A Famous New Year's Party at The WILLARD

WHAT a strange coincidence!
The favorite hotel of Lincoln and Grant was used by that well known group of Southern senators who came to The Willard on a January day to make plans for directing the Southern cause during the Civil War.

The Willard is national in spirit... regardless of party differences those who share the ideals of refinement, culture, tradition and modern comfort in hotel accommodations meet upon a friendly footing at this mecca for luxury loving travelers.

When in Washington, between your annual conventions, let us welcome you at D. A. R. Headquarters as a very special guest.

Center of Washington's Social Life—Convenient to Shopping, Theater and Financial Districts and to Government Buildings.

The WILLARD HOTEL
14th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, Managing Director
With pegged joinings, dovetail joints, worn edges and curious hinges, these reproductions recapture the rare charm of our ancestors' furniture. Like the lovely originals, they are built of most carefully selected hard, solid maple. And the beautiful amber tone of the finish exactly reproduces old maple. Each of our many interesting pieces has its history attached on a green tag. You will thoroughly enjoy the entire display.

*We have sketched three of the living room pieces:*

**Two Gate Table.** About 1730.  
$39

**Secretary.** About 1790.  
$100

**Ladderback Chair.**  
$21.50
Distinctive Official Stationery

Letterheads
for personal and business use.

Correspondence Cards
and envelopes, in two sizes.

The New Note Size Sheet
that is enclosed in the envelope without folding.

Place Cards
for luncheon or for dinner.

The paper is of a fine quality especially made to our specifications for the Society. It bears the watermark of the official insignia and the insignia die-stamped in the official shade of blue. Choice of kid finish, bond or linen finish.

New Playing Cards
The Stationery Department offers a new and beautiful assortment of playing cards, some of exclusive Caldwell design, at $1.00 and $1.50 a box of two packs. Monogrammed playing cards, $3.50 a box of two packs.

Samples will be gladly sent upon request.

J.E.Caldwell & Co.
Chestnut and Juniper Streets
Philadelphia, PA.

Official Jewelers and Stationers N. S. D. A. R. Makers of Finest Memorial Tablets
CONTENTS

William the Conqueror Granting a Charter to London Frontispiece
The President General's Message 5
The Woman's Crusade (Eleanor R. Roosevelt) 8
American Coins, Fast and Present (Stanley King) 11
The First Amendments to the Constitution 16
Amy Cresswell Dunne, Historian General
An Appreciation 17
Edith Scott Magna, National Chairman, Constitution Hall Finance Committee
William Goes A-Conquering (Madelyn Kurth) 18
U. S. S. West Virginia Wins D. A. R. Trophy 26
Margaret Brooke Parker, State Historian
The United States Capitol (Cover Design) 29
State Plans for 1933-34 (Outlined by State Regents) 31
Our Student Loan Fund (Fanny Smith Tobe, National Chairman) 32
Genealogical Records (Vivian Lyon Moore, National Chairman) 35
Oregon's D. A. R. Bookplate (Emily Lindsay Ross) 37
Registrar General's Department (Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Registrar General) 38
Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A. (Mrs. Robert Bagnell, National Chairman) 41
Book Review 42
The United States and Disarmament (Florence Hague Becker, National Chairman) 43
State Conferences 45
Work of the Chapters 51
Genealogical Department 56
National Board of Management:
Special Meeting of 59
Official List of 60
National Committee Chairmen, 1933-34 63

Issued Monthly by

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

MRS. JEAN J. LABAT National Chairman, Magazine Committee, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
MRS. EDGAR F. PURYEAR Advertising Director, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, December 8, 1924, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
This illustration, from the painting by Mr. Seymour Lucas, R. A., in the Royal Exchange, represents the moment when William the Conqueror, attended by his queen and surrounded by his bishops and nobles, is handing the charter to Godfrey. The architecture is taken from the Chapel of the Pyx at Westminster, which is generally accepted as having been built before the Norman Conquest. (See page 18.)
HAPPY NEW YEAR is a wonderful wish!

There is a vibrant quality to the word Happy—it thrills like a bird’s song—the echo of a violin—the soft touch of a loved one—the joyous response to the beautiful in all things.

Happiness is the youthful quality of the spirit in young and old. It is the most contagious of all emotions. It is a wonder word.

“New”—the antithesis of age,—bringing freshness and things untried—the birth of something shining bright with possibilities—clean—clear—fresh—fair—a newness which is yours to have and to hold and to use—another page—another chance—a divine tomorrow—a year—a span of time—a series of months, weeks, and days, each your own to mould advantageously, to enrich with good work, to live heartily, healthily, sanely, and wisely, each one should be better than the last, because of experience—the lessons learned of life, love and hope—giving one’s best—belief in each other—faith supreme. If someone is found disappointing, take stock of yourself; perhaps you have not met them more than half way. Faith means loving well, forgiving much, tolerant always, just to a fault, fair as truth. These you can possess three hundred and sixty-five new days.

The combination of these words forms the salutation of January first—
A Happy New Year.

The Holiday Season begins quite fittingly with Thanksgiving. Our Society had much to be thankful for during the year that has just passed—service loyally rendered—work well accomplished—contributions generously given.

Then came the Christmas Season—awake to the birth of the Christ Child. And now New Year—the threshold of Time—when we can step forward, straighten up, with shoulders back, and with a new light in our eyes to meet the future. With wide open eyes let us be sure we see the world about us. With ears to hear, let us catch the rhythm of today, and not steep ourselves in the furrows of habitual thought. New things must be met with intelligence, not fought with obstinacy. God fashioned our feet to take us normally forward, not backwards.
Our Society, not quite a half century in age, has indeed traveled forward from the inspirational meeting at which we were organized, to the Flag Day last June when we held the National Board Meeting in Chicago—the first time away from Washington. Here we took our place as one of the largest and most powerful of patriotic organizations in the world today, and did our part at the Century of Progress to let our light so shine that the world may know more of our works, and say they are good. This demonstrates woman-power—one of the greatest forces in the world today.

Uncle Sam can put his house in order if the woman-power of the country will face the task squarely, will cut the pattern of their daily housekeeping to the reconstruction pattern. Women stood the depression storm with the fortitude that has ever been a feminine characteristic. Out of their storehouse of necessity, women will bring their courage, ingenuity, high hopes, and resourcefulness. Their fearless, frank support is essential.

The daily and periodical press are bureaus of information, as well as radio speeches. In these days, fraught with dramatic changes, we have a national service to render by keeping thoroughly posted on the momentous issues that confront us.

Let us again be content with common sense language, common sense attitude, sane reasoning, plain logic—and if you will—the homely virtues of renewed faith in God, the preservation of homes, and the promotion of the common good. The people make the country. A people with positive character, affirmative thoughts, adhering to duty, with Divine faith, will inevitably stabilize the nation.

Often one hears it said of past events, “How I wish I might have lived in those times. How wonderful it would have been,” or “What life will be like one hundred years from now! How I should love to be alive to see the wonders then.” Human desires, I grant you. But it would be well to turn from such futility to appreciate the changing drama in which you and I, and our Society are collectively and individually playing such vital roles. The future will estimate our value in proportion as we contribute to the historical present.

Founded on a past, which at the time was momentous because it was progressive, we act our parts in the present scheme of things, because we have looked to the future as well as the past, and have progressed.

We are a traditional Society. But this word tradition has a root meaning, to give—and we do give ourselves in service.

One is apt to think that forward movements mean putting aside fundamentals and traditions. Rather, we are being truer to our founders, who had vision and a sense of purpose, when we keep our Society abreast of the times, awake, informed, moving and progressing.

This is an age of movement. She who stands still will be passed by. And an organization which stands still will diminish and die. On the other hand, any group which holds in reverence all that is good which has gone before, will have respect today for home, for country and for God. How much respect is largely due to home training in childhood; for the right sort of home life, and home training is the bulwark of the nation.

Those who would steep themselves solely in the romance of the past, no matter how glorious, tend to become visionary and have nothing to offer in a soul-gripping present, which becomes history, and perhaps heroic, to the next generation.
New Year is the open window to fresh air. It is the door of opportunity—wide open to the blessings of life if we will see them. We can build, achieve, and construct, find out how much good can be done, and do it. It is just as easy to say the kind things, as the unkind—just as easy to praise as to blame. One does not have to remember what one does not say, nor regret what one does not write.

Practical patriotism calls us to action on each of these new days. This is not just a holiday emotion, nor anything hysterical. It is the sane, intelligent attitude of the good citizen in every community, in state, and national affairs for the preservation of fundamental principles—the defense of our country, resulting in security and laws for public safety.

Human conservation demands the earnest attention of every woman. Your contact in your various communities for social service will link humanitarian patriotism with the work being done under the Committee on Mobilization of Human Needs, headed by the Hon. Newton D. Baker. No crusade for assistance in bettering conditions will find our women wanting.

Have faith in yourselves, your Society, and your own Government.

When we put away the old year, we are packing up a parcel of memories, and storing up experiences, but instead of shelving them, we are filing them for future use. Perhaps the year just gone has held many things which we are glad to have put behind us. Yet there is good in everything, and we must needs at times take out of the memory file (nor can we avoid it) the outstanding good things of 1933. An All-wise Providence has given us, along with memories, the capacity to retain only the best out of the past—sadness, sickness and pain cannot be relived again. Time adjusts and heals these.

New Year is habitually pictured in the form of a small boy, inexperienced, but strange to say, grown to the walking stage, instead of being in the swaddling attire of the new born. This seems incongruous. Rather let us consider New Year in terms of an early dawn that reveals a new day, or as a newly planted flower that has yet to bloom. The dawn is given to us, but the flower we must care for and cultivate; also the new light of day, or of the year, holds an alluring quality of promise, and it is this hope, like the unknown tomorrow, on which we can build, to which we can hold, and for which we can dream.

For the New Day and the New Year, I cannot put my wishes into words. They are many, and they are great. But as each day dawns in 1934 I should like to feel that the sky would be as cloudless as possible—and that when any are discernible that they may contain the warm rains which will make the earth fertile for the flowers to come, and ever and always the sunshine through the rain, dancing in rainbow radiance for the promise of blue sky just beyond.

Resolve to serve instead of criticizing, to avoid being judged by refraining from judging others. Beauty comes from the inner spirit and contentment of soul. Let us take the Divine Gift of each new day and live it well—and give of our best.

To each and every member in the Society, I wish A Happy New Year.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
President General.
The Woman's Crusade

ELEANOR R. ROOSEVELT

The Woman's Crusade was first conceived to ascertain what possible service might be rendered to assist those to whose lot it falls to raise money for our social service agencies. As everyone knew this was going to be a very difficult year to raise money. So they turned to the women to help out as they frequently have done before in difficult situations. The Crusade was launched at a meeting held here in Washington and a second meeting was held in Chicago.

At the Chicago meeting there were a number of remarkable reports because the women had really taken the trouble to inform themselves about their local social welfare agencies. They not only studied their charities, but they analyzed how well those agencies had reorganized themselves to meet the needs of the day. They found that in many cases the cost of administration had been brought down as low as it possibly could be, and they simply told the story of those agencies: how they managed and how they were working to meet the needs of the community, and what they would have to have to meet the demands for the coming year. They knew their own committees and the agencies that should be given support. They also knew how to meet the questions that were raised.

One of the most frequent questions is, "We do not see why there should be any paid social service workers. We do not see why all this should not be volunteer work." Of course anyone who says that is very ignorant of conditions and extremely ignorant of the work to be done. If such persons could put in one day with a trained investigator, they would be thoroughly convinced that they were wrong. I think, too, that they would discover that no amount of money could pay for the work that most social workers are doing. I would not go through day after day, with the difficulties and heartbreaks they face, for any amount of money that could be paid. I do not think that many of us realize what these workers are doing for you and me all over the country, hour after hour and day after day, when they are more weary than most of us ever are, and when they are more heavily burdened with other people's troubles than many of us ever are.

The women in this Crusade found many people who had perhaps suffered some losses, but who were still able to give; but there was among them an attitude of nervousness and fear of what might be going to happen; and the feeling that they must keep what they had. The answer to that was that we are living in an adventurous period, and the fear of what may happen tomorrow, next week, or next year, will not help any of us. At the moment, perhaps, the Bible is truer than it ever was in saying that we gain more by giving than by keeping. Unless we can alleviate some of the suffering which is going on around us, I doubt very much if it will do us much good to keep anything we have at the moment. Rather should we look upon it as so much ad-

[8]
venture. None of us know how long the adventure may last, and we might just as well live it courageously while we live.

It was found, particularly in the smaller communities, that there was strong objection to the character-building agencies. That is perhaps more natural in the rural communities and in the smaller places, since there the home can supply certain things more easily than in the larger places; but I think any one of us, who has had much to do with children and young people lately, will realize that those agencies are at present perhaps the most important ones. Homes where anxiety, care and fear live every minute of the day and night are not good places for children to grow up in. They do not tend to develop those qualities we should like to find in times like these when children are finishing school and looking for jobs they cannot find.

There used to be a time when people could say, “Whoever wants work can find work,” but that is not so today. It is not only the very poor and untrained who cannot find work. It is our neighbors, people just like ourselves, no matter what their education and training, who cannot find a job. Now, if you have nothing to do and no one provides you with recreation or occupation for your idle time, it is very, very easy to find yourself sliding into bad company, the gang on the street, and before you know it young people are in trouble.

I was very much interested to hear a woman judge say that it is the rarest thing for a child or young person to be brought before her, who had belonged to the Boy Scouts, or the Girl Scouts, or any organization of that kind. We are much concerned about the youthfulness of our criminals today, and if you have had much to do with young people who find themselves in trouble, you can easily see how it happened. It might happen to any of us.

I remember so well a poor little woman I saw grow gray before my eyes, because she came year after year asking the Governor for her son’s pardon. She and her husband and the other children had had a happy, comfortable home in a small suburban place. The boy had just happened to get into bad company, because he did not have enough to do, and he went from one thing to another. There was not a reason in the world for it, but you could see so well how it all happened. That is the reason why at a time like this it is so important that the character-building agencies be continued.

No matter how much they need work, many young people cannot find it. When their homes are desolate, they need places to go. I happen to have been interested in some rooms in New York City, which were opened simply to establish a place where girls who were out of work could go and perhaps have a cup of tea and a sandwich and sit down and have a chance to rest while they were looking for work. The most frequent thing those girls say is, “We are so glad to be able to come here, because our families put us out in the morning, and we dare not go home until offices are closed, because we are supposed to tramp the streets every minute looking for work.” Of course, if you are very tired and very discouraged, it is very easy to do things that you would never do under normal circumstances.
It is very easy to say, "The government can do it." The government is doing all that it possibly can when it gives food and shelter and clothing, and as far as possible work, but the government cannot do it all. The government, of course, sounds very delightfully impersonal, but it happens to be you and myself and everyone else; and the more the government does the higher your taxes will go. We may be able to stop giving to a charity, but once our taxes go up it is a good while before they come down, and it is just as well to keep them as low as we can.

The job of the Woman's Crusade is educational. You cannot familiarize yourself with the actual needs of the people, without seeing for yourself their actual needs and suffering and knowing that if you had any money to give, you would not be able to help giving. You know if your neighbor's child is very ill, you cannot turn your back. You have to see that child through its illness no matter what happens, no matter what sacrifices have to be made. You cannot abandon that child because you have seen it suffer, but you can forget a famine in China after you read about it in the morning paper. We have grown quite accustomed to doing that, but these are times when we cannot treat our neighbors as we treat famines in China. We must learn to feel and I believe that in order to really feel we must go out and see for ourselves.

Charity begins at home. Our first interest should be in our own community, the place in which we live. I beg that you will take families now on the relief rolls and find out what conditions during the past few years have meant to them. See how the children feel when they have been evicted once or twice. See what it does to the morale of the family and how the children hate to go to school; how shame creeps in. There is so much we need from our social welfare agencies for these children and their fathers and mothers. We need the building of courage; courage to go on. For a great many people at the present time the world is not worth living in and that is a blot on our civilization. Only as we give of ourselves and of our substance, when we have it, can we give a great mass of people the courage to go on, and only by so doing can we make in the future a world worth living in.

Note: This article is based on an address made by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt before a meeting of the Washington Branch of the Woman's Crusade, which was held on November 9, 1933, at Constitution Hall.
American Coins, Past and Present

STANLEY KING

IN THESE days we hear much of "sound money," the "commodity dollar," the "gold standard" and so forth. However, it is not the purpose of this article to discuss an important part of our money, our coins, past and present, from the economic angle, which now seems uppermost in the public mind, but rather from the historical viewpoint, with the idea of acquainting the casual reader with some of our more rare and interesting coins.

The first coinage of the early settlers, other than the limited coins they brought from the mother country, which soon became exhausted, was Indian Wampum, made from cylindrical pieces of shell, and in 1637 we find the General Court of Massachusetts by decree ordering that Wampum be legal tender, and fixing the various values at which the colored varieties of Wampum should pass. Gunpowder, bullets, grain and furs were also used as substitutes for money, and in the Southern colonies, as is well known, tobacco was the principal medium of exchange.

Coins were struck in England for the Sommer Island (now Bermuda), then part of Virginia, in 1616, but our first real coins did not appear until the year 1652, the New England and Massachusetts series of shillings and smaller denominations, authorized by the Massachusetts General Court, and coined in the mint at Boston. The first of these, or New England series, were inscribed with only the letters "NE" and the value in Roman numerals on the reverse, but because of their simplicity of design which rendered counterfeiting and trimming easy, they were superseded in the same year by the Willow, Oak and Pine Tree Series. It is believed the Willow Tree design was struck first, and the Pine Tree last, but we do know that these issues were continued until the year 1686 when coining by the Colony was forbidden by the British Government. These coins, however, bear the dates 1650—1652 or 1662.

The Pine Tree Shilling is probably the most famous and best known of the Colonial coins by reason of Hawthorne's charming story in his child's history of New England, "Grandfather's Chair." Captain John Hull, mintmaster of Massachusetts, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage to Samuel Sewell, presented the fortunate couple with the bride's weight in shiny, new Pine Tree Shillings. It has been said that the dowry was no less than 30,000 shillings, so evidently the bride was not like the fragile, wispy creatures of our day. This great sum was hardly missed by old Captain Hull, however, for as a recompense for the minting he received one shilling in every twenty minted, and although every effort was made to abrogate his contract, he stuck to the bargain, and became one of the richest men in Massachusetts. Samuel Sewell, the son-in-law, later achieved fame as Chief Justice of the Colony.

In 1659 Maryland issued the Lord Baltimore coins, but they were sup-
pressed the same year, the Crown being very jealous of its prerogative of coining money. The “Denarium Terra Mariae” or “Penny of Maryland” is now very rare.

One William Wood, and others, through the connivance of the Duchess of Kendall, a favorite of George 1st, were granted a royal patent in 1722, to coin copper and brass in coins of the denominations, penny, half-penny and farthing, for circulation in Ireland and the American Colonies. The Irish peasants refused to accept the “Woods” money and it was sent to America for circulation. The American coins were known as “Rosa Americana,” from the rose which appeared on the reverse of the coins. When Dean Swift heard of the Wood scandal, he made it the subject of one of his bitterest satires, and alarmed at the prospect of the huge profits that Wood and his associates would gain at the expense of the Irish and Americans, the government induced the speculator to accept a pension of £3,000 a year for the surrender of his patent. The Rosa Americana are not scarce.

The period after the Revolution, and under the Confederation prior to the adoption of the Constitution was a time of great uncertainty, and we have both the States and the National Congress coining money. On April 21, 1787, a committee of the Congress reported in favor of the coinage of copper, and as a result the first American coin appeared, and a very interesting one it was. On the obverse it bore a sundial and the meridian sun, with the words “Fugio” and “Mind Your Business”; on the reverse thirteen linked circles, signifying the states, and the inscription “States United,” “We are one.” This coin has been called the Franklin Cent, not because Franklin had anything to do with its design, but because “Mind Your Business” sounded like “Poor Richard.” The states which coined money during this period were Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Connecticut and New York, and also Vermont, at that time not a state, not having been admitted to the Union until 1791. One of the most interesting coins of this period is a large gold piece ($16) known as the “Brasher Doubloon,” minted by one Ephraim Brasher, a New York jeweler and goldsmith. The Latin “Nova Eborac” (New York) appears on the face of the piece and the maker’s initials are stamped on the reverse. This coin is exceedingly rare and a specimen in good condition would fetch a fancy sum. In addition to the pieces minted by authority of the Congress and the States, might be mentioned the experimental and private coins and tokens, mostly coppers, struck during the period 1783-1792. Many of these bore the image of Washington, after the European currency, which bore the Sovereign’s head. Needless to say, these pieces were strongly disapproved by the “Father of his Country.”

The currency of foreign coins was several times legalized by act of Congress, and coins of Portuguese or Brazilian and British gold and Spanish, or Mexican silver achieved wide circulation. The paper money issued by the Continental Congress was “redeemable in Spanish Milled Dollars of the value thereof in gold and silver.” A more common and better known name for the Spanish Milled Dollar was “Piece of Eight,” familiar to all read-
ers of pirate stories. In many parts of the country until the middle of the 19th Century the Spanish and later the Mexican Real (also called the shilling or Mexican Shilling = ⅛ Peso or approximately 12½ cents) was constantly used in trade. In the Middle States and the South the Real was known as the “Levy” and the Half Real as the “Fipenny Bit,” corruptions of eleven and five penny, the local valuation of the coins. In the West the Real was known as the Bit, from whence we have the slang “Two Bits,” “Four Bits,” “Six Bits,” for twenty-five, fifty and seventy-five cents, and also the western term “short bit” for the dime. Not until the year 1857 were the Acts authorizing currency of foreign coins repealed by Congress.

In his message to the House of Representatives, October 25, 1792, Washington referred to the coining of half-dismes, and deplored the currency situation. “The disorders in the existing currency, and especially small change, a scarcity so peculiarly distressing to the poorer classes, strongly recommend the carrying into immediate effect the resolution already entered into (April 2, 1792) concerning the establishment of a Mint. Measures have been taken pursuant to the resolution for procuring the necessary artists together with the requisite apparatus.”

Following the establishment of the Mint at Philadelphia in 1792, the first coins (cent and half-cent) appeared in 1793, the first silver coins in 1794 and the first gold coins in 1795. The Congress provided that on one side of the coin there should be an impression emblematic of liberty with the word “Liberty” and on the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins an eagle with the inscription “United States of America.” Accordingly the devices on the first silver coins consisted of a bust of the Goddess of Liberty, and the Great Seal of the United States. This design has been generally followed until the present day, although the Goddess of Liberty has been at various times depicted as seated or walking and the eagle both flying and poised ready for flight. The gold coins minted (though not always circulated) have been the Double Eagle ($20), Eagle ($10), Half Eagle ($5), Stella ($4), $3 Gold Piece, Quarter Eagle ($2.50), and the Gold Dollar. The Gold Stella ($4) was a pattern piece, struck during the years 1879 and 1880, and never achieved circulation. It is rare. The $3 gold piece was first minted in 1854 and discontinued in 1889, and the well-known Indian Head penny is a close copy of this coin. The silver coins issued are the Dollar, Trade Dollar, Half Dollar, Quarter, 20-cent piece, Dime, Half Dime, and 3-cent piece. The Trade Dollars minted between 1873 and 1885 were not intended for domestic circulation at all, but for trade with South America and the Asiatic countries. As their value was a Dollar Mex, or about fifty cents, at the time they were current many an inexperienced clerk and housewife was fooled by them. They have been repudiated and are now worth only their bullion value. The 20-cent piece and 3-cent piece (designed to pay the then current postage rate) and half-dime (replaced by the nickel), have been discontinued. Of our nickel coins issued only the five-cent piece is now current, the 3-cent piece having been minted during the period 1865-1889, and the nickel one-
cent piece (flying eagle) lasting only three years, 1856-58.

The Latin motto "E Pluribus Unum" first appeared on our coins in 1795, and "In God We Trust" in 1866, this probably due to the increased religious sentiment in the crisis of the Civil War. Only two Presidents have had their effigies on our regular coins, Lincoln, the one-cent coin issued beginning in 1909, the 100th anniversary of his birth; and Washington, the quarter of 1932, the Bicentennial year, this coin, not only being a commemorative, but is to replace the "Liberty walking through the gate" design.

Commemorative coins have been issued at various times by the government, and these generally have been distributed to various organizations, and by them sold at a premium to aid some worthy public enterprise. The commemorative or souvenir dollars, Louisiana Purchase (gold) 1903, Lewis and Clark (gold) 1905, Panama-Pacific (gold) 1915, McKinley (gold) 1916, and Lafayette (silver) 1901. Our first commemorative coins were the Columbian Half-Dollar and the Isabella Quarter, both of which were coined for the Chicago World's Fair of 1893; the quarter is much more scarce then the half-dollar.

Of historical interest are the Commemorative half-dollars the first being the Panama-Pacific Issue (1915), followed by the Illinois Centennial (1918), the Alabama Centennial (1919), the Maine Centennial (1920), the Pilgrim Tercentenary (1920), the Missouri Centennial (1921), the Grant Memorial (1922), the Monroe Doctrine Centennial (1923), the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary (1924), the Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial (1925), the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial (1925), California Diamond Jubilee (1925), Fort Vancouver Centennial (1925), Sesquicentennial (Philadelphia) (1926), Oregon Trail (1926), Vermont Sesquicentennial (1927), Hawaiian Islands Bicentennial (1928). All of these coins are beautiful works of art, and many of them have become very scarce, notably the Panama-Pacific, Missouri, Fort Vancouver and Hawaii. Of especial interest are the Stone Mountain, which bears the equestrian figures of the Confederate heroes Lee and Jackson, and the Philadelphia Sesquicentennial, bearing the heads of Washington and Coolidge, issued while the latter President was alive.

The most famous of our rare coins is the 1804 Silver Dollar, of which less than 20 are known, and indeed there has been much controversy as to whether this coin was ever issued, although one writer reports that some 19,000 were minted. All kinds of fanciful stories have been woven around this rarity, the most credible of which is that practically the whole issue was shipped by sea, but was lost with the vessel. Specimens of this coin have been bought and sold for as high as $3,000. Other rare American coins are the 1815 $10 gold piece, 1822 $5 gold piece, 1823 and 1827 Quarters, the 1875 $3 gold piece, the 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (the U. S. Mint records show that none were minted but a few may have been struck).

Other coins which are scarce, but by no means as rare as the above, are the
1876 $3 gold piece, the 1875 $1 gold, the 1794 Dollar (Flowing Hair), 1838 and 1839 Dollars (Flying Eagle), the 1804 Dime, 1802 Half Dime, 1856 Cent (Flying Eagle), and the 1796 Half-cent. Contrary to popular opinion there is no particular premium on most of the large cents of the dates 1794-1857, the Flying Eagle cents of 1857 and 1858, Lincoln Cents, with V. D. B. (initials of the designer) and dated 1909, Nickel Three Cents, prior to 1877, Five Cents, 1883, without the word “cents,” Quarters, 1853 with arrow heads at date, and Half-Dollars of the same date and type, Columbian Half-Dollars, Buffalo nickels of 1913, and generally any coin badly worn or defaced in any way.

Some thousands of years hence, when our more perishable records are destroyed and the archeologists of the future dig among the ruins of our great cities, our coins will tell the story that the ancient Americans were a liberty-loving, God-fearing and artistic race.

NOTE: The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Mr. Llewellyn F. Dyson, of Alexandria, Virginia, an ardent numismatist, for his helpful suggestions.
The First Amendments to the Constitution

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

The work of the new Congress organized under the Constitution was already cut out. Ratification by the states had only been made possible through the virtual promises of such leaders as Washington, Madison and others that amendments would be adopted which would for all time safeguard the rights of individuals and of the states. The state of Virginia had virtually given consent only upon condition that such amendments be passed at the earliest possible time, while North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire had urged such amendments.

Upon its organization, then, the task of the new Congress in the organization of the new government included measures which affected even the operation of the Constitution itself. Beginning with the statement that “the Conventions of a number of the states, having at the time of the adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added. And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution,” the Congress proposed twelve amendments, ten of which were adopted. Thus did the Congress keep faith with the several states and clear itself of any imputations which might be considered unfavorable to the liberty gained through much travail.

Eight of the amendments proposed were couched in the language of the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia Bill of Rights, and embodied the principles which had been evolved from the long processes of English constitutional history; precedents of the English Courts; the practice of English justice, as well as those principles incorporated in the colonial charters and constitutions of the several states and the ancient parliamentary protests. They sought first to guarantee the rights of the individuals against encroachment in respect to religion, freedom of speech and military service and the use and maintenance of armies. They provided for trials in accordance with fixed law, and by judgment of juries in criminal accusations, the use of search warrants, the inflictions of punishments and the exactions of bail. The ninth provided that the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights “shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people,” while the tenth declared that “powers not delegated to the United States were reserved to the states respectively or to the people.”

Thus did Congress, keeping faith with the people, draft a Bill of Rights as an amendment to the Constitution, which is such an integral part of that instrument that it seems somewhat misleading to speak of it as an amendment at all.
I WISH to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to every chapter in the Society for holding the Birthday Parties. To each individual who had any part in making these affairs the social, friendly, financial successes which they were, I am indeed grateful.

My verse printed below expresses my joyous pleasure in hearing from so many, and for tangible evidences of affectionate good wishes.

I believe it stimulated renewed national spirit. It also made the members realize that they are the ones who are paying out the interest money, and this out-go of money will immediately terminate, along with appeals for additional funds when the debt is paid in full. The sooner this is done, the healthier will be the condition of the Society's treasury.

Many have asked why it is necessary to keep contributing to this project. The answer is that it is a National Society project, and the members are the National Society. There is no fund from which to draw to pay the interest.

The national dues, which have never been raised since the Society started forty-three years ago, are too small to permit any disbursements other than barely taking care of current expenses, and are scarcely adequate for that.

The Penny-a-Day Plan, if consistently carried on day by day, can wipe out the entire obligation which is: borrowed money, plus semi-annual interest, which has to come from the members.

If one had to pay the sum total of trolley fares for a year all at one time it might be a real hardship; but a fare paid only for each ride is hardly noticed.

The same way, $3.65 may seem too much to some members at this time, but I asked only for one penny—each day. Mathematical calculation showed that if a penny a day were collected for one year (totalling $3.65) and if such a sum could be realized equal to our membership, the result would wipe out the debt. This "cent-sible" plan has proved feasible. And I hope that every member, even if she can only contribute one penny will do so, and feel that she has actually done her best to make the Society's National Chapter House literally its own, free and clear, the living breathing spirit of our great woman's patriotic organization.

In reciprocation permit me to wish that the New Year may be the birthday of happiness for each and all:

I count my blessings by recalling
All the wishes I have known,
All the greetings and the letters
I can cherish as my own.

For your kindness and your giving
Generous with hope that cheers,
On this and every birthday
I'll remember thru the years.
"William Goes A-Conquering"

MADELYN KURTH

The overladen Mayflower with its pathetic little cargo of human freight fleeing from oppression would seem to have had many secret, bulging holds to contain the ancestors of the "froth of the Social Register" who claim Mayflower fruitage.

This is a good parallel for the "bandwagon" of William the Conqueror and his knights.

Through all the ages there have been pretenders to the English throne. William the Conqueror was one and through a river of blood achieved the throne—in fact several of them. And it is to this illustrious historical character and his knights, from whom so many proclaimed themselves direct descendants, that a committee was formed to determine, as far as possible, just who rightfully call themselves direct or indirect descendants.

To trace one's ancestry for nine centuries through the tangled maze of international marriages, overthrow of dynasties and founding of new ones, anarchy, destruction and war, would seem almost like attempting the impossible. What a task the committee faced can probably be more thoroughly appreciated after reviewing the highlights of William's tempestuous life.

The "Norman Bastard" came and he conquered. He seemed to lead a charmed life. Born and brought up in a hostile atmosphere of feudalism and vandalism, Duke William of Normandy early developed into a formidable figure that later swept as bloody a smudge across the pages of eleventh century history as would make a Medici envious.

Our twentieth century minds are incapable of reconciling the duality of chivalry and brutality; the right of might; but, repelled as we may be, we are forced to admit the great personal courage of the medieval knights, who, by the prowess of the sword, hewed their path through humanity to the head of a kingdom, much as our American pioneers hewed their path through dense forests to a clearing for the establishment of a homestead.
William was only seven years old when his father, "Robert the Magnificent," called the barons of his duchy together and bade them swear allegiance to his "bastard child"—the bastard of whom he was inordinately fond.

Although illegitimacy was condoned and sanctioned in the day of Duke William, the knowledge that he was a "bastard" embittered his whole life. He sought to wipe out this stigma with fire and blood; he married a woman of noble lineage, and contrary to the rule, rather than the exception, he was true to her. Women apparently were not William's weakness and even later when he became satiated with wars and glutted with slaughter and intrigue, he did not fling himself into the arms of women. On the contrary, when his beloved Queen Matilda died he felt completely lost. She had been the keystone of his career, at least partly humanizing a life which might otherwise have been likened unto that of a Comanche Indian—utterly lawless.

In his youth he had probably listened eagerly to the stories of the Knights of the Round Table, as who had not—then as now? Is there a child or an adult who has not thrilled to the Arthurian legends? Who, in his secret heart, has not championed the gallant Sir Lancelot for surreptitiously loving the beautiful Queen Guinevere, while the poetical and chivalrous King Arthur pressed him to his heart and proclaimed him as an example of all the virtues that a Knight of the Round Table had sworn oath to? And who does not love Merlin, the fussy old magician, and Sir Galahad with his restless quest for the ideal in his heart, never to be found on land or sea. . . . These are all phantoms flitting across the pages of history, appealing to mankind then as they do now and always will. Imagine the effect of these legends related to William, the boy-Duke, by court visitors and wandering knights, while he himself was studying for the knighthood. How these legends must have influenced a lonely child like Duke William, steeped in the poisoned fumes of anarchy and
THE NORMAN CONQUEST OF ENGLAND TOLD IN THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY

The extraordinary piece of needlework, 214 feet long, known as the Bayeux Tapestry, from which the above illustration is reproduced, is said to have been worked by, or under the superintendence of, Matilda, the Conqueror's queen. It contains a detailed representation of the events connected with the invasion and conquest of England, and it is now preserved in the Library Museum at Bayeux, where it had for centuries been kept in the Cathedral, to which Matilda had presented it.
duplicit! How he must have dreamed of the day when he could ride forth in armored mail and set free the wild spirit that rebelled at the restrictions put upon him—the plots that threatened his daily existence; the rabble who dared fling the hated word “bastard” in his teeth!
Like Napoleon, Duke William of Normandy had the ability to inspire his men with the fire of enthusiasm and loyalty in battle. Defeat was unknown to him. "Terrible William of Normandy" was a just appellation. He feared no consequences. As he grew in power and riches he set up a path of monasteries and abbeys in his territory, at the same time burning and pillaging those in the enemy territory without the quiver of an eyelash.

Not content with being the undisputed ruler of Normandy and the surrounding territory, he needs must cast his covetous eye on England. Perhaps one of the hardest things to forgive him for is his cutting short the career and life of "Fair Harold," son of Godwin, the goatherd. Harold was loved by the English people and immediately after the death of Edward the Confessor, cousin of Duke William, he was crowned King of England. His reign lasted but a short time. William would brook no obstacle in his path to obtain his heart's desire. He had no particular love for England, or the English people; no more real claim to the throne than half a dozen other aspirants—nothing but avarice and the desire to rule another kingdom; to subjugate more people to his capricious will, as his motive. He called together his knights—his sworn vassals; built and borrowed ships to take his men to the shores of England.

How great a part superstition played in the eleventh century is illustrated by the wave of despair which swept over William's men as in his eagerness to get off the ship he stumbled and fell flat on his face. Seeing the effect of this mishap on his men, he made light of it, insisting that he had embraced England with both hands and that this act would surely auger well for them.

As his eyes rested on the potential
battlefield, he characteristically made a vow that "upon this place of battle I will found a suitable monastery for the salvation of you all, and especially of those who fall, and this I will do in honour of God and his saints, to the end that the servants of God may be succoured, that even as I shall be enabled to acquire for myself a propitious asylum, so it may be freely offered to all my followers."

Almost everyone is familiar with the details of the famous "Battle of Hastings" fought on Senlac Hill, near Hastings on October 14, 1066.

Before going to England, William had inscribed the names of the noblemen who were to accompany him, on parchment. After the Battle of Hastings this roll is said to have been called by his order and a record made of those who had been killed. This roll was later hung on the walls of the Abbey, when it was completed—the Benedictine Abbey of La Bataille—or "Battle Abbey," which William the Conqueror never lived to see completed. His son, King William Rufus, dedicated the monastery and presented it with his father's illustrious coronation robes and sword.

Though England hated William bitterly and suffered his reign only because it could not drive the powerful Normans out, later most of the English noblemen wished to claim an ancestor who had fought in the Battle of Hastings and they bribed the monks in charge of the Abbey to interpolate their names on the honor roll. Ancient
historians insist that this roll was so tampered with that it could not be considered authentic, while others claim that actual proof of it never existed.

And it was to this task of straightening out the list of "pretenders to the honor roll" that the Committee William the Conqueror set itself. Later the Committee was superseded by the Societe "Les Chevaliers de Hastings." Their purpose was to investigate the authenticity of the claimants who sought to establish their genealogy to one of the knights of the Battle of Hastings, for representation on a bronze tablet to be erected on the walls of the Castle of Falaise (France), the birthplace of Duke William.

The committee consisted of: M. Henry Cheron, former Minister of Finance, of France; Count of Harcourt; Senator from Calvados; Lord Eustace Percy, M. P.; Jackson Crispin of New York; M. Guilloteau, Mayor of Falaise; Baroness Ernest of La Grange; Councillor D. Thorpe, Mayor of Hastings; Duke of Harcourt, Deputy from Calvados; Marquis of Eyragues; Professor Prentout of the University of Caen; Col. F. G. Langham; M. Duval, Deputy Mayor of Falaise (treasurer); and M. Macary, Professor of the College of Falaise (secretary).

Jackson Crispin, of New York, is the only American on the committee. He is an historian and a genealogical authority and has taken an active interest in the work. In a statement published in the New York Herald Tribune on February 1, 1931, Mr. Crispin states that "the tablet was to have been erected in June, 1930, but the undertaking was so tremendous that the committee found it necessary to postpone the unveiling for one year, hence the dedication, June 21, 1931. Its researches, covering a period of several years, are now in the final stage, which will be completed within a few weeks, when the names presented for consideration will be either accepted or rejected. A trifle more than 300 will be enrolled, 200 of which have already been definitely approved.

"Of the 200 already accepted all but half a score mentioned by the poet Wace in his poem ‘Roman de Rou,’ circa, 1160, in which he describes the Battle of Hastings and chronicles the deeds of valor of 118 of the principal noblemen who accompanied Duke William on that occasion, have been accepted and subscribed to by Planche in his scholarly and masterful work, ‘William the Conqueror and his Companions.’ The remaining names chronicled by the poet have been omitted, since he has made evident errors or because the individuals cannot be identified."

How much interest was aroused by this undertaking is evidenced by a letter from the editor of the Complete Peerage on March 4, 1931, to the editor of the London Times:

The announcement that a revised list of those who accompanied William the Conqueror on his invasion of England is being compiled in connexion with the proposed commemorative tablet at Falaise cannot fail to arrest the attention of all who are interested in the history of England. In the past the name of an alleged "Companion of the Conqueror" was a conventional ornament at the head of pedigrees of doubtful authenticity, and for that reason I venture to point out that whether any given person took part in the expedition is a question of fact, to be established by evidence which satisfies the accepted canons of historical criticism, and that unless the evidence fulfills this requirement the name in question
should find no place in a list which lays claim to historical accuracy, etc.

The investigations were finally completed and when the tablet was unveiled by Lady Percy with great pomp and ceremony in the old castle at Falaise on June 21, 1931, it contained 315 names, hand-painted in Gothic characters.

One-half of the names on the tablet are English, one-fourth French, and one-fourth Canadian and American.

A great deal of money was expended to restore the magnificent old Castle Falaise to some of its former splendor; whose huge ancestral halls once shook with the ribald laughter and oaths of feudal knights and lords and proud indeed may he be who can trace his ancestry back to the companions of the man who played hide and seek with death through most of his turbulent life—who was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey against the will of the people—868 years ago!

A partial list follows of Americans who were accepted by the Falaise Memorial Committee, and the Knights of William the Conqueror to whom they trace their ancestry:

1. H. C. Baskerville .......................................................... Martel de Basqueville
2. Clarence G. Crispin .......................................................... Guillaume Grespin
3. Frederick Eaton Crispin .................................................. Guillaume Grespin
4. Benjamin Eaton Crispin .................................................. Guillaume Grespin
5. William Carter Dickerman ................................................ Mauger de Carteret
6. Alice Carter Dickerman ................................................... Mauger de Carteret
7. William Carter Dickerman, Jr. ........................................ Mauger de Carteret
8. Charles Heber Dickerman ................................................ Mauger de Carteret
9. Mrs. S. Owen Edmon ...................................................... Guillaume de Warren
10. Robert Wilson Evans ..................................................... Guillaume le Conquerant
11. William E. Finch .......................................................... Robert de Beaumont
12. John W. Frothingham ..................................................... Guillaume le Conquerant
13. Ruth Lawrence ............................................................. Gautier le Flamand
14. Stephen G. Millet, Jr. .................................................... Le Sire de Bollebec
15. Seldon G. Noyes, Jr. ..................................................... Guillaume de Noyers
16. Mrs. Elmer J. Snow ........................................................ Guillaume de Moulins
17. Miss Nora E. Snow ........................................................ Guillaume de Moulins
18. Theodore Stebbins ....................................................... Gautier de Caen
19. Arthur A. Dorrance Talbot ............................................. Richard and Geoffrey Talbot
20. P. D. Wagoner ............................................................. Raoul de Toeni
21. A. R. Wendell ............................................................. Guillaume le Conquerant
22. Mrs. Walter White ........................................................ Guillaume le Conquerant
U.S.S. West Virginia Wins D.A.R. Trophy

MARGARET BROOKE PARKER
State Historian, California D. A. R.

THE BRONZE plaque awarded by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution to the battleship having the highest standing in anti-aircraft gunnery was won by the U. S. S. West Virginia for the year 1932-33.

On Saturday morning, November 4, 1933, Mrs. Frederick Fretageot Gundrum, State Regent of California, representing Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General, presented the trophy to the winners while their ship lay at anchor in San Pedro Harbor. Mrs. Gundrum, accompanied by members of her official board residing in southern California and her daughter, Miss Betty Gundrum, was met at the Pico Street Navy Landing, Long Beach, by the captain's gig and taken to the battleship. As they boarded the West Virginia they were greeted by Captain Walter S. Anderson, the commanding officer, and his staff of officers who presented each member of the party with a beautiful corsage of red roses, white gardenias, and blue corn flowers, tied with red, white, and blue ribbon. As the party assembled for the colorful ceremony uniformed officers and enlisted men stood smartly at attention under a warm November sun that reflected the glitter of brightwork on the ship's powerful quarterdeck. Aft on the deck were the vessel's three observation planes, the "Eyes of the Fleet," shining as the sun caught the silver of their graceful bodies and flashing red and blue of their wings.

Within the shadow cast by the big sixteen-inch turret guns stood Captain Anderson, Mrs. Gundrum, and others of the official party. Captain Anderson’s informal address was broadcast.
by means of loud speakers throughout
the ship. He said: "We have the privi-
lege this morning of welcoming the
State Regent of the California Daugh-
ters of the American Revolution and
ladies of her official board. This or-
ganization stands for everything best
in American citizenship, fostering and
encouraging patriotism. Its policy is
national defense. This ship had the
good fortune this last year to have won
the highest combined merit in anti-
aircraft gunnery for the year, stand-
ing one among battleships of the Amer-
ican Navy. Consistent with the policy
of the Daughters of the American Rev-
olution and as one of their many
acts of patriotism and generosity the
women have made available this trophy
which we shall receive this morning
from the hands of the State Regent."

Captain Anderson then introduced
Mrs. Gundrum who, in presenting the
plaque, said in part: "The Daughters
of the American Revolution is an or-
ganization made up of descendants of
those men who took active part as com-
batants in the Revolutionary War
which freed this, our country, from
dominion of a foreign government.
Aims of the Society are chiefly patriotic
and commemorative. There is no se-
curity except in adequate preparation
for national defense.

"Details of this defense we gladly
trust to the competent hands of our
Navy and Army, neither of which has
been found wanting in all our 150 or
more years as a nation. We believe one of the items of our country’s protection may well be good marksmanship. In that belief we have ventured to offer a trophy for the best marksmanship in anti-aircraft gunnery. We have the honor to present this plaque to the officers and men of the battleship *West Virginia* as a token of our faith in their courage, their military ability, and their gunnery.”

From Mrs. Magna, our President General, from our headquarters in Washington, D. C., the following telegram also was read: “Congratulations Captain Anderson, other officers and men of the *West Virginia* who have won anti-aircraft trophy gift D. A. R. Had hoped to fly to you and personally make presentation, regret exceedingly engagements East prevented pleasure being with you for ceremonies. Continued splendid success for each one of you.”

The inscription on the plaque reads: “Presented to *West Virginia* for excellence in anti-aircraft gunnery for year 1932-33.”

Pictures of the visiting party were taken with Captain Anderson, Commander John F. Shafroth, Jr., and other officers. Following this, the party was present at an inspection of the mighty fighting craft, an honor accorded few. This included a view of the various Saturday morning routines, the crew at quarters, and a closeup of mechanism and activities of the upper deck as well as many of the mysteries below. Shortly before noon an observation plane was warmed up and, after a few moments, with a sudden bang as sharp as a cannon, was shot into the air where it hovered about the ship like some monstrous bird for nearly half an hour. A series of exhibition drills included one by the Sixth Division who manned the anti-aircraft battery which brought the Daughters of the American Revolution Trophy to their ship. The ship’s band played many patriotic airs during the morning.

After the tour of inspection the ladies were privileged to be presented to Admiral David Sellers, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, who had just come aboard from an inspection of a sister ship and whose flag now flies over the *West Virginia*. Again the party was photographed with the officers, this time with Admiral Sellers joining the group. The picture was taken by a navy photographer for Navy records.

At noon the Daughters of the American Revolution members were joined by Mrs. Ernest E. Herrmann, and Mrs. Mason, wives of two of the ship’s officers, in the captain’s cabin where luncheon was served to eighteen guests and officers. Later, after hearty adieus, the visitors were taken ashore in the captain’s gig.

**EDITOR’S NOTE:** On November 4th the following telegram was received by Mrs. Russell William Magna from Captain W. S. Anderson, commanding officer of the U. S. S. *West Virginia*. It said:

“Your kind message of congratulations was greatly appreciated by the officers and men of the *West Virginia* and by myself.”
No building in these United States has the majestic simplicity of our Capitol. It stands on "Capitol Hill," 97 feet above the Potomac River and one and one-third miles from the White House, and has a commanding view of the city named for the "Father of our Country"—Washington.

The Capitol is 751 feet and four inches long and, including the projections, 324 feet wide and covers nearly four acres. Around it is a beautiful landscaped park 46 acres in extent. The central building, or what is known as the original Capitol, is of Virginia sandstone, while the Senate and House wings are of marble from Lee, Mass.

On the 4th of March, 1792, there appeared an advertisement in Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser of Philadelphia, asking for a plan of a building to "accommodate the Congress" and to be erected in Washington in the "Territory of Columbia," the winner to be given by the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings a lot in that city and $500 cash. A great many designs of a commonplace nature were immediately forthcoming, but finally the Commissioners approved an outline sketch made by a Frenchman, Stephen Hallate, then residing in New York, and told him to complete his plans. It so happened that another New Yorker, William Thornton, a man of diversified talents, submitted designs which immediately met the approval of both Washington and his Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, and he was awarded the city lot and cash prize. Hallate was appeased by being appointed one of the Capitol architects and given $250.

On September 18, 1793, with much pomp and ceremony the cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by President Washington, in the 13th year of American Independence and in the year of Masonry 5793, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Va.

Much discord developed among the architects, to whose ranks were added at various periods of construction, George Hatfield and James Hoban; the latter completed the north wing in time for Congress to occupy it in November, 1800. Two years later Benjamin Henry Latrobe was employed. He practically rebuilt the north wing and in 1811, completed both wings, connecting them by a wooden bridge. After the British burned the Capitol in 1814, Latrobe was asked to undertake its reconstruction. He fashioned the old Senate chamber and the old Hall of Representatives—two remarkable specimens of classical grace and symmetry. Charles Bulfinch, of Boston, took Latrobe's place, and used the latter's plans. In 1827 Bulfinch reported the central building finished.

The cornerstone of the extensions was laid by President Fillmore on July 4, 1851. These extensions were first occupied by Congress in 1857. The architect for this extension work was Thomas U. Walter of Philadelphia.
The great dome, which rises 307 1/2 feet above the esplanade, has no equal in the world for classical beauty. It was constructed under the direction of Charles F. Thomas, after designs by Walter, and cost $1,250,000. Eight years were required to build it. The bronze statue of Armed Liberty, which crowns the dome, was designed by Crawford.

It would be hard to state which is the most historic part of the Capitol—the old Senate chamber, where such mighty orators as Henry Clay, John Calhoun and Daniel Webster battled for supremacy in debate (it is now the Supreme Court Room where so many momentous decisions have been handed down); the Hall of Statuary, once the House of Representatives; the Rotunda and its portico where the inauguration of our presidents takes place every four years; and the present legislative halls in which will convene on January 3, 1934, the first session (under the "Lame Duck" amendment) of the 73rd Congress.

At the cornerstone laying of the extensions on July 4, 1851, the orator of the occasion was Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State—in the present-day travail and turmoil of a world turned topsy-turvy his words seem prophetic:

If, therefore, it shall be hereafter the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundations be upturned, and this deposit brought to the eyes of men, be it known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm; that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the affection of the great body of the American people, and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures, now to be erected over it, may endure forever. GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

State Capitols on D. A. R. Magazine Covers

WITH the commencement of the new year illustrations of the State Capitols of the Union will be used on our Magazine covers. This January issue commences the series with the Capitol of the Nation.

Mrs. Zebulon Judd, State Regent, is contributing the photograph of Alabama’s State Capitol.

The Magazine is asking each State Regent to contribute the photographs and descriptions of their respective capitols—such cooperation will be most gratefully received and acknowledged.

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN, Editor.
State Plans for 1933-34
Outlined by State Regents

(Continued from December Magazine)

CUBA

The Havana Chapter, the only D. A. R. Chapter in Cuba, was organized by Mary Elizabeth Springer, October 23, 1907. Miss Springer was regent for twenty years with her sisters Miss Annie Grace Springer as Treasurer and Miss Inez Virginia Springer as Historian; valuable work was done in keeping bright the fires of patriotism, organizing Red Cross work and observing all anniversaries; especially for many years, a memorial service near the wreck of the Maine in Havana harbor.

Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month at the Woman's Club which is rented for this purpose. After the business meeting, there is a program on topics appropriate to the D. A. R. work—a social hour follows, the ladies taking turn in being hostesses.

The most important committee of the Chapter is the Student Loan Fund and Educational Committee of which Mrs. E. G. Harris is Chairman. This year for the first time the Chapter is giving a scholarship of $100.00 for board and tuition for one year to a mountain girl at Tamassee D. A. R. School.

In our Student Loan Work we are lending $150.00 to pupil number 3 on our list who is attending a university in Florida. This pupil is an American resident of Havana.

Once a year the American school children of Havana are given a patriotic celebration. Last year it was a competitive composition contest with medals and D. A. R. ribbons for the winners. This year the program will be recitations on patriotic subjects by a representative pupil of each school. The premium will be a picture of George Washington presented to each school, represented by a number on the program.

Funds for our activities are raised by benefit bridge parties. Owing to the conditions in Cuba this year our work is difficult, but we will carry on.

Mary Elizabeth Springer,
State Regent.

FRANCE

Important D. A. R. work for the coming year has been planned in careful detail. Some of these plans will be announced later. One line of work will be to study the life of Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau.

This hero's name is known to us from schooldays—without the romantic glamour which attached itself to the name of Lafayette. Part of D. A. R. work in 1934 will be to get into closer touch with living descendants of Rochambeau's soldiers, who fought for American Independence.

A statue of Rochambeau was unveiled recently in Paris. I was happy to lay at its base a beautiful wreath of roses and autumn chrysanthemums, in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Munford De Chilly,
State Regent.
ALTHOUGH the past year has seen further reductions in income and drastic curtailments of support in almost every line, it is a source of gratification that the Daughters of the American Revolution Student Loan Fund has grown every year during the depression recording an increase of $30,000 for the last fiscal year ending March 1, 1933.

It is a great tribute to the virility of our membership to witness this patriotic effort to meet the increased demands when thousands upon thousands of our youth, some of them within a stone’s throw of graduation, have been compelled to abandon their college course on account of depletion of family income and resources, as well as decrease in the opportunities for self-help.

Individual members have made many personal sacrifices to increase the amounts available for student loans in chapter and State treasuries.

The setting aside of a specified amount in chapter and State budgets and the creation of endowment funds in memory of those who have made unusual contributions of service to the Daughters of the American Revolution had a spontaneous origin.

The first recorded fund of this character was made in 1913 in the Kings Mountain Chapter, at York, S. C., and the record of this small chapter provided the stimulus and fostered the growth of the Student Loan Movement, that last year commanded $280,000 for this purpose, assisting more than seven hundred students to continue their college work.

The record of this chapter shows that in its twenty years of administration of this fund, the terms of repayment of the loans have been fully met.

This opportunity of service for higher education of worthy girls and boys so impressed the National Society that it was given recognition and wide-spread commendation and support, and a National Chairmanship for a Student Loan Fund was created by the Board of Management.

It has been the purpose of this department to stimulate all chapters to create a Student Loan Fund, however small its beginning may be, for it rapidly accumulates, both in amount and in the value of the service rendered.

It has also been the purpose of this department to urge each State to set aside a definite amount of its budget each year for the establishment of such a fund. It also acts as a clearing house of information between the 2,200 chapters and the State organizations.

The conditions that have been placed about these loans by different chapters, the methods employed in collecting of funds, the rates of interest charges, etc., together with suggested forms and blanks in each State for carrying on this work in a systematic manner, has been made available to all interested chapters.

The importance of continuous efforts, so necessary to administer these funds successfully, is stressed at every opportunity through the National Society.

No attempt has been made to standardize qualifications, and each State and each chapter has been encouraged in adopting its own format to meet the varied conditions existing in its particular locality.

The personal contact is so very important that any attempt to administer it through a national organization would rob it of the very great pleasure and pride that it gives to the individual members of a chapter in making so valuable a contribution to the cause of higher education, to the building of character and citizenship and to the strengthening of the bulwarks on which our Nation must depend for support and growth and service to its people.

We have just made a very humble beginning of this great work.

The National Chairman regrets there is such a disparity in the reports of the various States in the amount of work done along this line.
Center—Mrs. Walter Tobey, National Chairman.
National Vice Chairmen: Top Row—Mrs. Samuel Weidman, Mrs. Dan Hopson. 2nd Row—Miss Mildred Ennis, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge. Bottom Row—Mrs. Fred W. Culver, Miss Shirley Farr.
In some States nearly every chapter has established and is carrying on successfully student loan work, while other States, with many more chapters and with greater resources at hand, have not come up to our expectations.

It is not the purpose of the National Chairman to complain for the reason that this movement is very young and the opportunity that it presents for service has not yet been fully recognized by every chapter. It is, however, the aim of the Chairman to stimulate these chapters to start a Student Loan Fund immediately, even though the amount appropriated is small, in order that they may have a taste of the joy and pride that will fill the heart of every Daughter who interests herself in this work.

We are appealing to every State Regent, to every State Chairman, to every Division Chairman and to every Chapter Chairman of Student Loan Fund to carry our message to the members of each chapter and to enlist interest and support in this field of patriotic service, in equipping the youth for greater usefulness to the communities in which they live, to the State of which they are citizens and to the Nation where we all unite as one.

The reports that have come to the National Chairman, although meager, already present a picture of the tremendous force that is being liberated by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in making a greater nation, a more intelligent citizenship, a more patriotic leadership, to meet the great problems of today and of tomorrow.

This army is increasing year after year; the service that these young people are rendering is already being felt and is cumulative in its effect.

If each and every chapter meets this opportunity, as have some of the States and chapters, it will be possible during the next fifty years to have assisted thousands of boys and girls and to have lifted them to a higher field of labor and usefulness.

Who can vision the tremendous power that such a body of select people will exert in providing wise leadership in guiding the Nation in the right path of freedom and opportunity for all.

We say select advisedly for the young people who are being assisted have already shown a thirst for knowledge and self reliance and independence, the very cornerstone on which useful citizens must be built.

In the development of this movement, the National Chairman solicits the interest and support of every member of our National Society, in order that this work may make its impress in every community and in every State in the Union.

ATTENTION, CHAPTER OFFICIALS!

PLEASE NOTE.—Chapter reports must be typewritten. They must not exceed three hundred words in length and they must be signed by a chapter officer. Do not send newspaper clippings. Please send only shiny prints of photographs. The Magazine cannot print any photographs in which the American Flag is incorrectly used. The flag code says “When used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument the flag itself should never be used as the covering for the monument.”
Genealogical Records
Without Which There Would Be No D. A. R.

VIVIAN LYON MOORE
National Chairman Genealogical Records Committee

Since the present generation of descendants of our early colonial families has a possible 1,000 ancestors in this country per person, it would seem to be not so difficult an assignment to “find me an ancestor,” but when the cry is qualified by the demand, “Find me a Revolutionary ancestor!” “Find me a Mayflower ancestor!” “Find me a Governor!” the plot thickens.

And right there the D. A. R. comes to the rescue of all. Through its library, in Memorial Continental Hall, one of the major collections of genealogical books in the country, it offers the maximum in research opportunity. The unique feature of the D. A. R. Library and the one which sets it apart from other similar institutions, is the rapidly growing manuscript collection of nation-wide scope. Its copies of cemetery, Bible, probate, and private records, many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the public, are genealogically priceless. From such records, oftener than from other sources, is an elusive missing link triumphantly produced.

It is to the Genealogical Records Committee that the Society looks for the continued compilation of unpublished data —vital records in more than one sense. The committee’s national “program” includes volumes of complete genealogies, complete lineages, Bible records, vital records, Court House records, miscellaneous records (military commissions, samplers, marriage and baptismal certificates, old letters, diaries, obituaries, etc.), lists of town officials, copies of censuses, and surveys of source material, besides newspaper genealogical columns, travelling libraries, magazine articles, and the formation of genealogical clubs. All of these various branches of endeavor are being successfully carried on. In forty-seven states, two territories, the District of Columbia, all of our outlying possessions, and five foreign countries enthusiastic Daughters are serving as State Chairmen and are sending their contributions each year to add to the store of material already filed.

Unusual committee accomplishments during the past year were: A genealogical index of 8,000 cards for the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections; a similar card index for the 1850 census of St. Joseph County, Michigan; death records of Americans in the Far East; bound and beautifully illustrated family records of Richard Stockton, the New Jersey “Signer”; copy of the
1860 census of Washington State and the 1850 census of Lewis and Clark Counties, Oregon Territory (now Washington); publication of Volume II of "Records of the Families of California Pioneers"; collection of Kansas and Utah pioneer records on specially designed, printed blanks; a genealogical column in the Grinnell, Iowa, newspaper, modeled after the famous Boston "Transcript" department; editing the "Delaware Historical and Genealogical Recall"; prize to the Ohio chapter proving the largest number of unused Revolutionary records; compilation of Volume III of "Family Records and Reminiscences of Washington Pioneers"; revision of "Revolutionary Soldiers of Hillsdale County, Michigan, Their Lives and Lineages"; and travelling genealogical libraries in Nebraska and Kansas. In addition, innumerable bound volumes and loose sheets of the infinitely important cemetery, Bible, vital, church, family, and other genealogical records were filed, newspaper and magazine articles were written, and many addresses were given by the National Chairman, her Vice-Chairmen, and the State Chairmen in the interest of this work. In these distressing times, the genealogical committee makes a peculiarly potent appeal, in that it calls for the expenditure of effort, rather than of money, though the results are valuable beyond price.

And do not think that such effort is drudgery, unendurable tedium! On the contrary, it is comedy when you find in an old baptismal record that the name, Preserved Fish, was inflicted upon a helpless infant. It is tragedy when you read on a group of tombstones the fatal ending of a Fourth of July picnic. It is romance when a church register tells you of the double wedding of two brothers on the eve of their departure to war. It is adventure when you discover an unknown Revolutionary grave. It is whatever you, as a person of imagination, make it.

Did you ever try a cemetery picnic? Or a Court House "Bee?" Or a genealogical tour? I venture the assertion that, once indulged in, these amusements will become a habit, never to be broken.

In the final analysis, every member of the D. A. R. is an ex-officio member of the Genealogical Records Committee. Each one, by chronicling the lives and labors of her forefathers, whether of high or humble station, can assist in the work of completing the country's annals. Every town, every chapter, every Daughter can add a mite to the fund of genealogical knowledge. Your National Chairman of Genealogical Records urges you all to "get behind" the Committee and to write thereby your individual paragraphs in the living history of the nation.

ATTENTION: STATE CHAIRMEN, MANUAL FOR IMMIGRANTS

Did your State pay its quota of ten cents per capita 100% last year? ... Keep in touch with your State Treasurer so that you may know the delinquent chapters and urge them to do their part.

Urge your chapter Chairmen to speak of the Manual on every possible occasion. Do not limit the speeches to D. A. R. Chapters only, but give five-minute talks before other clubs.

SARAH CLARKE ARNOLD,
National Chairman,
Manual for Immigrants.
One of the intimate facts brought out by the Bicentennial celebration of George Washington's birth is that farming being "the most favorite amusement of my life," as he stated, he caused to be added to the family crest on his bookplate some sprays of wheat to indicate this avocation: A delightful and artistic touch in the annals of the great agriculturist.

And now our patriotic D. A. R. organization may date its bookplate from this epochal year. This is the Oregon Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For the State D. A. R. Conference officially accepted the very beautiful design presented by Multnomah Chapter of Portland. This is the first and largest chapter in the State.

The bookplate is for the use of all the D. A. R. Chapter libraries in the State.

The original suggestion was made by Mrs. Leverett Thompson Newton who, then Multnomah Chapter Librarian, had gathered a large and valuable collection of genealogical books. A committee later appointed was composed of Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Willard Hart Chapin and Mrs. James Thorburn Ross, and they invited Mrs. Colista Dowling, a prominent member of the Society of Oregon Artists, to execute the design. This must needs include, besides the D. A. R. emblem and necessary inscriptions, the covered wagon—source of our greatness in the Great West; specimens of our world-famous forests; our queen of flowers, the Rose; and, of course, "The Mountain"—Hood. Altogether our "symphony of the great out-of-doors."

Mrs. Dowling combined these constituents into a lovely and artistic whole, and then generously made a present to the chapter, and through it to the State, of her creation. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, organizer of the first group in the State, and thus "mother" of all Oregon Daughters, assumed the financial responsibility for its production.

It was a pleasing coincidence that while all this was in process the National Society, D. A. R., called for Oregon's contribution to the collection of State D. A. R. bookplates, which is being gathered in the National Library in Washington. So the Oregonians were able to respond without delay.

Several chapters in Oregon already have libraries. These are largely of lineage books, which assist inquiring eligibles in their search for accommodating ancestors; and no doubt a handsome mark of ownership will prove incentive to acquire more and more of the books appropriate to their purpose on genealogy and history.
A List of Ancestors Whose Records of Service During the Revolution Have Recently Been Established, Showing State from Which Soldier Served

A

ABKENATHY, Miles
ADAMS, Levi, Jr.
ADAMS, Rem.
ALBERT, Andrew
ALLEN, John
ALLEN, Joseph, Sr.
ALLMAN, Thomas
AMSPACH, Phillip
ANDREWS, Thomas
ARNOLD, Moses
ARNOLO, Stephen
ASH, Adam
ASH, William
ATWOOD, Charles

B

BAROCK, Robert
BACON, Jeremiah, Sr.
BAILEY, Ward
BANKS, John, Jr.
BASK, Martin
BATCHEDER, Stephen
BATES, Leavitt
BELL, Stephen
BELLLOW, Charles
BELT, Thomas
BENEDICK, Edward
BETH, George
BISHOP, David
BISHOP, Henry
BLATCHLEY, Moses
BOLTON, Charles
BOLTON, Thomas
BOONE, David
BOONE, George
BOONE, Isaac
BOTSFORD, Edmund
BowDEN, Twiced
BRACKEN, Benjamin
BRADLEY, Elam
BRANT, Samuel
BROOKS, James
BROOKS, Robert R
BUTLER, Philip

C

CALL, Caleb
CALVERT, Christopher
CAMP, John
CAMPBELL, James
CAMPBELL, Stephen, Sr.
CAMPBELL, Stephen, Jr.
CAPTAIN, John
CATER, Thomas
CHAPIN, Peter
CHAPMAN, Levi
CRAWFORD, John
CRAKE, Shadrack
CHAPLIN, Perez

D

DANFORD, Nathaniel
DAVIDSON, Joseph
DAVIS, Levi
DAY, Joseph
DEEPENBACK, Peter
DEMUTH, Gottlich, Jr.
DENNY, William
DEWEY, Israel
DICK, Archibald
DILTS, Nathaniel

E

EARLY, Joshua
EDG, Brook
EDWARDS, Cyra
EDWARDS, Noah, Jr.
EHLIS, Peter
EYTT, Benjamin
EWING, John

F

FAIR, Silas
FAIR, Thomas, Jr.
FAWBURG, John
FAUST, Peter
FEASTER, Henry
FELTER, Pitus
FINCH, James, Sr.
FINLAY, George
FINN, James
FINN, Thomas
FISK, Jonathan
FLANAGAN, Michael
FLANAGAN, Thomas
FOOTE, John
FOOTE, James
FOSTER, Thomas
FORTES, Michel, Jr.
FOX, Silas

G

GARDNER, Robert
GARRISON, Aaron
GAYLORD, Phere
GLASSWOOD, Arthur
GLEASON, Moses
GLISAN, Thomas
GLOVER, Alexander
GORT, Squilo
GOODKINS, Michael
GOODMAN, Peter
GOODRIDGE, Philip, Sr.
GOODWIN, David
GOODWIN, John
GRANSTON, Philip
GRANT, Roy
GRANGER, Eli
GRAY, James
GREEN, Nathanial
GREGORY, Tallafortro
GRVES, Jonathan
GUTHRIE, Joseph
GWYNN, Daniel
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Quick, Tantis T., N. J.**
DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

TARR, Peter .................................. Pa.
TARR, William ................................ Mass.
TAYLOR, Samuel ................................ N. C.
TENNIS, Thomas ................................ Mass.
TENNYSON, James ................................ Mass.
TENNYSON, James, Jr. ........................... Mass.
Terhune, John ................................. Mass.
Thayer, Uriah, Sr. .............................. Mass.
Thomason, James .............................. Mass.
Thompson, James .............................. Mass.
Thompson, Thomas ............................. Va.
Thomason, William ............................. Va.
Thorp, Joel ................................... Conn.
Thruson, Leonard ............................... Pa.
Thomas, Arnold, Jr. ............................ Conn.
Tillotson, John ................................. Conn.
Tilton, Ebenezer ................................. N. H.
Towney, Oliver ................................. Mass.
Toms (Tomba), David ............................ S. C.
Tracy, Esquel ................................. Conn.
Trase, David ................................. Conn.
Tredway, David ................................. N. Y.
Tyler, John, Jr. ............................... Conn.

U
Umholz, Henry ................................. Pa.
Upton, Thomas ................................ Conn.
V
Vail, Jonathan ................................ N. Y.
Vail, Thomas .................................. Vi.
Van Deusen, Godfrey .......................... Pa.
Van Deusen, William .......................... N. J.
Van Deusen, Hartman .......................... N. Y.
Van Dyke, Stephen ............................. N. Y.
Van Voorhies, John ............................ N. J.
Vernon, George W. ............................. Pa.
Vincent, Benjamin ............................. Mass.
Vonderau, Adam ................................. W.

Wakefield, Thomas ............................. N. C.
Walker, Edward ................................ N. C.
Waltman, Andrew ............................... Pa.
Ward, Benjamin ................................. N. C.
Wares, Nathan ................................. Mass.
Watkins, Thomas, Jr. ........................... Va.
Watson, Nicodemus ............................. N. H.
Weaver, David ................................. Va.
Weaver, Thomas ................................. R. I.
Weiss, John ................................... Va.
Weiss, David ................................. Va.
Wettersill, Thomas ............................. N. J.
Whitaker, George .............................. Va.
White, Benjamin ............................... Va.
Whitmore, Joseph ............................... Mass.
Whitney, Aaron ................................. Mass.
Whitney, Abraham, Sr. ........................ Mass.
Whitney, Henry ................................. Mass.

Whitney, Nathan ................................ Mass.
Whitworth, John .............................. N. C.
Wiggin, David ................................. N. H.
Wilson, George ............................... Vi.
Willett, Ninian ................................. Md.
Williams, Thaddius ........................... Pa.
Williams, Thomas S. ........................... Va.
Williamson, Nicholas ........................ N. Y.
Wilson, Alexander, Sr. ........................ N. H.
Wilson, Alexander, Jr. ........................ N. H.
Wilson, Robert ................................. Pa.
Wilson, Samuel ................................ Vi.
Wingfield, John ............................... Va.
Wolden, John ................................. Pa.
Wood, James ................................. Va.
Wood, Joseph ................................. Va.
Wood, Robert ................................. R. I.
Woodhill, Ruth Floyd ........................ N. Y.
Woodring, Robert .............................. Va.
Woods, Susannah Wallace ........................ Va.
Yu
Yager, Elissa ................................. Va.
Yarborough, William ........................... N. C.
Yates, Thomas ................................. Va.
Young, Peter ................................. N. J.
Z
Zimmerman, Peter ............................. Pa.

Constitution Hall—Season 1933-34

JANUARY
5—National Geographic Society
7—National Symphony Orchestra
12—National Geographic Society
16—Fritz Kreisler, Violinist
18—National Symphony Orchestra
19—National Geographic Society
21—Jose Iturbi, Pianist
26—National Geographic Society
28—National Symphony Orchestra
30—Boston Symphony Orchestra

FEBRUARY
2—National Geographic Society
4—Maria Jeritza, Soprano
9—National Geographic Society
11—National Symphony Orchestra
13—Philadelphia Orchestra
16—National Geographic Society
18—Vienna Sängerknaben (Boys' Choir)
20—Rachmaninoff, Pianist
21—National Symphony Orchestra
22—George Washington University Graduation Exercises
23—National Geographic Society
27—Lotte Lehman-Schluens (Joint Recital)

MARCH
1—National Symphony Orchestra
2—National Geographic Society
4—Christian Science Lecture
9—National Geographic Society
11—National Symphony Orchestra
15—National Symphony Orchestra
16—National Geographic Society
20—Tito Schipa, Tenor
23—National Geographic Society
25—National Symphony Orchestra
30—National Geographic Society

APRIL
4—Boston Symphony Orchestra
5—National Symphony Orchestra
15-21, inc.—Continental Congress, N. S., D. A. R.

For information regarding Constitution Hall, address,

FRED E. HAND, Manager,
Constitution Hall,
Washington, D. C.
NO MATTER how rich, prosperous and powerful a country may be, it cannot safely ignore the proper training of our boys and girls of today. The future of our country will soon be in their hands and it is important that they be trained to love and respect our flag and country.

Every locality has need of this kind of work and it should be supported by every Daughter of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Alice Murphy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, conceived the idea that boys and girls, who were not eligible to be members of the Children of the American Revolution, should be in organizations, be taught good citizenship and love of country. She presented this subject to the Ohio Conference in 1902, and made an urgent plea that the Daughters of the American Revolution give of their time and influence to teach all children patriotism and train them for citizenship.

The first club was formed by the Cincinnati Chapter with Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus following.

At first these clubs were called Children, Sons and Daughters of the Republic, however, this name caused confusion with other organizations and during the 1933 Continental Congress the name was changed to Sons and Daughters of the United States of America.

These clubs may be organized in schools or in any place where groups of children are found, but most of the work is carried on among the school children. The clubs are organized and function under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but are directed by the teachers. School superintendents are cooperating with the State Chairmen in every way.

At present senior clubs are being organized to hold members over 14 years of age.

All meetings are directed along historical lines with plays and pageants, historical articles, pictures, sight-seeing trips and map making.

It is especially significant that the study of American history is stressed. Particular attention is devoted to the menace of communism.

The National Society furnishes the handbooks and membership buttons. Each club leader will receive a larger button with the word “President” printed above the shield design that is on the button.

The clubs are free from dues and membership is open to all, regardless of ancestry, race or creed, at the age of 6 years.
the membership is found a high average of intelligence and talent.

Children who are eligible to belong to the Children of the American Revolution are found among our club members.

Our committee will have a display of club work at the Continental Congress in Washington this coming April. They are making it a "Kodak Historical Year." A prize will be awarded for the best display.

There are 745 clubs with 27,459 members organized in the United States. The goal is set for more than one thousand clubs.

America's best defense is a patriotic and loyal youth.

**Book Review**

**Katharine Calvert Goodwin**


Hardly over 250 pages, "Mead Relations" is nevertheless a comprehensive genealogy, embracing not only the well-known Virginia Meads, but connections with the prominent Virginia-Kentucky families of Brown, Powell, Keyser, Kelly, Trumbo, Austin, Toler, and Prichard.

The data has been intelligently compiled and clearly arranged. By a simple system of marginal numbers any line may be traced backwards or forwards from any part of the book. Exhaustive references are given throughout, thus eliminating the need of appendix or bibliography. Perhaps the most striking merit of this compilation is the volume and range of source material. There are copies of county records, marriage bonds, wills, letters, deeds, muster rolls, extracts from old registers, Bible entries, Revolutionary service, etc., while reports from many living descendants complete the lines and show the cooperation and interest aroused by the prospect of this publication.

Where records differ and traditions vary, the writer very ably interprets the data, making comparisons and sound deductions. The book is divided into four sections—a section devoted to each of the four chief families of Mead, Brown, Powell, and Keyser. The index lists the given names of these four families in turn, followed by surnames of all other related families—some seven hundred or more.

In a petition dated 1681 appears the name of William Mead of Cecil County, Md. His son John, a Quaker, married Mary Abrell in 1726, later moving to the present Loudoun County, Va., and thence to Bedford County. Here John's granddaughter, Edy Mead, married Christopher Toler in 1801. At this point are given some pertinent notes on the Toler family and the first record of them in Virginia.

The early histories of the Brown, Powell, and Keyser (Kiser) families are replete with interest. The Browns undoubtedly came to Virginia from New Jersey. There is a manuscript graphically recording traditional family history, and the heroic stand of Henry Brown, Jr., during a tragic Indian raid in 1757. Indians played a dramatic part in the Brown family annals. It was Mary Moore who, as a child, was captured in Abb's Valley in 1786. Fortunately rescued, she later married the Rev. Samuel Brown, rearing "a family including five ministers, two elders, the wife of a minister, and the wife of a physician."

There is a very complete sketch of the forerunners of the Keyser family, chiefly concerned with Charles Keyser, German emigrant and member of Braddock's disastrous campaign of 1755, who settled in Frederick (now Page) County, Va., in the seventeen-fifties. Here connections were made with the Kellys, Trumbos, and Austins. Migrating westward, connection was made with the Powells in the region of Ironton, Ohio.

While special interest centers around the Colonial pioneers, yet their sons and daughters "have done their part in the building of the nation." And even from the brief accounts of the men and women of this generation it may be readily seen that they, too, are "carrying on" as useful citizens, worthy of their splendid heritage.
The United States and Disarmament

Florence Hague Becker
National Chairman, National Defense Committee, Embodying Patriotic Education

In the light of the indefinite adjournment of the Disarmament Conference, it is well for us to review the conditions that have produced this apparent failure, as well as to consider the responsibility of the United States to its own citizens, and to the world.

The Versailles Treaty contains a clause which places the War guilt squarely upon the shoulders of Germany. It disarms Germany, forbids her rearmament, provides penalties or sanctions in case she does, while its acceptance by Germany was based upon the pledge that other nations would disarm. This same Treaty created territorial divisions that have been festering sore spots in the political arena of Europe for fifteen years.

The Locarno Pacts which brought peace, and reduction in armaments for five years preceding 1930, under the leadership of Stresemann, Chamberlain and Briand, now, with the rise of Hitler, present a very different picture in the kaleidoscope of Nations. Although the Locarno Pacts had softened many conditions and had welcomed Germany to Geneva as a promised equal with the great powers, they had also provided that Great Britain and Italy would guarantee the Rhine boundary against the aggression of either Germany or France. This is the provision which carries the possibility of an all European war today should either Germany or France violate the peace.

Germany's withdrawal from the League, and from the Disarmament Conference, after being denied permission to rearm, and the impossibility of other nations disarming while Germany rears, makes futile all plans for reduction of armaments at present. The possibilities are far from reassuring. Only the fact that neither Germany nor Italy are in a position to fight and that Great Britain objects to being drawn into a war, gives hope for compromise.

Should Germany persist in her rearmament plans, and should "sanction" be invoked, such as an economical boycott, or the placing of foreign troops upon German soil, war would be inevitable. Should France decide that now is the time to attack Germany before she regains her desired power, an all European war seems probable. The United States has no part in these political settlements.

Many of our people are persuaded that it is time for us to come home and to set our own house in order, and to keep out of European entanglements. We do have with us those idealists who close their eyes to all these world conditions and demand disarmament for the United States; those who urge the youth of this land to refuse to ever fight to defend their country, who unite themselves, under the delusions of internationalism and brotherhood, with destructive groups whose aims and platforms must be unknown to them.

Everywhere is the call to youth to desert his colors, to try new things. On the college campus, in shop and factory, through radio, moving picture, pulpit and press, the effort is being made to induce him to align himself with un-American influences through large mass meetings. These parade under the name of Peace and a United Front, while in truth their purpose is destruction of Americanism and the establishment of a new order in which the citizen will be the pawn of government.

Every effort has been made by the United States to bring about reduction and limitation of armaments. Not a party to the Versailles Treaty, nor to the League of Nations, she called the first conference for the Limitation of Armaments. This took place in Washington, in our own Memorial Continental Hall in 1921. All are familiar with the agreement by which the United States scrapped millions of dollars worth of battleships then building, and established a 5-5-3 ratio on battleships and airplane carriers. We remember that at the London Conference in 1928 a tonnage ratio of 5-5-3 [43]
on all classes of ships not affected by the former conference was accepted by Great Britain, the United States and Japan.

Preparatory to the Geneva General Disarmament Conference the United States refrained from building even those ships authorized under the terms of the London Treaty and already provided for by Congress. She was still hoping and looking for reductions by other nations. The Kellogg-Briand Pact, sponsored by the United States, pledged agreeing nations to seek only peaceful means of settling disputes. The Hoover plan for all nations to reduce their land, sea and air forces one-third was presented by the United States in the summer of 1932. President Roosevelt’s great peace move on June 22, 1933, appealed to every sovereign nation to pledge that it would not send its troops across the boundaries of any other nation.

When the Conference reconvened on October 16, 1933, and Germany, seeing that her demands were not going to receive consideration, withdrew from the Conference, and from the League, consternation filled the hearts of all, and adjournment was quickly decided upon. The United States announced its policy of non-interference and her Ambassador sailed for home.

Can it be said by any that the United States has not been a prime mover for Peace? The question is how to secure peace?

We must imbue our youth with the ideals of justice and individual responsibility for his government, to defend it against all enemies.

Read Secretary Swanson’s recent report on the Navy, and realize that when all the building under way is completed, we will still, in 1935, be 101 ships short of the terms of the London Treaty and also that a permanent replacement program, such as Great Britain has, is imperative for the maintenance of a navy of the first waters.

Read General MacArthur’s report and note his closing paragraphs:

“. . . No land disarmament program yet seriously proposed has contemplated such a sweeping and universal reduction of armies that world levels in military strength would descend to that already existing in this country. Even under the theory of maintaining only police components the United States would be entitled to increase, rather than be compelled to decrease, its permanent forces.”

“In the obvious state of unrest now prevailing throughout the world, evidences of which are plainly visible even in our own country, an efficient and dependable military establishment, constantly responsive to the will of its Government, constitutes a rock of stability and one of the nation’s priceless possessions.”

The time has come, when we can no longer afford to lead in disarmament by example. Other powers have not followed our example. Our weakened position does not serve the cause of peace. It jeopardizes it, because balanced armament fortifies diplomacy, and is an important element in preserving peace and justice, whereas, undue weakness invites aggressive, war-breeding violations of one’s rights.

April Edition D. A. R. Magazine Sold Out

The supply of April, 1933, D. A. R. MAGAZINES is exhausted. We will appreciate it if those who do not wish to keep their copies will return them to this office. The postage (4¢) will be refunded. Send to Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.
STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

On October 4, 1933 an audience of several hundred members assembled in the Congregational Church of Naugatuck for the 40th State Meeting of Connecticut Daughters by invitation of the Sarah Rogers Chapter. Following an organ prelude the meeting opened with a procession of National and State officers and guests preceded by white-clad pages, ushers and color bearers.

The meeting was presided over by the State Regent, Miss Emeline A. Street. Following the call to order, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience. The invocation was given by the Rev. Edward R. Hance, minister of the Congregational Church. The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Henry W. Schorer, State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag. Mrs. David H. Bluestone, Regent of Sarah Rogers Chapter, in her address of welcome gave sketches of the life of the chapter heroine—Sarah Rogers. The welcome from the borough of Naugatuck was extended by Hon. Harris Whittemore, Jr., Warden of Naugatuck, who is the son of a charter member of the hostess chapter. To both of these addresses of welcome the State Regent responded most graciously.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer, State Vice-Regent, by Miss Mary C. Welch, National Chairman of Americanism, and by Miss Katharine Arnold Nettleton, Treasurer General and an Honorary State Regent. A group of songs was sung by Mrs. Francis Waterman Stockwell, soprano.

The President General, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, extended greetings informally, as her formal address would be given in the afternoon. The address of the morning was made by Mr. Austin F. Hawes, State Forester, who spoke on "Connecticut's Conservation Program." Mrs. Dora Martin, Registrar of the American International College at Springfield, Mass., spoke on "Recent Developments at American International College." Following the singing of the "Connecticut State Song," a recess for luncheon was taken.

The afternoon session was opened by a group of violin solos by Mr. Joseph Di Voto. Greetings were extended by Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, Honorary State Regent and ex-Recording Secretary General; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary State Regent and Honorary Vice-President General; and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General. A group of songs was sung by Mrs. Bertha Vibberts Smith, contralto.

The address of the afternoon was given by the President General, Mrs. Magna, who spoke on "The Call to Colors—Practical Patriotism." At the close of this able and inspiring address, the audience sang "America the Beautiful."

A reception in honor of Mrs. Magna and tea in the parish house closed the meeting.

SARA MEAD WEBB,
State Recording Secretary.

INDIANA

Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution enjoyed one of the most successful conferences in all the thirty-two years of their organization, October 9-12, 1933. Four contributing factors made it an outstanding event.

First was the location: Indiana for the last fifteen years had as the head of its Conservation Department a man of prophetic vision, Richard E. Lieber. He developed a State park system that is a credit to the commonwealth. At Turkey Run State Park, in a region of great scenic beauty, the State has erected a modern, commodious hotel and here the Conference was held. At the State Officers Club banquet on Monday evening, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, president, presiding, each table represented one of the system of State parks. The hostess of each table acted as guide and conducted the party on an imaginary tour of the park. Place cards were maps
of Indiana showing the location of all the
State parks. A beautiful D. A. R. official
banner was presented to Indiana Daugh-
ters by the State Officers Club. This will
add materially to the impressiveness of the
processionals at future State Conferences.

The first session of the Conference proper
began at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon with
the processional of pages, State and Na-
tional officers. The State Regent, Mrs. Ros-
coe C. O'Bryne, declared the Conference in
session and prayer was offered by the State
Chaplain, Mrs. E. H. Darrach. An impres-
sive memorial service, conducted by Mrs.
Darrach, honored the deceased members of
the Society. After the close of the session,
Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan, Conference Par-
liamentarian, conducted a round table dis-
cussion for chapter regents, which was most
enthusiastically received. This was a part
of the second factor that insured a success-
ful conference—the careful planning of
the conference program that gave, not only
inspiration, but real help to every Daugh-
ter present. Too much credit cannot be
accorded our efficient State Regent for for-
mulating so complete an enterprise. Every
session began exactly on time and closed
either on or before schedule, a most unusual
but satisfactory procedure.

A third factor was the recording of work
accomplished during the past year as shown
in the reports of the various State Chair-
men. Adverse conditions seemed only a
spur to these ambitious women whose re-
ports tabulated not only accomplishments
but gave practical plans for next year's
efforts. Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Vice-
President General from Indiana and Hon-
orary State Regent, reported on Constitu-
tion Hall Memory Book, Mrs. James A.
Gavin, Past Vice-President General, also
gave greetings. Three Honorary State Re-
gents were present, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs.
Henry B. Wilson, State Chairman of Pub-
licity, and Mrs. Frank Felter.

The high point of the Conference was
the attendance of Mrs. Russell William
Magna, our President General, and Mrs.
William A. Becker, National Chairman of
the Committee on National Defense, Em-
bodying Patriotic Education, and Past Vice-
President General. They arrived in time to
attend the dinner given in their honor Tues-
day evening and gave the addresses at the
evening session. Mrs. Becker spoke on Na-
tional Defense and delighted her hearers
with her clear, logical outlook. Mrs.
Magna's address inspired a sense of grate-
tude that so patriotic and brilliant a woman
is the leader of our organization in this
trying period. Mrs. Fred Purnell sang two
solos and immediately after the close of the
meeting an informal reception was held.

The thirty-four chapters of the Central
District were hostesses for the conference
and members of these chapters served on
all committees. Especially noticeable was
the work of Ouibache Chapter, Attica,
which had charge of the banquet Tuesday
evening and Estabrook Chapter, Rockville,
which arranged for the conservation dinner
on Wednesday evening. A turkey dinner
was served and favors were miniature tur-
keys made from pine cones by the children
at Tamasesee. A white-pine seedling was
presented to each guest, a gift from the
State Conservation Department, honoring
the National Chairman of Conservation
and Thrift, a member of the Conference.
The speaker at the Wednesday evening ses-
tion was Frederick Landis, lecturer.

The 1933-34 budget was adopted as
recommended by the State Board and also
several revisions in the by-laws. The most
important of these was the one which
abolishes the office of State Auditor. Here-
after the books of the Treasurer will be
audited by a certified public accountant.

New officers elected were: State Regent,
Miss Bonnie Farwell; State Vice-Regent,
Mrs. Wilbur Johnson; State Chaplain, Mrs.
William H. Schlosser, State Corresponding
Secretary, Mrs. Ione Gilbert; State Record-
ing Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Brown; State
Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Wolf; State Regis-
trar, Mrs. G. Edwin Johnston; State His-
torian, Miss Mary Hostetter; State Lib-
rarian, Mrs. C. R. Babcock. Directors:
northern, Mrs. Fred Deal; central, Mrs.
L. L. Porter; southern, Mrs. James R. Riggs.

BONNIE HENLEY MAYSE,
State Historian.

MASSACHUSETTS

On October 3, 1933, a goodly number of
Massachusetts Daughters gathered for their
Annual State Meeting in the spacious ball-
room of the New Ocean House at Swamp-
Promptly at 2 o'clock, to the strains of martial music rendered by the official pianist, the procession of National and State officers, escorted by white-clad color bearers and pages, made its way to the platform.

The meeting was called to order with a brief word of greeting by the State Regent, Miss Nancy Hudson Harris, who presided in her dignified, businesslike manner at all sessions. The invocation, offered by Rev. Charles G. Christianson, minister of the First Church Congregational of Swampscott, was followed by the salute to the flag led by the State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee; the recitation of the American's Creed; and the singing of "America." The Regent of Molly Varnum Chapter of Lowell, whose chapter, together with Betsy Ross Chapter of Lawrence, Faneuil Hall Chapter of Wakefield, and Samuel Adams Chapter of Methuen served as hostess, delivered the address of welcome. Greetings from the town of Swampscott were brought by the Chairman of its Board of Selectmen, C. F. Hathaway, Esq. The Regent of First Resistance Chapter of Great Barrington responded for the other chapters. Four Past State Regents, Mrs. George O. Jenkins, Miss Isabelle W. Gordon, Mrs. James Charles Peabody, and Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd spoke briefly.

Massachusetts was greatly honored by the presence of its beloved President General, Mrs. Edith Scott Magna, who, in a few well-chosen words, welcomed the delegates, advising them "to budget their time to make tomorrow better than today" and to support the NRA firmly.

The address of the afternoon was delivered by Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman of the Committee for National Defense, Embodying Patriotic Education. Entirely without the use of notes and with ease and accuracy, she spoke brilliantly, explaining the stand of the National Society for a sane national defense with adequate armament, which shall be determined by an enlightened public opinion.

A graduate of Schaufler Institute told of the good work done by that institution, where students are trained practically and spiritually as well as intellectually. Mrs. James Charles Peabody then presided over the first public ingathering of gold for the Constitution Hall Memory Book. A large chest, which had been made by the husband of the founder and Past Regent of Mansfield Chapter for the purpose and which was presented to the State Society, received the bits of old gold, attractively wrapped. The program at various places was brightened by solos sung by Mrs. Ruth Smith Donley of Old Oak Chapter of Grafton, accompanied by Mrs. Walter E. Coburn of Mystic Side Chapter of Malden.

At the banquet that night there were no after-dinner speeches, as the whole time was given to Mrs. Magna's address. In her own delightful vein she described her visit to the Century of Progress Exposition and drew an analogy between the progress there portrayed and that of the Daughters of the American Revolution during their shorter existence. The audience gave Mrs. Magna a great ovation at the end of her speech.

On the following morning the meeting was called to order by the State Regent and the devotional exercises were led by the State Chaplain. The various State officers outlined the work, which they had planned for the coming year. Singing of patriotic songs by the audience followed and occurred at intervals through the remainder of the program. The numerous State Chairmen advised the members as to the carrying out of their work.

Practical demonstration of the value of helping the approved schools was given by the testimony of graduates and officers of some of them. A minister from Haverhill, Mass., who is a graduate of Northland College, spoke feelingly of his alma mater. A representative of Carr Creek Community Center told of the work, educational and otherwise, which is being done in that mountain community. Dr. Sloop, in asking for support of Crossnore School, described it as "thriving on hard times and groaning with growing pains," for it has stretched its meager resources to the utmost to take in an increasing number of worthy boys and girls. The president of American International College stated that within its portals there are nineteen racial groups, obtaining there much that they could acquire nowhere else in the country. A graduate of that college, who holds a degree from
the University of Vienna and two from Boston University and who is a practising lawyer in Boston, gave a most enlightening comparison of the educational systems of middle Europe and the United States. The principal of Hillside Schools, which cares for small, homeless boys, spoke of its results. One of its students played two cornet solos, asking with boyish enthusiasm that the women present join in the chorus of the last, “The Battle Hymn of the Republic.”

After the report of the State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift Committee, Miss Harris told of a trip which she had made this summer to the Massachusetts D. A. R. State Forest in Goshen. Men from a nearby C. C. C. Camp were working to put it in perfect condition.

A resolution to be addressed to the Congress of the United States was adopted, asking that the precious census records of 1800, 1810 and 1820, which are in a sad state of decay, be restored, preserved and photostated.

A pleasant feature of the morning was the presentation to the State Regent of a lovely bouquet of flowers by the president of the Women’s Auxiliary of Joseph Stephens Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Swampscott with the good wishes of her organization.

**Ethel Lane Hersey,**
*State Historian.*

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

The 32nd Annual State Conference of the New Hampshire Daughters was held at the First Unitarian Church, Laconia, on October 10 and 11, 1933, Mary Butler Chapter, the home chapter of the State Regent, acting as hostess.

The meeting opened at 10 o’clock, with the processional of National and State officers, pages and flags. Two verses of “America” were sung under the leadership of Mrs. Sara Simpson, who conducted all the community singing during the Conference. Mrs. Harry C. Sanborn, State Regent, called the Conference to order, followed by the invocation by the Rev. John Hershey, pastor of the church.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American’s Creed were followed by an address of welcome by Hon. Charles E. Carroll, Mayor of Laconia, and words of welcome by Mrs. Louis W. Parent, Regent of Mary Butler Chapter, which were responded to by the State Regent.

The State Secretary, Mrs. Henry T. Turner, then gave the report of the State Meeting at Concord, and the State Meeting at Continental Congress.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, Vice-President General from New York, then brought greetings and Mrs. Charles H. Carroll, ex-Vice-President General from New Hampshire, greeted the Conference as State Director of the Children of the American Revolution. Singing of the “Hymn to America” by Mrs. Simpson was followed by the annual reports of the State Treasurer, State Auditor, State Historian, State Registrar and State Librarian.

The roll call, report of Credential Committee and appointment of committees closed the forenoon session. A luncheon was served in the church vestry, and the session reconvened at 1:30 o’clock.

An organ prelude by Mrs. Charles H. Perkins was followed by a memorial service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. John S. Shepard; 41 members of the organization having died during the year. The service was fittingly closed by the singing of “Crossing the Bar” by Mrs. Simpson.

The report of the State Regent showed the organization in a flourishing condition, and that she had visited 21 of the 37 chapters during the last year, the remaining chapters to be visited this coming year.

Mrs. Courtland D. Lougee of Laconia gave a fine talk on the National Recovery Act. She is county chairman of the women’s division. A solo by Mrs. Simpson, “My Country’s Flag,” was a fitting prelude to the report of the State chairmen of the several committees.

A historical sketch of old Sanbornton, entitled “Neighbors,” was given by Marjorie Chalmers and Virginia Baker, and flowers were presented by little Miss Ellen Chalmers to the State Regent and the State Director, C. A. R. These three little girls are members of the Elizabeth Davis Copp Society, C. A. R., of Tilton.

A reception was given the State officers at the Laconia Tavern from 6 to 7 o’clock,
followed by a banquet. The evening's entertainment was in two parts: the first being an illustrated lecture on "The D. A. R. Approved School," given by Mrs. Pouch, National Chairman of Approved Schools, which was interspersed with singing, cornet solo and recitation by boys from the Hill-side School; the second part of the program was a musicale given by the Bye Family Ensemble.

Wednesday morning a State Board meeting was held, and at 9:30 the second day's session opened with the usual processional. The devotionals were led by Mrs. Shepard, State Chaplain.

The reports of the Chapter Regents were very interesting, thirty being given. The Credential Committee reported 187 had registered, including 26 regents and 28 delegates.

It was voted to install cabinets in the children's attic in Memorial Continental Hall in which to keep the dolls, dishes, etc., which have been donated.

The following officers were elected: State Regent, Mrs. Arthur F. Wheat, Manchester; State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Carl S. Hoskins, Lisbon; State Treasurer, Mrs. Ira F. Harris, Nashua; State Registrar, Mrs. Charles D. Howard, Concord; State Historian, Mrs. John Driscoll, Tilton; State Librarian, Mrs. Sarah D. Marston, Exeter.

Mrs. Harry C. Sanborn, State Regent, was elected an Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. John S. Shepard, State Chaplain, gave a most interesting talk on her visit to the Century of Progress.

After the usual courtesy resolutions the State Regent declared the Conference adjourned.

MARION LANG DRISCOLL,  
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

The annual autumn meeting of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Beechwood Hotel, Summit, on Thursday, October 5, by invitation of Beacon Fire Chapter, of which Mrs. Richard L. Corby is Regent.

Mrs. William J. Ward, State Regent, called the morning session to order after the entrance of National officers, State officers and guests, escorted by pages.

Scripture and prayer were conducted by Mrs. Wellington Bechtel, State Chaplain, and the Pledge of Allegiance and the American's Creed were led by Mrs. Marion E. Inglis, State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag. This was followed by a presentation of national and chapter flags to our President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, who honored our members with her attendance at the morning and afternoon sessions. Forty-four chapters presented their chapter flags to Mrs. Magna, who expressed her deep appreciation of the interest and honor shown her.

In response to the welcome given by Mrs. Corby, the State Regent urged the members to carry on with four suggestions: First, responsibility for all the properties owned by us in Washington, D. C., and to our national committees; second, loyalty to our organization and to the policies of our President General; third, faith in our God, our country, and our President.

The Mayor, Hon. Edward T. Snook, heartily welcomed the guests to the "Hill City" as Summit is frequently termed, and spoke in splendid terms of the benefits in the town derived from the local chapter and the pleasure in having the State Regent a resident.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Vice-President General from New Jersey; Mrs. William Pouch, Vice-President General from New York; Rev. George Eastman, Chaplain General; H. Warren Baker, President, N. J., S. A. R.; Alfred T. Kent, President, Passaic Valley Chapter, S. A. R.; Mrs. James Edgar, President, N. J., C. A. R.; Miss Ada Totten, President, N. J. Daughters of American Colonists; Mrs. Caroline S. Howell, President, N. J. Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, President, N. J. Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. J. F. McMillan, President, Elizabeth Colony New England Women; Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, Committee on National Defense Embodying Patriotic Education; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, National Chairman, Committee on Ellis Island; and Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, former Vice-President General from New Jersey.

In concluding her greetings Mrs. Perkins presented a banner, made by an alien at
Ellis Island, in blue and white and with our national insignia, to our President General, who graciously accepted it for the Society.

An address, "Christian Patriotism," was given by Chaplain Arthur P. S. Hyde, U. S. Army, retired, rector of Holy Rood Church, New York City.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Magna addressed the members and guests on "Practical Patriotism" and gave great inspiration for all to support the ideals of our Society, to do our duty, and to support our Government.

At the conclusion of one of the largest fall meetings of this Society ever held in New Jersey, Mrs. Ward presented a gift of $100 to Mrs. Magna as a birthday greeting from the Society for the Penny-a-Day Fund.

BESSIE B. PRYOR,  
State Historian.

WYOMING

With the Cheyenne Chapter as hostess the 19th Annual State Conference of the Wyoming Daughters convened at the Y. W. C. A., August 31, September 1, and September 2, 1933. Delegates from each of the ten chapters were present.

The Conference was honored by the attendance of Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Vice-President General from Col.; Mrs. W. S. Tarbell, a Past State Regent of Colorado, and Mrs. McMartin, State Regent of Arizona.

Friday morning, September 1, the Board of Management held its regular meeting. Following this the processional was formed, and the State officers took their places on the platform, and the State Regent, Mrs. John Corbett, called the Conference to order. Greetings were extended, first by the gracious Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. G. M. Anderson, and by the President of the Wyoming S. A. R., Mr. J. H. Walton. Flowers that decorated the assembly room of the Y. W. C. A. were given by the Lusk and Wheatland Chapters. Mrs. Luke Voorhees, although unable to attend, sent a lovely bouquet from the Luke Voorhees Chapter, Lusk.

The remainder of the morning was devoted to necessary business. After this an inspiring address was given by Mrs. Boyd.

The afternoon session was called to order by the State Regent. The gavel she used was a gift from a Princeton, N. J., chapter and was made from a catalpa tree which first bloomed July 4, 1776, grown by Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. This session was devoted to State Chairmen of National Committees whose reports showed Wyoming Daughters as carrying forward all lines of endeavor sponsored by the National Society. The Conference adjourned to attend a tea, given in the beautiful home of Governor and Mrs. Miller.

Eight o'clock that evening a delightful organ recital was given at the First Presbyterian Church by Mrs. Clyde Ross, assisted by her husband. Mrs. R. L. Esmay sang two lovely songs. Next we had the pleasure of hearing an address by Hon. J. D. Clark, on Karl Marx. Mr. Clark brought out clearly the object and meaning of the National Recovery Act. Mrs. Boyd then gave us an informal talk on the aims of the D. A. R.

Saturday morning was devoted to business. The afternoon session opened with a memorial service to deceased members conducted by State Chaplain, Mrs. E. B. Willson.

That evening was devoted to a banquet given in the Plains Hotel. Governor Miller responded in his pleasing manner when called upon by the regent of the hostess chapter. Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Tarbell and Mrs. McMartin also made responses.

Members of each of the ten chapters gave a brief history of their chapters' names: Buffalo, Fort McKinney Chapter, Mrs. L. G. Canterbury; Casper, Fort Casper Chapter, Mrs. I. E. Clark; Cheyenne, Cheyenne Chapter, Mrs. J. F. Jenkins; Laramie, Jacques Laramie Chapter, Mesdames Nice, Dixon, Bloomfield, and Stewart; Lusk, Luke Voorhees Chapter, Mrs. E. B. Willson; Newcastle, Inyan Kara Chapter, Mrs. Raymond Dodge; Rock Springs, Pilot Butte Chapter, Mrs. E. Poesder; Sheridan, Sheridan Chapter, Mrs. Fama Stoddard; Thermopolis, Washakie Chapter, Mrs. Nellie Wales; Wheatland, Elizabeth Ramsey Chapter, Mrs. C. F. Rietz.

HAZEL M. CANTERBURY,  
State Chairman of Publicity.
Martin Severance Chapter (Pasadena, Calif.) now has 132 members. Only one member has died, a beloved past regent, Mrs. Jason R. Lewis. We have upheld all state and national projects of the D.A.R. Our genial and efficient regent, Mrs. Evan Meese, attended all business and regular meetings, and most of the councils and conferences.

We were represented by a decorated float in a Washington Bicentennial celebration on October 15, 1932, and again on Armistice Day in November, when we joined with the Pasadena Chapter in placing a colorful, patriotic entry in the parade.

Our junior past regent, Mrs. John E. Hisey, was chosen chairman of the Washington Bicentennial committee and was very active. Our chapter planted a tree in honor of George Washington in Memorial Park.

Mrs. John McDonald, past regent and now Flag Chairman, has placed framed flag codes in several civic buildings, given away many flag leaflets, and corrected the misuse of the flag.

On February 10, 1933, a reception was given for our State Regent, Mrs. F. F. Gundrum, which was delightful in every detail.

In April we had two special meetings; one was an historical program for the Pasadena Pioneer Association, whom we honor each year, the other was a benefit card party given at the Hotel Maryland, enjoyed by 140 people.

Our last meeting was a garden party, gay with flags and flowers, given in the patio of the Y. W. C. A., when the beautiful "Flag Pageant" by May Hart Smith was produced by our members.

Miss Harriet Sterling, past regent, gave an excellent portrayal of Columbia, the central figure, and other characters were well represented. This was given with appropriate musical accompaniment, fol-
followed by a scholarly talk by Mrs. Lucy Sessions Wallace.

LAURA PACKARD DANIELS, Historian.

Seminole Chapter (West Palm Beach, Fla.). The erection of an unusual marker was the outstanding event of the regency of Miss Daisy Erb, 1930-32. This was in charge of Past Regents, Mrs. Ned Kocher, Miss Lucia Wood and Mrs. R. S. Yeomans.

Mrs. Kocher as chairman made the opening remarks and announced the program: Bugle call, singing of "America," salute and pledge to the Flag, led by boy scouts, and prayer by the chaplain, Mrs. H. T. Holloway. Greetings were brought by Mrs. F. H. Benton, state chairman and from members of other chapters. An inspiring address was given by Hon. C. C. Chillingworth, pioneer of this section. The spirit of the pioneer was represented by Mrs. G. C. Barco and Miss Anna Kennedy in colonial costume.

Mrs. Norrie A. Erb, a Real Granddaughter, charter member and Mother of the Regent, unveiled the tablet.

It was then presented by Miss Daisy Erb, Regent, to Palm Beach County and accepted by County Commissioner I. I. Himes. The marker is the gift, work and original design of Hugo Gari Wagner, famous sculptor of Palm Beach. The chapter furnished the bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"Erected by Seminole Chapter, February MCMXXXII as a memorial to the pioneers of this section of Florida. On this spot the line of the Celestial Railroad, once connecting Jupiter with Juno, is crossed by the Federal Highway. Juno at the north end of Lake Worth was the county seat of Dade County, then including Palm Beach County 1889-1899. Jupiter was the first townsite." Juno, northern terminal of the railroad, is the lost city of the East Coast.

In Jupiter are found large mounds made by Indians, notably the lighthouse site. This lighthouse has been in operation since 1857 and still serves as the most important on the Atlantic seaboard.

The ceremonies ended by singing "Auld Lang Syne," followed by taps.

CASSIE HULETT CLEAVE LAND, Regent.

Marian Steele Chapter (Ackley, Iowa). To commemorate the first anniversary of the chapter, the members placed a bronze marker for a real granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier at the crypt of Mrs. Marian Steele Potter in the Ackley mausoleum. Miss Irene Wolf, chairman of historic spots, gave a brief eulogy of Mrs. Potter's life from a pioneer to a great grandmother. Mrs. Potter was a direct descendant of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a mother of the Ackley D. A. R. regent.

Miss Wolf introduced Rev. T. C. Collister, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Potter was long a member. He gave the invocation, dedicat-
ing the marker to Mrs. Potter. Her favorite hymn, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," was sung by Miss Luella Hatch. Mrs. Cryus Wolf, D. A. R. district chairman, of Hampton, gave a short address. Mrs. Viola Brandt sang "Oh Love That Will Not Let Me Go," after which Rev. Collister pronounced the benediction. About thirty members and friends were present.

IRENE WOLF,
Past Historian.

Philip Livingston Chapter (Howell, Mich.), held the opening meeting of the year 1933 and 1934 at the home of Mrs. J. E. Browne, 1000 West Grand River Avenue, Tuesday afternoon, September 12th.

The twenty-fifth birthday anniversary of the chapter was celebrated and Constitution Day observed. It was a Red Letter Day!

Mrs. W. P. VanWinkle, Regent of the chapter, gave greetings in her usual pleasing manner, and a short address appropriate to present day needs along patriotic lines.

The history of the chapter as reviewed by Mrs. E. A. Stowe, the organizing regent, and Mrs. R. B. McPherson, was most interesting, bringing to mind many activities almost forgotten by the Daughters. We can only mention a very few:

First of all, the graves of seven Revolutionary soldiers had been marked.

Two historical spots, the site of the first school house, and the Indian trail through Howell, have been marked with large boulders.

A Washington elm tree planted and marked.

When engaged in war work, we adopted a French orphan who was supported for a number of years, and is still remembered at Christmas although now grown to manhood. Many letters were exchanged and in one of them his picture was enclosed.

After the war, money, clothing, etc., were sent by the chapter to help the French people.

National patriotic days have been observed.

Members of the chapter have served on State Board and State committees.

Noted lecturers from home and abroad have spoken at different meetings.

Many social activities were also enjoyed through these years.

Thus briefly we have given excerpts from this fine review of twenty-five years.
Mrs. Claude Hamilton of Fowlerville gave an excellent paper on the Signers of the Constitution. The music was in charge of Mrs. Glenn Burkhart of Fowlerville, who presented Romine Hamilton, son of Mrs. Claude Hamilton, a rising young artist, who played three violin selections accompanied by Miss Marion Gardner. The school ensemble of Fowlerville gave two selections. The Daughters showed their appreciation by giving them a rising vote of thanks. A social hour followed during which dainty refreshments were served by the hostess. This being our silver anniversary, the silver collection was not forgotten. Thus closed a wonderful afternoon.

Assisting hostesses were: Mrs. Alice McPherson Spencer, Mrs. Glenn Burkhart and Mrs. Alfred Garland.

LUCILLE M. GARLAND, Historian.

Wenonah Chapter (Winona, Minn.). Dedication of the Stephen Taylor Memorial in Woodlawn cemetery, Winona, Minnesota, at the grave of the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Minnesota, took place October 1, 1933, under direction of Wenonah Chapter.

The marker placed on the grave in 1902 by the St. Paul Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is covered with glass, and imbedded in Winona travertine, on the interior of the miniature stockade wall, a replica of Fort Ticonderoga, which surrounds the plot.

Our Chapter sponsored this memorial, placing a bronze tablet with this inscription:

“In memory of
STEPHEN TAYLOR
1757-1857
A courageous soldier and member of Ethan Allen’s Immortal Band of ’83, who took part in the surprise attack on the British garrison at Fort Ticonderoga, and the only Revolutionary soldier known to be buried in the State of Minnesota.
Erected by the Wenonah Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1933.”

The old tomb was discovered some 20 years ago by Miss Mabel Marvin. Thru the efforts of the regent, Mrs. R. M. Tolleson, Miss Marvin, Miss Theda Gildemeister, Mrs. D. B. Morrison, Mrs. George Polley, Mrs. W. V. Lindsay, and generosity of the Cemetery Ass’n, Biesanz Stone Co., interested citizens, this memorial was made possible.

The program in charge of Mrs. Sarah Allen was: “Attention,” W. O. Miller, bugler; singing National Anthem, chorus grade school children, Miss Mary Ellen Polley, directing; prayer, Miss Florence Richards, chaplain Wenonah Chapter; ad-
The Shaker Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio), had the distinction of marking the grave of Mrs. Emily Lewis Hyde with a bronze D. A. R. marker on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 1, 1933, at Fairview Cemetery, Fairview Village, adjoining Cleveland.

Emily Lewis was born in Southington, Conn., Dec. 12, 1796, the last year of the administration of George Washington.

Her father, Isaac Lewis, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the age of 14, April 25, 1777, and served until he was wounded in the battle which led to the surrender of the English Army, under Lord Cornwallis, and the victory of the American cause.

Emily Lewis was married May 22, 1823, to Frederick Hyde, who was a son of a Revolutionary soldier. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Two of her sons served in the Civil War and several of her grandsons and great grandsons were soldiers in the World War.

After the death of her husband, Frederick Hyde, May 13, 1854, Emily Lewis Hyde moved to Ohio, where at the age of seventy, she passed away at Rockport, Ohio, on December 23, 1866.

Mrs. Hyde was the grandmother of Arthur M. Hyde, who was Secretary of Agriculture during the Hoover Administration.

After the Pledge to the Flag, Mrs. Margaret Jewett Sharer, Vice Regent of Shaker Chapter, opened the program with a few words to the assemblage of her descendants, friends and members of the chapter, then gave a brief history of the life of Emily Lewis Hyde. Mrs. James F. Donahue, Regent and Organizing Regent, presented the marker to a Daughter of a Revolutionary Hero. Following this, a prayer by the chaplain and "taps" played by a Boy Scout, a friend of the family, which closed the ceremony.

Blanche B. Lang,
Historian.
ANSWERS

13541. SETTLE.—Thomas Settle, Rev. soldier, died in Franklin Co. Ky. & left will dated 30 April 1816, naming wife Priscilla (pregnant) dau Nanet & Sally, son John ("all married off & had their share") 3 infant chil. Joseph, Isaac & Lucy, sons Bennett, George, Joseph, Willicoe, Cooper & Betsey. Prob. May 1816. This may all be proved by documentary evidence in the local court house.—Miss Hattie M. Scott, Frankfort, Ky.

14474. GREGORY.—Mildred Washington Gregory Married 5 Jan 1733 Col Henry Willis & she died 1747.—Mrs. Elva Woodford Steele, 706 Central Ave., Lexington, Ky.

14461. Can give you the names of some of the desc of Lt. Thomas Adams, if you will write to me direct. His bro Capt. Samuel married Rebecca Graves & d 10 Aug 1662. She married John son of Deacon Cornelius Waldo & their son Lt. Zacharia b 25 Nov. 1701 married 25 June 1728 Abigail Griffin, & their dau Abigail Waldo mar. David Bucklin who was b 3 Oct 1726 & d 21 Jan 1820 at Herkimer, N. Y. Elmer N. Bucklin, 922 West 12th St., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

14474c. STANLEY.—Mary Stanley seems to have been a sister of Sarah who married John Wadsworth in 1662. She was the dau of Thomas & Bennett (Tritton) Stanley who were among the first settlers of Hartford in 1636 & who removed to Hadley, Mass in 1659. The name Thomas Stanley is on the Founder's Monument at Hartford (see Boston Transcript 6559 March 19, 1928, signed W. E. B.). Will be glad to send you a copy of the article & give you other information.—Mrs. Alma Sanford Hough Jackson, Asheville, N. C., Box 861.

14492a. BALL.—Major Warren Patten Coon, 442 Fourth Avenue, Newark, N. J. has been engaged in compiling a record of the Ball Family, with a view to printing a Ball Genealogy. Doubtless he will be able to assist you with the information of Moses Ball of Fairfax Co. Va.—Grace R. Meeker, 709 South Mulberry St., Ottawa, Kansas.

14359. FLEMING.—Robertson's "Pocahontas & Her Descendants" page 32 gives Mary Bolling b 1711 married Col John Fleming of "Mt. Pleasant" b 1697 d 7 Nov 1766, son of Charles & grson of Sir Thomas

14412. WOODFIN-ASHBROOK.—Nicholas Woodfin lived in Asheville, Buncombe Co. N. Car. having owned a beautiful colonial res. on the corner of Woodfin St. (named for him) & North Main St. He had one dau Miss Annie Woodfin. Write to the Registrar of the Edward Buncombe Chapter D. A. R. Asheville, N. C., she will probably be able to assist you.—Mrs. Roscoe Shook, 600 Hattie Ave., Elizabethton, Tenn.

14369. CRAWFORD.—Beaver Co. Pa. Court records, Will Book C. p 1. Robert Crawford, Big Beaver Twp. Will dated 6 June 1843 Registered 10 March 1846. Mentions oldest son David—50 acres & the old place; son James—50 acres; son Robert—the 72 acres that he now lives on; daughters Margaret Miller, Sarah Line, Mary Ann Forder, Nancy Steen, Matty Marshall, Elizabeth Bready & Rebecca Cox. Testators: John Davidson, Robert Stinson, Robert Shannon. Beaver Co. tax records 1803/4 Book A. p. 347. taxed in the name of James Crawford, 5 Feb 1806 200 acres Hanover twp., 200 a South Beaver Twp. 1808 same. Robert Crawford, Big Beaver Twp. 400 acres etc. 1807 John Crawford single. Samuel Crawford, Beaver Co. Pa. married Sarah Allen. There was a Robert Crawford & wife Sarah, Columbiana Co. O. 1824 that I believe was the son of John Crawford of Brooke Co. W. Va. They were mentioned in John's settlement of estate. Also on the tax records of Columbiana Co. there was a Robert Crawford who owned land but was a non resident. Boyd Crumrine's Washington Co. Pa. pub 1882. p 859, Mt. Pleasant Twp. land of Judge Addison sold by his exec. to Wm. Crawford, 5 Feb 1828 (wife Nancy), who left it by will with other land 27 Feb 1846 to his sons James, Robert & Thomas. He also had sons George, Wm., Matthew, Oliver, Margaret & a minor child. William Crawford of Augusta Co. Va. had wife Nancy Anderson.—Eva A. Scott, 1309 Belmont Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.
15089. Burkhardt-Burget.—Susanna Burkhardt mar Gose Quackenbush in Rensselaer Co., N. Y. She was bp 1745 in Kinderhook, N. Y., & was the dau of Peter Borkit & wife Eva Huyck. Peter Borkit is supposed to have signed the Assn. Test. Wanted Col and Rev ances & all dates possible.—E. B. L.

15090. McCorkle.—Wanted parentage & gen of Sarah McCorkle, wife of Samuel McCorkle on the Beverly Minor Grants near Staunton, Va., 1757. Their chil were: John, Mary, Martha, Samuel, Robert, Sarah & Elizabeth. Wanted also all infor of James, Samuel, Alexander & Wm. McCorkle who lived on the James River in Va. betw 1730 and 1790. Wanted also dates of their mar & names of their chil.


(b) Tyler.—Wanted parentage of Catherine Tyler of Elizabethtown, N. J., & later of Staunton, Va., who mar James Forrest abt 1745. Had 2 daus Lydia & Elizabeth.

(c) Buchanan.—Wanted ances of Patrick Buchanan who lived in Augusta Co. abt 1788. Wanted also infor of ances of wife.

(d) Wilson.—Wanted parentage of Isaac Wilson who served with Capt. Tabb, 1st Va. Militia, & mar Margaret, dau of John and Barbara (Cullom) Gordon. They lived at Front Royal, Va., & one son mar Eleanor, dau of Thomas Harrison. Wanted also infor of Harrison and Wilson families. —L. B.

15091. Griffith-Mobley.—Wanted ances. and parentage of Rachel Griffith b. April 6, 1766, d. Aug. 13, 1833 and of her husband Edward Mobley mar. 1789/90. Both from near Hagerstown, Md. Their chil were: Chloe who mar. Butler Wells, son of Absalom; John; Mordecai who mar. Martha Robison; Lydia who mar. her cousin Hekemiah Griffith.


(b) Beale-Beale-Beall.—Wanted parentage of Rachel Beale (Beall) who mar. Richard Owings. Wanted also all possible infor. of John Beall who mar. Elizabeth Howard.

(c) Butler-Wells-White.—Wanted parentage of Henry Butler whose dau. Temperance mar. Benjamin Wells, both of Balto. Wanted also proof that Susannah, wife of Henry Butler, was a White of the Mayflower Whites. The following taken from the notes of one who knew personally both Charles and Absalom Wells (sons of Benj.)—"More than 3 centuries ago three Welshmen by the name of Wells came to the U. S. A. One settled in Mass., one to Balto. and one was lost sight of." Benjamin is a son of the Balto. Wells. Wanted all possible infor. of his ances.

(d) Owings.—Wanted ances. and parentage of Leah Owings b. 1727 Balto., d. at Wellsburg, Va. 1815, who mar. Alexander son of James Wells. Michal Owings mar. Charles, son of Benj. Wells. Was the name originally "Owens"? —

15092. Harding.—Wanted all possible infor. of William Harding b. 1745/50 in Northumberland co., Va. Wanted also name of wife. He was among early settlers of Surry co., N. C. and had sons Rene b. 1774 and Thomas b. 1781.—H. H.

15093. Rounds.—Wanted parentage and all possible infor. of John Rounds b. in Gloucester, R. I. in 1775 and d. in Oxford, N. Y. March 4, 1854. His wife was Elizabeth ——.

(a) Light.—Wanted parentage of Henry Light b. 1764, buried in New Berlin, N. Y., who mar. Deborah ——. He came from East Stonington, Conn. to Burlington, N. Y. 1807.—M. I. L.
A special meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Wednesday, December 20, 1933.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, at 2 P.M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the members arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer in unison, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Joy, the Historian General, Mrs. Dunne, was appointed as Secretary pro tem.

The following members were recorded as being present: National Officers: Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Harman, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Parcells, Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Dunne, Mrs. Dick. State Regents: Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Zoller, Jr. State Vice Regents: Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Kenway, Miss Johnson.

The Treasurer General, Miss Nettleton, reported 151 members for reinstatement and moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 151 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Beavers. Carried.

The Secretary pro tem. announced casting the ballot and the President General welcomed the 151 former members into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Reed, read her report.

Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to report 802 applications presented to the Board.

Respectfully submitted,
WINIFREED E. REED,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Reed moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 802 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Dick. Carried.

The Secretary pro tem. announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 802 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, read her report.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Tryphosa Duncan Bates Batcheller, Saint Cloud, France; Mrs. Alice Beatrice Radford Wands, West Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Cora Neal Sherrill Staples, Boyce, Louisiana; Mrs. Lottie Williamson Hines, Petersburg, Virginia.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Margaret Gay King, Woodland, Georgia; Miss Mayma Thompson, Alma, Nebraska; Mrs. Otta Warren McCoomon, Bellaire, Ohio.

The following authorization of chapters have expired by time limitation: At Pineville, Louisiana, and Williamson, West Virginia.

The Organizing Regency of Mrs. Willa Nottingham Wilson Beal at Greensboro, North Carolina, is to be cancelled.

The following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Margaret Gay King, Woodland, Georgia, and Mrs. Anna Love Hoge Gilbreath, Jasper, Tennessee.

The Chapter at Pacific Grove, California, wishes to change its name from Pacific Grove to Commodore Sloat.

Through their respective State Regents the following chapters have requested permission to incorporate: Orford Parish, Manchester, Connecticut; Donegal, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The following chapters are presented for official disbandment: Ama-Kanasta, Douglasville, Georgia; Chattahoochee, West Point, Georgia; Peter Coffee, Abbeville, Georgia; Old Academy, Oxford, Indiana; Betty Zane, Albia, Iowa; Grundy Center, Grundy Center, Iowa; Letitia Penn, Lake City, Iowa; Jacob Blaine, Stockton, Kansas; Joseph Morris, Fulton, Kentucky; Rachel Farnsworth Holden, Moose River, Maine; John Paul Jones, Boston, Massachusetts; Charity Cook, Homer, Michigan; Fairmont, Fairmont, Minnesota; Putnam, Unionville, Missouri; Henry Laurens, Laurens, South Carolina; Michael Watson, Ridge Spring, South Carolina; Andrew Edwards, Centerville, Tennessee; Sequachee Valley, South Pittsburg, Tennessee; Anne Pickett, Widewater, Virginia; Ann Meyers, Deer Park, Washington.

The following chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation: Agnes Dickinson Lee, Guilford, Connecticut; Nathan Edison, Clay Center, Kansas; Col. Edward Lloyd IV, Easton, Maryland; Fort Avery, Milan, Ohio; Chintimini, Philomath, Oregon; Belle Meade, Belle Meade, Tennessee; Blackwater Davis, West Virginia.

ELISE H. PARCELLS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Parcells moved the acceptance of the Organizing Secretary General's report. Seconded by Mrs. Dunne. Carried.

The President General spoke of the spirit of Christmas and the New Year with its meaning and opportunity.

The Secretary pro tem. read the minutes of December 20, 1933, which were approved.

Adjournment was taken at 2:30 P.M.

AMY CHRESSWELL DUNNE,
Secretary pro tem.
THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
(Organization—October 11, 1890)
MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1933-1934

President General
MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General
(Term of office expires 1934)
MRS. HERBERT FAY GAFFNEY,
Pinehaven, Green Island Hills, Columbus, Ga.
MRS. CHARLES E. HERRICK,
3809 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
MRS. WILLIAM VAUGHN,
908 Main St., Point Pleasant, W. Va.
MRS. CHARLES F. BATHRICK, 281 Upton Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH,
135 Central Park, West, New York, N. Y.
MRS. JAMES B. CRANKSHAW,
3128 Fairfield Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana
MRS. J. T. ROUNTREE,
170 N. 27th Street, Paris, Texas.

(Term of office expires 1935)
MRS. FRANK HAMILTON MARSHALL,
1227 East Broadway, Enid, Okla.
MRS. NATHANIEL BEAMAN,
1315 Westover Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
MRS. C. EDWARD MURRAY,
180 West State Street, Trenton, N. J.
MRS. WALTER LAWRENCE TOBEY, 401 North C Street, Hamilton, Ohio

(Term of office expires 1936)
MRS. JOHN CARROLL COULTER,
1516 Richland St., Columbia, South Carolina.
MRS. JAMES F. TROTTMAN,
508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
MRS. HOWARD BAILEY,
4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.
MRS. JOSEPH HAYES ACKLEH,
Kensington Place & 24th Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD,
1313 Clarkson Street, Denver, Colo.
MRS. JOSEPH M. Caley,
1513 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
MRS. LUE R. SPENCER,
638 E. Capitol St., Washington, D. C. (Nebr.)
MRS. VICTOR Lisle WARREN,
Dover-Foxcroft, Maine.
MRS. JOHN W. KIRKPATRICK,
516 W. Pine St., Eldorado, Kansas.
MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Miss HELEN HARMAN, 1717 Varnum St., Washington, D. C.

Chaplain General
MRS. RAYMOND G. KIMBELL, 1017 Grove St., Evanston, Ill.

Recording Secretary General
MRS. HENRY BOURNE JOY,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Corresponding Secretary General
MRS. JOHN M. BEavers,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Organizing Secretary General
MRS. FRANK HOWLAND PARCELS,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Treasurer General
MISS KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Registrar General
MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED,
Memorial Continental Hall.

History General
MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS DUNNE,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution
MRS. EMERET H. WILSON, 2220 Edgemont Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Librarian General
MRS. FRANK MADISON DICK,
Memorial Continental Hall.

Curator General
MISS MYRA HAZARD,
Memorial Continental Hall.
State Regents and State Vice-Regents 1933-34

ALABAMA
MRS. ZEBULON JUDD, Auburn.
MRS. K. F. PERROW, 314 E. 7th St., Anniston.

ALASKA
MRS. CLARENCE OLSEN, Anchorage.
MRS. W. E. RAGER, Seward.

ARIZONA
MRS. DAVID WENTWORTH RUSSELL, 246 So. Cortez St., Prescott.
MRS. ROBERT KEMP MINSON, 1034 So. Mill Ave., Tempe.

ARKANSAS
MRS. CHARLES B. RENDLEMAN, 1800 Park Ave., Little Rock.
MRS. R. N. GARRETT, Eight Oaks, El Dorado.

CALIFORNIA
MRS. FREDERICK F. GUNDRUM, 2214 21st St., Sacramento.
MRS. ELMER H. WHITTAKER, 124 E. Arrellaga St., Santa Barbara.

COLORADO
MRS. EMILY M. RANDALL, 307 N. Ninth St., Rocky Ford.
MRS. CLYDE A. BARTELS, RR. V, Fort Collins.

CONNECTICUT
MISS EMELINE AMELIA STREET, 259 Canner St., New Haven.
MRS. FREDERICK PALMER LATIMER, 65 Wardwell Road, West Hartford.

DELAWARE
MRS. WALTER MORRIS, 5 S. State St., Dover.
MRS. JONATHAN R. WILLIS, 105 No. State St., Dover.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MRS. HARRY COLFAX GROVE, 2708 Cathedral Ave., Washington.
MRS. GEORGE MADDEN GRIMES, 1954 Columbia Road, Washington.

FLORIDA
MRS. MILO MURDOCK EBERT, 337 Sessoms Ave., Lake Wales.
MRS. CLARENCE BLANCHARD TURNER, 2000 Olive St., Baton Rouge.

GEORGIA
MRS. JULIAN McCURRY, 419 S. Milledge Ave., Athens.
MRS. WILLIAM F. DYKES, 570 Ridgecrest Road, N. E., Atlanta.

IDAH0
MRS. THOMAS DAVID FARRER, 1042 Cleveland Blvd., Caldwell.
MRS. F. B. LANEY, 803 Kenneth Ave., Moscow.

ILLINOIS
MRS. JULIAN G. GOODHUE, 2714 Thayer St., Evanston.
MRS. SAMUEL JAMES CAMPBELL, 111 Broadway, Mount Carroll.

INDIANA
MRS. ROSCOE C. O'BRYNE, 912 Main St., Brookville.
MRS. JOHN McFADDEN, 768 Tyler St., Gary.

IOWA
MRS. BESSE CARROLL HIGGINS, 1045 N. Main St., Spencer.
MRS. SETH THOMAS, 1200 10th Ave., Fort Dodge.

KANSAS
MRS. E. P. PENDLETON, Pendleton Place, Princeton.
MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX, 310 E. Elm St., Wichita.

KENTUCKY
MRS. GRAHAM LAWRENCE, Shelbyville.
MRS. BLANCHE LILLISTON, 672 Higgins Ave., Paris.

LOUISIANA
MRS. J. HARRIS BAUCHMAN, Tallulah.
MRS. CLARENCE BLANCHARD TURNER, 2000 Olive St., Baton Rouge.

MAINE
MRS. CLINTON CHANDLER STEVENS, 451 Union Street, Bangor.
MRS. VICTOR ABBOT BINFORD, Knoxbury.

MARYLAND
MRS. HENRY ZOLLER, JR., 4407 Charlotte Place, Guilford, Baltimore.
MRS. WILBUR TUNNELL BLAKESLEE, 222 St. Dunstans Road, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS
MRS. ARTHUR J. JAMES, 779 Broadway, South Boston.

MICHIGAN
MRS. JAMES H. McDonald, Glencoe Hills, Washtenaw Road, Ypsilanti.
MRS. GEORGE B. SCHRIZERBORN, Reading.

MINNESOTA
MRS. MORTIMER PLATT, 917 E. 47th St., Kansas City.
MRS. CLYDE HENDERSON PORTER, 374 E. Arrow St., Marshall.

MISSOURI
MRS. ROSCOE CLARKE DILLAVOU, 816 North Broadway, Billings.
MRS. J. FRED WOODSIDE, 435 S. Rife St., Dillon.

NEBRASKA
MRS. HURACE JACKSON CARY, 602 West 27th St., Kearney.
MRS. FRANK BAKER, 4342 Farm St., Omaha.

NEVADA
MRS. WILLIAM E. GOULD, R. F. D. 2, Reno.
MRS. GEORGE G. DEVORE, 437 So. Center St., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MRS. HARRY C. SANBORN, 189 Union Ave., Laconia.
MRS. ARTHUR F. WHEAT, 1837 Elm St., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY
MRS. ROBERT HAMILTON GIBBES, Route 77, Pennington.
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY CLAPP, Beasley's Point.

NEW MEXICO
MRS. ALVAN N. WHITE, 103 College St., Silver City.
MRS. JOHN FRANKLIN JOYCE, Carlsbad.

NEW YORK
MRS. WILLIAM E. GOULD, 49 F. D. 2, Reno.
MRS. GEORGE G. DEVORE, 437 So. Center St., Reno.

WISCONSIN
MRS. WILLIAM J. HILTON, 975 Union Ave., Laconia.
NORTH CAROLINA
MRS. SYDNEY PERRY COOPER, Williams St., Henderson.
MRS. WILLIAM HENRY BELK, 10 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte.

NORTH DAKOTA
MRS. HARLEY ELLSWORTH FRENCH, University, Grand Forks.
MRS. HAROLD THEODORE GRAVES, 504 Fourth Ave., So., Jamestown.

OHIO
MRS. ASA CLAY MESSENGER, 248 North King St., Xenia.
MRS. JOHN S. HEAUME, 1601 Woodedge Ave., Springfield.

OKLAHOMA
MRS. LUTHER EUGENE TOMM, 2100 West Okmulgee Ave., Muskogee.
MRS. CHARLES LAYTON YANCEY, 1228 E. 25th St., Tulsa.

OREGON
MRS. JOHN Y. RICHARDSON, 749 Georgian Place, Portland.
MRS. MARK V. WEATHERFORD, 220 W. 7th St., Albany.

PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. WM. HERRON ALEXANDER, 500 Meade St., Monongahela.
MRS. RAYMOND LYNDE WADHAMS, 72 N. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
MISS RUTH BRADLEY SHELDON, 426 Norton St., New Haven, Connecticut.
MRS. MABEL R. CARLSON, P. 0. Box 2137, Manila.

RHODE ISLAND
MRS. PHILIP CASWELL, P. 0. Box 164, Newport.
MRS. GEORGE EDWARD ADAMS, Kingston.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MRS. THOMAS J. MAULDIN, Pickens.
MRS. JOHN LOGAN MARSHALL, Clemson College.

SOUTH DAKOTA
MRS. HALFDAN GOTAAS, Mellette.
MRS. EDGAR PAUL ROTHROCK, 311 Canby St., Vermilion.

TENNESSEE
MRS. WILLARD STEELE, 426 Norton St., New Haven, Connecticut.
MRS. GEORGE EDWARD ADAMS, Kingston.

TEXAS
MRS. N. P. SANDERSON, 706 Pine St., Texarkana.

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

UTAH
MRS. STEPHEN A. COBB, 2553 Aiden Ave., Salt Lake City.
MRS. JOHN COFFIN EVANS, 1145 24th St., Ogden.

VERMONT
MRS. CHARLES KIMBALL JOHNSON, 26 Robinson St., Burlington.
MRS. FREDERIC G. FLEETWOOD, Morrisville.

VIRGINIA
MRS. CHARLES BLACKWELL KEESEE, "Chateauxhee," Martinville.
MRS. HAMPTON FLEMING, 1622 Grove Ave., Richmond.

WASHINGTON
MISS ZOE M. BEAL, 310 Miller Bldg., Yakima.
MRS. WILLIAM H. CUDWORTH, 2403 E. Bellevue Place, Milwaukee.

WEST VIRGINIA
MRS. PAUL O. REYMANN, Pleasant Valley, Wheeling.
MRS. GORY HOGG, Homeland, Lewisburg.

WISCONSIN
MISS JOSEPH ACKROYD BRANSON, 704 N. Broadway, De Pere.
MRS. WILLIAM H. CUDWORTH, 2403 E. Bellevue Place, Milwaukee.

WYOMING
MRS. JOHN CORBETT, 312 So. 10th St., Laramie.
MRS. THOMAS COOPER, 833 So. Wollcot, Casper.

CANAL ZONE
MRS. RICHARD G. TAYLOR (Chapter Regent) Box 245, Balboa Heights.

PUERTO RICO
MRS. WILLIAM A. D'EGILBERT (Chapter Regent) Box 1470, San Juan.

CHINA
MRS. HAROLD S. DICKERSON, 3520 Broadway Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. PHILIP HOWARD DUNBAR, 9 Avenue Petain, Shanghai.

CUBA
MISS MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER, Avenida de Wilson No. 07, Vedado, Havana.
MRS. EDWARD G. HARRIS, Calle 21, Esquina E, Havana.

ENGLAND
MRS. JAMES B. MENNELL, 1 Royal Crescent, Holland Park, London, W. XI.
MRS. GAWEN PEARCEKENWAY, The Westehest, 4000 Cathedral Ave., Wash., D. C.

FRANCE
COUNTESS DE CHILLY, 22 Avenue Kleber, XVI, Paris.
MISS ADA HOWARD JOHNSON, The Dresden, Washington, D. C.

ITALY
MISS JESSICA A. MORGAN (Chapter Regent) Hotel Royal, Corso d'Italia, Rome.

HONORARY OFFICERS ELECTED FOR LIFE

Honorary Presidents General
MRS. GEORGE THACHER GUERNSEY,
MRS. GEORGE MAYNARD MINOR,
MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART.

Honorary Vice-Presidents General
MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY, 1906 McFaddin Ave., Beaumont.
MRS. J. MORRIS SMITH, 1914.
MRS. JOHN NEWMAN CAREY, 1914.
MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG, 1917.
MRS. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH, 1923.

MRS. JOHN CAMPBELL, 1926.
MRS. ELIZABETH WASHINGTON HOWARD, 1927.
MRS. THOMAS KITTE, 1927.
MRS. ELIZA FERRY LEARY, 1930.
MRS. ALICE PATER ENNIS PATTON, 1931.
MRS. JOHN LAIDLAW BUEL, 1933.
MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS, 1933.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Chairmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADVISORY</td>
<td>Mr. George Whitney White, National Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICANISM</td>
<td>Miss Mary C. Welch, 40 Thomaston St., Hartford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVED SCHOOLS</td>
<td>Mrs. William H. Pouch, 135 Central Park West, New York City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ART CRITICS</td>
<td>Miss Aline E. Solomons, The Connecticut, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETTER FILMS</td>
<td>Mrs. Mildred Lewis Russel, 7110 Hillside Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS</td>
<td>Mrs. John M. Beavers, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAROLINE E. HOLT SCHOLARSHIP</td>
<td>Mrs. Harold S. Dickerson, 2444 Southway Drive, Columbus, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTURY OF PROGRESS</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, 3809 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSERVATION AND THRIFT</td>
<td>Mrs. Roy A. Mayse, 1744 W. Mulberry St., Kokomo, Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTITUTION HALL</td>
<td>Mrs. Russell William Magna, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTITUTION HALL FINANCE</td>
<td>Mrs. Russell William Magna, 178 Madison Ave., Holyoke, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTITUTION HALL MEMORY BOOK</td>
<td>Mrs. G. L. H. Brosseau, Belle Haven, Harbor Rd., Greenwich, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORRECT USE OF THE FLAG</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur D. Wall, 1379 Detroit St., Denver, Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREDENTIALS</td>
<td>Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., 53 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. LIBRARY</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Glenbourne Ave., Cambridge, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. MAGAZINE</td>
<td>Mrs. Jean J. Labat, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A. R. STUDENT LOAN FUND</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, P. O. Box 65, Hamilton, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLIS ISLAND</td>
<td>Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, 17 Hawthrone Ave., East Orange, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTIVE</td>
<td>Mrs. Russell William Magna, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILING AND LENDING HISTORICAL PAPERS,</td>
<td>Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Glenbourne Ave., Cambridge, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCLUDING PATRIOTIC LECTURES AND LANTERN</td>
<td>Mrs. Flora Myers Gillette, State Teachers College, Arkadelphia, Ark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLIDES</td>
<td>Mrs. Donald K. Moore, 25 S. Broad St., Hilldale, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINANCE</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles H. Biswell, Waterford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENEALOGICAL RECORDS</td>
<td>Mrs. Donald K. Moore, 25 S. Broad St., Hilldale, Mich.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIRL HOME MAKERS</td>
<td>Miss Eleanor M. Sweeney, Elmwood, Wheeling, W. Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORICAL RESEARCH</td>
<td>Mrs. William Louis Dunne, 2151 California St., Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSIGNIA</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles H. Biswell, Waterford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANUAL FOR IMMIGRANTS</td>
<td>Mrs. Arthur W. Arnold, 145 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEMORIAL CAROLINE S. HARRISON LIAISON</td>
<td>Mrs. Walter L. Tobey, P. O. Box 65, Hamilton, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL DEFENSE EMBODYING PATRIOTIC</td>
<td>Mrs. William A. Becker, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS, including</td>
<td>Mrs. John C. Follett, 2615 Wooley St., Berkeley, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL OLD TRAILS</td>
<td>Mrs. Gordon Newman, 28 Lenox Ave., Lynbrook, Long Island, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL DAUGHTERS</td>
<td>Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, 932 Park Ave., Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOLUTIONS</td>
<td>Miss Emma L. Crowell, 609 4th St., Corinth, Miss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVOLUTIONARY RELICS FOR MEMORIAL</td>
<td>Miss Myra Hazard, 609 4th St., Corinth, Miss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTINENTAL HALL</td>
<td>Mrs. Robert Bagnell, R. F. D. No. 1, Nelson, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE U. S. A.</td>
<td>Mrs. James T. Morris, The Leamington, Minneapolis, Minn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSPORTATION</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles J. Bullock, 6 Channing St., Cambridge, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YORKTOWN TABLETS</td>
<td>Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Daughters of the American Revolution

D. A. R. Insignia

Official Insignia (Percentage to Memorial Continental Hall) ............................................. $8.50
(Twenty-four cents additional should be included for postage and insurance)
The new official recognition pin adopted by the Thirty-fourth Congress .................. $4.75

Lineage Volumes

Volumes 55 to 132, including postage ................................................................. $3.00 each
There are a few copies of volumes previous to 55 on which the Treasurer General will quote a
price upon application

OFFICIAL RIBBON FOR SUSPENDING BADGES—PRICE, 35c PER YARD

PROCEEDINGS AND REPORTS TO SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Proceedings 19th to 28th Continental Congresses. Price per volume .50c, postage additional
Proceedings 29th Continental Congress ................................................................. $1.50, including postage
Proceedings 30th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 31st Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 34th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 35th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 36th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.25, including postage
Proceedings 38th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 39th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 40th Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 41st Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.50, including postage
Proceedings 42nd Continental Congress ................................................................. 1.50, including postage
Sixth and Seventh Reports, each ................................................................. .50c
Eighth and Tenth Reports, each ................................................................. .25c
Eleventh Report ................................................................. .30c
Twelfth Report ................................................................. .30c
Thirteenth Report ................................................................. .30c
Twentieth Report ................................................................. .30c
Twenty-first Report ................................................................. .30c
Twenty-second Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Twenty-third Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Twenty-fourth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Twenty-fifth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Twenty-sixth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Twenty-seventh Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Twenty-eighth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Twenty-ninth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Thirtieth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Thirty-first Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Thirty-second Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Thirty-third Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Thirty-fourth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage
Thirty-fifth Report ................................................................. .50c, including postage

Postage additional unless otherwise stated. The above reports will be sent upon receipt of
the price. Cash and stamps at risk of sender. Orders should be addressed to

THE TREASURER GENERAL
Memorial Continental Hall, Seventeenth and D Streets
Washington, D. C.

Official Stationery bearing as a water-mark the emblem of the Society in enlarged size, and
by order of the National Board made the official stationery for the use of the members, may
be obtained only from the Official Jewelers, J. E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
How would you like to serve your family hot spicy gingerbread made from the private recipe of George Washington's mother?

You can—and you can be sure it will come out right. For Dromedary Gingerbread Mix is based on the 200-year-old private recipe of Mary Ball Washington by special permission of the copyright owners, the Washington-Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Dromedary Gingerbread Mix brings you, all properly measured and mixed, every ingredient for making this most delicious of gingerbreads. All you do is just add water and pop your gingerbread into the oven. You cannot go wrong.

We guarantee Dromedary Gingerbread Mix sure to come out right, sure to please, or your money back. Order Dromedary Gingerbread Mix today.

If your grocer cannot as yet supply you, just send us the coupon below and we will mail you your gingerbread postage prepaid for the regular retail price.

Made from the private recipe of Washington's mother

DROMEDARY Gingerbread Mix

The Hills Bros. Company, Dept. 10
110 Washington Street, New York City

☐ Send me postpaid one package of Dromedary Gingerbread Mix. I enclose 25c.
☐ Send me postpaid 4 packages of Dromedary Gingerbread Mix. I enclose $1.00.

Name...........................................................................................................
Street...........................................................................................................
City..............................................State............................................

Note: If I do not find this the most delicious gingerbread I ever made my money is to be refunded.
ANNIN & CO.
OFFICIAL FLAG MAKERS
85 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Write for New Catalogue of
D. A. R. Flags; also makers of C. A. R. Flags

An Attractive Binder That Will Hold
16 Issues of the D. A. R. Magazine

No cutting, punching or mutilating. Magazines easily inserted or removed. It is strong and durable.

An excellent way for Chapters to keep their Magazines for ready reference.

50c additional for date stamped on back of binder (five years desired)

Price, $1.50
Percentage to Constitution Hall Fund
Checks and money orders payable to Beatie Bright. Send with orders to her in care of Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.
GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS
80-90 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
Continuing a half Century of work in
GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH
(American and Foreign)
COATS OF ARMS
PRIVATELY PRINTED VOLUMES
"Genealogical Service with Cited Authority"
Tracing lineage and historical background, including ar-
morial bearings and notable connections, with special
reference to service of forefathers qualifying descendants
for membership in patriotic and ancestral societies.
Under the direction of M. M. Lewis
Publishers of the Quarterly "AMERICANA"—Illustrated
One of the Leading Historical and Genealogical Magazines
Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts
of the United States.

WORLD-FAMOUS GARDEN VIEWS
Shown in Salzer's big new free bargain book of Vegetables, Fruits and Herb Seeds many, vines, Bulbs, Trees, Hardy northern-grown stock especially, three-way-tested for big yields. EARLY ORDER SPECIAL! Send life for soft, now of -wagon -Farms, 30c, now Giant Asteras by 25c, per 12, for 20c, for 30c, turions, 5 packages, life for 10c.

"SOW SALZER'S SEEDS" -Louisiana, the World's Greatest


Beautifully illustrated with views of Build-
ings, Memorial Rooms and interior of Constitu-
tion Hall.

Postage prepaid, 30 cents
Mail orders to
Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R.,
Memorial Continental Hall

Your Printing
is your representative. It reflects your judg-
ment and character. Naturally, therefore,
you should select your printer as carefully as
you would an individual to represent you.

Our Plant
fully appreciates the confidence our clients im-
pose in us when they ask us to produce their
printing. Each and every Job—from a call-
ing card to a million copies of a large maga-
zine—is given the same attention. It will be
to your advantage to get information from
us regarding your next order for printing.

JUDD & DETWEILER, INC.
Master Printers
ECKINGTON PLACE and FLORIDA AVE.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"MADONNA OF THE TRAIL" ORDER BLANK
The National Society of the D. A. R.
Washington, D. C.

Please enter order for ------ "Madonna of the Trail" Statuettes at $5.00 each. Enclosed find $_________ in full
payment. Check or P. 0. M. O.
(If ordered through Chapters, such chapters may retain
$1.00, forwarding the balance, $4.00, to the Treasurer
General.)

SHIP PREPAID TO ADDRESS BELOW:
Make remittance payable to Treasurer General
Y. S. D. A. R.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY   STATE

"MARSE JOHN GOES TO WAR"
By Josephine Grider Jacobs
Letters of 1st Lieut. John McGavock Grider, American avi-
ator killed in World War; including genealogy of the Grider,
McGavock, Moore, Cary, Dudley and Gregory families.
Published by William Strong Chapter, D. A. R. Mrs. D. M. Biggs, Regent, Proctor, Arkansas, to whom orders for
copies may be sent. Price, $1.00.

Proceeds to be used for a Memorial Park to Lt. Grider.
W. & J. SLOANE

invites you to visit the reproduction of the interiors in the famous

"HOUSE OF YEARS"

You will find much of interest in the decoration and furnishing—interpreting the Regency Period in terms of modern thought.

709 Twelfth Street
Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL GRAVE MARKERS
Made from Genuine Cast Bronze with 7" diameter head, complete with rods or lugs, flag holder and anchor.

PRICE $3.00 Each
(Special Quantity Discounts on Request)
Name Plate Attached $1.75 ea. Extra

Write for Special Catalogue on BRONZE TABLETS AND MARKERS FOR HISTORIC SITES
HIGHTON ART BRONZE DIVISION
Teitl & Bailey, Inc.
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

THE OFFICIAL LAY MEMBER MARKER
The only marker ever designated as such by the National Board N. S. D. A. R.
This marker, of solid cast bronze, measures 7½" in diameter. Marker comes complete with split lugs or long bronze stake.

PRICE REDUCED

HISTORIC SITE TABLETS
Especially priced to D. A. R. Chapters.

Write for new low prices and your copy of our illustrated booklet of other official markers and tablets.

NEWMAN BROTHERS, Inc.
418-420 Elm St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

Finest Bronze Tablets and Grave Markers
Special Prices—Catalogue

THE BRONZE-CRAFT FOUNDRY
JAMES HIGHTON SHENTON
NASHUA – NEW HAMPSHIRE

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oldest National Bank in the District of Columbia
Opposite United States Treasury
ORGANIZED 1814

OFFICERS
GEO. W. WHITE..................President
O. H. P. JOHNSTON.............Vice-President
A. A. HOEHLING..............Vice-President, General Counsel
and Trust Officer
C. F. JACOBSEN..............Cashier
R. P. HOLLINGSWORTH........Assistant Trust Officer
S. W. BURWELL..............Assistant Trust Officer
HAROLD A. KERTZ...........Assistant Trust Officer
C. E. BRIGHT..............Assistant Cashier
A. H. BEDFORD..............Assistant Cashier
C. L. ECKOFF..............Assistant Cashier
F. E. HILDERBRAND........Assistant Cashier
F. V. N. COOK..............Auditor
R. E. BRIGGS..............Assistant Cashier
Bachrach
Photographs of Distinction

Since 1868—Photographers to America’s leading families of social, industrial, educational, and political prominence.

Specialists, also, in the art of making regular portraits from old daguerreotypes, tintypes, snapshots, etc.

Studios in most of the larger cities in the East

HEADQUARTERS: 44 Hunt Street, Newton, Mass.