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## Issued Monthly by

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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The President General's Message

February reverberates with the wisdom of great men. Over all our land we do honor to Washington and Lincoln. We do well to study their lives and writings, and to try to interpret their teachings to the youth of today. We can only hope to do them justice when we are honest with ourselves, and honest with them, quoting their entire arguments for or against a question, never twisting their meanings to suit immediate occasions.

These were honest men who faced facts and met situations squarely—not with half truths, but with firm convictions. To debunk them is impossible and to misquote them is unpatriotic.

Their immortality is immune from the trivial. Their monuments are mute testimonials to their greatness, through character. Their spirits today can well be so interpreted.

The character of a nation depends on the character of her people, and character is developed first in the home, then in the school and later through experience. Hence education must be made available. Only through education can democracy survive.

The founders of the Republic advocated education for all, as a means of perpetuating the democratic form of government conceived by our forefathers. Madison, who was largely responsible for the adoption of the Constitution by the thirteen colonies, said "A popular government, without popular information, or means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce, or a tragedy, or perhaps both. People who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power that knowledge gives."

Not education for a selected few, did these leaders advocate, but education for all, if this government for a free and independent people was to prevail.

If the coming generation has more leisure time, the schools must expand to meet the need. It will be an ever increasing duty of the public school to train all the youth of this land to utilize this leisure,
not only for their own advantage, for the benefit of the individual, but for society as well.

Certainly at no time in the history of our Republic has a sound educational program been more necessary than in the present precarious period. Through our educational advantages we believe ourselves prepared to govern ourselves. We must see to it that those who come after us have even better educational facilities.

As an educational society, we must concern ourselves deeply and seriously as a patriotic duty, and as women, with the question of too drastic economy in public school education.

The education of our youth is America’s main industry. We curtail it to the nation’s peril; nor can school days be postponed. Education must be started in the formative years. To imperil our educational system is courting disaster, if this country is to endure. Youth is ever eager, ever hopeful. Keep them so.

Here is work for every member. The maintenance of highest standards in education is a patriotic duty.

Surely if certain youth movements in other countries are not held in favor, we have, in every community in America, a definite work for the common good at home.

Whether building a people or a nation, proper laws—fundamental and stabilized—and education for character building are the only correct procedures, and preclude argument.

To be true to Washington and Lincoln we must be practical patriots. Each in their time met progress—and the changes in their respective eras with determination, courage, and understanding. We need more of these qualities. Above all we need more of the faith which they had in our own country.

In these days fraught with anxieties and changes, talk it up, not down. Avoid adverse criticism. Think straight, and with affirmative convictions. It takes just as long for an affirmative thought, as a negative. Adopt the former. History records radical changes in life from the days of the Mayflower to the Revolution, from then to the Civil War, and from that crisis to the World War, on to the present day. Each period brought its cataclysm, its arguments, and changed mental attitudes. Each epoch was met and overcome. Each produced leaders, and out of the suffering and hardships was born a new era and a new day.

Do not be afraid to meet the dawn which will come. Because our ancestors and our heroes met the issues of their day in spite of suffering and hardships, we have our nation and our Society. Because of them we have dedicated monuments and shrines.

Let us dedicate our lives to the immediate needs of America.

Edith Scott Magna.
Our Financial Problems

KATHARINE ARNOLD NETTLETON
Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R.

As I have said before the finances of our Society do not interest us as they should and for that reason I wish I could picture vividly to each member of the Society the work of my office. There is only time to bring to your attention one or two outstanding points.

There are the annual dues. Of the two dollars required for annual dues by the National Society for each Chapter member, one dollar is to be sent to the office of the Treasurer General and the other retained by the Chapter. The dollar which goes to the office of the Treasurer General should be sent in on January first of each year. The Society has been organized over forty years and the annual dues have never been increased; that did very well in the old days when our Society and its activities were small, but now that dollar has to be spread over more ground.

Our Society has grown and so have our property holdings. We now have three buildings valued at over $3,500,000 and a fine staff of clerks and employees. The total number of clerks is 63 and of employees 23. If for any reason our membership should fall off very much it would be impossible to maintain the salaries of the force and to carry on our work and to maintain the upkeep of the property. Here I want to emphasize that no National Officer receives any salary. The President General is allowed a sum for travelling expenses which is not adequate for the demands made upon her, but she and the National Officers give gladly of their time, strength and money to carry out the vote of the congress each year for the well being of the Society.

Because of the size of the property and all it requires to maintain it, and the work of the Society, it is very important that the annual dues be sent in promptly. January 1st is the date and also this date applies to the members-at-large who send their annual dues of $5.00 direct to the Treasurer General’s office.
It would be a great help if by February 1st of each year we could receive all the dues from all our members. We know when we join what is expected along this line, and we are annoyed if our papers do not go through quickly, but when once in, many are apt to be quite slow in paying their dues the next time.

Let us start 1934 by paying promptly. Our office has the membership list and let us see to it that all changes in membership are reported promptly; and also that transfers come through at once. It not only saves time but also postage.

Then last but by no means least is the subject so dear to our President General, and that is, paying the debt on Constitution Hall. Those of us who have seen it know what a beautiful building it is and how justly proud we are of it. As you know, we had to borrow a large sum of money to complete it and have been paying it off gradually and the birthday parties held in honor of our President General in November have brought in over $26,000. Last congress we cancelled a loan from our current fund of $100,000 and the debt stood at $400,400. On this last interest date December 20, 1933, with the money that had been sent in from the birthday parties, plus some gifts, we were able to reduce the debt to $367,400, but it still is a long hard road to go to wipe out that debt.

The penny-a-day plan if really used would do it, but it must be done by all to succeed. I know several States that are doing it this year and we are looking for big results at Congress. Each one of us has a part ownership in this wonderful property of ours and we want to see it free from debt. Our founders built better than they knew, and we, to whom they have handed the torch of responsibility, must see to it that it is never dimmed, and that a society whose members are descended from those who made the country possible must ever go forward as our motto says for “Home and Country.”

New Magazine Feature

Frederic William Wile, internationally known newspaper correspondent and radio broadcaster, begins in this issue of D. A. R. Magazine “Capital Comments,” dealing with the vital factors and facts in our national life and government. Mr. Wile is eminently fitted, through long experience and ability, to give the members of the Society an accurate, impartial and colorful account of what the government is doing and how its activities touch the whole country. As war correspondent for both American and English newspapers and as a Washington correspondent of the highest standing, Mr. Wile is known already to thousands of members of the Society.
It is with the greatest pleasure that I accept the invitation of the Editor of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine to contribute a monthly review of events of national importance at Washington. I do so with all the livelier interest because the Editor reminded me that when I had the privilege of addressing the D. A. R. Congress in 1933, I ventured the suggestion that a regular department of the Magazine devoted to national affairs would be an appropriate widening of its scope and serve to stimulate the Daughters’ interest in what is going on at the seat of the Federal government.

No faithful account of life and times in Washington this winter, it goes without saying, can be written without primary reference to the far-flung efforts of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to promote recovery from the most devastating depression in our country’s history. As all the world knows, we speak of the recovery program as the New Deal. In its unprecedented departures in countless directions, the New Deal is frankly revolutionary in character, using that term, of course, in the sense that the innovations instituted in the fields of industry, agriculture, finance and relief are drastic breaks with practices deep-rooted in American traditions. Eminent legal authorities, ever since the new dispensation came upon us in March, 1933, have challenged the constitutionality of many of the things invoked in its name. But on January 8 the Supreme Court of the United States handed down an epoch-making decision which promises to place the hallmark of constitutionality on the fundamental acts and facts of the New Deal. The case in question concerned the Minnesota moratorium emergency law, barring the foreclosure of mortgages on homes and farms in that state. The legality of the law was assailed on the ground that it impaired the sanctity of contracts. But the Supreme Court decreed that it is constitutional, because it was enacted to meet an emergency.

In a close 5-to-4 decision, the Court held that while an emergency does not create power under the Constitution, “it may furnish the occasion for the exercise of power,” and that “a state possesses authority to safeguard the vital interests of its people,” in this case, the threatened loss of homes and farms.

While the Supreme Court will, of course, decide each New Deal issue presented for review on its individual merits, there is a general assumption that the Minnesota opinion foreshadows the Court’s broad approval of the New Deal’s constitutionality on grounds of emergency. This is believed to apply in particular to the National Recovery and Agricultural Adjustment Administrations. The division of the court on the Minnesota case was interesting and significant. The majority, or “pro-New Deal” group, consisted of the four so-called Liberal members of the bench—Associate Justices Brandeis, Stone, Roberts and Cardozo, and Chief Justice Hughes. The dissenting minority, which held stoutly to the view that the strict letter of the Constitution cannot be stretched to cover an emergency, consisted of the so-called Conservative members—Justices van Devanter, Butler, McReynolds and Sutherland. Chief Justice Hughes himself wrote the majority opinion and now ranks as a full-fledged member of the “Liberal” bloc. Justice Sutherland submitted the minority opinion.

Nor would any account of affairs at Washington when this is written, at the end of January, be complete without stressing President Roosevelt’s strong hold on public confidence throughout the country, irrespective of partisan considerations. Republicans agree with Democrats, too, that Mr. Roosevelt’s power over Congress, thanks to the huge majority his own party has in both Houses, is well-nigh unbreakable. He is monarch of all he surveys on Capitol Hill. There is by no means com-
plete agreement with every one of his policies, but it is realized that it would be practically futile to oppose them. This is a congressional campaign year. The full House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate will be re-elected next November. Politicians will tell you that at this time—no matter what conditions may be nine or ten months hence—it would be almost “disastrous” to the fortunes of any man or woman aspiring to re-election to Congress to be in aggressive opposition to the Roosevelt recovery program. It is altogether a state of political affairs almost without parallel in American history.

* * * * *

Budget and currency questions loom most conspicuously on the mid-winter horizon along the Potomac. The President has asked Congress to approve of a budget calling for roundly 10½ billion dollars of expenditure, covering regular and emergency needs of the government up to the end of the current fiscal year, June 30, 1934. That represents a deficit of $7,000,000,000. As Mr. Roosevelt requests another $2,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, there will apparently be a total deficit during the next two years of $9,000,000,000—overwhelmingly the heaviest in America’s peace-time annals. It will hoist the national debt to the all-time “high” of roundly $32,000,000,000, or $5,000,000,000 above the previous peak, reached after the World War in 1919.

* * * * *

These are startling and staggering figures. But we are again at war, according to the Roosevelt theory—war on depression—and any expenditure undertaken to combat that enemy is, in the President’s estimation, justified and inescapable. He holds out the definite hope that by the time the fiscal year 1936 arrives the ship of state will be pretty well back on an even keel; and that with the budget once again balanced to a point where Uncle Sam will not have to spend beyond his income, reduction of the national debt can be resumed. Mr. Roosevelt thinks, in other words, that another two years will see us out of the woods. These rosy prospects, of course, are based on the presumption that by that time “happy days will be here again,” and economic life normalized and stabilized. People need not be alarmed by the mounting of the national debt. Per capita, it will still be substantially less than it is in Great Britain and other leading countries. Our national wealth is so tremendous that in due course we shall be able to swing even a $32,000,000,000 national debt without serious difficulty. Mean- time, the government this spring and summer will have to borrow through bond issues the tidy sum of $10,000,000,000, to cover $6,000,000,000 of emergency expenditure and $4,000,000,000 of maturing obligations.

* * * * *

It is mainly to end uncertainty in the business and financial world over the government’s monetary policy that the President asked Congress on January 15 for authority to impound the $3,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000 of gold now held by the Federal Reserve banks and transfer it to the Treasury, with resultant profit to the government of about equal amount from devaluation of the gold content of the dollar by anywhere from 40 to 50 per cent. Out of these profits the Treasury will establish a $2,000,000,000 “equalization fund” for the dual purpose of stabilizing the price of the dollar in foreign exchange and keeping up the price of United States government securities. Basically, the purpose of the President’s gold program is to raise commodity prices—as rapidly as possible—to the 1926 level and to “manage the currency,” so that the price of the dollar will not be manipulated from time to time to our disadvantage by anti-American influences abroad. The general expectation is that sooner or later the United States and Great Britain will enter into some kind of a currency stabilization agreement, whereby the dollar and the pound can be maintained at rates mutually profitable to both countries.

* * * * *

Necessarily, these stupendous budgetary and monetary problems of our government can only be sketched here in the broadest outline. Criticism is not lacking, but the
general opinion in Washington is that on the whole the Administration's financial policies will make for stability and recovery. The President is seen as desirous and determined to set his face against unwise currency inflation. He seems no less anxious to adhere, to the extent which depression and emergency needs permit, to a program of sound economy in the conduct of the government, though the policy of withholding a 15 per cent pay cut restoration from government workers, while doling out uncountable billions in all directions, arouses widespread challenge.

It can be foreshadowed with a good deal of certainty that the average man and woman face a future of higher taxes and increased cost of living. But with the anticipated improvement in business and employment, most authorities appear confident that sooner or later the country will adjust itself to these conditions, uncomfortable as they loom at the moment, and eventually surmount them without undue damage to the pocketbooks and general well-being of the people.

* * * * *

I have made no attempt in this opening contribution of "Capital Comments" to do anything but allude to the outstanding phases of the Washington scene in its present aspect. As the weeks roll by and the situation develops along those specific lines in which the Daughters are chiefly interested—national defense, immigration, our new relations with the Soviet Union, and foreign affairs in general—I shall hope to be more concrete and to keep abreast of major happenings in those varied fields of national interest.

Congress is likely to be in session until the beginning of June, if not later. Legislation of vast importance is in sight.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Oh, matchless image of a matchless man,
Magnificent in quarried white
So silent, yet in eloquence you seem
To breathe of day and symbolize the night.

Down countless years great throngs pass by
To view the beauty art has wrought,
But pause—in benediction—blest
By Lincoln's spirit they have caught.

Oh, life reverberating still
Like echoes of a bell's soft tone,
Quicken our hearts that we may catch
Your immortal message carved in stone.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA
Approved Schools of the D. A. R.

HELEN POUCH

National Chairman, Approved Schools Committee

Our National Society was founded with three distinct objectives in mind: to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to encourage patriotism and engender the spirit of Americanism; and to promote the cause of education—the country's duty to the children who will some day be the rulers of the nation.

The Committee on Approved Schools in 1933 considered that, in educating the underprivileged children and adults of the nation, the three purposes are one and the same.

Thirty years ago the Committee on Patriotic Education was established, following a suggestion made at a National Board meeting by Mrs. Crossman that such a committee be appointed. Mrs. Ellen Mecum of New Jersey was appointed first National Chairman. The National Society may well be proud of the work of Mrs. Mecum and those National Chairmen who followed on the trail blazed by her and her associates.

The present committee is indeed fortunate to have as advisors the last three National Chairmen of Patriotic Education, now known as Approved Schools: Mrs. Robert J. Reed, Wheeling, W. Va., 1923-1926; Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Annapolis, Md., 1926-1929; Mrs. Chas. E. Herrick, Chicago, Ill., 1929-1932.

In the early days of this Society, the need of giving the mountain people an opportunity for education was clearly seen, and the members rallied to the support of this movement as they have continued to do for educational purposes ever since, expending last year (1932-1933): Cash and scholarships to Approved Schools, $41,299.23; miscellaneous gifts of new and old clothing, prizes, flags, books, etc., $36,202.13; making a total of $77,501.36.

Imagine, if you will, a mountain region of over 100,000 square miles with valleys, plateaus, rushing streams which must be forded, and with beautiful views from every height. Somewhere about the year 1750, into these Southern Highlands came men and women of the finest blood with characteristics of pride, independence and hospitality which are to be found in their descendants today. They settled in the glens, on steep mountain sides and in the bottom lands of the creeks. There may be found echoes of the lands across the seas in quaint old English and Scottish words and phrases, and English folk songs and ballads. Here we find our very own people who need assistance.

These Southern Highlanders must not be confused with the descendants of the redemptioners and indentured servants as some would have us believe them to be.

The children of the mountains are hungry for "larnin" and will walk miles to the little one-teacher schools which may be found in the hills.
The Highlander is proud—he does not wish charity but he does desire the opportunity to learn to read and write, as may be seen by the number of adults who have flocked to the "Moonlight Schools," instituted by Cora Wilson Stewart, and the Opportunity Classes held in the schools for the mothers and fathers and elders.

The land in parts of the Highlands is unfertile, and taxes in many sections will not support even a one-teacher school. Recognizing this fact, many churches have instituted schools in the most isolated spots to bring education to the children, and the Daughters of the American Revolution are actively engaged in contributing to the support of eleven mountain schools.

The results more than justify the endeavor, for the girls and boys of the mountain in their turn become teachers and nurses. Their one thought is to be of service to their people, and they never fail their country when the need arises. Sergeant Alvin C. York of Tennessee is a notable example of this loyalty to his country and to his own mountain people.

It is the hope of the leaders and teachers that the training in home economics, fireside industries, agriculture and the other branches of self help, will enable the mountaineers to realize that it is possible to have the ordinary necessities of life, and even beauty, in their mountain homes.

There is a new method proposed now in regard to the mountain school system—wherever possible the State shall provide the means of transportation to the County or State school. The school will still be a home, and the children will be taught regular courses in home and farm work, and will be supervised in their studies. This same plan was given a trial in 1933 at the Indian Institute at Wichita, Kansas. The Government has appropriated funds to send the fifty Indian boys to the High School and the University.

While all Approved School chairmen are in hearty accord regarding the importance of assisting each and every school on the Approved list when possible, still it seems wise for chairmen and members, after contributing to the schools in their own States (if any such exist), to concentrate their efforts and interest upon the two D. A. R. schools—Kate Duncan Smith at Grant, Alabama, and Tamassee at Tamassee, South Carolina—which
have been established and are controlled and supported by D. A. R. members in Alabama and South Carolina respectively, with assistance from Daughters throughout the country.

Kate Duncan Smith is a day school with an enrollment of 430 boys and girls—one fireproof building containing ten rooms and auditorium on which there is no debt. During the spring of 1933, when all others in Marshall County were closed, Kate Duncan Smith School remained open because of the interest and devotion of teachers and faculty alike.

Tamassee is a boarding school for girls; a day school for boys and girls of the community, and a school where vocational instruction in part time and evening classes is offered to the people of the community. In 1932, for the first time, little boys were admitted. The school aims not only to develop trained minds, but to teach its pupils to become real home makers by training them in all domestic problems.

These two schools have no income from any other source than D. A. R. members, but if, at some happy period, adequate and assured yearly contributions could be obtained for them, what a magnificent monument it would be to the educational service of the National Society.

The other fifteen schools on the list are all supported by either Church Boards or other organizations, and individual gifts and endowments.

There are three of the seventeen Approved Schools which have no endowment: Carr Creek Community Center, Carr Creek, Knott County, Kentucky; Hillside School, Marlboro, Massachusetts; Montverde School, Montverde, Lake County, Florida.

Six schools have endowments from $2,000 to $60,000: American Indian Institute, Wichita, Kansas; Blue Ridge Industrial School, Bris, Greene County, Virginia; Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina; Hindman Settlement School, Hindman, Knott County, Kentucky; Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, Grant, Alabama; Tamassee D. A. R. School, Tamassee, South Carolina.

Four schools have endowments from $60,000 to half a million: American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts; Northland College, Ashland, Wisconsin; Pine Mountain Settlement School, Pine Mountain, Harlan County, Kentucky; Schauffler School, Cleveland, Ohio.
Four schools have endowments of over one-half million dollars: Berea College, Berea, Kentucky; Berry Schools, Mount Berry, Georgia; Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee; Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee.

The following schools have had endorsement by the States in which they are located, and are now on the reserve list awaiting placement on the Approved list: Alvin C. York Agricultural Institute, Jamestown, Tennessee; Bacone College, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Glen Eden Community Center, Williba, Kentucky; Kurn Hattin Homes, Westminster, Vermont; Opportunity Farm, New Gloucester, Maine; Pleasant Hill Academy, Pleasant Hill, Tennessee; School of the Ozarks, Point Lookout, Missouri.

The story of each school is a romance in itself, and the teachers and workers are men and women of the finest Christian spirit, untiring in their service for the "strangers within our gates," and for the mountain people "Way Back of Beyond in the Land of the Saddle Bags, where the Bible is still a Sacred Book, and where the people have not forgotten God.

These Directors of the Approved Schools have been most kind in accepting varied suggestions from the Approved Schools Committee, such as establishing the study of the American Creed, observing April 3rd as Creed Day, using the Flag Code and giving the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag at stated periods. They have accepted literature of the activities of our National Society; have used the circulating library of postcards, given by a New Jersey Daughter, to aid in the
study of history and geography; as well as shown the educational teaching films provided by New York State. The study of trees has been featured in order to give an intelligent vote for a National Tree. Medals for good citizenship and for excellence in history and other subjects, prizes for best reports of practical application of home economics in the isolated cabin during vacation have been presented and accepted with appreciation by principals and superintendents.

In several schools 16 millimeter motion pictures of activities, handiwork, teachers and children have been made for the use of the Approved Schools Committee, that school life may be shown to the D. A. R. members by means of film programs at chapter and other meetings.

The President General, National Officers, the State Regents and Chairmen, and National Committee Chairmen have cooperated with the Approved Schools Committee to the fullest extent. Connecticut has given a motion picture outfit and films to Kate Duncan Smith School, as has New York to Tamassee. It is hoped that all the schools may soon have this same valuable aid for their studies.

Through the courtesy of the Girl Home Makers Committee, the National Contest for stories of American Home Life is open to the girls of the Approved Schools.

Chapters have found it of interest, at Chapter and State meetings, to display exhibits of the products made by pupils and in many cases it has been possible to help the schools by their sale and make a profit for the chapter.

Gifts of money, scholarships, books, furnishings for dormitories and cottages, school supplies, used and new clothing are always needed and gratefully received; and it is hoped that the following projects may be remembered by chapters and States when planning the budget for the year: Crossnore—“Hall of Friendship” in the nearly completed new dormitory; Carr Creek—Fund for upkeep and repairs; Kate Duncan Smith—Delco lighting system and help for proposed teacherage; Lincoln Memorial—Nancy Hanks Memorial, and trees to replace those uprooted in the tornado; Northland—Furnishings for boys’ sitting room; Tamassee—Alumnae Endowment Fund, and payment of the heating plant.

The American Indian Institute should have a girls’ dormitory; American International College, Maryville, Blue Ridge, Schaufller, Hindman and Carr Creek are in need of funds for student aid and scholarships; furnishings for buildings, and good books and clothing are lacking at Hillside, Pine Mountain Settlement and D. A. R. Hall at Montverde; Northland College, Berry Schools and Berea all need funds for current expenses.

Even beyond the value of the material gifts is the love and interest created between the children and their friends from the outside world. All who have ever visualized the thousands of men and women and children looking out from the darkness of ignorance with longing for the light of learning, will respond with eagerness and a determination to keep that light ever shining for them. “Let us each do our part.”
In THE light of present day problems, the study of the organization of the Government of the United States is doubly interesting. At this late day it is hard to remember that the financial situation was rendered more difficult by reason of the panic of 1783-1785, and in order to restore normal conditions in banking, shipping, manufacturing and other industries it was just as necessary then as now to restore the credit of the United States. For this task the first President of the United States selected Alexander Hamilton of New York, a man of an extraordinarily brilliant mind, and an attractive personality. He was a realist in politics. Handicapped by birth and poverty, he had married a wealthy woman and had become a leading figure in his own state.

With a background in which industry and commerce played the leading roles, Hamilton naturally realized that the first task of the new nation was to restore credit. To do this he deemed it essential to pay not only the federal foreign debts at par, but also the greatly depreciated domestic debts and also to assume the state debts. To do this it was necessary that the Federal Government assume an indebtedness of $74,000,000, for which under Hamilton's plan it issued bonds at 6 per cent payable in 15 and 20 years. Of this, for that day stupendous sum, $11,500,000 was due abroad, while $40,500,000 in certificates was held at home. To this amount was added the $22,000,000 war indebtedness of the several States which under Hamilton's plan was assumed by the Federal Government. Under this plan it was possible for holders to exchange their depreciated certificates for new interest bearing bonds which were guaranteed by a government vested with ample power to tax. This could readily pass from hand to hand augmenting the fluid capital of the country and stimulating commerce, manufacturing and agriculture.

It is reported that Congress unanimously approved of the funding of the foreign debt. Since the domestic certificates had for the most part passed into the hands of speculators, who upon the ratification of the Constitution had sent agents out through the rural districts and had bought the certificates for 12 and 15 cents on the dollar, a large number in Congress opposed using the taxpayer's money to fill the pockets of speculators who had traded on the necessity of poor men who had come to the assistance of their country. However Hamilton's view that full payment was necessary for the establishment of the national credit finally prevailed and the measure was adopted.

Around the assumption of the war debts of the States raged the principal battle in Congress. Some States had already paid their debts, and naturally resented the idea of being taxed by the Federal Government to pay the debts of the other States. Ardent States rights men denied that the Federal Government had authority to assume the payment of the debts of the States, but Hamilton was a realist in politics, and the story is told that it was he who promoted Jefferson into giving a dinner at which two Virginia votes were secured in return for Hamilton's promise to secure Northern votes to locate the capital of the Nation on the banks of the Potomac. In addition to being shrewd financiering, Hamilton's work had far reaching political results, particularly with respect to the assumption of the State bonds, since if the Federal Government had not assumed payment the bondholders would likely have opposed Federal taxation. Inasmuch as the bondholders became prime beneficiaries of the taxation, however, they became earnest advocates of the new government and of the extension of its powers.

Jefferson, however, soon regretted his assistance, and declared: "Hamilton's system flowed from principles adverse to liberty
and was calculated to undermine the Republic.” “And so,” he said, “the assumption was passed and twenty millions of stocks was divided among the favored States and thrown in as a pabulum to the stock jobbing horde.”

Having engineered his plan through Congress, Hamilton then turned to measures for appropriations of raising sufficient revenue to carry his program through. Six hundred and forty thousand dollars was necessary for the first year. To meet this, Hamilton advocated the following measures to raise money: Tariff on foreign goods; the creation of a United States Bank to handle the money of the country and an excise tax on all distilled liquor. The forces unleashed at that time, with the same conflicting interests have continued to this day. The history of that day all has a familiar ring as we turn from our daily papers in which is told the story of our present day attempts to meet a crisis.

Hamilton was an extreme protectionist and on his recommendation duties on imports were increased. On the other hand Jefferson was quick to perceive the conflict of economic interests that soon became the moving principle in the alignment of new political parties. He held that this policy benefited the merchants, shipowners and manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests and labor; that it was upon the mere owners of land and consumers of goods that the burden of the taxation would rest. On the other hand Hamilton contended that the benefits from the tariff included the more extensive use of machinery and the employment of women and children of “tender age.” Here we have the inception of child labor. And Hamilton it was who raised the tariff to the level of an economic philosophy and forced the country to consider it an American economic system.

With only three banks in the country, as the second part of his program Hamilton induced Congress to incorporate a National Bank in which the Government owned stock and named part of the managing board. In all other respects it was like another bank. The Constitutional authority of Congress was challenged, on the ground that the authority to create a corporation by Congress was not among the powers enumerated in the Constitution. Hamilton held that authority came under the “Necessary and proper clause.” Debate became so acrimonious that Washington invited a written opinion from both Hamilton and Jefferson. Convinced that the Bank was sound in law and economy he signed it in 1791 as soon as the House concurred with the Senate. From that debate between these two great secretaries began the continuing dispute between the “strict construction” and the “loose or broad construction” of the Constitution. Hamilton’s arguments for implied powers and for the meaning of the “Necessary and proper clause” were later adopted by John Marshall in an epoch-making decision of the Supreme Court. Commenting on the controversy Marshall said: “The judgment is so much influenced by the wishes and affections and the general theories of those by whom any political proposition is decided that a contrariety of opinion on this great constitutional question ought to excite no surprise.” It is needless to point to the fact that another epoch-making decision of the Supreme Court has recently been handed down by the Chief Justice of the same court.

Some one has said that of all words that make up English vocabulary the word excise is to the multitude the most odious. As today, the Government turned to excise tax for revenue. Whiskey was at that time manufactured in countless small stills throughout the country, especially in the poorer western counties. Hampered by lack of communication, the farmer found it difficult to transport his grain to market. Converted into liquor it was much easier to market. Upon the passage of the bill providing for excise tax, the legislatures of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania passed vehement resolutions condemning the law. Revolt flamed in the western counties of Pennsylvania. Under Hamilton’s advice, Washington mobilized 15,000 in the neighboring States and marched them into the disaffected area. This demonstration that the new government was willing and able to enforce law ended the first rebellion against the Federal Government.
State Plans for 1933-34

ENGLAND

MRS. AMOS DEAN and MRS. Fishburne were hostesses at the “Creed Day” meeting on April 3d, when the history of the first five years of the Walter Hines Page Chapter, London, England, from its foundation in 1926, and the annals of each year were given by members of the Historians’ Committee.

Mrs. H. H. Lay succeeded Mrs. Rowe as Regent of the Chapter, Mrs. N. P. Davis becoming Vice-Regent in her place.

On June 8th an expedition was made to the Cripple Girl Guides’ Camp at Farnham, Surrey, organized and run by Mrs. Strover, to which the Chapter subscribes £20 annually.

The Cripple Girl Guides have been able to join the movement through a special correspondence course which has transformed their lives. They come to the camp from all parts of the country. To many of them it gives the only opportunity of outdoor life and of intercourse with others whose lives are similarly handicapped.

On October 19th the Chapter met by invitation of Mrs. Holmes Spicer and Mrs. Luling at Chelsea Lodge, the London home of the late Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A., and Mrs. Abbey, bequeathed by them to the Royal Academy, with an endowment for its permanent upkeep.

On November 22d, at Cowes, at the unveiling by H. E. the American Ambassador of the memorial to those who sailed in the Ark and the Dove from Cowes, Isle of Wight, 1633, the State Regent for England, Mrs. James B. Mennell, represented the Chapter, with Mrs. William Griswold and Mrs. John Rickman.

ELISABETH W. MENNELL,
State Regent.

UTAH

THE Utah Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, composed of three chapters, is working very hard to further patriotic education in our State.

Regular Americanism work is being carried forward as usual. New work along this line consists of placing five hundred flag codes in forty Salt Lake schools for study in the civics and history classes in grades from the fifth up, including the senior high schools.

Further effort was made to carry on the plan of patriotic education by a careful distribution of manuals. These manuals have not just been left at these places. Our Committee has been requested to furnish stated numbers which the different places needed when instructing foreigners. They furnished manuals to the Salt Lake Naturalization Bureau; Fort Douglas; State Penitentiary; Labor Temple; the Chapman Branch Library uses in Americanization classes Spanish, Italian, German and English manuals; night schools at the West High School use them in foreign classes and the Salt Lake Commercial Club use twenty in their Americanization classes.

Medals will be presented next month to girls in several high schools for essays on patriotic subjects.

A medal was presented for outstanding work at the Citizens Military Training Camp last July.

All State Committees are working enthusiastically along their own lines. All members pledge their support of the N. R. A. and of the Woman’s Division of the C. W. A., of which our beloved President General is a member.

DAISY REYNOLDS COBB,
State Regent.
Some Bicentennial Errors

FRANK W. HUTCHINS

Now another 22d of February is just around the corner. And never has the nation been so well prepared to observe Washington's Birthday.

That long Bicentennial celebration was a dipping into the 18th century. After all of its colorful pageants and reproductions we surely feel equipped for the coming observance—innumerable Georges and Marthas and their friends just ready to step upon the stage.

And yet, are we quite certain that the elaborate Bicentennial celebration left us letter-perfect, custom correct? Perhaps before the curtain rises upon the approaching anniversary a last moment rehearsal would not be amiss. This especially as to two formal functions of the Washington days often reproduced during the Bicentennial—Washington’s levee and Mrs. Washington’s drawing-room.

All through our year of celebration these two ceremonious affairs were much confused. Often the names were switched about, as in Philadelphia guide books which told of Mrs. Washington’s levee and Washington’s drawing-room or reception. No small error—ask any of the punctilious be-wigged and be-furbelowed notables of that early “republican court.” But what would chiefly have disturbed George and Martha and their dis-
Distinguished guests was the mistaken way we had them behaving upon those occasions.

Fortunately, none of the ladies or gentlemen of the “court” of Washington’s presidency came back to attend the Bicentennial celebration. Of course in many ways they would have found it worth while. They would have felt peculiar interest in the reproduction of their old social life and of themselves. American attics turned out a wealth of material for that. Many a be-wigged dignitary would have recognized himself at once by the identical clothes and buckled shoes he wore at Washington’s last levée. Many a belle of beauty-patches and crinoline would have rejoiced to see how lovely she still was in that brocade gown that had curtesied so gracefully to “Lady Washington.”

But imagine the consternation among our ghost-guests upon being conducted to Mrs. Washington’s levée or to Washington’s drawing-room! and finding George sitting instead of standing, and Martha standing instead of sitting! and no “circle” at the drawing-room! and women attending the levée! and—!

In determining state social forms at the birth of our little republic, we stood rather bewildered between the ceremonies of the Red Man and those of the Old World—one seeming about as appropriate as the other.

Over in France was a state function instituted by Louis XIV, le Grande Monarque, the formal lever du roi. This was the elaborate ceremonial of the king’s morning toilet, which began his official day. From the moment the monarch opened his eyes to the time when he stood fully robed he was assisted by relays of the highest nobles; and during the process he formally received dignitaries entitled to audience. The less the king had on, the greater the honor of the entrée.
This piece of state ceremony did not commend itself to little America. Didn’t seem quite the thing for a young, bashful nation; and besides, George Washington would not allow even a valet to dress him; and besides that, his rising hour was four or five o’clock, and who would be up for him to give audience to?

Fortunately, England had a somewhat modified form of this ceremony, which she also called a levée. George III, fully attired, would give audience at St. James’s Palace late in the afternoon. Properly accredited gentlemen were presented; they saluted, passed on, and later the king made a tour of the room, conversing with them.

Our George and his advisers, in determining upon official form, followed the English custom. A presidential levée was decreed for Tuesday of each week. And when the hour was set in the afternoon, from three to four o’clock, the term levée became more of a misnomer in America than it already was in England.

By the time our national capital was removed from New York to Philadelphia there was hot discussion enough over this formal state ceremony. Many Americans, radically democratic, pronounced it “an ostentatious relic of royalty”; while those who had seen anything of royalty thought it a most modest affair.
On the main floor of the executive mansion at Philadelphia, just back of the family dining-room, was a large room used for public dinners. With all of its chairs and much other furniture removed, it was the scene of the weekly levee. By a little after three o’clock each Tuesday, a large gathering of prominent men came to pay their respects to the President—foreign ministers, cabinet officers, judges, members of congress, an imposing colorful array passing through the hall into the receiving room.

The President stood before the broad fireplace, facing the entrance door. When we look at Stuart’s Lansdown portrait of Washington we see the man much as he appeared at these levees. However, the rich black velvets and the dress sword of the picture were now supplemented by yellow gloves, and by a black cocked hat held in the hand or French fashion under the arm. As each visitor approached, his name was distinctly announced. In recognition Washington bowed but did not shake hands. Later, he passed around the room, speaking to his guests, and they again saluted him upon taking their departure. By four o’clock the affair was ended.

So much for President Washington’s levee. A most formal function, in a chairless room, not even a glass of wine served. And the whole limited to introductions, greetings, and strictly to men.

Mrs. Washington’s drawing-room was also fashioned upon the English model. Traveled Americans were not unfamiliar with the stately drawing-rooms held by Queen Charlotte. Of course, Abigail Adams, wife of the Vice-President, understood these things. She had attended the queen’s “circle” when John Adams was minister under the Continental Congress to the Court of St. James.

It was on the second floor of the Philadelphia “White House” that Mrs. Washington held her drawing-room, her formal Friday evening reception. The scene now was chiefly in the “Green Room.” Here was a setting worthy the brilliant gatherings it was to know. The prevailing note of the room was in the “French taste.” Indeed, most of the furniture Washington had bought in New York from the departing French minister, the Comte de Moustier.

The chief feature of this room, as the scene of Mrs. Washington’s weekly reception, was a great green sofa with a cushion roll at each end. It stood near the fireplace, facing the entrance door. And not only was Mrs. Washington always sitting (not standing) at these drawing-rooms, but she was always sitting upon this sofa.

Usually some leading woman in official or social life sat beside her. Others of prominence sat in the next honorable seats, the large chairs, curving away in two lines from the sofa. This array of elegance and beauty was called, as in England, the “circle.” When a lady entered and advanced to the great sofa Mrs. Washington rose and the two exchanged deep curtesies; otherwise, Mrs. Washington remained seated. Here, light refreshments were served, usually plum cake and tea or coffee. The evenings were short, the last guest in formal leave-taking at the great sofa by ten o’clock.

At these drawing-rooms men also were received. Congressmen and distinguished characters in elegant dress
of colored coats, embroidered waistcoats, and satin small clothes; and always foreign diplomats gorgeously arrayed. The President himself was usually here. Not in his official character, as at his levee, but quite informally. Instead of black velvets now, he was in elegant dress of color, his powdered head as snowy white as the delicate lace ruffles at his breast and wrists, diamond knee-buckles gleaming. Within the “circle” the gentlemen paid homage to beauty and distinction, with special obeisance to “Lady Washington.”

An attractive feature of these drawing-rooms was that much of youth was there; belles and beaux of Philadelphia and of prominent families from everywhere. One young girl wrote in her enthusiasm that Mrs. Washington’s drawing-room “was brilliant beyond anything you could imagine.” Two others told of the seating of the guests, now Mrs. Adams and again Mrs. Knox in the position of honor upon the sofa beside Mrs. Washington.

Fortunately, that sofa, the throne of Mrs. Washington’s drawing-rooms, has come down to us. Upon Washington’s retirement from the presidency it was sold to Robert Morris, and later became the property of the Union League, which presented it to the National Museum, Independence Hall, Philadelphia. As it now stands in the museum no traces of the original green upholstery remain, the sofa having been re-covered two or three times. This handsome piece is of Chippendale design.

Of course this upstairs social function escaped criticism no better than the one below.

After all, George and Martha may not have minded these criticisms so much as they would the mistakes of our Bicentennial, could they have beheld them. We erred in our reproductions of levée and drawing-room through careless research. We trustingly followed unreliable traditions and writings; and, above all, unreliable pictures.

That women attended the levée was mistakenly accepted because gowns that came out of storage had fond family traditions of having been “worn at Washington’s levée”—where there were no gowns. That folks sat comfortably about at the levées was wrongly indicated by chairs in museums described as “used at President Washington’s levée”—where there were no chairs.

But perhaps the chief source of error was the well-known painting “Lady Washington’s Reception,” by Daniel Huntington, now in the Brooklyn Museum. Frequently appearing prints from an engraving of this painting have made it familiar. It shows Mrs. Washington standing on a dais, instead of sitting upon the green sofa, and the ladies about her also standing, instead of sitting in the formal “circle.” In much the same way official publications of the Bicentennial pictured Mrs. Washington’s drawing-room.

The whole matter has an importance beyond mere technical accuracy. More and more is the America of today trying to know, and to know rightly, the America of yesterday. We are calling back old landmarks and old bits of life with earnest fidelity. Let us keep as straight as possible the historical associations round about George Washington.
Southern Mountain Handicrafts
Touring the United States

Florence Seville Berryman

That the United States has folk arts and crafts as distinctive and beautiful as any to be found in Europe is a fact that has been curiously long in obtaining general recognition. It seems particularly strange that for approximately three centuries the remarkable indigenous arts of the American Indians failed to receive appreciation except from a discerning minority. General recognition has been even more recent of another type of American art in its various manifestations: that produced by the mountain people of the area now known as the Southern Highlands, the portion of the Appalachian range south of the Mason and Dixon line, including Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and portions of western Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

For many years certain national organizations have sponsored and promoted the handicrafts of the southern mountain people, as the writer is aware through her membership in two of them, the Daughters of the American Revolution and Pi Beta Phi Fraternity. Now, for the first time, a large and comprehensive exhibition of such work is being circulated throughout the United States by The American Federation of Arts, a national organiza-
tion for the cultivation of the arts, with headquarters in the nation's capital. The exhibition is sponsored by three "First Ladies," Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was assembled for the Federation by Allen Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation, with the purpose of "suggesting to the people of our country the quantity, quality and variety of hand work" done in the Southern Highlands. The articles in the exhibition were contributed by the members of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, a cooperative organization, composed of all craft centers and individual craftsmen in the region who may care to join, if their work measures up to the Guild's standard in "quality, design and workmanship." The Guild endeavors to encourage, in addition to these standards, originality and individuality in the objects made. Judging from the exhibition, these purposes are abundantly realized. There are some things in the display so flawless (weavings, for instance) that it is difficult to convince some visitors that they were made by hand, and not by machine; other objects so beautiful they would be worthy additions to any home, however wealthy and discriminating the owners; and still others so ingenious in conception that they call forth delighted exclamations from persons viewing them for the first time.

The variety of the handicrafts produced in the Southern Highlands is not equalled elsewhere in the United States, and probably not in North America, due to the isolation of these
portions of the Appalachians and the consequent retention of primitive modes of life over a long period. The mountain people have been accustomed to make many things for their own use; and when these “old timey,” hand-made articles found outside markets through the encouragement and support of appreciative schools, individuals and organizations like the Daughters of the American Revolution and Pi Beta Phi, a real revival took place, which those responsible for the present exhibition hope will be greatly extended by the opportunity now afforded many sections of the country to see what these mountain people are creating.

Every object in the exhibition has been selected with a purpose: because of the excellence of its form, color, texture or craftsmanship (or all of them combined) and also because the sponsors wished this first traveling exhibition to be thoroughly representative of all contemporary work in the region. In consequence, most of the producing centers and many individual craftsmen are represented by something. There are dolls made entirely of corn husks; still others have hickory nut heads, while several delightful old-fashioned rag dolls are included from Mountain Neighbors, Oldrag, Virginia. Not the least interesting of the many dolls is a group of buckeye “poppets” from Homeplace, Ary, Kentucky. These dolls are carved from the close-grained wood of the native buckeye tree, which does not splinter. For many years a mountain woman in the region has made them, first for her own children, later for sale. The “men” are dressed in brown tweed suits, the “women” in blue and pink; they have luxurious black hair, and most distinctive little faces.

In considerable contrast to the fore-
going are dolls and other toys from the Tryon (N. C.) Toy-Makers and Wood-Carvers, expertly carved and beautifully painted with bright lacquer colors. They include a tiny reproduction of a mountain home and its inhabitants, parents and children, all bare-footed and gingham-clad, along with their domestic animals, ducks and chickens, dogs and cats; a Noah’s Ark, a commodious orange-colored boat, with rhythmical white-capped waves painted upon its sides; Mr. and Mrs. Noah, their sons and their sons’ wives, and pairs of animals familiar to the mountain craftsmen. Another set of toys, Goldilocks and the Three Bears, who are accompanied by three beds, three chairs and three porridge bowls, all in graduated sizes, bespeak a familiarity with children’s classics which will probably surprise the average observer.

Another class of objects which has a noticeable range from primitive to (comparatively) sophistication is that of hearth-brooms, made of straw raised by the craftsmen, or at least in their region, and tied with thongs of native bark; often they have handles of native wood. Some of these brooms are elementary, consisting merely of the straw neatly tied with white oak splits or inner-bark thongs; others are simply decorated, through a painstaking arrangement and combination of dark thongs with light straw, knotting, twisting of the handles, and similar devices.
More extensive training in craftsmanship is evidenced in handsome hearth brooms with carved wooden handles, the straw dyed in attractive colors. A broom which attracted much attention was one made at the John C. Campbell Folk School, Brasstown, N. C. Broom straw grown by this school is not harvested until the seeds have developed and have become set. It is then cured and gathered in bunches so that the seeds appear on the outside, enhancing the beauty of the finished broom.

The making of brooms and baskets is chiefly done by the men, although the equal proficiency of women at this work, when they undertake it, seems to have been demonstrated by a number of fine baskets from the Hindman Settlement School, Kentucky, made by “Aunt Cord.” She gathers her own materials and prepares her own dyes from native plants. A majority of the baskets in the exhibition are in natural colors or browns. In many instances, the splits are alternated as to color, with a heightening of the decorative effect. There is considerable variety, both as to size and shape; the baskets range from tiny table favors to large market baskets, clothes hampers, or baskets to hold kindling wood; they are round, melon shaped, or made in the form of trays, wall pockets and other containers.

Furniture, too, would seem to be a man’s special field whether it is a sturdy but crude “settin’” chair, minus paint or carving, which would be quite at home in a mountain cabin, or one of the handsome beds, chests of drawers, or tables, such as those made at the Wood Craft Shops of Berea College, Kentucky, and of the Pi Beta Phi Settlement School, Gatlinburg, Tennessee. These and miscellaneous items (footstools, magazine racks, and rocking chairs) in cherry and other woods, beautifully carved and finished, would be charming in rooms of the Colonial American or French Provincial types of interior decoration, or any allied styles. The beds and chests in the exhibition are doll-sized, with woven coverlets to scale—models of full-sized pieces, which were too heavy and too large to include in a traveling exhibition, the size of which may be comprehended by mention of its 586 items, with 50 framed photographic portraits of mountain people made by Doris Ulmann. When packed, they occupy 18 boxes, and weigh 2,827 pounds.

There are a number of other objects in wood which will probably baffle the visitor: dulcimers, for instance, primitive musical instruments of three strings which make a perfect accompaniment for many of the old-time mountain ballads, and are probably patterned after an old English musical instrument. Persons familiar with research done in the Southern Mountains in the past decade or so, will recall that in speech, music, customs and handicraft methods and traditions, the mountain people more closely approximate the English peasantry of the 18th century and earlier than any classes now to be found in England, because our mountain regions have been far more isolated than any large sections of the British Isles. There are said to be several dulcimer makers still producing these plaintive instruments in the Kentucky and Virginia mountains. One of the dulcimers in the traveling exhibition is the work of a craftsman in Hindman, Kentucky, whose name,
Jethro Ambrugey, seems delightfully harmonious with his creations.

Another class of objects strange to the average eye is composed of those which come from the Cherokee Indian Reservation in North Carolina. What extraordinary variety characterizes the work of the American Indians, whom we used to classify so carelessly and ignorantly as one single race! Cherokee contributions to the Southern Mountain Handicrafts include a blow gun, made of cane hollowed out and straightened, from the barrel of which the Indian hunter expels arrows of hickory, locust or sourwood. According to Mr. Eaton, the Cherokee can use this ancient weapon with remarkable accuracy for a distance of one to two hundred feet, killing rabbits, birds and other small game.

Bracelets, necklaces and watch fobs, in beautifully designed bead work, have a more familiar “Indian look.”

The most important of all the handicrafts, however, is weaving, in which women excel, and which constitutes the larger part of the exhibition. Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution are already familiar with this type of work, which has been exhibited at so many annual conventions, not to mention individual chapters sponsoring some mountain craft center or school. It is inexhaustibly fascinating, and is the most characteristic work still done in the mountains. The importance of these coverlets and also patchwork and piecework quilts as outlets for the creative instincts of humble women cannot be overestimated.

In a remote section of North Carolina, in a home which was about to be auctioned for taxes, after crop failure and other disasters had absorbed all the funds of a mountain family, Mr. Eaton found a collection of 12 to 15 coverlets, one the most beautiful piece of work of the type he had ever beheld. He offered to purchase two or three of these, but the woman declined, explaining that she was saving them for her youngest children, and that if her “home place” had to go there was no help for it.

Included in the exhibition are weavings of many types, from fingertip towels and pot holders a few inches in dimensions, to large coverlets done on a ten-harness loom. Color schemes show great variety, some bold and compelling, others delicate enough to suit the most exacting tastes. Many of these textiles have been dyed with colors obtained from the fields and woods of the weavers’ own regions. Sometimes a blanket will be the creation of the weaver in more ways than one: as, for instance, a blanket in indigo, madder and white, made by Ophie Jackson of the Pine Mountain Settlement School, Kentucky, who raised and sheared her sheep, carded and spun the wool, dyed it with vegetable dyes, created her own design and wove it on an ancient loom such as her mother and grandmother had used. Sometimes a woman even makes the loom on which she weaves.

The coverlets and quilts are often given fanciful names—humorous, historical, or suggestive of the environment of the weaver. As everyone knows, who is acquainted with antique quilts and coverlets, the same pattern will have many names; and, on the other hand, one name will be applied to many variations of a pattern. Coverlets in the present exhibition have such titles as “High Cricks Delight by
Day and Night,” “Snowball Summer and Winter,” “Snail Trail and Cat Track,” “Rattlesnake and Cat Track,” “Whig Rose,” “Lee’s Surrender,” “Double Chariot Wheel,” and “Martha Washington.” The quilts likewise have appellations for different designs, such as “Blazing Star,” “Old Maid’s Ramble” (very precise and circumscribed), “Star with Many of a Point,” and “Flying Birds.” Most of the quilts came from Mountain Cabin Quilters, Wooton, Kentucky. An unusual quilt from Allanstand Cottage Industries, Asheville, North Carolina, is one having the design inlaid instead of applied. From the same center comes one of the loveliest things in the show, an “Ivory Honeycomb” counterpane, with hand-tied fringe, 80 by 112 inches in dimensions; also a piece of the coverlet woven for the White House by Mrs. Elmeda Walker.

There are still other types of textiles, knotted rugs, hooked pictorial tapestries by Joy Kime Benton of Hendersonville, North Carolina, runners, bags, samplers and embroideries, all eminently worth seeing, and also worth owning, to judge from the public’s response when the exhibition was shown at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., October 15 to November 26. Although the objects were assembled with the idea of acquainting the nation with the potentialities of the Southern Mountain Craftsmen, and not as a sales project, prices were available to any inquirer who wished to obtain duplicates. (Nothing is withdrawn from the exhibition while it is on circuit.) Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was among the Washingtonians whose combined purchases amounted to a total of $1,365. Throughout December, the Handicrafts were shown at the Brooklyn Museum; and later in Decatur, Illinois.

It is hoped that every member of the Daughters of the American Revolution whose city of residence is visited by this admirable exhibition will take advantage of the opportunity to become acquainted with the achievement of craftsmen of our Southern Highlands.

Note.—All photographs reproduced through courtesy of the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, headquarters at Allanstand Cottage Industries, Inc., Asheville, N. C.

NATIONAL BY-LAWS FOR CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVES AT D. A. R. CONGRESS

1. Must have been a member of her chapter at least one continuous year immediately preceding the Congress (except in the case of Regent and 1st Vice-regent of chapters confirmed since the close of the 42d Congress of 1933).

2. Must be credited upon the books of the Treasurer General as having paid 1934 dues by the first day of February.

3. Must have been elected delegate or alternate on or before March first, 1934, and name and date of election reported upon the credential blank to the Committee on Credentials. The Regent, or in her absence the 1st Vice-regent, is ex-officio a chapter representative and does not have to be elected. By virtue of her office, the 1st Vice-regent only is alternate to the Regent. If it is desired that the 1st Vice-regent be a delegate or an alternate, she must be so elected. Any other alternate to the Regent must be elected as such by the chapter.
Daughters Dine With Ukrainians

MARY C. WELCH
National Chairman, Americanism Committee

Americanism endeavors to establish contacts with the foreign-born. Why? To give them a better understanding of our American ideals, to offer more adequate training for citizenship, to help these people to orient themselves in a new land, so that it may become home to them.

When Mrs. Valentine Kachmarsky returned to Philadelphia in September, 1932, she found about 30,000 Ukrainians in the city and among them a group of very dissatisfied young people. Of Ukrainian parentage, they were growing away from their parents through their desire to become Americans; yet they were outside any American social group because they were considered foreigners. Full of ambition, craving education, how could they be helped to retain the talents of their race and at the same time learn to become good Americans?

Beginning in a small way, Mrs. Kachmarsky had not been long at work before her qualities of leadership and strong personality attracted the attention of Mrs. Horace M. Jones, State Chairman of Americanism, D. A. R., who realized what an opportunity this would be for the Daughters of the American Revolution to contact a very large and restless group of foreign-born. Through her influence, Chapters in and around Philadelphia, some twenty in number, have become increasingly interested and helpful, until now a good sized house is in use, where these men and women may come for classes in sewing, singing and dancing, to talk over their problems and for social good times.

It was felt that this friendly interest might be further forwarded by a good-fellowship dinner of Ukrainians and Americans, and plans were soon under way for it, the second of its kind. To emphasize to this group of foreign-born the very sincere interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Jones ventured to invite our
President General to be the guest of honor.

Over one hundred Ukrainians and two hundred Daughters and guests crowded the Auditorium of the Woman’s Club of Germantown on the evening of December second—the Daughters happy to express, by their presence, appreciation of this type of D. A. R. work—and to welcome their President General—the Ukrainians delighted to join in this glad unity of good feeling.

It was a colorful room that we entered—flowers and candles on every table, fifty girls in native costume—so lovely and gay with needlework and many colored floating ribbons. The dinner was cooked and served by Ukrainians, native dishes being featured.

Mrs. Jones acted as toastmaster, her introductions were most happy, her dignity and poise never failing. At intervals, during the dinner, short talks were given by Ukrainians, among them the editor of a Ukrainian daily paper; Mary Burak, President of a Ukrainian Youth Club for Girls; Mrs. Burak, President of a Woman’s Ukrainian Society.

Other speakers were the Vice President General from Pennsylvania, the State Regent of Pennsylvania, the writer, and representatives from a number of sister organizations whose interest is aroused in this work.

The program was interspersed by delightful music—contralto, soprano and violin solos, Ukrainian folk songs, and also their intriguing dances. Added interest was given by the presence of an old lady, ninety-four years young, a member of Chester County Chapter, D. A. R., who has known every one of our Presidents General. She gladly drove twenty-five miles to meet Mrs. Magna. She spoke to us with humor and charm.

And now we all rose to honor our President General. She was escorted to the platform by two Ukrainian young men in costume, who stand at attention while she speaks. For a moment Mrs. Magna was too moved to speak; her deep appreciation of this get-together of two races, striving to become one race, brought to her voice a tenderness that touched every heart. She spoke to the Ukrainians of patriotism, of a spirit of loyalty to the United States that should exist in their hearts along with cherished memories of the country of their birth. Mrs. Magna never speaks that she does not give her hearers much to take away.

At the close of her address, Mrs. Kachmarsky presented to Mrs. Magna a table cover beautifully decorated with Ukrainian needlework—(which took Mrs. Kulchycky six months to make)—to Mrs. Jones smaller pieces, in the name of her people, who would give of their best in sincere gratitude for this contact with cultured Americans.

Space forbids to tell of the real effort made by our President General to be with this group, who so eagerly expected her. Flying in two planes through the afternoon, a hurried drive from the Philadelphia airport, hardly time to don an evening gown—forced to leave almost before the close of the program to take a midnight train and another plane. This is the way our President General meets her appointments. What can we give to her in return?
A D. A. R. Achievement

LUE R. SPENCER
Chairman of Special Committee

THE 33d Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution adopted a Resolution requesting an appropriation by the Government for the restoration and preservation of the Early Census schedules of the population of the United States. This request has been granted so no further solicitation of the support of your Members of Congress for this particular measure is necessary.

A letter setting forth the condition of these records and a reprint of the resolution as given in the October MAGAZINE were sent to President Roosevelt by your chairman. He was asked whether funds now available might be used for this purpose without waiting for Congressional action.

This letter was referred to the Civil Works Administration, then to the Director of the Census Bureau for an estimate of cost, etc. The project was approved, funds were allotted for this purpose and work is now in progress covering all the items requested—the restoration of the 19 damaged volumes, the photostating of the schedules of 1800, 1810 and 1820, for use in place of the originals which are to be withdrawn from further use.

We want to express appreciation for the splendid cooperation of the National Board, the State Regents and others in bringing the matter to the attention of their Members of Congress. In every instance reported the Members of Congress expressed a willingness to support the required legislation.

Our special thanks are due President Roosevelt, the Civil Works Administration, and those of the Census Bureau whose approval made this result possible. The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is to be congratulated upon their achievement of this project which is in conformity to the foundation principles of our Organization.

Many of these early records, however, are missing, a list of which is appended. It may be that these can yet be found and we urge each member to try to locate these that the files may be complete and the records preserved. The population schedules missing during the period 1790 to 1820 are as follows:

1790—New Jersey (all); Delaware (all); Maryland (Allegheny, Calvert, and Somerset counties); Virginia (all); North Carolina (Caswell, Granville, and Orange counties); Georgia (all); Tennessee (all); Kentucky (all).

1800—Georgia (all); Indiana Territory (all); Kentucky (all); Maine (part of York County); Maryland (Baltimore county outside of Baltimore city); Massachusetts (part of Suffolk county); Mississippi Territory (all); New Hampshire (parts of Rockingham and Strafford counties); New Jersey (all); Pennsylvania (parts of Westmoreland county); South Carolina (Richland county); Tennessee (all); Virginia (all); Northwest Territory Ohio River (all).

1810—District of Columbia (all); Georgia (all); Illinois Territory (all except Randolph county); Indiana Territory (all); Louisiana (all); Maine (part of Oxford county); Michigan (all); Mississippi (all); New Jersey (all); New York (Cortland county and part of Broome county); North Carolina (Craven, Green, New Hanover, and Wake counties); Ohio (all); Pennsylvania (parts of Bedford, Philadelphia, and Cumberland counties); Tennessee (all except Rutherford county); Virginia (Cabell, Grayson, Greenbrier, Halifax, Hardy, Henry, James, King William, Lee, Louisa, Mecklenburg, Nansemond, Northampton, Orange, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Russell, and Tazewell counties).

1820—Alabama (all); Arkansas Territory (all); Georgia (Franklin, Rabun, and Twiggs counties); Indiana (Daviess county); Maine (parts of Penobscot and Washington counties); Missouri (all); New Hampshire (Grafton, and parts of Rockingham and Strafford); New Jersey (all); North Carolina (Currituck, Franklin, Montgomery, Randolph, and Wake counties); Ohio (Franklin and Wood counties); Pennsylvania (parts of Lancaster and Luzerne counties); Tennessee (Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Grainger, Greene, Hawkins, Hamilton, Jefferson, Knox, McMinn, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, Rhea, Roane, Sevier, Sullivan, and Washington counties).
Reminders for 43d Continental Congress

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA

At no time since the days of the World War has America been in such need of sane thought, wise logic, and common sense.

In the interim between February and April lies the opportunity for strong, fine, constructive committee work. Every committee in the Daughters of the American Revolution is important, each has an opportunity for splendid results. Work for the benefit of others is indeed Human Conservation.

The 43d Continental Congress will open on Monday, April 16th, and close on Friday, April 20th.

Between February and April is a golden opportunity for renewed activity through chapters and all committees that the reports may do full credit to your activities.

Select and elect delegates and alternates with consideration. Ascertain first whether they will attend, take their representation seriously and be present at the sessions and punctual. The alternates have their responsibility also to attend Congress and be ready and willing to take the delegates’ places if called upon.

The Regents and Treasurers should see that instructions from the Credentials Committee are complied with in order that chapter representation may be properly met. Credential blanks should be properly signed and returned to Washington immediately after the election takes place, whether the chapter expects to send representatives or not. Every communication contained in the credential envelope is of vital importance. Attention to affixing signatures to blanks will avoid confusion, extra work and mail.

All chapter dues should be in the hands of the Treasurer General no later than February 1st and all State dues should be promptly remitted to the State Treasurer. It is important that every financial obligation is discharged before delegates or alternates present their credentials at Congress.

Representatives should have proper identification papers as required under credential rulings. These rulings, together with the National By-Laws, ought to be given careful study by every delegate and alternate, that they may be perfectly familiar with both. This will insure proper cooperation and avoid misunderstanding and disappointment.

Each person is a committee of one pledged to do her best and her part that the Congress may run smoothly, and that constructive enthusiasm may be gained for the future work of the National Society.

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National Defense Through Patriotic Education

MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER
Chairman

The Committee on National Defense Embodying Patriotic Education has several constructive projects well under way. The National Defense News goes each month to forty-five hundred officers, regents and chairmen, besides to a steadily growing subscription list. It is a matter of gratification to have one state organization of the Daughters of 1812 subscribe for each of its chapters, and to have so much expression of approval and appreciation for this service from our own members.

It is the province of the “News” to keep the members informed on world and government affairs, on the Army and Navy and on legislation to which we, as a society, are committed.

The reports of General MacArthur and Secretary Swanson have been introduced into Congress by Senator Trammell, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs (S. 1154), and by Representative Vinson, Chairman, House Committee on Naval Affairs (H. R. 6604), and by Representative Britten, member of the Committee (H. R. 6575). A request sent to the Document Room of the Capitol for not more than three copies of any bill, by number, brings prompt response. Women are asked to study the recommendations of Government officials, and the bills in Congress directed toward their attainment.

The number of Study Groups is steadily increasing, and considerable interest is manifest in this attempt to encourage our women in thinking for themselves. The study of government is presented through outstanding current events considered in an impartial manner. It is gratifying to note that in a recent message to women President Roosevelt urged them to study their government—county, state and national—and to note also that the Democratic Women are planning studies in government as a nation-wide activity.

The Good Citizenship Medal program is advancing propitiously. A most encouraging number of orders have already been placed with the Committee, and it is hoped that the medals will be ready soon.

Much good to our Republic will result from the increased interest of our people.

The problems of National Defense and of Citizenship will largely be solved by an intelligent understanding of the principles of our Government, and of awakening individual responsibility.
MISSOURI

A wonderful "Indian Summer haze" enveloped our State when our 34th Conference convened at the historic old town of Hannibal, October 3-6, 1933.

Immediately preceding its opening the State Officers' Club held an interesting meeting.

At the Woman's Club House on Tuesday evening there was held a reception for the Missouri Daughters and guests and at 9:00 P. M. the Pages' Ball was held at the Mark Twain Hotel.

National and State Officers', State Chairmen and Regents' breakfasts were served at the above mentioned hotel, and on such occasions many interesting discussions relating to the extensive work of the D. A. R. transpired. All business sessions of the Conference were held in the auditorium of the Fifth Street Baptist Church. At the formal opening on Wednesday morning pages bearing the Stars and Stripes and the Missouri and D. A. R. Flags escorted the officers in the processional. The Star Spangled Banner was sung. Then our State Regent, Mrs. Mortimer Platt, called the
Conference to order and the devotional service was conducted by our State Chaplain, Mrs. Pinckney French. Mrs. Roxie U. Rogers, State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, led in the Pledge of Allegiance, and Mrs. Clyde H. Porter, State Vice Regent, was leader in reciting the American’s Creed.

Greetings were extended by the Mayor and the Commander of the American Legion, also by a representative of the Chamber of Commerce. Following these greetings, Mrs. Platt introduced presidents of patriotic societies, National and State officers, and honor guests. They were Mrs. Howard Bailey, Vice President General from Missouri; Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Past Vice President General; Mrs. W. W. Botts, Past State Regent; Mrs. Robert Bagnall, National Chairman Sons and Daughters of the Republic; Mrs. Marshall Rust, National Vice Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots; Mrs. Fred O. Cunningham, National Vice Chairman of Transportation; Mrs. Max A. Christopher, President of National Huguenot Society of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia; Mrs. Charles P. Hough, retiring State President of the United States Daughters of 1812; Mrs. A. Lee Smiser, its new President; Mrs. J. M. Calfee, National Vice President General mid-west section D. A. C. The Regents from the thirteen hostess chapters, comprising five northeast Missouri counties, were also introduced.

Reports of State officers and State chairmen occupied the remainder of the morning session and the greater portion of the afternoon.

The banquet was held Wednesday evening at the Hannibal-LaGrange College dining hall. Music by the College Ensemble, under the direction of J. Dillon Greenlee, was an enjoyable feature. We were also entertained by several numbers on the marimba by Miss Mary Hiller, aged fourteen years, who played at the Century of Progress during the summer. At the conclusion of the banquet we assembled in the McKenzie Auditorium with our State Regent presiding. The President of the college was introduced and extended greetings to the D. A. R. assembly, “Youth, Its Problems and Opportunities,” was the subject of an interesting discourse by Dr. Cameron Harmon, President of McKendree College.

Thursday, following the usual order of business, the Memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Pinckney French, assisted by Mrs. Clement William Nelson, State Registrar.

At 1:45 P. M. Central Park was the scene of the dedication of an historic marker at the site of the first schoolhouse in Hannibal. With Mrs. Platt presiding, music furnished by the school band, and descendants of some of the first pupils unveiling the bronze plate, it was truly an historical occasion. State Chairman of Preservation of Historic Spots and National Old Trails, Mrs. J. T. McCune, made a few well chosen and appropriate remarks.

At 2:15 P. M. we again assembled at the church. This was “Historical Afternoon,” with the State Historian, Mrs. Guy C. Hummel, presiding. She introduced Hon. George A. Mahan, President of the Missouri Historical Society, who extended greetings to the Missouri Daughters and guests. The “Historical Revue of the 1800 Period,” with Mrs. E. O. Worthy as Narrator, and assisted by a representative from each of the thirteen hostess chapters attired in quaint old-fashioned costumes, and with the “Sister Trio” singing the old familiar melodies, received many favorable comments. The awarding of the Mrs. Marshall Rust prize for marking historic spots was another interesting feature of the afternoon.

As National Vice Chairman of Historic Spots Mrs. Rust, in behalf of the Missouri Daughters, placed a wreath upon the memorial that honors the memory of one of Missouri’s most illustrious sons, Samuel Langhorn Clemens, familiarly known as “Mark Twain.”

During the various sessions much enthusiasm was shown by the Missouri Daughters along the line of historical research, interest having been aroused by Mrs. William Louis Dunne’s questionnaire regarding the teaching of American History and Civil Government.

Miss Alice Louise Hodgdon, State Treasurer, entertained the National and State officers and other guests at an informal
dinner Thursday, and at 8:00 o’clock we again assembled for a business session. Mr. R. M. Goode of the School of the Ozarks spoke of instructing the children of the mountaineers and the benefits derived from D. A. R. donations.

On Friday we assembled for the concluding session. Following the proces-sional, D. A. R. Collect, and a vocal solo by Miss Cash of LaGrange, various reports were given.

Among resolutions adopted: The Missouri Daughters approved the action of the N. S. D. A. R. in their objection to the recognition of Russia by our government. The Missouri Daughters endorsed the NRA.

Missouri’s Vice President General, Mrs. Howard Bailey, was made Honorary State Regent for life.

Mrs. W. W. Graves, a veteran worker in the ranks of the D. A. R. in behalf of Arrow Rock Tavern, one of our State’s historic landmarks, was made Honorary State Vice Regent for life.

Alta St. Clair Hummel, State Historian.

NEW YORK

The New York State Daughters of the American Revolution met in conference at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, New York, on October 4, 5, and 6, 1933. The State Regent, Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbes, presiding. Fifteen Chapters of Westchester County were hostesses. Hon. J. Mayhew Wainright, in a most gracious welcoming address, said to the Daughters: “Your sterling Americanism is needed today.”

A further welcome was given by Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, a resident of Westchester County and President of the New York Historical Society. He spoke of the early settlements in the county—first the Algonquin Indians, then the Dutch—the Huguenots, Quakers, and English settlers. It was the County of Manor Houses, including the Schuyler, Livingston, Morris, Fell, Van Cortlandt, and Heathcote manors, which latter was the last one granted by England in this country.

Later in the week the conference members were given the privilege of taking an historic ride through this county. Washington’s Headquarters at White Plains, owned by Westchester County, and under the custody of the White Plains Chapter, was visited—also Sleepy Hollow Church, the oldest church edifice in the State of New York. The original bell still hangs in the belfry and bears the date 1685. A brief stop was made at Hammond House, now a museum of period relics, and then to Phillipse Schuyler House in Yonkers, where tea was served. Interesting historic souvenir booklets of the country were given to the members.

That evening over 500 sat down to the banquet in honor of the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, and the State Regent, Mrs. Gibbes.

The address of the evening was given by Mrs. Magna. She called upon all Daughters of the American Revolution to rally to the support of the President of the United States in his efforts for national recovery. She said, “partisanship must be relegated to the background and patriotic citizenship stepped up to the —nth degree in rendering service to the President.” Mrs. Magna also urged co-operation to correct conditions that have contributed to lawlessness and crime.

Later in the week addresses were made by Dr. Paul Barnhill, Chaplain at Governor’s Island, and by Chaplain Reuben W. Shrum of the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn. Dr. Barnhill classified our Army as 13th in size among the nations. He pleaded for continuation of Reserve Officers Training Corps in our colleges.

The last evening of the conference, Rep. Hamilton Fish, Jr., gave a stirring address on “Have Faith in America.” He spoke strongly for “Modified Capitalism,” and emphasized the advantages derived from “retirement insurance” but not “employment insurance.” He said the former would have solved this depression.

At the business sessions funds, as usual, were voted for approved schools, and fifteen cents per capita of State membership was voted to furnish a room for the D. A. R. in “Fort Crailo, the Yankee Doodle House,” at Rensselaer, New York, where the famous tune was written in 1758. This
room will be furnished in Dutch colonial furniture. The house was given to New York State by Mrs. Susan DeLancy Van Rensselaer Strong, and the State appropriated money to restore it as an historical monument.

It was agreed to support the Student Loan Fund by contributions. A resolution was passed against recognizing Soviet Russia.

MARY ROGERS PELLETREAN,
State Historian.

NORTH DAKOTA

On October 17, 1933, the Daughters of the American Revolution gathered at Devils Lake for the 17th annual State conference with the members of Sully Hill Chapter as hostesses. Mrs. H. E. French, State Regent, presided. Other officers were Mrs. H. T. Graves, First Vice Regent; Mrs. L. R. Putnam, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. R. W. Shinners, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. G. Clapp, Treasurer; Mrs. A. M. Powell, Historian; Mrs. E. W. Cowdry, Registrar; Mrs. J. W. Bowers, Librarian; Mrs. S. M. Hydle, Chaplain; Mrs. J. A. Poppler, Corresponding Secretary. The eleven Chapter Regents included Mrs. J. W. Bowen, Bad Lands Chapter; Mrs. C. C. Carnahan, Carrington Chapter; Mrs. B. L. Bertel, Dacotah Chapter; Mrs. Claudine Henry, Fort Seward Chapter; Mrs. S. D. Cooke, Minishoshe Chapter; Mrs. J. C. Gould, Mandan Chapter; Mrs. L. A. White, Pierre Verendry Chapter; Mrs. T. P. Cutting, Quentin Roosevelt Chapter; Mrs. G. A. Abbott, Red River Valley Chapter; Mrs. S. A. Zimmerman, Sakakawea Chapter; Mrs. J. A. Shannon, Sully Hill Chapter.

All sessions were held in the Presbyterian Church. Wednesday was devoted largely to business, committee appointments, and reports of the various groups; also the State Officers' reports. Mrs. French, Regent, called the conference to order. Mrs. L. B. Putnam of Carrington, Second State Vice Regent, responded to the greetings from Mayor Harry McHugh in behalf of Devils Lake. Mrs. B. E. Baldwin, in behalf of the American Legion Auxiliary, presented a large basket of chrysanthemums. Mrs. A. M. Powell, in behalf of the W. R. C., contributed a basket of roses and greetings from this organization. The President General, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, was the guest of honor. Her timely suggestions, ready wit, and interesting address were much enjoyed.

The President General urged the 160,000 members throughout the country to rally to the support of the President in his efforts for National recovery and in the suppression of crime. In the opportunity of patriotism each chapter should adopt the slogan, "I will do my part."

The Conference banquet was held in the Episcopal Guild Hall. Mrs. Magna, Mrs. George M. Young, and Mrs. J. H. Shepperd were guests of honor. Early North Dakota was the theme honoring the distinguished guests. Girls in early Indian costumes served the banquet, which was planned to be typical of the spacious North Dakota prairies of early days, when wild fowl and Indian dishes were not a luxury.

Beside addresses by the President General, Mrs. George M. Young of New York, formerly Organizing Regent of the D. A. R. of North Dakota, Mrs. J. H. Shepperd, short talks were given by Mrs. John Bowen of Mandan, Mrs. Kate Glaspel of Jamestown, and Mrs. H. L. Lincoln of Fargo, all former State Regents.

The State School for the Deaf at Devils Lake gave a demonstration by the students. The Cantata, "There was An Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," was presented. A tour of the campus followed. Mrs. W. J. Clapp of Fargo had charge of the exhibition of relics, Mrs. Torger Sinness being local chairman. Then reports were given showing the teaching of American History and Government in the public and private schools of North Dakota. During the year several markers have been placed. Sakakawea Chapter, Valley City, placed on Sunday, July 2, a marker on trail No. 32, north of Oriska. It honors the memory of two soldiers, James Pomford, aged 16 at the time of enlistment, and Andrew Mone, aged 22, who died in Camp Arnold on Pickett Lake, August 14, 1863. The spot is ideally located at the side of the highway. A stone approach was constructed with the rock bearing the bronze tablet in the center of the pile. To the left of the marker are the
two headstones of the soldiers’ graves. On Highway No. 18, at Orr, North Dakota, a sign directing motorists to the village was erected and dedicated 1 1/2 miles east of Orr by Orr Homemakers Club and their husbands. At Carrington, the Carrington Chapter reported purchasing two bronze markers for deceased members’ graves. On July 5 a marker was dedicated at Devils Lake, a native boulder was set on cobblestones and cemented to represent the bow of a boat, a bronze tablet bears the following inscription, “In commemoration of the landing of the Steamer Minnie H, Commanded by Capt. E. E. Heerman, Erected by Pioneer Women 1883-1883.”

Devils Lake Sully Hill Chapter presented a float in the parade July 5, representing the Spirit of 1776. Mrs. Arthur Powell was Chairman of this Committee.

On the call for the histories of the foreign born, 64 fascinating stories were received. There were four prizes offered. Water colors framed, and all pictures of historical spots of North Dakota. The Indians came in for their share of the stories presented, receiving four prizes out of a contribution of 40 papers sent in. These water colors were also the work and the gift of the State Historian.

Prizes were also offered to school children for the best papers on trails and planting and marking trees along the highways and roads. An interest in old immigrant trails has been stimulated. This year we recommend the writing of histories of our own families for future reference. The prize offered for the best article on this subject is a hooked rug. We are also asking for the history of our D. A. R. Chapters, the prize for this being a crocheted rug, to be presented at the October meeting; although these papers will be required to be in the hands of the State Historian not later than April 1.

Mrs. H. T. Graves was elected State Regent. Valley City was chosen as the conference city of 1934. Other officers to serve for the coming term include Mrs. A. M. Powell, First Vice Regent; Mrs. L. R. Putnam, Second Vice Regent; Mrs. R. W. Shinnors, Recording Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Carney, Treasurer; Mrs. W. A. McIntyre, Historian; Mrs. R. W. Cowdry, Registrar; Mrs. J. W. Bowen, Librarian; Mrs. William Langer, Chaplain.

A colonial tea at the home of Mrs. Howard Maher closed the conference.

MRS. A. M. POWELL,
Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

The Annual State Fall Meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held October 18, 1933, at the Hills Grove Methodist-Episcopal Church, Hills Grove, with Governor Nicholas Cooke, Colonel Christopher Greene, and Beacon Pole Hill Chapters acting as hostesses.

Promptly at 11 A. M. a procession of ex-National Officers, State Officers, Hostess Regents, and guests escorted by Pages, led by the Color Bearers, entered the hall. The meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, who presided with dignity and grace. After the invocation by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank M. Adams, the “American’s Creed” was recited and “America” was sung, led by the State Chairman of Music, Mrs. George Sward.

The Regent of Colonel Christopher Greene Chapter, Mrs. Earl C. MacKay, gave the address of welcome, and Hon. Peirce Hill Brereton, Mayor of the city of Warwick, brought greetings and welcome to Warwick, to which the State Regent responded.

After the minutes of the State Fall Meeting of 1932 were read and accepted, the State Regent extended to the Daughters the President General’s message relative to the constructive work of the National Society. This was followed by the reading of telegrams and messages of greeting.

The reports of State Officers were given showing activities along all lines. The State Treasurer’s report showed the State to be in splendid financial condition. The State Regent as Chairman displayed a photograph of a very beautiful Dresden vase recently bequeathed to the Rhode Island Room in Memorial Continental Hall—that vase being a companion piece to the pair on a mantel at Mount Vernon. It was a bequest of the late Mrs. Mabel Greydene-Smith of Denver, Colorado, a native of Rhode Island. Following this report a handsome 100-year-old Bohemian glass...
decanter presented by Mrs. Frederick B. Luther to the Rhode Island Room was enthusiastically received. Mrs. Manchester, State Chairman of Constitution Hall, then announced several donations to be made November 15 toward reduction of the Constitution Hall debt, and the gifts of several pieces of gold donated towards clasps for the Memory Book.

Each State Chairman was given three minutes in which to outline her plan for committee work. These were fine, well-rendered sketches and were especially stimulating to all present.

Recess was taken at 1 P.M. when a delicious luncheon was served by one of the women's societies of the church.

The afternoon session opened with prayer by Rev. John E. Duxbury, Pastor of the Hillsgrove Methodist-Episcopal Church. This was followed by the “Pledge to the Flag,” led by the State Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag, Miss Lily M. Lewis, and the “Star-Spangled Banner,” led by Mrs. George Sward.

Greetings were brought by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. George E. Adams, and the Director of the C. A. R., Mrs. Frank E. Maxwell, who instead of presenting flowers to the State Regent, gave her a check from the C. A. R. as a donation toward the President General’s birthday celebration, November 15.

The feature of the afternoon was the entertainment given by 12 boys from the Hillside School for Boys. The State Regent introduced the principal of the school, Mrs. Lemuel Sanford, who spoke of the needs and aims of the school, then the boys gave their splendid program. These children literally sang their way into the heart of every woman present. In expressing her appreciation and that of the members assembled, the State Regent presented Mrs. Sanford with a bouquet and a check from the Rhode Island Regents’ Club as a contribution from that organization toward the expenses of the school. Hillside being its nearest of the Approved Schools, Rhode Island voted to assist it as much as possible in addition to the usual support of the others.

Our two ex-Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Albert L. Calder, 2nd, and Mrs. William L. Manchester, both brought splendid messages to the members.

Two newly organized Chapters, the Pettaquamscutt and the Sarah Scott Hopkins, were greeted by the State Regent and welcomed to their first State Fall Meeting.

With the passing of courtesy resolutions and the Benediction, one of the most enthusiastically attended State Fall Meetings, and one whose theme of the day stressed our work with youth, was adjourned.

Marguerite E. Eddy,
State Corresponding Secretary.

VERMONT

The Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution held their 34th Annual Conference in Morrisville on September 20 and 21, 1933, with the Captain Jedediah Hyde Chapter as hostess.

The Conference opened at 2 P.M. with a processional of Color Bearers, Pages, National and State Officers, State Chairmen, and Chapter Regents. Mrs. Charles Kimball Johnson, State Regent, presiding. The absence of a beloved face saddened the hearts of all. The Regent announced that she had arranged to have a wreath placed at that hour on the grave of the late Florence Grey Estey of the Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont’s beloved Honorary Vice President General, dear to the hearts of all Vermont Daughters and to the National Officers as well. Mrs. Estey had attended the Continental Congress for 36 consecutive years and for more than twenty had been a member of the Credentials Committee.

A cordial welcome was extended by Miss Mary Moody, Regent of the hostess Chapter, to which the State Vice Regent responded.

Greetings from Mrs. Magna, our President General, were read by Mrs. Arthur S. Isham. Mrs. William H. Pouch, Vice President General from New York, and Mrs. Henry Bourne Joy, Recording Secretary General, also extended greetings from the National Society.

Addresses were given by Perry H. Merrill, commissioner of forestry; Colonel A. J. Wilgus, author of the Green Mountain Parkway project, and W. I. Mayo, director of Kurn Hattin Homes.
A song, “The Spirit of the Flag,” written by Miss Theodora A. Peck of Burlington, was dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution in memory of her mother, Mrs. Theodore S. Peck, the first State Regent of Vermont. The members stood at attention during the rendering of this fine patriotic song by a mixed quartet.

The Conference voted to sponsor a State Forest. It is expected this forest will be dedicated to and known as “The Florence G. Estey Forest,” a living, growing memorial to the Dean of Vermont Daughters.

The reception and banquet held in the Masonic Temple made a very enjoyable evening. Mrs. Frederick G. Fleetwood, State Vice Regent, graciously presided as toastmistress, presenting the National Officers as after dinner speakers. Following the banquet an illustrated lecture on D. A. R. Approved Schools was given by the National Chairman, Mrs. William H. Pouch. In her delightful manner she described the work accomplished by these schools where the D. A. R. is aiding in the development of many worthy children.

The session on Thursday opened with a beautiful memorial service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Edward S. Osgood. Twenty-eight candles rising from a bed of lavender and white asters represented those Daughters now held in loving remembrance. Back of these stood a cross of white asters beneath a bank of purple and white asters. As the tall candle in the center was lighted for our Honorary Vice President General, Mrs. Edward G. Osgood read these appropriate lines from an unknown author:

“Tears o’er her departure?
Nay, a smile
That I had walked with her a little while.”

A most interesting feature came at the close of the morning session when Miss Alice A. Hinman, author of our Vermont State History of the D. A. R., formally presented her finished labor of love, the State D. A. R. Quilt, composed of 72 blocks of basket design in the D. A. R. blue and Colonial buff. A block was contributed by each chapter and there were many honorary and memorial blocks to Vermont Daughters. The history of quilt making and the various blocks were blended into a fascinating story which was read by Miss Hinman. Mrs. A. W. Norton, Honorary State Regent, paid a fitting tribute to the devotion, skill and strength that Miss Hinman had given to the compilation and the publishing of the State History and to the less interesting part of paying for it. She then announced a gift of $200 for the quilt from Mrs. Helen Porter Pryibil of New York, a member of the Mary Baker Allen Chapter of Cornwall. She is presenting the quilt to the Vermont Room in Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, in memory of her grandmother, Mrs. Martha Samson Porter, donor of the Mary Baker Allen Chapter House.

At the afternoon session members of the Captain David Rich Society, C. A. R., of Northfield, gave an amusing sketch and musical program.

The annual reports of the State Officers and Regents were interesting and inspiring, showing splendid work accomplished and a fine spirit of cooperation.

The Conference formally adjourned with the retiring of the colors.

BEULAH M. SANFORD,
State Historian.

The March Conference of the Massachusetts D. A. R. will be held at Hotel Statler, Boston, on March 21 and 22, 1934.

NANCY HUDSON HARRIS,
State Regent.
Butterfield Trail Chapter (Deming, New Mexico) was hostess to the annual State Conference on October 20 and 21, 1933. It was a particularly memorable occasion because our President General, Mrs. Magna, was an honored guest. Mrs. Magna arrived on Friday to deliver an inspiring address at the banquet, given in her honor, at the Holy Cross Sanatorium. Saturday noon Mrs. Magna, all visiting State Officers, chapter regents, delegates, and many local friends were the guests of Mrs. Robert K. Bell, Organizing Regent of our four-year-old Chapter, at a chuck wagon dinner at her home, Plaza Viejo Rancho.

Following the barbecue at the ranch the guests drove to the point where the old Butterfield Trail crosses the modern highway. At this point a two-ton native rock marker had been placed. On the front of this rock was set a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: “Here crossed the first road to Southern California—opened for wagons by Captain Cooke, who passed here in command of the Mormon battalion November, 1846. Later it became the California emigrant road—from 1858 to 1861 the route of the Butterfield Overland Mail from St. Louis to San Francisco—the longest land mail route ever attempted. Erected by the Butterfield Trail Chapter D. A. R. Deming, New Mexico, October, 1933.” The dedication program was prepared by Mrs. C. B. Morgan, Chapter chairman of Old Trails. After the unveiling of the marker Mrs. Magna gave a short address. Mrs. Frank Ellery Andrews (organizing State regent of the chapter, gave the first five dollars toward the marker) gave a talk, “The Trek of the Pioneer.” History of Butterfield Trail was given by Mr. Roscoe P. Conkling of El Paso, Texas. Closing remarks by Mrs. Alvan N. White, State Regent.

THERESA G. ROBINSON, Regent.
Marcia Burns Chapter, D. C., presents to the District Room of Memorial Continental Hall the photograph of James Peale's miniature of Marcia Burns. The presentation was made by Mrs. George Palmer, Chapter Regent; it was accepted by Miss Helen Stout and presented to Mrs. Harry Grove, State Regent, who in turn presented it to Mrs. Jean Lobat, representing the Buildings and Grounds Committee.

Marcia Burns Chapter (District of Columbia) on invitation of its members, the Misses Belle and Gertrude Snyder, to visit their summer home, West Shenstone, Summit Point, W. Va., enjoyed one of the most delightful and well-planned historical trips of its history on June 15, 1933. A party of fifteen, including guests, met at Rockville, Md., at 8:30 a.m. as a common starting point. The first stop was at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., formerly called "The Hole," where a visit was made to the grave of Robert Harper, born in 1713, founder of Harpers Ferry. At the home of Mr. Wm. B. Packett the party was graciously received by Mr. Packett and his wife; her sister, Miss Susan Gregg Gibson, President of the Col. James Gibson Chapter, U. S. Daughters of 1812, and member of the Bee Line Chapter of Charles Town; and Miss Christine Washington. Miss Belle Snyder joined the party here, as did also Mr. Frank Bushong, who acted as guide and historian from this point.

Nordington (Happy Retreat), the home of Charles Washington, a brother of George, was next visited. A marker in the grounds reads:


Claymont Court, the beautiful home of Col. Bushrod Washington, a grand nephew of George Washington, built by Bushrod Washington in 1820, was the next stopping place. Here we visited the ruins of St. George's Chapel, built of native limestone about 1650, and in which General Wash-
ashington worshipped. Its furnishings came from England and were later used in the church in Charles Town. The Bee Line Chapter unveiled a marker September 4, 1933, about a hundred yards from the ruins.

“Piedmont,” the old Briscoe home, built about 1780, was the next stop. It was originally owned by Mr. Robert Worthington, who sold it to Mr. James Nourse of England. The home was later purchased by Doctor John Briscoe, a surgeon in the Continental Army, and is owned by his direct descendants. An appetizing luncheon was served the party promptly at 1 o'clock, in which Mrs. Frank Bushong joined.

“Locust Hill,” built on land once owned by Lord Fairfax, and now the property of George Washington Packett, whose mother was a Washington, was the next stop.

“Harewood” came next. This was built of native limestone by Washington for his brother Samuel, who moved here about 1770. In this home the charming Quaker widow, Dolly Payne Todd, became the bride of James Madison, afterwards President of the United States. On a marker at the entrance to the burial place we read:

“To the memory of Col. Samuel Washington, who was buried in these grounds.

“Born Nov. 16, 1734, at Wakefield, West Moreland Co., Va. Died at Harewood, Berkeley Co., Va.”

A few miles farther brought the party to “West Shenstone,” the beautiful home of the Misses Snyder at Summit Point, W. Va., and the highest point in Jefferson County. Here was provided rest and comfort, terminating in a dainty tea.

Those making the trip from Washington were Miss S. Helen Fields, Regent; Mrs. Harry Colfax Grove, State Regent; Mrs. A. Y. Casanova, State Historian; Mrs. David Caldwell, former Vice-President General; Miss Kathrina Harvey, former State Historian; Mrs. George Palmer, Past Regent; Mrs. A. Eugene Barr, Past Regent; Miss Elizabeth Ann Barr, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Thomas L. Elkins, Historian; Mrs. Alton T. Sturdevant, Chaplain; Mrs. Otto Hammerlund and her daughter, Jean; Mrs. Wm. C. Cleary; Miss Marion Smith, and Mr. Dallas Barr.

Mrs. Thomas L. Elkins,
Historian.

Claverack Chapter (Clifton, N. J.). The home of Clifton’s most outstanding Revolutionary patriot, Henry Garritse, was marked with a bronze tablet placed by Claverack Chapter on Saturday, June 3, 1933.

The tablet was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of the Mayor of Clifton, the Honorable Crine Kievit; the chapter regent, Mrs. C. C. Curtis; the chapter honorary regent, Miss Marguerite Thorburn; a past president-general and honorary state regent, Mrs. Henry Fitts, and the state regent, Mrs. William Ward, as well as many other state officers and nearby regents. The past historian of the chapter, Mrs. Herbert Blake, was in charge and made possible the dedication.

The plaque reads:

Home of Henry Garritse
1721-1805

An ardent Revolutionary patriot who furnished secret information of much value to General Washington.

An influential and prominent member of the colony who served on the Committee of Nine at Newark in 1774.

A member of the general committee which met at James Leslie’s Tavern in 1775.

One of the three commissioners appointed to receive claims resulting from depredations of British soldiers during their raids.

This tablet placed by the Claverack Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.
June 3, 1933.

Eleanor Pedersen,
Publicity Chairman.

General Asa Danforth Chapter (Syracuse, N. Y.) on Wednesday, October 26, 1932, unveiled a marker in Oakwood Cemetery to the memory of A Real Daughter, Mrs. Mary Warner Hubbell. Mrs. Frank Hodges, a great-grandniece, unveiled the tablet, being introduced by Mrs. Fred W. Melvin, regent of the chapter. Mrs. Henry H. Fellows, chapter chairman, was in charge of the program.

Born in 1802 Mrs. Mary Warner Hubbell was a daughter of Charles Warner, who, in 1779 enlisted in Windham, Conn., in Captain Williams’ Company under Colonel Durkee—later included in Colonel Wells’ regiment.
Mrs. Hubbell's ancestry was recognized by the chapter of which she was a member. The National D. A. R. presented her a commemoration patriotic spoon, bearing her initials and the Real Daughter inscription.

The unveiling ceremonies were concluded with the D. A. R. Ritual and song with Washington’s prayer and taps by Joseph Illick and Rodney Hammond, Boy Scouts of Troop 23.

**MYRTIE B. MELVIN,**

Regent.

**Sakakawea Chapter** (Valley City, N. Dak.) on June 25, 1933, held an interesting program in connection with the dedication of a boulder to honor two soldiers who died while campaigning against the Indians. Using a pile of native rock backed by willows for the nucleus, a stone approach was constructed leading to a large granite boulder which bears the bronze tablet. To the left of the marker are the two Government headstones marking the graves of the soldiers. Wild roses and anemone are growing there and the plan is to plant more native flowers. Mr. Joseph Lawrence donated the site and his son George assisted Mr. Elwyn Large in landscaping the plot and placing the markers.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

Sibley Trail
Camp John K. Arnold
in memory of
James Ponsford     Andrew Moore
Died August 15, 1863
erected by
Sakakawea Chapter
Daughters of American Revolution

In his campaign against the Indians General Sibley started out from Redwood Falls, Minn., and drove the Sioux across the Missouri. On the return trip, Andrew Moore was wounded in a skirmish north of Tappen, N. Dak., and he and James Ponsford passed away while the army was camped at Camp Arnold on Pickett Lake.

Mrs. Tracy, a charter member of the chapter, presided at the ceremony which opened with an instrumental solo by Glenn Gauche, followed by a talk, “The Trail,” by Mr. J. J. Taylor who has made an extensive study of Sibley Trail. Mrs. Merrill Carlton, chairman of the project, spoke on “The Marker.” While Mrs. E. B. Large led the group in singing “Tenting Tonight,” Florence Large and Beth Brewer placed wreaths on the graves. Florence, of Revolutionary ancestry, is the daughter of a
World War Veteran and Beth counts Civil War Veterans among her ancestry. Mrs. F. P. Stowell, Chaplain, offered the dedicatory prayer and Mrs. S. A. Zimmerman, Regent, dedicated the marker as it was unveiled by Florence and Beth, closing with Robert Service’s “Young Fellow My Lad.” The American Legion Firing Squad gave the salute to the dead and their bugler sounded taps.

DORA M. LARGE,
Vice Regent.

Nathan Perry Chapter (Lorain, Ohio) commemorated its fifteenth anniversary, July 17, 1933, by a special meeting and reception at the home of Mrs. Theodore R. Oehlke, 338 Washington Avenue, in whose home and through whose efforts the Chapter was organized, with the unprecedented number (in Ohio) of eighty-four organizing members, four of whom were real granddaughters.

Mrs. C. Arthur Brown, newly elected Regent, presided at the meeting, which was opened with Devotionals, song “America,” Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to the Flag, and repeating the American’s Creed.

“Looking Backward Fifteen Years,” assigned to the past Regents, Mrs. T. R. Oehlke, Founder and Honorary Regent, Mrs. D. E. Stephan, Mrs. C. P. Dodge, Mrs. F. H. Williams, Mrs. J. B. Sackett, Mrs. J. W. Heyward, and Mrs. G. L. Cudeback, brought out the outstanding events of their administrations.

“Looking Forward Fifteen Years” was presented by Mrs. Ralph A. Hurst.

An anniversary poem was read by the author, Mrs. T. H. Hurst.

Music consisted of a vocal duet, “Our Emblem,” by Mrs. Clyde M. Grubbs, and Mrs. C. Arthur Brown, a vocal solo by Mrs. Jessie Worcester, a piano selection by Marion Hicks and a vocal duet by Robert and Charles Grubbs, the last two numbers being given by children of members. Singing of “The Star Spangled Banner” concluded the program.

Ices and cakes were served during the social hour.

The general theme of the Chapter meetings, 1933-34, is “Glimpses of World Affairs.” Members of the Lake Erie College faculty, Miss Louise Rodenbaeck, Professor of German, and Miss Jessie L. Cook, Professor of History, have accepted the Re-
gent's invitation to address the Chapter on "Conditions in Germany," and "Twentieth Century England." Papers relating to conditions in other countries will be presented by members.

MABEL NESBIT HICKS, Historian.

Chemeketa Chapter (Salem, Oreg.). Oregon D. A. R. have reason to be proud of the booth they arranged at the 1933 state fair, September 3-9 and of the results achieved in the distribution of 10,000 pieces of literature and 150 manuals. Record throngs visited the fair this year and the current press commented upon the interest in the D. A. R. exhibit which all wanted to see. It was set up to represent an early Oregon home, with wallpaper of Mayflower design and plain white wood work surrounding the fireplace of bricks in which hung a crane used in pioneer days with an iron tea-kettle made in Gervais, Oreg., in 1875. A Seth Thomas clock, 1858, stood on the mantel, and andirons, a pair of old fashioned flat irons, and an iron gem pan were set upon the hearth while an iron match box made in 1875 hung beside it. White ruffled curtains hung at the small paneled window which was fetched round "The Horn" in 1851 for the pioneer home of Ralph C. Geer in Waldo Hills.

On the octagon table of maple wood, 70 years old, a china oil lamp, 60 years old stood in the center of a round braided mat while on the "what-not," loaned by the Methodist Old People's home, was a wooden sugar bowl owned in the Geer family for over 100 years, a stereopticon, and a family album. Much admired by the public was the great spinning wheel by the fireplace made in 1848, and the 150-year-old rocking chair with odd rockers extending far in front, brought from Pennsylvania. A tilt-top table and a hand-made pioneer one, straight backed chairs and other rockers all had been used by the men and women who followed the Oregon trail and several documents loaned by Mrs. C. C. Geer of Salem were interesting: An Oregon state fair catalog of 1864; an agreement to sell apples in 1857 for $7.00 a bushel; the names of settlers who fought Klamath Indians at the battle of Abiqua, near Silverton, Oreg.; a statement dated 1807 that Ralph Geer was an American citizen, and others. A sampler of 1851 made by a little girl in the Aurora colony; an embroidered "Welcome"; a portrait of Washington; and an old fashioned coat rack with little china buttons on the hooks, hung on the walls, as did the D. A. R. insignia, painted by a member of Chemeketa Chapter. Cushions used in the chairs were made of parts of a coverlet spun and woven by Mrs. Ralph C. Geer and braided rugs were on the floor. A set of hand-made stilliards were much commented upon. The flag was loaned by Champoeg Chapter, Newburg, Oreg.

Mrs. John Y. Richardson, our State Regent, was in charge, with her state officers, on the opening day and prominent members of Portland chapters through the rest of the week. Sixty-five eligible women signed the membership register.

MRS. ROBERT E. MERRICK, State Chairman Publication.

Wayne Chapter (Honesdale, Pa.) on Saturday, June 3, 1933, in placing the bronze tablet on her tombstone, honored Mrs. Sarah Mary Benjamin, one of the few women who served in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Benjamin, who came to Pleasant Mount, a few miles from Honesdale, about 1822, died there in 1859, at the age of 114 years and is buried in the Methodist Cemetery near Pleasant Mount. Saturday afternoon many from that locality joined the members of Wayne Chapter and friends from Honesdale, led by the flag bearers, Donald Brooker and George Hayward, Jr., entered the cemetery. The regent, Mrs. Alma J. G. Dix, made the opening address, explaining the occasion and paying a tribute to this patriotic woman. Miss Millicent Gillen, chairman of the committee on marking historic spots, gave the biography of the woman soldier, who was born in Goshen, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1745. Her first husband, Wm. Reed, died of a wound received while on duty in Virginia. It was after her marriage to Aaron Osborne of Goshen, that she saw service, having accompanied her husband in the army. When in camp she prepared food, sewed and mended for the officers and men. At Kingsbridge-on-the-Hudson she took her hus-
band's place as sentinel that he might help move the heavy artillery. Gen. Washington, on his rounds discovered her and asked "Who put you here?" She promptly replied "Them as had a right to, sir." She was present at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. It was during the battle, as she was carrying water to the wounded that Gen. Washington again addressed her, saying "Young woman, are you not afraid of the bullets?" Her reply was "The bullets will never cheat the gallows." When one hundred years old she sent a perfectly knitted pair of stockings to Queen Victoria, who sent her a pair of gold knitting needles. The last address was by Judge A. T. Searle, an S. A. R. He referred to the various wars of the country; spoke of the splendid work being accomplished by the D. A. R. and congratulated Wayne Chapter on the fine local achievements of their members. One of their important works being to supply our Naturalization Court with the manuals. Little Wanda Abraham gave a remarkably fine interpretation of "Barbara Fritchie." All of the seven boys and girls, who carried the large flags, the small ones and the insignia, were either children or grandchildren of members of the local chapter. Pictures were taken of the tombstone with members of the chapter and speakers. There were several samples shown of cloth woven by Mrs. Benjamin; also a shawl worn by her and a daguerreotype of her at the age of ninety.

Last year the chapter placed a bronze marker on an ancient school house, which they restored near Honesdale.

NELLIE G. KIMBLE,
Publicity Chairman.

MacPherson Chapter (South Dakota). Historic Rondell Park, nestled along the banks of the James River in South Dakota was the scene of a monument unveiling, commemorating the founding of the first Indian Trading Post in Brown County. Here the American Fur Company founded by John Jacob Astor, established a subsidiary store in 1835 and named it Oakwood Post, to carry on trade with the Indians and to gather the rich harvest of furs that had been undisturbed throughout the early years. Towering oak, elm and ash trees make up this bit of natural wildwood. In digging for a foundation for the cement base, workmen unearthed the oak puncheon floor of this ancient store. MacPherson Chapter, Aberdeen, have erected a monument of enduring granite and a beautiful
bronze tablet on this historic spot. Sunday, September 17th, a thousand people gathered for the dedication service, under the supervision of Mrs. F. W. Hatterscheidt, assisted by Mrs. Otto Ross and Mrs. J. Wilson.

Chapter Regent Mrs. Hiett opened the program followed by greetings from State Regent Mrs. H. Gotaas. Dr. Seymour, Vice President, Northern Teachers College, gave the main address on South Dakota history. "America" was played by the High School Band. Misses Aurelia Smith and Roxana Brown, C. A. R. members, unveiled the monument. Former Mayor Wade and John Firey recalled incidents of humor and tragedy around this spot in early days.

The American Legion furnished the impressive color guard. H. Agor, City Attorney, gave the closing remarks, followed by the stirring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner." Inscription on Tablet:

Oakwood Post
Rondell
Established in 1835
Important in South Dakota history
Marked by MacPherson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Dacotah Society, Children of the American Revolution.

KATHRYN HIETT,
Regent.

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."
CONFORMING to the Southern predilection for the old Greek style of architecture, Stephen D. Button, when engaged to draw plans for the Capitol of Alabama in 1846, conformed to that model. The seat of Government in the Territory of Alabama was a little river village built on an old fort site, St. Stephens, on the Tombigbee. When the state was formally organized and admitted to the Union, an entire new and undeveloped location was selected for the site of the new Capital city. This location was on the Alabama river, a few miles from the then village of Selma. The new Capitol building and many of the handsome new homes of the citizens were damaged by a flood, and the Capital then re-located in Tuscaloosa. That place was the Capital for twenty years. Of the classic Greek building that was erected as the state house at that place, only two fallen columns now remain, as the building was destroyed a few years ago by fire.

When by the vote of the people of the state a new site for the State Capital was authorized, the Legislature had a number of places submitted for consideration, but Montgomery was chosen. It was not until two days after this selection had been made that the news reached the new Capital City. The telegraph had not then been invented, and mail coaches had to travel over such poor roads that the good news for the little town on the banks of the Alabama was necessarily belated. There was great rejoicing when the coach drove in to the village bringing the good news. A bond issue was authorized, for the winning town was to bear the expense of the new structure. The building was completed and formally turned over to the state in 1847. Two years later when the Legislature was in session, it was discovered that the Capitol building was on fire. In three hours it had been burned to the ground, leaving only the walls standing. All archives and valuable records were rescued.

Two changes were made in the new building: the addition of the dome and the erection of the beautiful double winding stairs leading from the main floor to the third floor above. In 1885 an addition was made at the rear of the building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court. With the constant growth of the executive branch of new Departments, Commissions, and Boards, there was a further urgent demand for adequate space to transact public business. The Legislature in February, 1903, appropriated funds for the addition of a wing on the south side of the main building. This wing still did not take care of the growing needs of the state, and in 1911 a north wing was added.

The walls of the second floor of the dome were decorated in 1926, with eight historical paintings portraying epochal scenes in the state's history. Roderick McKenzie of Mobile was the artist. The pictures are painted on canvas and are placed in frames that were modeled in the plastered walls when the Capitol was built in 1849.

A gold star marks the spot on the portico where Jefferson Davis stood when he made his inaugural address as President of the Confederate States of America. It was in this building that the Confederate Government was organized in 1861, and in the senate chamber where the provisional Congress elected Mr. Davis as the head of the new Government.

The last historic event that has occurred in the Capitol building at Montgomery was when President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the city. Standing upon the gold star where Jefferson Davis had stood when he was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy, Mr. Roosevelt made one of his friendly, neighborly talks to a people who looked to him for leadership out of a dark era of national history. Other presidents had addressed Alabama throngs from that same portico. Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, but none of these had invoked the warm cordiality that stirred in every heart who heard the ringing voice of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

MARIE BANKHEAD OWEN, State Historian.
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EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH
Genealogical Editor
2001-16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:
1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender’s address given.
3. All queries must be short and to the point.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

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

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

Querries


(a) ADAMS.—Wanted ances. of James Adams b. Nov. 28, 1799 (Ballouville) Killingly, Conn., who had bros. Samuel, George, Leonard and sis. Laura.—R. W.

15102. WEIR-MORROW.—Wanted Rev. rec. and desc. of Samuel Weir who came from Ireland, in July 1770 with his wife Lavina Robinson, to Philadelphia and settled on Pidgeon Creek, Washington co. Their chil. were: Thomas, James, Jane, William, Elizabeth who mar. Matthew, son of Thomas Morrow of Canton Twp., Washington co., Adam, Lavina and Samuel. Samuel Weir d. 1821 and Lavina d. 1816 and both are buried at Pidgeon Creek Churchyard. Matthew Morrow and wife are buried at Upper Buffalo and had chil: Mary, Samuel, Thomas, David, Lavina, Catherine, John, James, Jane, Ann, Elizabeth, Wm., and Adam. They mar. into the Kyle, McComb, Taggart, Gaily, Clark, McClary, Johnson and Work families.

(a) BRICE-WILSON.—Wanted all infor. possible of desc. of William Brice of Allegheny, Pa., Capt. in Rev., who mar. Rachel Jones and came to Pa. from Md. Their chil. were: Benjamin who mar. Sarah Wilson; John who d. March 13, 1851; Mary, Lydia and Dorcas. Wanted also parentage of Sarah Wilson.—L. V. B. F.

15103. TOD-CAMPBELL.—Wanted parentage with their dates of Wm. H. Tod b. 1772, d. July 31, 1834 in Phila., Pa., and of his wife Mary D. Campbell b. 1775, d. June 21, 1863. Their chil. were: Helen C. who mar. D. Rich in 1845; Mary who mar. Wm. Wilcox; Janette who mar. J. H. Helmuth and had son Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth; Alex., who moved to Independence, Mo.; Oliver; Samuel Baynard; Edward and George.—H. M. H.

15104. BAKER.—Wanted all infor. possible of ances. and parentage of Jacob Baker who settled in S. E. part of Hickory Twp., Lawrence co., Pa. He served in War of 1812 and lived for 50 yrs. in Lawrence co. (part of time in New Castle). Wanted also Rev. rec. of father and name of wife and chil. with dates b., mar., and d. Wanted all infor. possible of ances., parentage, names of wife and chil. with their dates of Cadwallader Baker who came from N. Y. in 1808 and settled in Franklin Twp., Butler co., Pa., where he purchased 600 acres of government land.

(a) ROBINSON.—Wanted ances., parentage and names of wife and chil. of Thomas Robinson, of Lawrence co., Pa., who in 1827 was ruling elder of Deer Creek. Wanted parentage, wife and chil. and all infor. possible of James Robinson who at an early period settled in Wayne Twp., Lawrence co., Pa. Wanted ances., parentage, wife and chil. of George Robinson of Lawrence co., Pa., whose son George b. 1817 mar. Jane Paisley. Wanted ances.,
parentage, wife and chil. of Capt. Andrew Robinson who commanded Parkstown Co., N. W. of New Castle, Pa. (Lawrence co.). —T. F. L.

15105. McCULLOUGH.—Wanted ances. of Robert McCullough b. 1756/7 who mar. Jane —. He and a bro. William settled in Ohio and founded Crabapple Tree Church.

15106. HUTCHINS.—Wanted names of chil. with their dates of b., mar., and d. and names of their wives, of Col. Gordon Hutchins (1733-1815) of Concord, N. H. Wanted also dates of his mar. to 1st Dorothy Stone and 2nd. to Lucy Lund.—E. H. Y.

15107. BOAS-BAUMGARTNER-CAVANDER.—Henry Boas b. Hanover, Germany, 1760, enlisted in Rev. from Lancaster co., Pa. After the War he lived in Balto., Md. until 1791 then moved to Ky. In 1819 moved to Brownstown, Ind. He mar. Dorothy Baumgartner b. 1756, in Md. and they had 11 chil.: Henry, Peter, George who mar. Mary Cavander, Jacob, John, Mary, Elizabeth and others. Wanted all infor. possible of Dorothy Baumgartner and Mary Cavander) and George Boas.

(a) GORDON.—Wanted all infor. possible of James Gordon d. 1776 Lincoln co., N. C. and of his wife Ann. Their chil. were: Samuel, Wm., Hugh, Henry, John, James, Mary Jones, Anne, Eleanor, and Margaret. Wm. had son James.

(b) FISH-PERKINS.—Wanted parentage of Mary Fish and Jesse Perkins who mar. 1797 in Lincoln co. N. C.—G. R. P.

15108. FISK.—Wanted infor. of parentage and birthplace of Henry W. Fisk who belonged to a N. Y. family and was a college professor. He mar. Elizabeth A. Haldeman in Columbiana co., Ohio, Oct. 22, 1835. Ceremony performed by Alcindus Young, M.G.

(a) HALDEMAN.—Wanted proof and date of mar. of Abraham Haldeman (son of Jacob, son of Hans) to Mary Showalter.—C. E. G.

(b) MoeftE.—Wanted all possible infor. of Cato Moore, Rev. Sol. from Va. Prob. of Spotsylvania co.—C. C.

15110. GREENE.—Wanted dates of b., mar. and d., and all infor. possible of James Greene of Va., and of his wife Mary McGary who was a sis. of Hugh McGary the Indian fighter. Wanted also Rev. rec. of James.—E. K. C.

15111. VANCE.—Wanted all possible infor. of family of Samuel Vance of Washington co., Va., who moved to Green co., Tenn., and lived and d. there. He was pensioned for services in Rev.

(a) MOORE.—Wanted all possible infor. of Cato Moore, Rev. Sol. from Va. Prob. of Spotsylvania co.—C. C.


(b) SEELEY.—Wanted ances., all dates and infor. possible of Ebenezer Seeley b. Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1761, d. Weston, Conn., May 21, 1842 and mar. Anna Coley Nov. 7, 1782. Father Capt. (?) Nathaniel Seeley.—M. W. L.

15113. BELDEN.—Wanted ances. of Ruth Belden b. Aug. 4, 1819, mar. Reuben Tompkins. They lived in eastern N. Y., then moved to Broome co., and later to Wisc. and Kansas. Their chil. were: Wm. B., Amos, John, Henry, Mary and Emma.—B. T. M.

15114. MARQUETTE.—Wanted Colonial and Rev. data of Marquette family who came to Penn. abt. 1743-1752 and from whom desc. Margretta Marquette who mar. Michael (or Matthias) Schoch in 1762 and d. in 1785.

(a) HASSINGER.—Wanted ances. and all infor. possible with Rev. rec. of John Hassinger b. Nov. 14, 1764 and d. May 12, 1810.

(b) BOB.—Wanted all infor. possible with name of husband of Catharine Bob who was b. Nov. 14, 1769 and d. Oct. 2, 1826.—H. D.

15115. WILSON.—Wanted ances. and parentage with all infor. possible of Willis
Wilson whose Will was probated 1760 Norfolk co., Va. Member House of Burgesses 1720, 22, 48, 50. Mar. Mary — and had dau. Euphan who mar. Joseph John Alston, who d. in Halifax co., N. C. 1780.—E. R. G. 15116. SCOTT-LABEZIUS.—Wanted ances. of David W. Scott b. in Little Britain Twp., Lancaster co., Pa., Oct. 24, 1811, mar. March 19, 1840 Mary Ann Labezius b. Lancaster co., Pa., May 26, 1814. David's bros. were Washington, Clark and Harvey. Mary Ann's bros. and sis. were Tom, George and Belle. Wanted also Labezius ances. Her father came from France and her mother was Canadian and raised by the Tom Cully family. (a) MCDANIEL-WISE.—Wanted ances. of John McDaniel d. Feb. 8, 1856, aged 47 yrs., 2 mos., 29 days, who mar. Margaret Wise. They were from German Valley, N. J. and had the following chil.: Sarah, Caroline Cassidy, Ann, Amy, Theodore and Jacob W. Wanted also Wise ances.—A. M. S. 15117. EILAND.—Wanted ances. and immed. desc. of Richard Eiland of Johnston co., S. Car., 1702. (a) TRICE.—Wanted ances. of James Trice. Will probated Jones co., Ga., July 3, 1815 and of his wife Elizabeth —. (b) JAMESON-GATES.—Wanted ances. of J. D. Jameson and of wife Mary Gates of central Ga. in late 1700's to 1820. (c) CAMMACK.—Wanted ances. of Louis Cammack, Indiana, 1812, son Joseph Addison Cammack, Marion, Perry co., Ala., 1815-1850. (d) MOFFETTE.—Wanted ances. of Virginia Moffette, mar. Asa Absalom Eiland: Margaret Moffette mar. Green Lea; Nancy Moffette mar. Temple Lea; lived in Jones co., Ga. and Perry co., Ala. 1800-1850.—S. T. T. 15118. REYNOLDS-ROATH.—Wanted ances., parentage and all possible infor. of Asahel or Asa Reynolds b. abt. 1765-6 and of Mehitable Roath b. abt. 1774-5. Both d. and are buried Windsor, Conn. Their chil. were: Lovin, Edward, Asa, Rufus, Rozana, Nancy, Mehitable, William and Amaza. Would like to correspond with desc. (a) WEBB-DUNBAR.—Wanted to cor-res. with desc. of J. B. Webb whose wife was L. S. Dunbar and had chil.: Hampton, Albert, Marquis, Mary and Demaris. Marquis was b. 1837-8 in Ohio or Pa.—C. H. S. 15119. CALDWELL.—Wanted all infor. possible of John Caldwell who prob. migrated from N. J. or Phila. to N. Y. State bef. Rev. He was related to John Caldwell Calhoun and his chil. were: John, Richard, and Margaret b. at Kinderhook, N. Y. Abt. 1807 the family migrated to Holland Purchase in western N. Y. and later returned with Margaret and John to eastern N. Y. Who did John Caldwell, Sr., mar. bef. removing to N. Y. from Phila. or N. J.? Wanted also his parentage. (a) DAVIS-CASSIEN-CASSIGNE.—Wanted dates of b., mar. and all infor. possible of — Davis who mar. dau. of Vincent Cassien, a French Hugenot who came from Montreal bef. Rev. to Phila. or N. J. (b) FOLLETT.—Wanted dates and all infor. possible of — Follett a Methodist preacher who mar. Margaret Cassien, widow, b. Caldwell, at Troy, N. Y., after 1816.—M. P. 15120. BICKERTON.—Wanted desc. of Maj. John Bickerton, of Hanover co., Va., b. 1700, d. 1770, mar. 1732 Mary, dau. of Philip Todd. Was J. P. of Hanover co. 1740, commissioned Capt. 1743, commissioned Maj. 1747 and was Vestryman of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover co., Va. 1745-1765.—K. I. K. 15121. MORSE-SAUNDERS.—Wanted parentage, place of b., d. and mar. and all possible infor. of Marvin Morse b. March 19, 1803 and Sally Ann Saunders b. March 22, 1806 who were mar. Feb. 6, 1826. Marvin Morse d. Feb. 10, 1856 and Sally Ann Saunders d. May 31, 1889 and both are buried in Sheridan Cemetery, Sheridan Center, N. Y. They lived in Oneida, Cat-taragus and Chautauqua co., N. Y.—L. S. M. 15122. HENDERSON.—Wanted ances. and all possible infor. of John Henderson, b. prob. at Henderson, Ky., d. in Shelby co., Ill., and buried there. Mar. in Ky. Rachel — and had Charles R. who mar. Charlotte Gough; Jesse b. Dec. 20, 1819, d. May 3, 1866 in Shelby co., Ill., who mar. July 21, 1842 Shannah Connaway; Elizabeth d. Sept. 23, 1856, aged 40, who mar.
Joseph Roney; Sarah d. Nov. 18, 1897, aged 74 who mar. Joshua Roney; Rachel who mar. Wm. Bosley; and, Nancy, b. Ky. Feb. 11, 1809, d. Mch. 1878, Benton, Kan. who mar. Obadiah McCune in Ky. (prob. at Henderson) and moved to Shelby co., Ill. 1831 when their 1st child was one year old.—A. A. K.

15123. CHANDLER-SMITH. — Wanted ances. of Abigail Chandler of Vt. who mar. Israel Smith, Sr., b. April 2, 1739, d. 1811 who served as Capt. at battle of Saratoga from Brattleboro, Vt., and rec’d grant of 640 acres in Vt.—Sufferers tract in Dela. co., N. Y. to which they moved 1790.

(a) CHURCH-SMITH.—Wanted ances. of Electa Church of Churches Hollow” b. 1765 who mar. Deac. Israel Smith, Jr., of Sidney Plains, N. Y., b. Dec. 15, 1764 in Vt., d. 1837, buried with family in Pioneer Burying Ground and Churchyard, Sidney, N. Y.—E. L. B.

15124. MOSELEY.—Wanted Rev. rec., parentage and all possible infor. of Solomon Moseley and his wife.—A. M. T.

15125. STEPHENS.—Wanted parentage of Peter Stephens, Sr., of Frederick co., Va., yeoman, b. 1688/1702, d. Stephensburg (now Stephens City), Va., Nov., 1757. Chil.: Lewis who mar. Mary Hening; Lawrence who mar. Mary ——; Peter who mar. Joanna Chrisman; Henry b. 1736/1740; Maria Christina; Maria Magdalena and Margaret. Wanted also maiden name of wife of Lawrence Stephens and her ances. Their chil. were: George Wm.; Peter; John who mar. Jeannette Vance, dau. of David; Jacob who mar. Anne Warren, dau. of Capt. Wm.; Mary; Sarah; Isaac; Joseph Lawrence who mar. 1st Nancy Shackleford and 2nd Lucy Garrard; and Bryan Martin who mar. Emma ——.

(b) WRIGHT.—Wanted first name of Stephens who mar. Sarah Wright.—E. L. S.


(a) THOMAS-LEINARD. — Wanted ances. and dates of Henry Thomas b. in Pa. and his wife Elizabeth Catt. Their chil. b. in Columbiana co., Ohio, were: Samuel (1st of 12 chil.) and Eli. Samuel was b. July 11, 1807, d. Dec. 22, 1874 and mar. Dec. 17, 1829 Mary M. Leinard, dau. of John Leinard of Balto. co., Md. Wanted also ances. of Mary Leinard b. Jan. 8, 1811 in Md. and d. April 21, 1878.—A. M. C.

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Louisiana, Shreveport
Arkansas, Fort Smith
Minnesota, Minneapolis
Iowa, Des Moines
Nebraska, Wayne
Idaho, Boise
Nevada, Reno
California, Los Angeles
Arizona, Tucson
Utah, Salt Lake City
Colorado, Denver
Montana, Billings
Washington
Oregon
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(Organization—October 11, 1890)

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Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

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