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Mrs. Russell William Magna

President General
National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Greetings

There's a heartbeat in a greeting
That is splendidly worth while,
For a friendly, fervent handshake
Is a gesture with a smile.

And when people meet and mingle,
It moves the world along,
And a kindly word of greeting
Is the prelude to a song!

My first message to you is one of appreciation for your faith in me, and my heartfelt thanks for the opportunity for service.

High honors mean great responsibilities; but loyal support, affectionate regard and a cooperative sense of purpose make for unified accomplishments.

Fully cognizant of the outstanding work of my predecessors, I would not be true to their endeavors did I not enter office with vision for accomplishment, a tremendous zeal, and genuine enthusiasm for the work of each committee.

As you have expressed faith in me, so have I implicit faith in you.

Many individuals, and the country as a whole, have been, and are sorely tried. Be courageous, be of good cheer! Keep working—in the power of work lies self-expression, and as you express yourselves through the various tasks asked of you, the strength of the organization increases. You and I are the administrators of a great trust which we have inherited. Let us prove worthy guardians in our own right.

Know your organization—learn the reasons for, and the functions of each committee. They are all important. They are the life of your Society only when you give them life through interest. If questions arise in your mind on any points, consult your Chapter Regent. If she cannot answer your question, it may inspire her to consult a higher officer. By such a method Socrates became wise.
Grasp every opportunity for further Patriotic Education work, which is in reality the all embracing term, covering all committees, and is the finer definition of National Defense.

Be awake to your service through the approved schools. Have a timely interest in your local public schools. Be aware and evince an interest in the personnel of your local school boards. True Patriotic Education can be effectively taught right in the home. As you care for those who are new citizens, let us look to our American born children that their youthful teachings are what the adult American voter should have.

I believe service is not a gesture alone. It is the giving of one’s time and strength, the dedication of one’s self to a purposeful objective. Be a constructive member by performing ardently the most humble work, to insure ultimate accomplishment.

As pennies are potential thousands, so trivial tasks construct a conspicuous report.

Tho’ an officer be the spokesman, the individual members are the workers. All hail to the members—the key-stone of the Society!

I greet you, one and all, as co-workers, for, in unified effort there is strength. Let us think and work together constructively.

In your various communities throughout the country, share in this time of stress and need. Lend aid to bureaus formed to give employment. All citizens cannot be Daughters of the American Revolution members—that is your precious privilege. But all Daughters of the American Revolution members can be good citizens. Create an enlightened public opinion for a mutual education on the part of those not members, that they may more readily recognize What the Daughters Do.

Having served you as Librarian General, I urge each and every one interested in library work to cooperate with their local libraries through this acute unemployment situation. In that way members can render the assistance necessary to the maintenance of all libraries throughout the country. This will help them to the highest point of efficiency in this period of special need. Local libraries are being taxed to their utmost capacity in service, for the reading rooms are crowded with those who have the desire and leisure to read and study.

And under Patriotic Education and good citizenship each and every Daughter can be awake to the opportunity for civic service by lending, or giving, books so that there will be many duplicate copies, good magazines and more periodicals. And I earnestly hope that regardless of the committee-head under which work is done in the local chapters, that it be undertaken as an immediate helpful attitude on the part of members wherever they can serve.

Where you are organized, your respective localities, and America as a whole, should be better because of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Edith Scott Magna,
President General.
National Officers Elected at the Forty-first Continental Congress

Mrs. Russell William Magna, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, was unanimously elected President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on April 21, 1932, in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C. The delegates of the 41st Continental Congress in casting their votes for an unopposed candidate, followed a precedent established in the early days of the organization. Not only was Mrs. Magna so signally honored, but her National Officers received the same vote of confidence in their ability to further the best interests of the Society.

Mrs. Magna has played a notable part in D. A. R. work. Joining the Society on February 21, 1918, she entered into the activities of the organization with the same faith, the same enthusiasm, and the same unflagging interest which has marked each important position she has been called upon to fill in the past fourteen years.

Chapter Regent, 1921-1922; Massachusetts State Counsellor, 1922-1929; State Chairman of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Dormitory Committee, 1923-1926; National Chairman of the Constitution Hall Finance Committee, 1926-1932; Vice-President General from Massachusetts, 1924-1927; Librarian General, 1929-1932—so runs her D. A. R. record, and it is not surprising that she has been drafted by the members of the Society, both near and far, to be their leader.

She brings to her new position a mind trained to clear thinking, a thorough understanding of the Society's objects and ideals, and a balanced judgment of its needs and requirements.

Mrs. Magna was educated in Massachusetts schools, except for a brief period at the Centenary Collegiate Institute of Hacketstown, New Jersey, and the De Mille School of Pompton, New Jersey. She took a preparatory course at Burnham School, Northampton, and graduated from Smith College in 1909. Immediately thereafter she married Mr. Russell William Magna, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, who has been associated with the Buick Motor Company since his college days.

A true daughter of the Commonwealth, Mrs. Magna was born in Boston, Massachusetts. Among her distinguished Revolutionary ancestors were Gideon Dean of Taunton, and Roger Vickery of Marblehead, while her Mayflower ancestor was Degory Priest.

She is a member of the Society of Descendants of American Colonists, Sulgrave Institution, Mayflower Society, Boston Colony of New England Women, of the Daughters of Colonial Wars and Daughters of the Union, of the Daughters of Massachusetts, of the Women's Press Club of New York City, of the Professional Women's Club and City Club of Boston, of the American Association of University Women, the League of American Pen Women and other literary clubs. She writes delightful prose and verse under the pen name of Edith Scott Magna.

Mrs. Magna has spent many years successfully raising funds for various projects, has served on committees connected with Smith College for increasing its funds, and on all the Liberty Loan drives in the World War. Later, in connection with the preservation of the old tavern in Holyoke, she collected thousands of dollars, and also when chairman of the Girls' Dormitory at the American International College, Spring-
field, Massachusetts, she raised in her State the necessary $60,000 building fund.

As National Chairman of the Finance Committee for Constitution Hall, which position she held for six years, Mrs. Magna has visited every State in the Union, taking the subject directly to the various local organizations. One million dollars in pledges was successfully raised before the Hall was begun, and several hundred thousand more has been collected in addition.

Besides the arduous work of Finance Chairman, Mrs. Magna has served for the past three years as Librarian General. She made a most careful study of all facts pertaining to the D. A. R. Library in Constitution Hall with a view to making it the most efficient, up-to-date and modern library in existence. She is also deeply interested in the libraries of chapters, towns, States and endorsed schools, and believes anything pertaining to books or libraries is an opportunity for the cooperation of the D. A. R. library committees.

Our Chaplain General, Mrs. Edith Smith Kimbell, wife of Raymond Grant Kimbell, hails from Illinois—in fact is the fourth gen-
eration of her family to make Chicago her permanent home. Her earliest American ancestor was Thomas Waite, who landed at Boston in 1634. She is the daughter of the late Charles Edwin Smith and his widow, Elvira Ellen Woodward, now living in California.

Mrs. Kimbell's Revolutionary line takes her to Connecticut where her patriot ancestor, William Woodward, enlisted in the 6th battalion of Wadsworth's brigade. On both sides of her family, she is a great-granddaughter of "covered-wagon" pioneers, who took the trail from New England to the Middle West one hundred years ago.

_Author's Name_ (optional)

A past Regent of General Henry Dearborn Chapter of Chicago, Mrs. Kimbell has served as chairman of important State and Division committees. She is eminently fitted for the post of Chaplain General, having held various offices in religious organizations, and at one time was Director of Religious Education in the Oak Park First Methodist Episcopal Church (1925-26). At present she is a member of the American Board of Ewha College, interdenominational in management, and the only college for women in Korea. She has a large Sunday-school class of young women.

Mrs. Kimbell received her early
education in the Chicago public schools and later graduated from the Chicago Normal College, taking additional courses at Northwestern and Chicago universities. She taught for four years in the Chicago public schools. Her affiliations include membership in Chapter A, of the P. E. O. of Illinois; the Woman's Club and other organizations. During the World War she received the Red Cross Medal for her patriotic work.

Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, of Michigan, our newly elected Recording Secretary General, needs no introduction to Daughters of the American Revolution, for she served as Chairman of the Resolutions Committees of Continental Congress for seven years, has been Vice-President General from her State, which delights to honor her, and has filled numerous chapter and State offices. She has been vice-chairman and member of the Credential and Teller Committees many, many times—counting ballots all night long, back in the early days at the old Ebbitt Hotel in Washington when Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Donald McLean had their spirited contests.

She is National President, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; Vice-President, Barons of Runnemede; Michigan State Chairman, Colonial Governors and belongs also to Order of the Crown, Mayflower Society, Colonial Dames, Daughters of 1812, Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, Americans of Armorial Ancestry, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Daughters of the American Colonists, National Society of New England Women, Knights of the Garter, Mary Washington Memorial Association, and the American Legion Auxiliary.

During the World War, Mrs. Joy was head of the occupational therapy of the Red Cross; she established the first surgical dressings work in Detroit in 1915 and was superintendent of that department of the Red Cross, equipping two base hospitals from Detroit. She also served as inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the National Service Schools, Inc., Woman's Section of the Navy League, in 1916, 1917, 1918, where thousands of young American women were trained at the camps in Chevy Chase, Maryland, for the duties which come in war time.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. John M. Beavers, brings to her office a wide knowledge of the activities of our National Society, for she has served it in many capacities as State and chapter officer and as Vice-President General from the District of Columbia. For five years she was a member of the National Board of Management, and was for ten years on the State Advisory Board. She has just closed three years of service as National Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee. To her has fallen the detailed arrangements, equipment and proper manning incident to the use of both Memorial Continental and Constitution Halls, work requiring judgment, tact and unlimited patience.

Mrs. Beavers was born in Fairbury, Illinois, but has resided most of her life in Washington, D. C. The daughter of Col. Harrison L. Bruce and his wife, Sarah Lucy Thornton, she married in 1891 Mr. John Marbury Beavers, long prominent in the business circles of the National Capital.

Mrs. Beavers is a direct descendant of Francis Thornton (1682-1750), who was a member of the House of Burgesses (1723-1726), and Justice of Caroline County, Virginia. He married Mary, the granddaughter of Robert Taliaferro, Gent., founder of the Taliaferro family in Virginia, who settled in Gloucester County and also owned large tracts of land in Es-
sex County. The latter’s wife was Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Charles Grymes of Middlesex County, Virginia.

In this Thornton line her two Revolutionary ancestors were father and son, both of whom were colonels. Col. Anthony Thornton, V, the son, was on General Washington’s staff at Yorktown.

Mrs. Beavers is a member of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church and of the Missionary Society of that church, in which her father, Colonel Bruce, was an elder for many years. She belongs to Chapter G of the P. E. O. Society of the District of Columbia, to the Political Study Club, the Daughters of American Colonists, and is President of the Mary Ball Washington Chapter of the American War Mothers.

New York State has given one of its distinguished “Daughters” to the important post of Organizing Secretary General—Mrs. Frank Howland Parcells, whose experience and ability fit her for the organization and development of chapters throughout the United States and its outlying possessions.

Mrs. Parcells is a member of the Women of ’76 Chapter of Brooklyn. While Regent, the General Lord Stirling Society of the Children of the American Revolution was sponsored by her chapter and organized with a charter membership of 105—the largest C. A. R. Society ever formed in the State of New York.

She has served New York as State Chairman of Genealogical Research, 1923-1926; State Vice-Regent, 1926-1929; and State Regent, 1929-1932. She was a member of the committee for locating and marking the grave of Margaret Corbin; is a charter member of the New York State Officers’ Club; a member of the National Officers’ Club and on the Advisory Committee for Constitution Hall. She served also as a member of the Yorktown Committee, of which Mrs. James T. Morris is Chairman, securing the names of thirty New York State soldiers for tablets erected by the National Society at Yorktown, Virginia.

Mrs. Parcells belongs to the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York; New York State Society of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century; Brooklyn Colony, National Society of New England Women; New York State Society, Daughters of American Colonists; National Society, Patriotic Women of America. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Washington Headquarters Association, New York; Long Island Historical Society; and New York State Historical Association.

She is a member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church of Brooklyn; and an associate member of the Adelphi Academy Alumnae Association, and a graduate of the Pratt High School and the Packer Collegiate Institute, all of Brooklyn.

Another familiar figure to thousands of “Daughters” is our Treasurer General, Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton of Connecticut. For six years she served as a member of the House Committee during the A. R. Congresses, three years of which time she was its chairman. Other most important committee work which also brought her in touch with hundreds of delegates comprised that of Chairman of Tellers for five years.

Through the Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Miss Nettleton became a member of the Society with the National Number 51142. Within a short time she was active in her chapter, serving as treasurer for six years; as Vice-Regent four years and Regent six years. In 1916 she was elected treasurer of the Ellsworth Memorial Association, the organization which has the care and maintenance of the State Chapter
descended from Samuel Nettleton, who died in 1655. He came from England to America in 1639 and settled first in Wethersfield, Conn., and was one of the men who purchased "Totoket" (Branford) for a settlement and came to occupy their purchase in 1644. Her Revolutionary ancestor in this line was Samuel Nettleton, a soldier in Captain Stevens' Company.

Her mother Katherine St. John Arnold, was a direct descendant of John Arnold, (1585-1664). He came from England probably with Parson John Hooker; is known to have been of Hooker's House, the home of the 3d Chief Justice of the United States, Oliver Ellsworth.

She served on the State Council from 1914 to 1916. In 1922 she was elected State Vice-Regent, serving five years in that office. In 1927 she was elected State Regent and has served the full term of five years. Connecticut is justly proud of her outstanding qualities of mind and heart.

Miss Nettleton comes of a long line of New England ancestry which includes Arnold, Phelps, Brainerd, Pettibone and other distinguished names. She is directly

Photo by Gilbert J. Vincent

MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON
Treasurer General

MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED
Registrar General
party which moved from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1635, where he was one of the original proprietors. In this line Miss Nettleton's Revolutionary ancestor was Joseph Arnold, a soldier in Captain Abraham Taylor's company. Both of these lines give Miss Nettleton membership in the Society of Founders and Patriots.

She is a member of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Connecticut and is also a member of the Club of Colonial Dames. Among her colonial ancestors may be mentioned William Phelps (1599-1672), Deputy to the General Court; one of the Commissioners to govern Connecticut 1635; Rev. Hezekiah Brainerd (1630-1727), who was Governor's Assistant, Treasurer and Secretary, and many others of equal importance.

Miss Nettleton joined the International Society, Daughters of the Barons of Runnymede, through Baron Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hertford, from whom she is a direct descendant. Her first American ancestor in this line was Elizabeth St. John, who married, 1629, Rev. Samuel Whiting.

Kentucky is the home State of our Registrar General, Mrs. Stan-
served in the 4th Virginia regiment under Colonel Thomas Elliott and endured the hardships of Valley Forge. Another ancestor who gave notable service was Colonel William Witcher of the Virginia militia, while two others, equally patriotic, served the cause of the Colonists in Maryland, their native State—William Elgin and Joseph Manning.

In 1912 Mrs. Reed joined the Bryan Station Chapter; nine years later she organized the Limestone Chapter at Maysville, and was its Regent. She served her State as treasurer and Vice-Regent, and has just completed her term as State Librarian General.

LEY Forman Reed. She was born in Sharpsburg, Bath County, and she and her husband continued to reside in the “Blue-Grass” State until his appointment as General Counsel of the Federal Farm Board, when they came to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Reed’s ancestors were among the gallant pioneers who, after valiant service in the Revolutionary War, removed to Kentucky—of these, there were Captain Jesse Hord of the Virginia militia, a direct descendant of John Hord, who settled in what is now Caroline County, Virginia, in 1685, and Moses Sharp, who

MISS MYRA HAZARD
Curator General

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Photo by Harris & Ewing
Regent. Affiliated also with the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, she has played a conspicuous part in charitable and relief organizations. She is a member of the Kentucky Historical Society. Her interest in historical and genealogical research and her ability in organization work eminently fit her for the responsible post she has been called upon to fill at National Headquarters.

From the “Lone Star” State comes our Historian General, Mrs. William Louis Dunne, a member of San Antonio de Bexar Chapter of San Antonio, Texas, since 1904. For ten years she has represented her chapter at the Continental Congresses and for the past three years has demonstrated her ability in the exacting rôle of National Publicity Chairman.

She has given, through the press of the country, a better and clearer knowledge to the laymen of the aims and ideals of the Daughters of the American Revolution than they have ever had before. Also the D. A. R. Bulletin, started by Mrs. Dunne and published quarterly under her editorship, gives the publicity chairmen an opportunity to inform the public of the activities of the State organizations.

Mrs. Dunne’s war work was most efficient. She was in charge of one of the local draft boards in the South for a year, then served as officers’ assistant in the Military Intelligence, and later edited the foreign influence section of the Situation Survey, published by that division.

Her Cresswell ancestors came to England with William the Conqueror; their names are found in the Doomsday Book; they were among the first Regents of Oxford University; they were given a seat in Northumberland for the protection they might render against the Scots, who harried the land. On another line she is a descendant of those same Scots, the Morrisons of the Island of Lewis off the northwest coast of Scotland, who are reputed to be descendants of the Norse invaders.

Her immigrant ancestor was Robert Cresswell, who came to America about 1750, settled in Mifflin County, and later removed to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. His son Matthew married Sarah, the daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Scott) Leonard. This Patrick Leonard served with great gallantry in the Revolution.

Mrs. Frank Phelps Toms, the newly elected Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, has just finished her term as State Regent of California. Since locating in Pasadena in 1920, she has filled the post of Corresponding Secretary, Vice-Regent and Regent of Pasadena Chapter, and State Vice-Chairman of Patriotic Education.

Mrs. Toms’ D. A. R. work commenced in Detroit, where she became Regent of Fort Pontchartrain Chapter. Her interests, aside from the D. A. R., have been largely in church and educational organizations and in music. While born in Minnesota, she was educated in the public schools of La Crosse, Wisconsin. There she was married in 1884. Her parents were Abraham Looney and his wife, Elizabeth White. Her Revolutionary ancestor, David Looney (1738-1810), in 1779 was appointed colonel under General Isaac Shelby. He was born in Augusta County, Virginia, and died in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Mrs. Toms’ work has been constructive and vital, for she actively interested herself in organizing C. A. R. Societies in California, in fostering migratory schools there and in encouraging Americanization work among the foreign born. Thus from personal knowledge and experience she can handle expertly the reports of D. A. R. accomplishments that go to the Smithsonian Institution and there are published as Senate documents.
Our Librarian General, Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, of Maryland, brings to her task a love of books, of research and a fixed determination to advance the interests of the D. A. R. Library in Constitution Hall until, as to Americana and genealogical value, it will rank second to none in the country. Following in the footsteps of Mrs. Magna, she will further develop its usefulness to the thousands of searchers who daily visit its shelves.

Mrs. Dick was one of the organizing members of Dorset Chapter and has served it as Regent. Her patriotic, civil and religious work on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is well known.

During the World War she was commissioned by the Hon. Emerson C. Harrington, then Governor of Maryland, to act as chairman for Dorchester County of the Woman's section of the Maryland Council of Defense. She was called to New York by the tragic death of her son, who had enlisted in the World War, and in whose memory she presented the handsome mahogany flagstands that adorn the platform in Constitution Hall. Even in her great sorrow Mrs. Dick continued her efforts to alleviate suffering and aid the soldier boy. While serving with the Woman's National Defense in New York she was appointed chairman for the Canteen for negro soldiers, which she supervised until March 1919. Upon her retirement, she was commended for her management by the War Department.

Mrs. Dick is the daughter of Stephen Dow Mills and Angeline (Barkley) White. She traces her descent from many prominent families which have been in Somerset County, Maryland, since 1661. Among these ancestors may be mentioned Edmund Beauchamp and Ambrose Dixon, a Quaker, who was also an Indian fighter, in Accomac County, Virginia, 1650, and later removed to Maryland; also the Turpins and Hearns, who were among the most influential landholders in Somerset County.

In addition to her other D. A. R. work, Mrs. Dick has most generously contributed large funds towards canceling the indebtedness on Constitution Hall.

Miss Myra Hazard, a beloved Mississippi "Daughter," is our newly elected Curator General. She comes to that office with a long line of achievements to her credit both in and out of the Society.

Miss Hazard was born in Alabama, the daughter of Charles Jared and Margaret George Hazard. Through her paternal grandmother, Mary Fairfax Aylett, she is descended from more than a score of distinguished Virginia families, including the Ayletts, Dandridges, Fairfaxes, Wests, Lovelaces, Spottwoods, Higginsons, and Burwells. Several of her ancestors in Virginia and in New England were prominent as Colonial Governors and founders. Colonel William Aylett, her illustrious Revolutionary ancestor, was a close friend of George Washington. She claims North Carolina and Georgia descent through her mother. Her father's family, the Hazards of Rhode Island, were among the early settlers of New England. It was to help develop the great iron industry in Alabama that her grandfather Hazard left New England.

Miss Hazard is a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Colonial Dames of America, the Society of the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century, the Order of the Crown of America, Descendants of the Barons of Runnymede, the George Washington Sulgrave Institution, and the First Families of Virginia. She is also a member of the National Officers' Club and the Club of Colonial Dames.

Miss Hazard has made a remarkable success as National Chairman of the Manual for Immigrants Committee. In the interest of this work she has visited chapter meetings, State Conferences and divisional meetings in many States.
41st Continental Congress, N. S. D. A. R.

Patriotic fervor, devotion to the memory of George Washington and his associates in the war for freedom in the Bicentennial year of Washington’s birth and a deeper adherence to the principles of Americanism marked the 41st Continental Congress which convened in beautiful Constitution Hall, in Washington, D. C., on April 18.

Unlike former years, the first session of the 41st Continental Congress was a gala affair on Monday night instead of in the morning of Monday, as before. The innovation proved a most happy one judging from enthusiastic comment.

"Assembly," sounded on silver bugles, was the signal for the picturesque entrance of the pages and National Officers, the white-robed group of 300 young women representing every State in the Union, each bearing either an American flag or a State banner, brought the vast audience of delegates, and which was also representative of diplomatic, official, and social life in the National Capital, to its feet while rounds of applause swept through the auditorium.

To the music of the United States Marine Band Orchestra the procession passed along the aisles of the auditorium and on to the stage, where the banners were arranged in standards as a huge American flag was suspended aloft to remain there throughout the sessions of the Congress to uplift the hearts of patriotic delegates to the holy significance of this supreme emblem of their country.

After the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, declared the 41st Continental Congress opened, followed by the invocation offered by the Rev. Dr. ZeBarney Phillips, Chaplain of the United States Senate, the audience was led in the recital of the American’s Creed by its author, Hon. William Tyler Page.

The principal speaker of the evening was the Vice-President of the United States, Hon. Charles E. Curtis. The Vice-President was given a tremendous ovation when he appeared and was introduced by the President General in a few graceful remarks.

The Vice-President was in one of his happiest moods and displayed a vigorous patriotism and devotion to the ideals of Americanism. Wave after wave of unrestrained applause swept through the hall when he demanded that America protect its own people from the invasion of alien racketeers and other subversive forces. His address follows:

It was indeed a great pleasure to be invited to address your convention a year ago, and to be invited to address your meeting again this year is a great honor for which I thank you.

Your organization is prompted by patriotic motives to preserve for eternal remembrance the historic spots of the Revolutionary period and the pioneer days. You believe the important and historic events deserve to be commemorated; that historic places through all times, should be marked and kept sacred; that this and coming generations owe such recognition to the brave men of the Revolutionary period, who bought for us with their blood the freedom which we enjoy. You are correct. Yours is a most patriotic and praiseworthy work. The monuments erected by your members in memory of our forefathers will defy time. They will last as long as our freedom lasts; as long as Americans shall have cause to cherish the memories of their forefathers, which is for all time.

It is a pleasure to address the members of your splendid organization because I know how deeply interested you are in every question which concerns the welfare of the people of the United States. It is gratifying to know that today in this country there is a loyalty to the common good of our people which will come forth to rout the economic peril that is troubling our beloved country. This is as it should be. Because we are more deeply concerned in the situation in our own country than we are in any other, though we wish other countries well and hope they may soon recover from their troubles and their depressions. We are ready to help in every way possible, provided we are not drawn into political quarrels of other nations, and this has been shown on many occasions. Our first concern should be and is the welfare of our own people. We are anxious about our own depression, our own unemployment. Our troubles will be solved by our own farmers, our own business men, our own laboring men, and our own financial and industrial leaders.

I have great faith in the present and future of our wonderful country. We never have had greater
and more resourceful men and women than we have today, and I am sure they will change the present times into prosperity. Men and women working together, regardless of party lines, are bound to bring good results. It has been gratifying to note the cooperation in the Congress to enact relief measures. The Republicans and the Democrats have joined in support of the recommendations of President Herbert Hoover. This course is deeply appreciated and was to be expected because in this country no political party has a monopoly on loyalty and devotion to country in times of stress.

I have been asked to talk for a few minutes tonight on our greatest hero—George Washington, whose 200th birthday anniversary is being celebrated with fitting ceremonies throughout the land, and with particular ceremony here in the city which honore his name. The way all classes in the struggling Colonies stood by George Washington is the best evidence of the high regard with which he was held by all. One of the great leaders of the times said:

"For myself, having, twelve months ago, in this place moved you, that George Washington be appointed Commander of the forces raised or to be raised for the defense of American liberty, may my right hand forget her cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I hesitate or waiver in the support I give him."

Now I desire to recall to you what the citizen soldiers of the Colonies and those who came from friendly countries suffered and were willing to go through to carry out the orders and to help their great leader win independence for the Colonies.

His sufferings, the sufferings of our Revolutionary forebears were great. How great it is difficult for us now to visualize. Lacking the barest essentials of life; lacking food, shelter, and clothing, yet they persisted in the struggle for freedom, in the desperate fight to found the nation which has since become one of the most powerful of all times, one of the greatest forces ever existing for the happiness of mankind. Only the other day my attention was called to the written account of an eyewitness to the sufferings endured at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777. Irving S. Cobb's book, called "The Incredible Truth," publishes an abstract from the diary of Doctor Waldo, a surgeon of the Revolutionary Army. With Cobb, I agree that Waldo's words should go marching on forever, and here tonight I am doing my part to bring this about. Dr. Waldo writes of the characteristic spirit of our raw, green, battered warriors who went around the camps in tatters, extolling war and Washington. Hear this quotation from the diary:

"Always—nearly always anyhow—it is the same. I ask the question of a squad hovering over a pile of blazing brushwood: 'What did you have for breakfast this morning, lads?' 'Nothing but ice-water and hoe cake baked in ashes, sir.' 'And for dinner?' 'More of the same.' 'And for supper?' 'What was left over from dinner, sir!'"

Describing the appearance of the men, Waldo says:

"Why, though, should I complain of hunger and hard usage when these common soldiers are setting me an example of pluck and courage such as I never dreamed human beings could show? Even now as I write this a soldier is passing. Let me describe him just as he is. Let me try to make you see the picture of him as I see it. His bare feet show through the gaps in his worn-out shoes. His legs are naked except for the filthy scraps of a pair of woolen stockings which somehow cling to his calves. His breeches are a disgrace—they do not hide his nakedness; they only advertise it. His shirt is a collection of tattered strings; it has lost all semblance of a garment. His hair is long and disheveled. His whole appearance is that of a creature forsaken and utterly worn out by incredible exertions, incredible hardships. But he is still going forward, still mindful of discipline; still ready to serve his leader and his country; and strive for his liberty until he drops in his tracks. God knows plenty of them are dropping."

This quotation I think is sufficient to make us realize what was suffered in the name of freedom—why the nation is celebrating the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. He was born February 22, 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. At 16 he had charge of the survey of the Lord Fairfax estate in the Shenandoah Valley. So well did he do his work that Fairfax appointed him Public Surveyor. This commenced his public career. He was in turn frontiersman and soldier, legislator, soldier again, and finally statesman.

At the outbreak of the war between the Colonies and the mother country he was in the Virginia Legislature. Shortly thereafter he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and took command. During the desperate years which followed his life was filled with dramatic moments which are known to all of us—Valley Forge, crossing the Delaware, rallying the troops at Monmouth, the surrender at Yorktown, and in 1783 his farewell to his officers.

The war was done. The Colonies were free. From henceforward we see George Washington the statesman. Here again certain dramatic events stand forth in our minds—George Washington at the Constitutional Convention in 1787. His inauguration as our first President, in 1789. His re-election and his refusal of a third term. His retirement to the hoped for but little realized peace of Mount Vernon.

Washington's great career closed with his death on December 14, 1799. One hundred and thirty-two years have passed. Yet he remains one of the greatest single influences in our lives. His words and deeds are with us yet, influencing and guiding us. As he was to the people then, so he is to us now—"First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

With Washington as their leader, our Colonial forefathers cleared the wilderness and laid the foundation of the nation which has become the most powerful in the world, the United States. The qualities of truth, courage and devotion in the youthful Washington developed and are revealed to us in his manhood by his words of wisdom and prophecy, by his acts of leadership and sacrifice. His words are as pertinent to our welfare now as they were then. It is as important that we heed him and follow his advice, now as then. Early in his career he was alive to the need of a general
educational policy and advocated the adoption of a plan of universal education in the United States.

Today when we read of the conditions in the Far East we recall that history tells us of the first formal document of its kind in the world's history—it was the first neutrality proclamation; it was issued by George Washington.

As Washington advised, it was never more necessary than now that the country be kept in a state of complete national defense. It would be wonderful if the strong nations of the earth would agree upon a plan of disarmament which would reduce their armies and navies to the smallest strength needed for defense. But the fear of offense keeps them from doing so. Unless all will disarm, none will. So we must keep both our Army and Navy strong enough for complete national defense. So, too, must we keep up the strength of that new branch of the common defense, the Air Force.

We have always heeded Washington's advice to observe good faith and justice toward all nations; to cultivate peace and harmony with all is still one of our principal aims. We hope for, have done, and are doing everything possible to bring about World Peace, but it must be peace with honor; peace not involving us in entangling alliances with other nations. He was indeed clear thinking and far-seeing.

Now as then we should chart and follow our own course, not that of any other nation. Now, as then, should we be indignant at every attempt of a foreign power to establish an influence in our councils.

Today there are in our midst men of alien thought and race who would sow the seeds of discord and disunion among us; who would overthrow our cherished ideals and traditions. We must rid our beloved country of all such, and of all alien criminals, and of all alien racketeers. As I have said more than once, the sooner such aliens are deported the better it will be for all.

What Washington had to say on the subject of the established government is of equal interest at this time: "Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions and government. But the Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government."

I have cited some examples of the almost prophetic wisdom of this noble character. Without him there is more than a possibility we should not be gathered here tonight. In a measure I regard the D. A. R. as but one more enduring monument to him, and to the principles for which he fought; to the traditions and ideals of this country of which he was the foremost among the founders. I think there could be no more fitting close to this address than to quote you Abraham Lincoln's estimate of George Washington. Its simple dignity and sincerity cannot be enhanced. The great Lincoln said: "Washington's is the mightiest name on earth. Long since mightiest in the cause of civil liberty; still mightiest in moral reformation. On that name no eulogy is expected. It can not be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."

At the conclusion of the Vice-President's address Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, described the events leading to its establishment after his introduction of a resolution in the Senate asking for a fitting celebration of the birth of George Washington. He described the plans to preserve Mount Vernon for all time and the construction of the Mount Vernon boulevard as among two outstanding monuments to the memory of the Father of his Country.

In the greetings of the District of Columbia Commissioners, presented by Major D. A. Davison, acting Engineer Commissioner, he made the observation that "The Federal building program, the fine weather and the cherry blossoms were all out in time to honor the 41st Continental Congress."

In an inspiring address, "Washington—Vision and Reality," Hon. Charles Moore, Chairman of the Fine Arts Commission, spoke on the monuments and shrines to George Washington.

The gratitude of the United States for the friendship of other nations in the trying times of 1776 was represented by the presence on the program of his Excellency, M. Paul Claudel, Ambassador of France; his Excellency, Herr Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, Ambassador of Germany; his Excellency, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, Ambassador of Poland; and his Excellency, Mr. J. H. van Royen, Minister of the Netherlands. These diplomats brought greetings from their various countries and were much applauded for their complimentary references to the United States and the patriotic body before whom they were speaking.

James Melton, whose tenor voice is known nationally over the radio, and Lavinia Darve, famous lyric soprano, delighted their listeners with a beautiful program of music.
THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

H. P. CAEMMERER
Secretary of the National Commission of Fine Arts

When the rites for the Unknown Soldier were solemnized on November 11, 1921, the time for preparation was so short that the location of the Tomb on the terrace in front of the Amphitheater was quickly decided upon. The casket was inclosed in what was designed to be the base of a monument, which was to come later. The preliminary work was designed by Thomas Hastings, of the firm of Carrere and Hastings, who were the architects of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater.

Four years later, on July 3, 1926, Congress authorized the Secretary of War to secure by competition designs for a monument to cost $50,000, and provided that the accepted design should be subject to the approval of the Arlington Amphitheater Commission (the Secretaries of War and of the Navy), the American Battle Monuments Commission, and the Commission of Fine Arts. A competition was held, in which there were 39 competitors, five of whom were selected to enter the final stage. The final award was made to Thomas Hudson Jones, sculptor, and Lorimer Rich, architect, of New York. The winning design was approved successively as provided by law.

The competitors generally based their designs on such a modification of the terrace as would place the monument at the head of a flight of steps, the approaches to which called for rearrangement of the immediate foreground of the terrace. Congress accepted the winning design, and a supplemental appropriation was provided for carrying out the design the cost of which will be $400,000. Among the several nations of the world that have erected a monument to their Unknown Soldier, none excels this one of the United States of America. The following is a description by the architect:

"The design now being constructed for the Tomb itself calls for a sarcophagus superimposed upon the present base. Where the Tomb is now only slightly raised above the level of the ter-

SYMBOLIC FIGURES ON NEW TOMB
race on which it stands, with the new design it will be elevated into prominence, with a total height of 11 feet, a length of 16 feet, and a width of approximately 9 feet at the base. The severity of the design is relieved by Doric pilasters in low relief at the corners and along the sides. The panel on the front, facing Washington and the Potomac, has carved upon the marble a composition of three figures, commemorative of the spirit of the Allies in the war. In the center of the panel stands Victory. On one side a male figure symbolizes Valor. On the other stands Peace, with her palm branch, to reward the devotion and sacrifice that went with Courage to make the cause of righteousness triumphant. Each of the sides is divided into three panels by Doric pilasters, in each panel of which is carved an inverted wreath. The inscription is on the back.

"The Tomb is made of only four pieces of marble. The die piece upon which the sculpture by Mr. Jones is to be carved is in one piece—one of the largest ever quarried—and weighs over 50 tons. The effort has been made to use as few pieces as possible, in order that it shall have greater firmness. The marble used is the finest and whitest of American marbles—the same as used in the Lincoln Memorial—and comes from Yule, Colorado.
Three blocks were taken from the quarry before one was found to be entirely suitable for the purpose.

"At present the approach to the Tomb is from the rear, because of the existing location of the cemetery entrance, and this is of course very unsatisfactory, both for a proper view of the Tomb and the Amphitheater, and not at all in harmony with the desired dignity. With the opening of the Arlington Memorial Bridge the main entrance to Arlington will be at the east side of the cemetery, and will enable the visitor to approach the Amphitheater and Tomb in such a manner and from such a distance as will give the formality and solemnity required.

"So far as possible the architect has endeavored to produce an atmosphere of quiet and repose suitable to the memories and emotions which are stimulated in the hearts of those who journey here to pay tribute to the men who have borne arms for the Nation. It is only proper that the roads and approaches leading to the memorial should have a degree of dignity and calm as a suitable preparation for entrance to the sacred precincts of the Tomb proper.

"The proximity of the Amphitheater itself is announced by granite posts embellished with symbols of various branches of the Service, and the road passing between these sentinels con-
tinues directly across the end of an impressive allée formed by a beech hedge 30 feet in height, which leads the eye directly up to the broad flight of granite steps beginning about 300 feet from the entrance to the approach area, and mounting gradually to the memorial itself. This vista is closed by the marble portico of the Amphitheater, which forms a background for the Tomb. The easterly end of this enclosure, close to the entrance road, terminates in a semicircular balustrade which looks out over a gently rolling slope and then on to the Potomac, with Washington beyond.

"The new layout is provided with parking spaces for automobiles and buses at either side of the entrance and skillfully hidden by trees. The purpose of this is that no vehicles, with their noises and distractions, shall come into close proximity to the Tomb."

By act of Congress approved May 26, 1930, the Secretary of War was enabled to prepare plans for the construction of approaches and surroundings, together with the necessary adjacent roadways, to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. These approaches provide a fitting setting for the Tomb. The architect for the plans was selected as the result of the nation-wide competition for the Tomb proper. Ceremonies for breaking ground for construction of the approaches to the Tomb were held on Friday, December 19, 1930, under the personal direction of the Secretary of War. The work of completing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is under the immediate charge of the Office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

The inscription on the Tomb reads: "Here rests in honored glory an American Soldier known but to God."
The George Washington Calendar

May Events

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

The month of May is regarded in the Old World as the beginning of summer, which it literally is also in many parts of this country. May is used metaphorically to denote the beginning of maturity. In every sense, it is a definite inception. Hence it is interesting to note in how large a number of the May events in Washington’s life, important periods or situations had their beginnings. Those who take their astrology seriously may consider this fact as more than mere coincidence.

The French and Indian War had its active beginning on May 28, 1754, in a battle in the “Great Meadows” between Washington and his little force of 40 men, and a French detachment under Jumonville. We saw in “March Events” how Washington, barely past his 22d birthday, commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Virginia regiment, set out with two companies to complete the fort at the forks of the Ohio. After numerous delays and discouragements, he learned from his Indian allies where the French were encamped, and undertook a surprise attack, in which Jumonville was killed. In this first battle of his career, Washington miraculously escaped death, had a loss of only four men in his own force, and captured 21 of the enemy, among them the spy, La Force.

The next May event, four years later, began an affair of a very different nature. In the spring of 1758, the young commander, engaged in preparations for the expedition against Fort Duquesne in the second French and Indian War, was sent on a mission to Williamsburg. En route, he was invited by a Mr. Chamberlayne to stop for dinner. Among the guests was a young widow, Mrs. Martha...
Dandridge Custis, who so captivated Washington that instead of continuing his journey to Williamsburg immediately after dinner (about 3 o’clock in the afternoon), he postponed his departure until the next morning. During the ensuing weeks, he conducted a whirlwind courtship of Mrs. Custis (whose home, the White House in New Kent County, was not far from Williamsburg) so successfully that in May they were formally engaged to be married immediately after the Duquesne campaign.

The years which followed 1759 were the happiest Washington was to spend. Although it was not a peaceful decade in the Colonies, Washington was preoccupied with such personal pursuits as draining the Dismal Swamp. Although he did not publicly express his views on such issues as the Stamp Act, in his letters he avowed his opposition to all such measures passed by Parliament; and a direct result of the correspondence between Washington and his friend George Mason was a plan to boycott British goods subject to duty, which was to be introduced by Washington at the session of the House of Burgesses in May, 1769. The session was opened by the newly arrived governor, Lord Botetourt, with regal ceremony, calculated to heavily impress the Virginians. They rapidly passed a number of resolutions on the 16th of May, condemning recent impositions of taxes, and an address to the King, calling upon him to refrain from carrying any American to England for trial. Amazed at this show of spirit, Lord Botetourt dissolved the House the next
day. Immediately afterwards, Washington and the other Burgesses met at the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, and considered Mason’s Non-Importation Agreement. It was duly signed, printed and circulated. This particular bit of history was to repeat itself under a new governor.

In the interim, May, 1773, yielded an event of purely domestic character. Washington journeyed to New York to place his stepson, John Parke Custis, in King’s College (Columbia University). Washington’s diary for the period of his trip is a succinct record of important social contacts; he was the guest of the governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and of New Jersey, and of leading citizens in every city visited.

At the end of this year, the “Boston Tea Party” took place, and Parliamentary revenge in the form of the Boston Port Bill was passed shortly thereafter, news of which exploded like a bomb at the May, 1774, session of the Virginia House of Burgesses. On May 24 the House appointed a day of fasting, prayer and humiliation. Promptly the next day Lord Dunmore dissolved the House; the Burgesses reassembled at the Raleigh Tavern, to denounce the Port Bill, renew the Non-Importation Agreement and discuss the expediency of a general congress of deputies from all the Colonies to meet annually.

The political differences between the Burgesses and Lord Dunmore made no difference in the plans of the former to give a ball in honor of the Governor’s lady, which took place as decreed on May 27. Two days later
communications from Boston caused all the Burgesses who had remained in Williamsburg, to assemble in the Raleigh Tavern for deliberation with the result that on May 31 they issued a call for a Virginia “convention” of all Burgesses the following August 1, to consider Boston’s recommendation of the formation of a general league of all Colonies.

By the next May the Battle of Lexington had occurred. The Second Continental Congress, to which Washington went as a delegate, assembled in Philadelphia on May 10. Washington’s genius for and experience in military affairs was so generally recognized throughout the Colonies, that he was appointed to serve on all committees concerning such matters. He drew up army regulations and plans for defense. A few weeks later, June was to yield signal honors to Washington in this Congress.

The beginning of the French alliance with the Colonies was announced in May, 1778. The efforts of our commissioners to conclude negotiations with France were quickened by news of the surrender of Burgoyne. On May 2, 1778, Congress received two treaties from France, one of them a defensive alliance. Both were unanimously ratified, and on the 6th of May, Washington announced the alliance before the assembled
army at Valley Forge; the news was followed by a parade and a banquet, accompanied by artillery salutes and much cheering.

The next May event was also connected with our French allies. We have seen how in March, 1781, Washington went to Newport to consult with the French concerning the capture of Arnold in Virginia and relief of the Southern States. Two months later, encouraging news came from Boston of fresh forces leaving France, and the Count de Rochambeau asked an interview with Washington, which took place on May 22 at Weathersfield, Conn. Together they planned an attack on New York City for the following summer. Washington wrote quite fully about this conference in his diary, an unusual procedure for him, attesting the importance he attached to it.

Campaigns had been over half a year before May, 1782, and the army was becoming restive under inactivity. Discontent over the recurring neglects of Congress drove the disgruntled officers to an excess of contempt for republican forms of government, with the direct result that Col. Lewis Nicola wrote a letter to Washington, suggesting a military form, with Washington as King. Despite the extremely flattering nature of the proposal, it displeased Washington in the extreme, and in his long and positive reply, he said: “You could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself or anyone else, a sentiment of the like nature.”

Washington needed no title or rank to proclaim his position in the newly independent nation. During the personal conference between him and General Carleton in May, 1783, relative to the transfer of British posts in the United States, and delivery of property to Americans, Washington dined on board a British warship with Sir Guy, and received a salute of 17 guns, the honor due the high official of a free nation.

The next May event was an end rather than a beginning. Washington records it in his diary, Tuesday May 17, 1785: “I went to Alexandria to the appointed meeting of the Subscribers to the Potomack Navigation . . . 403 Shares subscribed, which being more than sufficient to constitute the Company under the Act, the Subscribers proceeded to the choice of a President and 4 Directors the first of which fell upon me.”

Washington was unable to avoid being selected to head nearly every undertaking with which he was connected. He was unanimously appointed to lead the Virginia delegates to the Federal Convention meeting in Philadelphia in May, 1787, which he protested vigorously but without avail. As soon as a quorum was formed at the Convention, Washington was unanimously chosen president of that body. And as we have seen, this habit of his people persisted throughout his career.
Accomplishments of the Conservation and Thrift Committee

ELLA BARNETT FINLEY, Chairman

There is no work in the entire patriotic field of endeavor considered more significant by the people of our United States than conservation and thrift. Through its powerful influence we conserve and preserve Nature's gifts that human life may not perish. In this Bicentennial year celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, it is fitting to rehearse from the example set forth by this great conservationist, the work of this Committee. It is interesting to note the growth and development since its inception in 1908 when the first "Conservation" chairman was appointed in our National Society. This title remained until 1920 when it was launched as the "Conservation and Thrift Committee." Previous to this, reports were not recorded in full, but in later years we find ourselves a member of the "Annual Proceedings" family, where full and comprehensive reports are found. To bring this work up to date every few years is a help to incoming chairmen who do not have access to past "Annual Proceedings," and therefore lose much time.

Some chapters are small and cannot support so many chairmen. One thing at a time was added to this Committee until the subjects were so varied and numerous that we found ourselves invading the work of many different committees, consequently overlapping and repeating reports. Our chapter chairmen have grown so rapidly in numbers, we
feel we are now able to man our own ship, “Conservation of Natural Resources,” and recommend the elimination of foreign subjects. In 1931 we reported 1,308 chapter chairmen. In 1932 we close our books with 1,800. We lack approximately 600 chairmen. If figures mean anything, we shall be 100 per cent in two years. At present this Committee has a National chairman, six vice-chairman, and a chairman in every State.

Conservation of natural resources and the measures employed in its accomplishment cover a wide field. Prominent therein is the planting of trees and forests, with its resulting influence on water supply, climate, scenic outlook, recreation and so forth.

In 1930 we inherited from a discontinued committee, “Historic Trees.” These trees, of which we have a great many, are in portfolios, and will be placed in the new Library in Constitution Hall. Two historic trees to date, one each year, have been given treatment by the Davey Tree Expert Company of Kent, Ohio. This is Mr. Martin L. Davey’s gift to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The first tree treated (1929) was the Land Office Elm covering General Putnam’s office in Marietta, Ohio. Aside from its historic value, it was selected in honor of our President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, a native of that State. This tree, standing when the first English settlement was made in the Northwest Territory, shaded the land office when final settlements were made of Revolutionary War script and bounty land allotted.

The second tree, completed in 1932, is the tulip poplar in the churchyard of Fall’s Church, Virginia. The historic background of this tree lends itself fittingly to the Bicentennial. A descrip-
tion of it appeared in the July, 1931 D. A. R. MAGAZINE. The tree is stately, old, and beautiful.

The third tree selected, having been favorably passed upon by the National Board of Management, was the "Old Oak" on the streets of Grafton, Massachusetts. This tree is in very bad condition but will possibly respond to treatment. It is 18½ feet in circumference, and is referred to as the "Patriarchal Oak" in its third century. At the alarm from Lexington in 1775, citizens gathered under the tree, and in answer to the call, every seventh man was drafted. When the second call came, every fifth man was drafted. Old Oak Chapter placed a marker which reads: "Under this tree, before the Old Tavern, patriots of the community gathered to pledge their services to the cause of American Independence."

Let these trees be examples for the restoration and marking of all historic trees near your chapters, while someone is alive who can pass on the authentic information that has been passed on to you. This Bicentennial year is the time to do it. Plant trees, too, for George Washington, and register them with the American Tree Association, so that our quota may be representative of our great patriotic Society. Aside from many parks, plots in parks, memorial highways, et cetera, we have eight D. A. R. State forests. Iowa claims the first vision, Maryland the first start, and Massachusetts, the first dedication.

The Massachusetts D. A. R. State Forest at Goshen, Hampshire County, consists of 1,020 acres and cost $5,000. The money was raised by a membership of approximately 8,500 on a basis of 65 cents per member. It was planted, marked and turned over to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the interests of conservation. This forest was dedicated April 6, 1929.

The Texas D. A. R. State Forest contains 150 acres. It was partly the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. H. McFaddin. The original cost was $5,000. More land has been added and 2,400 trees were planted this year by the State Forestry Department as an experiment. They were registered and dedicated by the D. A. R. The forest is fenced in, a fire line has been plowed around it,
LOUISA ST. CLAIR CHAPTER DEDICATES FOREST MARKER

AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF MARYLAND'S LOVELY FOREST IN FORT FREDERICK
and a caretaker is in attendance. It is planted with a commercial value in view. Beautiful gates mark its entrance. The dedication occurred on November 1, 1929.

Connecticut purchased 300 acres of land at a cost of $5,000. It was paid for by per capita tax. The Connecticut D. A. R. State Forest is a part of the Peoples Forest and was appropriately marked and dedicated June 24, 1930.

Colorado D. A. R. purchased 76 acres of cut-over forest land and gave it to the Government for reforestation. It is known as the Colorado D. A. R. State Forest. A large marker stands along the highway in full view of passing motorists. It was dedicated in June, 1930.

Michigan has two forests. One was purchased by and is known as the Louisa St. Clair Forest, and consists of 120 acres, having been dedicated October 4, 1930. The Michigan George Washington D. A. R. State Forest consists of 120 acres. A marker was placed on a huge uncut boulder. This forest was dedicated in August, 1931.

Wisconsin obtained 320 acres of reforested cut-over land. It is situated in the lovely Brule country, through which President Coolidge, his family and distinguished guests passed to and from church, when the summer White House was in that section. There are attractive gates, with stone pillars, suspended marker and beautified roadsides. Planting, paid for by the State Society and chapters, is under supervision of State wardens. This tract joins a great game preserve and is known as the Wisconsin D. A. R. State Forest. It was dedicated September 12, 1930.

The beautiful Maryland D. A. R. State Forest, with its 58,820 trees, is in historic Fort Frederick. The tree planting covered a period of years, as work was done in conjunction with the Maryland Conservation Commission. Aside from Maryland being the pioneer, it is probably the only D. A. R. State Forest visited by Washington. He was at Fort Frederick in 1756 when it was being built. He was there at the request of Governor Sharp as a consulting and advising engineer at the age of 24. He approved the construction and entire plan. This forest was dedicated May 2, 1931.

The last forest in the group to date is the Iowa George Washington Memorial D. A. R. State Forest. A resolution for this forest passed the State Conference in 1931. The land was obtained through the Iowa Conservation Game and Fish Commission.
Great interest was manifested by Dr. Speaker of the University. Planting of 10 acres a year is being carefully done. This forest has more than 100 acres around Wall Lake and Lake View. It contains small lakes and dry sand pits, and has an especial charm for wild life. Chapters are assessed to take care of planting. There are many half-grown trees. It was dedicated February 17, 1932.

Details of these forests with pictures will be placed with the collection of "Historic Trees." Our aim is to eventually have a forest in every State.

Four resolutions for forests were passed last year—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Virginia. Funds have been started in many other States. An interesting plot of 40 acres, and known as Childs Park, is owned by a D. A. R. in Massachusetts; this consists of shrubs, plants and trees of every known variety, from Europe and America, that will grow in that climate. Through the courtesy of the owner, this park is at the disposal of the D. A. R. and the public for botanical study.

This year's work closes with the addition of 400,000 trees (more than half registered), reported, and a cash value of work approximating $130,000. These figures are conservative, as all chapters have not reported, and reports closed before the spring planting was done. If we realize the work this Committee accomplishes, no chapter would be without a chairman, and if it had not been for the back files of our DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, this work could not have been reported. In almost every State Conference excellent reports of the Committee have been read. Three gold medals, approved by the National Board of Management, were given last year by the National Chairman for the States doing the best piece of conservation work indigenous to their sections. They were won by Maryland, Iowa and Georgia. This year three medals will be given—one for the greatest number of new chairmen, one for the greatest number of trees planted and registered with the American Tree Association, and one for the best piece of work executed by any State D. A. R.

The members of the National Board of Management have been asked to plant and register a tree to honor the memory of George Washington. Each State has been asked to plant a tree in honor of our President General, Mrs. Hobart, and one in honor of each former President General.

The Steady Subscriber

How dear to our heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance of the birth of each year,
Who lays down the money and does it quite gladly,
And casts 'round the office a halo of cheer.
He never says, "Stop it; I cannot afford it,
I'm getting more magazines now than I read."
But always says, "Send it; our people all like it—
In fact, we all think it a help and a need."

How welcome his check when it reaches our sanctuary;
How it makes our purse throb; how it makes our heart dance!
We outwardly thank him; we inwardly bless him—
The steady subscriber who pays in advance.

(Response on page 297)
The “Olive Branch” Petition

RANDOLPH G. ADAMS

WHAT was the “Olive Branch”? The First Continental Congress met in 1774, and adopted a petition to the King, wherein it blamed all the trouble on the ministers of George III, and begged His Majesty to call them off before it was too late. The King gave little heed—and the result was seen at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. The Second Continental Congress met at Philadelphia on May 10, 1775, and adopted a “Declaration of the Causes of Taking Up Arms,” which it addressed to the people of Great Britain. Yet the Colonies were not ripe for independence. Only nine months before, George Washington himself had said that no thinking man in all North America desired independence. It was not yet assured that the Colony of Georgia would join in the general revolt. The conservative business men of two leading commercial cities, New York and Philadelphia, were by no means sure they wanted to make the final decision of war. Therefore the Second Continental Congress drew up a second petition to the King, again requesting him to call off his minions. It is this document to which history has given the name “Olive Branch.”

Who wrote the “Olive Branch”? The first petition to the King of 1774, the “Declaration of the Causes of Taking Up Arms,” and the second petition to the King (the “Olive Branch”) were all three the products of that “penman of the Revolution,” John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, author of the famous “Farmer’s Letters.” Two historians have attempted to disprove this general statement, because Jefferson had some hand in the “Declaration of the Causes of Taking Up Arms.” Both historians burned their fingers. It is of considerable interest that John Marshall and George Bancroft had publicly to retract their doubts about Dickinson’s claim to the authorship. As to the “Olive Branch”—we have Jefferson’s own evidence that Dickinson was solely responsible for writing it, and that an indulgent Congress adopted it very largely because of the respect they had for Dickinson’s opinions.

What is the history of the document? The Journals of Congress record that it was ordered engrossed and signed on July 8, 1775. John Adams records on July 10th “A petition was sent yesterday by Mr. Richard Penn in one ship and a Duplicate goes in another Ship this day.” When Penn reached London, he associated with him Arthur Lee, and the two waited on Lord Dartmouth at the Colonial Office. His Lordship was down in the country. On August 21, Penn and Lee sent Dartmouth a “copy” by post, saying that they retained the “original” to present to the King. This “copy” was probably not the one which came over in John Adams’ “another Ship,” but that which is still in Lord Dartmouth’s family archives at Pats- hull. From the description given by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, it is apparently unsigned. It was not until September 1 that Penn and
Lee were able to hand the "original" to Dartmouth, by whom they were told that "as His Majesty did not receive it upon the throne, no answer would be given." George III is on record as giving a general refusal to receive any communications from any congress in America. Moreover, he may have been a little embarrassed by this one, because Penn and Lee appeared with it at the same time that he was delivering his own bloodthirsty proclamation on rebellion.

Of course, the "Olive Branch" demonstrated the intense sincerity of the Colonists. Many contemporary unsigned manuscript copies were made, which is the reason one finds them in the Archives des Affaires Etrangères at Paris, in the Rijks-Archiv at the Hague, and in the Archives at both Madrid and Simancas. The "original" signed copy delivered to Dartmouth is probably that in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London. An excellent fac-
simile of the Record Office copy has been prepared by Mr. B. F. Stevens in his famous series, “Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives Relating to America, 1773 to 1783.”

Up to the present time one might have been justified in assuming that the only surviving signed copy of the “Olive Branch” was that preserved in the Public Record Office. Whence, then, this second signed copy? John Adams’ remark doubtless supplies the answer. In those days it was often necessary to prepare more than one copy of an important document, forwarding the duplicate or triplicate by different carriers to avoid loss.

The present signed copy of the “Olive Branch” has recently been discovered at Milton, near Peterborough, in England. Milton was the country seat of the second Earl Fitzwilliam, a nephew of the second Marquis of Rockingham. Rockingham was a well-known Whig leader and an advocate of conciliation with America. When Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, it was Rockingham whom the King called to succeed Lord North and salvage the wreck of the British Empire. Rockingham might well have had this paper given to him. He had no direct heirs, and his estates went to Earl Fitzwilliam. Later, the Earls Fitzwilliam moved, with most of their papers, to Rockingham’s country estate in Yorkshire. This paper may have been left for the branch of the family which retained Milton.

There is another possibility. Edmund Burke was also a great friend of the Colonies and at the time acting as Agent for New York. When Congress sent Richard Penn to England, it instructed him to associate with him the other colonial agents—hence Arthur Lee’s participation. Burke was asked to be present with Penn and Lee when they presented the petition, but he declined on the ground that he had no definite instructions from the Colony of New York. It is, however, altogether possible that Penn and Lee turned this second copy over to Burke. At all events, Burke was at this time closely associated with both Rockingham and the second Earl Fitzwilliam—so intimate was he with the latter that at Burke’s death, Mrs. Burke turned most of Burke’s papers over to Earl Fitzwilliam. Which of these explanations is correct, or whether some third story of the document’s provenance will yet be worked out, it is at present difficult to say. At all events the signed copy of the “Olive Branch” was found at Milton by George W. Fitzwilliam.

That there is nothing unusual about this copy having found its way to private hands may be seen by the fact that Benjamin Franklin himself kept the second signed copy of the first petition to the King of 1774. It was found among the Franklin papers by Henry Stevens of Vermont. This copy of the 1774 petition is now in the Library of Congress.

Who signed the “Olive Branch”? Forty-six members of Congress. Twenty-five of these forty-six also signed the Declaration of Independence a year later. Moreover, many of the “Olive Branch” signers who did not sign the Declaration are as important as those who affixed their autographs to the Independence document.

(To be continued)
The 32d Annual Conference of the North Carolina Daughters was held at the Washington Duke Hotel in Durham March 8 to 10, 1932, with the State Regent, Mrs. Syd-ney Perry Cooper, presiding. Two Na-tional Officers, two State Regents, all ten North Carolina State officers, one past Vice-President General, three past State Regents, five National Committee Vice-Chairmen, and a large number of chapter Regents, officers, and delegates.

Following a morning meeting and luncheon for the Executive Board, the opening session was at 2.30 p.m. in the hotel ball-room. Scripture and prayer were read by Mrs. S. N. Harrell, Chaplain, with the “Salute to the Flag” led by Mrs. Hamilton Powell, Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, and the “American’s Creed,” led by Mrs. Van Landingham, Vice-President General.

Welcome from the hostess, General Davie Chapter of Durham, was extended by its Regent, Mrs. T. Edgar Cheek, while a welcome from other women’s organizations in Durham was given by Mrs. W. J. Brogden. Miss Gertrude Carraway responded. Mrs. W. B. Watkins reported for the credentials committee; Mrs. Isaac Manning for rules; and Mrs. Cheek for the program.

After a drive to Duke University, with a reception at the home of President and Mrs. W. P. Few, there was a Washington Bicentennial banquet. Mrs. E. L. McKee, only woman State senator in North Carolina, spoke on George Washington. She was introduced by Dr. Alice M. Baldwin, Dean of Women at Duke University.

Gov. O. Max Gardner was the main speaker at the night session. Greetings were extended also by President Few and by Dr. Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina. Mrs. Cooper delivered her message briefly, and Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker extended greetings from past State Regents. Mayor D. W. Sorrell welcomed the delegates to Dur-ham and Mrs. Manning extended a welcome from the entire district. The response was by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. H. Belk. A reception followed at the hotel, by courtesy of the hostess chapter.

Breakfast conferences on national defense were held the next morning, with Mrs. Theodore Weaver presiding in the absence of the State chairman, Mrs. Edwin Gregory. During the morning business reports, it was announced that there were then 2,751 members in 64 North Carolina chapters. Two chapters have been recently organized, with two more under way.

Publication of two books, a complete roster of North Carolina Revolutionary Soldiers and the first of a two-volume series of D. A. R. chapter histories, was announced by Mrs. Duke Hay, Chapter Historian. Completion of a North Carolina bookplate was reported by Mrs. T. L. Gwyn.

A memorial service was held at noon, with special tribute for Miss Lida Rodman, past State Regent. Mrs. Harrell was in charge. At a special luncheon, two distinguished visitors were introduced: Mrs. William H. Pouch, of New York, Vice-President General, who gave a scholarship to Crossnore School, Inc., in honor of Mrs. Van Landingham; and Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, New York State Regent.

Three new officers were elected during the early afternoon: Mrs. J. S. Silversteen, appointed last year as Recording Secretary, re-elected; Mrs. Charles S. Wallace, Registrar; and Mrs. Cheek, Librarian. A drive to Chapel Hill was then taken, with tea at Spencer Hall, given by the Davie Poplar Chapter.

Senator Cameron Morrison was the main speaker at the second night session, introduced by R. O. Everett. McCoy Franklin, President of Crossnore School, was also a speaker, introduced by Mrs. Van Landingham, chairman, who reported for the Patriotic Education Committee. Mrs. W. O. Spencer, past State Regent and Vice-President General, introduced distinguished
Daughters. Moving pictures of Crossnore were shown, followed by the pages' ball.

At the Thursday morning business session two State historic markers were authorized: one to John Paul Jones on the Willie Jones land near Halifax, and the other in the State Capitol, to the stamp defiance acts of the Cape Fear patriots in 1765, the first open defiance to British rule in America.

Educational projects will be emphasized throughout the year, it was decided; raised a voluntary fund of $135.55, topped by Mrs. Van Landingham's gift of $100, for the student emergency loan fund at the University of North Carolina.

Crossnore School, the main project of the administration, was granted further aid by the levying of a 25 cents per capita tax. The amount will be used at first for the building of a dormitory. The full amount of the per capita tax of 50 cents was retained for the D. A. R. student loan funds.

The Conference went on record as supporting heartily the national defense program of the National Society, endorsing by name a number of its sponsored congressional bills. Minor changes were made in the State by-laws, as recommended by Margaret Gibson, chairman; and resolutions were reported by Mrs. Alston Morrison, chairman.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY,
State Publicity Chairman.

TENNESSEE

The 26th State Conference of the Tennessee Daughters of the American Revolution met in Cleveland, November 4, 5, and 6, 1931, with Ocoee Chapter as hostess. The State Regent, Mrs. Joseph Hayes Acklen, presided.

On Wednesday afternoon a beautiful Japanese cherry tree was planted and dedicated by the Thomas Isbell Society, C. A. R., on the Courthouse lawn. Also, there was a bronze tablet unveiled on the Courthouse. The State Regent, Mrs. Acklen, a past State Director of the C. A. R., accepted the tree.

The meetings of the Conference were held in the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest auditorium available. The first evening was occupied with greetings from the hostess chapter and the citizens of Cleveland and with responses from officials and visitors. This meeting was followed by a reception at the Cherokee Hotel, in honor of the State Regent, all D. A. R. delegates, members and friends, by the Thomas Isbell Society, C. A. R., Mrs. Oscar A. Knox, President.

Thursday morning the Conference opened for business which comprised reports of all State officers and standing committees. One of the chief interests of this administration has been the marking of old trails and traces in Tennessee and, it was reported, that all principal trails, traces and war-paths will have been marked by spring. Welcome was extended to the new chapters and an address on vocational training in Tennessee was given by Mr. A. S. Zoerb, trade and industrial supervisor.

The Conference and visitors were entertained Thursday at a beautiful luncheon at Parksville Inn, given by the Kiwanis, Rotary and Lions Clubs, followed by a drive to "Maggie's Mill," which was the scene of the setting of that old song "When You and I were Young, Maggie." Ocoee Chapter gave a beautiful tea at the home of Mrs. W. T. Lang.

Regents' Evening was devoted to the reports of chapter Regents, interspersed by beautiful musical selections. Friday was occupied by the business of the Conference, the memorial roll call and the election of State officers. Those elected were: Regent, Mrs. Williard Steele; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward W. Foster; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Moses; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Harms; Treasurer, Mrs. Allen Harris; Registrar, Miss Lillian Byrd; Historian, Mrs. Selmer Fuller; Chaplain, Mrs. A. R. Dodson, and Librarian, Mrs. Hugh Knox.

Mrs. J. H. Hardwick entertained the Conference and visitors on Friday with a beautiful luncheon at the Cherokee Hotel, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Acklen and Mrs. Charles B. Bryan.

The Conference accepted with pleasure the invitations of Bonnie Kate and James White Chapters to hold its next meeting in November, 1932, in Knoxville.

Respectfully submitted,
MARY WEEKS LAMBETH,
State Recording Secretary.
WYOMING

The 17th Annual Conference of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, convened in Buffalo, Wyoming, on August 31, with Mrs. A. B. Johnson of Lusk, State Regent, presiding. Thirty-five delegates represented the ten chapters in the state. The distinguished guest of honor was Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General of the N. S., D. A. R. Twenty additional members from out of the city and approximately thirty local chapter members were in regular attendance. “Salute to the Flag” and the singing of “America” followed, after which Mrs. Carl Kube, Regent of Fort McKinney Chapter, welcomed the delegates and visitors. This was responded to by Mrs. J. B. Griffith, Regent of Lusk Chapter.

The regular routine business occupied Monday morning and afternoon. Monday evening was open to the public that all might meet Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General of the N. S., D. A. R. Burton S. Hill, representing the mayor, welcomed the honored guest and the Conference to Buffalo and presented the key of the city. The response was given by Mrs. W. S. Metz, of Sheridan. Mrs. Clarence Gammon sang two numbers in her usual pleasing manner, and the audience was delightfully entertained with a reading by Mrs. Romine of Cheyenne.

Mrs. Hobart in her address on national defense spoke for preparedness and sounded a note of warning to all American citizens relative to communistic activities in this country.

Gifts were presented to Mrs. Hobart from the city, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, and Fort McKinney Chapter.

Reports of officers and State chairmen were given Tuesday morning. On Tuesday afternoon an impressive memorial service took place in tribute to Wyoming State Daughters who had passed to rest during the year. A special tribute was given for Mrs. Clara Hamstreet Burger, who passed away only a few days after her election as State Regent. A bronze tablet, which will be placed upon her grave in Iowa, was fittingly dedicated by the Conference.

On Tuesday evening the local chapter was hostess to all delegates, visitors, and local chapter members at a banquet served by the ladies of the Congregational Circle. Mrs. Mary Parmalee was a very clever toastmistress and during the evening gave an original poem on “Old Timers.” Mrs. Howard Watt delighted the audience with a reading, “Going Abroad.” Miss Dorothy Burns rendered several beautiful vocal solos. Mrs. J. C. VanDyke spoke on “Pioneers,” and Mrs. Bruce Watt, “Our Ideals.”

The business of the Conference was completed Wednesday morning. The local chapter feels amply repaid for its efforts toward making the Conference a success, as it was the largest that has been held heretofore.

MRS. W. S. METZ,
State Historian.

A Steady Subscriber

How dear to my heart is the D. A. R. Magazine, Willingly paid for in May of each year.
The pictures, the essays, the notes and the queries, The President’s message which always brings cheer.
I never shall stop it, I’ll always demand it, I read it at once, as soon as it’s here.
I always shall praise it, ask others to take it; The whole family like it and read it, "my dear."
How our list of subscribers would soar in a trice, Our Chairman’s report, it would surely sound nice,
If all of our members subscriptions would try To our D. A. R. Magazine ranking so high!

—N. C. J.
Manor House Chapter (Washington, D. C.) celebrated its 34th birthday anniversary on January 30. The members of the chapter and many of the guests wore Colonial dress, and the lovely old home of the Thomas Circle Club, with its tall ceilings, many mirrors, and open fires, was a fitting setting for a scene long to be remembered as the chapter's contribution to the Bicentennial festivities. The receiving line was headed by the chapter Regent, Miss Lillian Chenoweth, and was composed of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General; Miss Margaret Barnett, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. William Becker, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, Treasurer General; Mrs. Russell William Magna, Librarian General; Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Vice-President General from the District of Columbia; Miss Helen Harman, State Regent, and the following chapter officers: Miss Mary Lee Goddard, Mrs. Robert Hardison, Miss Mamie Hawkins, Mrs. Bartron Embry, Miss Jennie Dwight, Mrs. Calvin Hassell, Mrs. William Hill, and Mrs. Eleanor Collins. Mr. Irving Bucklin, garbed as a Colonial gentleman, made the presentations. During the evening the Madrigal Singers, under the direction of Mrs. John Sylvester, delighted the guests with their quaint costumes and lovely old English songs; and the popular Washington composer, Minerva Bailey, rendered several piano selections. In the dining room, lighted entirely by candles, the members of the chapter alternated in serving refreshments. Among the distinguished guests were Mrs. Brosseau, Honorary President General; Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman, National Defense Com-
MITTEE; Mrs. Tonnis Holzberg, who received second prize for the best two-act play submitted to the Bicentennial Committee; Mrs. James Henry Harper, State President, Children of the American Revolution; Miss Katrina Harvey, State Historian; Mrs. Malette Spengler, State Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. William Hardy, former State Regent. Among the gentlemen who called during the evening were Dr. Clifton Clark, State Registrar, Sons of the American Revolution; Major Tilitson, Captain O'Leary, Commander Garner, Mr. Bowen, Mr. Holzberg, and Mr. Caldwell. About two hundred guests were present and the chapter has the distinction of inaugurating the Colonial parties of the D. A. R. in Washington for the Bicentennial year.

LILLIAN CHENOWETH,
Regent.

Chickasha Chapter (Chickasha, Grady County, Okla.). On Sunday, November 28, 1931, at Tuttle, Grady County, Oklahoma, three bronze tablets were unveiled and presented to the town of Tuttle by Chickasha Chapter. At the dedication exercises which were attended by hundreds of people from Grady County and surrounding counties, Mrs. Orin Ashton, Chapter Regent, presided. Mrs. Frank Hamilton Marshall, Oklahoma State Regent, made a most inspiring dedication address.

The monument itself is a huge boulder of native red granite, on which are mounted three bronze tablets. One of these commemorates and points out the location of old Silver City, an early-day trading post, located on that section of the famous old Chisholm Trail (over which hundreds of thousands of cattle were driven from Texas
MARKER ON OKLAHOMA STATE HIGHWAY NO. 41, AT EAST EDGE OF TOWN OF TUTTLE

LEESTOWN MARKER, NEAR FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, ERECTED JULY 16, 1931, BY THE SUSANNAH HART SHELBY CHAPTER OF FRANKFORT
ranches to the railroad terminus in Kansas) which ran through the South Canadian River Valley. The other two tablets bear the names of the pioneers and early settlers in that section of the South Canadian valley.

Other speakers on the dedication program were the Hon. J. B. Thoburn, of the Oklahoma Historical Society; Mrs. El Meta Chestnut Sager, pioneer educator and president of the first college in the Valley; Hon. Reford Bond, a son of one of the first settlers in the Valley. Short talks were made by Mrs. Ed F. Johns, Organizing Regent of Chickasha Chapter, and the members of the D. A. R. committee on arrangements for the placing and unveiling of the monument, Mesdames Floyd Kimball, Clyde M. Duckwall and W. E. Crouch. Other items on the program were the address of welcome by Mayor J. F. Renegar, and a short talk by Mrs. Adda M. Voigt.

The foregoing program took place in the Tuttle High School auditorium, and at the actual unveiling of the granite marker, Mrs. Orin Ashton gave it into the care and protection of the Tuttle City Council, and the trust was accepted by Mayor Renegar. The actual unveiling was in charge of children of members of the Tuttle D. A. R. After singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and saluting the Flag, the ceremony closed with the bugle call, "Taps."

Jeanette O. W. Bond,
Vice-Regent and Publicity Chairman.

Marquette Chapter (Marquette, Mich.) was organized in 1903, with 12 charter members. Our chapter’s national number is 624. The 12 charter members, staunch and true, have a record of service and success, for it was they who laid the foundation upon which all later efforts and achievements have rested. The history of these years tells of pleasant associations and the interest of each member in the work of the National Society.

On Monday afternoon, January 26, 1931, in observance of Michigan’s 94th birthday of statehood, an historical tea was given by the chapter in the home of Mrs. A. K. Bennett, and proved to be something considerably more than a social affair. It was an event of historical interest and significance. Modes of long years ago were worn by many of the members, which lent beauty and interest to the occasion. Among this charming number appeared our regent, Mrs. Harlow A. Clark. Two charter members were present, Mrs. P. B. Spear, and Mrs. W. S. Hill.

Grouped about in the pleasant rooms of our hostess’ home were a great many objects of historical interest. They could truly be referred to as an historical museum. Pages of history were turned back as one gazed on a pair of handcuffs of Revolutionary days. A dented and battered silver cream pitcher, lost down a chimney corner when the British soldiers came, straight-
DEDICATION OF FLAGPOLE AND FLAG AT FORT WINNEBAGO NATIONAL CEMETERY

ened now, and still doing service. A linen tablecloth with Biblical scenes, the Lord's Supper and the Flight into Egypt, woven into it, instead of the flowers and designs of our modern times. Rare old silver and pewter pieces, chairs, and clocks, and beautiful old quilts and coverlets, and shawls. Parts of china tea-sets of our great-grandmother's day, and many more fascinating articles on display. Even the refreshments were in keeping with the spirit of the time, for pound cake, and gingerbread, seed cookies and marble cake were much in demand as the guests drank tea and chatted about these precious heirlooms.

MARY I. SCOTT, Publicity Chairman.

Wau Bun Chapter (Portage, Wis.).

For the first time an American flag now waves over 100-year-old Fort Winnebago National Cemetery, where soldiers and heroes of eight wars, from the first, the Revolution, to the last, the World combat, lie buried.

The flag and 50-foot flagpole were the gifts of the United States Government, which sent them after years of petitioning by cemetery custodians, Mrs. J. E. Jones and Mrs. Harriet Purdy Blass. Members of Wau Bun Chapter have been caretakers of the historic old cemetery since the Government appointed them custodians in 1901.

On Constitution Day our chapter dedicated the flag and flagpole with an appropriate program and ceremony in the presence of 100 persons, including Mrs. James F. Trottman, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin State Regent.

With members of Company F firing squad standing at attention, the program opened with the assembly call by D. Gunderson, Boy Scout bugler, and the invocation by the Rev. Daniel Corrigan. Following the singing of "America" by the assembly. Mrs. Walter Washburn, Jr., Historian of the chapter, briefly gave the history of the cemetery. Thomas Sanderson, Jr., and Robert Sanderson, Scouts, raised the flag while ten Scouts, under the leadership of Harold McMahon, stood at attention and gave the "Salute to the Flag."

Following the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and a recitation "The Flag," by Jacquelin Gay, Mrs. James F. Trottman gave the address of dedication. Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Corrigan and "Taps" closed the program.

Almost since Fort Winnebago was built on the banks of the Fox River in 1828, the cemetery has been there, a little wooded, fenced-in enclosure on a high knob that overlooks the city of Portage. Two soldiers of the American Revolution, Cooper Pixley and Alexander Porter, are buried there.

In charge of the dedication services were Mrs. John B. Gay, past Regent, in whose regency the flag was received; Miss Gladys
Porter, Mrs. C. W. Latimer, charter member of Wau Bun Chapter, and Miss Emma Briggs. Mrs. H. J. Puffer, present Regent, presided.

Hazel Porter Gay, ex-Regent.

Lieutenant Thomas Barlow Chapter (San Benito, Tex.). The first public celebration of this chapter was on June 15, 1931, to dedicate a marker on the battleground marking the site of the Resaca de la Palma battle, fought May 9, 1846.

A breakfast was served to 200 or more people at the El Jardin Hotel, at Brownsville, Texas, on the morning of the dedication of the beautiful marker of Texas granite, bearing the bronze memorial tablet of the D. A. R.

After breakfast all cars assembled at Fort Brown and made an inspection tour with Col. Francis Glover in the lead. Trenches and embankments which were used in the original battle were seen and the parade then went to the old battlefield itself.

Mrs. Walter G. Weaver, Regent, gave a very interesting talk on the Resaca de la Palma before introducing the speakers.

Mrs. William Perry Herring McFadin, Texas State Regent, spoke glowingly of the work done by D. A. R.

Mr. Walter G. Weaver spoke on the menace of communism, saying: "They are denouncing our national heroes and ideals, even our religion. We are doomed to definite decadence if the European influence becomes general."

Colonel Glover gave the military point of view, and said: "The fighting spirit of our Army was born on this spot." Another statement made by Colonel Glover was, "A fight between courageous men sometimes cements everlasting friendship, and the courage, the spirit, and the bravery displayed by the opposing forces in the Resaca de la Palma battle has resulted in a better and friendlier feeling between the United States and Mexico."

The unveiling was by the Haynes Fitch Society, N. S., C. A. R. Alice Fitch Warden, daughter of Mrs. Ralph Warden, organizing president of the society, and Homer L. Fitch, Jr., descendant of Gen. Zachary Taylor, both descendants of Haynes Fitch, for whom the society was named, were in Colonial dress and did the actual unveiling.

Walter G. Weaver, Jr., son of our Regent, was dressed as a Boy Scout and was the color bearer. Wreaths were placed by the U. D. C. Chapter and Auxiliary of the American Legion.
MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER, MANSFIELD, OHIO, CELEBRATED ITS 35TH BIRTHDAY

Three volleys were fired by Fort Brown Squad. "Taps" followed and the Fort Brown Band played, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

MRS. BEN. FREUDENSTEIN,
Vice-Regent.

Susannah Hart Shelby Chapter (Frankfort, Ky.). During the summer of 1931, on July 16, the 156th anniversary of the first settlement made in Franklin County, and one of the first on the Kentucky River was celebrated.

The chapter unveiled an appropriate bronze marker which they had erected near an old crossing of the buffalo over the river at Leestown, where there are still many activities which date back to pioneer days, although now only a suburb of Frankfort, the Capital of the State since 1792.

The place chosen for the marker as being accessible, was in the vicinity of the "O. F. C." distillery in front of an office building. The present superintendent cooperated by placing two ancient grist millstones in position and in placing dwarf junipers about the base, also served refreshments to over 200 guests of the celebration.

Mrs. Marvin D. Averill, the Regent of the chapter, presented the marker to the State Chairman for marking Historic Spots, after a prayer and patriotic music by a band, which accompanied the singing, the marker was unveiled by descendants of pioneers, Anne Roberts Blanton and John Hardin Ward, of the Lee and McAfee families. Judge Samuel E. Wilson, a noted writer and historian, was the orator of the day. A Child of the Revolution, Mary Armstrong Elliott, as flag bearer, escorted another Daughter's child, Mary Belle Taylor Hay, with a victory wreath, tied with National colors, to be placed at the foot of the marker. Two Boy Scouts stood in the background at salute, with tall flags, as a trumpeter blew "Taps."

REBECCA GORDON AVERHILL,
Historian.
QUERIES

(a) SNAVELY.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of Martha Snavely b 1782 d 1872 mar David Gish b 1777 & d 1857. They lived in Franklin Co., Pa. aft their marriage.—M. R. G.

13988. HAYWARD-MANLEY.—Wanted parentage with ances of William Hayward & also of his wife Ann Manley. They were mar 8 May 1760 by Edward Hayward, justice of the peace. Their dau Ann Hayward was b in Easton, Mass. 18 May 1763 & mar, as his 2d wife, Sergt. Samuel Manley, Rev. sol. b 21 Feb. 1745/6 in Easton, Mass.—E. R. C.

13989. EVANS.—Wanted to know if Lewis Evans b 7 Dec 1799 was a first cousin of Robert E. Lee's mother Ann Hill Carter. Wanted also ances of Lewis Evans & all infor possible of his family.—E. P. H.

13990. KEEN.—Wanted dates of b & d, place of burial & maiden name of wife of Jacob Keen, Rev. soldier who enlisted in Ulster Co., N. Y. Reg't 1777 but who was supposed to have lived in Va. abt 1774. His son Mathias mar 1st Mary Murray & 2d Ann Reeve. He lived in Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y. abt 1805.—E. M. W.

13991. RAMSEY-CHARCOTE.—Wanted Rev. rec of —— Ramsey, also his given name (it was George, Isaac or Daniel). He was b in Scotland & was killed in Battle of Brandywine. Married 1775 Elizabe-th, dau of Ned Charcote of Pa. They had one son Daniel. Wanted also Rev rec of Ned Charcote.
(a) WISE.—Wanted parentage with gen. of each, of Susannah Wise who mar Daniel Ramsey b 1776. Their chil were Jake, Samuel & Isaac.
(b) MASON.—Wanted parentage, place of birth & all infor possible of family of Wm. Mason b in Tidewater, Va. abt 1780 & d in Charlotte Co., Va. His son George was a sol. in Civil War. Wanted also maiden name of wife of Wm. Mason.—M. L. M.

13992. MATHEWS-BRADSHAW.—Wanted parentage, place of res, names of chil & all infor possible of Thomas Mathews & also of his wife Elinor Bradshaw. Their son Sampson mar Eliz Johnson, aunt of Cave Johnson, Postmaster General in Polk's Administration.—E. M. D.

13993. WILLIS - HAYDEN - DRAPER.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Nathan Willis & also of his 2d wife Frances Hayden Draper who lived in Town Line, N. Y. Their chil were Leander, Dr. Wm. Pitt, John, James, Eugene, Charles, Azro, Rosetta, Betsy, Cytheria, Christina & Mary. Nathan Willis had 3 bros John F., Samuel & Roswell who were
early sets. of Canaan, N. H., Nathan was b Feb 1784/6 & d 9 Jan 1865.—F. W. M.


(a) NEWMAN.—Wanted parentage of Butler Newman who mar Verlinda Stonestreet of Prince Georges Co., Md. Verlinda Stonestreet was dau of Thomas Stonestreet. Would like to correspond with descendants of both families.

(b) SOPER.—Leonard Soper mar Mary Newman 21 Nov 1801. Would like to correspond with descendants of this family.—A. S. P.

13995. BARNHAM. — Wanted parentage of James Barnham b 1820 & Essie Nowland b 1825 who mar & had 1st child b in 1849 in Pa., also names of brothers or sisters of either James or Essie.—A. E. R.

13996. BRENN.—Wanted any infor possible of Brenn family.—F. P. S. B.

13997. MACDONOUGH.—Wanted wife & chil of John son of Thomas MacDonough of Dublin who mar Jane Coyle. Their other chil were James came to America 1730 mar Lydia Laroux 1746 lived in Dela., & Augustin lived in the West Indies. Wanted parentage of Edward MacDonough b 1776 d 1820 mar Sarah Quinn b 1789 d 1833.—G. E. J. M.

13998. MCCUBBIN.—Alfred Mack McCubbins b abt 1800 & wife Sally Watson went from Va. before 1862 to Knox Co., Tenn., probably from Spotsylvania Co., Va. Their children were Jacob Bible, Elbert, Louisa, Lydia, Alfred, Lizzie or Polly Ann, & George Washington McCubbins (1837-1907 approx). Would like to know if there is a McCubbins genealogy and how to obtain one.—E. McC. C.

13999. CLARK.—Micajah Clark mar 23 Sept 1779 in Powhatan Co., Va., Keziah dau of Charles Harris, & d 6 Jan 1821 in Amherst Co., Va. Their chil were Elizabeth Dawson b 8 July 1780; Charles Harris b 16 March 1782; William Madison b 30 Nov 1783; Sarah Dickerson b 2 Aug 1786; Nathaniel Harris b 20 June 1790; Ira Ellis b 9 Nov 1792; Joseph Garland b 8 Jan 1795; Keziah Snelson b 12 Dec 1797; Micajah Lynch b 2 May 1800; Nancy Thomas b 30 May; Harriot Loving b 7 July. The record is torn off on the years of birth of the last two children. Would like to correspond with any of the descendants of this Micajah Clark.—B. W. N.

14000. NORTON.—Wanted the name of the wife of Thomas Norton. He was supposed to have been a Knight of the Garter. The original name was de Nonville which was changed to Northtown when the family went to Eng., & later shortened to Norton. They settled in New Hampshire & later moved to Boston, Mass.—S. W. M.

Va., & died. John died in Cabell Co., Va., &
Achilles went from Kanawha Co. to Cabell
Co. & then to Henry Co., Ind., where he died.
Would like to obtain Revolutionary records
for these lines.—H. McC.

14002. KINNE—EGGLESTON—MOsher.—Rachel Kinne of Onandaga Co.,
N. Y., b abt 1804 dau of Zachariah & Diana
Barnes Kinne & granddau of Cyrus Kinne.
Would like to correspond with any Kinne
of this branch. Elisha Eggleston of Onan-
daga Co., N. Y., b 1804 son of Darius &
Mary Eggleston. Son or grandson of Bigot
Eggleston who lived in N. Y. or New Eng-
land whose brother George (?) settled in
Georgia. Want ancestry of Eggleston line
from arrival in America about 1640. Sir
Hugh Mosher of Bristol, R. I., 1640. Listed
in Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary." A
woman descendant was persecuted and pos-
sibly executed on account of her religious
convictions. Name of woman & circum-
stances wanted.—J. M. M.

14003. HANCOCK—KAPONS.—John
Lorenzo Hancock b 1858 at Bloomfield,
Iowa, mar Olive Coons was son of John
Alexander Hancock b 1834 d 1862 & his wife
Julia Wallace of Augusta Co., Va. He was
son of William Hancock b 1809 d 1846 mar
Catherine Kapons. Want earlier Hancock
& Kapons ancestry.—L. R. P.

14004. BAKER—PORTER.—Seth Baker b
1796 Schenectady Co., N. Y., mar Rebecca
Porter of Marion Co., Ohio, 1800. Moved to
Jasper Co., Ind., abt 1848 d 1867 Rensselaer,
Ind. One sister Caroline & four half-
brothers William, Ira, Squire & Benajah.
Soldier, War of 1812. Ancestry & descend-
ants wanted. Hugh Porter b 1775 Marion
Co., Ohio, mar Susannah Porter (not re-
lated) 1800, d 1838. Lived in Westmore-
land Co., Pa. Moved to Marion Co., Ohio,
before 1820. Had two brothers David &
Samuel of Chillicothe, Ohio. Susannah
Porter b 1779 d 1840. Want ancestry of
Hugh & Susannah Porter.—I. L. K.

14005. BULL.—Isaac Bull b 1714-16 d
1806 mar Eunice Gillett dau of David &
Mary Eno Gillett & had a son Thomas Bull
who mar Martha — & lived in Man-
chester, Vt. Want proof of this and any
other data possible.—G. E. E.

14006. BREWSTER—THOMAS.—Did
George Henry Brewster b Geneva, N. Y.,
1830 (son of William Brewster) (323 in
"Brewster Genealogy") mar Ruth A.
Thomas & go to Salt Lake City? William
Brewster & family resided at Wright, Hills-
dale Co., Mich., 1846.—E. R. MacD.

14007. COSSART—COZARt.—Want any
information regarding this family, espe-
entially at Lincoln, Nebr., Quincy, Ill., and
previous back to Pa.—E. W. C.

14008. AVERY.—Wanted parentage of
John Avery b 1776 d 5 Feb 1813 & maiden
name of wife with her parentage. His wife
Mary — was b 10 May 1779. Their chil
were Lewis b 16 Sept 1799, Nancy b 10
Dec 1801, Increase b 22 Dec 1803, Isaac b
2 Aug 1806, Mary b 3 Aug 1809, John b 11
May 1813. Their res. was north of Sara-
toga Springs N. Y. perhaps Corinth or
Lucern. Mary Avery (above) b 3 Aug
1809 mar John Tallmadge 16 Nov 1837 &
lived at Maltaville, N. Y.—M. T. P.

14009. YOUNG.—Wanted parentage of
Demetrius & Stephen Young of Franklin
Co. N. Car. Their mother Ann Young mar
2nd Isiah Paschall in Bute Co. prior to
1778. Demetrius moved to Granville C. N.
Car. whose son David Jones Young mar
1821 Julia Ann Hutcheson. Wanted also
parentage of Peter Hutcheson who mar 11
Dec 1797 in Mecklenburg Co. Va. Lydia
Wagstaff.

(a) TUNSTALL-KIMBALL.—Wanted par-
entage of Elizabeth Kimball who mar Ed-
mund Kimball of Warren Co. N. Car. Can
furnish valuable allied data.

(b) PERSONS-TEMPLE.—Wanted all in-
for possible of Holly Berry Persons who
mar Joel Walker of N. Car. & removed to
Ga. abt 1812. Wanted also parentage of
Benj. Temple who mar — Finley in N.
Car.

(c) KNOTT.—Would like to corres with
desc of John & James Knott of Granville
Co. both of whom served in Rev.—J. E. B.

14010. CRUMLEY.—Wanted parentage
with their ances of James Crumley whose
will was dated 27 June 1757 & prob 9 Aug
1764 in Frederick Co. Va. In it he men-
tions wife Catherine; chil Mary, John,
Wm., Henry & Samuel. Brother Thomas
& sister Joan. His son John removed to S.
Car. & John's Will dated 19 June 1794 was
prob 18 Dec 1794 in Newberry Dist. S. Car.—H. M. M.

14011. Todd.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Benj. Todd & of his wife Ellen Lawrence. Wanted also parentage of Benjamin Lawrence Todd & also of his wife Sarah Callice. Did Benj. Todd b 1756 who mar 1784 Phebe Tuttle have a son Benjamin?—R. G. T.

14012. Stocking.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Hurlburt who mar Ruben Stocking. Wanted also parentage of Fanny Hurd who mar 1802 George Stocking. also of Harriet Rebecca Elliott who mar Wm. Hurd Stocking abt 1823. Would like to corres with desc of Lt. Ruben Stocking.—M. M. B.

14013. Bickerton-Hussey.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of ances of Jesse, Samuel, Richard, Eliz. & Sarah Bickerton, who were living in Chester Co. Pa. abt the time of the Rev. Wanted also their connection with the Hussey family.

(a) McGlaughlin.—Wanted names of chil of James McGlaughlin who mar Mary Hart.

(b) Martin.—Wanted all infor possible of George Martin who was recorded in Chester Meeting Minutes 1749 as having left shortly thereafter for North Carolina.—K. K.

14014. Neal-Wray.—Walter Neal died 1801 in Monroe Co. Va. now W. Va. His wife was Winifred, wanted her maiden name. Their chil were Charles who mar Martha Arnot in 1802; Rachel who mar Thomas Wray in 1802; Walter mar Deborah Arnot; Agnes mar 1812 John Wiseman. Wanted ances of Walter Neal & also of Thomas Wray with dates of his b & d. He was b in Rockingham Co. Va.

(a) Ware.—Wanted ances & dates & places of b & d of Joseph Albertson Ware who mar Lydia Clutch 29 Jan 1820 in Gloucester Co. N. J. Wanted her dates also. 1829 they removed to Wayne Co., thence to Henry Co. Ind. & 1841 to Mo. Their chil were Jehu b 18 Jan 1821 in Gloucester Co. N. J.; Joseph, John, Isaiah, Charles, Mary, Lydia & perhaps others. Wanted Rev. rec in line.


(c) Cooper.—Wanted ances of Mary Cooper who mar David Terhune & lived in Fleming Co. Ky. Their chil were David b 13 Nov 1816; Betsey, Mary, John, Rebecca, Nancy, Julius, Wm., Delila & Margaret. Wanted Rev rec in Cooper family.—W. E. D.

14015. Smith-Skinner.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of James Smith b Chester (Black River) Morris Co. N. J. 1784 & d 5 April 1846 in Seneca Co. N. Y. Mar. 1st in Ovid, Seneca Co. Anne Skinner b Morris Co. N. J. 4 Mch 1792 & d 24 July 1826. Wanted her parentage also. Their chil were Reuben Skinner b 1809 in Ovid N. Y. mar 20 Dec 1827 Eliza (Smith) Smith (wanted her ances also) Oliver Cromwell, Christopher, Elenor, who mar —— Miller; Charity who mar —— Close; Rachel who mar —— Close; Lydia who mar —— Pomero & Ruth. James Smith mar 2nd, 5 Aug 1829 Sarah N. Dean who was b 1787 & d 2 Sept. 1874.

(a) Bis bey-Ladd.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Benj Bisbe b 15 March 1791 mar abt 1813 Nancy Ladd b 7 Sept 1792. Wanted her ances also. The Ladds were from N. H. Benj. Bisby was a sol of the war of 1812. They lived in Warsaw N. Y. Their chil were M. L. b 1813, Eliza b 1815, James M., b 1818, Henry b 1819, Ruhemah b 1821, Calvin b 1824, Benj. Jr. b 1827, George R., b 1829, Lydia A. b 1831, John b 1834, Nancy Jane b 1836, W. Robert b 1839, Frances A. b 1842.

(b) White.—Wanted parentage of Dorcas White b 1781 d 1818 mar Willard Albee b 26 April 1773 in Charleston, Mass.

(c) Grosvenor.—Hannah Grosvenor of Pomfret, Conn b 1737 d 15 Sept 1790, mar 11 Sept 1760 Nathaniel Marcy b 25 Feb 1733, Woodstock, Conn. His brother Ichabod Marcy b 1737 d 1803 mar 14 April 1763 Eliz. Grosvenor b 1740 d 1792 of Pomfret, Conn, dau of Ebenezer & Lucy Cheney Grosvenor. What relation, if any, were Eliz. & Hannah Grosvenor?—B. S. A.
14016. McCULLAR.—Would like to corres with desc of the following men who were Rev soldiers from Mass. James, John, Joseph McCullar of Westborough.

(a) BLAKE.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Henry Ingraham Blake b 23 Jan 1789 Keene, N. H. & of his sister Lydia who mar David Orlando Jacobs.

(b) BULLARD.—Wanted parentage of Chloe Bullard b 1759 mar 1 July 1783 Wm. McCullar of Barre, Mass. He was a Rev soldier & afterwards a Baptist Minister.—H. D. M.

14017. SAFFLE.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Nancy Saffle, 1803-1860 who mar Wm. Rooker, who was b in England. Their chil were Wm. Jr., Samuel, Jesse, John L., & Nancy who mar David Claypool, 1793-1857. Were there other chil.? They lived in Tenn. & later removed to Ind.

(a) MILLER.—Wanted parentage of Adaliza Miller who mar Preston Green Morris b in Ky. Wanted his parentage also. Some of Their chil were Clarence, Andrew, Sarah, Catherine. Adaliza d in Payson, Ill. & Preston mar 2nd a Mrs. Armstrong who had two daughters.

(b) Wanted maiden name of wife of Mathew Loudon who was for years postmaster of Carlisle, Pa. Their chil were Archibald, Mary, Eliz., John, James, Catherine, Ann. Wanted also their dates of birth.

(c) ARMSTRONG.—Wanted maiden name of wife of James Armstrong whose dau Mary mar John Carothers. All were of Canedaguinet Creek near Carlisle, Pa. Did they come from Scotland?


(e) BUTTERFIELD.—Wanted parentage of Asa Butterfield of N. Y. who mar a sister of Martin Newberry. Their chil were Hirum, Ira & Alma twins, Charley, Burr, Louisa, & Edwin.—E. C.

14018. BASSETT-LOVELAND-FARLIN.—Wanted ances of Robert L. Bassett b 29 Aug 1806 in Rutland, Vt. & d Apr 1876 Kirksville, Mo. He was the son of — Bassett & —— Loveland wanted their given names. His mother died at his birth. He had two sisters, a bro & two Half-bros. When Robert was 7 yrs old his father started for Ohio but was drowned in the Tuscaroy River. Robert grew to manhood in Lincoln Co. & later went to Athens Co. where he mar Mary Eliz. Farlin. Wanted her ances also. Their chil were James, Henry, Edward, Sam, Martha & Mary twins, Harriet, Marilla, Clara & Clarence twins all b in Star twp Meigs Co. O., Loren & Wm. b in Iowa. Clara b 20 July 1853 mar 1872 Wm. Cashes Ross.—H. R. L.

14019. CARROLL.—Wanted names of children of Daniel Carroll, brother of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—L. M. H.

14020. BULLARD.—Wanted parentage of Chloe Bullard who mar 1 July 1783 in Barre, Mass Wm. McColough (McCullar). Their chil were Thirsa, Sabra, & Polly. Wm. McColough was a sol in the Rev & afterwards a Baptist minister.

(a) WARD.—James Ward mar 3 March 1839 Roxanna Wyman Blake & lived in Buffalo, N. Y. Their chil were Edwin Shotwell b 25 Jan 1848, Jane Stover b 20 Feb 1843 & d 20 July 1844. Would like to corres with desc of this fam.

(b) McCULLAR.—Would like to corres with desc of James, John, Joseph & William McCullar, all Rev soldiers from Westborough, Mass.—H. D. M.

14021. WEST.—Wanted dates of b & d, maiden name of wife & Rev rec of Moses West presumably of New York. Had son Ezekiel who was in the War of 1812.—G. G. H.

14022. RIGGINS.—Wanted parentage & any information possible of Edmund Riggins & Joseph Murphy who were supposed to be related to President Buchanan.—M. H.

14023. SAMPSON.—Wanted parentage & place of birth of Joseph Sampson who was b 22 March 1755 & mar 26 Jan 1776 Eunice Doggett. They lived in Salem, Mass.

(a) ATWELL.—Wanted maiden name, place of birth & parentage of Ann —— wife of Nathan Atwell, prob of Lynn, Mass., also records of the births of their daughters Caroline who mar —— Skinner, Sarah who mar —— Ellis & Jane who mar —— Parmenter.—M. F. S.
Wills and Marriage Licenses, Greene County, Georgia

Copied by James A. LeConte

Old “Book of Wills and Appraisements,” without number and not paged, 1787-1798:

Dorothy Ashfield—Appraiser, 1787.
John Jackson—Appraiser, 1-17-1798.
Joseph Smith—Will, 10-8-1786; * * * 10-22-1787.
  Son Daniel; minor children. Wife Agnes and Thomas Findley, Ex.
Caleb Brasfield—Inventory, 2-23-1790.
John Jackson—Appraiser, 1-17-1788.
John Lee—Administration to Samuel and Tabitha Stokes, 2-6-1793.
Joshua Simmons—Administration to Andrew Polk, 10-4-1790.
Joseph King—Administration to his widow Elizabeth King, 3-8-1798.
Henry Trippe—Will, 2-16-1790; * * * 8-12-1790.
Wife Sarah, son William when he arrives at the age of 20 years, sons John, Robert, Henry, and James; daughter Betsy Trippe, daughter Ann Trippe; Philip Frichett in case he moves to this State. Excs.: Brother John Trippe and David Dixon.
Nathan Ryan—Administration to Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, 12-16-1796.
John Thompson—Administration to Agnes Thompson, Thomas Hall and John Akins, 1-2-1798.
Joshua Simmons—Administration to Andrew Polk, 10-4-1790.
Hugh Jones—Appraiser, 6-30-1798.
Edward Wade—Will, 2-16-1790; * * * 11-4-1790.
Joshua Houghton—Will, 9-7-1790; * * * 10-22-1790.

The above will ends this book. Each entry is abstracted in the order in which it comes in the book, beginning at the front. Records seem to have been made at random in the book, without regard to date.

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Abstract of the Records in “Will Book A (1)”; book is paged but has no index:

Burwell Peeples—Sale, 8-10-1799. John Moreland—Inventory, 12-20-1799.
James Hall—Inventory, 6-15-1799.
Thomas Harkins—Inventory, 10-3-1800.
Aquila Greer—Will, 1-18-1790; * * * 10-30-1790. Wife Elizabeth, grandchildren the heirs of son Aquilla Greer deceased. All my children: Mary Haynes, James Greer, William Greer, Elizabeth Starkey, Vinson Greer, Delia Haynes, Asel (Aincl?) Greer. Execs.: Sons James and William.

Thomas Owen, Jr.—Administration to Dr. Thomas Owen, 5-17-1797.
Lewis David—Inventory, 12-18-1798.
James Veeley—Will, 10-14-1798; * * * 10-30-1790. Wife Elizabeth, son Zebulon, son William, son Ezekiel, son John, son Jesse. Execs.: Wife and son William.

Brazier Cook—Administration to Mrs. Sarah Anderson and Alexander Houghton, 5-4-1799.
John Morrow—Administration to Ewing Morrow, Clayborn Maddox, and Joseph Morrow and Jacob Maddox, 1-13-1791.

Thomas Harkins—Administration to Sarah Harkins and A. Gresham, 5-6-1799.
Jacob Jones—Administration to widow, Rachael Jones, 3-29-1791.

Ephraim Vaughan—Administration to James Cat- chell, 2-28-1791.
Jeremiah Harris—Administration to Thomas Harris, 4-13-1791.

Thomas Watts—Inventory, 1-2-1796.
Timothy Harris—Administration to Mrs. Mary Harris, S. B. Harris and Andrew Baxter, 8-11-1791.
David Peeples—Inventory, 1-6-1796.
Gideon Harrison—Administration to Mrs. Mary Harrison and Davis Harrison, 6-2-1797.
Andrew Reid—Administration to Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, George Reid, and Rev. Daniel Thatcher, 9-16-1791.

Thomas Willingham—Administration to John Johnson, 6-1-1798.

John Walker—Administration to William Walker, 7-10-1791.
Benjamin Gilbert—Will, 11-7-1791; * * * 1-14-1792. Loving wife, daughter Martha Hay- thorne, son Michael, daughter Mary Smith, son Benjamin, son Martin, youngest daughter Sally, daughter Betsey, daughter Nancy, son Robert. Execs.: son Michael, Gilbert Smith and Joseph Smith.

Jacob Woodall—Administration to Captain Joseph Carson, 6-17-1791.
John Morrow—Sale, 1-29-1791.
Margaret Morrow—Will, 2-14-1791; * * * 3-14-1791. Son-in-law Jacob Maddox and Sarah his wife, daughter Elizabeth Bell, living in Amherst County, Virginia. Execs.: Son-in-law Jacob Maddox.
William Howe—Inventory, 2-13-1796.

Jacob Parker—Will, 3-17-1791; * * * 7-11-1791 (p. 160). Wife Mary, son William, son Jacob, daughter Mary. Execs. wife and son William. —Inventory of personal property—2 pages, 2 pounds, 2 shillings. Mary X. Parker. “The above is a true copy of the original as well as can be read or understood, by will. Phillips, R. P.”

Robert Livingston—Inventory, 11-6-1795 (p. 163).
David Culbertson—Inventory, 6-15-1796.

Robert Grimmett—Administration to Aaron Liv- ingsons, 10-1-1791.
William Whaley—Will, 6-22-1794; * * * 8-28-1795. Son Daniel, wife Hannah, son Eli, who are named execs.

William Jones—Administration to relict, Sarah Jones, 11-14-1791.
William Allen—Will, 11-24-1794; * * * 1-13-1795. Loving wife Marget, Jince McConel, Finnie and William. Execs.: Wife and James Findley.

James Alexander—Will, 9-5-1791; * * * 10-7-1791. Wife Tabitha, brother John Lister Alexander, daughter Bethiah Alexander; three bounties of land.

William Elder—Administration to John McAlister and Lyddy Elder, 3-24-97.

Thomas Hambrick—Administration to Jacob Park- er, 12-16-1791 (p. 182).
Simon Burney—Will, 1-24-1792; * * * 4-21-1792. Grandson John Burney, grandchildren Sarah, Jemimah, Polley, Shadrack, and Hardy Burney; daughter Sarah Daniell. Execs.: Thomas Dan- iell and son-in-law Charles Daniell.

John Harris—Administration to Mrs. Jane Harris and John Kerr, 10-26-1795.

William Bomman—Administration to John Bailey, Esq., and William Hutchinson, 8-18-1792.

Robert Livingston—Inventory, 10-1-1791.

Robert Livingston—Inventory, 10-1-1791 (p. 163).

David Culbertson—Inventory, 6-15-1796.

Robert Grimmett—Administration to Aaron Liv- ingsons, 10-1-1791.

William Whaley—Will, 6-22-1794; * * * 8-28-1795. Son Daniel, wife Hannah, son Eli, who are named execs.

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David Culbertson—Inventory, 6-15-1796.

Robert Livingston—Inventory, 10-1-1791.

David Culbertson—Inventory, 6-15-1796.

Robert Livingston—Inventory, 10-1-1791.
sons Joseph, Robert, Thomas; daughters Margaret, Ann, Elizabeth, and Sarah Hambrick. 
Exe.: Wife Margaret, friends Daniel Low and Samuel Gann (p. 212-13).

Nathan Peeples—Administration to Francis and Joseph Peeples and John Browning, 12-5-1794.

Benjamin Breedlove—Administration to Captain Richard Worsham, 2-22-1793.


John Sansom—Administration to William Sansom, 2-1-1793.

Christopher Sanders—Administration to William Fitzpatrick, 5-7-1793.

PAGE 222

Jacob Parker—Temporary letters of administration granted to William Lanier, 5-25-1793 (p. 224).


Jacob Moon—Administration to Michael Gilbert, 11-15-1793.

Moses Parker, Sr.—Administration to Mrs. Susannah Parker and Moses Parker, 1-2-1799. Moses Parker, Jr., one of the applicants dying before citation; on 2-19-1799, Susannah Parker and James Taylor made application for same.

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John Moreland—Administration to Lucy Moreland, 4-1-1799.

Axom O’Neal—Administration to Ruth O’Neal, 12-23-1793.

Axom O’Neal—Inventory 525 pounds, 15 shillings, 10 pence.

Moses Parker—Appraisal, $472, 5-30-1799.

John Miller—Administration to Mrs. Agnes Miller, 1-4-1793.

Isaac Stocks—Inventory, 6-1-1796.

Burwell Peeples—Administration to Mrs. Rebecca Peeples and David Peeples, 3-2-1799.


Joseph Carmichael—Administration to Molly Carmichael, Richard Bradley and Davis Gresham, Esq., 1-1-1798.

John Dunn—Administration to Mrs. Nancy Dunn, Davis Harrison, and Joseph Jackson, 3-2-1799.

Henry Holland—Administration to William Harrison, 4-19-1794.

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James Davis—Administration to Mrs. Jane Davis, David Davis, and Robert Grier, 10-30-1797.

William Hodge—Administration to Edmond Peters, 4-18-1794.

Aristarchus Woods—Administration to James Woods and Hannah Woods, 5-3-1794.

James Sansom—Will, 9-8-1793; * 1-14-1794. Wife and children, Polly, Francis, Nancy, Jackie, James, William and Thomas Sansom. Division to be made when youngest son Thomas is 10 years old. Exe.: Wife Pattey, John Lamar, Thomas Lamar, and Ezekiel R. Park.

PAGE 256-7

John Stephenson—Will, 11-11-1793; * 6-30-1794. Wife Hannah, sons Thomas and William (who were exe.), daughters Mary and Elizabeth; lands in North Carolina, son Joseph. Certificate from Iredell County, N. C., of brother of above William Stephenson.

PAGES 262-3

Benjamin Lowry—Administration to Mary Lowry, John Lowry and Joseph Moore, 11-13-1794.


E. L. W. Fitzsimmons—Administration to Sally Fitzsimmons and James Cooper, 5-6-1799.

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William George—Administration to Captain John McAllister, 1-31-1796.

Levi Newton—Administration to James Newton, 2-8-1796.

William West—Administration to Ellis West, 6-1-1797.

William Dobkins—Administration to Dr. James Nisbett and John Waddell, relict Jane Dobkins mentioned, 3-4-1796.

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Philip Meroney—Administration to Capt. John McAllister, 3-1-1796.

Peter Martin—Administration to Elizabeth Martin and William Melton, 2-15-1796.

David Culberson—Administration to Clarey Culberson and William Browning, 5-20-1796. Mentioned as David Culberson, dec’d, of Pendleton District, S. C.

PAGE 279

William Harris—Administration to Patrick Cunningham Harris and Major Andrew Baxter, 9-3-1796.

William Toombs—Administration to James Ware, 8-30-1796.

John King, Esq.—Administration to Nancy and Curtis King, 9-23-1796.


State of Georgia,
County of Muscogee:

I., ---, of said State and County, do hereby certify that the foregoing six pages of typing are a true copy of a typed set of notes found in the Office of Ordinary of Greene County, Georgia, and are abstracts of the old books and records of said office. I compared the abstracts with the originals—books and fragments—and found them correct.
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>STATION</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>HOUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAINE</td>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>WCSH</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>4:15 p.m. E.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>WAPI</td>
<td>May 26</td>
<td>5:00 p.m. C.S.T.</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>WTIC</td>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>1:45 p.m. E.D.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>WAPI</td>
<td>May 10</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>WTIC</td>
<td>May 17</td>
<td>1:45 p.m. E.D.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALABAMA</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>WAPI</td>
<td>May 24</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>WTIC</td>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>1:45 p.m. E.D.S.T.</td>
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<tr>
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Marriage Bonds Filed in Monongalia County, Virginia (Now West Virginia)

Copied by THOMAS RAY DILLE

Secretary, Sons of the Revolution, Morgantown, West Virginia

Part XIV

The following is a complete list of the marriage bonds of Monongalia County, Virginia (now West Virginia), from 1796 to 1850. The list runs chronologically. The first name is the name of the contracting party, the second name under it being the female contracting party; the first name to the right of said contracting parties being the name of the father, mother, or in a few cases the name of the deceased husband of the female contracting party; and the name to the right of the last mentioned persons being the name of the bondsman.

The star after the name of the parent indicates that they had by written consent agreed to the marriage or to a license to be issued.

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<td>Hawkins, Catharine</td>
<td>Hawkins, John</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>Dellysers, Joseph</td>
<td>Johnson, Nancy</td>
<td>Johnson, Henry</td>
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<td>June 1</td>
<td>Roderick, Henry J.</td>
<td>Robe, Belinda</td>
<td>Robe, Hannah</td>
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<td>June 4</td>
<td>McElroy, James</td>
<td>Zinn, Parmelia</td>
<td>Zinn, Samuel</td>
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<td>June 17</td>
<td>Martin, John H.</td>
<td>Hall, Elizabeth</td>
<td>Hall, Wm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>Morrison, Sanford, G. W.</td>
<td>Scott, Louisa M.</td>
<td>Scott, David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>Arnett, Thodeus W.</td>
<td>Smith, Rachel</td>
<td>Smith, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16</td>
<td>Hoffman, John, Jr.</td>
<td>Rude, Sarah Ann</td>
<td>Rude, John</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 14</td>
<td>Robinson, James M.</td>
<td>Kerns, Maria</td>
<td>Kerns, John J.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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