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Issued Monthly by
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Publication Office: MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL, Washington, D. C.

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Single Copy, 25 Cents. Yearly Subscription, $2.00
Copyright, 1933, by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO
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The President General’s Message

April! Easter! and Washington in Cherry Blossom Time call you to the Forty-second Continental Congress.

We are taking part in a history-making period. America has again demonstrated the character of her people. They have met a financial crisis with poise—courage—sacrifice—loyal service and, with smiles. This demonstration shows patriotism, not as a holiday emotion but as a daily experience.

The woman-power of America is a great force for good and the Daughters of the American Revolution have a rare opportunity to rally to those fundamentals for which they were organized and for which their founders dreamed.

For God! In the name of America as a nation let us return to the spiritual values as taught by the Great Teacher. These trying days have given us time to look about us; time to think and to pray. Economic depression is sad but a depression in ideals and religion is worse. The same God who guided our fathers will guide us now.

For Home! The hearthstone of the nation—the cradle of character.

For Country! America the beautiful—from sea to sea and beyond—and it is ours to have and to hold. We dare not place her in jeopardy. The Society, pledged as it is, in its entirety, to the many ramifications of National Defense, can demonstrate its daily practical value during these serious hours. What is best for America is paramount.

Let us look up—not down. Let us step forward—not turn back.

Truth and right will predominate.

America is our big business. Let us invest in her.

As your leader and standing with you shoulder to shoulder in service for the upholding of national principles, American standards and ideals, I urge you to be courageous, hold fast to faith.

While money is a necessity, the values of life, the gestures of giving, sharing and making others happy is one of the greatest privileges we have. A cheery word and a “good morning” may ease a troubled heart. Thoughtfulness, friendliness, neighborliness and an unalterable faith in the Golden Rule, the wording of which remains unchanged although the world is changing.

A pendulum which has swung too far will return. It is a proven law. National equilibrium will return! But the readjustments call for sanity, wisdom, calmness and common sense.

The cycles of the seasons hold much optimism. American character will follow through—now as it has in the past.

Remember! In spite of economic conditions, the coin of the realm still rings true—with the American Eagle on one side and on the other America’s motto, “In God we trust.”

Edith Scott Magna.
A D. A. R. Department and Its Service to You

WINIFRED ELGIN REED
Registrar General, N. S., D. A. R.

The work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, is divided into many departments. The main work in the department of the Registrar General is the examination and verification, if possible, of applications for membership, so that our Society may grow in strength and numbers. Besides these, our work deals with supplemental lines for members already admitted.

Applications and supplementals are turned over to our office by the Treasurer General and are acknowledged to the senders, after which, each kind has its own especial treatment.

The applications are first examined carefully for the signatures of the chapter officers or State Regents, the proper endorsements of members and the attestation before the notary. A card is then typed, bearing the applicant's name as she signed it in her attestation, husband's name, her address and the name and State of her chapter, these last being omitted of course in the case of an applicant at large. These cards are kept in a file by themselves and furnish an accurate record of the applications pending. The duplicate of any paper not filling requirements is returned to the chapter Registrar or the applicant to be completed in all necessary particulars. The applications are then taken to our catalogue of ancestors for comparison with the cards of our accepted ancestral records. If the paper is filed on a record already accepted, a slip containing data to aid in its examination is made and it goes to a genealogist for comparison with the paper of some member descending from the same ancestor who has been credited with his record. If the new paper agrees with the record as already established and is complete according to present-day requirements, it is checked on the front in red, the national number of the member by whose paper it was checked is noted on the fourth page and it is ready for the file of papers awaiting the next Board Meeting.

Our work would be easier if all applications on old records could be found to agree with our accepted papers. This, however, is not so and a great deal of our
time and correspondence has to be devoted to reconciling differences in names, dates and service occurring between accepted records and the new papers just presented. Many of these differences are due to inaccuracies in copying. Example: Two sisters presented applications through the same ancestor. They applied through different chapters but referred to the same family Bible, which presumably had been consulted by each in making out her papers. Some of the corresponding dates in their line of descent differed by as much as 15 years.

Transposing of dates in the line, that is, giving a marriage for a death or vice versa, is another error frequently met. You, having your family records, can very easily tell what is wrong. We, who are without that source of information, are entirely at sea until we have written you.

During the early days of the Society many applications were accepted without dates in the line of descent and occasionally without the name of the ancestor's wife. In this way mistakes were bound to creep into our records; two brothers, for example, being given as father and son, or too many generations appearing between the ancestor and the applicant. It may be asked why these mistakes have not been corrected long ago. Just as you do not always know your roof leaks until it rains, so we cannot tell when a paper is incorrect until another which questions its accuracy is filed on the service of that ancestor. Our rules now require that all dates and names be given in the line of descent unless acceptable substitutes can be supplied. It is our custom when asking for these to include in our letter a circular, giving full information regarding the data that may be substituted when exact names and dates cannot be furnished.

With the new records, that is, those never before verified for any member, a different method is followed. The ancestor of the applicant is noted on the back of her card and a record made of his name and the name of the genealogist to whom the work of examination is assigned; these aid in keeping track of our papers. Then the applications are taken to the genealogists in our reference library in Constitution Hall and are examined for references to prove line and service, or for the certified copies of unpublished records and official statements of service records, requested on page 3 of our application blanks. If these are not given or are found to be inadequate, a letter is sent requesting the information needed. However, in order to save you work, our genealogists sometimes do more research than should be given to one record before writing, since our requests for aid are not always received with enthusiasm. We have found it necessary to obtain complete and definite proof for both line and service, realizing that much less trouble will develop from conflicting papers filed later if the record is established satisfactorily at the start. For this reason we find it necessary to file with the first accepted paper on a record never before approved, certified copies of any unpublished data that may be presented in proof of line, as well as official statement from recognized authority in proof of service, unless a record of such service can be found in approved published records. Please note: Our records do not permit the acceptance of a certified copy of such official statement. If line and service are found in published volumes, reference by name of book and page number to genealogies, town or county histories, printed church records, abstracts of wills, and to the published military records of the several States should be submitted with the papers. Information in regard to sources of proof of service may be found under "How to Obtain Proofs," in a circular, "How to Become a Member," issued by the Society.

Unpublished proofs of line are many and varied, old letters, church records, old wills and deeds, old newspapers, beside family Bibles and unpublished genealogies and family trees. You will note in the application blank, page 3, the rule: "Where reference is made to unpublished or inaccessible records, the applicant must file duplicate certified copies of same." We ask for two copies because, as stated above, we must have certified copies to bind with the accepted papers. The owner of the paper often feels that such copies must be returned. The second copy is
asked, in order that there may be one to return, thus relieving our office of what might easily become a heavy and unnecessary burden of typing.

Applications and letters concerning them frequently come to our office, offering as proof for the acceptance of a record: "My brother is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution on this same ancestor. This should be sufficient proof for mine." It is unfortunate, perhaps, that that does not necessarily follow, but it should be remembered that applications to different societies must of necessity fill different requirements for admission and that a record satisfactory to one may not always, according to its rules, be approved by the other.

Another point, how we wish we could impress it upon you that your ancestor might not be the only man of his name to have had service in the Revolution! If your soldier, no matter how unusual his name, lived in New Hampshire and the only record sent you by the War Department is that of a man from North Carolina, do not assume that the service belongs to your ancestor. It probably does not. You will notice we say probably, for truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and we find most unusual things in our work on service records; but you will have to admit we are not to be blamed for asking for indisputable proof that your soldier served so far from home.

The blanks used in the preparation of supplemental papers are the same as for applications and the procedure in recording them much the same. No endorsements are required and the chapter Registrar is the only officer signing, while in a supplemental filed by a member at large no signatures are required on the first page of the blank. Otherwise, line, service, dates, and proofs should be just as full and complete, and just as carefully prepared as any application. It must be remembered that what is just a supplemental today may next week serve to prove an application for a prospective member.

Our work on records old and new often necessitates our writing members of the Society for help in straightening out some conflicting line or service or both between their own accepted records and a paper on the same ancestor just filed for examination. We are usually very fortunate in receiving prompt and helpful replies, and relying on this spirit of cooperation we often refer to our members inquiries from prospective applicants needing help in the preparation of their papers. This may be a little annoying to you. We hope not. To insure the healthy growth of our Society we need the help of everyone and your cooperation along these lines will do much toward the prompt verification of papers that are entrusted to us.

After being verified the applications are arranged according to States and chapters, and alphabetically according to members admitted through the same chapter, giving a mother precedence over her daughter of the same surname. The national numbers are then added to the papers, a list, arranged as above, is typed and they are ready to be presented to the Board.

After the admission of members the chapter Registrars are notified, and a list of members admitted through her State is sent to the State Regent and State Registrar together with a list of dropped, deceased, resigned and reinstated members.

As a first step toward the necessary indexing of the accepted applications the card of the ancestor on whose record the new member has entered is removed from the catalogue and her national number and the name of the child of the ancestor, with wife or husband, as the case may be, through whom the applicant descends, are added. In the case of the new records these cards were prepared as soon as the papers were reported as approved and are kept in a separate file. The national number of the new member and date of acceptance by the Board are then added to the card on file for her. A mailing list for the use of the official jewelers is made and these cards are then transferred to the office of the Organizing Secretary General who has charge of the catalogue of members.

After papers are verified there still remains much detail work to be done in preparing them for binding and the recording and returning of duplicates.
After careful examination to see that they agree in every particular, the accepted applications, original and duplicate, are then separated. One copy, to be signed by the Registrar General personally, is retained for binding as a permanent record, and the duplicate is sent to the chapter Registrar for her files, or to the member herself, if she has applied at large. An accurate record is kept of these duplicates with national number of member, date of mailing and the name of the person to whom sent.

A supplemental paper, if examined and verified before the original application of a member is bound, is regarded as part of her application and bound therewith. Supplemental papers of members whose applications are already bound are placed in numerical order in volumes of 200 papers each. We are at present finishing additional volume 260.

We would like to be able to approve every paper submitted to us but this cannot be done. When we find it is impossible to verify a record, or when an applicant or member for personal reasons decides to withdraw her paper before it is accepted, one copy is returned to the chapter Registrar, or to the applicant if applying at large, and the other, with all the correspondence regarding it, placed in our file of rejected papers. These are not among the less valuable of our records, since they show the genealogists in charge of any papers filed on the ancestor all that has been done in the line of research and the reason for rejection. It is sometimes possible from information received in our department to verify these rejected claims in connection with applications or supplementals on the same ancestor filed later, and in such cases communication is always had with the member, if in active standing or any applicant whose paper on the ancestor had been refused, offering the opportunity of filing on the record that has been established.

Our work on the examination and verification of applications has a great many side lines, all contributing more or less to the main object of our department. Among these is the publishing of the Lineage Books which, though not done by our department, is more or less allied with our work because the records to be published are in our care. As stated above, records have often been accepted with insufficient data and for these the necessary corrections must be made, requiring much research and considerable correspondence on the part of our genealogists. The importance of this work is not lessened by the fact that much of it has to be done against time, so that the printers may not be kept waiting. When these corrections in the record have been made, typed notations are prepared and placed in all national numbers credited with the record and affected by such corrections.

It frequently happens that genealogists and others interested in tracing family lines consult our Lineage Books as an aid to their work. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that our records and theirs should agree on every point, and our attention is often called in this connection to what appear to be incorrect statements in our published records. To go carefully into these and to read in connection with them all the voluminous correspondence takes an unbelievable amount of time and has proved no small hindrance to our genealogists in examining papers.

The mail of this department comes to the desk of the mail clerk. Here it is sorted, all data for applications and supplementals are acknowledged to the sender, placed with the paper for which the information is intended and turned over to the genealogist in charge of its examination. Prompt replies are sent to requests for names and addresses of members entered on certain records. If such records have never been established, the writer is so informed.

Our work is at times almost doubled by these requests and other correspondence regarding matters not under the jurisdiction of our office. No money should be sent to the office of the Registrar General. All papers, money, orders for copies of papers, requests for transfers and reinstatements and notification of resignations and deaths should be sent to the Treasurer General. This office receives many orders for application blanks and blank transfer cards which should be addressed to the
Corresponding Secretary General, from whose office all supplies are issued. However, the remittances for application blanks should be made payable to the Treasurer General.

Much of the time of one clerk is given to copying papers in response to orders. The charge is $1 each and the orders which, as stated above should go to the Treasurer General, must be accompanied by the permission of the owner of the paper that such copy may be made.

All permits for insignia and ancestral bars are issued by our department, and here again is another cause for additional research. Members requesting bars not infrequently make claim for higher titles for their ancestors than have been credited to them on our records and accordingly a genealogist must be consulted to determine whether or not the claim can be allowed. If the member furnishes additional proof of service, this also must be examined carefully before a decision to change the title can be reached. These questions are often most difficult to settle because of the number of men of the same name often residing in the same locality who might have had the service claimed, as well as the lack of identifying information in both ancestral and service records.

Beside the inquiries that come to the mail desk, we have a great many visitors to our office with personal requests for information. Our records are not open to the public without the written permission of the members credited with them, except in the case of deceased members or those not in active standing. We always render what service is possible both to our own members and to others who wish our help.

You have doubtless noticed in the Magazine from time to time an alphabetical list of Revolutionary ancestors with the States from which they served. This is prepared in our office and comprises the names of those ancestors whose records have not heretofore been approved by our Society. We feel that these new records are a fertile field for applicants, and we would ask that those who already belong to our Society use these new records in building a new and bigger membership.

We have tried to give you some little idea of the work that is being done day by day in our office. As you have seen, the work is always exceedingly heavy. When I came in office last spring, our force consisted of 30 regular clerks and 4 part-time workers. We now have 18 regular clerks and 2 part-time workers. The number of papers handled is tremendous and the correspondence regarding them enormous. We wish it might be possible to answer each letter the day it is received. To write an intelligent reply to one letter, however, it is sometimes necessary to devote more time to research than is needed to verifying a paper that is complete in requirements as to line and service. We would ask your patience with any delay and your helpful cooperation at all times.

A GENEALOGICAL DISTICH

The mother to her daughter spake:
"Daughter," said she, "arise!"
Thy daughter to her daughter take,
Whose daughter's daughter cries."

(A lady of the Dalburg family saw her descendants to the 6th generation.)
Adoption of the Constitution

AMY CRESSWELL DUNNE
Historian General, N. S., D. A. R.

AFTER three months' deliberation the Constitutional Convention completed the first written Constitution that was ever offered to any nation. It was a Constitution which gave no special privileges to any one class, or interest, and which lodged no power in any one of them, thus assuring as far as any constitution possibly could the growth of economic and political equality. In accordance with the theory of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution was to be submitted to the people for ratification, and in every State delegates to the conventions which were to consider ratification were to be elected.

For a quarter of a century the Colonies had been in political turmoil. State governments with constitutions had been erected on the Colonial foundations, and the mind of the public had been centered on the making of constitutions. Instead of being a strictly State or local affair the Federal Constitution became of momentous interest for all. Public discussions of the Constitution were maintained, we are told on a high level.

The people were bidden to choose between the old Articles of Confederation and the new Constitution; between a loose-hung union of the States and a strong National Government. Immediately the contest began on a national scale, and the people became divided at once into Federalists and anti-Federalists. The conflict opened in Pennsylvania, where within twenty hours after the Congress had submitted the Constitution a call for a convention was hurried through the assembly, September 28, 1787. This body was about to adjourn, when the motion to call a State convention to consider the Constitution was proposed. A storm of protest arose and when 43 of the 62 members voted to consider such action the 19 opposed withdrew and failed to appear at the adjourned session in the afternoon. Only 45 were present. Forty-seven were necessary for a quorum. Nothing could be done without a quorum. Throughout the night feeling ran high. Some of the more zealous among the Federalists determined that if they could not persuade two more members to attend the morning session of the assembly, they should be made to go. Accordingly two members were forcibly dragged through the streets to the statehouse and held in their seats, to make a quorum, and the motion was passed.

After a stormy session the Constitution was ratified unanimously by Delaware on December 6, 1787, and by Pennsylvania on December 12, 1787. On December 18, New Jersey ratified without a single dissenting vote. One-third of the necessary States had now ratified and feeling was at fever heat when Georgia ratified without a dissenting voice on January 2, 1788, though the news had not reached the north before Connecticut, on January 4, voted 128 to 40 to ratify. It was not until February 6, after most dramatic scenes, that Massachusetts by a vote of 187 to 167 voted for the Constitution. Maryland, after sitting a week, ratified the Constitution by a vote of 63 to 11. South Carolina, then the most populous, wealthiest and most commercial of the southern States, except Virginia, by a vote of 140 to 73 on May 23 was the eighth State to ratify. New Hampshire, which had deferred action at an earlier session, was the ninth, with a vote of 57 to 46. Virginia after dramatic opposition voted 89 to 79 to ratify, and the news was received with acclaim by Federalists everywhere. New York by a vote of 30 to 27 voted to ratify with proposed amendments, and North Carolina accepted with a declaration of rights and 26 amendments. Rhode Island ratified May 29, 1790.

Approved in many of the States by the narrowest of margins, America adopted a political program which was to become the gospel of all mankind, and the new government entered on its duties March 4, 1789.
TEN-CENT BUCHANAN POSTMASTER ISSUE OF BALTIMORE

This stamp, found among old papers in 1930, sold, within a week of its "find" becoming known, for $10,000 cash. It is considered the finest copy in existence, showing margins outside the frame-line on both sides, the left side being the sheet margin. It also shows a comparatively early date for envelopes, which were just beginning to come into actual use.

THE RARE POSTMASTER STAMP OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

IT HAS A CATALOGUE VALUE OF $15,000
Romance of American Postage Stamps

STANLEY KING

EVEN if you do not intend to become a stamp collector, it might be worth while to look around in your attic, or look over those old papers very carefully before you burn them, for there may be a new car or a college education among them, and even if they do not contain any very valuable postage stamps they may be the means of making some collector happy. Stamp collections range all the way in value from a few cents to millions of dollars. The finest stamp collection ever assembled was probably that of Baron Von Ferrary, an Austrian nobleman, who lived in Paris and started collecting around 1860. He was immensely wealthy and is said to have spent around $10,000 a week on his stamps. He died during the World War, leaving his collection to a Berlin Museum, but the French government seized it as contraband of war and sold it at auction for over three million dollars.

We are now approaching the centennial of the adhesive postage stamp, for the first were issued by Great Britain in 1840 and proved so successful that ten years later practically all of the larger countries had begun their use. The issue of postage stamps by the United States Government was authorized by a Congressional Act, approved March 3, 1847, and the first stamps appeared that year.

Prior to that date the postmasters of some of our cities secured official permission to issue their own stamps. Whenever an old letter with one of these "postmaster's provisionals" is uncovered its lucky finder is besieged by a veritable army of stamp dealers and collectors offering large sums of money for the envelope. Probably the rarest of these is a five-cent black on bluish paper, issued by the postmaster of Alexandria, Va., in 1846, of which only one copy is known to exist. It is valued at around $15,000. Other cities whose postmasters issued stamps which are now quite as rare as the Alexandria are Baltimore and Annapolis, Md., and Boscawen, N. H.

The first stamps issued by our Post Office Department very appropriately bore the portraits of Franklin and Washington, our first postmaster-general and our first President. This issue was engraved by Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, of New York, but in its contract with this firm, the Government failed to place a provision as to the surrender to it of the original dies and plates at the expiration of the contract, and as a result our first issue was later demonetized, i.e., made unavailable for postage. In 1851 a new issue appeared, with various values up to the 90 cents, and in 1857, the same designs were used but the stamps were perforated, holes being punched between the stamps to facilitate tearing them apart. Before then it had been necessary to cut them apart with scissors. This issue also saw the compulsory prepayment of postage. In early days the postage on many letters was not paid by the sender but by the recipient, who paid a higher rate than if the letter had been prepaid.

This series contained the 24¢ value used on letters to Great Britain and the 30¢ stamp for France and Germany. The 10¢ rate was for letters to California, which were carried by boat, via the Isthmus of Panama.

The start of the famous "pony express" was one of the epoch-making events in the development of the Far West. After months of preparation in establishing stations, procuring riders and relays of horses, at last, on April 3, 1860, at 4 p.m., the first express was simultaneously dispatched from both ends of the run—San Francisco and St. Joseph, Mo. It is small wonder, when one considers the danger and romance interwoven in this service by intrepid pioneers, that the "pony express stamps" are treasured by collectors the world over.

When the Civil War broke out in 1861, large quantities of stamps were on hand in the Southern post offices, so that it again became necessary to demonetize all of the
previous issues of stamps, as in many cases there could not be any accounting for the postmaster’s stock in the seceded States. It may be said, however, to the credit of many of the postal officials in the South, that they did account for their offices up until the day of secession and before their offices were seized by the new government. Of course new stamps had to be issued in 1861 to replace those demonetized, and so that year a new issue appeared, or rather two issues, and herein lies one of the great mysteries to students of United States stamps, for many years after the stamps appeared it was discovered that the designs of the first issue had been modified in the second one, but no official record or explanation of this change has been found. From 1866 to 1873, all of our stamps were grilled, a grill being an embossing applied on the stamps by means of a steel roller. By this method the surface of the paper was broken, allowing the cancelling ink to soak into the stamps, thus preventing the cleaning of the stamp and its use a second time, something which no one ever thinks of doing now, but which must have been a problem in our early postal history. Stamps also exist, printed at about this time, with another ingenious device incorporated in their make-up. A powder-cap, similar to those used in toy pistols, was placed in each stamp, and when the stamp was struck by the cancelling clerk it exploded, tearing the face of the stamp and very effectively preventing its re-use. These devices were later abandoned as being impractical.

The first memorial stamp issued by our Government was the 15¢ Lincoln, printed in black, which appeared in 1866. This stamp was used to pay for registered mail which was authorized in that same year.

Of especial interest to the Daughters of the American Revolution is the 24¢ stamp of the 1869 issue, reproducing in two colors Trumbull’s famous painting of the Declaration of Independence. This series is believed to have been an attempt to illustrate the history of our Postal Service, the 2¢ value showing a post horse and rider, the 3¢ a locomotive, and the 12¢ an ocean steamship. For some unknown reason these stamps proved very unpopular at that time and were soon discontinued.

From 1861 to 1873 the contract for printing stamps was held by the National Bank Note Company of New York, but in 1873 the Continental Bank Note Company se-
secured the contract. The designs were not changed, however, and in order to identify its stamps and to prevent any of the product of its predecessor from being returned, the Continental Company caused secret marks to be placed on the plates by its engravers, which marks, though readily discernable without the aid of a magnifying glass, were not discovered until 1895, over 20 years after the stamps were issued. These secret marks were first detected in the 12¢ value.

The use of stamps by the various departments of the Federal Government in Washington was decreed by Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873. Their purpose was to abolish the much abused franking privilege. These Official Stamps were discontinued in 1879 with the advent of the so-called "penalty envelopes" for official business.

In 1875 the postage rate to foreign countries was reduced to 5 cents, necessitating a new stamp which bore the likeness of Zachary Taylor. In 1882 a second memorial stamp was issued for Garfield, and, though originally intended to be printed in black, for some unknown reason appeared in brown. In 1883 our domestic postage rate was reduced to 2 cents. In 1885 special delivery service was inaugurated. In that year the special delivery boy is pictured on the stamps as running, later he acquired a bicycle, and in this age of speed he rides a motorcycle.

In 1893 our first issue of commemorative stamps appeared, the occasion being the Chicago World’s Fair of that year. This series depicts the voyages and events of the life of Columbus, and the stamps are copies of famous paintings. The choice of pictures proved unfortunate, however, for while the 1¢ value depicts Columbus in sight of land as smooth shaven, in the Landing of Columbus on the 2¢, which history tells us was a few hours later, the great discoverer has a full beard.

Our Government has also issued commemorative stamps for the Omaha Exposition in 1898, depicting life in the early West, which, in point of rarity and present-day value, rivals the Columbian issue; the
Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, illustrating the various methods of transportation; the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904, the Jamestown Exposition of 1907, the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1912, and the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1926. The events of our national history which have been the subjects of our postage stamps are: The victory of the allied nations in the World War, 1919; the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, 1920, which are our only stamps not inscribed "U. S." or "United States"; the tercentenary of the arrival in America of the Huguenots and Walloons, 1924; the sesquicentennial of the battles of Lexington and Concord, 1925; the Norse-American Centennial, 1925; the Battle of White Plains, 1926; the Vermont Sesquicentennial, 1927; the Battle of Monmouth, where Molly Pitcher achieved undying fame, 1928; the 200th anniversary of the discovery of Hawaii by Captain Cook, 1928; the Edison golden jubilee, 1929; and the sesquicentennial of the Surrender at Yorktown, 1931.

In 1932, our Government issued a set of stamps which has done much to revive the activities of old collectors and added many thousands to the ever increasing army of philatelists—the George Washington Bicentennial issue. These were first placed on sale at the post office in Washington, January 1, 1932. Even before 7 o'clock in the morning of that day long lines had formed at every stamp window, and when the windows were opened for business the lines stretched across the floor, and even outside on the steps of the building. Window after window was opened, until at last 26 windows were selling stamps, with a long line in front of each. On the first day alone there were sold between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 copies of these stamps, worth more than $100,000. The 7¢ and 9¢ values are already becoming scarce.

The lowest priced stamp of our current issue is the ½¢ brown, bearing the portrait of Nathan Hale; the highest value is the $5, which is chiefly used on large packages of money mailed by banks.

Sixteen of our Presidents have been honored by having their portraits on stamps: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, and Harding. Famous statesmen, explorers and Army and Navy heroes likewise honored are: Stanton, Clay, Webster, Hamilton, Commodore Perry, General Sherman, Chief Justice Marshall, Admiral Farragut, Livingston, Capt. John Smith, Columbus, and William Penn. The only women to appear so far are Pocahontas and Martha Washington. Von Steuben, Pulaski, Rochambeau and Admiral De Grasse are among the foreigners whose portraits have appeared on our stamps, while Washington is pictured on a Brazilian stamp, on a French one, and Poland also issued a special stamp commemorating his Bicentennial. Lindbergh's portrait appeared on a stamp of Spain issued somewhat belatedly three years after his famous flight, and his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, is pictured on an United States airmail stamp, for living persons are not portrayed on our stamps.

Most beginners and non-collectors assume that stamps become more valuable with age, and while this may be true to a certain extent, the true criterion, as in many other forms of collecting, is their rarity. The first United States stamp, the 5¢ brown issued in 1847, is quite common and so not valuable, but a 1¢ green printed on the rotary press, and issued about 1923, is so
scarce that no catalogue price is quoted on it, and one would probably be worth around twenty times as much as the 5¢ stamp issued in 1847.

A United States airmail stamp issued just 15 years ago recently sold for $2,750, its value, however, being caused by a mistake of the printer. In 1918 our Government issued the first of all airmail stamps, the 24¢ rose and blue, the center of the design being an airplane in blue, surrounded by a red border. In printing a two-colored stamp as this one, it is necessary to make two impressions, using different plates for each color, and it happened that the printer placed a sheet of these stamps the wrong way on the plate, and as a consequence the airplane appeared upside down. Sometime later a young man appeared at the stamp window of the Washington post office, and asked for some airmail stamps. On seeing the sheet he quickly decided to take it and handed in his $24. When another sheet was produced, the clerk noticed the first sheet with its inverted airplanes, and immediately demanded its return, as did the other postal officials, but the lucky purchaser kept his bargain and the sheet of 100 stamps later sold for $12,000 in the open market. Judging from the price of the single copy lately sold, their value has since increased over twenty-fold.

Just a few months ago a young stamp collector thought that the 18-centavo value of the current Philippine issue, bearing the picture of a waterfall and the name "Pagsanjan Falls," looked strangely familiar. It was. The engraver had used a photograph of our own Yosemite Falls as his model. All copies of this stamp in the post offices in the Islands were ordered returned, but only after large numbers of them had been sold.

The world’s classic stamp rarity, and the most expensive one, and also probably one of the ugliest is the famous 1¢ magenta issued by British Guiana in 1856; there is only one of these stamps in existence, and it is now in the collection of Mr. Arthur Hind of Utica, N. Y., who bought it at the auction by the French government of the collection of Baron Von Ferrary. Mr. Hind* paid $32,500 for this stamp, outbidding the representative of King George V of England. The stamp was later offered as a gift to the King, but was refused. This stamp has a most interesting history: the postmaster at Georgetown, the capital of the colony, found his stock of stamps temporarily exhausted and pending the arrival of a new shipment from England arranged with a local printer to print the issue, of which this copy is the only one remaining. The stamp was found by a boy many years ago while rummaging through family papers and soaked from the envelope and placed in his collection; later finding himself in need of ready money he sold his stamp, which he probably regarded as the least desirable one in his collection, to another collector for five shillings and was undoubtedly pleased with his bargain.

The principal stamp-issuing countries are banded together in a world congress, called the Universal Postal Union, and so by international agreement we find the members using for the convenience of postal clerks the same colors for various stamps; for instance, the domestic post card rate stamp is printed in green, the letter rate in red, and the foreign letter rate in blue. Due to the money fluctuations in China, and formerly in Turkey, many of the larger nations maintained their own post offices in those countries and issued their own postage stamps.

The selection of the Canal route was possibly influenced by a stamp, for when the United States Senate was considering this question, a representative of the French canal company, which was very anxious to sell its holdings in Panama to our Government sent to each member of the Senate a Nicaraguan stamp picturing an active volcano. Anyway Panama was chosen rather than Nicaragua!

In 1932, in addition to the Bicentennial issue, our Government issued special stamps

* Mr. Hind died at Miami, Fla., on March 1, 1933. It is said that his stamp collection will be on sale in New York City shortly.
It was sometimes difficult for soldiers in the field to secure postage stamps, therefore many of their letters were sent collect. These now are much in demand by collectors.

These covers were owned by Miss Margaret Barnett, Corresponding Secretary General, N. S., D. A. R., 1929-1932.

Patriotic envelopes of 1861

commemorating the Olympic games, the 60th anniversary of the observance of Arbor Day, the 300th anniversary of the landing of William Penn, and the 100th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, and in this year the Georgia bicentennial has been commemorated by a special 3¢ stamp bearing the portrait of General Oglethorpe.

President Roosevelt has approved a new stamp to commemorate the end of the Revolutionary War. The design will show Washington’s headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y. The denomination will be 3 cents, and violet in color.

Among the other issues already planned for this year is one for the Chicago World’s Fair. What form this will take has not been announced.

Strangely enough Samuel Osgood of Massachusetts, the first Postmaster-General to be appointed in Washington’s cabinet, and the first to serve after the adoption of the Constitution, has not been recognized by a stamp bearing his portrait.
D. A. R. Guide to Motion Pictures

MRS. RICHARD R. RUSSEL,
National Chairman, Better Films Committee.

Luxury Liner (II) Paramount. Fine character sketches lend interest to this colorful drama showing a cross section of life on a liner. Family.

The Crime of the Century (II) Paramount. Stuart Erwin and Wynne Gibson have the leading roles in this entertaining mixture of hypnotism, romance, murders and comic reporters. Family.


Cavalcade (I) Fox. From the play by Noel Coward. England’s march of events since the dawn of the twentieth century and its effect upon the lives of an English family. Epic in its sweep, universal in its scope, but personalized through the reactions of the wife and mother. Diana Wynyard and Clive Brook merit highest praise.

The Sign of the Cross. Paramount. Fredric March, Claudette Colbert, Elissa Landi, Charles Laughton, Ian Keith, Tommy Conlon. The film is primarily a stupendous spectacle; clever touches develop human appeal. The everyday life of Rome is vividly set before us, contrasting its debauchery and decay with the spirituality and martyrdom of the early Christians. Not for children.


Madame Butterfly (II) Paramount. Sylvia Sidney, Cary Grant and Charles Ruggles. A production of charm and appeal, filled with the ceremony and decorum of Japan. Fine photography and poetic glamour; those who go expecting a reproduction of Puccini’s opera will be disappointed. Family.

The Match King (II) Warner-First National. From the book of the same title, based on the life of Ivan Kreuger, by E. Thorealson. The story reveals the life of a world famous genius scheming for world dominion. A plot which is stranger than fiction is so convincingly acted by Warren William that the character seems to live. A strange drama which teaches a truth without preaching. Adults and young people.

No Other Woman (III) R. K. O. Directed by J. Walter Ruben. Cast: Irene Dunne, Charles Bickford, Gwili Andre, Eric Linden. With the Pittsburgh steel mills as a background, we have the sordid story of the rise of a young couple and their subsequent economic and moral disaster. A fair production for adults.


State Fair (I) Directed by Henry King. Cast: Janet Gaynor, Will Rogers. A simple, delightful story told in whimsical dialogue about the kind of people we all know and like. The film is so perennial in its appeal and so surely a hit that it is difficult to understand why the ugly and totally superficial incident of the son’s adventure is permitted to smirch with its casual implication of deceit and “double standard.” It will spoil for many people what might have been a memorable film and prevent its recommendation for family groups. Adults.

Dangerously Yours (III) Fox. Falling in love with the lady detective, a gentleman thief reforms and marries his beloved after a hectic wooing. A mediocre story, poorly directed, with a fair cast and some interesting bits. Adults.
Ancestry Chasing in England

MARY PHILBROOK

If one wants a merry chase for an ancestor, England provides a delightful hunting ground. The libraries have large collections of genealogical data, county and local histories, and the public record office, probate registries and archaeological societies' collections afford splendid opportunities for research.

It is difficult to make much headway, however, until one knows the locality from which his ancestor came. Sometimes one stumbles upon a lead or meets a nice old gentleman archeologist who has back in his memory a clue that will help; but the chances are that much time and effort will be wasted unless the whole field is first studied, and it is known where the best sources of information can be found. Even then further difficulty is met because most of the unprinted documents prior to 1600 are written in Old English and Old Latin, which are uncipherable if a study of these scripts has not been made.

Such was my experience. With the tenacity of my English ancestors I set myself to work to overcome these obstacles and to learn not only the sources of information but how to make use of them. The search for the ancestry of Thomas Philbrick, who was in the Massachusetts Colony as early as 1674, carried me over the entire field of East Anglia, and into the rural counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Hertford.

I had studied the published genealogy of the Philbrick-Philbrook family in America, and had delved into old New England records to learn what I could about him. Instead of the name “Philbrick” appearing in these early records, I found it was spelled “Filbrick” and occasionally “Filbrigg.” This clue was augmented when I found in a book on English surnames the notation: “Philbrick, see Felbrigg.” This was all that I had to guide me when I went to England in the spring of 1931.

Naturally, my first impulse was to follow the suggestion in the book on surnames, and look for the Felbrigg family. In mediæval times it was one of the most distinguished of the ancient families; and the name is still so well known in England that the mere mention of it brings the queries: “Have you seen the beautiful Felbrigg brasses?” or, “Have you seen the magnificent Felbrigg forest?” or, “Have you seen the plate of Sir Simon Felbrigg, Knight of the Garter, in St. George’s Chapel at Windsor?”

The lure of the chase gripped me, and I soon found myself a veritable bookworm among the ancient documents in the dusty archives of “merrie England.” If the Philbricks of America were part of this ancient family, I wanted to know of the valiant deeds of the knights and chevaliers of those days. My interest grew more intense when I found the Felbriggs were scions of the great family of Bigots, the Earls of Norfolk and Suffolk, whose names will be forever imbedded in history as some of the great barons who wrung from King John the famous Magna Charta. The history of this family is too well known to repeat it here, but each generation of the family was studied during my research.

I visited the places where they built great monuments—Norwich, Framlingham, Bungay and Thetford, and I inspected many documents which bore their seals. I read tales of their valor and of their misdoings, as well as ballads of the “gallant Earl Hugh.” The activities of the Bigots ceased upon the death of Roger Bigot, the fifth earl. He had no heirs; and, in order to disinherit his brother, he connived with the Crown to surrender the title. Upon his death a member of the Mowbray family was appointed the new Earl of Norfolk, and this family held the title until about 1600, when it lapsed.

The Bigot family again came into prominence in English history in 1908, when the House of Lords decided the surrender of the earldom of Norfolk by Roger Bigot, the fifth earl, was illegal and that the Mowbray family never had any title to it.
Some day the wonderfully preserved records of England may yield sufficient proof to someone who can claim this coveted title.

It is said that the Felbrigg family, which derived its name from a little town called Felbrigg, in the County of Norfolk and mentioned in Domesday Book, was an offshoot of the Bigot family; but if this is true it was one of the earlier generations. However, before 1280, Maud de Felbrigg, daughter of Richard de Felbrigg, married Simon Bigot, said to be the third son of the third Earl of Norfolk, Hugh Bigot, and his wife Maud Pembroke. They made their home at Felbrigg, and were known as “Bigot de Felbrigg”; but later generations dropped the “Bigot” and came down as “de Felbrigg,” finally abandoning the “de.”

Felbrigg Hall and its great forest is now owned by the Wyndham-Cremer family, descendants of the Windham family which purchased it from the Felbrigg estate about 1460. The little church of the 13th century is on the grounds. In this church, imbedded in the pavement, are the beautiful portraits, engraved in brass, representing three generations of the Felbrigg family, 1350-1400. Beside them are their wives. The men are shown in full armor, and the wives are dressed according to the fashions of the day. These brasses have been carefully preserved, and are considered the second best sepulchral brasses in England.

Many ancient documents of the Felbrigg family, most of which are dated prior to 1443, are still in the possession of the present lord of the manor and are among the treasures of England. Very little was known at Felbrigg Hall concerning later branches of the Felbrigg family; but the impression was that some of them had gone to Huntingdonshire.

The last of the titled line who lived at Felbrigg Hall was Sir Simon Felbrigg, who died in 1443 without male heirs; but he made his daughter Alana, widow of William Tyndale and then wife of Thomas de Wanton, his heir. He also provided for certain male cousins, the last of whom was Sir John Felbrigg, who, as the record says, claimed Felbrigg Hall and pulled Lady Wyndham out by the hair! An original letter written by him about 1466, telling of his negotiations for a settlement of his interest in Felbrigg Hall and other manors, is preserved in the British Museum. His quaint expressions and the Old English handwriting are very interesting. Sir John
Felbrigg was alive as late as 1471. There are several lawsuits in which he appears, and in 1483 Richard Felbrigg, his son and heir, was found in a court proceeding where three previous generations of the family were set out. A witness in the case was “John of the Stabyll.” This branch of the family was often called “Fyllebrygg.” It may be of interest to New England families to know that Governor Winthrop married a descendant of Alana Felbrigg (Tyndale), a daughter of Sir Simon. They both lived very near Bures, in Suffolk. Another daughter of Sir Simon was Ann, a nun at Bruisyard, who was the owner of a psalter with a beautiful embroidered cover made about 1400, and now preserved in the British Museum.

Having made this study of the ancient family, and knowing that descendants might be found in Huntingdonshire, I began the quest in real earnest.

Through the American Ambassador, I obtained permits to study in the British Museum and the Public Record Office, and from other persons I gained permission to work in probate registries, private collections and in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. At these sources I was able to gather considerable information about the Felbrigg family of Huntingdonshire, where I found the name was spelled “Felbrigg,” “Fylbrigg,” “Filbrigg,” “Filbrick,” “Philbrigg.” Part of this family went to Northamptonshire, where it engaged in the linen trade. In 1656 it issued a trade coin with the Felbrigg arms on one side. In 1680 a herald’s visitation showed a branch claimed the right to use the arms. This family lived in several small parishes in Huntingdonshire early in the 16th century. I decided to visit those places; but as they were small hamlets and inaccessible, I spent the first night at St. Ives, a town not far away.

Thinking perhaps I might find some of the family in that parish, I went to the lovely old manse and found the vicar quite willing to take me to the old church to look at the register. As he did not want to wait, he left me there alone and, to my amazement, locked me in. I finished my work; but still he did not come.

It was cold, damp, cheerless and darkness was coming on, so I groped around and found a door which had many, many bolts, several feet in length, and keys so big that it took all my strength to turn them; but I managed to release myself only to find I was four feet from the ground. I reported back to the vicar, who seemed astonished to see me! The things of interest in that register were the names of Oliver Crom-
well and of the present vicar, Oscar Wilde.

The next day I visited the little hamlets where the Filbriggs had lived; but found no trace of them. The old churches are still there and in one register there were a few names around 1610. I shall never forget the kindly old man at Easton who invited me into his thatched cottage to take tea with him and his daughters; nor shall I forget the delightful hospitality extended to me by the Vicar of Ellington and his family.

Although I found in other Huntingdon records the name "Thomas Filbrig," I could not fit him into the period during which my ancestor lived, and I concluded to direct my search elsewhere. I remembered that Sir John Felbrig, his father and grandfather had lived in Suffolk, so I decided to study that part of England more thoroughly. London records disclosed an old will, dated 1638, of a Robert Filbrig, who mentioned a brother in Virginia, and also an estate of a Robert Filbrick, who died in New England; but as I could not connect them with any location, I concluded that the New England Robert must have been of the Winthrop colony, and therefore might be found in Suffolk County, England.

A splendid old gentleman who is an authority on Suffolk history and who knows a great deal about the New England settlers, was able to find the Thomas Philbrick (Filbrick) I was looking for on the register of St. Mary's Church, Bures, Suffolk. It is quite clear that the early New England records were correct about the spelling of the name, and that "Philbrick" was a later variant. He told me a great deal about this neighborhood and made plans for me to visit it, and also gave me cards of introduction to leading families in Bures and surrounding towns.

I stayed in Sudbury at a little inn, formerly the home of Gainsborough, about four miles from Bures. For a week I roamed about this neighborhood, trying to picture the old folks and their surroundings. The ancient church is still there, just as it was when my ancestor was taken to be baptized in 1584, more than three centuries ago. The original register begins in 1538, and is still in good condition. Upon its pages are four generations of the family. The name is spelled "Fylbrig," "Filbrig," "Phil-

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SIR SIMON FELBRIGG AND WIFE
He was a Knight of the Garter
ants and relatives of the ancient Felbrigg family; namely, the Pastons, Waldegraves, Tindales, Denes, Drurys, Sampsons, and others, nearly all of whom were originally from Norfolk. Similar names appear in the early New England records, too. There were indications that the Filbrigg family at Bures were part of the family in Huntingdonshire.

The court rolls of the priory of Earl's Colne, a neighboring village, were inspected and showed families of Fylbriggs, also spelled "Felbrigg," in that neighborhood in 1412. One was fined for not tithing, another for not cleaning his ditch and for failing to prosecute a suit he had started.

Another record disclosed an "Andrew de Fylebroke," who was murdered "outside of Bures" in the time of Edward I. Still another record made it quite clear that the ancient Felbrigg family was in that neighborhood quite early, because an old manuscript told of the marriage of a daughter of Richard de Felbrigg to one Clippsley, which occurred prior to 1300!

It is not surprising that we can not get many wills of that period, because there were very few recorded before 1550. If families happened to be large landowners or people of unusual prominence, traces of them may be found in public records; but the usual sources of information for that period are private records, such as manor rolls, stewards' accounts, etc. But one never knows where a record may turn up, as there are still thousands of documents in the public archives which have not been calendared, and even wills have been found in registries far from the testators' residences.

In the probate registry at Norwich there is a volume of ancient wills, 1350-1400, which has never been indexed. No one knows its full contents. The writing is in Old English and Old Latin, and in those days there was good as well as bad writing, and only experts can read it. Another volume in that registry is indexed only under first names! It is difficult to read these old records without a magnifying glass, as some letters are poorly formed and others are too faint for the naked eye.

England is gradually calendaring her old records; but until that is done, it may be necessary to ferret through stacks of documents to get a single reference. It will take years and vast sums of money to put these old records in shape so that the contents can be known more quickly. Perhaps a century from now facts can be found which have long been sought.

England has always taken excellent care of her public records. For centuries pub-
lic-spirited men have collected genealogical and historical data, much of which has been preserved and is available to those who seek such information. They are scattered over a wide area, but one soon gets to know where to locate them, and if properly introduced, the researcher may have access to them. This kind of research is highly specialized and requires much time and skill, and even professionals often find it necessary to consult other specialists in the field.

In nearly all of the notable collections relating to East Anglican families, I found pages and pages of data on the old Felbrigg family. As an illustration, the following record was found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and was made by the antiquarian Rawlinson in 1722. He had traveled in that neighborhood and made notes of items of interest, and this tombstone inscription he copied:

Dorcas Philbrigg, wife of Salomon Philbrigg of Gosfield, Essex, to whom she was married 40 years. Died, 1706, age 65. She was the best of aunts to her husband’s relatives.

This is followed by a notation by Mr. Rawlinson, as follows:

The Gent right name is Felbridge; whose grandfather came out of Northfolk from Felberg in the Hundred of Ophingham near Norwich and followed the blew cloath trade at Keldon in Essex. Living in very good circumstances 'till ruined by suretyship, was forced to place his children abroad to mean employments. The right name of this family is Bigod that came in with the Conqueror and were Earls of Norfolk & Suffolk—Lords Marshals of Engd—at last the younger branch took their name from a Lordship called Felbridge, as aforementioned. There is a branch of this family in Huntingdonshire.

It is such records as these that spur us on to further research and which make the chase worth while. But it is a long, hard task if there are no testamentary records to guide the searcher. Too often people seeking their English ancestry have been ready to accept the herald’s visitsations, and have not required proofs of descent or references as to where the data can be found. In the course of my studies on ancient families, I have found numerous errors in accepted lines. Conscientious researchers in England are now exercising great care in using such records.

But even without attaining success in tracing one’s lineage from distinguished ancestors, the vast amount of interesting facts which can be gathered from old records will fully repay anyone for the time and money spent upon it.
Foreign Territory In the Nation's Capital

THOMAS BOND OWINGS

Perhaps the most magnificent street in Washington is that part of Massachusetts Avenue which extends from Thomas Circle to Dupont and Sheridan Circles and then winds upward in broad, sweeping curves to the Cathedral-crowned height of Mount St. Alban, with its wide panorama of the lower city and the long vista of the Potomac.

This three-mile stretch of tree-shaded boulevard is lined with some of the finest residences in America, many of which in other countries would be described as palaces. It has long vied with Sixteenth Street as the favorite location for the legation and embassy buildings of the more important foreign countries; and now since the death of Mrs. John B. Henderson, whose prime object in life was to make Sixteenth Street the diplomatic center of Washington, it seems likely that the avenue will soon surpass that street in the number and splendor of its foreign establishments.

It is on this Massachusetts Avenue slope that Great Britain and Norway have completed their new embassy and legation, and the Japanese have selected a site lower down, overlooking Rock Creek. The three buildings, or groups of buildings, constitute the latest additions to the extraterritorial insulae of the Capital and are all interesting in widely different ways.

Driving northwest on Massachusetts Avenue from Sheridan Circle, one comes first to the newest of the three, the headquarters of the Imperial Japanese Government, which has been completed only within the last few months. It is a simple late Georgian building, intended by the architects to harmonize with the classic traditions of Washington rather than to proclaim its nationality, a patriotic announcement so uncompromisingly made by the embassy of Great Britain, and, among the slightly older group on Meridian Hill, by the buildings of Italy and The Netherlands. Here there is no architectural suggestion of Nippon or the East; but a simple, dignified and generously planned structure, at home in its surroundings, and suggesting without ostentation the rank of Japan among the Great Powers.

The main residential structure, designed as the home of the ambassador and the scene of official entertaining, stands some distance back from the avenue, at the end of a broad forecourt. A wall and picket fence of simple design separate the court from the street, and a granite-paved drive surrounds a parterre of perfect grass. The long, low building of the chancery lies along the east side and is entered immediately from the street.

The material of the whole group is limestone, simply but effectively handled. The mass and proportion are excellent, and the ornament while sparingly used, is well executed. Interest is concentrated on the central motive of the main front, where the wide, shallow niche with the flat pediment above and the metal canopy over the main
entrance form an unusual and interesting treatment.

There are delightful views from the terrace at the rear, looking out over Rock Creek Park to the Georgetown hills beyond.

Leaving the Japanese embassy and climbing the hill, about halfway up the long slope and just before reaching the grounds of the Naval Observatory we come to a large pile of red brick buildings on the left-hand side of the street. This group is so unmistakably a transplanted bit of England, that even without the carved evidence of the familiar heraldic “Lion and the Unicorn” on the gate posts, no one could possibly mistake it for anything else than the home of the representative of His Britannic Majesty. Its warm red brick and limestone, the steep roofs of cheerful red tile and the towering chimneys form a most colorful picture.

The style is a free version of the architecture of the period of good Queen Anne, as interpreted by the genius of that most British of British architects, Sir Edwin Lutyens. He is the designer of many public buildings and country houses in England and famous for his monumental Parliament buildings at Delhi, completed and opened with such ceremony a few years ago.

Here, as in the case of the Japanese Embassy, the main Residence is placed well back from the street and is entered through a forecourt, protected from the street by a very high wrought-iron railing. The entrance driveways are marked by tall stone piers topped by the British “Arms.” The chancery and commercial offices form three sides of the court and completely screen from the public view the Residence which towers behind them. The main entrance to the Embassy is hidden from the street by these lower buildings, but its position is marked by two stone sphinxes, symbolic of an ideal diplomacy. From this door a monumental stone staircase of daring and unusual
design sweeps up to the reception rooms of the main floor which is also the garden level.

The real front of the Embassy faces southeast toward the garden, and its lofty stone portico looks out over green lawns and plantations of shrubbery and flowers to the distant views of the city. The grounds, though for various reasons, not so extensive as was originally intended, are larger in area than those of any other embassy or legation in Washington, and are already beginning to exhibit the informal charm of well-cared-for English gardens.

A short distance further up Massachusetts hill on the right hand is the new Norwegian Legation. It is a smaller building than the other two, set nearer the avenue, with a side entrance to the Chancery on a cross street. A three-story structure, Italian Renaissance in style, it is built of buff Indiana limestone with a colorful tile roof. The visitor will note the excellent proportions of the whole, the refinement and good scale of the detail, especially that of the tall windows of the principal floor, and of the cornice. The main doorway is also very well done, with the carved shield of Norway and the Royal Crown over the opening, and beautiful wrought-iron doors below. Among the smaller countries that are represented in Washington none possesses quarters of more beauty and dignity than does Norway in this fine building, and the architects are to be congratulated on their achievement.

This diplomatic colony is shortly to be added to by the recently authorized headquarters for the representative of the Vatican in the American capital. This is to be erected near the British Embassy, and will be a large and commodious structure, somewhat along the lines of the Norwegian one we have just mentioned.

It is likely that as the years go by, more and more of the foreign governmental establishments will be attracted to this beautiful part of the city and it may become the diplomatic quarter par excellence of the city.

Let us hope that the standard set by these three buildings we have been considering may be maintained. If it is, this new quarter will have become one of the great architectural attractions of Washington, not to be missed by visitors who cannot fail to be interested in the transformation of the city from a provincial town into one of the most beautiful capitals of the world, a fitting expression of the grandeur of our rich and beautiful America.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death on Sunday, March 12, of Miss Margaret B. Barnett, Corresponding Secretary General, 1929-1932.

Miss Barnett died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Boyd in Butler, Pennsylvania. Funeral services were held in Washington, Pennsylvania, on the afternoon of Wednesday, March 15th, and were attended by prominent members of this society, the President General being represented by Mrs. Alexander, State Regent of Pennsylvania.
National Defense
(Embodying Patriotic Education)

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER
National Chairman

Why National Defense?

TO MANY of the citizens of these United States National Defense is a question of vital importance today. Having heard the term “economy” hurled from the legislative halls continuously, as well as from the business leaders throughout the country for the past year or two, men and women have seized upon the avenue of disarmament or reduction of arms as one way out. Upon first thought, possibly this would seem true, but any such extreme step must be carefully pondered and debated.

It should always be remembered that none of the military or naval forces are called upon to settle international disputes until diplomatic measures have failed. Their participation is only after war is declared by Congress. Therefore, the only way in which they are in a position to keep the peace without use of arms or force is by their size and strength. This is demonstrated by an historical event following the Civil War.

While our desperate troubles at home were absorbing all our efforts, Napoleon III of France had thought it safe to send troops into Mexico, thereby ignoring the Monroe Doctrine, by which we had proclaimed to Europe that all countries to the south of us who had declared their freedom from European monarchs were not to be molested by those monarchs. These French troops took possession of the government in Mexico and declared an “Empire” under an Austrian Prince, Maximilian. Our Civil War over, Secretary Seward firmly demanded the withdrawal of this army. Napoleon III protested but finally yielded. He had no wish to oppose a Power so fully armed. The Mexicans were released from French domination, and, of course, rose against the helpless Maximilian who had been forced upon them. This was a bloodless victory for our defense forces. Because their strength was known to France it was not necessary to demonstrate that strength.

Our naval forces enjoyed a similar victory during the first term of President Roosevelt when Germany tried to collect debts owed her by Venezuela by sending warships to her shores. Here again the Monroe Doctrine was invoked. Germany was notified that her claims must be submitted to arbitration, not handled by force. There was no reply, but silence from the foreign Power. A time limit was set by President Roosevelt. Still no favorable answer. The entire American fleet was ordered to the Venezuelan waters on a certain date unless arbitration was adopted. It was. Again, it was a question of strength. Not a shot fired, no blood shed, but oppression was not forced upon the natives.

The Army and Navy must be considered as the right arm of the State Department. They have nothing whatever to do with the policies of the Government, but after every other means have been exhausted they are called upon to uphold its policies. As clearly demonstrated by the two instances quoted they give power to the words of our State Department, making that department a Department of Peace, if one may so wish to designate it. It is not for the Army and Navy to question diplomatic relations. They are not and cannot be politicians in any sense of the word. When their orders are received to proceed, they do so according to military tactics.

Since the World War the United States has led the way directly and without hesitation toward peace and disarmament. Although our Nation gave of its best during
1917 to 1919, no territorial gains were either expected or asked. We lost much, but gained nothing. Even the strong bonds of friendship formed during that conflict have been seriously strained at times since then. We did not enter the War for gain. We sought world security and are still seeking that will-o'-the-wisp.

The Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament was called by our President and held in our capital city in 1921. Here the needs of each participating Power were explained, discussed and, after due consideration, granted according to the opinions of the other participating Powers. Before this Conference began the United States had the leading navy of the world. We gladly accepted parity with England. The London Naval Treaty again decided for each Power their rights upon the seas. Japan and England will have a completed naval program by 1936 while the United States is far, far behind. Cooperation was given at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva and our suggested one-third reduction proposal was the most liberal of any presented. It was not, however, accepted. The other Powers could not see their way clear to such a drastic cut. Instead, they wish to maintain at least their present forces and in some cases are endeavoring to enlarge them.

It is sometimes hard for us to realize that the United States is no longer an isolated nation protected by two large oceans. With the radio, airplanes, dirigibles, etc., she is brought into closer and closer association with her European and Asiatic neighbors. We pride ourselves, and rightly, on our advanced civilization and education. The majority of our citizens do not believe that the only way to settle difficulties is by brute force. We recognize that conferences and round-table discussions have great value. Unfortunately, however, there are even now in this world some peoples who have not advanced to this stage. Revolutions are still recognized in some quarters as the best method for the settlement of internal affairs. Only bullets and bombs are understood as really meaning business. Temperaments must also be considered, for in this world we not only have the slow, calm, quiet Anglo-Saxons with whom to deal, but also the quick-tempered, fiery individuals to whom conferences are useless, and who are apt to act first and think afterwards. All these things must be taken into account when discussing National Defense. We cannot judge America's needs by her own people alone, but must include in our estimate all peoples of the earth.

The world is facing a crisis in the Far East. It brings close to our homes and hearts the danger of conflict. Is this a case of conference or strength? God grant that it will not draw our Nation into its storm. These United States have gained through three hundred years of struggle, perseverance, endurance, idealism and education a foremost position in the world of nations. They must hold it not only for themselves but for the good of the world. The foundations of our Country were laid on high ideals, and to this day our statesmen respect honor over and above power. We have developed throughout our Country a spirit of democracy which our representatives carry with them when they join in the council of nations. This spirit must continue to be given to the world. To hold this high position, however, we must represent ourselves to the other nations in terms understandable to them—their governments, and their people. Even as our naval position was given us by the other Powers of the world, so our military position must be and is recognized by them. To lower our National Defense strength is to lower our standing in the eyes of foreign countries.
STATE CONFERENCES

MICHIGAN

The 32d Annual State Conference of Michigan Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 4, 5 and 6, 1932, in the First Congregational Church, Benton Harbor, at the invitation of Algonquin Chapter of the twin cities, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor; Mrs. Charles C. Davis, hostess Regent. Official headquarters were maintained at Hotel Whitcomb, St. Joseph.

The initial social event of the Conference was a delightful dinner tendered by the hostess chapter, October 3, at Hotel Whitcomb, to Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick, Vice President General from Michigan, and Mrs. James M. McDonald, State Regent, and her staff of ten State officers.

The Conference opened promptly at 2 o'clock the following afternoon, with a processional of National and State officers, distinguished guests and local board members, preceded by white-clad pages and color-bearers. The State Regent called the meeting to order, and the State Chaplain, Miss Katherine Weeks, gave the invocation. Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, State Vice-Regent, led in the Salute to the Flag. The reports of State officers which followed showed much constructive work accomplished in spite of the depression.

The State Regent introduced Mrs. Roscoe C. O’Bryne, State Regent of Indiana, and Mrs. Roy A. Mayse, also of Indiana, National Chairman of the Committee on Conservation and Thrift. Miss Thelma Church, field worker for the Crossnore School, presented the needs of her school. Prizes were awarded in the Pioneer Story Contest inaugurated by the State Registrar, Mrs. Edward Savage, and in which she was later joined by the State Historian, Mrs. William Latham. First prize, $15, was given to Mrs. Jessie Moore Loveridge of Coldwater Chapter; second prize, $10, to Mrs. Rose Blue McMurtrie of Fort Pontchartrain Chapter of the Detroit area; third prize, $5, to Mrs. Kate Sanborn Jenks of Ottawawa Chapter, Port Huron. Honorable mention was given for exceptionally fine work to Mrs. Vivian Lyon Moore of Ann Gridley Chapter, Hillsdale, and to Mrs. Mabel Thorpe Smith of Genessee Chapter, Flint. These selections were made from the 330 entries by the judges, Miss Sue Silliman, Past State Historian and Librarian; Miss Florence Holmes, Past State Librarian; and Mrs. Claude W. Oakley of Kalamazoo.

Because of inclement weather the exercises for marking a Bicentennial elm, scheduled for Roosevelt Park, in front of the church, were held indoors. Mrs. Benjamin S. Boyce, State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, introduced the National Chairman, Mrs. Roy A. Mayse. Among other suggestions, Mrs. Mayse asked that a record be made of the historic trees in the State. The marker was unveiled by Stephen Upton for the C. A. R.; tree and marker were presented by the State Regent, and accepted by George Barnard, City Manager, for the city of Benton Harbor.

The formal opening of the Conference took place Tuesday evening. After the initial ceremonies, the State Regent read a message from the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna. Greetings were expressed by Mrs. Joy, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. Bathrick, Vice-President General from Michigan and Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Donald K. Moore, National Chairman of Genealogical Research; Mrs. Charles H. Mooney, National Vice-Chairman of Ellis Island work; Mrs. Edward C. Smith, National Vice-Chairman of Publicity; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, past Vice-President General, past Historian General and Honorary State Regent; also by Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon of Indiana, past Treasurer General.

A scholarly address on “Washington, Master of Chaos,” was delivered by Dr. Edgar DeWitt Jones of Detroit, and after three-minute reports by chapter Regents, the meeting adjourned for a reception.
Reports of State chairmen occupied Wednesday morning and afternoon sessions, with chapter Regents continuing to report in groups. The State Chaplain held a Memorial Service at the close of the session, after which the members attended a luncheon and round table conference with State officers and State chairmen.

Of especial interest were the reports of Radio Chairman, Mrs. George F. Turner, of Michigan's first year of broadcasting; and Mrs. Orrin Freeland's report on student loan funds, with the suggestion, later adopted as a resolution, that students be allowed to attend colleges of their own choosing, instead of being restricted to a specified few, as heretofore.

Chairman Mrs. Joy handled ably and with dispatch the revision of the State By-laws necessitated by the vote to change the time of the State Conference from October to March. The faction which opposed the change, on the grounds of the superiority of October weather over March, were defeated by the continued unfavorable weather at this October conference, at a season generally considered Michigan's finest. By the change, desired by not only the present but preceding State Regents, it is hoped to bring the State year into line with the National.

All present State officers were reelected until March, 1934, with the exception of the State Librarian, Mrs. John P. Everett, whose three-year term expired before the others. Mr. Orville W. Laidlaw, of Tecumseh, was elected to succeed Mrs. Everett. It was decided to charge a small registration fee at the next three State conferences, the money to go to the hostess chapter.

The Wednesday evening session took the form of a banquet at Hotel Whitcomb. The State Regent, after greeting the 288 guests present, introduced Mrs. Caroline J. Longyear, authoress of "Nightshade," a play depicting present-day Russia. After Mrs. Longyear's brief interpretative foreword, Mrs. Ione H. Brucker read the play. Maj. Norman A. Imrie, of Culver Military Academy, gave an inspiring address.

At the closing session Thursday morning courtesy resolutions were adopted. It was announced that a new chapter was in process of formation to be named probably after Michigan's last Real Daughter, Mrs. Helen Van Dolson Barrett, who died about two years ago. The invitation of Lansing Chapter to hold the March Conference in the Hotel Olds in the State capital, March 23 and 24, was accepted. The chimes ringing "Auld Lang Syne," followed by the benediction of the State Chaplain, closed the Conference.

FERNE FLEMING SAVAGE,
State Chairman of Publicity.

PENNSYLVANIA

The 36th State Conference of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution was held at York, October 18 to 21, 1932, at the invitation of Yorktown Chapter, with Mrs. Robert L. Motter, hostess Regent.

The festivities began on Tuesday when Mrs. William H. Alexander entertained the State officers at luncheon, after which the first meeting of the new State Board of Management was called to order.

In the evening Mrs. Alexander and the State officers invited all visiting National officers, ex-National and State officers, the hostess Regent and all Charter Members of the Yorktown Chapter to dine with them. At this time our President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, discussed the very recent D. A. R. pilgrimage to France in her interesting and enthusiastic manner.

Later in the evening the Yorktown Chapter gave a formal reception in honor of the President General, the Pennsylvania State officers and Past National and State officers to the delegates attending the Conference.

After the assembly call and processional the Conference was called to order on Wednesday at 10 o'clock by the State Regent for the transaction of business.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Robert Motter, Regent of Yorktown Chapter, and by Hon. Harry B. Anstine, Mayor of York. Responses were given by our State Regent, National officers, Honorary ex-National and ex-State officers.

The principal speaker of the morning was our President General, who gave a most inspiring and patriotic address which is published in its entirety in the 36th Pennsylvania State Conference Report. It is well worth a place on chapter programs.
The business of Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday was reports by State officers, committee chairmen, and chapter Regents. These reports were interspersed with music rendered by Pauline Lehn Small.

It was learned by a group of actively interested Daughters that an unpublished muster roll of York County Revolutionary soldiers was privately owned and it could be obtained by the State Library at Harrisburg at a price too great for their present appropriation. It was therefore resolved that the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution contribute $250 toward the purchase of this valuable document in appreciation of the hospitality of the Yorktown Chapter. The resolution was carried.

During the Conference the Yorktown Chapter unveiled a tablet marking the house occupied by General Gates during the sessions of the Continental Congress from September, 1777, to June, 1778. It was here that the famous conspiracy known as the "Conway Cabal" was frustrated by the moral courage of General Lafayette.

On another occasion the Yorktown Chapter planted an American Elm as a part of its offering to the General Washington Bicentennial celebration.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning all visiting National and State officers and the Yorktown Chapter officers were entertained at a very delicious breakfast by Mrs. Joseph E. Wayne at her lovely home.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. William F. Weiser, Vice-Regent of Yorktown Chapter, entertained at a very delightful tea in the beautiful York Country Club.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. R. Motter received the members of the Conference at Lauxmont, the picturesque estate of her brother, Mr. S. Forry Laucks. On the spacious grounds overlooking the beautiful winding Susquehanna River, the guests wandered for two hours expressing keen admiration of its scenic beauty.

A very pleasant and profitable Conference adjourned early on Friday afternoon so that the members could drive to Harrisburg to attend the tree-planting of a famous Elm on the Capitol Grounds.

HARRIET HOLDERBAUM,  
State Historian.
chapters entertained at a luncheon at the Farragut Hotel.

At the afternoon session reports of State chairmen of standing and special committees were begun. In connection with the report of Mrs. Rutledge Smith, Chairman for the Tennessee Room in Memorial Continental Hall, a motion was carried to adopt her plan of furnishing the room with pieces used by the three Tennessee Presidents, Jackson, Polk, and Johnson. At the conclusion of the session members attended the dedication of a bronze marker to Col. David Henley, one of the founders of Knoxville and a Revolutionary hero, which was placed on the beautiful Henley Street bridge and presented to the city of Knoxville by Bonny Kate Chapter. After this ceremony a delightful buffet supper was tendered all D. A. R. guests at the home of Miss Kate White, Honorary State Historian.

The Wednesday evening session was chapter Regents’ night. Interesting and comprehensive reports were given by Regents or representatives of 40 chapters, and the reports of more than 20 others filed with the Secretary.

On Thursday morning reports of State chairmen were completed. Following some musical numbers by the male quartette of the Lincoln Memorial University, a D. A. R. approved school, a brief address was made by the president of the University, Stewart W. McClelland. The college pastor of Maryville College, Dr. William Patton Stevenson, gave a talk on the work of that institution, which is also a D. A. R. approved school. Both schools are in Tennessee. At this time a Memorial Service for deceased members was held. James White and Bonny Kate Chapters were again hostesses at luncheon.

The Thursday afternoon session was opened with a talk by Dr. Gillentine on her projects as National Chairman of Filing and Lending Historical Papers. New business was then brought in by the Resolutions Committee. Resolutions were passed endorsing the movement to preserve Stratford Hall, home of Francis Lightfoot Lee and Robert E. Lee, and the extension service of the public libraries in Tennessee, a service which originated in the Chattanooga Public Library.

A resolution to present the Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute at Jamestown, Tenn., to the National Society as worthy of being a D. A. R. approved school, carried. Another resolution was passed pledging further aid to the library of the above school, which was recently started by gifts of Chattanooga chapters and is the only library in Fentress County. The State D. A. R. Student Loan Fund was increased.

The present State officers were all unanimously reelected. After the report of the Courtesy Committee the State Regent declared the Conference officially adjourned. Members then attended a candle-light service in the William Blount Mansion held in memory of Miss Mary Boyce Temple, Vice-President General and Honorary State Regent. On Thursday evening a banquet was given at the Andrew Johnson Hotel for the guests who remained over to go on the motor trip through the Smoky Mountain National Park on Friday. These two courtesies closed a most delightful conference.

FRANCES THATCHER MOSES,
State Recording Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND

During the fall of 1932, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island have had three Red Letter occasions, long to be remembered by those participating in them. On the afternoon of October 11, at the Conference of the Rhode Island chapters held at Westerly with the Phoebe Greene Ward as hostess, Mrs. Caswell, State Regent, after giving a résumé of the year’s activities, introduced Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General of the D. A. R., who spoke on “Adventures in D. A. R.” The speaker at the morning session, Mrs. William A. Becker, had urged the teaching of patriotic ideals, and Mrs. Magna, in stating that the organization was definitely committed to the support of the National Defense Act, stressed, in a most delightful and convincing way, the same idea. In addition, Mrs. Magna pointed out that the D. A. R. stand for strong patriotic principles in education, and also for the election to public office of those men who stand for American principles.
While this meeting stands out as the one having the greatest general interest, an extremely interesting meeting had been held in the last summer, showing the interest in the marking of historic spots. On August 28, on the island of Conanicut in Narragansett Bay, five California spruce trees were dedicated on the site of the battery of the old Revolutionary fort. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Peter Blackwell, Regent of the John Alfred Chapter of Jamestown. The trees had been planted last April, and were donated and dedicated as follows: State Historian Miss Claribel Crandall in memory of Gen. Nathanael Green, State Regent Mrs. Philip Caswell in memory of Giles Slocum, Mrs. Charles Gardner in memory of Maj. Benjamin Bosworth, and Past Vice-President General Mrs. William Manchester in memory of Private William Lindsey. The fifth tree was in honor of George Washington and was donated by Past State Regent Mrs. Edward Moulton. Through the planting and dedicating of these trees and the placing of an appropriate marker, an old Revolutionary landmark is saved from oblivion.

As part of their observance of the Washington Bicentennial, the Daughters dedicated in the northern part of the State, at the junction of Diamond Hill and the Angell Road, a triangular park which is to be known as the George Washington Park. In the center of the space a huge boulder had been placed on which was a bronze tablet bearing a reproduction of George Washington. Carefully selected shrubbery had been planted around the boulder so that the flowers in summer would show the National colors. State Regent Mrs. Philip Caswell presided at this meeting, while Mrs. Frank Adams made the dedicatory address with her two children, Master Frank M. Adams, Jr. (a Boy Scout), and Miss E. F. Adams (Girl Scout), assisting at the unveiling. An interesting ceremony was carried out by them, during which soil gathered from different localities where Washington had spent much of his time was strewn over the park. The park was accepted by the State by Governor Case’s representative, Daniel Soule, maintenance engineer of the State board of public roads.

CLARIBELL CRANDALL.

VIRGINIA

The thirty-sixth Virginia State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on the 5th, 6th and 7th of October, 1932, in the lovely old town of Wytheville, in the “Mountain Empire” of southwest Virginia, with Stuart and Wilderness Road Chapters as hostesses.

The patriotic exercises, with which the Conference opened, were featured by addresses of welcome from Mrs. Harry Graham Robinson, Regent of Stuart Chapter, and Mrs. James Franklin Repass, Regent of Wilderness Road, and the response to these addresses and to that given by the mayor of Wytheville, Hon. H. M. Heuser, was given by Mrs. George Alsop Sprinkel, Regent of Commonwealth Chapter.

In Mrs. Robinson’s address a résumé was given of a former State Conference in Wytheville, 23 years ago, when a little band of 28 women, delegates representing the 28 Virginia chapters, gathered for the 13th Virginia State Conference and she mentioned that since that time the chapters had grown to 72 and the delegates to nearly 200.

The State Regent, Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, introduced Hon. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor and a native of Wythe County, who spoke most forcibly on “Forces in the Nation at War with the Spirit of Washington.” This subject was especially appropriate as the keynote of the Conference was “The Spirit of Washington.”

The most important work of the two-day business session was the revision of the State By-laws, in which three major changes were noted. One of these changed the date of the annual Conference from the fall of the year to the spring; another restricted the representation of chapters at the State Conference, making it the same as that allowed at the Continental Congress, and the third was an increase in the State per capita tax. This last, although slight, was opposed as being contrary to the present trend of economy in all departments, and as many chapters throughout the State had been forced to make a radical reduction in chapter dues during the past two years, but was carried.

Alternating with business sessions were pleasant social events, these including a
reception at the Wytheville Library, a reception at “Nuska Lodge,” the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Stone, and an afternoon tea and reception at “Homewood,” the country home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkins.

The delegates were also taken on a pilgrimage to the historic old Shot Tower, one of the landmarks of that section, which stands on a bluff overlooking Jackson’s Ferry, on New River, and where shot was manufactured as early as 1820; to the lead mines, where lead for Revolutionary bullets was obtained, and to the site of old Fort Chiswell, now appropriately marked by the Wytheville D. A. R. This was one of the chain of frontier forts constructed for the defense of the early settlers against the Indians.

Outstanding in interest were two addresses made by Mrs. J. H. Mongle, who spoke of “Southwestern Virginia’s Part in the History of the State” and who related thrillingly interesting stories of pioneer life, and Mrs. W. E. Martin, whose address was on “The Spirit of Washington in Virginia Today.”

BERKELEY G. CALFEE,
Publicity Chairman.
Franklin County Chapter (Pa.), in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, has had the honor to mark two forts of the Revolutionary period and a Welsh settlement.

The first ceremony was the marking of the approximate site of Fort Waddell, one mile west of St. Thomas on the Lincoln Highway, on July 10, 1930. This fort was one of the series included in the Plan of Defense of 1750, located originally on ground belonging to Thomas Waddell, but now owned by William S. Hoerner, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa., who gave to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission a piece of land on which was placed a native boulder, bearing a bronze tablet with the inscription:

**FORT WADDELL**
1754

One of the forts for the defense of the frontier of Cumberland County stood near this marker on the plantation then owned by Thomas Waddell.

This ceremony was honored by the presence of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General, many State and chapter officers, and other distinguished guests who were speakers on this occasion.

The second marking was on June 11, 1931. The location of Fort Davis, two miles south of Welsh Run and about a mile from the Maryland border, is on land now owned by Jacob Royer, but originally held by Philip Davis on a warrant dated January 11, 1733.

The bronze tablet, also on a native boulder, has the inscription:

**FORT DAVIS**

was located near this marker, on the plantation of Philip Davis, Welshman, Patriot, Collector of Taxes, Member of the Presbytery of New Castle, who built the fort about 1754 as a protection against the Indians.

This could appropriately be called “Welsh Day,” for at the conclusion of the unveiling ceremonies a large audience as-
assembled at the Robert Kennedy Memorial Presbyterian Church, Welsh Run, to listen to the early history of this Welsh settlement as presented by our local historians, Supt. John L. Finafrock and Judge Watson R. Davison.

From this Welsh Davis family are descended the Shelbys of Kentucky, and among the speakers for this event was Mr. Cass K. Shelby, who read a most interesting paper, “The Shelbys.”

Other Welsh speakers included our Pennsylvania Senator, the Hon. James J. Davis, and the Rev. O. R. Williams, of Philadelphia, spoke on “Wales, Yesterday and Today.”

Our State Regent, Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, gave cordial greetings, and with the chapter Regent led the procession from the church to the stone wall surrounding the old burial ground where a bronze tablet was unveiled, bearing the simple inscription,

**WELSH SETTLEMENT**

1733–1931

A reception at the home of Mrs. Omar Grove, a chapter member, concluded a most delightful afternoon.

(Mrs. Geo. E.) MARGARET CRAIG DIEHL,
Regent.

Pack Horse Ford Chapter (Shepherdstown, W. Va.). The most outstanding event of this chapter occurred on October 28, 1932, when a monument was unveiled to the memory of Capt. Hugh Stephenson and his company of gallant riflemen, who, in response to a request from General Washington for riflemen from this region, started from “Morgan’s Spring” on July 17, 1775, on a bee-line march to Boston, which they reached on August 11th, “ninety-eight men in a fair condition.”

The memorial consists of a granite shaft seven feet high. Carved at the top in large letters is “The Spirit of 1775.” Beneath, on a handsome bronze tablet, is a coiled rattlesnake, above which are the words “Liberty or Death,” and under it “Don’t Tread on Me.” Then follows this inscription:

Less than half a mile eastward is the famous spring around which, from their rendezvous on lands of Bedinger and Morgan July 17th, 1775, Captain Hugh Stephenson’s Company of Virginia Riflemen, 98 volunteers, started on their bee-line march to Bostontown, 600 miles away, reporting to General Washington on August 11th. They all pledged to meet at this spring fifty years hence, if alive.

**MARKER FOR CAPT. HUGH STEVENSON’S COMPANY OF VIRGINIA RIFLEMEN, SHEPHERDTOWN, W. VA., PACK HORSE FORD CHAPTER, N. S., D. A. R.**

**OFFICERS**
Capt. Hugh Stephenson
Lieutenants
First: William Henshaw
Second: George Scott
Third: Thomas White
Fourth: Abraham Shepherd
Ensign
William Pyle
Sergeants
First: Samuel Finley
Second: William Kelly
Third: Josiah Flagg
Fourth: Henry Bedinger
Corporals
First: John Crawford
Second: David Miller
Third: Henry Barrett
Fourth: George Michael Bedinger
Surgeon
Garrett Tunison

Meeting at this spring in 1825, only two of the five survivors were able to keep their pledge, Major Henry Bedinger, of Berkeley County, and Major George Michael Bedinger, of Kentucky.
Erected by Pack Horse Ford Chapter, N. S.,

The President General honored us with
her presence at the unveiling and made a
stirring speech, which was listened to at-
tentively by several hundred people. Mrs.
Dick, the Librarian General, Mrs. Reed, the
Registrar General, and our State Regent,
Mrs. Paul Reyman, made addresses. The
speakers for the occasion were Mr. Matthew
Page Andrews, the eminent historian, and
Mr. Braxton Davenport Gibson, of Charles
Town. Mr. H. L. Snyder, editor of the
Shepherdstown Register, read a beautiful
poem written in 1858 by William Drake
Briscoe, of “Piedmont,” Jefferson County,
describing the meeting at the spring of the
two old men.

Shepherd State College, the High School
and the Graded School closed for the un-
veiling. The chapters from Martinsburg,
Bunker Hill, Berkeley Springs and Charles
Town were present, as were representatives
from Romney, W. Va., and Maryland chap-
ters. It was most gratifying to see the num-
ber of interested people from Jefferson and
Berkeley Counties.

Members of the Boy Scouts and of Com-
pany D of the National Guard were in
attendance. Lieut. La Garde Thompson, of
Company D, gave an interesting account of
the military organization he represented,
tracing it back to 1735 when Morgan Mor-
gan was given a commission in the very first
organized company in Orange County, Vir-
ginia. From that day the successors have
fought in every war of our country. After
the sounding of Taps by the buglers, one
of them echoing the first, the exercises con-
cluded. From the monument the guests
went to the beautiful home of Mrs. Roland
Ringgold, which she had loaned to the
chapter for their reception and elaborate
buffet supper.

SUSAN GREGG GIBSON,
Historian.

Rosannah Waters Chapter (Clarks-
dale, Miss.) seems to be imbued with the
intrepid spirit of the pioneer woman for
whom the chapter was named. Ancestress
of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. W. K. Her-
rin, Sr., Rosannah Waters Farrow, wishing
to secure the release of her sons who had
been captured by the British, arranged and
effected an exchange of British for Ameri-
can prisoners.

Three prizes are offered through our
schools each year and there is an annual
banquet in honor of George Washington to
which guests are welcomed. The one
spot of historical interest, an old Indian
trail known as “Charley’s Trace,” has been
marked. We compiled a brief history of
Coahoma County. We serve as a part of
the Civic Council of Clarksdale, participat-
ing in public events. We have splendid
monthly meetings, with a program arranged
to cover some fact or facts of historical
interest, beside the social feature with two
hostesses in charge. We have had two State
Chairmen from our midst, one of whom is
now serving as State Chairman of Manuals.
Another member is State Director of the
C. A. R., besides being Vice-Chairman of
the Southeastern Division for the Collection
of Relics, Mrs. Louise Mosely Heaton.

In a recent Cotton Festival parade, the
new Regent, Mrs. W. K. Herrin, Jr., the ex-
Regent, Mrs. T. G. Hughes, and the Recording
Secretary, Mrs. Tom Frazier, rode in
an old-fashioned surrey which the Regent
and the Secretary personally repainted for
the occasion. The costumes were fitting, as
was the outfit worn by a real old-time negro
coachman who drove the surrey. On one
other occasion the Daughters won the prize
for the best decorated car from any organi-
zation competing in the parade.

Coupled with a splendid publicity we are
able to secure for all our activities, we
really feel that we are of those who serve.
And we grow steadily and consistently.
Also, with one member in Seattle and one
in Texas, there is more than local interest
in our chapter.

DIXIE LEE COTTON HERRIN,
Regent.

Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter
(Indianapolis, Ind.). An event of historic
interest took place on November 3, 1932,
when the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter
planted a tree in honor of the bicentenary
of the birth of George Washington and
unveiled a bronze tablet in honor of Isaac
Wilson on the James Whitcomb Riley
Hospital grounds.
The exercises, conducted by the Regent, Mrs. Alfred P. Conklin, were brief and impressive. After the salute to the Flag, the invocation was given by Dr. Abram S. Woodard, of the Meridian-Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The tree, a sturdy pin oak, was planted by Mrs. T. R. Kackley, chairman of the tree planting committee, and commemorates not only Washington's birth but the homestead of Isaac Wilson, who fought in Washington's army.

Isaac Wilson was a remarkable man. He served throughout the Revolutionary War, as did others of the celebrated family to which he belonged. He was one of a gallant band of patriots who signed the Watauga petition asking to be taken in to North Carolina from Tennessee, then called the Watauga Country, that they might stand or fall in the struggle for independence. He was a captain of militia and built a block-house and fort. He was a man of means, opposed to slavery, known for his generous hospitality and his religious fervor. The first service of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Indianapolis was held under the trees in his yard, where the State House now stands, known then as "Donation Land."

The inscription on the tablet is as follows:

"This tablet marks the homestead of Isaac Wilson, pioneer and patriot. After serving throughout the Revolutionary War, he freed his slaves and in 1800 moved from Kentucky to Indiana. In 1820 he came to Indianapolis, and built one of the first houses on 'Donation Land.' In 1822 he moved from 'Donation Land' to this site. He died here a year later and was buried in his front yard.

"His daughter, Patsy Wilson, married Samuel J. Patterson, and lived here in the homestead—later known as the Patterson Home—until her death. Her daughter, Fannie Patterson Van Camp, was an honored member of the Cornelia Cole Fairbanks Chapter of the D. A. R. that erected this tablet."

The Regent, Mrs. Alfred P. Conklin, in a short address presented the tablet to the City of Indianapolis, and to Mrs. Dolly Van Camp Martindale, a great-granddaughter of Isaac Wilson, and a member of this chapter, who unveiled the tablet.

With Mrs. Martindale were a cousin, Mrs. Black, also a great-granddaughter and a niece, Miss Rosamond Van Camp, a great-great-granddaughter.

(Mrs. Alfred P.) Edith S. Conklin, Regent.

Panama Canal Chapter (Canal Zone). The year of 1931-1932, of which this meeting will be the last, has been a very satisfactory one for the Panama Canal Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Under the wise guidance of Mrs. Elwyn Greene as Regent, we have been able to carry on in the ideals of our Society and to promote and further its objects in a gratifying manner.

During the year the chapter had the pleasure of entertaining as guests Mrs. R. H. Welch, of Boston; Miss Mabel Webber, of Boston; Mrs. J. H. Babbitt, of Balboa Heights; Mrs. James Wynn, Past Regent of Atlanta Chapter, Georgia; Mrs. G. W. Stevenson, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. A. Strong, of Panama City; and Mrs. Adelaid Some, of Bella Vista.

The chapter also had framed a copy of the Constitution of the United States and a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which were supplied by the local post of the American Legion, and these were presented to the Balboa High School.

As has been our custom in the past, the chapter fostered and encouraged all community activities of a civic and patriotic nature and was represented by members on all such occasions, including the tree planting by the Girl Scouts and the ceremonies at the Corozal Cemetery on Memorial Day, at which time we also placed a wreath at the foot of the tablet at the Administration Building. This wreath was carried during the ceremony and placed by a "cub" Boy Scout who took such evident pride and pleasure in his rôle that it was suggested to continue having a "cub" do this for us in the future.

Through the suggestion and efforts of this chapter, and in conjunction with the American Legion and the Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds, the moving picture of the life of George Washington was purchased. This picture has been shown to the grade and high schools and will be shown to the general public on the Fourth of July.
During the patriotic exercises at the school on Flag Day, our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Harry Burgess, presented an American Flag to the Balboa High School in behalf of the Panama Canal Chapter of the D. A. R. At this time, also, our Regent, Mrs. Greene, presented our five dollar prize to the high school student making the highest grade in American history for the year. This prize was won by Catherine Lawrence, of Balboa. A similar prize was given to Henry de la Ossa for having made the highest mark in that subject in the Cristobal High School.

Since we will soon lose our Honorary Regent, Mrs. Harry Burgess, the chapter, at its April meeting, presented her with a D. A. R. pin as a visible token of our friendship and esteem.

(Mrs. Donald) Delia Dent,
Corresponding Secretary.

Alliance Chapter (Urbana - Champaign, Ill.). On July 11th Alliance Chapter unveiled a marker at Tolono, Ill., marking the spot where Abraham Lincoln made his last speech to the people of Illinois. Mrs. Walter S. Monroe, Chapter Regent, presented the marker to the town of Tolono and response was made by Mayor O. C. Harden. Robert Hieronymus, winner of the 1931 Illinois D. A. R. Historical Prize, assisted in the unveiling. Mr. C. C. Tilton, a student of Lincoln lore, addressed the crowd of several hundred people. Tolono school children sang “America, the Beautiful” and the Boy Scouts of America led in the Flag salute.

Abraham Lincoln made his farewell address to the people of Illinois at Tolono Station February 11, 1861, as he was on his way to Washington to take up the presidency of the United States. He said: “I am leaving you on an errand of national importance, attended, as you are aware, with considerable difficulties. Let us believe, as some poet has expressed it, ‘Behind the cloud the sun is still shining.’ I bid you an affectionate farewell.” Mr. Lincoln spoke from the rear platform of the train.

The marker, bearing the bust of Lincoln and the words of his speech, is beautifully placed in brown granite. It is located immediately south of the Wabash Railroad tracks, in a grove in which many people had congregated on that February morning.
in 1861 to see their future President’s train go by.

Denie Leak Dungan, Historian.

Ashmead Chapter (Vicksburg, Miss.) held their first meeting at the residence of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Eva Mae Conway Hoggatt, upon the evening of December 16, 1931.

Ashmead Chapter is named in memory of Samuel Ashmead, Jr., of Germantown, Penn., who was a leading citizen of his community and an ardent champion of the cause of freedom. Samuel Ashmead, Jr., was the son of Judge Samuel Ashmead, of Colonial renown, as well as the illustrious forebear of six of the charter members of our chapter.

On February 22, Ashmead Chapter, which incidentally is not only the youngest D. A. R. chapter in Mississippi, but also the newest patriotic organization in Vicksburg, was hostess to the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the American Legion Auxiliary with an elegant Colonial tea given at the handsome home of Mrs. Alma Barstow Cashman, at which an appropriate program was rendered. The charming débutante daughters of Mrs. Mary Cashman and Mrs. Alma Cashman appeared in beautiful Colonial costumes and assisted the hostess in dispensing hospitality, while little Charles Felner, costumed as the Marquis de Lafayette, sang George M. Cohan’s official Bicentennial song, “The Father of the Land We Love.”

In June our charter was applied for and officers for the ensuing year were elected.

In July Independence Day was observed at the home of Mrs. Felner. Mr. and Mrs. Felner were hosts to the members of the chapter and their escorts, together with prominent officials of other patriotic organizations and celebrated artists of the community. This celebration was probably the outstanding feature of the Bicentennial year of the chapter’s activities as well as those of other organizations of the city.

Our first anniversary was celebrated at the spacious home of our Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary Amanda Conway Cashman, where a review of the year’s work showed a consistent, commendable growth in both members and achievement. After the business session a delightful birthday party was held.

At the January meeting we rejoiced in the realization of a long-cherished ambition—the possession of our Charter. Our Vice-Regent, Mrs. Cashman, had the document incased in a handsome frame and presented it to our chapter.

During the year we decided to try to organize a chapter of the Children of the American Revolution and Mrs. Felner was appointed Organizing President.

Nellie Lawill Felner, Historian.

Larchmont Chapter (Larchmont, N. Y.). At the invitation of Mrs. R. deMille Brown and Mrs. E. B. Huling, ten ladies met at the home of Mrs. Huling, on August 18, 1931, to organize a D. A. R. chapter in Larchmont.

Two meetings were held, one on September 15 and the other on October 6, 1931. By that time enough ladies had become interested, sent in their papers, the National Society had accepted them, and on November 12, 1931, the Larchmont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was formally organized by the New York State Regent, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, with twenty-three members. Luncheon was served before the meeting, and the chapter had as its guests, Mrs. F. H. Parcells, State Regent; Mrs. William H. Pouch, Vice-President General from New York, and Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, Vice-President General from Illinois.

Since then we have held regular monthly meetings with very interesting programs each time; also a board meeting each month.

The D. A. R. Magazine and two Bicentennial medallions were presented to the Larchmont Public Library, and on behalf of the chapter the Regent presented two Bicentennial medallions to each of the following schools: Chatsworth Avenue, Murray Avenue, Mamaroneck High School.

Members have helped in distributing clothing at the unemployment relief rooms, and baskets were sent to two families for Thanksgiving. Several boxes of clothing have been sent to Tamassee.
An American Flag for the school flag-pole was presented to the Murray Avenue School. One hundred and fifty Manuals for Immigrants have been given out. Five hundred Flag Codes were distributed for the chapter to the shops of Larchmont by the Boy Scouts of Troop 4. Two prizes of $2.50 each were awarded to Junior High School students for the best essays on “Lessons We May Learn from the Life and Work of George Washington.” Martha Sloane and Harry Bleiweis were the proud winners.

The first birthday party of the chapter was held on November 22, 1932, with appropriate ceremonies. We now have thirty-eight members.

EVELYN LUMSDEN GREASON, Historian.

D. A. R. Radio Programs

MRS. CHARLES M. WILFORD
National Chairman, Radio Committee

The baseball season opens in April in many States and time hitherto given to D. A. R. radio programs is devoted to broadcasting our national sport. However, it is gratifying to learn how many stations have been able to fit in the D. A. R. programs, too.

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<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>CHAIRMAN</th>
<th>STATION</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARKANSAS</td>
<td>Little Rock</td>
<td>MRS. J. D. HAMMONS</td>
<td>KARK</td>
<td>April 12</td>
<td>8 p.m.</td>
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<td>Program by Gilbert Marshall Chapter.</td>
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<td>CONNECTICUT</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
<td>MRS. C. S. WIGHTMAN</td>
<td>WTIC</td>
<td>April 11</td>
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<td>“Old Patchwork Quilts” by Mrs. Mabel Roberts Moore.</td>
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<td>“Lexington Day” by Mrs. A. C. Bates, President of Historical Society.</td>
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<td>“Southern Folk Ballads” by Miss Una Ritchie, Hinman School.</td>
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<td>“Excerpts from Random Notes on Colonial Furniture” by Mr. Henry W. Irving.</td>
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<td>IDAHO</td>
<td>Boise</td>
<td>MISS KATHERINE FLYNN</td>
<td>KIDO</td>
<td>April 2</td>
<td>5 p.m.</td>
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<td>April 8-11:15 a.m. M.T.</td>
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<td>April 22-11:15 a.m. M.T.</td>
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<td>April 29-11:15 a.m. M.T.</td>
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<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>Muncie</td>
<td>MRS. JAMES F. EDWARDS</td>
<td>WLBC</td>
<td>April 25</td>
<td>1:45 p.m.</td>
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<td>Programs arranged by Mrs. Horace G. Murphy of Paul Revere Chapter.</td>
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<td>MASSACHUSETTS</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>MRS. CHARLES M. WILFORD</td>
<td>WAAB</td>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>3:45 p.m.</td>
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<td>“Hillside School”.</td>
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<td>MISSOURI</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
<td>MRS. O. S. WILFLEY</td>
<td>KMOX</td>
<td>April 13</td>
<td>12:15 p.m.</td>
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<td>“The Family Life of Thomas Jefferson” by Dr. Karl Morgan Block.</td>
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<td>NEW MEXICO</td>
<td>Albuquerque</td>
<td>MRS. B. F. HAUGHT</td>
<td>KOB</td>
<td>April 28</td>
<td>3:45 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OHIO</td>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>MRS. WILLIAM M. PETTIT</td>
<td>WLW</td>
<td>April 4</td>
<td>3:45 p.m.</td>
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<td>“D. A. R. Properties in Washington,” by Mrs. Thomas Kite, Honorary Vice-President General. (This program arranged by Mrs. Mills Judy, southwest district chairman for Ohio.)</td>
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<td>PENNSYLVANIA</td>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>MISS BLANCHE A. SWOPE</td>
<td>WLBW</td>
<td>April 10</td>
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<td>Program sponsored by Fort McIntosh Chapter; Speaker: Mr. Louis E. Graham.</td>
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To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

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

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

ANSWERS

12799. BRADSHAW. — Clem Bradshaw was a pioneer of Bath Co. Ky. His wife's maiden name was Newton. Judging from the ages of his children, Clem must have been born abt 1755 as his youngest of seven chil was b 1801. There is a tradition in the family that the Bradshaws desc from the Warwick fam of England & that they settled in Pocahontas County, W. Va. John & James Bradshaw were Rev. soldiers. Would be glad to corres with anyone having authentic data on this family.—Mrs. J. C. Hall, 310 Maple St., McPherson, Kan.

12906. PREWITT-PRUITT.—Would like to corres as I have much Prewitt data.—Mrs. C. R. Brice, 611 W. 4th St., Roswell, N. Mex.

4299. GRAHAM.—Rebecca Dixon Graham of Monongalia Co. Va. married in Ohio 19 December 1826 Judge McFaddin who was born 1800 in Rockbridge Co. Va. His son David Graham McFaddin evidently carries on the maternal name. They established their home in Sardinia, Brown Co. O. David Graham from W. Va. in 1809 had married Jane Dunn & his chil were Zena, Rebecca, Dortha, Susan, Cassandra, Elizabeth, Jane, Alice, Nancy, John, David & Henry. He died 1845 72 years old & is buried at Sardinia. Rebecca married Joseph McFardin. The sons went west. First five daus were bapt. in 1813. Ref: Beer's Brown County History (1883), pps. 667, 673.—Mrs. Leslie O. Campbell, 401 North High St., Georgetown, Ohio.

12843. HAMLIN.—Irena Hamlin, 1810-1883 born in Vt. mar 8 July 1837 Samuel Independence Pease, 1809-1887, born in Vt. or Canada, son of Abel, Ebenezer, Cummings, Isaac, John, Robert & Lucy Laughlin. Abel Pease was in St. Lawrence Co. N. Y. 1833 so prob Irena was married there. Both died at Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co. Irena had bros & sis Steven, Zephania, Joseph Alonzo, Mahala, Deadama, Sally & Dennis. The Hamlin Genealogy does not mention Joseph, Steven or Irena. Any more infor you can give on this family will be greatly appreciated.—Mrs. Henry Edgar Bean, 1065 Queen Ann Place, Los Angeles, Calif.

14193. MILLER.—Betsy Miller was the wife of Isaac Allen who was b 18 Dec 1753 & d 16 Jan 1825 in Champaign Co. O. Ref: Heverly's Pioneer and Patriot Families of Bradford Co. Penn. vol 1, p 275.—Mrs. Leslie O. Campbell, 401 N. High St., Georgetown, Ohio.

13154.—If you care to corres I may be able to assist you.—Mrs. Wm. G. Buckley, 2700 Lawina Road, Windsor Hills, Baltimore, Md.

14011. TODD.—Have records proving the name of Sarah Callice's father with Court recs in Ky from 1789 to 1829. Also the maiden name of her mother. Have also old letters written from 1810 to 1840 giving
family history. Am very anxious to trace
ancestors of the mother of Sarah Callice to the
e移民祖先。 & will exchange data.—Mrs.
Chas. A. Draper, 731 University Ave., Palo
Alto, Calif.

14017d. ROWAN.—Jane Rowan who mar
1777 at Carlisle, Pa. Capt. David Wilson,
is buried nr Gettysburg, Pa. Their tomb-
stone recs follow: “In memory of Capt.
David Wilson, a Revolutionary Patriot who
died July 22, 1846 in the 95th year of his
age.” “In memory of Mrs. Jane Wilson,
consort of Capt. David Wilson who de-
parted this life July 12, 1838 in the 81st
year of her age.” Their son David Wilson
who d 5 Sept 1822, son of James, married
Martha, 17 Feb 1787—20 Jan. 1822, daugh-
ter of James Agnew b 8 June 1742 d 10 Apr
1825 who mar July 1768 Mary Ramsey b 17
July 1750 & d 16 July 1825. Their son
was the Rev. David Agnew Wilson, who
mar 1st Martha Emmeline McConaughy &
2nd Mrs. Julia (Shinn) Meredith.—Mrs.
D. A. Wilson, Macon, Missouri.

14180. AUSTIN-SPENCER.—Tryphena
Austin b Suffield, Conn., 13 July 1753 mar
bef 1780 Eliphalet Spencer of Suffield.
She was the dau of Joshua & Tryphena
Hattheway Austin who were mar at Suffield
10 July 1747. See New England Historical
& Genealogical Register, vol 85, page 452.
Mrs. Harry Phillips Herbert, Assonet, Mass.
Historian of the Hathaway Family Associa-
tion, has much Hathaway data & may be
able to assist you.—Mrs. Burnham R. Creer,
438 Kenneth Road, Glendale, Calif.

14146. MILLS.—In the Bowdle Ceme-
tery, Union Twp., Ross Co. Ohio are the
following Mills graves: Levin Mills died Dec.
16, 1865 aged 86 years, 1 mo. 16 days.
Jane, wife of Levin Mills died Dec. 2, 1872
aged 76 years, 3 mos. 16 days. Pritchard
Mills died Sept. 16 1828 aged 51 years, 9
mos., 16 days. Mary wife of Pritchard
Mills died Sept. 18, 1849 aged 68 years,
9 mos., 14 days. The above may have been
chil of your Leven Mills. The families rep-
resented in this old cemetery were, for the
most part, from Maryland & were Method-
ists. For additional infor. it would be ne-
necessary to search Court records.—Mrs. Peter
J. Blosser, Box 94, Chillicothe, Ohio.

14178a. RICE.—Horace Rice b 13 March
1807 died at Detroit, Mich. 18 Apr. 1832.
He was the son of Phineas Rice b 22 May
1768 at Brookfield, Mass. who mar 23 Nov
1797 Ruth Loomis b 9 May 1767 & d at
Shaftsbury, Vt 1 Oct 1842. He died 30
Nov 1837 at Warren, Mass. Ref: Gene-
alogy of The Rice Family by C. Benj. Rich-
ardson.—Mrs. Ida J. Raymond, 4635 John
R Street, Detroit, Mich.

14037b. WAITE.—The wife of Sergeant
Benjamin Waite of Hatfield, Mass. was
Martha b 15 May 1649, dau of John Leonard
of Springfield, Mass who d 1676. He
mar 4 Sept 1640 Sara Heald.—Mrs. Wm. D.
Scott, 2631 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

14186. FROST.—Daniel Clark Frost mar
Elizabeth Berry of Glens Falls, N. Y. Their
chil were Sidney B., Frank, Louise C. &
Bessie F. Write Bessie F. Frost Danielson,
Conn. this infor. was obtained from her.—
Mrs. Amelia B. Hutchins, 142 Main St.,
Danielson, Conn.

14151. BEMIS.—Joseph Bemis b in Eng.
1619, came to Watertown, Mass abt 1640 &
died there 1684. He mar Sarah — & had
son John Bemis b 1659, d 24 Oct 1732
Mar 1st Mary, b 12 Jan 1663, d Watertown,
8 Sept 1716, dau of Geo. & Susanna Harr-
ington. John mar 2nd 1 Jan 1717 Mrs.
Sarah (Holland) Phillips, John's son John
was b 6 Oct 1686 & mar 1st 8 May 1710
Hannah b 25 Jan 1690 d bef 1713, dau of
Daniel Warren b 6 Oct 1653 & his wife
Elizabeth Whiting b 9 June 1656. John
mar 2nd 2 Apr. 1713, Anna b 1690 dau of
Samuel Livermore b 1640 & d 28 Aug
1727. John's son Josiah Bemis b Feb 29
1715 Mar 9 Oct 1750 Elizabeth b 1 Nov
1727, dau of Jonathan Warren b 26 Apr
1688 d 10 Apr 1732. Their son Thaddeus
b 22 April 1759 was a Rev. sol. His bros
who were also in the Rev. were Reuben,
Josiah & Phineas. Ref: Bemis Genealogy.
Vital Records of Waltham, Mass. Josiah
Bemis & Eliz. Warren were mar 9 Oct 1750
in Weston. Thaddeus, son of Josiah & Eliz.
Warren Bemis was b 22 April 1759. Eliz.
dau of Jonathan & Sarah Warren was b 1
Nov 1727. Would like to corres.—Mrs.
Evon G. Till, Hammond, La.

14068. ROBINSON.—John Robinson d
1768 in Cumberland Co. Va. mar Tabitha
— & left the following chil: John who
mar —; Thomas who mar Jane LeGrand; Field who mar — & had chil Daniel, Wm., Field, Jos., Temperance, Fuqua, Obedience, Nichols, Eliz., Judith & Nancy; Christopher who mar Sara Nichols; Edward who mar — & had chil Edward & Jones; Joseph; Hezekiah who d 1796, mar Judith & had chil John, Samuel, Wm., Susannah & Nancy; Susannah who mar Wm. Bradshaw; Judith who mar Field Bradshaw; Eliz.; John Robinson's bro Henry mar Ann Agnes Nichols & they were the son of Christopher Robinson who mar Frances —.—Mrs. Q. M. Smith, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.

14094. BARCUS-PORTER.—Barcus moved from Maryland to near Frostburg, Ohio abt 1790. In 1819 his son John returned to Md. & mar Elizabeth, dau of Michael Porter. This Michael had bro Moses. If this is of assistance I can give you the names of his father and gr.father & also their Rev. recs. If you write send any early history of the family in Ohio that you possess, & I will try to assist you.—Mrs. J. L. Barchus, Salisbury, Pa.

QUERIES

14279. STEINHAUER.—Wanted parentage, and dates b., mar. and d of Margaret A. — who married Frederick Steinhauler abt. 1855 prob. in Phila., b. in western Germany near Kreuznach and prob. d. in Phila. abt. 1862-1865. Wanted infor. as to whether the ports of entry keep any records of the arrivals and admissions of immigrants for the years about 1850. Wanted time of arrival of this same Friedrich Steinhauer, and whether he arrived at New Orleans or at Philadelphia.—A. V. R.

14280. BARTLEY.—Wanted parentage and all possible infor. of George Bartley and his second wife Hannah Argo m. 1818 Pickaway co., Ohio. Family migrated to Champaign co., Ill. and later to Green co., Iowa.

(a) BAYNE.—Wanted any data concerning Henry Bayne and wife Sophia Duval of Md. Their third chil Samuel was b Nov. 8, 1781. Went to Kentucky and died in Brown co., Ohio.

(b) LOVING.—Wanted date of mar. and name of wife of Randolph Loving Rev. sol. in Va. lived in Henrico, Goochland and Fluvanna cos. in Va. Died in Fluvanna co., 1810.

(c) FULLER.—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of Northrup Fuller, b. 1750 prob. in Conn. and his wife Mary Winter, mar. about 1772 in New York. Went to Montgomery co., Va. Died Clark co. Ohio.—H. B. F.

14281. LEWIS.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of Enos Lewis who d. 1840 in Ohio m. Ann their chil. were John and Mary.

(a) SHAFFER-SHAFER.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of Peter Shafer b. Henderson co., Ky. 1799, m. Elizabeth, b. in Mo. 1810. Their chil. were Rufus, Henry C., John M., Emily, Mary Jane, Frederick, Hester, James A., George.

(b) HOFFMAN, HUFFMAN.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of Jonathan Hoffman b. 1827 Dauphin co., Pa. 1827 m. 1850, removed to Wis. 1854.

(c) UMHOLTZ.—Wanted ances. of Rebecca, b. in Dauphin co., Pa. 1830. Raised by Uncle Solomon Umholtz, she m. Jonathan Hoffman in 1850.

(d) FOSTER.—Wanted ances. of Peter R. Foster b. Va. before 1800. Lived in Va. until about 1812. m. Sara James removed to Tenn. Their chil. were Martha Matilda b. 1812 Va. m. Meyers Nicholas Trobaugh, 1830 and Eliza who m. Robt. A. Lee.

(e) DROREBACH - THWARBACK - TROBAUGH.—Many spellings. Wanted ances. of Michael Drorebach of York co., Pa. 1770. He d. 1771 or 2 intestate. One of his sons Mathias was a Rev. sol. in Capt. John Erman's co., York co., Pa. His other chil. William, Nicholas, Adam (died 1770), Jacob, Morillas, Elizabeth.—R. R. C.

14282. ADAMS.—Wanted all authentic infor. possible of John A. Adams and Sarah his wife, parents of Elizabeth Adams wife of John Arthur Rev. sol. of Bedford co., Va. particularly Rev. ser. of John A. Adams whose will was recorded in Bedford co., Va. 1824 in which he mentions his dau. Eliz. Adams Arthur.

(a) MOORE-EWERS.—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of Thomas Moore mar. Ann Ewers Dec. 19, 1796 Loudoun co., Va. Their chil. were William, Elzzy, Jonathan E., Allison, Leven, Thomas, Hannah, Har-
riet, Mary and Emily, Thomas and Ann Moore moved to Sec. 12, Warren Twp., Belmont co., Ohio in 1806.

(b) Weaver.—Wanted authentic Rev. rec. of Nicholas Weaver b. 1758, d. Oct. 2, 1821 wife Margaret b. 1770 d. Aug. 6, 1822 both buried in Wolf’s Cemetery, Meigs co., O.—F. F.M.

14283. Hill.—Wanted ances. of Daniel and Elizabeth Hill of near Brownsville, pa. They had one child b. 1802 Ann Thornbery Hill who mar. (1) John Baker (2) Elijah Staats Elizabeth mar. (2) John Thatcher cousin of Daniel Hill. They had two chil. Rev. Wm. Thatcher d. in Iowa in early 60’s and a dau. who mar. Siman.—B. J. F. L.


(a) Abernathy.—Wanted gen. name of 1st wife and all infor. possible of Laban Abernathy b. in Va. abt. 1748 d. 1833 in Davidson co., Tenn. Rev. War Service in Dinwiddie co., Va.

(b) Johnson.—Robert Johnson of N. C. b. abt. 1790 went to Miss. then to Tenn. where he died 1836 mar. Mary McLaren (McClern) they had nine sons. Desire infor. of Robert and Mary.—E. E. S.


(d) Wheeler.—Rachel b. June 18, 1766 Dutchess co., N. Y. mar. 1783 John Wadsworth, Lineage and Rev. rec. of ances. of Rachel wanted.

(e) Green.—Jedediah b. 1776 (Pocohomit, R. I.? ) mar. Amanda. Wanted her name and dates. Wanted also ances. and Rev. rec. in Green line.

(f) Bacchus.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of father of Abigail b. 1758 mar. June 11, 1786 Abraham Tillotson, d. Mar. 6, 1849.—C. O. A.

14286. Buttrick.—Wanted ances. of Francis August Buttrick (or Buterick) who went from Mass. to Springfield, Ill. Also of his wife Sarah Hill Fish who came from New York.

(a) Reynolds.—Proof wanted that William Reynolds, former Pres. of The Kingston (N. Y.) Trust Co. born 1806 died 1871 was the son of Jeremiah Reynolds and Margaret Bentley, who were mar. in Rhode Island, came to N. Y. State and settled in Woodstock, N. Y.

(b) Hancock-Bacon.—Wanted ances. of Joseph Hancock and also of his wife Susanna Bacon. Both prob. of Phila.

(c) Kimes-Keely.—Wanted the parentage of Joseph Kimes and also of his wife Catherine Keely. They were prob. from Phila.—H. H. McI.


14288. Henderson.—Wanted parentage of Richard Henderson, who was b. in Hanover co. Va. in 1735, d. in Granville co. N. C. in 1785. Also b. date of his wife, Elizabeth Keeling and names and dates of their chil.—A. R. G.

14239. Ginn.—Wanted Rev. rec. and parentage of Jesse Ginn b. 1760, who came to Amer. in 1775 from Eng. with his bro. Matthew, settling in S. C. Jesse Ginn was registered in Camden Dist., Fairfield co., S. C. in 1790 census. Desc. have original Masonic paper showing he was a Mason in Rocky Creek, of Lodge N. 24, on Rocky Creek, in Chester Dist. S. C. from 1803 to 1811. Mar. Tabitha Brewer, 2nd wife, in 1824 in S. C. Lived near Manchester, Tenn. until 1830 moving to St. Clair co., Ala. where he d. April 8, 1840.

(a) Brewer.—Wanted Rev. rec. and given name of — Brewer, whose dau.


(c) TAYLOR.—Wanted parentage of Martha Taylor b. Aug. 5, 1805 in Ireland. The Taylor family came from Ireland 1820 or 1825, settling in Abbeville Dist., S. C. Their chil. were David, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Susan and Martha who mar. Robert Douglass, Jan. 4, 1827. Elizabeth (called Betsey) mar. Mr. Taylor (no relative). Their son Robert Taylor taught school in Lagrange, Ga. or Troupe Co., Ga. He was unmar. in 1892. Susan Taylor mar. Mr. Wooten. David Taylor mar. Mary Gillespie. They moved to St. Clair co., Ala. in 1850 from Lagrange, Ga.—A. G.

14290. DUSENBERRY-DUSENBERRE-DUSENBURY.—Wanted parentage with ances. of Barzillai Dusenberry of Cortlandt, Westchester co., N. Y. who mar. Mary Hopper and had following chil.: Catherine who mar. Isaac Varian, mayor of N. Y. City; Elizabeth, who mar. Abraham Dykeman; Rachel who mar. Isaac Clark; Mary who mar. Simon Purdy, Feb. 13, 1828; George W., who mar. Jane Fowler. His Will was admitted to probate at White Plains, N. Y. Dec. 21, 1842.—E. C. B.

14291. KILLION.—Wanted parentage and ances. of Wm. Killion and wife Dicey who emigrated from Chatham co., N. C. to Daviess co., Indiana in 1818. Also names of bros. and sis. of William.—M. M. K.


14293. RUSSELL.—Wanted all infor. possible of Tolbert Russell of N. C.? Mar. a Sugars girl. Supposed to have lived near the Yadkin River.—P. D. N.

14295. BALL.—Wanted parentage of Mildred Ball who mar. Jan. 1774, Col. Elihu Hall, Westmoreland co., Va.—J. W. F.

14296. BROOKES.—Wanted Rev. rec. military or civil of James Brookes of Md. He served as Clerk of Council of Md. 'from 1777-1778. Wanted also given name of Commodore Brookes, given in Md. Archives Vol. 16 and 21, pp. 232, 233 and 174. Wanted also Rev. rec. of Daniel James Brookes called “Daniel”.

(a) MORGAN.—Wanted Rev. rec. of —— Morgan, who had son Michael of Brunswick co., N. C.—F. B. P.

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN ATTENTION!

During the week of Continental Congress at a time yet to be determined, there will be a dinner-meeting of ex-National Chairmen and those now serving in such capacity, looking toward the organization of a National Chairmen’s Association. It is the hope of those who inaugurated the movement last year that many Daughters will be interested in joining. Due notice will be posted on the bulletin-board and read from the platform, of the time and place of meeting.

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE,
MRS. CHARLES A. FINLEY,
MRS. ROBERT JEFFREY REED,
Committee appointed on Organization.
# Vital Records of Barton, Vermont

(Continued from August 1932 Magazine)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Father’s name</th>
<th>Mother’s name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evans, unnamed</td>
<td>July 3, 1857</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>John Felker</td>
<td>J. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>French, unnamed</td>
<td>July 3, 1857</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>A. F. French</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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<td>Frost, Clarissa Chandler</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1818</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>Lorin Frost</td>
<td>Abigail</td>
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<td>Aug. 29, 1818</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>Lorin Frost</td>
<td>Abigail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frost, Martin Miranda</td>
<td>Aug. 29, 1820</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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<td>Garland, Alonso Noble</td>
<td>June 14, 1822</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>Levi Garland</td>
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<td>Graves, Daniel, Jr.</td>
<td>May 19, 1797</td>
<td>Chevuot, Penn.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gould, Anna</td>
<td>Jan. 3, 1816</td>
<td>Oswego, N. Y.</td>
<td>Howard, Samuel Plumbury</td>
<td>Catherine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gould, Daniel</td>
<td>Dec. 11, 1799</td>
<td>Vershire, Vt.</td>
<td>John Kimball</td>
<td>Eunice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gould, Lucetta</td>
<td>May 19, 1797</td>
<td>Concord, N. H.</td>
<td>John Kimball</td>
<td>Eunice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gould, Mary</td>
<td>Aug. 30, 1792</td>
<td>Vershire, Vt.</td>
<td>John Kimball</td>
<td>Eunice</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gould, Nathan</td>
<td>June 16, 1790</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gould, Nancy</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1784</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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<td>Gould, Nathaniel</td>
<td>June 10, 1798</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gould, Nathan</td>
<td>June 10, 1798</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gould, Reuben</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1798</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gould, Rhodea</td>
<td>Aug. 15, 1798</td>
<td>Barton, Vt.</td>
<td>William Gould</td>
<td>Hannah</td>
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[244]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Father's name</th>
<th>Mother's name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Father's name</th>
<th>Mother's name</th>
<th>Date of birth</th>
<th>Place of birth</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May, Ora</td>
<td>James May</td>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>Jan. 1, 1795</td>
<td>Gloucester, N.</td>
<td>Redmond, Bartholomew</td>
<td>James Redmond</td>
<td>May 12, 1794</td>
<td>Stoddard</td>
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<td>May, Stephen</td>
<td>James May</td>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>Feb. 11, 1800</td>
<td>May, Virginia</td>
<td>Redmond, Experience Fitch</td>
<td>James Redmond</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1802</td>
<td>Farmington</td>
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<td>May, Thomas Owen</td>
<td>James May</td>
<td>Betsey</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 1798</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Redmond, Richmond</td>
<td>James Redmond</td>
<td>May 12, 1794</td>
<td>Richmond</td>
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<td>Barton, VT</td>
<td>Paul McNeal</td>
<td>Abigail</td>
<td>Apr. 24, 1829</td>
<td>McNeal, VT</td>
<td>Robinson, Jonathan</td>
<td>Joseph Rich</td>
<td>Sept. 18, 1817</td>
<td>Wheelock, VT</td>
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<td>Pilsbury, Betsy</td>
<td>Samuel Nichols</td>
<td>Lucy</td>
<td>May 7, 1800</td>
<td>Windsor, VT</td>
<td>Salsbury, Darkes</td>
<td>James Salisbury</td>
<td>Feb. 26, 1804</td>
<td>High's Bridge</td>
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<td>Pilsbury, David</td>
<td>Joseph Owen</td>
<td>Esther</td>
<td>May 7, 1805</td>
<td>Wheelock, VT</td>
<td>Sargent, Susan</td>
<td>Stephen Sargent</td>
<td>Apr. 18, 1811</td>
<td>Sargent, NY</td>
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<td>Pearson, John</td>
<td>John Pearl</td>
<td>Lydia A.</td>
<td>Jun. 8, 1805</td>
<td>Barton, VT</td>
<td>Smith, Ann Eliza</td>
<td>Daniel Smith</td>
<td>Jul. 2, 1809</td>
<td>Martinez, NY</td>
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<td>Pearson, David</td>
<td>Ora Pearson</td>
<td>Mary K.</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1804</td>
<td>Barton, VT</td>
<td>Smith, Charles W</td>
<td>Daniel B. Smith</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1796</td>
<td>Martinez, NY</td>
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<td>Pearson, Edward</td>
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<td>Mary K.</td>
<td>Dec. 27, 1804</td>
<td>Barton, VT</td>
<td>Smith, Charles W</td>
<td>Daniel B. Smith</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1796</td>
<td>Martinez, NY</td>
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<td>Pearson, Joseph</td>
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<td>Mary K.</td>
<td>May 23, 1805</td>
<td>Washington, DC</td>
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<td>Nov. 17, 1796</td>
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<td>Kingston, VT</td>
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<td>Kimball, VT</td>
<td>Joel Phelps, Jr.</td>
<td>Sarah</td>
<td>Sep. 17, 1806</td>
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<td>Daniel B. Smith</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1796</td>
<td>Martinez, NY</td>
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<td>Pierce, Selden</td>
<td>Lewis T. Pierce</td>
<td>Eliza A.</td>
<td>Apr. 12, 1809</td>
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<td>Smith, William</td>
<td>Daniel B. Smith</td>
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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Phelpas, Charles Philip</td>
<td>David Pillsbury</td>
<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>May 15, 1817</td>
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<td>Stewart, Alexander</td>
<td>John Stewart</td>
<td>Oct. 6, 1829</td>
<td>Stoddard</td>
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<td>Pillsbury, Belay</td>
<td>David Pillsbury</td>
<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1793</td>
<td>Wheelock, VT</td>
<td>Stewart, Allen</td>
<td>John Stewart</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1828</td>
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<td>David Pillsbury</td>
<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1793</td>
<td>Wheelock, VT</td>
<td>Stewart, Allen</td>
<td>John Stewart</td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1828</td>
<td>Bury, VT</td>
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<td>Pillsbury, David, Jr.</td>
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<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1793</td>
<td>Wheelock, VT</td>
<td>Stewart, Allen</td>
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<td>Nov. 17, 1828</td>
<td>Bury, VT</td>
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<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>May 15, 1817</td>
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<td>John Stewart</td>
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<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>Jul. 31, 1814</td>
<td>Wheelock, VT</td>
<td>Sturtevant, Deborah</td>
<td>Lennell B. Stewart</td>
<td>Oct. 15, 1834</td>
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<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>May 2, 1801</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
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<td>Feb. 9, 1809</td>
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<td>James Pillsbury</td>
<td>Lydia</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1793</td>
<td>Philadelphia, PA</td>
<td>Sweetser, Charles Philip</td>
<td>Philips Sweetser</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1809</td>
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<td>Feb. 9, 1809</td>
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<td>Pillsbury, William</td>
<td>David Pillsbury</td>
<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>May 30, 1809</td>
<td>Salisbury, MA</td>
<td>Taber, Abigail</td>
<td>Joseph Taber</td>
<td>May 28, 1799</td>
<td>Abigail</td>
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<td>Salisbury, May</td>
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<td>Rhoda</td>
<td>May 17, 1817</td>
<td>Salisbury, MA</td>
<td>Taber, Abigail</td>
<td>Joseph Taber</td>
<td>May 28, 1799</td>
<td>Abigail</td>
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DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

Name | Date of death | Age
--- | --- | ---
Kimball, George W. | Apr. 3, 1849 | 74 yr.
Kimball, John | May 9, 1844 | 74 yr.
Kimball, Lucretia | Dec. 8, 1835 | 64 yr.
Kimball, Samuel | Nov. 1, 1891 | 3 yr.
Kimball, William | Oct. 31, 1801 | 2 yr.
McNeal, Abigail | Jan. 23, 1897 | 82 yr.
Wife of Paul McNeal | | 82 yr.
McNeal, Ada | Oct. 1835 | 82 yr.
Newton, Catherine H. | Oct. 20, 1860 | 20 yr. 10 mo. 11 dy.
Father, John Holtham | | 82 yr.
Pierce, Samuel H. | May 1, 1888 | 8 yr. 3 mo. 5 dy.
Father, Charles Pierce | | 82 yr.
Mother, Nancy A. | | 82 yr.
Robbins, Rebecca B. | 1859 | 55 yr. 9 mo. 4 dy.
Father, Stephen Russell | | 82 yr.
Mother, Bridgett | | 82 yr.
Sartre, Charles Edward | Sept. 4, 1857 | 6 mo.
Father, John P. Sartre | | 82 yr.
Mother, Susan | | 82 yr.
Smith, Lucina King | Dec. 9, 1857 | 76 yr. 10 mo. 24 dy.
Taber, Elias | Feb. 1817 | 82 yr.
Taber, Joseph | Apr. 1816 | 76 yr. 10 mo. 24 dy.
Tripp, Willard | Dec. 8, 1809 | 1 yr. 10 mo. 21 dy.
Father, Alex Tripp | | 82 yr.
Mother, Mary | | 82 yr.
Valley, Orra | Sept. 20, 1857 | 15 yr. 3 mo. 6 dy.
Wife of Antoine Valley | | 82 yr.
Wadhams, Alice | Apr. 18, 1858 | 85 yr. 6 mo.
Wadhams, Solomon | May 26, 1857 | 85 yr. 6 mo.
Welch, Catherine | Dec. 17, 1859 | 30 yr.
Wiggins, unnamed | Apr. 30, 1859 | 5 yr.
Father, Wm. Wiggins | | 82 yr.
Mother, Louisa | | 82 yr.

Groom | Bride | Date of marriage
--- | --- | ---
Abbott, Varum | Ellen C. Dwells | Oct. 17, 1860
Becker, Joseph | Harriet Cloburn | Mar. 27, 1849
Barry, George W. | Mary Ann Loveland | Oct. 18, 1860
Bickford, Harvey L. | Mary Ann Loveland | Oct. 18, 1860
Brewer, Eliza | Nancy Knight | Nov. 28, 1837
Bryant, Albert J. | Susan A. Badger | Nov. 28, 1837
Colby, John F. | Mary Ann Loveland | June 5, 1838
Colliston, David | Lucy A. Robinson | Feb. 1, 1860
Colliston, William | Adeline Leavitt | July 5, 1860
Cowles, Jefferson | Orrie P. Johnson | April 1, 1860
Dutton, Thomas T. | Mary J. Cary | Dec. 1, 1858
Ford, Laura | Sarah H. Robbins | Feb. 19, 1860
Goodell, George I. | Lorenzo Morse | May 3, 1838
Goodell, William B. | Lorenzo Morse | May 3, 1838
Goodwin, W. H. | Lovisa Morse | May 3, 1857
Hall, William A. | Lecatina M. Bartlett | Dec. 8, 1858
Harrar, Irl Edgar | Philinda Thursday Morse | June 18, 1858
Hunt, Orrin E. | Julia E. Kiser | Dec. 18, 1858
Huntton, Philip | Mary Goodwin | June 19, 1858
Jewell, Moses B. | Amelia May | May 20, 1858
Joslyn, Myron W. | Ellen E. Little | Feb. 28, 1860
Keeler, David | Henrietta C. Merriam | July 7, 1857
Kelley, William Thomas | Persis Brooks | May 24, 1860
Kerwin, John | Elizabeth Beatie | Jan. 9, 1859
Leed, Gustave L. | Frances S. Dexter | Oct. 11, 1858
Leland, Charles B. | Eliza Jane Dutton | Dec. 1, 1858
Leland, Joseph P. | Mary C. Orvis | Jan. 1, 1859
Litchfield, Charles H. | Lucy Leland | Feb. 11, 1858
Merrill, George C. | Sophia N. Smith | Oct. 5, 1859
Merrill, Orren | Nancy L. Hannon | Oct. 5, 1859
Ome, James | Elsa Ann Covel | Oct. 5, 1859
Robinson, George | Lucy Leland | Jan. 11, 1859
Scott, Lucius P. | Sylvanita Scott | Nov. 1, 1858
Stevens, Ana E. | Abigail A. Bailey | Aug. 7, 1858
Smith, Edwin B. | Lovisa C. Beaman | Aug. 13, 1858
Sterner, Leomoz | Elizabeth Marble | Aug. 18, 1858
Thayer, Charles H. | Aletia Randall | Apr. 28, 1859
Tidd, Sylvester J. | Susan Gray | Dec. 14, 1857
Twombly, William B. | Eunice Carrier | May 8, 1858
Varney, Harrison | Kate Hannett | Mar. 14, 1858
Willey, Leysia | Sophia French | Nov. 3, 1858
Welker, Thomas | Eliza Hill | Dec. 8, 1857
Weyer, Samuel | Mary A. Shields | Aug. 15, 1859

NAME | DATE OF DEATH | AGE
--- | --- | ---
Abbot, David | May 7, 1797 | 86 yr. 7 mo. 8 dy.
Abbot, David S. | July 20, 1797 | 76 yr. 17 dy.
Abbot, Sally | Aug. 14, 1796 | 2 yr. 1 mo. 16 dy.
Ames, Hannah | Aug. 14, 1796 | 2 yr. 1 mo. 16 dy.
Ames, John | Nov. 6, 1800 | 41 yr. 19 mo. 12 dy.
Blodget, Clarissa | Dec. 8, 1800 | 26 yr. 10 mo. 11 dy.
Blodget,.N. Peckham | Sept. 20, 1829 | 76 yr. 10 mo. 12 dy.
Blodget, Patience | July 28, 1840 | 76 yr. 10 mo. 12 dy.
Blodget, Polly | Mar. 18, 1838 | 78 yr. 6 mo. 21 dy.
Blodget, Lydia | Sept. 5, 1828 | 82 yr.
Blodget, Oliver | May 14, 1828 | 82 yr.
Brown, Philo | Apr. 28, 1847 | 74 yr. 7 mo.
Brown, Phile | Nov. 9, 1811 | 82 yr.
Brown, Willy | May 10, 1811 | 82 yr.
Brown, Waterman | Nov. 10, 1811 | 82 yr.
Busswell, Providence Abby | | 82 yr.
Cobb, Clarissa | Jan. 8, 1810 | 10 yr. 11 mo. 16 dy.
Cobb, Ruggles | July 14, 1857 | 89 yr. 11 dy.
Cobb, Sally | Jan. 28, 1827 | 74 yr.
Damon, unnamed | Mar. 18, 1838 | 82 yr.
Father, Balany Damon | Apr. 5, 1837 | 87 yr.
Foss, Roxanna | May 2, 1800 | 54 yr.
Father, Asa Wheeler | | 82 yr.
Garland, Abigail | May 18, 1830 | 82 yr.
Wife of Levi Garland | | 82 yr.
Gregg, Halliah | Nov. 15, 1857 | 66 yr. 27 dy.
Gregg, Major | Nov. 6, 1828 | 82 yr.
Gregg, Nathan | Nov. 6, 1828 | 82 yr.
Gregg, Nathan E. | Feb. 4, 1837 | 7 wks.
Father, James F. Gregg | | 82 yr.
Mother, Betsy | | 82 yr.
Heath, Adeline | Dec. 8, 1817 | 8 yr. 11 mo. 26 dy.
Heath, Julia | Apr. 19, 1817 | 87 yr. 7 dy.
Heath, Benjamin Heath | | 82 yr.
Mother, Adeline | | 82 yr.
Hyde, John | July 10, 1859 | 61 yr. 2 mo. 10 dy.
Kimball, Anna | Apr. 28, 1815 | 82 yr.
Kimball, Eliza | Oct. 2, 1820 | 82 yr.
Kimball, Eunice | May 8, 1840 | 89 yr.
Marriage Bonds of Amelia County, Virginia

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Dau means daughter of; gdn means guardian; sr means the security on the bond.

Continued from March Magazine

Nance, Lett (Lott?) & Caty Philips, — 1787.
Nash, Amner & Harriet P Giles, Dec 3, 1831.
Nash, John W & Mary L Brackett, Oct 17, 1816; sr Thos H Brackett.
Neal, Archer & Nancy Pollard, Nov 23, 1803; sr John Pollard.
Neal, Archibald & Elizth Berry, Oct 22, 1792; sr Wm Borum.
Neal, Archibald & Sally Pollard, Aug 17, 1808; sr Thompson Scott.
Neal, Joel & Usely Coleman, Nov 17, 1812; sr Thomas Neal.
Neal, John & Anne Coleman, Dec 31, 1777; sr Jos Crowder.
Neal, Thomas & Elizth Crowder, Dec 12, 1808; sr Wm Neal.
Nelson, Humphrey & Judith Watson, — 1788.
Newby, Jesse & Judith Booth, July 26, 1798; sr Matthew Booth.
Newby, Jesse & Lucy Clark, Mch 1, 1810; sr Matthew Booth.
Nicholas, Jno H & Mary M Mason, Mch 18, 1833; sr Thos J Clarke.
Nicholson, James & Elizth Fletcher, May 26, 1780; sr Peter W Robertson.
Noble, Allison B & Lucy Ludson Foster, Sept 6, 1847; sr Royall B Smithey.
Noble, Austin & Frances Foster, Dec 12, 1802; sr Richd Foster.
Noble, John & Susan Wright, Sept 27, 1787; sr Henry Walthall.
Noble (Nobles?), John B & Martha Meadow, Nov 27, 1822; sr Thos W Martin.
Noble, Joseph R & Martha V Perrin, Dec 19, 1831; sr Samuel Perrin.
Noble, Joshua & Oney Meadow, Dec 23, 1796; sr Stephen Noble.
Noble, Memorial (?) & Martha H Jones, dau Gabriel J; Oct —, 1818.
Noble, Parham & Emily Ann Holt, Aug 20, 1839; sr Thos A Green.
Norfleet, Abraham & Matilda A O Gregory, Feb 6, 1849; sr Wm B Southall.
Norris, Thomas & Judith B Rogers, May 17, 1804; sr John Wright.
Nunnally, Ephraim & Nancy Green, Jan 15, 1839.
Nunnally, John & Mary Morris, dau Tabitha M; Mch 14, 1785; sr Paulin Anderson.
Nunnally, John & Eliza Jane Holt, Oct 28, 1837; sr Wm Holt.
Nunnally, John M & Sally P Holt, dau Jno H; Apr 16, 1819; sr Robt Pollard.
Nunnally, Obadiah & Elizth Baldwin, Feb 26, 1784; sr Wm Baldwin.

Old, Baxter & Nancy Coleman, July 28, 1803; sr Archer Coleman.
Old, Charles & Martha Walthall, dau Wm W; Feb 5, 1782; sr Robt Tanner.
Old, William & Sarah Tucker, Feb 19, 1780; sr Robt French.
Old, William & Winney Moore, Aug 5, 1786; sr John Tucker.
Old, William & Martha Harvie, May 11, 1816; sr Benj L Meade.
Oliver, Benj & Phebe Pettus, Feb 22, 1836; sr Benj O Vaughan.
Oliver, John & Elizth Forrest, dau Jno F; Nov 27, 1759; sr Chas Stuart.
Oliver, John J & Elizth C Cousins, Mch 19, 1835; sr Chas A Cousins.
Oliver, Richd & Mary Jennings, Jan 27, 1785; sr Jos Jennings.
Orange, Albert P & Virginia Ann Sadler, Dec 14, 1839; sr Wm Wade.
Orange, Asariah & Rebecca H Bell, Nov 18, 1846; sr Yelverton Ford.
Orange, Matthew W & Jane Wright, Dec 20, 1822; sr George Wright.
Osborne, Branch & Maria G Pride, Nov 25, 1849; sr Archer Jones.
Osborne, Robt N & Parmelia G Hendrick, Jan 3, 1829; sr Garland Hendrick.
Osborne, Samuel & Eliza Allen, Nov 21, 1849; sr Thos W Neal.
Osborne, William & Elizth Tanner, June 15, 1744; sr Richd Booker.
Osborne, William & Fanny Finney, Mch 12, 1777.
Osborne, Wm W & Elizth Robert, Feb 25, 1812; sr Robt J Angel.
O'Sullivan, — & Elizth Wood, Aug 31, 1833; sr John Jeter.
Overstreet, John & Kitty Booker, Oct 18, 1783; sr John C Cobbs.
Overstreet, John & Januay Wood, dau Wm W; Dec 29, 1787; sr Wm Wood.
Overstreet, Moses & Mary Booker, Jan —, 1797.
Overton, Benj & Milly Atkinson, dau Thos A; Dec 22, 1778; sr Joshua Atkinson.

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Overton, Benj & Elizth Hundley, July 23, 1789; sr Waller Ford.
Overton, Benj & Rebecca C Jeter, Apr 21, 1823; sr Thos W Webster.
Overton, Moses & Mary Hide Booker, Jan 6, 1798; sr Wm Clements.
Overton, Thos Purkins & Mary Ford, dau Christopher F; Mch 30, 1782; sr John Booker Jr.
Overton, Wm C & Martha C Vick, Nov 18, 1833; sr Thos E Booker.
Owen, George & Fanny Clement, Nov 14, 1796; sr Jos Clement.
Owen, James & Martha Claybrook, Nov 17, 1798; sr Zachariah Morris.
Owen, Joel J & Emily F Noble, Mch 1, 1836; sr Royall B Smith (ey?).
Owen, William & Nancy Hutchinson, Dec 24, 1807; sr Wm Hutchinson.

Palmore, Elijah — Judith Hubbard, July 24, 1783; sr John Foster.
Pamplin, William & Fanny Jennings, Nov 27, 1786; sr Wm Ligon.
Pankey, John F & Mary Francis Booker, June 10, 1839; sr Jos M Scott.
Parham, Daniel & Mary Rebecca Farley, July 22, 1784; sr Wm Osborne.
Parham, John & Martha E Thompson, Feb 22, 1849; sr John Harris.
Parker, James & Elizth Howell, Apr 9, 1792; sr John Townes Jr.
Parker, Jesse & Mary Jane Gills, Apr 5 1845; sr Pleasant Gills.
Parsham (Pincham?), Samuel & Sophia Sherwin, Dec 18, 1786; sr Philip Greenhill.
Patterson, John & Sally Lovell, Mch 25, 1790; sr Chas Lovell.
Patterson, William & Lucy Johnson, dau James J; Dec 26, 1812; sr James Johnson.
Paulet, Thomas & Mary Anderson Hughes, Nov 6, 1797; sr Wm T Eggleston.
Pavity, Thomas & Mary Westbrook, dau Wm W; May 19, 1756; sr L. Claiborne.
Payne, William P & Sally S. Hudson, Apr 13, 1814; sr John St Clair.
Peachy, John Blair & Eliza T Banister, Sept 26, 1831; sr Henry Y Tabb.
Pearson, David & Mary Lacy, Oct 27, 1785; sr Robt French.
Pendel (?), Spencer & Nancy Waltrip, Sept 22, 1809; sr Wm Tanner.
Pennick (Penick?), Nathan & Prudence Fowlkes, Nov 27, 1788; sr Gabriel Fowlkes.
Penick, Wm & Mourning Fowlkes, Sept 28, 1786; sr Nathan Fowlkes.
Perdue, Paschal & Nancy W Coleman, July 22, 1802; sr Francis Epes.
Perdue, Thomas & Martha Puckett, Dec 24, 1832; sr Ethel Pitchford.
Perkinson, Daniel & Dorothy Adams, May 23, 1806; sr Robt Tanner.
Perkinson, Edward W & Elvira A Ligon, May 10, 1849; sr Thompson Farley.
Perkinson, Henry & Patience Cole, Nov 29, 1805; sr Benj Tucker.
Perkinson, Henry & Mildred T Hardy, Nov 12, 1833; sr Barnet Southall.
Perkinson, Hezekiah & Jemima Lester, dau Jeremiah L; Dec 7, 1786; sr Roland Lester.
Perkinson, Jeremiah & Elizth Pitchford, Nov 24, 1784; sr Solomon Coleman.
Perkinson, Joel & Elizth Coleman, May 5, 1801; sr Robt Tanner.
Perkinson, John Cordle & Elizth Bevill, Aug 8, 1781; sr Joel Hood.
Perkinson, John J & Martha Perkinson, July 26, 1798; sr Claiborne Perkinson.
Perkinson, Josiah & Fanny Jones, July 3, 1810; sr Edwd Wilkinson.
Perkinson, Noel & Tabitha Bevill, Apr 13, 1783; sr Jos Roach.
Perkinson, Thomas & Judith Clough, Mch 16, 1790; sr Richd Clough.
Perkinson, Thos J & Martha M Bland, dau Jno B; Jan 6, 1823; sr T E. Perkinson.
Perkinson, Wm H & Cynthia E Crowder, Mch 18, 1835; sr John G Jefferson.
Perrin, Hughes & Elizth Hurt, Jan 27 1829; sr Peter P Powell.
Perrin, Hughes & Martha A E Scott, May 21, 1839; sr Wm G St Clair.
Perry, Thomas & Lucy Perry, Aug —, 1800.
Perryman, Anthony & Elizth Foster, May 4, 1803; sr John Foster.
Phaup, Benj & Elizth Ellis, Oct 13, 1804; sr Wm P Robinson.
Phillips, John Sarah Clements, dau Isham C; Aug 8, 1781; sr John Booker.
Phillips, John & Mary W Thompson, Mch 26, 1840; sr Wm A Coleman.
Phillips, Richd & Elizth Clements, dau Isham C; May 29, 1778; sr Richd Holt.
Phillips, William & Mary Easley Winfrey, Dec 13, 1795; sr John Wingo.
Phoenix, Edwd & Octavia H Rabon, Aug 9, 1841; sr Sam'l Perrin.
Pile (Piles?), Conradus & Elinor Jackson, dau Wm J; Apr 15, 1782; sr Wm Howlett.
Piller, Benj F & H Maria Burke, Mch 25, 1851; sr Richd H Jeter.
Piller, Deavine (?) & Dicey Coleman, Feb 22, 1812; sr Thos Worsham.
Piller, James M & Martha A Booker, Jan 17, 1843; sr Jos M Scott.
Piller, Joseph & Martha T Smith, Feb 17, 1817; sr Henry Frick.
Pincham, Peter & Elizth Dennis, dau Richd & Martha D; Jan 5, 1761; sr Richd Dennis Jr.
Pincham (Parsham?), Samuel & Sophia Sherwin, Dec 18, 1786; sr Philips Greenhill.
Pinchback, Thos & Mary Ann Scott, dau Jos S; Dec 12, 1825; sr Wm. M Scott.
Pinoch, William & Mourning Fowlkes, Sept 23, 1786.
Pitchford, Elbeth (?) & Edna Pucheth (?), Sept 15, 1813.
Pitchford, Ethol (?) & Edney Puckett, Sept 15, 1830; sr Jas H Southall.
Pitchford, John & Elizth Carpenter, Dec 25, 1834; sr Oscar S Coleman.
Pitchford, Laban & Juda Pennell, Apr 20, 1810; sr Joe Waltrip.
Pitchford, Samuel & Eleanor Hall, Oct 23, 1785; sr Archer Johnson.
Pleasant, Josiah E & Martha B Traylor, May 22, 1845; Geo T Pleasant.
Poindeaster, Jonathan & Mary Ashley, Apr 27, 1780; sr James Scott.
Pointer, Jefferson & Parkey W Wright, dau Pleasant W; May 28, 1821; sr Wm H Sadler.
Poland, John & Wm Worsham, dau Partley W; Dec 23, 1819; sr Bartley Worsham.
Pollard, Benj & Sally Johnson, Dec 7, 1835; sr Wm Johnson.
Pollard, Francis & Patty Johns, dau Stephen J; Dec 21, 1786.
Pollard, Francis & Patty Scott, Feb 24, 1791; sr Paulin Anderson.
Pollard, James & Polly Foster, Mch 10, 1786.
Pollard, John & Polly A Neal, Jan 5, 1815; sr Joel Neal.
Pollard, John & Lucy Newby, Mch 4, 1819; sr Robt Pollard.
Pollard, John Jr & Martha Worsham, Dec 9, 1819; sr James Worsham.
Pollard, Joseph & Elizth Coleman, Dec 14, 1807; sr Braxton Coleman.
Pollard, Miller & Maris Worsham, May 20, 1820; sr Thos Pollard.
Pollard, Moses & Nancy Morris, Nov 30, 1798; sr Isaac Morris.
Pollard, Robt & Mahala Chapman, dau Benji C; Nov 26, 1812; sr Benj Chapman.
Pollard, Thomas & Mary Pollard, June 2, 1787; sr Jos Pollard.
Pollard, Thomas & Dorothy Robertson, Nov 1, 1788; sr W Peter Robertson.
Pollard, Thomas & Mary Asselin, July 3, 1794; sr Francis Asselin.
Pollard, Thomas & Jane Rucker, Feb 5, 1839.
Pollard, William & Keziah Seay, Dec 22, 1787; sr Thos Morris.
Pollard, Woodson & Maria Worsham, May 1, 1820.
Pollard, Zachariah & Rhoda Johnson Feb 19, 1788; sr Wm May.
Ponton, Edward & Elizth De Shazer, Dec 27, 1797; sr Peter Ponton.
Ponton, John & Lucy Robertson, Aug 30, 1806; sr Ed Land.
Ponton, Peter & Lucy Vaughan, May 29, 1800; sr Ben Overstreet.
Porter, James May & Elizth Robertson, Oct 10, 1786; sr Thos Beasley.
Porter, Wm P & Indiana B Woodward, May 23, 1849; sr Robt W Gill.
Povall, John & Elizth Johnson, May 1, 1784; sr John Royall Jr.
Powell, Abraham & Frances Bevill, Dec 27, 1781; sr Jas Powell.
Powell, Edward & Prudence A Walker, Apr 15, 1834; sr P L Townes.
Powell, Frances & Phebe F Newman, Apr 26, 1834; sr John J Jeter.
Powell, Grief & Elizth Walden, Apr 6, 1808; sr Thos Brag.
Powell, Grief & Walter B Warthing, June 1, 1826.
Powell, John & Sarah Perkins, Dec 7, 1785; sr Field Parkison.
Powell, Richd & Martha Coleman, Apr 20, 1796; sr Jordan Hood.
Powell, Robt & Sally Coleman, Oct 15, 1796; sr Jos Coleman.
Powell, Thomas & Rebecca Markham, Jan 8, 1803; sr Nelson Petterson.
Powell, Thos W & Martha A Leigh, Dec 19, 1815; sr J T Leigh.
Powell, Wiley & Mary Michael, Mch 24, 1824; sr John Powell.
Powell, William & Hannah Perkins, Aug 3, 1793; sr Field Perkins.
Powers, Pike & Leila S Harrison, Mch 18, 1835; sr John H Steger.
Price, Charles & Betsy Fowlkes, Aug 23, 1781; sr John Fowlkes.
Pride, Anderson & Maria G Stager, Mch 22, 1836; sr A W Adams.
Pride, John Jr & Elizth G Worsham, Aug 19, 1801; sr James Townes Jr.
Pride, Thomas & Rebecca Pride, Jan 30, 1799; sr John Pride.
Pride, Thomas & Harriet Anderson, Mch 2, 1814; sr Jones Wood.
Pride, William & Mary Townes, Aug 31, 1764; sr John Booker.
Pritchett, James M & Mary E Archer, Apr 26, 1832; sr Miles Archer.
Pritchett, John & Martha F Graves, Oct 6, 1845; sr Jno A Graves.
Pryor, Samuel & Mary Ann Hamlin, Oct 16, 1821; sr Robt Clarke.
Puckett, William & Martha F Chappell, Nov 28, 1842; sr Jas A Chappell.
Pugh, John & Sally Huddlely, Mch 25, 1789; sr John Harper.
Puryear, Edward & Sarah B Robinson, Apr 2, 1842; sr Wm H Cosby.
Puryear, Hezekiah & Louisa H McCune, Nov 21, 1840; sr Benj F Branch.
Puryear, Joseph E & Elizth C Cousins, Jan 4, 1834; sr Jonathan Bridgewater.
Quarles, John S & Julia R Coleman, Oct 15, 1827; sr Field T Southall.
Quarles, John S & Dorothy C Jones, Oct 25, 1832; sr Thaddeus Jones.
Quinchet (Quenchel?), Vivant & Lucy Marshall, Nov 22, 1815; sr B Moody.
Ragdale (Ragsdale?), Robert & Judith Hudson, widow, Mch 7, 1768; sr Munford Willson.
Raines, James & Sally Noble, Nov 12, 1806; sr Wm Raines.
Ramsey, Booker & Ann Elizth Munford, dau Jno M; Sept 11, 1786; sr Zenal Ramsey.
Ramsey, Henry & Polly Williamson, June 24, 1784; sr Lewelling Williamson.
Randolph, Bathuts & Mary Tabb, dau Frances T; Nov 18, 1800; sr Francis Anderson.
Randolph, Peter & Sarah Greenhill, Sept 17, 1778; sr Thos Williams.
Randolph, Peyton & Maria Ward, Mch 15, 1806; sr Jos Eggleston.
Rather, Enoch & Ann Southall, Feb 3, 1817; sr Jesse Coleman.
Rayborne, John & Sally Perrin, Mch 4, 1819; sr Mordecai Perrin.
Rauls (Ronalds?), Hezekiah & Elizth Rains, Mch 24, 1806; sr Wm Wright.
Read, John & Martha B Townes, dau Jno T; Nov 8, 1802; sr James Townes Jr.
Reams, Fredk & Martha Ann Berry, June 12, 1780; sr. Thos Belcher.
Reames, Thomas & Mary Perginson, dau Henry P; Feb 11, 1826; sr Allen Granger.
Redford, Andrew & Mary Jones, July 11, 1764; sr Jesse Lunsford.
Redford, Joseph & Maria A Allen, Dec 23, 1831; sr Jas H Southall.
Rees, Joshua & Rhoda Thomas, Feb 1, 1768; sr Wm Thomas.
Rees, James & Margaret Lewis, dau Geo Lewis; Feb 22, 1759; sr Thos Claiborne.
Reese, Parham & Nancy Chandler, Oct 27, 1803; sr Martin Chandler.
Reives (Reives?), Wm & Patsy Wright, Nov 2, 1833; sr Thos Wright.
Rice, James & Jean Wallace, dau Mary W; Oct 24, 1759; sr Jno Wallis.
Richards, Boswell & Frances White, May 22, 1838; sr L. E Rodgers.
Richards, Boswell & Elizth Wright, Nov 29, 1847; sr Jno P Chapman.
Richison, Eliza & Frankly Derrin McCann, dau Wm Dearin; Nov 15, 1806; sr Wm Dearin.
Risens (Rison?), Ellery & Elizth Rowlett, dau Geo R; Feb 19, 1780; sr Geo Rowlett.
Rison, Ellery & Frances Vassar, Nov 7, 1808; sr Mertel Lesscur (?).
Rison, John & Elizabeth, Nov 29, 1824; sr Richd H Morris.
Richardson, Merit & Amelia V Roberts, May 3, 1831; sr Henry E Graves.
Richardson, Ruler & Ann Hulme, Apr 23, 1761; sr Richd Hulme.
Richardson, Ruler & Amey Fowlkes, Jan 15, 1789; sr Isham Clay.
Richardson, Thos & Martha Hill, Dec 2, 1815; sr David Goodwin.
Richardson, Wm & Rebecca Green (Gunn?), dau Jno G; Feb 26, 1789; sr T Green (Gunn).
Rison, (son of Eliza R) & Ann Bell, Dec 29, 1824; sr Richd H Morris.
Rivers, Robt & Betiah Eckles, Feb 4, 1789; sr Jas Eckles.
Rives, Anthony & Mary Green, dau Abraham G; May 13, 1801; sr John Hamlin.
Rives, Fredk & Magdaline Steggall, June 28, 1761; sr Geo Steggall.
Rives, Thomas & Eleanor Neal, Aug 26, 1764; sr David Neal.
Rivoir, Wm & Patsy Wright, Nov 2, 1833; sr Thos Wright.
Roach, John & Dorothy Utele, Nov 15, 1816; sr Samuel Williams.
Roach, Millington D & Prudence Talley, Apr 15, 1815; sr Griel B Hawkins.
Roach, Millington D & Maria S Carpenter, Dec 20, 1821; sr Moody Talley.
Roach, William & Eliza Hood, Sept 29, 1790; sr Abel Mann.
Roberts, Chastain & Polly Adams, Apr 25, 1811; sr Geo W Farley.
Roberts, Christopher C & Sally Claybrook, dau Sam? C; Dec 23, 1828; sr Jno T Scott.
Roberts, Jacob & Magdalene Hudson, Nov 22, 1781; sr Alexx Roberts.
Roberts, Jacob & Lucy Jeter, Dec 26, 1817; sr John Roberts.
Roberts, James & Susanna Ellis, Nov 19, 1750; sr Richard Ellis.
Roberts, John & Betsy Farley, Oct 27, 1796; sr Matthew Farley.
Roberts, John & Sally Jeter, dau Allen J; Dec 20, 1815; sr Edwd Berry.
Roberts, John & Ann W Jackson, Nov 25, 1843; sr Burwell Jeter.
Roberts, John & Harriet T Craddock, Feb 3, 1847; sr Claiborne Craddock.
Roberts, Pascal & Eliza Ann Holt, June 6, 1826; sr Nathan Seay.
Roberts, Patrick & Susan Bowman, Sept 18, 1816; sr Levi Mann.
Robertson, Archer & Nancy M Booker, July 20, 1805; sr Jno L Booker.
Robertson, Archer & Sarah Marshall, Apr 26, 1809; sr James Robertson.
Robertson, Daniel & Page F Bowles, Oct 20, 1808; sr Hezekiah Bowles.
Robertson, Daniel & Mary Clayton, Mch 30, 1835; sr W S Porter.
Robertson, Edward & Mary Pulliam Thomson, Feb —, 1782.
Robertson, Francis & Lucretia Townes, Mch 20, 1769; sr Wm Townes.
Robertson, George & Nancy Anderson, July 10, 1779; sr John Anderson.
Robertson, George & Betsy Bailey, dau Dicey B; Dec 21, 1786; sr Anderson Jennings.
Robertson, Henry & Tryalsia Greenwood, widow, Apr 1, 1762; sr Ambrose Eatis.
Robertson, Henry W & Susanna Ellison, Sept 24, 1805; sr Edwd Bass.
Robertson, James Jr & Mary Epes Robertson, Oct 22, 1798; sr Porterfield Archer.
Robertson, John & Elizth Royall, dau Jno R; June 31, 1776; sr Jno Royall.
Robertson, John & Belle (Betty?) Branch Robertson, Apr 8, 1786; sr Jno Archer.
Robertson, John & Betsy Fraley, Oct —, 1796.
Robertson, John Jr & Elizth Booker, June 30, 1803; sr Jno S Booker.
Robertson, John & Elizth Caroline Yates, Aug 27, 1823; sr Chas A Cousins.
Robertson, John J & Harriet E Cosby, Apr 11, 1840; sr Alfred G Robertson.
Robertson, John R & Mary E Robertson, Apr 27, 1809; sr Jas Robertson Jr.
Robertson, Joseph & Martha W Robertson, Nov 28, 1833; sr Chas A Cousins.
Robertson, Lloyd & Polly Craddock Jackson, Aug 8, 1812; sr Claiborne Jackson.
Robertson, Matthew & Elizth Hurt, May 25, 1785; sr Joel Mottley.
Robertson, Robt (son of Natha R) & Molly May Porter, dau Jas May; May 25, 1785; sr Jas Robertson.
Robertson, Wm & Betty Branch Worsham, Oct 21, 1777; sr Wm Worsham.
Robertson, Wm & Catherine (Cynthia?) Ford, Mch 7, 1793; sr A Ferguson.
Robertson, Wm & Frances M Clarke, May 17, 1837; sr Njo W Miller.
Robertson, Wm H & Martha M Holcombe, Nov 11, 1818; sr P H W Holcombe.
Robinson, Thomas & Nancy Frost, Dec 21, 1840; sr Chas Anderson.
Rogers, J W & Frances Waltrip, widow, July 19, 1828; sr Thos James.
Rogers, William & Hannah Dickson Seay, dau Jacob S; Oct 14, 1784; sr Abr Seay.
Rogers, Wm H & Nancy H Andrews, Apr 16, 1819; sr B C Clayton.
Roke, Hugh & Susanna Willkerson, Apr 3, 1779; sr Jno Drinkard.
Ronals (Rauls?), Hezekiah & Elizth Rains, Mch 24, 1806; sr Wm Wright.
Ronalds, William (Powhatan County) & Christina Winston, dau Wm W; Mch 25, 1788; sr Daniel Winston.
Roper, Samuel C & Virginia A Vaughan, Apr 28, 1836; sr Samuel F Burton.
Ross, Daniel & Delilah Foster, Nov 23, 1809; sr John W Foster.
Ross, William & Mrs. Amy (Ann?) Holt, Dec 25, 1818; sr Henry Cosby.
Rowland, Absalom & Amy Hurt, Dec 19, 1801.
Rowlett, Henry & Frances B Mann, Jan 27, 1814; sr Daniel Mann.
Rowlett, Henry & Ann Elizth Borum, June 21, 1847; sr Lawrence Mann.
Rowlett, John & Lucy H Coleman, Oct 9, 1823; sr Matthew W Coleman.
Rowlett, Thos W & Rebecca L Mann, Jan 9, 1834; sr Matthew Allen.
Rowlett, Wm H & Mary A R N Morgan, Mch 31, 1830; sr Thos W Rowlett.
Royal, James A & Hannah W Finney, dau of Hannah Walke; Dec 13, 1800; sr Jas T Royal.
Royall, John & Elizth Worsham, Dec 31, 1750; sr Stith Hardaway.
Royall, John & Sarah Dennis, Feb 26, 1777; sr John Archer.
Royall, John & Betty Townes, May 1, 1784; sr John Powell.
Royall, John & Elizth Anderson, May 20, 1825; sr Jas P Anderson.
Royall, Littleberry & Elizth Jones, May 25, 1780; sr Richd Hayes.
Royall, Richd & Mary C Hudson, Aug 2, 1795; sr Edward Scott.
Royall, William & Judith Archer Royall, dau Wm R; Jan 9, 1805; sr Jas A Royall.
Rucker, Gideon & Elizth Cooke, dau John C; Feb 9, 1762; sr Jas Tinsley.
Rucker, Lemuel (Samuel?) & Polly Rucker, Dec 18, 1792; sr Joshua Rucker.
Rucker, Pleasant & Betsy Farley, Dec 3, 1808; sr Wm Farley.
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