of George Washington,&quot; by Mrs. Ijams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 26</td>
<td>3-40 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NEW JERSEY</td>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>Mrs. Howard W. Satterfield</td>
<td>WOR</td>
<td>Feb. 22</td>
<td>2-25-240 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Grand Forks</td>
<td>Mrs. H. E. French</td>
<td>KFJM</td>
<td>Feb. 7</td>
<td>2-30-3 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Grand Forks</td>
<td>&quot;Ancestry and Ancestral Homes of George Washington,&quot; by Mrs. Ijams</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 14</td>
<td>2-30-3 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Grand Forks</td>
<td>&quot;Washington the Engineer,&quot; by Dean Milnor Roberts, University of Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 21</td>
<td>2-30-3 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td>Grand Forks</td>
<td>Speaker not announced</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 28</td>
<td>2-30-3 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia</td>
<td>Mrs. Thomas F. Durham</td>
<td>Program on George Washington arranged by Miss Edna Worrell, Regent of the Flag House Chapter</td>
<td>WFI</td>
<td>Feb. 15</td>
<td>4 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTAH—Salt Lake City</td>
<td>Mrs. Otto A. Wesley</td>
<td>&quot;Organ selections of Colonial music; &quot;Youth and Manhood of George Washington”; &quot;America&quot; on organ.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 2</td>
<td>5-15-5:30 p. m. M.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON—Seattle</td>
<td>Mrs. C. E. Magnusson</td>
<td>&quot;Virginia Reel,&quot; and talk on &quot;Social Life of George Washington.&quot;</td>
<td>KJR</td>
<td>Feb. 15</td>
<td>4 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON—Seattle</td>
<td>Mrs. C. E. Magnusson</td>
<td>&quot;Washington the Engineer,&quot; by Dean Milnor Roberts, University of Washington</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 20</td>
<td>1 P. M. P.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN—Janesville</td>
<td>Mrs. P. R. Minahan</td>
<td>&quot;Lincoln and Religion,&quot; by Mr. Stephen Bowles, Editor of the Janesville Gazette. Beginning February 16th at the same hour Mr. Bowles will give six lectures on the life of Washington.</td>
<td>WCLO</td>
<td>Feb. 11</td>
<td>7-25 p. M. C.S.T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN—Janesville</td>
<td>Mrs. P. R. Minahan</td>
<td>&quot;Lincoln and Religion,&quot; by Mr. Stephen Bowles, Editor of the Janesville Gazette.</td>
<td>WCLO</td>
<td>Feb. 15</td>
<td>4 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
</tr>
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<td>WCLO</td>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>7-25 p. M. C.S.T.</td>
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</table>
ANSWERS

13881a. HOLCOMB.—Thomas Holcomb & wife Elizabeth Ferguson came from England in the Mary & John of Winthrop's fleet in 1630. The Mary & John was the first ship to land 30 Mch 1630 & the spot was Nantasket, Mass., but in a few days a better spot was found for a permanent home for the ships, which the settlers named Dorchester. Thos. Holcomb was made Freeman 14 May 1634. In the spring of 1636 Rev. John Wareham (pastor of the Mary & John flock) left Dorchester with most of his flock & settled with them in Windsor, Conn. Before leaving Thos. Holcomb sold his Dorchester estate 12 Aug 1635 to Richard Jones. Thomas Holcomb was a representative from Windsor & Hartford in the convention that framed the now famous constitution of Conn. Colony. His grave has been located in an old cemetery nr the old homestead at Poquonock, Conn. He died at Windsor 7 Sept 1657 leaving widow Elizabeth & five chil. one of whom was Abigail aged 19 yrs. This Abigail was born or bapt. 6 Jan 1638 & mar 11 June 1661 to Jesse Leaver. "Holcombe." If interested I can give some of the English ancestry & much more of the American family, especially of the lines which connect with the Griffin & Hayes families.—Mrs. Lillian Hayes Fisher, Aspinwall Ave., at E. 150th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

13870. MCCLELLAND. — Wm. McClelland mar Martha Miller & their dau Eliz. & Patsy Lee were married to Robert E. Miller & Joseph McKim at a double wedding. Patsy Lee dau of Jos. McKim & his wife Patsy Lee McClelland mar Wm., son of Wm. & —— Ammon Holladay. I have dates & other infor on these lines & will be glad to hear from you if you are interested.—Mrs. ou Ella Mathews, 724 E. 7th St., Pueblo, Colo.

BROWNLEE.—Alexander Robertson b 1731 spent many yrs in Charleston, S. C. He d 2 Dec 1806. Jane Brownlee his wife was b 1749 & d 2 July 1805. Their family buril lot is in the First Scotch Presbyterian churchyard, Charleston, S. C. Buried here are James Robertson who d 14 May 1809 ae 34 yrs, a native of Scotland; Martha Robertson who d 27 Nov 1848 ae 67 yrs; Elizabeth Robertson b 11 July 1777 & d 16 Aug 1827; Samuel Robertson who d 22 Oct 1816 ae 43 yrs; John Brownlee Robertson who d 17 Mch 1891 ae 3 yrs; Jane Robertson died young; Alexander Robertson son of George & Mary Robertson d 23 Oct 1808 ae 6 months. The chil of Alexander & Jane Brownlee Robertson were George, Samuel, Martha, Elizabeth, John Brownlee & Jane. Have a copy of the rec of a sale of land in Edgefield Dist. sold by Alex. & Jane Robertson to Wm. Farquher in 1791. This land was part of a grant to Jane Brownlee in
1768 & was on Wilson’s Creek.—Samuel Robertson b 1773 d 1816, mar Ann dau of Stephen Thomas, 1750-1839, a Huguenot from France in 1765. After the death of Samuel his wife moved to Conn. & her sons were educated there. One Dr. John Brownlee, 1809-1892, grad. of Yale, mar Mabel Marie Heaton.—George Robertson b 23 Feb 1770 mar 25 Dec 1804, Mary dau of James Miscampbell of Orangeburg Dist. The will of Geo. Robertson dated 15 Oct 1817 is filed at Edgefield Co., S. C. They were then living at Willington, S. C. Mary Miscampbell was b 11 Jan 1786. Their chil were James Miscampbell Robertson b 5 Feb 1806 d Augusta, Ga. ae 27 yrs; Alexander b 16 Apr 1808 d 23 Oct 1808 buried at Charleston, S. C.; Mary Elizabeth b 3 Jan 1811 at Berry Hill, S. C., mar Robert Gilliam, son of James Quarles who was b 1760 in Amelia Co., Va.; son of Richard Quarles & his wife Frances Powell; Jane Brownlee b 3 Aug 1913 at Berry Hill & mar John Hannah Gray 28 Nov 1828. Martha Ann Robertson b 5 May 1816 at Berry Hill mar 27 Nov 1832 Dr. John Newton Waddell son of Rev. Moses Waddell. Would like to have the parentage of Alex Robertson & of Jane Brownlee if you know them, or any other Robertson data. Would like to correspond.—Mrs. Daisy M. Quarles, 618 W. Springfield St., Champaign, Ill.

13857a. TENBROOK - TENBROECK. — Abraham Tenbrook (various spellings) was born 19 Apr. 1778, the son of Col. John Tenbrook of N. J. Abraham mar Catherine, dau of John Piatt (son of John Piatt of France) and his wife Jane Williamson. Abraham d 1822. His wife Catherine was b 2 Sept 1782 & d 21 Sept 1813. Their chil were Anna b 21 Feb 1806 d 15 Oct 1845; John b 2 Sept 1809 d 1892; Fanny b 16 Nov 1811; Sarah b 6 Mch 1814 d 1855; Jacob b 2 Apr 1816 d 1873; Wm. b 14 Aug 1818 d 1832; Mariah b 14 Jan 1821 d 1883. This record was obtained from a diary owned by Ann Tenbrook Honselman. Catherine Piatt Tenbrook was an own cousin of James Andrew Piatt for whom Piatt Co., Ill., was named. He was the son of Abraham, the son of John Piatt of France. John’s other sons were Wm., Daniel & Jacob & all five served in Rev.—Mrs. Emma Piatt Llewellyn, 324 Sixth Ave., La Grange, Ill.


13723. THOMPSON.—Will be glad to correspond in regard to the Thompson-Stone family of Pittsylvania Co., Va.—Mrs. James S. Jones, Chatham, Va.

13890. MARSH.—Wm. Marsh was b nr Baltimore 1735 & mar abt 1762 Patience Lemons. They removed to Bracken Co., Ky., in 1780. Their chil were Nancy, Wm., Rebecca & Thomas who were b in Maryland; Richard, John, Joseph, Patience, Temperance, Mary & Elizabeth who were b in Ky. According to this rec. John Feree mar Rebecca in Jan 1792, she was b in 1771 & evidently mar in Ky. Bracken Co., Ky., is just across the Ohio River from Clermont & Brown Cos. Thos., John & Richard went to Clermont in 1809. Thos. set nr Nicholsville & mar Phoebe Duckwall, dau of Daniel Duckwall b in Va. & his wife Keziah Dimmitt dau of Ezekiel & Phoebe Gest Dimmitt of Va. Ref: “History of Clermont Co., Ohio” (1880), by J. L. Rockey & R. J. Bancroft.—Irena Holter Parrott, 3522 Northampton St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

QUERIES

13939. ELLIOTT-ARMSTRONG.—Wanted names of desc. of Ninian Elliott who left letters of admin. 1694 in Parish of Clogher, Ireland. Wanted also names of desc. of Ninian Elliott who mar 1747 in Clogher, Ireland, Catharine Armstrong. Wanted ances. of John Elliott who mar — Graeme abt 1775 in either Tyrone or Fermanagh. Three of their chil were Catherine b in north of Ireland 1776 mar Wm. Stewart abt 1813, had 5 chil & emig to America in 1822; George of Clougherney, Tyrone mar Mary Archer abt 1813 in Tyrone & haf dau Sarah. Received grant of land in Canada 1819 & died there 1847; William, 1786-
1872 mar 9 Feb 1816 Mary Hill & had eleven chil all born in Omagh. Wanted also ances of Wm. Elliott who mar —— Scott & had son Ninian. Wm. was prob brother of John mentioned above & it is thought that both of these men died in and are buried in Baltimore. Wm. abt 1781 & John abt 1819. Wanted any infor of mar of Jane Elliott to John Hamilton 1803 in Clougher & of the mar of Mary Elliott to Charles Stewart 1802 in Clougher—J. C. F.

13940. BUFORD.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible, including mar rec. of Winnifred Buford. She mar abt 1742 Bowling Clark. History states that they were from Bedford, later Campbell Co., Va. Bowling b 1720, son of Christopher & Penelope Clark, ait his mar removed to Surry, later Stokes Co., N. C. in 1773. Jonathan, son of Bowling & Winnifrew Buford Clark, was b 1759 in Bedford Co., Va., was a lieut. during the Rev. 1784 the fam. removed from N. C. to Pendleton Dist., S. C., & 2 Aug 1787 Jonathan mar Jane Rodgers b 20 May 1765. Their chil were John Rodgers Clark, b 1788; Bolin b 1790; Simeon Buford b 1792; Lettie b. 1795; Wm. Buford b 1797, Sally b 1800 & Phanuel Clark b 1802. In a mss. written by one of the gr.sons of Bowling Clark he states that his gr.gr.grandmother Winnifrew was related to Abe (Abraham) Buford & also to Thomas Buford of Rev. fame. Phanuel Clark b 1802 moved with his parents in 1803 to Christian Co., Ky., & mar there in 1830 Marcella Pennington. Their son Alonzo Clark was b there in 1832 & then they removed to southeast Missouri, what is now Mississippi Co. To which family of Bufords did Winnifrew belong?—M. C. K.

13941. COLE-HICKS-HIX.—Wanted parentage of Lavinia Cole who mar John Hix (Hicks) abt 1801 in Cumberland, Goochland or Chesterfield Co., Va. John d bet 1824 & 1832 in Cumberland Co. & Lavinia mar 1832 Isaac King. She d in Goochland Co. abt 1868 a very old woman. Did her father have Rev. rec.? Wanted also ances of John Hix (Hicks).

(a) HOPPER-COX.—Wanted parentage of Mary (Polly) Hopper who mar 1799 in Cumberland or Powhatan Co., Va., Bartlett, son of George Cox who d 1795 in Powhatan Co. Wanted parentage of George Cox & maiden name of his wife. Wanted also Rev. recs of Hopper & Cox lines.

(b) COOPER.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of father of Col. Benj.; Capt. Sarshall & Braxton Cooper, 3 bros. who went from Va. to Madison Co., Ky., during the Rev & in 1808 to Howard Co., Mo.—L. R. H.

13942. LIVINGSTON-COMINS-CUMMINGS.—Wanted parentage of Jane Livingston who mar 1787 Alexander Comins. Both lived in the vicinity of York, Pa. After mar they lived in Fayette Co., Pa., where their chil were born, & they died. Jane Livingston was b abt 1762, her gravestone states that she died 1824 ae 62 yrs. Alexander d 1842 ae 92 yrs. He served in Rev. as a wagoner. Their chil were Polly who d unmar; Robert who mar Polly White & d in Ohio; James mar Christena McMillan & d in Ohio; Betsey mar Samuel Herbert & d in Ind.; Peggy mar Samuel McKoun (Cune); Alexander mar Marjory Torrence; Sally mar Robert Rush; Nancy mar James Morris; Samuel d unmar; William mar Elizabeth Tedrow. The last six of these chil died in Pa.—A. B. C.

13943. LEWIS.—Wanted any infor of or to corres. with desc of the Lewis families who lived in Edgefield Co., S. C., bet 1786 & 1804. Wanted especially parentage of Isaac Lewis & also of his wife Elizabeth. They were cousins & mar 1794 & lived on Halfaway Swamp of Saluda River, northwest part of old Edgefield Co. Have much data to exchange.—B. H. C.

13944. BUNDE.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Abigail Bundy b 1760 mar 28 Feb 1782 Joel Manning prob at Wyndham, Conn. She died 15 Aug 1835.

(a) BULL.—Wanted ances of Mindwell Bull who mar 1773 Abner Holcomb at Simsbury, Conn. Was she the dau of Capt. John & Dorcas Bull?—B. S. McC.

13945. MCCAIN.—Wanted dates of birth, mar & death & maiden name of wife of Joseph, son of Hugh McCain of Mecklenberg, N. C.—E. L. B.

13946. MILNER-GODWIN.—Wanted ances of John Milner & also of his wife Elizabeth Godwin of Va. Would like to corres. with desc.

(a) AVERY.—Wanted ances of Luke Avery b 1805 in N. C. & d in Monroe Co., Ala. Wanter also maiden name of his wife
Saday or Zada with her ances.—T. M. H.

13947. Moody - Mitchell. — Wanted ances & Rev rec of John Moody who removed from Fluvanna Co., Va., to Bedford Co., Va., 1785 & lived there until his death in 1805. His wife's name was Susanna. Their chil were George who mar 1st Lucy Hughes & 2d Rachel Mitchell; William; Mildred who mar — Boyd; Susanna mar — Boyd; Mary mar — Haile also there were other chil. Son George was b abt 1760 & in 1785 he mar Lucy Hughes. Their chil were Eliz. b 1787 mar — Mayse; John b 1789; Lucy Hughes b 1792 mar — Tate; Susan Rowland b 1794. After the death of his wife Lucy, George Moody mar 2d Rachel Mitchell. Their chil were Nancy b 1799 mar — Lacy; Wm. b 1800 mar Miss Lowe; Mary b 1805 mar Reverst. Permelia b 1803 mar — Neil; Sallie b 1808 mar — Thornburg; Jane b 1810 mar Col. Hugh Jones of Rutledge & Tazewell, Tenn.; Charlotte b 1813 mar Wm. Hoskins. It is evident that George Moody left Bedford Co., Va., & came to Rutledge, Grainger Co., Tenn., for he was the first county court clerk of Grainger Co. serving from 1796 to 1816 & is buried in Rutledge. Did he have Rev. rec? Wanted parentage & all infor possible of family of Rachel Mitchell 2d wife of George Moody; it is thought that her parents were from Maryland.—S. C. M.

13948. Everson.—Wanted dates of b & d, Rev. rec & all infor possible of John Everson, also date of b & maiden name of wife of Nicholas Everson of South Amboy, Middlesex Co., N. J., who d 1783 & mar Susannah ——. They had son John, wanted his dates of b, mar & d & maiden name of his wife. Wanted also date of b of their dau Mary Ruth Everson who d 3 Apr 1849. She mar 1st — Warner & 2d Arnold Brown, 1775-1841. Wanted parentage & dates of b & d of her 1st husband —— Warner. Their dau Emily Matilda Warner b 1801 d 1875 & mar Capt. George Moore. John Everson's bros & sis were George Margaret who mar James Morgan; Mary who mar — Case; Susannah who mar Jos. Ellason; John; Elizabeth who mar Wm. Buckalew & Jacob. — M. S. M.

13949. Brown - Woodsides. — Would like to corres. with desc of Swanson Brown & of his wife Polly Woodsides. Swanson Brown is supposed to have come to America from Scotland as a young man & served in French & Indian Wars, then returned to Scotland & mar Polly Woodsides. When their son Wm. Woodsides Brown b 1779, was a yr old the family removed to Va. Here Swanson took part in Rev. & their son John was b 1782. They removed to Ky. bef 1800 when Wm. Woodsides Brown mar in Clark Co. Sarah Staples; from there they went to Bracken Co. where Swanson d 1833 aged 104 yrs. Wanted Swanson's recs of ser in both wars.

(a) Staples.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of fam of Sarah Staples b 1780 d 1829 mar 1 Feb 1800 in Clark Co., Ky., Wm. Woodsides Brown.

(b) Doggett.—Wanted Rev rec, maiden name of wife & places of b & res of Presley Doggett bef he removed to Shelby Co., Ky. His chil were Wm. Juliet mar 1813 Martin Jacobs; & Nancy who mar 1813 Thomas Brooks. Were there others?

(c) Cralle.—Was the Rodham K. Cralle who served in Rev. as sol. & srg. in the 5th Va. Reg't; also in the 3d & 4th Va. Reg'ts when they were consolidated under command of Col. John Nevill—the same Rodham K. Cralle who mar Nancy —— & had chil Wm. b 15 Dec 1789, Eliz. b 14 May 1793, Sarah b 24 July 1795, Lain b 3 Apr 1801 & Samuel Straw b 25 May 1805?—R. C.


(a) Roberts.—Wanted Rev rec with official reference, maiden name of wife with her dates of b, mar & d also same dates for Benj. Roberts who prob lived in King Wm. Co., Va. His dau Martha b 1740 mar 1760 John McCoy.

(b) Rockwell.—Wanted Rev rec with official ref, maiden name of wife of Job Rockwell who lived nr Elmira, N. Y. His dau Rebecca mar Asher Winkler there. Job d 1834 Harrisonville, Ohio.—M. L. M.
13951. **RUSSELL.** — Wanted parentage, ances & place of b of Henry Russell b abt 1776 & d 30 Dec. 1813 in the Battle of Black Rock, Buffalo. He mar abt 1797 Sophia — b abt 1778 & d abt 1845 in Mottville, Mich. Their chil were Daniel, Abigail who mar Andrew Lucas; Sophia who mar Thomas Brown; Nathan, Polly who mar Gardiner Gallop; Calvin who d unmar; Betsy who mar Silas Taber & had son Chas. F. who was Attorney General of N. Y.; Sally who mar Joseph F. Johnston; Jane who mar Orator Ford. Wanted also maiden name of Sophia who was b 1778 with her parentage & gen.

(a) **RUSSELL.**—Wanted parentage, gen. & dates of Samuel Russell whose oldest child was b Jan 1799 perhaps in Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., & mar Leah Layton. According to tradition they had the following chil: Daniel; Martha who mar Solomon Sparling; Jonathan; Sylvia who mar 1st — Denio, & 2d — Luce; Fanny who mar — Comstock; Lester; Annie who mar Matteson or Otis Eddy; Mehitable who mar 1st Jacob Cox, 2d Luman H. Calkins, 3d — Hall; Lydia who mar Samuel Brant; Samuel, known as “Major,” & David. Wanted also gen. of Leah Layton.

(b) **MOORE—BAKER.**—Wanted parentage & ances of Wm. Moore & also of his wife Elizabeth Baker of Sumter, S. C., who were mar abt 1785/89. He d in Jackson Co., Ind., in 1821 & she d in Hendricks Co., Ind., in 1846. Their chil were James who d young; Wm. Baker; Nancy who mar George Claver Brightman; Mary who mar — Davis; Elizabeth who mar — Sturgeon. All mar in Ind. Wm. Moore’s bros & sis were Anthony, John, Roger, Samuel, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Hester, Agnes, Nancy & Henry supposed to have died in Rev. Hester mar Ned Parish & lived in S. C. Agnes mar John Wolf & lived in Ga. Eliz. Baker’s mother was supposed to have been a Dunagan & her maternal grandmother a Witherspoon.—*S. A. R.*

13952. **SIMS-BEAUFORT.**—Wanted ances of Patrick Henry Sims who was b in Va. in 1769 & mar 12 Oct 1797 prob in Va. Lucy Beaufort. He d 11 Aug 1821 & his Will is in the courthouse in Newberry, S. C. Wanted also ances of his wife Lucy Beaufort who d in S. C. 28 Aug 1833 aged 54 yrs.—*E. B. R.*

13953. **MCCOLLISTER.**—Wanted parentage of Daniel McCollister of Dorchester Co., Md., also dates of his b & d. He mar 1783 Sarah Brinsfield & the family removed to Ross Co., Ohio, about 1800. Wanted also parentage & dates of b & d of Sarah Brinsfield. Was she the sis of Elijah, John & Thomas Brinsfield who were mar abt the same time?

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