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Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart

President General, N. S., D. A. R.
The President General’s Message

IN EVERY administration there is, of necessity, both the salute of welcome at the beginning of the journey together and the farewell at the end of the route.

Every President General benefits from the self-sacrifice of all the work accomplished in each preceding administration. A President General tries to seat herself at the great pipe organ of our Society's activities and, true to time and melody, quickly pick up the strains of the former players without breaking the harmony of action acquired in previous administrations.

This is the Bicentennial year. Continental Congress will initiate unusual homage for and observance of this monumental anniversary. The delegations should come to Washington in full numbers to take part in this program in reverence for George Washington.

Lord Byron, in the "Poems on Napoleon," reminds us that there is but one Washington.

"Where may the wearied eye repose
When gazing on the great,
Where neither guilty glory glows
Nor despicable state?
Yes—one—the first—the last—the best,
The Cincinnatus of the West,
Whom envy dared not hate,
Bequeath’d the name of Washington,
To make man blush there was but one!"

Let us help fulfill the prophecy in "The Age of Bronze":

"While Washington’s a watchword, such as ne’er
Shall sink while there’s an echo left to air."

The past three years have witnessed aspersions cast at the defenders of the Nation’s ideals. Heroes of other days are maligned and protectors of the traditions and customs of American life are sometimes ridiculed and reviled.
Through such periods of spurious criticism the dignity of our Society has prevailed. The National Society, the chapters and the members at large have maintained their serenity in the presence of such attempts to discountenance patriotic endeavor.

Our Society obtains the pleasant respect of officials in city, state and National Government. I desire to publicly acknowledge the timely assistance and friendly cooperation of all who have contributed in any manner to the progress of our Society’s enterprises at home or abroad.

Maintaining a high standard of attainment is not so easy in times of international stress and financial strain. Our Society has continued to attract new members and to unite experienced workers with stronger bonds of combined contentment and joy in service.

We now approach the day of leadership in our separate communities—a day of taking the initiative in organizing the men and women of every community for some form of active, patriotic, personal service. Each community must organize to protect its homes, its schools and even its religious life against invaders.

Salacious ideas and false theories may attack communities with the force of a living foe. The Nation has been warned of the advance of those who would change our form of government. They strike directly and indirectly against the Constitution of the United States in which are incorporated those principles of freedom, equality and justice for which our forefathers strove. At the Constitutional Convention George Washington remarked:

“Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. . . . The event is in the hands of God.”

A powerful opposition to protective legislation has already developed in the Nation’s Capital, and elsewhere in both city and rural sections.

In an attempt to prevent the destruction of our form of government by such vandals and to banish the literature of communists from the mails, a bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Jeffers of Alabama. This bill seeks to make it a crime to advocate or promote the overthrow or the destruction of the Government of the United States by force or violence and for other purposes. This bill is known as H. R. 8549 and does not infringe upon the Constitutional provisions relating to free speech and free press. It provides for the punishment of those who advocate the assassination of public officials as a means of promoting the overthrow of the Government of the United States.

I began my term of office by urging utmost care of childhood. A new school of thought has introduced the idea of creative listening to music. “Growth from within” it is said may begin in years of childhood. Through creative listening the pupil yields to the mood of music and this enthusiasm may lead to self-expression corresponding to the beauty of the music he has heard. May there be more creative listening to patriotism. In this year youth should be inspired to do even nobler things for America. I go out of office leaving the care of the children of this Country in your hands.

Edith Erwin Hobart,
President General.
Hidden History in Chapter Names
FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER
Organizing Secretary General

Of the 2,455 D. A. R. chapters, some bear names significant in the country’s history, while others are intimately associated with members of our organization. But, however they vary, each name is a link in the mighty chain which draws close the tie of patriotism among the descendants of American heroes of the Revolution.

And these selfsame doughty heroes have had their fame perpetuated in this manner from the greatest general to the humblest water boy; for instance: the Washington Chapter, Washington, Iowa; Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato, Minnesota; General Benjamin Lincoln Chapter, East Boston, Massachusetts; General Francis Marion Chapter, Marion, Indiana; General Hugh Mercer Chapter, Grove City, Pennsylvania; General John Stark Chapter, Sycamore, Illinois; Brigadier General Resin Beall Chapter, Laurel, Maryland; Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, Frankford, New York; Captain Alexander Tedford Chapter, Huron, South Dakota; Nathan Hale Chapter, St. Paul, Minnesota.

And our early Navy is not neglected in naming chapters. The gallant Esek Hopkins is represented by one in Providence, Rhode Island, and John Paul Jones, whose fame but grows with the ages, has a Boston, Massachusetts, chapter to bear his name.

Two outstanding patriots are honored in the naming of Patrick Henry Chapter at Martinsville, Virginia, and Paul Revere Chapter of Boston, Massachusetts. The latter, however, had his name selected also by a chapter in Muncie, Indiana, and one in Westfield, New York. In the early days of the National Society duplication of chapter names was permitted, but not now.

Many Signers of the Declaration of Independence are represented, such as the Button Gwinnett Chapter, Columbus, Georgia; Cæsar Rodney Chapter, Wilmington, Delaware; Charles Carroll of Carrollton Chapter, Sedrowooley, Washington; Elbridge Gerry Chapter, Sterling, Colorado; Roger Sherman Chapter, New Milford, Connecticut; Francis Hopkinson Chapter, Hightstown, New Jersey; Stephen Hopkins Chapter, Marshallville, Georgia, and Abraham Clark Chapter, Roselle, New York.

Presidents of the United States also have been selected by chapters, among them: Abraham Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln, Illinois; Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talledega, Alabama; James Madison Chapter, Hamilton, New York, and James Monroe Chapter, Forsythe, Georgia.

The services of courageous women is recognized in the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Deborah Sampson Chapter, Brockton, Massachusetts; Elizabeth Zane Chapter, Buckhannon, West Virginia;
Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, Washington; Lydia Darrah Chapter, Lowell, Massachusetts; Margaret Corbin Chapter, Boston, Massachusetts; Mary Ball Washington Chapter, Sheldon, Iowa; Faith Trumbull Chapter, Norwich, Connecticut; Hannah Arnett Chapter, East Orange, New Jersey, and Mercy Warren Chapter, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Anne Pamela Cunningham, who preserved Mount Vernon as a national shrine, has a chapter named for her in Columbia, South Carolina. A chapter in Omaha, Nebraska, took the name of Mary Katharine Goddard, who was the first to print a copy of the Declaration of Independence. That witching character, John Hancock’s wife, famous in prose and poetry, has the distinction of being selected by four D. A. R. Chapters which bear her name under the titles: Dorothy Hancock Chapter, Washington, D. C.; Dorothy Quincy Chapter, Quincy, Illinois; Dorothy Quincy Hancock Chapter, Greenfield, Massachusetts, and Dorothy “Q.” Chapter, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Some have gravitated to the gallant foreigners who aided the patriots in the Revolution and have chosen to be called the Comte de Grasse Chapter, Yorktown, Virginia; Baron Steuben Chapter, Bath, New York; Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Montpelier, Vermont, and Count Pulaski Chapter, Virginia.

Nor were the old forts and battlefields which witnessed heroic scenes overlooked when Organizing Regents sent in their requests to the Organizing Secretary General to form a chapter, and we therefore have such names as Cowpens Chapter, Spartanburg, South Carolina; Kettle Creek Chapter, Washington, Georgia (incidentally, the chapter even purchased the battleground), and the Battle of Alamance Chapter, Burlington, North Carolina. This was the first conflict between the American and British forces in which blood was drawn.

Among the forts (and there are many in our chapter nomenclature), we mention only a few—the Fort Loudoun Chapter of Winchester, Virginia (this fort was designed and built by George Washington); Fort Strother Chapter, Oxford, Alabama; Fort Rensselaer Chapter, Canajoharie, New York; Fort Massachusetts Chapter, North Adams, Massachusetts; Fort Dearborn Chapter, Evanston, Illinois; Fort Venango Chapter, Emlenton, Pennsylvania; Fort Le Boeuf Chapter, Waterford, Pennsylvania; Fort Perrot Chapter, Galesville, Wisconsin, and Fort Vancouver Chapter, Vancouver, Washington.

Before leaving the forts, a word should be said about Assiniboine Chapter of Havre, Montana. In 1879 Fort Assiniboine was built and first garrisoned by the 18th Infantry from Georgia. The post was one of the largest in the United States, comprising 163,000 acres. Supplies for the troops were brought up the Missouri River to Coal Banks by boat and then freighted a distance of about 100 miles. General John J. Pershing, then a second lieutenant attached to the 10th Cavalry, was stationed there in the ’90s. The fort was abandoned in 1911.

Caddo Chapter, of Shreveport, Louisiana, takes its name from a parish. In the State the term is used in place of the ordinary word county. Another unique designation is “Six Flags” Chapter of Benbrook, Texas.
The name is indicative of the history of the State—the only one in the Union that has been a part of six nations.

A chapter in Charles Town, West Virginia, has an odd appellation—the Bee Line Chapter—named in honor of the men who left there at the outbreak of the Revolution and made a “bee line” for Boston, Massachusetts. The trip was made on foot and after many hardships the intrepid West Virginians reached their destination in three and a half days.

Across the border in Virginia we come across the Peaks of Otter Chapter, which takes its name from the twin mountains of far-famed wonder which have long been considered the highest and most beautiful mountains there.

In my own State of New Jersey we have names of much historic significance, but none more worthy than the Watch Tower Chapter of Maplewood, the Beacon Fire Chapter of Summit, both of which warned Washington and his army of the approach of the British and thereby performed yeoman service for our country. Nova Cæsarea Chapter was one of the first organized in New Jersey. In the first century of the Christian era, when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, he gave his name (Cæsarea) to the little island of Jersey. In recognition of the defense of this island in 1649 by Sir George Cartaret, a grant of land in America was made to him and to Lord Berkeley, to which was given the name of Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey. And so our chapter adopted its name.

North Riding Chapter of Great Neck, Long Island, tells a bit of history in its peculiar title. In the old days, when the Colonists there were mostly of English descent, Richard Nicholls, Colonial Governor of New Netherlands, divided the Island into North, East, and South Ridings—and to this section from about Douglassston to Huntington (as far as one could ride on horseback in a day) he gave the name of “North Riding.”

In Maryville, Missouri, a chapter bears the name of Nodaway, which, according to records, derived its inception from French explorers who translated the Indian name of the river into “Noduet,” and when Kentucky pioneers came they anglicized the word to “Nodaway.”

A North Carolina chapter has chosen the name Cabarrus Black Boys, which is taken from the following historic occurrence. The row between Governor Tryon of that State and the Regulators reached its climax in Alamance County in 1771. In a settlement 16 miles northeast of Charlotte, now lying in the County of Cabarrus, Major James White, William White, Robert Caruthers, Robert Davis, Benjamin Cochran, James Ashmore and Joshua Hadley plotted to destroy Tryon’s munitions of war, and bound themselves by a most solemn oath not to disclose any facts pertaining to the act. To prevent detection they blackened their faces. They came upon the governor’s wagon train, captured it and fired the powder. Space does not permit a more detailed description but throughout their lives five of the “Cabarrus Black Boys” served their country faithfully and well.

It is safe to say that the chapters bearing Indian names outnumber the others. It seems eminently fitting that we should, in this way, perpetuate our beautiful Indian legends. Only one or two can be mentioned here—the Himmarshee Chapter at Fort Lauder-
dale, Florida, takes its name from what is said to be the world’s deepest river in proportion to its width and length. The river bisects that city and mystery surrounds its origin. An Indian legend claims that in ages past their forebears, living in the then unbroken forest, were awakened by thunderous noises and a trembling of the earth. Daylight disclosed a miracle—a mighty river threading its way to the sea. It was called in the Seminole tongue, “Himmarshee,” the new water.

A chapter in Ventura, California, selected Mitz-khan-a-khan because it was the Indian name of Ventura. Its meaning, “Where the Jaws Are,” can be understood if one takes a small boat and gazes backward at the line of the San Miguelito Hills on the west and of La Loma de La Cruz on the east, shutting in the Valley of the San Buenaventura River—from there one looks into a yawning mouth whereof Gosnell Hill forms the tongue.

Wapsipinicon Chapter, of Oelwein, Iowa, chose that Indian designation. It means “white potatoes,” and was so called because of the large number of wild artichokes which grew alongside the river banks. The river itself was the scene of an Indian tragedy when “Wapsie,” a Blackhawk maiden, and her lover, Pinicon, a Sioux brave, were slain by his rival, Fleet Foot.

Running through our Society, weaving the romance and fire of frontier days into the present, are the names of famous trails along which the moccasin feet of the Indian passed and which later echoed the heavier tread of our pioneer ancestors. Who cannot vision our splendid past when chapters bear such names as: The Boone Trail (Big Stone Gap, Virginia), Old Trails (Minneapolis, Minnesota), Butterfield Trail (Deming, New Mexico), Fort Supply Trail (Ashland, Kansas), Mountain Trail (Harlan, Kentucky), Sauk Trail (Chicago Heights, Illinois), and Warrior’s Trail (Blanchester, Ohio).

On February 1, 1932, the Crossnore Chapter, of Crossnore, North Carolina, was confirmed by our National Board of Management. The members of the chapter are descendants of pioneers who settled in those rugged and beautiful mountains before and following the Revolution. Dr. Mary Martin Sloop is its Organizing Regent.

We can only quote briefly from some of the accounts of these rugged Americans who are doing their part in making Crossnore Mountain School
THE THREE WISE BROTHERS OF CROSSNORE
Left to right: Messrs. Newton, John and Tom Wise

a worthwhile and beneficial enterprise. As one little mountain mother puts it:

"My great grandfather was a grandson of John Witherspoon, who signed the Declaration of Independence. I can remember hearing the old folks talk about my great-grandfather. They said he weighed over 300 pounds and his slaves rolled him everywhere in a wheel chair. His wife weighed that much, too, but I never heard of her being rolled about. I reckon she just sat."

And Uncle Newt Clark said:

"My grandfather was Sandy's son, and named all of his nine sons with names that started with 'D'—Dolphus, Detroit, and so on. We Clarks under Headquarters Mountain had six children and all of them's names begins with 'R.' My boys' names all begin with 'H' and my girls' names all end in 'A.'

"Yes, I still have the clock. Old Aunt Nervy Clark had it when I was a boy and I heered she was about to die. I wanted that clock so I got together all the money I could, and I took that $4 and walked all the way to Aunt Nervy's and I said: 'I hear you are about to die, and I want you to leave Sandy's old clock to me, so I brought you $4 to pay for it.' So she said 'fore them all, I was to have that clock and she tuck the money and died with it under her pillow.'"

In selecting names it is essential that new chapters choose those having historical significance not later than 1825, keeping names within the Colonial and Revolutionary periods and thus carrying out the objects and ideals sponsored by our National Society.
The D. A. R. Student Loan Fund

MARJORIE A. SPAULDING
National Chairman, Student Loan Fund Committee

OUTSTANDING in worthwhile service is the D. A. R. Student Loan Fund Committee because of its effective work in giving hundreds of brilliant young men and women the education so necessary in making them efficient citizens.

Our Committee was created in June, 1923, by Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, of Athens, Ga. Three other women have served as National Chairmen since that time—Mrs. Paul Duane Kitt, of Chillicothe, Mo.; Mrs. Eli Dixson, of Roseville, Ill., and Miss Marjorie Spaulding, of Phillipsburg, Kan.

The National Chairman, assisted by six sectional chairmen—Mrs. Charles C. Goss, Dover, N. H.; Mrs. Charles H. LeFevre, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Eugene Davis, Statesville, N. C.; Mrs. Fred W. Culver, Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. John Campbell, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Arthur J. Tulles, Newport, Wash.—has as her task the supervision of all State and local D. A. R. Student Loan Funds, acting as adviser to the State chairmen, helping them solve their problems, and unifying the entire Student Loan Fund work.

It is hoped that soon there may be a National Student Loan Fund which will care for students of one State who wish to attend school in another State, or other students who, for varied reasons, are unable to borrow from their own State funds and yet are worthy of assistance. With the exception of Delaware and Nevada, which have no loan funds, each State has its own fund and manages it in its own way, according to its own rules, although all States abide with the following general rules, which were suggested by Mrs. Dixson:

"No. 1.—Each State should have a Student Loan Fund, so that each chapter, large or small, may contribute to it. Each State should have a goal toward which it is aiming, so the fund will increase each year."
"No. 2.—A chapter may have a local loan fund, manage the loans and have its own rules. The student receives the money as a loan not as a gift. The chapter reports to the State chairman once a year.

"No. 3.—A State, chapter or member may have a student loan endorsement fund, income only to be used, which income will become a revolving fund increased each year by the annual income from the principal. This shall be reported once a year to the State chairman."

Each State has its own rules for managing its fund, and its own requirements which must be met by students desiring loans, governing as it pleases whether or not it will loan to girls alone, or to both boys and girls, and arranging, as it thinks best, the amount of interest to be charged on money loaned. State funds vary widely in size, from Georgia with over $25,000 in her funds, to North Dakota with her new fund of $26.50; but all funds have the common characteristic that they are growing rapidly as the D. A. R. members realize the tremendous good done by such funds, and wish to make possible more loans by increasing the funds as much as possible.

In several States, funds are inactive since the States plan to make no loans until the funds reach a certain size, varying from $1,000 to $5,000. It seems almost tragic to have the money out of use for even a few years when so many needy students are clamoring for aid. A few States, because of the need this year, voted to put their funds into service immediately rather than delay as they at first planned.

There are two types of Student Loan Funds, revolving and endowment, both of which are good. The revolving type predominates, for most States feel that it is much better to have a fund continually circulating than to have the interest given to the student as it is with an endowment fund. If it circulates, each student who repays is helping another student, for the money can be loaned again and again, while with the endowment fund, each year's interest is used only once. Another argument in favor of the revolving plan is that the student who repays feels less under obligation and more self-respect than the student who accepts the money as a gift.

Reports from State chairmen have been interesting, for each told of the outstanding work in her State. One is thrilled by the vast effectiveness of our work when one learns of the achievements of our students as they enter active work. A Vermont beneficiary was such a good student that she became a teacher in Vermont University last summer. Five of the girls who have borrowed from the Indiana fund have become members of the Phi Beta Kappa because of honor scholarship. A Washington student is now an English teacher in the University of Ohio. Minnesota this year voted to start a second State fund to benefit Indian girls who desire training in home economics. An Illinois girl has become a grandopera singer. Georgia this year has ten new loan funds. They have many loan funds, and an exceptionally fine State chairman who inspires her entire State to interest in Student Loan. Colorado, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Texas also have many splendid local loan funds. Maine has increased more than 100 per cent in the number of chapters contributing to her funds during the two years of the present administration. Eighty-nine of the 119 Pennsylvania chapters replied to the State chairman's letters,
and Massachusetts has an even better record with 90 out of 107 chapters reporting.

The last reports sent the National Chairman show 160 local funds, 39 State funds, including fine funds in Cuba and Hawaii, $50,404.37 in local funds, $133,805.23 in State funds, $33,723.64 in endowment funds, a total of $218,023.24 in Student Loan Funds, a gain of $44,804.60 over last year. A total of 1,000 students were aided and 464 students used the funds this year, and the reports which will be received in March will show much greater progress for the year 1932-33, for throughout this year of business depression, unemployment and financial uncertainty, the D. A. R. Student Loan Funds have proved as never before their value to ambitious, worthy students, for without the aid of our funds, scores of students would have had to discontinue their college work, a step which would be especially tragic just now when our country so greatly needs just such capably trained, efficient leaders as the girls whom the D. A. R. aids prove to be.

The D. A. R. has risen effectively to the emergency, just as it always does to every emergency, and States and chapters, realizing that this year there would be an unprecedented number of calls for assistance, have put forth unusual effort to increase their funds, both in size and efficiency, with splendid results. Some State boards voted extra money for their fund. Some States made every-member assessments. Individual members gave liberally to their local funds. Numerous money-making schemes were utilized in order to increase the amount available for loaning.

We must not let the torch, now lit, grow dim, but must carry it high that it may shed the light of education into the lives of greater numbers of our citizens each year. By aiding the boys and girls of today we are making an educated manhood and womanhood for tomorrow and so insuring an efficiently conducted nation. Could any work be more worth while?

D. A. R. Guidebook

To meet popular demand Mrs. John M. Beavers' D. A. R. Headquarters article in the February, 1932, D. A. R. Magazine has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It is published by the Buildings and Grounds Committee of which Mrs. Beavers is National Chairman.

It is a very beautiful Guidebook, containing a delightful description of the National Headquarters of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Memorial Continental Hall, the Administration Building and Constitution Hall. A reproduction in color of Peale's "Porthole Portrait" of Washington is the frontispiece, and there are many other lovely color illustrations.

The Guidebook sells for 25 cents a copy, 5¢ additional for postage. Send all orders with remittance to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
The Arlington Memorial Bridge was built under the supervision of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, of which the President is chairman. The Commission of Fine Arts was consulted and advised as to the plans.

The project of building the Arlington Memorial Bridge has been before Congress since 1884. Previous to that time Daniel Webster referred to it in an address at the laying of the cornerstone for enlarging the United States Capitol on July 4, 1851, as follows:

"Before us is the broad and beautiful river, separating two of the original thirteen States, which a late President, a man of determined purpose and inflexible will, but patriotic heart, desired to span with arches of ever-enduring granite, symbolical of the firmly established union of the North and the South. That President was General Jackson."

The need of a bridge direct to Arlington National Cemetery was most urgently felt on Armistice Day, November 11, 1921, at the burial of the Unknown Soldier. Led by President Harding and officials of this Govern-
ment and of many foreign countries, thousands of people who made the trip to Arlington did so under most difficult circumstances, because of the crowded traffic conditions. The Commission of Fine Arts was in session at the time, and at once recommended to Congress the preparation of plans for an Arlington Memorial Bridge, with an initial appropriation of $25,000. Congress responded quickly and made the appropriation available for expenditure by the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission, by act approved June 12, 1922. On April 22, 1924, the commission submitted a comprehensive report to Congress on the subject and a set of approved plans that contemplated an expenditure of $14,750,000 for the project. Congress adopted the report and plans and has made the necessary funds available for the construction work as fast as the project developed.

The architects of the bridge are McKim, Mead and White, of New York City, who are noted for the many great and beautiful classical structures they have built throughout the United States, as the Boston Public Library, the Library at Columbia University, the Pennsylvania Railroad Station in New York City, and the McKinley Memorial at Niles, Ohio; also they had charge of the restoration of the White House during the administration of President Roosevelt.

The bridge extends from the Lincoln Memorial to Columbia Island, has a length of 2,138 feet, and is 90 feet wide, the width of Fifth Avenue, in New York City. The bridge has been built as low as possible, consistent with good proportions, in order not to interfere with the view of the Lincoln Memorial from Columbia Island. There are 6 lanes on the bridge each 10 feet wide, and two sidewalks, each 15 feet wide. The balustrade is 4 feet high.

The bridge has 9 segmental arches of 166 feet span at the ends of the bridge and spreading gradually to 184 feet at the center. The terminal arches rise to a point 28 feet above average water height, increasing gradually to 35 feet in the central arch. The piers are 32 feet wide and are firmly embedded in rock 35 feet below water. The resulting arches are very pleasing in appearance, and the entire bridge has a simplicity and dignity that will stand as a distinct work of art for the embellishment of the National Capital. At the entrance to the bridge at
the Lincoln Memorial there will be two large sculptural groups, each 16 feet high. The pylons at the Columbia Island end of the bridge, which are 35 feet high, are surmounted by eagles 8 feet high, each cut out of a solid block of granite according to the design of C. Paul Jennewein, sculptor. At the sides of the bridge appear large sculptured disks each 12 feet in diameter, and at the keystone of the arches there are buffalo heads 6 feet in height. These were also designed by Mr. Jennewein.

At the center of the bridge is a draw span, each leaf of which has a length of 92 feet, the height of an 8-story building. One minute is required for opening and closing the draw span, which is operated by electricity. Each leaf weighs 6,000 tons. It is in itself an interesting achievement in bridge engineering.

From Columbia Island westward there is the boundary channel bridge. From there to the Arlington National Cemetery will be a memorial parkway, 2,200 feet in length and 240 feet wide, lined with planting and providing space for memorials at intervals along the parkway. At Arlington National Cemetery there is a large memorial entrance, with walks and driveways leading to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Memorial Amphitheater and to Arlington House.

Not only has the Arlington Memorial Bridge been built during the past seven years, but one of the finest compositions in city planning has been carried out in connection with it. In addition to the treatment on Columbia Island plaza and the approach to Arlington, there is also the great plaza at the approach to the bridge at the Lincoln Memorial, with a sea wall for the Riverside Drive leading to it, and the water gate near by—steps of granite 215 feet wide.

The two sculptural groups at the entrance to the bridge will be symbolic of War. They have been designed by Leo Friedlander, sculptor. At the entrance to the Rock Creek Parkway there will be two sculptural groups symbolic of Peace and the Arts of Peace, designed by James E. Fraser, sculptor. There will be appropriate inscriptions carved on the bridge.

The Arlington Memorial Bridge was inspected by President Hoover and the other members of the Commission on January 16, 1932, and the following day, the bridge being opened temporarily for travel, 30,175 automobiles passed over it.
The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, built as a memorial to George Washington, extends from the south end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge along the shores of the Potomac through Alexandria to the gates of Mount Vernon.

The conception of a memorial highway originated with citizens of Alexandria in 1866. The idea has been fostered by various national organizations but no tangible progress was made toward its fulfillment until an act of Congress was passed May 23, 1928, authorizing and directing the United States Bicentennial Commission for the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington to take such steps as might be necessary to construct a suitable memorial highway and providing funds for this purpose.

Two general routes were considered for the location of the highway: One following closely along the shore of the Potomac River and passing through the city of Alexandria, the other following a direct inland route and skirting the city of Alexandria. After weighing the merits of the two routes, the Commission unanimously adopted the river route as having greater scenic and historic advantages than the inland route, and offering superior possibilities for the development of park areas between the highway and the river. The Highway has a minimum width of 40 feet. It was built by the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture.

The route traverses a territory full of historic associations and reminiscent of the days of Washington. About halfway between Washington and Alexandria it passes close to the site of "Abingdon," the home of John Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's son. Here Nellie Custis, Washington's adopted daughter, was born. A beautiful view of the river and a panorama of Washington City and the north shore is seen from this point.

Passing on to Alexandria the route enters the city by Washington Street and passes directly by Christ Church, where the Washington pew may still be seen. Alexandria was Washington's own town. It was his market place, his
A TYPICAL VIEW ALONG THE MAGNIFICENT NEW MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

THE MOUNT VERNON TERMINUS
post office, and his voting place. It was the meeting place of the lodge of Masons to which he belonged, and the lodge hall is now the repository of a great many articles and paintings associated with him. The trowel, square, and plumb bob used in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol may have been seen here, and also the Bible that was used in the days of Washington. Among many other things of historical interest is a portrait of George Washington painted by W. Williams for the Masonic Lodge.

There is scarcely a foot of ground in Alexandria that Washington did not tread. The old quarters of the Volunteer Fire Company of which he was a member still stands. In Gadsby's Inn, now the City Hotel, he recruited his first company of provincial troops, authorized by Governor Dinwiddie. In the ballroom of that inn, in 1798, was held the first celebration of Washington's birthday. From its steps he gave his last military command to the Alexandria Light Infantry Blues; here also in November, 1799, less than 30 days before his death, he cast his last vote. At the Carlyle House, still standing, he received his appointment as an officer in the British Army on General Braddock's staff; and in this house also, at the Convention of the Five Governors assembled to confer with General Braddock, the first suggestion of Colonial taxation was made, the step which ultimately led to the revolt of the Colonies.

A short side trip from Washington Street, down King Street, takes the traveler to the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, which has been erected at the western outskirts of the town on Shooters Hill. It is 333 feet high, and was designed by Harvey W. Corbett, architect, of New York City.

Returning to Washington Street and proceeding southward the traveler soon reaches the southern limits of the town and passes within a stone's throw of the first cornerstone of the District of Columbia, at Jones Point. Leaving Alexandria the route crosses Hunting Creek, to Fort Hunt, and thence to the entrance gates of Mount Vernon.

Both the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway will be opened for travel this anniversary year 1932.

February Edition D. A. R. Magazine
Sold Out

The supply of February, 1932, D. A. R. MAGAZINES is exhausted. We will appreciate it if those who do not wish to keep their copies will return them to this office. The postage (4¢) will be refunded. Send to Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
A Dramatic Episode

BELL MERRILL DRAPER

The opening gun in the Bicentennial ceremonies took place December 13, in honor of "Dr. James Craik, intimate friend of Washington, First Surgeon General of the American Army, and one of the Original Members of the Cincinnati," at the old Presbyterian Meeting House, Alexandria, Virginia.

Representatives of a dozen or more patriotic societies, beginning with the Washington Society of Alexandria, founded by Doctor Craik in 1800, attended, the members of each society rising as the roll was called.

John Philip Sousa, the famous "March King," was present, looking not a day older than he did twenty years ago, and, by courtesy of the present leader, led the Army Band as the "Bicentennial March," which he composed, was played in public for the first time.

Two facts, hitherto unknown to the present generation, were brought out: The President, who was unable to attend in person, sent a note expressing his regret and stated that James Craik, in addition to being Washington's counsellor, friend and physician, had also been publicly commended "for distinguished bravery in action." This statement elicited great applause.

The other fact was the discovery that Lieut. Col. Craik was the man to whom Lydia Darrah confided her secret, and a wreath was placed on the tomb of "James Craik, the man whom Lydia Darrah knew she could trust." Because her faith in him was justified, the American forces, in their darkest hour, were saved from defeat.

And who was Lydia Darrah, do you ask? According to "Heroic Women of America," as published in the Godey's "Lady's Book" for 1845, she was a Quakeress who lived, 1777, with her husband, William Darrah, a school teacher, in a house on the corner of Little Dock and Second Street, Philadelphia. General Howe's headquarters were at the head of the street and his adjutant had a room in the Darrah house. There was also a larger room next to the adjutant's which was often used by the staff when they wished
to be entirely secluded. On December 2, 1777, the adjutant told Mrs. Darrah that he desired to have the use of the large room that night, adding that he wished her to see that all her family were in bed at an early hour, and he would knock on her door when his guests left, so that she could put out the fire and candles.

His wishes were carried out, and when about 9 o'clock that evening, the British officers began to arrive, Lydia admitted them and assured him that her family were all in their rooms. After the last officer had arrived the adjutant said:

"You may go now, Mistress Darrah, and I will rap on your door when my guests are ready to leave."

Lydia retired to her own bedroom, but not to sleep. She felt that something was taking place that was of importance to General Washington and which might injure him. Although a Quaker, she was an ardent patriot. Finally she could stand the suspense no longer, and, rising noiselessly, stole to the door of the meeting room and applied her ear to the keyhole. She was just in time to overhear the adjutant read the following order from Sir William Howe:

"Tomorrow night the troops will secretly leave the city to march out and capture the American Army at Whitemarsh."

Without waiting to hear more she hurried back to her room and lay there divided between her wish to remain faithful to the adjutant and an ardent desire to save Washington and his army from capture. She must warn him, but how? So far had she reasoned, when there came a rap on her door. Feigning sleep, she waited until the third rap before she answered. Told to put out the lights and lock up the house, she rose and did so.

All night she tossed and turned on her pillows and not until break of day did she solve the problem. Then she remembered the kind physician who had been so sympatheic with the sick soldiers when she had gone there to nurse them. He was a friend of Washington—he could get the news to him secretly.

Dressing quietly but with speed, Lydia told her husband she must go at once to Frankford to get some flour. Upon his consenting she obtained a
pass through the British lines. On arrival at the mill she left her bag to be filled and started for Washington's camp.

Fortunately she met Doctor Craik just outside the lines and had an opportunity to tell her story without other witnesses. Obtaining his promise to go at once to General Washington with her news, she turned about, and succeeded in reaching home as early as she usually did when absent on the same errand.

All the rest of the day and for two more did she go about her work just as usual, giving no sign of her consuming anxiety, nor did she show it when on the third day the adjutant returned and called her to account.

"Mistress Darrah," he said, "were any of your family up on the night I had company in my room?"

"No, indeed; they were all in bed by 8 o'clock as thee bade me."

"That is strange," he remarked, turning on his heel. "Somebody must have overheard us, for when we arrived at Whitemarsh we found all the cannon mounted and the troops prepared to receive us; so we had to march back like a parcel of fools. I know it was not you because I had to knock three times before you waked."

Nothing more did Lydia hear, and no one knew her secret until one day, many months after the British had been driven from the country, General Washington himself sought her out to extend his thanks.

The story itself is vouched for by Alexander Grayton in his memoirs, who says it was told to him by Lydia Darrah herself.
APRIL yielded events throughout the life of George Washington as varied as the month’s traditional weather—"tears and smiles."

He made what was probably his first public appearance in April, 1732, when, as an infant a few weeks old, he was christened with the Episcopal service. He was clad in a white brocaded robe lined with rose silk, which is preserved in the National Museum, Washington, D.C., along with the silver bowl which served as a font.

During the eleven years which followed, he enjoyed a happy childhood under the care of a very superior father. It is obvious from various anecdotes, priggish and fictitious though some of them are, that there was a strong bond between Augustine Washington and his third son, upon whom he had a decisive and fortunate influence. In consequence, the event of April, 1743, constituted George's first tragedy. While he was away from home on a visit, his father suffered an attack of gout in the stomach. The lad returned home, according to Irving, just in time to "receive a parting look of affection" from his father, who died at the age of but 49 years, at the home on the Rappahannock, which, with 280 acres of land, was bequeathed to his son George.

When the next eventful April occurred, George Washington was living the peaceful life of a country squire at Mount Vernon. Earlier in the winter the British Government undertook a campaign with four objectives against the French, the major of which was to regain the Ohio River Valley by driving them from the Virginia and Pennsylvania frontiers. Major General Edward Braddock, appointed commander in chief of the campaign, was to personally have charge of this primary objective. It was inevitable that Braddock should hear of Washington's character, experience and the causes of his resignation from military life, and that he should extend an invitation to the young Virginian to join his staff as a volunteer aide, which meant neither remuneration nor command, but indeed, private expense and sacrifice. Mary Washington endeav-
ored to dissuade her son, but without avail. He joined Braddock in Alexandria, where on April 14 a council of war was held by the latter, Commodore Keppel and the governors of five Colonies. Before Braddock set forth on April 20 for Wills Creek, Washington confided his apprehensions over the vast amount of impedimenta the general proposed to carry with them into the wilderness, but was rewarded with "a sarcastic smile." This little incident proved to be prophetic of their relationship in the subsequent fatal campaign.

Sixteen successive Aprils passed without special incident, and were followed by an eventful one, peaceful in character. In April, 1772, Washington, with Thomson Mason, Henry Lee and others, drew up and offered a bill in the House of Burgesses to open and extend the navigation of the Potomac River from Fort Cumberland to the tidewater. This bill passed the House on April 8, the Council on the 9th and was approved by Governor Dunmore on the 11th, to the great satisfaction of the authors. Nothing further was done about the project,
however, until after the Revolution.

Equally peaceful in character was an event of April 3, 1776, bestowal of an honorary degree of LL.D. upon George Washington by Harvard College. Yale College conferred a similar degree upon him five years later, April 26, 1781.

On the day after receipt of the honor from Harvard, Washington left for New York to strengthen its defenses against the expected attack by the British, whose forces, after leaving Boston in March, 1776 (as we saw in our "March Events") he supposed would go directly to New York. He hurried detachments there under Generals Heath and Sullivan, and requested 3,000 additional men from Connecticut. Giving the command to General Putnam with orders to fortify New York City and the Hudson, Washington journeyed to Providence, Norwich and New London to hasten embarkation of troops. He arrived in New York on April 13, and gave added impetus to the realization of his plans for its defense. But as a matter of fact, the British had gone to Halifax to await reinforcements from England, and several months were to elapse before they attacked New York.

Eight years to the day from the beginning of the war, cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in Washington's general orders, read at the head of every regiment and corps of the Army on the evening of April 19, 1783. Washington ordered the chaplains to "render thanks to Almighty God." It is characteristic of Washington that he also appealed to the men not to relax their dignified and proper conduct. He had a large problem on his hands in the cessation of hostilities. His troops had enlisted "for the war" and naturally
expected to be discharged immediately as many of them saw no distinction between cessation of hostilities and ratification of peace. Washington wrote to Congress, asking that it determine early when and how the men were to be discharged, and also requesting that their arms be presented to them as souvenirs of their long and faithful service. Congress granted this request, and passed a resolution that although service did not end until peace was ratified, Washington might use his judgment in granting furloughs; which he did, never to recall the soldiery so released.

In this same month and year, General Washington became a charter member and first Master of the new Alexandria Lodge of Freemasons.

Prior to the next April event, the new Government under the Constitution had begun to function. On April 6, 1789, Washington was proclaimed President at a joint meeting of House and Senate, with 69 votes, the total number cast. Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress for thirteen years, started the next day for Mount Vernon, arriving April 14, with official notification of the election. The next day, according to one report, Washington paid a visit to his mother in Fredericksburg and found her visibly failing from age and an incurable disease; dis-
sembling his concern, he spoke cheerfully of his next visit. Mary Washington was not the sort of woman to skirt the edge of reality; she told him this would be their last meeting. She gave him her blessing and also invoked that of Heaven upon him.

On April 16, Washington set out for New York, accompanied by Charles Thomson and Col. David Humphreys, of Connecticut, who had been an aide during the Revolution and had been at Mount Vernon as a sort of secretary for some months prior to Washington’s election. This journey of nearly two weeks, to New York where he was inaugurated first President of the United States, was probably the greatest personal triumph of Washington’s life. He was met and escorted into every city on the way—Alexandria, Georgetown, Baltimore, Wilmington, Chester, Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, Elizabeth-town—by groups of friends or distinguished citizens and admiring throngs, and given such evidences everywhere of love and respect, that he could have had no doubt afterwards of the esteem of his nation.

The arrival in New York on April 29 was superlatively magnificent. As the barge drew up at Murray’s Wharf, the President-elect received cannon salutes, accompanied by bells ringing and whistles blowing; and a great parade escorted him to Governor Clinton’s mansion.

The next day cannon were fired at sunrise from old Fort George. At 9, bells rang in all the churches for 30 minutes and congregations assembled to ask blessings on the new Government and its elected head. A splendid inaugural parade was held, escorting Washington to Federal Hall, through streets thickly lined with the populace. He was taken to an open gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, overlooking Wall Street (his appearance evoking mighty cheers from the multitude, while bands played) where Chancellor Robert N. Livingston administered the oath of office, which Washington repeated, then raised a Bible from a red velvet cushion to the new President’s lips. Simultaneously a flag was raised over Federal Hall, guns fired at the Battery, and all the city’s bells pealed forth. Washington waved and bowed again to the shouting multitude, then withdrew to the Senate Chamber, where he delivered his inaugural address, after which, accompanied by Adams, the Speaker and the two Houses, he went to St. Paul’s Chapel for a special service. In the evening fireworks were provided through subscription of wealthy citizens. So began Washington’s first term.

Two April events occurred during this term. The first was Washington’s tour of the Southern States, all details of which he himself arranged; he even wrote his itinerary for each member of his Cabinet. He personally paid all expenses of this tour, on which he was accompanied by Maj. William Jackson as aide and a number of servants. The trip was made in a coach drawn by four horses, with a light baggage wagon drawn by two horses, and a number of saddle horses were also included. The party left Mount Vernon on April 7, 1791; visited Fredericksburg, Richmond, Manchester, Petersburg, Va., Halifax, Tarborough, Greenville, Newburn and Wilmington, N. C., crossed to South Carolina on April 27, and included Georgetown, Charleston, Purysburg, Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, then returned via Columbia, S. C., Camden, Charlotte, Salisbury,
Salem, Guilford, N. C., and through less populous parts of Virginia back to Mount Vernon, arriving on June 12. According to Washington's own testimony, he completed the trip of 1,887 miles with the same horses, and kept, without mishap, to his itinerary as planned.

The second event was Washington's first exercise of the veto, April 5, 1792, on the apportionment bill, because he felt after considerable study and consultation, that it was not constitutional. It would have apportioned representatives according to the total population of the whole country, rather than in accordance with that of each State.

Within a month after Washington began his second term as President, in 1793, France again declared war against England. Many Americans favored instant military support of their old ally. At a Cabinet meeting on the 19th of April, a course of strict neutrality was decided upon, and Washington issued on the 22d, his proclamation regarding this policy. This now renowned document proved enormously unpopular, and brought down upon him the most extravagant accusations; but the danger of loss of prestige did not for an instant swerve him from his chosen course, and the political struggle which ensued created events in subsequent months.

A year later, Washington took a final step to preserve the neutrality he had worked so hard to maintain. Anti-British feeling already strong and aggravated by the activities of "Citizen Genet," was further inflamed by England's seizure of American vessels and seamen, and retention of troops in forts within American boundaries. Washington determined to come to a definite agreement with England by sending a special envoy. His choice of Hamilton aroused such ire that the latter himself asked Washington to make another choice, recommending Chief Justice John Jay, who was sent in April, 1794. Jay negotiated a treaty in which both England and the United States made concessions, and so avoided war at that time.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

What unused words are hidden in our tongue, That we may take to fashion better praise Of you? Soaring minds of earlier days, Compatriots of yours, have told, have sung The glory of your deeds; and round you flung A fadeless wreath, each leaf a golden phrase, Which they had gathered on celestial ways, Where thoughts with gleaming imageries are hung.

Nay, WASHINGTON, we find no speech that tells More fittingly, or brings to clearer view Your character. Not demigod, who dwells In lofty solitudes,—that were not true; But how yourself in mortal worth excels. Greatest in human greatness. Such are you.

Ada Boyd Glassie, Historian, Colonel John Donelson Chapter, D. C.
“Crossnore, Inc.,” North Carolina

This is the third in the series of articles, published under the Committee on Patriotic Education, on schools endorsed by the D. A. R.

ROSSNORE, located in a beautiful, isolated corner of God’s world, is becoming a very interesting endorsed school, partly because of its unique beginning and partly because of its continued growth. From a tiny village of 23 inhabitants (1910 Census) having a one-teacher school with 34 pupils (1911), it has become an incorporated town of 182 inhabitants, having a 21-teacher school, with 700 pupils.

These 700 pupils are made up of three groups: About 200 live within walking distance, 350 are brought in school buses, and we have 147 boarding pupils. The little “one and two-teacher” schools in this entire section of the county have been discontinued, and these isolated, neglected descendants of America’s early settlers are now enabled to attend a standard, consolidated school through the high-school grades.

The most cruel inequality is the inequality of early education. No factor is so powerful in removing this inequality from our finest type of neglected citizen—the young mountainers—as our chain of “endorsed schools.” If the D. A. R. can give to each of these schools an adequate and properly equipped boarding department, then our hope will become a reality. Then only can these schools venture to go farther afield and offer to take in children who are too isolated to attend a standard school, older children too poor to be supported at home while attending school, or children whose home surroundings are an unfortunate handicap.

At present Crossnore, like the others, is full—not more sleeping, eating, cooking or working space. Hundreds of mountain children desire to come to us. But even if we had the space to put them, we haven’t the money to meet the added expense, or sufficient work for the students to do to earn their education. Think what it would mean to train this large group to be self-supporting, independent citizens with high ideals of honesty and citizenship!

We are not ashamed of the size of our plant but we are ashamed of its equipment. We have built largely with money from the second-hand clothing sales which were at first our only source of income. Then gifts of money have enabled us to build a teacherage, three dormitories, a dining room and kitchen, a sale house, weaving building and a simple gymnasium and a hospital.

The teacherage, besides adding immeasurably to the health and happiness of the teachers, greatly increases their avenues of usefulness. The first floor of this building is used as a dormitory for our smallest girls (29 of them), 6 to 12 years of age. Our big girls are in a bark-covered frame building of the cheapest construction. They are badly overcrowded. Such a condition is giving these girls, who will soon become teachers, nurses or homemakers, a poor preparation for the so-

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cial duties of their lives, duties for which they need much careful training.

Our big boys live in the old weaving building. It is built of cement block, steam heated and electric lighted, but the improvised partitions and meager furnishing and equipment are so crude that they cry out for improvement. What ideals of a home can we instill into these boys so soon to become heads of families, when we make them live in this rough way?

The smaller boys are far worse off. Their dormitory is an old two-story shop, one room in each story with a bathroom cut off. Upstairs the house mother has her 19 little boys, 6 to 10 years, and some of them haven't a pair of shoes today, and there is sleet on the ground. A number of them have no underclothes, no sign of a coat or sweater, only a thin-shirt made

by our girls from remnants, and a pair of overalls their only protection in freezing weather. But they want an education and beg to come. Some are brought by their parents and some are orphans—and homeless.

“Uncle War” tells how his father had fourteen sons and adopted fourteen more less fortunate boys and brought them up, living largely upon the wild meat they hunted and dried in a big smokehouse. But living is more expensive now and homes must be less elastic. Our overflowing dining room and our inadequate, primitive kitchen form two of our greatest problems. In truth these mountain schools bristle with problems and their

faith lies in the big hearts and wise heads of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Top—Weaving Room
Bottom—Hospital
Duncan Memorial Hall

ESTELLE MARSHALL WALTERS

Duncan Memorial Hall is the new home of General de Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other large organizations of women at Lafayette, Indiana.

Organized 38 years ago, General de Lafayette Chapter has the honor to be the oldest and the second largest chapter in the State of Indiana. Its charter, issued May 12, 1894, is Number 78. Two of its members, Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher and Mrs. James M. Fowler, have been officers of the National Society. Mrs. Hatcher served as Vice-President General, Assistant Historian General and Corresponding Secretary General. Mrs. Fowler as both Vice-President General and Librarian General.

Duncan hall is a memorial to the late Thomas Duncan, noted electrical manufacturer and inventor, who left $100,000 in his will for the erection of a community building and money for its maintenance. The structure, of brick and stone, is of Georgian architecture. The front entrance leads into a walnut-paneled vestibule with marble floors. The vestibule opens into a wide hall from which one gains entrance to the two downstairs side parlors, two check rooms, and the large auditorium directly back of the entrance. Two stairways lead to the upper floor, which has two side parlors, a central hall, and entrance to the auditorium balcony.

Chapter meetings are held in the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 300. It has cream plaster walls, enameled woodwork, and six full-length Gothic windows curtained with beautiful imported French tapestries of special weave. The stage is equipped with dull blue velvet curtains, silk back drops, top lights and footlights, and there is a fireproof motion picture projector booth in the balcony. When the chairs are removed the auditorium is ideal for teas, dances and bridge.

To the right of the auditorium is a tea room, quaint...
and restful with brick-red papered walls, matching chintz draperies, maple furniture and pewterware.

The four parlors, the Elizabethan and the Adams (downstairs), and the Federal and the Pine (upstairs) are furnished true to the periods which they represent. Every detail is perfectly carried out in the selection of fixtures, floor coverings, draperies and authentic antique furniture.

A portrait of Thomas Duncan, hanging above a massive carved table, is the only adornment of the walls in the Elizabethan Room, which is entirely paneled in English oak. The Adams Room has plaster-paneled walls done in buff and green, and fixtures of silver. Draperies of green brocade are at the long windows.

The executive board of General de Lafayette Chapter holds its meetings in the Federal Room. This room was furnished as a tribute to a former chapter officer, Mrs. George P. Haywood, by her daughter, Mrs. Roy Elder Adams, a member of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter of Indianapolis. Mrs. Haywood, a leader in Lafayette's social, civic and philanthropic affairs, first interest Mr. Duncan in the community hall project and is considered responsible for his generous bequest.

The Federal Room is typical Early English. A bronze eagle tops each of the bronze fixtures and the mirror which hangs over the fireplace. Yellow brocade hangings are at the windows and old rose-and-green figured tapestries upholster some of the old-fashioned furniture.

Peterson prints, a portrait of Mrs. Haywood in Colonial costume, and a framed tribute dedicating the room to her, are on the walls. On one of the tables is a quaint old-fashioned scrapbook containing chapter clippings and historic matter. Recessed bookshelves hold bound files of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine.

To honor Mrs. Haywood with the Early American Room is peculiarly fitting, since
she is a direct descendant of John Alden and Captain Miles Standish, of the Mayflower, and of others who were early comers to American shores.

The Pine Room, across the hall from the Federal Room, is another distinctive spot in the building. The walls are of knotty pine, the floor is of planks, pegged. The light fixtures are of pewter and iron, hooked rugs are spread on the floor, and maple furniture is used.

A hand-made iron teakettle hangs on the crane in the fireplace, with its black and-irons and fire set of wrought iron. A black walnut cradle, standing on the hearth, holds wood. Among the furnishings are a maple secretary and corner cupboard, a sawbuck table and a double seat. Glazed chintz hangings at the windows, old blue china dishes, hobnail glass and pewter on the shelves of the open cupboards add color and interest.

**D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures**

**MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL,**

*National Chairman, Better Films Committee.*

*Zane Grey South Sea Adventures* (I) Sol Lesser, producer.—The South Seas pictured with realism. Instructive as well as delightful entertainment for the family. Junior matinees.


*She Wanted a Millionaire* (II) Fox. Direction by John Blystone.—Joan Bennett, Spencer Tracy and Una Merkel. Good acting, amusing dialogue and fine direction. Good entertainment for adults.

*Cheaters at Play* (II) Fox.—In this comedy aboard a liner, a criminal, Lone Wolf, tries to prevent his son from becoming a thief. Amusing dialogue. Cast includes Thomas Meighan, Wm. Bakewell, Charlotte Greenwood. Adults.

*Strangers in Love* (II) Paramount.—From the “Shorn Lamb,” by William J. Locke. The masquerader theme with a new and finely executed setting. Excellent entertainment for the family.

*Michael and Mary* (II) Gainsborough Productions of England.—From the play of A. A. Milne. A new twist to the “Enoch Arden” plot. A picture with a nice question involved which will divert adults and adolescents.


*Nice Women* (II) Universal. Direction by Edwin H. Knopf. An old plot in modern garb. Except for two unnecessarily questionable scenes, it is well handled by a competent director and capable cast. Adults.


*Lost Squadron* (III) R. K. O.—Pathe. Richard Dix, Robert Armstrong and Mary Astor. Four fliers, all that are left of a famous war squadron, get work on an air picture and make a place for themselves in a post war world. The photography is excellent and several sequences are thrilling, but as a whole the picture is episodic and only spasmodically entertaining. Adults and adolescents.

*Law and Order* (III) Universal. Walter Huston, as Frame Johnson, a notorious fighting peace officer of the early days of the West, gives an interesting characterization. Johnson tries to bring law and order to Tombstone, Arizona; eventually, and tragically, he wipes out the bad element of the county. Adults.


*The Gay Caballero* (III) Fox. Wild west melodrama with appropriate setting and background. A gay bandit robs the oppressors to help the poor of Mexico; when he is captured by the police, his young friend, Ted, plays his part of El Coyote, deceiving the police, who release Don Bob. George O’Brien, Victor McLaglen and Conchita Montenegro. Family.
Order Book Kept by Peter Kinnan
July 7-September 4, 1776. With an
Introduction by M. E. Kinnan, LL.
B., A.M., J.S.D. Privately printed,
1931, at the Princeton University

Here is an opportunity to look "behind
the scenes" of army life during the Revo-
lution. Valuable as a source book for the
historical period covered, illuminating as
only contemporary records of that period
can be, Volume I of the "Order Book kept
by Peter Kinnan" from July 7 to Septem-
ber 4, 1776, has now been published for
the first time. A member of General
Heard's brigade and Col. Ephraim Mar-
tin's regiment, it was his duty to daily at-
tend headquarters in New York and tran-
scribe the general orders, including the
password and countersign, so they could
be carried back to the individual regiments.
And from these orders can be gleaned
first-hand information of American mili-
tary life and routine 155 years ago at an
especially crucial time in our struggle for
independence. Besides the ever-increasing
preparations against the British, the orders
show a complexity of daily problems—
difficulties of sanitation, frequency of
courts-martial for desertion, illegal enlist-
ment from one company to another, crime,
treason, bad feeling among the officers,
and many other troublesome conditions.
Constant are the exhortations to our soldiers
for discipline, cleanliness, vigilance, care
of their arms and their health, always with
the ultimate belief expressed that "victory
and success will certainly attend us."
The introduction, written by his great-
great-grandson, tells us something of the
life of Peter Kinnan, who, after the Revo-
lution, became Inspector of Customs of the
Port of New York. It is to be regretted
that the seven succeeding volumes of his
Order Book, covering the entire period of
the war, which, according to family trad-
tion, undoubtedly existed, have been de-
stroyed. The five illustrations, reproduced
from pages of the "Order Book," are un-
usually clear. Among them is the list of
the field officers of General Heard's brigade
and the order for publication of the Decla-
ration of Independence.

The Lady of Godey's: Sarah Josepha
Hale. By Ruth E. Finley. J. B.
Lippincott Company, Philadelphia
and London; 1931. Price, $3.50.

The Daughters of the American Revolu-
tion may well take pride in the fact that
the first woman editor in America, and in-
cidentally the greatest feminist of her times,
was a Real Daughter. Sarah Josepha Buell
Hale was the child of Capt. Gordon Buell
of Killingsworth, Conn. (who served
throughout the Revolution under Capt.
Horatio Gates), and Martha Whittlesey
Buell, and was born in Newport, N. H.,
October 24, 1788, the very year George
Washington became President. Always he
remained the hero of her life—her symbol
of union—for, like all women born during
the early days of the Republic, union was her
strongest tenet of civic faith. Years
later, it was her efforts, seeking to avert
dissolution of union between North and
South through the spiritual efficacy of
Thanksgiving, that were responsible for this national holiday on our calendar.

Signing herself "The Lady Editor," for over forty years, 1837 to 1877, she edited Godey's Lady's Book, forerunner of modern women's magazines and most widely circulated periodical of its day. Always tactful and clever, never antagonizing her Victorian public, slowly but surely her liberal editorials influenced public sentiment in favor of women's emancipation, especially in higher education. It was this far-sighted and energetic daughter of a Revolutionary officer who first advocated women as teachers in public schools, founded the first society for the increase of women's wages, reduction of child labor, first stressed physical training for women, organized the Seaman's Aid, establishing the first Sailors' Home, started the first day nursery, championed women doctors, sent out the first women medical missionaries, helped organize Vassar College raised the money to finish Bunker Hill Monument, helped preserve Mount Vernon as a national shrine, and wrote "Northwood," the first prominent American novel by a woman, and the most famous children's poem in the English language, "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

Sarah Hale gave her best endeavors to the progress of women in this country. She died in Philadelphia April 30, 1879.

In "The Lady of Godey's," the biography of this amazing woman, Ruth Finley graphically reviews and interprets 19th. century America. With rare understanding, the author has made Sarah Hale a very real and charming figure. With sidecurls, crinoline and bustle, she modestly, but withal dynamically, treads through these delightful pages that so accurately mirror the social structure of the last century.

There are characteristic illustrations and "embellishments" from Godey plates, the "latest advanced styles" showing many veerings of fashion, which, however, should not seem so absurd in view of our present-day revival of Third Empire modes. Nine reproductions are in color, 24 are half-tones in black and white.

McCall-Tidwell and Allied Families.

Another volume has been added to the history of the families of Georgia pioneers. And for this really admirable achievement in genealogical research credit is due Mrs. Howard H. McCall of Atlanta, former State Regent (1916-18) and Vice-President General (1922-25) from Georgia of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In her compilation of the "McCall-Tidwell and Allied Families," representing years of exhaustive search through family Bibles, gravestones, record books, wills, etc., has been gathered a wealth of genealogical, biographical and historical facts dating from early Colonial days to the present time.

After the Revolution, from 1780 to 1820, there was a rapid emigration from the other States towards Georgia, but comparatively few records were kept of family movements, and family associations were easily severed by distance. While the author consulted every available authentic source, the establishment of some of the lines was a difficult task. In many instances these lines are traced in both the Old World and the New. In her "Foreword" she renders acknowledgment to Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh, Genealogical Editor, N. S., D. A. R.; Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R., and Mrs. James S. Stansfield, ex-Registrar General N. S., D. A. R., for much valuable data.

Included in the list of families are: Francis McCall of Pennsylvania and North Carolina and 23 allied families (among them Williams, Boykin, Jones, Harding of Virginia; Howes, Grange, Moore, Daniell, Yeamans, Beadon of South Carolina; Gar- nett, Bostwick, Greve, Greiner, Maner of Georgia; Foster, Gibbes, Berringer of Barbados); John Tidwell of Virginia and 20 allied families (among them Westmoreland, Shores, Jones, Simmons, Chamberlayne, Batte, Stratton, Baker, Shippey, Rust, Metcalf, Stone of Virginia; De Gaffenried of North Carolina); also Thomas
Hale of Massachusetts; William Judson, Daniel Shelton, Thomas Benedict, all of Connecticut; Moses Coates of Pennsylvania, and their allied families, while lack of space prevents enumerating a host of others equally prominent.

There are over 250 Colonial families included in this work, and the records of many men who served in the Indian Wars in Massachusetts and Connecticut, 1675-76; King George's War, 1744-49; American Revolution, 1775-82 (the names of 300 Revolutionary soldiers are given); War of 1812; Seminole War, 1818; War with the Indians, 1836; Civil War (Confederate soldiers of Georgia), 1861-65; and the World War, 1917-18.

The book is by no means solely a family chronicle, for the author throws a sidelight on various dramatic periods in the development of our national life. Of special interest are the biographies of Charles McCall (1732-1814) and his son William McCall (1766-1830), both Revolutionary soldiers of South Carolina, and Baron Christopher de Graffenried (1661-1743), forefather of most of the de Graffenrieds now living in America. There is a copy of the latter's autographed letter of April 16, 1735, to his son, written from his ancestral castle, Worb, near Berne, Switzerland; copies of land grants in South Carolina from George II to Francis McCall, dated May 27, 1758; from George III to Charles McCall, dated November 14, 1771, and from the same monarch to John Tidwell, dated July 16, 1772; Indian deeds to Joseph Judson of Connecticut (1662 and 1663); will of James Hooper of North Carolina (May 3, 1792), and marriage certificate of Eliphalet Hale and Nancy Stewart of 1819.

Complete references are given throughout. There are three full-page illustrations in color of the coats of arms of the McCall, Tidwell, and Coates families, while 14 others are reproduced in black and white.


The greatest transportation problem the world had ever seen—conveying five million men over a submarine-infested ocean, disembarking at antiquated ports, and moving inland over a 6,000-mile network of rail and water lines to a battle front hundreds of leagues long—was the Herculean task confronting this country on entering the World War. The entire history and experiences of the Transportation Service of the American Army in Western Europe, the difficulties faced, the mistakes made, the deeds accomplished, have been compiled for the first time in an exhaustive and detailed work by the well-known engineer, Col. William J. Wilgus, formerly Member of the Military Railway Commission to England and France, Director of Military Railways, A. E. F., and Deputy General of Transportation, A. E. F.

Thus, with a thorough background of personal association and a wealth of official data at his command, the author has presented a gigantic record of the activities and development of this all-important service, supplemented with much technical information. It is written with painstaking accuracy and unprejudiced criticism. Such expressions of the latter are all based on irrefutable facts exposing the military errors of the last war and written with a view to the urgency of our maintaining a peace-time organization suited for wartime emergency.

The book is well indexed; there is an excellent bibliography of source material, and 48 illustrations comprising sketch maps, plans, diagrams and views. At the end of the volume is a most interesting and illuminating map showing the scene of activities of the Transportation Corps, A. E. F., from 1917 to 1919.
Edmund Beauchamp of Maryland

MARY TURPIN LAYTON

EDMUND BEAUCHAMP, the Maryland founder of the Beauchamp family of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, came to the province before that section of the province was divided into counties. He proved his right to 50 acres of land for transporting himself into the province, as Lord Baltimore granted 50 acres of land to all Colonists who came into the province to inhabit. Beauchamp assigned this land to William Smith in 1665. (Reference: "Early Settlers' Book," Annapolis Land Office, Liber 9, folio 116.) Hence he came to Maryland previous to 1665.

Edmund Beauchamp was the son of John Beauchamp, merchant of London and Surrey, England. John Beauchamp was a member of the Plymouth Company and one of the financial adventurers who financed the express of the Mayflower which came to America in 1620. This stock company from London was formed to supply the plantation in Plymouth, Massachusetts. About 70 in all were stockholders—some gentlemen, some merchants, some handcraftsmen, who dwelt mostly about London. John Beauchamp was apparently a wealthy gentleman. (Reference: "The Mayflower and Her Log," Library of Congress.)

John Beauchamp was one of the most active members of the Plymouth Company and was generally to be relied upon as the Colonists’ friend, though not without some self-interest. He traded largely with the Plymouth Colony, and deeds and other documents prove that Edmund Freeman, the pioneer of the Freeman family of Massachusetts, and brother-in-law of John Beauchamp, acted as his agent in New England.

The following is a copy of a letter from John Beauchamp to his nephew, William Paddy, of Massachusetts, son-in-law of Edmund Freeman of Sandwich. At that period cousin and nephew were interchangeable.

Cousin William Paddy:

Loving Cousin, your health desired, with your wife and all yours, with the rest of your friends.

Cousin, my son Dogget sent cloth and some Bibles to you and desire you to put on sale, and to make returns in corn, wheat, rye, pease, barley and oats, at as reasonable rate as you can get it, by the first.

Cousin, I pray you, tell your father, my brother Freeman, that I have received the box of writing he sent with the letter of attorney and other writings to give to my brother Coddington for his discharge, which I gave him; and my brother William Freeman did make his account and he paid me as followeth:

First, he paid me for goods sent you about five years since. I remember, £11.10; about five years since he paid for a bill of exchange £10; and he has paid me in moneys £196.10; more he is yet to pay, and doth promise to pay Sept. next £24—£244. Mrs. Woodmans I cannot yet make an end of them.

I pray you remember my love to your wife and all the rest. We are all in health still, blessed be God; the wife's mother is in good health and lives with me at Ryegate.

The ship was going to Gravesend, and by chance I met with one going down to Gravesend, which makes me write in haste at a shop where I met him in London, and have write in great haste. I end and rest, your loving cousin, John Beauchamp.

To my loving cousin Mr. William Paddy, merchant in Plymouth.

Extract from Register of Parish Church, Pulborough, Sussex County, England:

John Beauchamp (son of Thomas Beauchamp of Cosgrove, Northampton County, England, and Doroth Clarke, daughter of Edward of Roden, Northampton, England), Married December 27, 1615, Alice Freeman, of Pulborough, Sussex County, England, and issue to this union were:

Alice Beauchamp, born June 26, 1617, married Dogget.

Thomas Beauchamp,

George Beauchamp,

Richard Beauchamp,

Elizabeth Beauchamp,

Mary Beauchamp, married Woolsey,

Edmund Beauchamp, who emigrated to Somerset Co. Md.

Alice Freeman, who married John Beauchamp, 1615, and became the mother of Edmund Beauchamp of Maryland, was the daughter of Edmund Freeman and Alice (Cole) Freeman of Pulboro, Sussex, England.

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Edmund Freeman was buried June 6, 1623. In his will, dated May 30, 1623:

**ABSTRACT OF WILL OF EDMUND FREEMAN**

(P. C. C. Swan 59)

Edmund Freeman of Pulborough, Essex, Yoeman. Will dated 30 May 1603:

To be buried at Pulborough Church.
To wife 200 lbs. and benefit of Copyhold wherein I dwell, and thirds of my land for life.
To dau. Alice Beauchamp 50 lbs.
To son John Freeman, 3 tenements in Pulborough.
To youngest daughter Elizabeth.
To my 7 grandchildren 20 lbs. apiece.
To sister Hart.
To the poor.
To Abe Lee, and other servarts, 5 shillings apiece.
To Geo. Wate 10 shillings.
To John Lee 40 shillings.
To George Coles, my wife's brother, 5 lbs.
Ex. 2 eldest sons Edmund and William.
To High Church at Chichester.
Overseers Nicholas Bell, of Arronderl, and George Coles, of Amberly.

After the death of Edmund Freeman, the widow Alice resided with her son-in-law, John Beauchamp, at Ryegate, where she died in 1651.

**ABSTRACT OF WILL OF ALICE FREEMAN, WIDOW OF EDMUND**

(P. C. C. Bowyer 56)

Will dated 13 Nov. 1650:

To son Edmund Freeman and wife.
To William.
To sons Edmund and William my house in Pulborough, bedstead, etc.
To son John Coddington and Elizabeth his wife.
To dau. Elizabeth, all my goods she has of mine at her death to her daughters Alice and Elizabeth Cuddington.
To my grandchild, Edmund Beauchamp, 40 lbs.
To my grandson Richard Beauchamp.
To my grandson George.
To my Grandchildren Alice Doggett, Mary Woolsey and Alice Beauchamp her daughters.
To my son William Freeman's children that he had by his last wife, the bed their mother fetched out of my house in Pulborough.
To William Fisher 2.
To poor of Pulborough Parish 35.
Balance to John Beauchamp of Ryegate, Surrey, Esq., and Alice, his wife, and they to be executors.

When Somerset County was established in 1666, Edmund Beauchamp was appointed clerk of the court and keeper of the records (Reference: “Maryland Archives 3,” page 555), and was holding that office when he made his will in 1691. He took part in the expedition against the Nanticoke Tribe of Indians, who planned to wipe out the white population of that section, and was paid for same in tobacco, which was at that time the lawful money of Maryland. While he was recorder several ministers of Somerset County carried their records of birth, marriages, and deaths to the court and had them recorded, which records are now of much value, as descendants of these early Colonists are now found in every State of the Union.

Among these records are found the following dates of the Beauchamp family (“Somerset County Court Record, I, K, L,” Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.):

Page 7.—Edmund Beauchamp and Sarah Dixon, daughter of Ambrose and Mary Dixon, were married June 11, 1668.
Page 10.—Alice Beauchamp, the daughter of Edmund Beauchamp, was born of Sarah his wife at Annamessex, 13 May 1674.
Page 11.—John Beauchamp, the son of Edmund Beauchamp, was born of Sarah his wife at Annamessex, 1st April, 1679.
Page 13.—Dogett Beauchamp, son of Edmund, was born of Sarah his wife at Annamessex, 15 July, 1681.

Edmund Beauchamp, son of Edward Beauchamp, was born of Sarah his wife at Annamessex, 24 January, 1676.
Edward Beauchamp.
Robert Beauchamp.
William Beauchamp.
William Beauchamp, dead.
Patience Beauchamp.
Thomas Beauchamp married Mary Turpin.
Hannah Beauchamp, the daughter of Thomas Beauchamp and Mary, his wife, was born 20 January, 1692.

Page 7.—Thomas Beauchamp, the son of Edmund Beauchamp, was born of Sarah, his wife, at Annamessex, December 26, 1670, about two hours before day. Baptised 20 April, 1671.

Page 8.—Sarah Beauchamp, alias Dixon (wife of Edmund Beauchamp), being the daughter of Ambrose Dixon, was baptised 21 April, 1671.

While searching through some very old records stored in an unused alcove of the Court House at Princess Anne, Maryland, I found the will of Edmund Beauchamp. Although this book is 240 years old, it is
still in good condition. It contains wills, administration accounts, and court records. These wills have been entirely overlooked, and are not found either in the Register of Wills’ office at Princess Anne, Somerset County, the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, or in Baldwin’s “Calendar of Wills of Maryland.” This will is especially valuable as it mentions not only his children but gives the connecting link with the mother country. The following is an abstract:

I, Edmund Beauchamp, weaver of London, and at present writing Clerk of the County Court of Somerset County:

To wife Sarah, the land where she now dwells during natural life or widowhood, land lying between land of son Thomas, bounds of land of son John. Also, household furniture, etc.

To son Thomas Beauchamp, personally.

To son Edmund, part of my land called “Contention,” beginning at the corner tree of son Thomas’ land, by conveyance made over to him by myself and wife, etc.

To son Edmund, personally.

To Patience Beauchamp, 12£ sterling to be paid to her at age or day of marriage.

Balance of estate to be equally divided between my son Edmund Beauchamp, my daughter Alice Beauchamp, my son John Beauchamp, my son Dogget Beauchamp, my son Edward Beauchamp, and my son Robert Beauchamp.

Dated 10 April, 1691.

Witness: John Smith, George Layfield, and John West.

The widow Sarah Beauchamp later married John Heath, of Somerset County, Maryland.

Issue of Edmund Beauchamp and Sarah Dixon, who were married June 11, 1668:

I

Thomas Beauchamp, first son of Edmund Beauchamp, the emigrant, and Sarah Dixon, was born December 26, 1670, at Annameesex, Somerset County, Province of Maryland, and died in aforesaid county in 1717.

He married, 1st, Mary Turpin, daughter of William Turpin and Margrett Ivory.

Issue

(1) Hannah Beauchamp, born June 20, 1692, married Thomas Williams, Jr.
(2) Sarah Beauchamp, married Thomas Dixon, Jr.
(3) Elizabeth Beauchamp, married William Dixon.
(4) Mary Beauchamp, married Stephen Horsey.

(5) Isaac Beauchamp, married Sarah Horsey, daughter of Nathaniel Horsey and Martha Outerbridge. Issue: (a) Mary Jones; (b) Thomas Beauchamp; (c) Martha Long.

He married, 2d, Sarah—.

Issue

(6) John Beauchamp, died 1734, unmarried.
(7) Margaret Beauchamp, married Esaw Merrill.

Widow Sarah Beauchamp (died 1730), married 2d, John White (died 1751). Issue: Mary White (minor in 1734); Sarah White (minor in 1734); Henry White (minor in 1734); Rachael White (minor in 1734); Martha White (minor in 1734).

II

Alice Beauchamp, born May 17, 1674. Living in 1691. No record.

III

Edmond Beauchamp, son of Edmund, was born at Annameesex, 24 January, 1676; died 1733. He married Sarah Trehern, born May 6, 1671, daughter of George Trehern and Ann Commaday.

Issue

(1) John Beauchamp.
(2) William Beauchamp.
(3) Edmund Beauchamp.
(4) Elizabeth Beauchamp.
(5) Ann Beauchamp.

IV

Doggett Beauchamp, son of Edmund, was born at Annameesex, 15 July 1681, married Sarah Gray, died in 1717, leaving the following children, who were all minors at the time of his death:

Issue

(1)Gray Beauchamp (son).
(2) Hannah Beauchamp (daughter).
(3) Sarah Beauchamp (daughter).
(4) Smith Beauchamp (daughter).

V

John Beauchamp, son of Edmund, was born at Annameesex, April, 1687. He removed to Dorchester County, Maryland, where he died in 1725. He married Mary Curtis, daughter of James Curtis of Somerset County, Maryland.

Issue

(1) Curtis Beauchamp, of Caroline County.
(2) John Beauchamp.
(3) Thomas Beauchamp.
(4) Elizabeth Creamer.
(5) Sarah Beauchamp.
(6) Ester Beauchamp.

VI

Edward Beauchamp, son of Edmund, died in 1750, married Naomy Fountaine, descendant of Nicholas Fountaine. Nicholas Fountaine was...
born in Normandy, France, and emigrated to Somerset County, Maryland.

Issue

(1) Marcy Beauchamp.
(2) Thomas Beauchamp.
(3) John Beauchamp.
(4) William Beauchamp.
(5) Fountain Beauchamp.

VII

Robert Beauchamp, son of Edmund, was born in Somerset, and removed to Dorchester County, Maryland, where he died in 1744, intestate. He married Elizabeth ——. Little has been found on family of aforesaid Robert. The inventory states the nearest of kin as Turpin Bolton and Isaac Bolton.

Turpin Beauchamp, of Dorchester County, who died in 1745, mentions in his will a brother John Tull, and leaves all estate to mother Elizabeth Beauchamp.

Many in the succeeding generation of Beauchamps were Revolutionary soldiers of Maryland and Delaware. While some descendants remained in Maryland, others were pioneers to the south and west, until at the present time, the descendants of Edmund Beauchamp, the first clerk of the court of Somerset County, Maryland, may be found scattered all over the United States.

There are also many descendants of the granddaughters of Edmund Beauchamp, who, although they do not retain the name, are proud of their Beauchamp ancestry. Among these may be found the following line.

Third Generation

Sarah Beauchamp, 3d (Thomas 2d, Edmund 1st), born about 1695, died 1750, married Thomas Dixon, 3d (son of Thomas and Christianna (Potter) Dixon), died 1747. Residence, Somerset County, Maryland.

Issue

Isaac Dixon, married Aug. 13, 1734, Sarah Lane.
Louie Dixon, married Purnell.
Elizabeth Dixon, married, 1st, Thos. Williams; 2d, Wm. Turpin.
Thomas Dixon.

Fourth Generation

Elizabeth Dixon, 4th (Sarah Beauchamp Dixon 3d, Thomas Beauchamp 2d, Edmund Beauchamp 1st), died 1771, married, 1st, Thomas Williams, died 1743.

Issue

Planner Williams, born Feb. 28, 1736/7.
Thomas Williams, born Sept. 10, 1738.

David Williams, born Dec. 10, 1739.
Levin Williams, born Mar. 13, 1741.
The widow Elizabeth Williams married, Mar. 3, 1744, 2d, William Turpin, son of William and Sarah (Whitty) Turpin.

Issue

John Turpin, born Nov. 22, 1745.
Samuel Turpin, born May 23, died July 3, 1749.
Joshua Turpin, born Oct. 9, 1750.
William Turpin, born June 2, 1753.
Betty Turpin, born Apr. 10, 1756.

Fifth Generation


Issue

William Turpin.
Peggy Turpin.
Joshua Turpin.
Isaac Dixon Turpin.
John Turpin.

Widow Sarah Turpin married, 2d, Thomas Lister, who died in 1798. Issue: Julianna Lister.

Widow Sarah Lister married 3d, Apr. 12, 1799, Elijah Fitzgerald, in Somerset County, Maryland.

Sixth Generation

Peggy Turpin, 6th (John 5th, William 4th, Sarah Beauchamp 3d, Thomas 2d, Edmund 1st), died after 1836, married May 29, 1799, Samuel Heath, son of Wilson and Rachel (Heath) Heath. Samuel Heath served as lieutenant in Somerset County in War of 1812.

Issue

Margaret Turpin W. Heath, married David Barkley.
Charlotte Rachael Heath, married Kirby.
Julia Ann Maria Heath.

Seventh Generation


Issue

Angelina Barkley, married Capt. Wm. White, 2d, Stephen Mills.
Emerillis Maria T. Barkley.
Alexander Barkley.
John Calvin Barkley.
EIGHTH GENERATION

Angelina Barkley, 8th (Sallie D. Heath 7th, Peggy Turpin 6th, John 6th, William 4th, Sarah Beauchamp 3d, Thomas 2d, Edmund 1st), died 1890, married, 1st, Capt. William White.

Issue

Sallie Heath White.
Alice Fowler White.

Married, 2d, Stephen Dow Mills, son of Stephen Mills and Livinia (Morris) Mills, of Somerset County, Maryland.

Issue

Earnest Albert Mills.
Stephen Dow Mills, Jr.

D. A. R. Radio Programs

MRS. JULIAN G. GOODHUE

National Chairman, Radio Committee

The brief list is due to the change in committee appointments in many states at this time of the year. This announcement terminates the Radio Committee work under the present chairman.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>STATE CHAIRMAN</th>
<th>STATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>MRS. FRED ALLISON</td>
<td>WAPI</td>
<td>April 28</td>
<td>5:00 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&quot;Report of the 1932 D. A. R. Congress&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM C. BRISTOL</td>
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<td>April 5</td>
<td>1:45 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td>&quot;Old Trails,&quot; Miss Bertha Clarke Perry, broadcast by Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer</td>
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<td>&quot;Battle of Compo Point,&quot; Mr. Morris L. Burr, broadcast by Mrs. Latimer</td>
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<td>&quot;General David Wooster,&quot; Rev. Aaron C. Coburn</td>
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<td>&quot;Trail of the Tombstone,&quot; Mrs. Mary B. Bishop</td>
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<td>ILLINOIS</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>MRS. EDWARD L. KELLY</td>
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<td>April 4</td>
<td>3:30 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td>Talk by Miss L. Johnson</td>
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<td>Talk by Dr. Russell Boynton</td>
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<td>Talk by Mr. P. B. Carey</td>
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<td>Pereia (Subject not announced.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY</td>
<td>Hopkinsville</td>
<td>MRS. BAILEY WALLER</td>
<td>WFIW</td>
<td>April 22</td>
<td>10 a. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MARYLAND</td>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE W. IJAMS</td>
<td>WFBR</td>
<td>April 7</td>
<td>2 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td>&quot;Historical Reminiscences,&quot; Mrs. George W. Ijams</td>
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<td>&quot;D. A. R. Magazine,&quot; Mrs. C. Morton Scott</td>
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<td>&quot;Real Daughters,&quot; Miss Louise C. O. Haughton</td>
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<td>&quot;Historical Reminiscences,&quot; Mrs. Ijams</td>
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<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>MRS. GEORGE F. TURNER.</td>
<td>WJR</td>
<td>April 4</td>
<td>4:45 p. m. E.S.T.</td>
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<td>&quot;The History of Michigan's Flag,&quot; by Mrs. William C. Geagley</td>
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>MRS. O. S. WILPEY</td>
<td>KWK</td>
<td>April 13</td>
<td>3:30 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td>&quot;Thomas Jefferson,&quot; Mr. Thomas L. Anderson, President, Missouri Society, Sons of the Revolution</td>
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<td>&quot;A R. Magazine,&quot; Mrs. C. Morton Scott</td>
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<td>&quot;The Mother of George Washington,&quot; Mrs. Howard C. Boone, National Treasure, American War Mothers</td>
<td>KMBC</td>
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<td>OREGON</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>MRS. F. LOUIS STOECKLE</td>
<td>KGW</td>
<td>April 5</td>
<td>10:15 p. m. P.S.T.</td>
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<td>TEXAS</td>
<td>College City</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM STRATTON BAKER</td>
<td>WTAW</td>
<td>April 1</td>
<td>8 p. m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td>Subjects not announced. Directed by Mrs. Robert C. Rutledge</td>
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<td>Houston</td>
<td>Subject not announced. Directed by Miss Alyssa Sangster</td>
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San Antonio Chapter (Ontario, Calif.). The second annual pioneer pilgrimage to the Upland, California, “Madonna of the Trail” took place September 9, 1931. Three years ago this beautiful monument was dedicated. A pageant depicting the history of the pioneer trail preceded the dedication. In spite of an all-day rain the pageant was a very great success; and the spirit of the pioneer was such an inspiration on that day it was decided to repeat the pageant another year.

The story of California history is told in seven epochs, commencing with the Indians in the early 16th century, down to the completion of the Union Pacific Railway in the latter part of the 19th century. Mr. Gene Nisbet, of Upland (son of a member of the San Antonio Chapter), who had professional experience as a director, conceived the idea of this pageant. Through his great effort and the cooperation of the Upland Chamber of Commerce and the service clubs, his dream has become a reality. The pageant is a tribute to those who crossed the desert, over unbroken trails and endured the hardships of pioneer life, and to the pioneer mother.

Several months were given to preparation, raising necessary funds, et cetera. More than a month was set aside as a period during which all the men grew beards. The women as well as men wore pioneer clothing, giving color and atmosphere to the occasion.

The setting for this pageant, Euclid Avenue, is considered one of the most beautiful avenues in the world.

John Stevens McGroarty, our California historian and exponent of pageantry, acclaims this pioneer pilgrimage to be the most accurate, colorful and beautiful of any he has witnessed. He urges the people of Upland to make this an annual affair.

BERTHA LEE LEMON,
Past Regent.
Hale, Mrs. Seannah Smith and Mrs. Mary Splan. Three committee members, Mesdames Byrnes, Lindsley and Sisson, have served as Regents of the chapter. All the present members have held many different offices and have ever been staunch supporters in every chapter undertaking. Mrs. Mary J. Norton was Regent when the plan was started and the committee formed. Mrs. E. R. Sisson was Regent when the fund was completed and the order given for the statue.

The committee have ever been ready to keep their work in abeyance when a greater need existed. When the World War was on the members devoted their entire efforts to Red Cross work and used their fund for the purchase of Liberty Bonds. Mrs. Shepley is a woman of deep religious faith. A favorite saying of hers has been, when the way seemed a bit difficult and leaders were indifferent, "Leave this matter to God and it will come out all right." Now after all the years, Mrs. Shepley says, "God directed our work, and we have completed our task in time to open the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in Minnesota."

The fund for the memorial was earned, dollar by dollar. The public was never solicited, nor were gifts received.

A fine bit of color was brought to the dedication service by the presence of officers and color bearers from the 3rd Infantry Regiment, United States Army, stationed at Fort Snelling. The 3rd Infantry Regiment was organized in 1784 by Washington. It is the oldest regiment in the United States Army. The color bearers are allowed to wear Colonial uniforms. This privilege is granted by the War Department.
in recognition of the long service and the history of the regiment. The colors upon the standards proclaim the participation of the Third Regiment in all the wars that have been entered by the United States.

Preceding the dedication service a half-hour of music was furnished by the Drum and Bugle Corps of the Boy Scouts of Minneapolis. The Boy Scouts of Twentieth Century Troop No. 13 rendered service as ushers and escorts.

PEARLE M.
LINDSLEY.

Rome Chapter
(Rome, Italy) was organized March 31, 1930, and confirmed by the National Board of Management on April 12, 1930.

Our organizing members are: Mrs. Florence Allen Bercaltini; Mrs. Josephine Norton Caruso; Dr. Mary Fline Cassola; Contessa Frances Hammond de Besse; Mrs. Elise Smith Jefferson; Miss Elizabeth Selden Le Brun; Miss Marguerita M. Lott; Mrs. Susan Peck Maynard; Miss Jessica Aline Morgan (Organizing Regent of Rome Chapter); Mrs. Marie Whitmore Signorini; Mrs. Virginia A. Smoot; Mrs. Katherine Smoot Tuccimei; Mrs. Florence Reid Underhill, and Miss Martha Ellen Vickery.

At the preliminary organization meeting on February 24 the following officers were elected by unanimous vote, a separate ballot being taken for each officer: Regent, Miss Jessica A. Morgan; Vice-Regent, Contessa de Besse; Treasurer, Mrs. Katherine Tuccimei; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John Maynard; Historian, Mrs. Jefferson; Registrar, Dr. Mary Cassola.

The chapter desires in every way to carry out the aims and objects of the National Society, and to be an important link in the chain of our chapters in foreign lands. We owe grateful thanks to Mrs. Hobart, when Organizing Secretary General, and to Mrs. Becker, our present Organizing Secretary General, for their encouragement and valued assistance, and to our sister chapter in London, England.

We hope next year to have a most stimulating report of our chapter activities.

JESSICA A. MORGAN,
Regent.

Lebanon Chapter
(Lebanon, Pa.) on February 19, 1931, celebrated their 35th anniversary.

The charter of the National Society was granted by Congress in February, 1896, and in April, 1896, Mrs. Hogg, State Regent of Pennsylvania, appointed Mrs. Allen Hoffer Organizing Regent of this chapter. Mrs. Hoffer called a meeting on April 18, 1896, and the following members were present: Mrs. Allen D. Hoffer; Mrs. Mary Gilroy, Treasurer; Mrs. Arthur Brock; Mrs. George W. Kline, Mrs. Elizabeth Lord Couch, Miss Ethel R. Weidman, Mrs. George Bowman, Mrs. Charles Killinger, Historian; Mrs. Horace Brock, Miss Sara Hammond, Registrar; Miss Caroline E. Hoffer, Miss Fanny B. Coleman, Miss Adeline E. Guilford, Secretary.

During the Spanish-American War contributions were given towards a cruiser and the Cuban war relief fund. Boxes were sent to Newport News.

During the terms of Mrs. Gilroy, from 1897 to 1901 and from 1903 to 1905, contributions were made towards the purchase
Ponce de Leon Chapter, Winter Haven, Florida, took part in the first pageant in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial, presented as the opening event of the Florida Orange Festival in Winter Haven. The scene depicts the struggle between Freedom and Tyranny in the days of the early Colonists.

of Mount Vernon, the General Taylor home near Easton, the Statue of Washington in Paris, the Statue of Lafayette and the Memorial Continental Hall fund.

A temporary organization of the John Philip De Haas Chapter, C. A. R., was effected October 25, 1913, at the home of Mrs. W. D. Happell. The papers for the C. A. R. were examined and approved by the National Society, February 7, 1914.

Mrs. Wm. R. Hoch and Miss Mary Roedel had full charge of the wool department of our local Red Cross and more than 1,200 garments were knitted during the World War. Over 1,000 comfort bags and housewives were filled by Miss Flora Killinger alone. Several members won the white stripe to their war medals, and all of the Daughters demonstrated their loyalty.

In 1921 Lebanon Chapter celebrated its 25th anniversary, with 45 members and one honorary member. From that time the chapter has grown more rapidly, and now we have 162 members. In 1923 for the first time in the history of the organization there were three delegates to Continental Congress.

In May of 1923, Mrs. Wm. Hoch, Regent of the Lebanon Chapter, was appointed State Treasurer.

Up to date the graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers have been marked: Lieut. Robert Coleman, St. James Cemetery, Lancaster; John Carmany, Campbeltown; David Hammond, Chilacotha; Col. Philip Lorenz Greenawalt, Tabor Reformed Church, Lebanon; George Michael Kraft, John Ege, Captain Jacob Faunce, Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia; Lieut. John Weidman, Mount Lebanon Cemetery; John Ulrich Snavely and Lieut. John Adam Heilman, Hill Church Cemetery; Henry Miller, Soldiers' Cemetery, Ephrata; Peter Stichter, Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading;
Elizabeth Bradford Chapter (Grove Hill, Ala.) Approximately 500 people braved the hot summer afternoon Sunday, June 14, 1931, appropriately celebrating Flag Day by unveiling a bronze marker on the Jackson Oak, which is located on the Indian Trail and camping site of General Andrew Jackson, 6 miles east of Whatley, Ala. It was in 1813 that General Jackson and his men passed over this trail and rested in the shade of this monarch oak.

This is the inscription:

INDIAN CHIEF’S HEAD. HERE PASSED THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL USED AS A DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN THE CHOCTAW AND CREEK TRIBES. GENERAL JACKSON AND HIS TROOPS RESTED HERE FOR THE NIGHT IN 1813.
ERECTED BY THE ELIZABETH BRADFORD CHAPTER, D. A. R. 1931.

The presence of the State Regent, D.A.R., Mrs. Zebulon Judd, of Auburn, Ala., added distinction to the occasion. Flowers, flags, D. A. R. floats and other decorations in red, white, blue and gold made an effective scene in the march. Mrs. J. N. Cooper, Chapter Regent, in a few well-chosen words extended greetings and a hearty welcome.

Rev. A. H. Mahaffey, pastor, Whatley Baptist Church, invoked God’s blessing.

Mr. Sam H. Gwin, postmaster at Whatley, gave a short address on “Pioneer Days.” Mr. Robert Lee Dickenson, of Grove Hill, gave an interesting address on “The Old Line Road and Its Historical Spots.”

Dr. K. A. Mayer, of Lower Peach Tree, Ala., senior vice-president of the State Medical Association of Alabama, delivered an address on “The Importance of Marking Historical Spots.” He also stressed the importance of the State making this a hard-surfaced road.

Mrs. Zebulon Judd gave a most inspiring address on the “Value of Patriotism.” We were honored by her participation in our dedicatory ceremonies.

Governor Miller’s representative, Hon. John H. Peach, gave an eloquent address on “Citizenship.”
The Regent introduced all speakers. She also introduced Miss Louise Matthews, winner of the national essay prize.

The marker which was embedded in a cement capping on the sloping stump of the Andrew Jackson Oak, was unveiled by Miss Elizabeth Tucker and Miss Hannah Hawkins. The regent presented this handsome bronze marker to the State of Alabama, and Hon. John H. Peach, the Governor's legal adviser, received it. The program closed with a prayer and benediction by Rev. Barnett, pastor, Amity Baptist Church of this vicinity.

This is the first marker erected by this chapter, as it was organized June 3, 1930, by Mrs. J. N. Cooper, who is also the founder of the Elij a Pugh Chapter at Jackson, organized November 20, 1930.

Our chapter is on the State honor roll. The chapter was named for Governor William Bradford's wife, Elizabeth Bradford, of whom the Regent is a descendant.

LEILA B. GARRICK COOPER,
Regent.

Williamsburg Chapter (Williamsburg, Va.) The first organizing meeting of our chapter was held on March 26, 1925, in the library of William and Mary College. Our membership has increased to a present enrollment of 37.

The first major piece of work by the chapter was the furnishing of guest rooms in memory of Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, after whom Barrett Hall of William and Mary College was named. Dr. Barrett was a member of the Board of Visitors of William and Mary, and was Virginia's State Regent at the time of her death.
This work completed, the chapter gave itself almost entirely to the support of National and State activities, undertaking each year some special work of a local nature, prizes for essay contests, the publication of a chapter yearbook, and the support of desirable moving pictures.

Under the regency of Mrs. C. E. Friend we have for the past year and a half been at work on a canvass of the old burying grounds at Williamsburg and of James City County. As a result we hope to file valuable data in the D. A. R. Library at Constitution Hall and with our own chapter.

Through the courtesy of our Chapter Historian, Miss Annie Galt, we have headquarters at the ancient Debtors' Prison, built in 1744 "for the commitment of debtors, criminals and offenders." After the removal of the capital to Richmond, the prison was no longer used in that capacity and became private property. Its tall heavy-mullioned windows, ancient plank floors and wide fireplace make it most attractive, and admirable for our use.

Here we received during the four days of the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial, welcoming all visiting D. A. R. and their friends, and in the afternoon from 4 to 6 serving tea.

On October 18, the President General, Mrs. Hobart, with her national officers, made a pilgrimage up James River to Jamestown, thence by the historic road to Williamsburg. The chapter received Mrs. Hobart and her staff informally that morning. Immediately thereafter we held our George Washington Memorial tree dedication in front of the old prison. Here our President General, chapter Regent and little Miss Anne Galt Kirby planted a young mimosa. Mrs. Hobart had brought a memorial wreath, and that was then placed in Bruton Churchyard to the memory of Colonel Scammel, the highest ranking officer killed at the Yorktown siege.

That 1931 Sabbath morning was a memorable one. I think we walk our streets a little more reverently because of it.

FRANCES R. GILLETTE, Librarian.

Colonel Timothy Pickering Chapter (Salem, Mass.) unveiled a tablet to the memory of Captain Richard More, the only passenger on the Mayflower's original voyage to this country to settle in Salem. The beautiful bronze tablet and brownstone boulder was the generous gift of Mrs. Caroline C. Gove and has been erected on the site of Captain More's house.

Captain More came to this country with a brother and sister, each child being in the care of a different family. Richard came with the family of William Brewster and in his young manhood settled in the Salem Colony. He was "received as an inhabitant" on January 1, 1637, and given a grant of land by the town. Here he lived until his death in 1692, "freighting" along the coast to the West Indies and across the sea to England, one of the earliest forerunners of the long line of illustrious mariners of old Salem.

In a setting of bright blue sky, sparkling June sunshine and the dignified grounds of the Lydia Pinkham Memorial an interesting program was arranged for the occa-
The chapter was honored by the presence of State and National officers, city officials, and regents and members of neighboring chapters, to dedicate a fitting memorial to an early pioneer. Mrs. Lawrence Carter, Regent, welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers. Music was by the Salem Cadet Band. The exercises were opened by a "Salute to the flag," Mrs. William More and Miss Caroline Derby serving as standard bearers. Then came an invocation by Rev. J. M. Shepler; Scripture reading by Mrs. Clyde Harlow, State Chaplain; brief sketch of Captain More's history by Miss Louise Messer; address by Mrs. Russell Magna, Librarian General and State Tercentenary Chairman; address by Mrs. Stephen F. Hurd, State Regent; address by Mrs. Carl Watson, State Chairman for Preservation of Historical Spots, and remarks by Mayor Bates, of Salem, and Edward Coughlin, American Legion commander. The unveiling itself was performed by two small grandsons of Mrs. Gove, dressed in white pages' costumes as the audience sang "America."

Mildred N. Brewer,
Historian.

Quassaick Chapter (Newburgh, N. Y.) Temple Hill, located a short distance southwest of this city, giving one a fine view of North Beacon and South Beacon, of Storm King Mountain and the beautiful Gate to the Highlands of the Hudson River, is the site of the encampment of soldiers of the Continental Army during the winter of 1782-1783.

The monument which is built of field stone, marks the site of the Temple or public building erected by the soldiers during their encampment, where Sunday services were held, military orders given and all public functions celebrated.

It was here that General Washington was offered and refused the crown.

Within a short distance of Temple Hill, Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R. has placed a bronze tablet on a stone boulder which marks the site of the Brewster Forge, where were made parts of the chains which were thrown across the Hudson River during the Revolution, 1776-1778, to prevent the passage of the British ships of war.

During the past summer historical films have been prepared under the auspices of Quassaick Chapter, D. A. R., which were
exhibited at the annual fall Conference of the State Society in Schenectady.

These films include scenes of Temple Hill, the site of Old Forge, Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, headquarters of General Knox at Vails Gate, the boulder marking the site of the old Palatine Church and many other historic spots. The production is a remarkable record of the historical scenes of this vicinity.

In the week of October 5 to 9, our Chapter, under the direction of our Regent, Mrs. I. R. Serviss, arranged an historical window in the store of a local merchant.

The window contained a very fine portrait of George Washington, a copy of the painting by Stuart, against a background of American flags. It was a very fitting reminder of the part we are to take in the Bicentennial Celebration in 1932.

Maud I. Wanans, Historian.

Bellefonte Chapter (Bellefonte, Pa.). Flag Day, Saturday, June 13, was fittingly celebrated when members and friends of the Bellefonte Chapter, D. A. R. assembled in the Branch (Slab Cabin) Cemetery near State College, Pennsylvania, to dedicate a monument erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the Bellefonte Chapter, D. A. R., as a memorial to Colonel John Patton, Captain David Whitehill, and Privates John Barron, Eleazer Evans and Robert Moore, Rev-olutionary soldiers. Four of these men are buried in this cemetery, and the fifth, not far distant.

Mrs. John G. Love, Regent of the Bellefonte Chapter, made a few welcoming remarks, followed by the bugle call by a Boy Scout. Prayer was offered by Prof. J. H. Frizzell, acting chaplain of the Pennsylvania State College. The “Salute to the Flag” was then given, and the monument unveiled by two members of the American Legion.

Miss Hilda Thompson, a descendant of Colonel John Patton, gave an interesting account of the life of that remarkable man, who was a member of General Washington's bodyguard and who belonged to the First City Troop of Philadelphia, and to the Society of the Cincinnati.

In giving the history of his ancestor, Captain David Whitehill, Mr. Walter Whitehill, of Lemont, stated that some member of his family had been in every war since 1776.

Miss Olive Mitchell, of Bellefonte, a descendant of John Barron; Miss Anna Dale of Bellefonte, descendant of Eleazer Evans, and Mrs. James Hugg of Phillipsburg, descendant of Robert Moore, read brief accounts of their respective ancestors.

The speaker of the day was the Hon. John L. Holmes of State College, who delivered an instructive address.

“Taps” concluded the program.

Elizabeth Hopkins Baker, Corresponding Secretary.
ABSTRACTS OF WILLS


DIVISION OF ESTATES

Duplin County, North Carolina

GAYLOR, James, April Court, 1768. Widow Sarah, children Ann, George, Thomas, Ruth & James.

THOMSON, David, Sr., July Term, 1774. Children Steven, Amelia, Martha, William, David, James.

DICKSON, Robert, January Term, 1791. 1st wife's children Edward, Catherine, Elizabeth; 2d wife's children Susanna, Robert, Williams. Widow Barbara.

MALLARD, George, July Term, 1798. Widow Comfort, children John, Catherine Stokes, Joseph, Daniel, Elijah, Mary, Sarah Lipsy or Siprey.

LOVE, James, 7 Feb 1795. Children Daniel, James, Michael, Kenan, Susannah; James Kenan was their guardian.

JAMES, James, July Term, 1798. Mrs. James (widow), sons-in-law Daniel Teachey, Thomas Shepherd, five younger children not named & Thomas E.

WILLIAMS, Francis, January Term, 1799. Children Samuel, Wright, Robert, Lila, George, Laney, Nicye & three children not of age & not named.

MCGOWENS, George, 28 April 1797. Children John, William, Edward, Robert, James Michael, Joseph, George, Alexander.


HURST, William, April Term, 1792. Children William, John, Andrew.

COOPER, George, January 1798. Children Betsey, John, Rachel, George.


KENAN, Owen, 30 March 1789. Widow Eleanor, children Susanna mar James Kenney; Catherine, Owen, Wiley.


BONEY, Jacob, May Court 1764. Children Eve, Jacob, Elizabeth, Barbara mar Robert Dixon, Mary, small orphans.


Johnston County, North Carolina


ANSWERS

SMITH-SINCLAIR. — Will of William Daniel, Loudoun Co., Va., proved 14 April 1800, Will Book F, p. 144 mentions wife Esther (tradition Deubaugh); daughter Mary mar Samuel Smith in Loudoun Co., 11 April 1776 and later mar a Dillon. Daub by 1st mar, Alice Smith, mentioned in William Daniel’s will as his granddau. The Daniel family was affiliated with Quaker Church in Goose Creek section of Loudoun Co., & their mar may be found in records of that church kept in Baltimore.—Charles B. Heineman, 1315 H St. N.W., Washington, D. C.

13889. MILLER. — David Miller came from West Springfield, Mass., to Marlboro, Vt., had a son Abraham Miller of Marlboro b 20 Jan 1762 d 1 Sept 1850 mar Hannah Baker. Abraham had Rev. service. Hist. of Northfield, Mass., William Miller and wife Patience — had son Abraham b 20 Jan 1672 mar Jan 1700 Hannah Clapp. (“Hist. of Hadley, Mass.”) An Abraham Miller was wounded at what is now Easthampton, Mass., in 1724. Abraham Miller, Rev. soldier of Pa., b in Holland 1735, son of Abrah-
1847; John Nelson b 5 May 1820. Ref: "Tenney Genealogy," by M. J. Tenney, pp. 64 & 122.—Mrs. A. M. Johnson, Route 5, Box 175, West Allis, Wis.


13489. BALL—William Ball had 8 sons one of them being William and a dau Margaret. The last mentioned William was the father of Hannah Ball Halloway; Anna Ball Campbell; Sarah Ball Custer, ancestress of General Custer; Mary Ball Smith; Abigail Ball Gilbert; and two sons one of them being the father of Joseph Ball of Philadelphia. The first William Ball of "Millenbeck" d 30 Sept 1694 and had Colonial service.—Jennie B. Grigsby, 519 Broadway, Pueblo, Colo.

13716. WILSON—Ezra Wilson b 1802 Alleghany Co., Md., son of William Wilson who was supposed to have been the son of Asa Wilson. Ezra came to Perry Co., Ohio, in 1830. Another William Wilson came here about 1805 a James Wilson about 1831 another James Wilson who came at an early date from Md. Nathaniel Wilson settled at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1798. Would like to correspond with party making inquiry. William Wilson b 16 Nov 1722 in Ulster Co., Ireland, came to America 1736, lived in Hardy Co., Va., had nine sons & two daughters. Two of his sons were in the Continental Army.—C. M. Wilson, New Lexington, Ohio.

13845. TAPLEY—TAPLY—TARPLEY.—Tapley Bynum was son of Luke Bynum & a Miss Tapley supposedly the daughter of Hosea Tapley & a Miss Green. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that some of Luke Bynum’s grandchildren were named Green Bynum. Would like to correspond with person making inquiry.—Mrs. C. G. Young, Proctor, Ark.

QUERIES

13977. CLARK.—Wanted ances of Dolly Clark who mar abt 1778 Joseph Pease of Exeter or Newmarket, N. H. They removed to Parsonfield, Maine & she d bef 1800.

(a) HARDING.—Wanted dates & ances of Rachel Harding who mar 30 Nov 1749 Ebenezer Atwood of Eastham, Mass.

(b) MCCULLOUGH - TICHENOR.—Henry McCullough b prob in Shelby Co., Ky. about 1830 mar Susan Tichenor, prob of Nelson Co., Ky. b abt 1830 & d abt 1900. Susan had bro George of Louisville, Ky. & bro Thomas of Shelbyville. Wanted her parentage & all infor possible of the family. Was she a desc of Lt. Daniel Tichenor who went from N. J. to Nelson Co., Ky. in 1795?

(c) HILL.—Wanted ances of Annie Hill who mar abt 1777 Daniel Barker of Exeter, N. H. & removed to Limerick, Maine abt 1780. He was a Rev sol & d in Exeter, Maine 22 Aug 1820.

(d) HUTCHINSON.—Wanted ances of Roxanna Hutchinson, 1796-1872, who mar abt 1813 Samuel Pease of Exeter, Maine. She had bro Alden & sis Hannah. They came from Glenburn, Maine.

(e) HURD-HEARD.—Ipswich Mass. vital recs show that Daniel Heard mar 1st (intentions 11-5-1715) Mary Baker. He mar 2d 4-16-1741 Mary Dane. There is another rec which says Deacon Daniel Heard mar 5-18-1765 the widow Rebecca Williams & d 12-14-1770. Are these one & the same Daniel Heard?

(f) HOLBROOK.—Wanted ances of Ezekiel Holbrook who mar Martha Mayo at Eastham or Harwich, Mass. 10 Oct. 1751. They had dau Sarah b 4-3-1752 who mar 10-6-1770 Barnabas Atwood.
(g) Townsend.—Wanted ances of Eliz. Townsend, 1759-1846, who mar 15 Jan 1779 at Wadley’s Falls, Lee, N. H. George Shaw, a sailor of the Rev., & removed to Exeter, Maine abt 1812.—C. P. H.


(a) Updegraff.—Wanted parentage of Herman Updegraff who d 1758. He mar Anna Ursula ——. Wanted her maiden name also. Their son Samuel had dau Lydia who mar Caleb Kirk.—E. N. G.


(a) Bailey-Rainey.—Wanted given name, parentage & dates of b, mar & d of —— Bailey of Va. who mar Grace Rainey & had son John Rainey Bailey & dau Arpatia. The wid. Grace & chil later removed to N. C. & then to Ky. & finally to Pulaski, Tenn. & mar Caleb Hart. An old letter to John R. Bailey from his uncle Isaac Rainey speaks of bro James.—B. W. C.

13980. Van Gundy.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d of Peter Van Gundy who d in Northumberland Co., Pa. He served as private, Forest Rangers, 1778-1783. His chil were Peter, John, Samuel, Joseph & a dau who mar —— Egerly.—J. D. Van G.

13981. Dent.—Peter Dent 1693-1757, mar Mary Brooke b 1709. Their chil were Elizabeth, Peter, Wm., Mary, Lucy, Ann, Walter, Eleanor, Barbara & Richard. Wanted dates of b & d & name of wife of each of sons Wm., & Richard also names of chil of each. Wanted especially parentage of John Belt, 1753-1828 who mar Verlinda Beall, 1758-1823.—M. A. M.

13982. Evans-Marmaduke.—Wanted date of mar of Evan Evans, 1750-1847, to Mary Marmaduke, 1757-1795 of N. J. or Va.—N. C.

13983. Waters.—Wanted parentage & ances of Joah Waters b in Prince Georges Co., Md. 4 Feb 1776. Later was in Frederick Co. & was member of the Maryland Legislature from 1799 to 1804. Bef. 1812 he had removed to Mo.—L. W. N.

13984. Beecroft.—Wanted parentage & date of b of Mary Beecroft who mar 21 Feb 1745 Oliver White of Windsor, Bolton & Saybrook, Conn.

(a) Wood.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of family of Lucy Wood who mar Oliver, son of George White, Rev. sol. Oliver was b abt 1772 Tolland, Conn.

(b) Bacon.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Nathaniel Bacon of Fabius, N. Y. He mar Orel Wilson of Torrington, Conn. Their dau Pamela Bacon mar 6 July 1817 Oliver White, Jr., of Winsted, Conn.

(c) Armstrong.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Mary Armstrong who mar Nehemiah Reynolds born bet 1752-40 in Greenwich, Conn. & reared in Upper Dutchess Co., N. Y.—M. A. W. A.

13985. Ambler.—Wanted ances of Sydney Ambler who was b in Loudon Co., Va. 24 Mch 1802. His parents were prob cousins as his mother's maiden name was Margaret Ambler. The father died at an early age & Sydney was raised by his gr. parents. As a young man he left Va. & set in Ross Co., Ohio. In either Ross or Fayette Co., Ohio he mar Rebecca Sherman Rowe. Abt 1850 they removed to Ind & set. near Williamsport.—H. S. A.

13986. Harrison-Brown.—Wanted ances of Samuel Harrison & also of his wife Eliz. Brown. They were mar in 1805 & abt 1850 were living in Fleming Co., Ky. The names of their sons were James Brown, John Rawlings, William Vance, Samuel Kemper, Vachel Henry, Joshua Leodas & Josiah Bethel Harrison. Any infor of these families greatly desired.—E. G. S.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organization—October 11, 1890)
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1931-1932

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MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. WILLIAM SMITH SHAW,
240 Cottage Road, So. Portland, Me.

MRS. ROBERT BRUCE CAMPBELL,
1255 Riverside Drive, Wichita, Kansas.

MRS. N. HOWLAND BROWN, 1213 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.

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MRS. JAMES B. CRANKSHAW,
3128 Fairfield Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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