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To Valley Forge by Motor—(see page 407)

Top—Chapel at Valley Forge—Our "American Westminster"

Center—Washington's Headquarters

At Left—The Memorial National Carillon Where Hours Are Marked by Patriotic Anthems

D. A. R. Tours for Tourists
The President General's Message

There is no finer sight to American eyes than the American flag afloat in the breeze. Star spangled, as it ripples to the wind, it carries the history of a nation as well as its own story—from the official date of its adoption on June 14, 1777, to the present, when we celebrate in its honor.

On that day 157 years ago Congress patriotically resolved: "That the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, presenting a new constellation."

George Washington, assisted by a committee appointed by Congress, had much to do with the preparation of the first design for the flag—it is an oft repeated story—how he planned a star with six points, and how Betsy Ross of Philadelphia suggested the five pointed star. She finished the flag in one day.

This design was not the first one submitted, for there had been several suggestions and designs used for flags previous to the one adopted in 1777.

At the time of its adoption the flag had 13 white stars arranged in a circle on a field of blue, and 13 stripes, alternate red and white; this pattern was adhered to until 1795 when Vermont and Kentucky were admitted into the Union; then by an Act of Congress it was changed to 15 stars and 15 stripes; the flag in this form was first carried to sea by the frigate Constitution, which is known and loved in song and story the world over as "Old Ironsides."

Again it became necessary for Congress to act concerning the flag, and on April 4, 1818, with the approval of President Monroe, the flag contained 13 stripes, and on the 4th day of July succeeding the admission of a new state another star was added.

It is interesting to refresh our memories as to the different far away places and dates when the flag was carried for the first time. I recommend this study.

It was first seen in a foreign country when the Ranger, Captain Paul Jones, arrived at Quiberon Bay, France, in February 1776, and received the salute of the government.

It was first displayed in a British port on board the ship Bedford, of Massachusetts, which anchored at the Downs in 1783. Constantinople first saw it on the frigate George Washington, and it flew in Japan for the first time on the ship Franklin, of Salem, Mass., in December, 1798.

The flag was first carried around the world on the American ship Columbia, which sailed from Boston in September, 1787. At Tripoli, in 1805, it was displayed for the first time on a fortress in the Old World.

It was carried farthest north by Lieut. R. E. Peary when he reached the North Pole in April, 1909, and farthest south on the schooner Flying Fish in March,

Previous to 1866 the bunting for flags was manufactured in England, but in February of that year the first strictly American Flag was hoisted over the Capitol at Washington, and the citizens of Lowell, Mass., may well feel proud that this particular flag was made in their city.

When George Washington was asked to interpret the symbol of the flag he said: "We take the stars from Heaven, the red from our Mother Country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing Liberty."

We, if we are sincere American citizens, today should stand at attention, salute the flag and reverently say: "I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

These phrases are simple and declarative, without qualifications or reservations. Each word is pregnant with meaning. There is no other flag for Americans but the American flag, and wherever it is carried, it is at the head of the line.

Within its folds lies the history of the American people, and the spirit of a courageous and dauntless nation. It hangs, a tangible symbol of the heroic dead; it floats, the spirit of Liberty, not the liberty of license, but liberty combined with justice in a Government "whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed."

To foster true patriotism, love of country, and respect for the flag should be a part of the education of every child in the homes of America as well as in the schools.

Let no man, woman, or child be ashamed to salute the flag, or pledge allegiance to it—let no one hesitate to be patriotic; it is our privilege. Fearless of criticism, when the flag passes, rise and remove your hat, or salute. When the "Star Spangled Banner" is played, stand and remain standing until the last notes are played.

If you have failed to thrill at some supreme moment when the flag has come into view, if you have not experienced a choking sensation on some special occasion when the "colors" passed, if you have failed to cherish a sense of pride when you have discovered your symbol of protection in some unexpected place, then indeed have you missed sublime moments.

I urge greater attention to our Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag. It is seldom mentioned by those dealing with defensive measures; but it quite properly belongs there.

Pride in the flag of one's country is inherent in individuals. To be born under the Stars and Stripes is a blessed birthright. "To defend it against all enemies" is your creed. These are not idle words, to be recited at meetings. They embody every phase of patriotic education for which the Society is organized.

On the 157th birthday of the American Flag, wherever it floats, it means America. It stands for honesty, truth, and honor. Whatever it has defended for us in the past, it is our mission to maintain. The uncovered head, and gesture of salutation, are privileges which are enviable riches. May it float over an American people who have laid aside indifference for the responsibility of citizenship in its fullest sense!

As the stars dim to none—so the flag dips to no other. And in benediction, please God, "may the Star Spangled Banner in triumph still wave, o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
President General.

Editor's Note:—A radio talk prepared for Flag Day, equally appropriate for July Fourth, and printed by request.
Our Real Granddaughters and Their Ancestry

It seems an unusual circumstance and worthy of note that a young matron just past thirty years of age can be a Real Granddaughter of the American Revolution. However, Mrs. Madeline (Thorndike) Reynolds, Regent of Margery Sullivan Chapter of Dover, New Hampshire, for the second time (she was Regent, 1927-1929), happens to be a Real Granddaughter.

Her grandfather, Captain Israel Thorndike, born in Beverly, Mass., 1755, sailed one of his own ships and assisted the Colonies during the American Revolution. Late in life he married for his second wife Miss Ann Dickey, a young lady from New York. Captain Thorndike died at the age of one hundred and thirteen years. The son of this marriage was George Thorndike, an elderly bachelor before he in turn married a young wife, Miss Lulu Linde, and became the father of Madeline Thorndike.

Mrs. Reynolds leads a very busy life, besides looking after her husband and two children, a winter home in Dover and a summer residence at York, Maine. Realizing the need of a good hotel in Dover, she has taken over the management and lease of an old colonial tavern which she has completely renovated and brought up to modern requirements of the traveling public.

A double Granddaughter. Mrs. W. M. Hemeter (nee Nancy Louise Robertson), daughter of Norvell Robertson, Jr., and his wife, Nancy Jane Cannon, was born in Covington County, Miss., near the banks of Leaf River, on November 17, 1850. Her paternal grandfather, Norvell Robertson, Sr., was a native of Virginia. He joined the Colonial forces shortly before the close of the war and was present at the surrender at Yorktown. Her great grandfather Robertson and his wife, who was a Norvell, came from Scotland and settled in Virginia during the Colonial period. Nancy Jane Cannon was the daughter of Jesse Cannon, who served in the American Navy during the Revolution, and his wife, Frances Hardey.

Mrs. Hemeter is now living in Hattiesburg, Miss., and recently became a member of Nahoula Chapter. Although she has lived beyond her four score years, she is still as mentally alert as when, before her marriage to William M. Hemeter, she taught in the county schools and then in Blue Mountain College at Blue Mountain, Miss.

Margaret Gaston Chapter of Tennessee has a charter member, Mrs. Lucy S. Mackenzie, whose grandfather, Edward Morris, was a chaplain in Washington’s army and was with him at Valley Forge. Mrs. Mackenzie’s father was Henry Fuller Smith, born November 20, 1795, in Lynchburg, Va., son of George Smith and Elizabeth Barksdale Smith. They emigrated to middle Tennessee and were among the first settlers of Wilson County. Henry Fuller Smith married Mary Morris, born in Franklin County, North Carolina, November 15, 1802,
(1) MRS. LOUISE FRARY, (2) MRS. NANNIE DORSET, (3) MRS. REBECCA HILL, (4) MRS. EVA REYNOLDS, (5) MRS. LULU MC LAUGHLIN, (6) MRS. ELIZABETH SUMMERS, (7) MISS ALMIRA CLARK
daughter of Edward Morris, the Revolutionary chaplain. Mrs. Mackenzie is not only a charter member of her chapter but a former regent and first State Treasurer of the D. A. R. in Tennessee.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter of New Haven, Conn., which now has the honor of being the largest chapter in the world, has also the honor of probably having the oldest D. A. R. Granddaughter and the oldest D. A. R. member in the world.

Mrs. Rebecca Newell (Pearson) Hill was born in West Newberry, Mass., March 30, 1828, and was 106 years old March 30, 1934. She lives with her granddaughter, Mrs. Henrietta Perrigo, in New Haven, Conn.

Her grandfather, Nathaniel Pearson, born March 15, 1746-7, died July, 1830, took part in the Battle of Bunker Hill. He married Colonel Gerrish's sister, and Mrs. Hill was the first grandchild born in the family.

Although Mrs. Hill has been a resident of New Haven for more than 38 years, she still speaks of her native state of Massachusetts as "home." She was married to Henry C. Hill, June 27, 1849, by the Rev. Henry Durant in a little church in Byfield, Mass. Mr. Hill was a sea captain, and died May 31, 1902, in Darien. She had three children: a son, Henry C., Jr., who, like his father, followed the sea, and died when 27 years old; two daughters, Mrs. Julia Field and Mrs. Julius A. Rida; both residents of New Haven. Mrs. Hill has 27 living descendants comprising five generations.

One of the honored members of the George Rogers Clark Chapter, Oak Park, Ill., is Mrs. Mary Clark Older, a Real Granddaughter. Mrs. Older was born May 21, 1844, on a farm near Sharon, Conn., daughter of Charles Van Deusen Clark and his wife, Abiah Botsford Clark, and granddaughter of Daniel Clark, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Mary Wood Clark, who was a descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller and Edward Doty of the Mayflower. Daniel Clark was a descendant of pioneer Daniel Clark, of Windsor, Conn., one of the signers of the Charter, and his wife, Mary Newberry, whose ancestry has been traced back to the year 940 to an early Norman baron, through Roger de Newburgh, first Earl of Warwick.

In 1855 the Clark family removed from Connecticut to Wisconsin, settling in the little village of Packwaukee, then considered a part of the "far west." On July 4, 1866, Mary Clark married Henry Morden Older, a Union soldier. They had a daughter, Margaret Abiah. Mr. Older died September 23, 1913, and since that time Mrs. Older and her daughter have made their home together and are now residing in Oak Park, III.

Mrs. Nannie Hammer Colwell Dorset,* oldest member of La Crosse (Wisconsin) Chapter, is another Real Granddaughter of the American Revolution. Her father's father, Tobias Hammer, served in the Revolution with the Flying Camp of Maryland. Hammer was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in 1753. He was almost certainly descended from Hans Michael von Hammer, who arrived in Baltimore, September, 1733, a passenger on the Pink Mary from Rotterdam. Tobias married Katherine Otto,
(1) MRS. KATHERINE BANEY, (2) MRS. STANLEY REYNOLDS, (3) MRS. MARY CLARK OLDER, (4) MRS. NANCY HEMETER, (5) MRS. MARY MARK, (6) MRS. EFFIE DAVIS, (7) MRS. LUCY MACKENZIE, (8) MRS. ANGELINE HOSCH
of New Jersey. They had moved from Maryland by 1799 to Pennsylvania, where they settled on a large plantation in Napier Township, Bedford County, a short distance from Schellsburg, and raised there a large family of children.

There is extant a very interesting will of Grandfather Tobias, made a few years before his death, in which he leaves to his wife, Katherine, among many other substantial bequests, "my" cupboard furniture, certain of "my" kitchen furniture, and "my" six green Windsor chairs, etc.

Grandmother Katherine did not long live to enjoy her husband's carefully detailed provisions for her comfort, for husband and wife died in May, 1815, within three days of one another, of some malignant fever of the period, and are buried together in Schellsburg.

Tobias also made in this will special provisions for the schooling and maintenance of his two youngest children, David and Joseph. Mrs. Dorset's father was this same youngest child, Joseph, born in Schellsburg, July 27, 1802, died May 14, 1863, in La Crosse, Wis. He married, June 5, 1827, Nancy Brice, born in Bedford, February 7, 1805.

On her mother's side, also, our Granddaughter boasts Revolutionary and Colonial descent, for Nancy Brice Hammer was the granddaughter of Robert Fruit, who, as Commissioner of Safety from Old Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, served his state well during the Revolution.

Mrs. Dorset was born in Hollidaysburg, Pa., May 23, 1841, and went with her family in April, 1856, to Prairie La Crosse, at the confluence of the Mississippi and Black Rivers. With the exception of a brief period, she has lived on the same ground for seventy-five years. She married, first, Capt. Wilson Colwell, who was killed at the Battle of South Mountain in 1862. Several years after his death she married Rev. Charles Palmer Dorset, an Episcopal clergyman, by whom she had three children. She had only one surviving daughter by her first marriage.

One of the most interested and active members of Wayside Inn Chapter of Sudbury, Mass., is Miss Almira A. Clark, a Real Granddaughter and a charter member of the chapter. She was admitted to the National Society October 1, 1896, through her grandfather, William Clark, who served his country during the Revolution in Capt. Aaron Gardner's company, Colonel Brook's regiment. Miss Clark was born January 18, 1841, in the house in Sudbury where she has lived all her life. She is an ardent church worker and a much esteemed resident in the charming old town.

Wayside Inn Chapter also has another Granddaughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Effie Potter W. Davis, who was born May 21, 1856, in the old Potter homestead at Potter's Creek, near Barnegat Bay, New Jersey. This homestead was situated on a plantation granted under King George II and was the home of the Potter family for generations. Mrs. Davis is the granddaughter of Paul Potter, who first served in the Revolution at the age of eleven years as a drummer boy. In 1883 she married Robert B. Davis, a son of Judge James N. Davis, of New Jersey. They are now residents of Wayland, Mass., where on January 1, 1933, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.
Olde Towne Chapter, Logansport, Ind., is proud to have on its list of members one Real Granddaughter, Mrs. Eva Benton Reynolds. She was born at Brownstown, Ind., July 12, 1846, and there grew to womanhood. September 28, 1869, she was married to Warren W. Reynolds. They had two children, a son, Curtis, and a daughter, Kathryn. Mrs. Reynolds’ father, Walter Benton, was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1799. He was a son of David Benton, who was born in New England December 2, 1763. From there he enlisted in the Revolutionary cause and served his country on both land and sea. He was held for months on that floating horror, the prison ship Jersey, on which it was said eleven thousand noble men were starved, suffocated, or literally crushed to death. A pension of $31.12 per annum was issued to David Benton in 1833 but it was not paid until March 4, 1845, three days before his death.

Nearly two hundred years ago, one David Humphrey, of Wales, moved to North Ireland, where he married and became the father of two sons, George and Robert. While these two boys were still babies, David Humphrey brought his family to America, where his other children, John, David, William, Jean, and Ann, were born. When the Revolutionary War broke out, David and his five sons all fought for the independence of their new country. George Humphrey, who had been born in Ireland December 19, 1749, married, first, Jane Wilson, November 2, 1775, and second, Elizabeth Jolly, on January 15, 1788. He had thirteen children, most of whom migrated west from Ohio. He died in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 26, 1834, and was buried in the old Seceder Presbyterian Cemetery at Mount Pleasant, Ohio. One of the children by his second marriage was Robert, who was born June 2, 1804, and died January 4, 1856. Robert married Diana Marshall, daughter of William Marshall and Margaret Laycock, January 15, 1830, in Jefferson County, Ohio, where both had been born. In 1835 they migrated in covered wagons to Illinois. One of their twelve children was Mary Priscilla Humphrey, born August 27, 1848, in Fulton County, Illinois. This young girl had the true pioneering spirit of her forbears and proceeded to attend Hedding College in Abingdon, Ill., graduating in 1872, a very rare occurrence for a young woman in those days. In 1875 she married Peter Lewis Mark, a young minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Mark is a member of Jacobus Westervelt Chapter, Ohio, joining through the Revolutionary service of her grandfather, George Humphrey.

Elizabeth Clarke Summers was born in Madison County, Virginia, on July 14, 1847, the daughter of Thomas J. Clarke and Geraldine Clarke. Her grandfather, Christopher Clarke, through whose service in the Revolutionary War she joined Fresno Chapter, D. A. R., was born in 1760 in Fluvana County, Virginia. He died in 1852 and was buried close by his birthplace near the little village of Palmyra. After his release from the army and while only a young man he took up and farmed 2,000 acres of government land in Fluvana County. He built the house that Mrs. Summers was born in from lumber he sawed himself with a pit saw; that is, a pit was dug, and with one man below and another above,
the log was moved slowly over the pit thus allowing for the up and down movement of the saw.

Mrs. Summers came to California in 1875 on an emigrant train and in 1876 was married to George R. Summers, also a former Virginian. Two years after celebrating their golden wedding Mr. Summers died. They had seven children, four boys and three girls, six of whom are still living. Mrs. Summers is well and active, and still enjoys making patchwork quilts. She is a member of Fresno Chapter, California.

When Mrs. William Hosch, Sr., handed in her application to join the Col. William Candler Chapter, in Gainesville, Ga., the Registrar returned them to her saying that she had failed to fill in the several intervening generations. Immediately Mrs. Hosch returned them with, "There are no intervening dates. My grandfather fought in the Revolution with Washington and was with him at Yorktown at the surrender of Cornwallis."

Mrs. Hosch before her marriage to William Hosch was Miss Angeline Victoria Braselton, whose father was Job Braselton, the son of Jacob ——, a "liberty boy."

Jacob Braselton married Hannah, said to be the sister of the famous patriot, Gen. Nathanael Greene, who was born in Rhode Island, but rendered notable service to Georgia and South Carolina. He died at Mulberry Grove, Savannah, on the estate that was given him by Georgia for his gallant conduct in the War for Independence.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Braselton were: John, Elizabeth, Henry, Hannah, Mary, Jacob, Jr., Greene, Rubin, Daniel, Job, Rebecca, Amos, and Sarah. Jacob, a God-fearing man, named all 14 children for Biblical characters or for members of his family. Jacob and Hannah moved to Georgia in 1822 from Fairfax County, Virginia.

Job Braselton, the sixth son and the eleventh child of Hannah and Jacob, married Sally Dowdy, daughter of a Baptist preacher, in the Glade district. They were the parents of Mrs. Angeline Braselton Hosch.

Mrs. Katherine Raney is a daughter of Isaac Daughtetee and Sidney Wayne Daughtetee, the latter a daughter of Benjamin F. Wayne, a soldier in the American Revolution. Her grandfather, Benjamin F. Wayne, was related to Anthony Wayne and came to Edgar County, Illinois (near Paris), from Virginia and Kentucky and reared his family. He is buried in an old cemetery near the place where he lived.

Mrs. Raney was born May 25, 1847, and married Charlten Raney March 25, 1874. Her husband died December 26, 1899. Her only child, a son, Lafayette, died November 2, 1922, and she is the only surviving member of her immediate family. She disposed of her property and came to the Clarrie Fairbanks Home to live the remainder of her days.

The Fort Harrison Chapter has made Mrs. Raney many pleasant calls and is proud to have found her. Mrs. Raney is a cousin of Margaret Newkirk McNutt, of the Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, at Bloomington, Ill.

The Fort Harrison Chapter, of Terre Haute, Ind., has the honor of numbering among its members a Real Granddaughter, Mrs. Lulu Wall McLaughlin. She wrote the following sketch:

"My grandfather was Elias
Plougheke, a soldier of the American Revolution, and he was born in Germany, lived in New York, served under Captain Neal, was at the Battle of Little York, and afterward chosen as a guard against the British. Later on he married my mother’s mother when he was past fifty years of age. I take much pride in saying that I am one of his grandchildren.

“He lived to be eighty-one years old.”

Gaviota Chapter, of Long Beach, Calif., is very proud of having two Real Granddaughters in the chapter. One is Mrs. Louise P. Frary, who was born March 17, 1840, in Dunbarton, N. H. Her parents were Daniel H. and Louisa Mills Parker, and her grandfather, John Mills, fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Mrs. Frary spent her early life in Dunbarton and was married there to the Rev. Lucien H. Frary, former pastor of the Congregational Church in Middleton, Mass. In 1886 they moved to California, where Mrs. Frary has continued to make her home since the death of her husband some years ago.

The other Real Granddaughter in this chapter is Mrs. Nellie Root Stiles, who was born in Broome County, New York, in 1856. She was the daughter of George Washington and Jane Bennett Root. Her grandfather, William Root, was at the Battle of Stony Point as a soldier in a Massachusetts regiment. He was born March 15, 1759, at Great Barrington, Mass., and was married for the second time in 1792 to Anna Messinger, born 1770, died 1828. He died June 29, 1848, at Chenango Forks, Broome County, New York. Mrs. Stiles’ family moved to Wisconsin in the early days, where she was married in Sparta and lived until after the death of her husband. She then moved to California. She has one son, Bennett P. Stiles, of New York.

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The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the sudden death from pneumonia of Mrs. Mary Allen Caley at her home in Philadelphia on May 8, 1934. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Joseph Caley.

Mrs. Caley was an outstanding member of the Society. She served in the capacity of State Regent of Pennsylvania, 1929-32, and Vice-President General from Pennsylvania, 1932-.
Fort Crailo: Birthplace of “Yankee Doodle”

FRANCES TUPPER NASH

Secretary, New York State Fort Crailo Memorial Commission
Former New York State Regent, N. S. D. A. R.
Chairman, New York D. A. R. Fort Crailo Committee

LLU OF SKIES OVERHEAD, a wide ribbon of river reflecting them underneath; soft whirring, purring sounds and then a silver, shining air leviathan approaching and circling against the blue above; beneath it a tiny ship of ancient style sailing slowly on the placid bosom of the river flowing to the sea.

Such was the unforgettable scene, depicting the meeting of the twentieth and the seventeenth centuries, presented to those who on the river’s bank met to participate in ceremonies attending the transfer to the ownership of a twentieth century sovereign State of a building which in the seventeenth century had protected its colonial inhabitants from dangers of annihilation.

June 3, 1924, was the date. The Hudson River was the place. America’s then queen-of-the-air, the Shenandoah, was the silver ship. The replica of Henry Hudson’s pinnace, the Halfmoon, was the vessel on the river’s surface. The group on the bank comprised State and city officials, the Minister from the Netherlands to the United States, other distinguished guests, militia, veterans, Scouts, representatives of patriotic-hereditary societies and the donor of the gift.

The State was New York; the donor, Mrs. Susan de Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong of New Brunswick, New Jersey; the gift was Fort Crailo.

Among the few remaining buildings erected in America in the early 1600s Fort Crailo, bearing date of 1642, stands pre-eminent; possibly it is alone of its type. As restored it is said to be the finest example of early Dutch architecture extant in America. It is located in the present city of Rensselaer, N. Y., on the east bank of the Hudson opposite Albany.

In colonial America comparatively few families were invested with manorial rights and privileges; in the colony of New York only nineteen survived and are now historically recognized. Of these the Van Rensselaer family was the first when in 1630 Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, diamond merchant, of Amsterdam, Holland, was made Patroon and established his patroonship of Rensselaerwyck in America. His holdings extended twenty-four by forty-eight miles on both sides of the Hudson and comprised from 700,000 to 1,000,000 acres including the present Albany, outside of Fort Orange itself, and the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Schenectady and Schoharie—in whole or in part.
Early Dutch settlements made at New York and Albany in 1623 were notably slow and unsatisfactory in growth so in order to increase Dutch colonization the grant of a patroonship obligated a patroon to settle at least fifty adult colonists on his estate within a given period.

From 1630 the first Patroon, who is said not to have come to America, had ships plying between Holland and Rensselaerwyck, his new world possessions, on which Arendt Van Curler (later founder of Schenectady) was established as commissary agent. In June of 1642 a ship came over loaded with bricks, stones and tiles for building purposes. By this same ship Dominie Megapolensis came over to minister to the spiritual needs of the settlement. In those twelve years colonization had increased. Fort Orange protected the settlers on the west side of the river but those on the east were without refuge from hostile attack. Thus, a fort or a house strongly built and capable of defense would meet those needs.

Such a building was Fort Crailo on whose foundation stones in the cellar wall may be seen today the letters K V R, the date 1642, and portions of the name of Dom. Megapolensis. It is said to have been built as a fortified farm house and has been described as “the first house of the Van Rensselaer family built in America . . . being unquestionably the small fort called Crailo built on the east bank of the Hudson.” It was named for the Patroon’s Holland estate of that name, which means “crow’s nest,” and was sometimes called the “New Crailo.” In 1663 survivors of the Wiltwyck (now Kingston) massacre fled to the “Patroon’s new fort Crailo at Greenbush.”

In later times the then Patroon gave to a younger brother a portion of his extensive holdings on the east side of the river to become, in direct descent, the property of the younger or cadet branch of the family. This portion was known as the eastern manor, as distinguished from Rensselaerwyck, and was divided into the north, or Greenbush, and the south, or Claver-
ack, manors. Fort Crailo was thereafter sometimes referred to as the Greenbush Manor House and still later as the “Old Mansion.” It never was, however, truly a manor house and the title was by courtesy only.

It was more than a century old when in 1758, on his way to meet the French and Indians (and disaster) at Ticonderoga, General Abercrombie was encamped with his British regulars, awaiting colonial reinforcements, at Fort Crailo on the Greenbush estate. Beginning then, Crailo was destined for national and international fame—not because of its age nor its honorable history but as the birthplace of a song.

The story, oft repeated, is familiar to all—how a British army surgeon of Abercrombie’s forces, one Richard Schuckburgh, as he sat on the curb of the well at the rear of the house watching "The old Continentals In their ragged regimentals"
or no regimentals at all, as they arrived at the cantonment arrayed in homespun and motley and ludicrously awkward, was so deeply amused that in derision he wrote words for a song, adapted them to an Old English tune and introduced his production as the latest martial air from England. It is sometimes related that he wrote it in response to a request from the eastern levies for a good marching song. However that may be, his song “took” and although it brought shouts of laughter from the British officers as they passed a merry evening in their Fort Crailo headquarters, it became popular with the colonials.

“Yankee Doodle,” as his song was called, from then on was American and only seventeen years later became the rallying song of the Revolution. Used to march men to Lexington it was, for a time, known as the “Lexington March.” When General Philip Schuyler, a son-in-law of Fort Crailo (his wife, a daughter of Colonel Johannes Van Rensselaer, had resided there prior to her marriage), used the house as headquarters when his Northern Army lay encamped at Greenbush on the way to victory at Saratoga, unquestionably

ONE OF THE INTERESTING ROOMS
this stirring tune once more enlivened the old place. At Yorktown, when by stipulation the British bands played a British tune, "The World Turned Upside Down," it is said that American bands played "Yankee Doodle, Dandy."

So eminent an authority as O. G. Sonneck, Chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress, has ranked "Yankee Doodle" as one of the four great American songs.

Like everything that proves great, popular or successful, many claimants press forward to seek fame for themselves by basking in the glory and facts become shrouded in tradition or mystery. So with "Yankee Doodle"; many theories concerning its origin sprang up but, according to a well known historical authority, "Fort Crailo seems to have a preponderance of evidence in its favor." Unless indisputable proof to the contrary is forthcoming Fort Crailo will remain, as it has for more than one and three-quarters centuries, the accepted birthplace of "Yankee Doodle."

During the Revolution the Van Rensselaers, in contra-distinction to a number of other manorial families, were staunch patriots. A member of the family, born in 1763, wrote: "Whilst some other manors in the State held back until after the surrender of Burgoyne, the upper and lower manors of the Van Rensselaers struck out at once for American freedom; and by so doing enlisted in its ranks all their numerous connections of blood, marriage and dependence: and thus produced a counterpoise to the numerous and powerful Tory families residing in those frontier counties. . . . During the Revolutionary struggle every adult bearing the name of Van Rensselaer (except two old men and four boys) bore arms at one or more battles during its progress. In the campaign of 1777 . . . Killian, with eight of his nephews and three of his sons, served together in the Northern campaign till Burgoyne's surrender. In fact, twelve of the name, all of the Eastern Manor, served in various military capacities in active service during the war. I was the youngest son, a boy at school."

Thus it is not strange that food for the Northern Army, already mentioned, was raised on the southern manor of Claverack nor that the house at Greenbush should have been a rendezvous for ranking officers and distinguished personages.

Until the last half of the nineteenth century, when its last Van Rensselaer owner-occupant died, Fort Crailo had remained, by strict entail, in the family. Before the widow finally sold the property it had been leased for various purposes. It had been rented by President Duer; it was a boys' school; it was the rectory of the Greenbush Episcopal Church which had been founded through the influence of Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. In 1896 an ice company bought it at auction with a view to demolition of the house for business expansion. Its last unfortunate experience was to house the manufacture of cement blocks. Then a descendant, Mrs. Strong, became interested and after appealing unsuccessfully to several patriotic-hereditary societies to rescue it she acquired the property by personal purchase.
On April 19, 1899, Mrs. Daniel Manning, as President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and on behalf of its National Board, addressed a letter to chapters of the Society stating that the Continental Congress of that year had approved the proposition to vest title to the "Yankee Doodle House" at Greenbush in the National Society, the house to be used as a museum and meeting place and direct charge to be placed with New York State chapters; she also appealed for funds. The writer has one of these letters but the response to the communication is not known by her.

In 1915 Mrs. Strong offered it to New York State Daughters of the American Revolution, but in 1916, although the offer was declined owing to the prohibitive cost of restoration, the organization proposed and pledged itself to urge ownership by the State of New York.

On April 23, 1924, by act of the Legislature, New York State accepted as a gift from Mrs. Strong "Fort Crailo or Greenbush Manor House, erected in sixteen hundred and forty-two as a manor house and place of defense, in which the song "Yankee Doodle" was composed and which was occupied by General James Abercrombie in seventeen hundred and fifty-eight as his headquarters while marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga and used as a council house and cantonment during the Revolution by Washington, Hamilton, Lafayette, Schuyler and other famous military officers and statesmen . . . and shall be perpetually preserved as a memorial of the events preceding and during the Revolution." (Laws of New York, Chapter 222). This act also provided for its management by New York Monuments Commission and a Fort Crailo Memorial Commission of three men and three women, to be appointed by the Governor.

By 1932 total legislative appropriations of $29,000 made restoration possible and on Memorial Day, 1933, the house was informally opened to the public. Since then more than three thousand visitors from practically all of the states and from several foreign countries have registered. Restoration has been to the seventeenth century farm house, retaining the 1740 addition at the north rear placed by Colonel Johannes Van Rensselaer, whose initials and the date are still visible in the capstone of the north doorway.

The building is of two stories, attic and cellar. Its outside walls are of brick and in the original building are twenty inches thick. On the first floor these are pierced by nine loopholes for musket fire. The steep gable roof is tiled. More modern windows, placed in 1800, have been replaced by casement, leaded sash of the earlier period; those on the first floor have shutters on the lower halves only, while shutters on the second story are full length. All outside doors are of Dutch, horizontally divided, type. Small lookout windows placed high in the gables remain. A writer who resided in the house in the 1880s says: "The Holland brick of which the house is built are long and thin, close grained and terra cotta color inside, and although nearly two and one-half centuries old, are still hard to break. Several bricks have been taken from the house with the date of
1629 marked on them, which is commonly alleged by some members of the family was the year in which the bricks were made."

The west front faces the river. One enters a central hall on either side of which is a spacious room, each about twenty by twenty-three feet in dimensions, with many deep windows and window seats and a large fireplace. In these rooms the loophole embrasures are prominent features. Formerly used as drawing room and library they have been restored to their earlier use as living room and kitchen. In the kitchen the door to the chimney corner cupboard is historically valuable as it was taken from the Van Rensselaer Manor House and was a gift to Fort Crailo from Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer of Albany; other doorways and woodwork from the Manor House were given by her for the Van Rensselaer room in the Metropolitan Museum.

Stairs lead from the lower hall to a second story hall from which, in turn, open two commodious chambers, duplicates in size and style of the rooms below. Above there is a large, third floor attic in which one may see huge timbers fastened together with wooden pegs. In the center of the first floor hallway is a trap door into a reconstructed dungeon, replacing what is supposed to have been, originally, an oubliette. In the cellar are fireplaces. From the cellar a secret underground passage once led to the "Yankee Doodle" well and another to the river. The cellar timbers of white oak, about eighteen inches square, extend across the full depth of the house without support, resting on the foundations at their ends only.

Such, in brief, is the main, original building.

The 1740 L opens on each floor from the rear of the hallways of 1642 Fort Crailo. Turning to the left on the first floor one passes under an ornamental archway into a broad, transverse hall leading to an outside entrance at the north; this hall was sometimes called the patall and was often used as a sitting room, it is said. From it at the right one enters a dining room charming with large windows and deep window seats, a fireplace and wainscotting and paneling. On the second floor, over this room and the patall, is perhaps the loveliest room in the house, many wondowed and panelled. Sometimes alluded to as the "Throne Room"—for it was apparently built for formal entertainments of its day—it has also been called the "tile room" from the mulberry tiles of scriptural subjects that once adorned its fireplace. These were long since removed and are in a prominent museum but effort is being made to secure them for their original setting.

Today, in the 1642 portion, wood paneling has replaced plaster on the sidewalls; throughout the entire structure plastered ceilings have given way to great handhewn beams of the early period; all woodwork is finished in brown, weathered appearing stain.

The State-owned buildings of this character are not furnished by the state; that must be done by interested groups or individuals.

Mindful of the historic value of Fort Crailo, of their organization's contacts and interest in its preserv-
tion throughout the many years, and that Mrs. Strong had long been a Daughter of the American Revolution through membership in Mary Washington Colonial Chapter in their state, New York Daughters were the first to request and to be assigned a room by the state Fort Crailo and Conservation commissions. They are also the first to place furniture in the building. This furnishing is at present one of their major projects. Their room will be dedicated during the present year. It is to be known as the Susan de Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong Memorial Room. The room selected is the living room at the left of the main entrance on the first floor. Like other rooms in the original house it is being furnished in seventeenth century period Dutch furniture; it is under supervision of a committee comprised of three former state regents, seven former state officers, the state chairman of historic spots and six regents and members having especial interest in the project or in the late Mrs. Strong. The State Regent is honorary chairman.*

Other societies already actively participating are the Descendants of Early Dutch Settlers of Albany, who are furnishing the kitchen, and the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York who have made appropriations for the 1740 dining room which, like the “throne room,” is to be furnished in late eighteenth century mahogany with its beautiful designs.

Already the old atmosphere has returned; when clothed in the habiliments of the centuries it represents the spirit of those times will certainly hover over Fort Crailo, imparting to the visitor both contrasts and understanding.

Romance and history go hand in hand. Of each there is plenty at Fort Crailo where, as he views the actual stones and bricks and protective features of the past, one can vision in his imagination the pioneer, the patri- cian, the Indian, the frightened refugee, the soldier in gorgeous uniform and the militiaman in buckskin, the trader, the seaman, and all that host of other times who were part of the life that centered about this ancient place. And as an accompaniment, always will be heard there the strains of

“Yankee Doodle is the tune
Americans delight in;
’Twill do to whistle, sing or play,
And just the thing for fightin’.”

* Committee members: Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gilles, State Regent, ex officio; Mrs. Charles White Nash, ex State Regent, Chairman; Mrs. Samuel Veeder, ex State Regent; Mrs. Benjamin F. Speer, ex State Regent; Mrs. Henry D. Hurst, Halesite; Mrs. Ralph S. Butler, Bronxville; Mrs. Sanford T. Church, Albion; Mrs. Laverne T. Cram, Peekskill; Mrs. Mortimer Y. Ferris, Ticonderoga; Mrs. Leo Frank, Ogdensburg; Mrs. Louis A. Gillet, Beacon-on-Hudson; Mrs. Percy Hamilton Goodsell, New York; Mrs. George D. Hewitt, Carthage; Mrs. William Harvey Hoad, Prattburgh; Mrs. Altus Brooks Parker, Esopus and New York, Sub-Chairman in charge of furnishings and purchase; Miss Faye Schwartzwaldes, Lake Mahopac; Mrs. Frank B. Steele, Utica; Mrs. William X. Weed, White Plains; Miss Pauline Hewson Wilson, Albany.
The Capitol of Colorado

CHARLOTTE C. RUSH

Chairman of Publicity

ONE mile above sea level, with its dome reaching closer towards an Italian blue sky, by two hundred feet, stands the state Capitol of Colorado, the highest public building in the United States.

On the summit of a low hill, which overlooks the business section of Denver, commanding a panoramic view of the Rocky Mountain Range, with snow-capped peaks, the charm of an unusual setting is afforded the Colorado Capitol.

It was on July 4, 1890, that the cornerstone was laid by the local Masonic lodge. It is still the most beautiful building in the state, majestic, substantial, and commodious. Six years was necessary to complete the structure and Hon. David H. Waite was the first governor to occupy the new Capitol, in 1896.

The architecture of the building is Corinthian in style. No effort was made at any unusual ornamentation of the simple, strong line which created a perfect symmetry in the exterior design.

The construction is wholly of Colorado material, except the brass used in the interior trimmings. Solid blocks of granite from quarries near Gunnison, soft gray in color, form the outer walls.

In the interior, again simplicity is expressed. The ground plan forms an almost perfect Greek Cross. Broad corridors stretch across the building from each of the four entrances, broken only by the rotunda in the center. Stately pillars stand in rows, as supports, throughout these corridors, lending strength and beauty to the scheme.

The capping and corner trimmings are of lacquered brass. The wainscoting and pillar facing is made of Colorado onyx, similar to agate or petrified wood in formation. This onyx was found in huge boulders, lying scattered about in a small area about 140 miles south of Denver. These boulders were broken up and hauled by team to the Capitol grounds and there cut and dressed. Before the building was finished, the supply of this material was exhausted, making it a rare ornamentation for an edifice. Forty years have passed since the completion of the Capitol. The CWA project has given an opportunity for repair work. With unusual foresight, a small supply of this onyx was put aside by the board of managers of that early time, and from this supply, chipped pillars will be put in their original condition. Mr. Henry A. Rohe, one of the marble setters who set the onyx originally, has been engaged to make the repairs.

In the tower, which supports a massive dome, is a series of memorial windows of colored glass, containing likenesses of many of the state's pioneers. In this group is one who added much of color to the early history of the state; not a pioneer, but a real pathfinder of the West, an Indian Chief, Ouray.

The central grounds cover fifteen acres. Ten of these acres were the gift of Henry C. Brown, one of the early builders in Denver. On either side of the Capitol, in adjoining blocks, are two state buildings with tunnel connection to the main structure. These two beautiful edifices, harmonious in architecture, were built in later years to meet the necessary expansion of a growing state.

The Capitol grounds, connecting with the Civic Center, are covered with Kentucky blue grass, rare trees and shrubs. Stately elms line both sides of the streets. There are two magnificent walnut trees, which have grown from seed. These seed came from trees on the grounds of Lincoln's home in Illinois and were planted by Hon. John L. Route, who was the last Territorial governor in Colorado. The special markers on these two trees were placed by the three Denver Chapters, Denver, Colorado and Peace Pipe, of the D. A. R.
D.A.R. Tours for Tourists

To Valley Forge by Motor

JENNIE W. ALEXANDER
State Regent of Pennsylvania

AMONG the hills of Chester County, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, lies Valley Forge, a Mecca for those interested in American history. This shrine, high above the banks of the Schuylkill River, can be reached from New York through Doylestown and Norristown; from the West via Lincoln Highway and Paoli; and from the South by way of Conowingo, West Chester, and Paoli, over roads plainly marked.

If Philadelphia is the starting point, one can travel through country abounding with historical interest. Here the route leads out the Parkway, at the head of which stands the equestrian statue of Washington presented by the Society of Cincinnati; through Fairmount Park, taking the East River Road, and the picturesque Wissahickon Drive; out the Lincoln Drive to Johnson Street, and turns right to historic Germantown. By going left on Germantown Avenue, the way follows that taken by the retreating American army after the Battle of Germantown. The famous “Chew House” now appears on the right, with “Upsala,” one of the finest examples of colonial architecture directly opposite. Just above is the Billmeyer House, built in 1727, from which Washington watched the Battle. Beyond, are the Church of the Brethren, built in 1760, and St. Michael’s Lutheran Church where Rev. Henry Muhlenberg preached in 1742.

Continuing on through Whitemarsh, where Washington’s army encamped November 1777, and Lydia Darrah rode to inform him of General Howe’s Plans, one arrives at Norristown. Here the river is crossed, and Route 122, leading through King of Prussia, soon brings the hills of Valley Forge to sight.

Valley Forge, a park of 1,430 acres, was originally deeded by William Penn to his daughter, Letitia. Here encamped the Continental Army, December 19, 1777—seventy-six days after the Battle of Germantown.

These hillsides, when covered with beautiful foliage, bear little semblance to the scenes of rigorous winter which confronted that little army. Many of the houses are restored to their former condition and best known of these is Washington’s Headquarters, refurnished with choice pieces of that period to which Valley Forge and Merion Chapters contributed. Another building of interest is “Varnum House,” the headquarters of Brigadier General Varnum, which owes much to the care of the Philadelphia Chapter.

Most visited of all buildings is the Washington Memorial Chapel, the idea of which grew out of a sermon on “Washington the Churchman” preached by the Rev. Herbert Burk. This poem in stone, called by the British Consul-general, Wilfred Powel, the “American Westminster” is a veritable gem, containing priceless memorials given by many patriotic societies. Here, over the entrance, is the George Washington Memorial Window, contributed by the Pennsylvania Daughters at a cost of $25,000.

Adjoining the Chapel is the Memorial National Carillon, where hours are marked by patriotic anthems—“America” being played at noon, and “The Star Spangled Banner” at sunset.

Winding over the roads, the lines of entrenchments are plainly discernable, and monuments recall heroes of the American Revolution.

Returning to Philadelphia via Route 23 and Montgomery Avenue, one passes the old Merion Meeting House, built in 1682, where William Penn worshiped;
The Old Daggett House

MARY CASWELL
State Regent of Rhode Island

EVERY visitor to Pawtucket can profit by a visit to the old Daggett House, located in beautiful Slater Park (also known as Daggett Park), which contains one of the rarest and most extensive collections of Colonial Revolutionary relics now in existence.

This house was built in 1685 and remodeled in 1790. It came into the possession of the City of Pawtucket in 1894, together with land composing the Daggett Farm, which was purchased by the City for park purposes. It was then in an almost hopelessly dilapidated condition when Pawtucket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, (recognizing its value as a means of keeping alive the spirit and traditions of those early Colonists whose courage and devotion laid the foundations of everything we now enjoy) asked to be made permanent custodians of the House. This request was granted; and in 1905, with funds raised by the organization, the house was thoroughly repaired.

Much time, energy and money were spent by these interested women in the collection of the relics—many of which belonged in the Daggett family—which in every instance pertain to the early Colonial Home period.

This is not the original Daggett House; the first one was built on practically the same spot by the first John Daggett, who came to this country in 1630 with Governor Winthrop; it was burned by the Indians in 1675, during King Philip’s War, and rebuilt in 1685 by the second John Daggett.

Daggett House is not a magnificent example of an age of plenty—but rather a simple home of a family of early settlers, whose struggles against the wilderness and its Indian inhabitants are evident in its construction. It is located on historic ground, within sight of the first and temporary camping site of Roger Williams—the first settler of Rhode Island—during the winter of 1635.

Every aspect of a genuine Colonial home has been preserved; the gigantic chimney and ancient fireplaces are still intact, fully equipped with andirons, firescreens and all manner of utensils—the
TEA IS READY IN THESE COLONIAL SURROUNDINGS

uses of many of which have undoubtedly long since been forgotten. Pawtucket Chapter, D. A. R., holds many meetings and events here, and during cool days, the fireplaces are frequently used.

The exterior impresses one with its dignity and sturdy character; the interior, especially the big living-room, with its large braided rug, round table, steep slanting-backed chairs and choice assortment of early historic China—such rare pieces as the Royal Worcester of Samuel Slater (Founder of the American Cotton industry), the family China of General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary War fame and a three-piece set of Lafayette China in deep blue pattern—wrought in commemoration of Lafayette's visit to America; while the kitchen contains a complete set of pewter cooking utensils.

The winding front stair-case leads to bedrooms with high posted, canopied beds and counterpanes of wonderful workmanship; the attic is fully stored with old looms, carders, reels, etc., and here also is a secret closet—known, tradition tells, to only one member of the household in a generation—where folks could hide from the enemy or store valuables.

Daggett House is open on Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day and Sunday afternoons from June 1st to October 1st; hours 2-5 o'clock; admission 25 cents.

The entrance to Slater Park is on Newport Avenue, Route R. I., 1-A, between Providence, R. I., and North Attleboro, Mass.; signs "Daggett House."

Massachusetts

Ethel Lane Hersey
State Historian

The traveler, driving east to Boston over United States Highway Number 20 from Yellowstone National Park, Chicago or Cleveland will find herself on State Street in Springfield, Massachusetts. Beyond the busiest part of the city she will see a colonial type brick building bearing on its facade the name Massachusetts D. A. R. Girls' Dormitory. It stands upon the campus of American International College, a D. A. R. approved school, doing a remarkable work with the foreign and American born. Built in 1924 at a cost of $60,000 by Massachusetts Daughters, it permanently and mutely bears witness to their constructive interest in the education of youth.

The sightseer may well pause and apply at the office for a student guide. She will be shown all the fine points of the dormitory, which houses forty-five girls and four women of the faculty in comfortable surroundings. Her attention will be called to the large, attractively furnished living room, which is the center of social activities of the entire student body of three hundred sixty-five young men and women. It is their only meeting place for such purposes and in its charming atmosphere they unconsciously absorb many of the niceties of living, as well as find relaxation and an opportunity for wholesome fun together. The guest will be repaid by tarrying long enough to see the other buildings. American International College makes possible a well-rounded education for young people, who can afford to pay only a minimum tuition.

If the visitor from the west enjoys beautiful scenery and wishes to see the hills...
of Massachusetts from less traveled roads, at Pittsfield she will leave route Number 20 and embark upon the Berkshire Trail or State Highway Number 9 to Worcester, from which city this route will take her very directly over a fine new boulevard to Boston. Some twenty miles beyond Berkshire Trail Summit, where the elevation is 2,700 feet, the tourist will come to the little town of Goshen in the heart of the scenic Berkshire Hills. Here her attention will be drawn to the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution State Forest by the bronze tablet, marking it. This tract of 1,020 acres was presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the interests of conservation in 1929. It was the first state forest to be established by any D. A. R. state society.

Recently a Civilian Conservation Corps has been occupying the forest and improving it. The lieutenant in command cordially invites D. A. R. members to come to his camp “and see the beautiful place the forest soon will be.” Within its confines the traveler may rest and picnic and refresh herself.

It is the hope of Massachusetts Daughters that many others from a distance may find time to visit and enjoy these two projects.
TOURISTS leaving Boston on U. S. Route No. 3 to visit New Hampshire will find when they have entered the state, that the route is known as the “Daniel Webster Highway” in honor of New Hampshire's famous “native son,” and that it extends from the Massachusetts line on the south, to the Canadian border on the north. This highway is bordered with historic sites, all of which are of interest to the historically-minded, a few of them being mentioned here.

About a mile north of the state line is marked the site of one of the first meeting-houses in the town of Old Dunstable (now Nashua), and half a mile beyond is the Old South Cemetery, which is also site of another meeting-house; while journeying northward, we find still another marker set in what is known as “Meeting-house Park.” After passing through the city of Nashua, we find a park on the left, and across from this is the site of the burial place of the first white settler north of the Nashua River.

Thornton's Ferry is a small village just above Nashua, and here is found the burial plot of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Passing through Manchester, if one wishes to take a short detour up North River Road, will be seen on the left, Stark Park, containing the burial lot of Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington, and Molly, his wife; and just beyond is seen the site of his home and his well. (Continue straight ahead to D. W. Highway.)

A short distance north of the business section of Concord, at the junction of Fiske and North State Streets, will be seen a marker on the site of the first frame meeting-house in the city.

Fifteen miles north of Concord is Webster Place, formerly the home of Daniel Webster, and now the New Hampshire Orphans Home. On the left of the highway is a boulder marking the site of the home of the first settler in this vicinity, and a short detour to the right will bring one to the resting-place of Capt. Ebenezer Webster and Abigail, his wife, parents of the immortal Daniel. Near here is the site of the Stevenstown Fort, suitably marked.

In the city of Franklin, on the right, before crossing the bridge, is a portrait bust of Webster, directly in front of the church he attended in youth.

About twenty miles more will bring one to the Weirs, and here will be seen on the new bridge, a tablet
marking the site of the old Indian fish-weirs, and nearby is the famous “Endicott Rock” owned by the state.

At Plymouth, about twenty-five miles from here, there is a boulder on the campus of the State Normal School, marking the site of the first “Teacher School” in New Hampshire, and some claim the first in New England.

From this point north, the White Mountain region begins, and historic spots have not been marked, as yet.

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Praise From Two State Regents

The State Regent of Indiana, Miss Farwell, writes:

“I am so delighted with the idea of ‘D. A. R. Tours for Tourists’ that I am going to take a few moments and express my pleasure. . . . We all appreciate so much the opportunity to put our best ‘state foot’ forward.”

And then from Mrs. Philip Caswell, State Regent, Rhode Island: “Thank you for the opportunity of contributing to such a fine piece of D. A. R. publicity.”
Wisconsin's Tercentennial

GLADYS STOWE MINAHAN

Although Wisconsin did not attain the dignity of statehood until 1848, it was first visited by a white man just fourteen years after the Pilgrims settled in Massachusetts. This momentous event is being celebrated this year by the state in general and Green Bay in particular, for it was near the latter city that a European first set foot upon its shores.

Jean Nicolet was the forerunner of a long line of intrepid pioneers who carried the torch of civilization and religion into the fastnesses of what is now one of the most advanced states in the Union.

Nicolet was born in Cherbourg, Normandy, and in 1618 he set out for Canada, where he became a trusted lieutenant of Governor Champlain.

The adventure which was to bring Jean Nicolet to the present State of Wisconsin began in 1634 at the instance of the Governor, who wished to know more about the tribes dwelling in the vicinity of Winnepesou, known today as Lake Winnebago. He came by way of Lake Nipissing and French Creek to Georgian Bay, where he spent some time with the Hurons, and persuaded seven of these tribesmen to accompany him into the faraway land. He stopped at the present site of Saulte Ste. Marie and, although the Algonkin village was within 15 miles of Lake Superior, it is doubtful whether he ever saw that large body of water.

In the fall of 1634, accompanied by his Hurons, Nicolet approached the mouth of the Fox River, which empties into Green Bay, and found about ten miles north of the present city by that name a large village of Winnebagoes he had come so far to locate. In tales of these fierce people which had reached the French capital in Canada,
they were called the “People of the Sea,” and both Nicolet and his superior, Champlain, expected them to be Asians. The adventurer, therefore, hoped that he was en route to the China Sea, and had provided himself with a beautifully embroidered damask robe in which to greet those he expected to make subjects of the King of France. When they approached the village, now known as Red Banks, he donned his gorgeous gown, and as he stepped ashore fired pistols held in either hand to properly impress the natives.

It is easy to imagine his disappointment when the Winnebagoes proved to be just another band of Indians, but the diplomatic Frenchman concealed his chagrin and made friends with them. He later continued up the Fox River as far as the present city of Berlin, where there was another large Indian village. After spending a winter among the Winnebagoes, Nicolet returned to Canada.

Because of Indian warfare, no further white men came to Wisconsin until the winter of 1658-9. Then it was Sieur Radisson, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Sieur des Groseilliers, who started for the Northwest to “travell and see countreys.” These adventurous spirits traveled under the flags of two countries, France and England, and Radisson wrote his memoirs in English for the benefit of Charles II of England. They followed the path of Nicolet up the Fox River, through the Winnebago country to the Mascoutins.

The church did not lag in sending its missionaries in the wake of representatives of the state, for when Radisson and Groseilliers set out again in 1661 for the upper country they were accompanied by an aged Jesuit, Rene Menard, who established the first mission at Keweewaw Bay, on Lake Superior. Unfortunately, some months later, this missionary became lost and either perished at the hands of Indians or died from exposure. In August, 1665, Claude Allouez, another Jesuit, established the mission of the Holy Ghost on Chequamegon Bay, near the present city of Ashland. He was later relieved by Father James Marquette, a younger man, and the former went to Green Bay, where in 1670 he founded the mission of St. Francis Xavier at the Rapides des Peres, or rapids of the fathers, the present site of the city of DePere.

From this time on there followed in rapid succession many of the hardy pioneers who carried the flag of their country to the outposts of the then known world. The first fur trader to arrive was Nicolas Perrot, and he was followed by Joliet, LaSalle, Tonti, DeLhut, LaSueur, and numerous others.

The first permanent white settler in Wisconsin was Augustin DeLanglade, who, with his son Charles Michel, located in Green Bay in 1745. It was this same Charles who was commissioned by Louis XV of France to raise a company of Indians to fight under his flag. He led these savages to Canada, where he fought for the French until the fall of Quebec. Later, in the Revolutionary War, he joined the army of Burgoyne, and at the close of hostilities returned again to LaBaye.

For many years the country around Green Bay was valuable to the French because of the fur trade, and in order to hold unfriendly Indians in check
the first military station was established on the west side of the Fox River some time between 1718 and 1721. It was called Fort St. Francis. When, some years later, this territory became a British possession, the fort was reconditioned and became known as Fort Edward Augustus.

It was not until the close of the War of 1812 that England reluctantly released her grip on this territory. In 1816 three schooners loaded with soldiers arrived at LaBaye and took possession of the fort, renaming it again, this time for Gen. Benjamin Howard, a hero of the late war.

The history of Fort Howard is full of color and romance. Many men, well known in American history, were stationed there, among them Zachary Taylor, his son-in-law, Jefferson Davis, William Whistler, ancestor of the artist, and Stephen W. Kearney, who was largely responsible for the conquering of New Mexico, Arizona, and California during the Mexican War.

Visitors to the Tercentennary celebration in Green Bay this summer will have the opportunity of visiting one of the five original fort buildings still in existence, standing within a few blocks of its original location on the banks of the Fox. Largely through the efforts of the Jean Nicolet Chapter, D. A. R., this building was purchased by the city a few years ago, and furnished appropriately.

Another attraction for visitors is the Porlier-Tank cottage, one of the oldest houses in the middle west. It was built in 1776 by Joseph Roi, a French fur trader. Later it became the home of Jacques Porlier, who arrived from Montreal in 1791 and, after holding many public offices, became Judge of Probate. After Judge Porlier's time it became the home of the Otto Tank family, who colonized a band of Moravians in Green Bay. This quaint cottage stands in Tank Park and is also open to the public.

One of the most colorful figures in the three-century-old history of Green Bay was Eleazer Williams, the Episcopal priest and veteran of the War of 1812, who was responsible for the moving of the Oneida Indians from New York State to a location west of the city of Green Bay. In his later life Williams became known as "the lost dauphin of France," and was a claimant to the throne as the son of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

Historically minded visitors to Green Bay this summer may visit the old home of Williams a few miles south of the city on the banks of the Fox. Here in 1927 was erected a boulder with a bronze plate by the Jean Nicolet Chapter, D. A. R.

The bridge which crosses the Fox River at DePere is near the site of the St. Francis Xavier mission, and upon it is a tablet commemorating its location.

The Neville Public Museum of Green Bay contains a wealth of momentos relating to early Green Bay and Wisconsin days. Here may be seen what the historian Thwaites considered probably the oldest existing relic of the European conquest west of the Alleghany mountains—a silver soleil or ostensorium, made to contain the consecrated wafer in the Roman Catholic Church. It bears the following inscription in French: "This soleil was given by Mr. Nicolas Perrot to the mission of St. Francis Xavier, at La Baye des Puants, 1686."
Here one may also see Charles DeLanglade's commission from the King of France, and the red coat which he later wore when a soldier with Burgoyne.

The state tercentennary celebration will open at Red Banks on July 7, when Nicolet will again visit the shores of Wisconsin. July 8 will be Religious Day, when a colorful service participated in by the Jesuits will be held.

A pageant has been written by Miss Susan B. Davis, of the University of Wisconsin faculty, in collaboration with Dr. Louise Phelps Kellogg, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, an authority on the French régime in Wisconsin. Beginning on July 14, this is to be presented every Saturday and Sunday during the remainder of the month and August at the exhibition grounds on the bay.

The high point of the celebration will be reached some time during the middle of the summer, when the President of the United States, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, accompanied by his wife, will visit Green Bay. The Governor General of Canada has been invited to be the speaker at the International Day celebration in August, and the French ambassador on French-Belgian Day in the same month. Late in July will be Governor's Day, and Governor Schmedemann of Wisconsin has invited the governors from the six states carved out of the old Northwest territory to be the guests of honor. These include Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Indiana, Ohio, and the hostess state.

At the exhibition grounds will be a replica of old Fort Howard with its seventeen buildings inside a stockade, built to scale and historically correct. There will also be a tribe of Indians living on the grounds.

Thus Wisconsin will celebrate its three hundred years of written history when it plays host at Green Bay this summer to thousands of visitors from all over the United States and foreign lands.

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Only first-class advertisers use our columns in the D. A. R. Magazine. Most of them have mail order departments—buy with confidence.

We especially ask, if you patronize the "A. & P" stores in your locality that you will write to "The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Southern Division Headquarters, Box 2136, Middle City Station, Philadelphia, Pa.," and tell them so. This will be of great help in holding their advertising.

D. Puryear, Advertising Director.
The Declaration of Independence

The Why and the Wherefore

Compiled by Alice Hutchins Drake

Q. Where is the original Declaration of Independence which was signed by Members of Congress?
A. The text on parchment thus signed is in a shrine especially constructed to house it, in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Q. What title did Jefferson give to the first draft?
A. “A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled.” The engrossed copy is the only one of the copies in which this title is not retained.

Q. Is the British Parliament mentioned in the Declaration of Independence?
A. No mention is made of it.

Q. Upon whom did the framers of the document place the burden of responsibility for the adoption of the Declaration?
A. Solely upon the King.

Q. Who engrossed the parchment copy of the Declaration?
A. Timothy Matlack.

Q. When was the first word of the move for independence published?

Q. In whose handwriting is the Resolution of Independence reported on July 2, 1776?
A. In that of Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress.

Q. Where is Jefferson’s draft of the Declaration of Independence?
A. The draft is in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress.

Q. How many lines to a page appear in the draft?
A. Approximately 36.

Q. In whose handwriting is the draft?
A. That of Jefferson, John Adams, and Benjamin Franklin; principally Jefferson’s.

Q. Who were appointed members of the committee to prepare a declaration of independence?

Q. Was the Declaration of Independence signed by Members of Congress on July 4, 1776?
A. It was not.

Q. When did the committee report to the
Continental Congress the draft of a declaration, with modifications, which Congress acted upon on July 2, 1776?
A. The committee reported on June 28.
Q. How long has the Library of Congress had the custody of the original Declaration of Independence?
A. By Presidential order, the document was transferred from the State Department to the custody of the Library of Congress. The order was issued on September 30, 1921.
Q. Who designed the Shrine in which is the original Declaration of Independence?
A. The designer was the late Francis Bacon of Boston.
Q. How is the document protected from the action of the actinic rays of light?
A. These rays are excluded by the gelatin film which is between the double sheets of plate glass placed over the parchment page.
Q. Who suggested the use of the gelatin film?
A. Mr. Gustavus T. Kirby. The film was prepared under his direction.
Q. How did Jefferson answer the criticism that the Declaration is not original?
A. Long after drafting the document, Jefferson remarked that he had no wish to be original, but to be representative.
Q. What tribute did Ezra Stiles, president of Yale, pay to Jefferson as the author of the Declaration?
A. In 1783, Stiles said that Jefferson "poured the soul of the whole continent" into his Declaration.
Q. Who was the first to read aloud the Declaration in Independence Square?
A. Captain John Hopkins of the American Navy.
Q. What occasioned Franklin's witticism, "Yes, we must all hang together or we shall all hang separately"?
A. The debates which followed the introduction of Richard Henry Lee's resolution "That these United Colonies are, and of a right ought to be, free and independent States."
Q. What was the situation in the Colonies early in 1776?
A. Andrew McLaughlin thus sketches the conditions: "The early part of 1776 was full of encouragement. The Virginians, fully aroused to hostility by the conduct of their royal governor, were quite ready for decisive action. In North Carolina the Scottish royalists were badly beaten. In June, Sir Henry Clinton with the British fleet attacked Charleston and was beaten off. The continuance of hostilities, England's action in hiring German mercenaries to suppress the Colonies, and the unremitting diligence of the radical leaders, were making the people ready for independence. The sentiment in favor of total separation from the mother country had developed with a slowness that seems remarkable when one considers that already war had been in progress a year or more."
Q. Who led the movement for the adoption of the Lee resolution?
A. The resolution considered in the Committee of the Whole was supported by "the Adamses," Lee, Jefferson, and other prominent leaders.
Q. What was the attitude of Dickinson of Pennsylvania toward the Lee resolution?
A. He led the opposition. The moderates in Congress persuaded the members to postpone a declaration of independence until action had been taken on the confederation plan.
Q. How did the signing of the Declaration affect debtors in New York?
A. The New York Gazette for July 15, announced that "In pursuance of the Declaration of Independence, a general Gaol Delivery, with respect to Debtors, took place."
Q. Did the moderates have a representative on the committee appointed to draft the Declaration?
A. Robert Livingston was their only representative.
Q. What is the appearance of the Shrine which houses the Declaration?
A. The background is of grayish black York fossil marble. Cut deep into the marble at the top of the block is the legend, "The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America." Directly beneath this is the gold-plated bronze frame of
the case in which the document is displayed. The frame outlines the double sheets of plate glass back of which is the parchment page. Before it are beautiful gold-plated bronze doors which are usually open. As the legend in gold letters quoted above indicates the Shrine also contains the five pages of the Constitution. They are displayed in a second case with sloping top. A low carved stool of Asbury pink Tennessee marble is immediately in front of the larger case. A balustrade of Carrara marble, designed to suggest a chancel rail surrounds the Shrine.

Q. On whose press was the Declaration first printed?
A. The broadsides, or first printed copies, were set up and printed in the shop of John Dunlap.

Q. When was the document first printed?
A. On the night of July 4th.

Q. When did Congress order the Declaration to be engrossed and signed?
A. On July 19th.

Q. Why is August 2nd an important date in the history of our Republic?
A. On this date, in 1776, the engrossed parchment was ready for the signatures of the men now celebrated as "the Signers."

Q. How many complete and exact facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence have been made?
A. Only one has been made from the original document.

Q. Have copies of the Declaration been issued in large numbers?
A. John C. Fitzpatrick states that "since 1876 our charter of American liberty has been produced oftener in facsimile and print than any other known document."

Q. Has the Declaration ever been folded?
A. It is said that there is nothing to indicate that it has ever been folded.

Q. What disposition was first made of the parchment page after it was signed?
A. It was placed on file in the office of Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress. This was in the building now known as Independence Hall.

Q. Name the various places in which the original Declaration has been on deposit.
A. Philadelphia, Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania; Trenton and Princeton, New Jersey; New York City; Annapolis and Baltimore, Maryland; Leesburg, Virginia; Washington, D. C.

Q. In what way was the Declaration carried to Baltimore?
A. On its first journey, the document was taken to Baltimore in one of the two wagons in which Congress moved its records and papers.

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Adams begin working for revolution in Massachusetts?
A. He began in the eventful year of 1768.

Q. How did the Declaration affect the question of recognition and alliances?
A. Lieutenant Colonel F. E. Whitten, C. M. G., p. s. c., writes: “As regards recognition, undoubtedly the greatest immediate advance secured by the Declaration of Independence was that it put the United States in a position to negotiate openly for foreign alliance.”

Q. Why was a committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence?
A. To avoid loss of time.

Q. Why was Lee not a member of the drafting committee?
A. Lee was called home before it was appointed. Thomas Jefferson was put in his place.

Q. On what day of the week did July 4, 1776, fall?
A. On Thursday.

Q. What connection did Sir John Dalrymple have with the Declaration?
A. Sir John wrote the pamphlet The Rights of Great Britain Asserted Against the Claims of America: Being An Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress. It was so popular a document that at least eight editions had been published by the closing months of 1776.

Q. How many of the Signers were Catholics?
A. At the time of the signing, Charles Carroll was the only Catholic Signer. In later life, William Paca became a Catholic.

Q. Why did Charles Carroll of Carrollton so sign his name to the Declaration?
A. It was his customary way of signing his name.

Q. What actually occurred on July 4, 1776?
A. On July 2, 1776, Lee’s resolution of independence was formally adopted. Two days later Jefferson’s Declaration of Independence was adopted as amended.

Q. How many men from the South were members of the committee appointed to draft the Declaration?
A. One—Thomas Jefferson.

Q. How many people refused to support the Declaration?
A. The proportion was large—probably a third of the colonists.

Q. How many facsimiles from the original Declaration were made?

A. The Library of Congress states: “The only facsimile made from the parchment itself was made in 1823 by order of John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State. Two hundred copies of this were printed and were distributed by Congress. The name of the engraver, William J. Stone, was then removed from the plate, but he was later permitted to replace it. How many were printed in the interval is not known. Every other facsimile has been made from one of these 1823 facsimiles or its replica.”

Q. Who was the last surviving Signer?
A. Charles Carroll.

Q. What warning was given to John Adams by the Philadelphia Sons of Liberty?
A. In May, 1775, this organization cautioned Adams against uttering the word “independence.” The Sons of Liberty warned him that the word was “as unpopular in Pennsylvania and all the Middle and Southern States as the Stamp Act itself.”

Q. What was the attitude of American newspapers toward independence early in 1776?
A. Early in that year, Adams wrote that there was hardly a newspaper in America but openly advocated independence.

Q. Who said, “The country is not only ripe for independence, but is in danger of becoming rotten for lack of it”?
A. Witherspoon of New Jersey, in a debate in Congress.

Q. How early did Massachusetts begin to discuss the king’s name in public instruments?
A. On May 1, 1776.

Q. Who seconded Lee’s motion of June 7, 1776?
A. John Adams.

Q. Why was a clause reflecting on slavery struck from Jefferson’s draft?
A. In deference to South Carolina and Georgia, this was omitted.

Q. Before the adoption of the Declaration, had any of the colonies adopted constitutions?
A. Five had.

Q. When the “free and independent States” were erected, was the general framework of government greatly changed?
A. Only slightly. As one authority says, “The sole momentous novelty was that every one of the new constitutions proceeded on the theory of popular government.”

From the Editor’s Desk

Extract from letter received June 12, 1934, from Mrs. Ray Gile of New Hampshire:

“I have a cousin, Mr. E——, formerly of Massachusetts but now living in California, who is here (N.H.) for a short stay. . . . Yesterday took up my new Magazine, and happened to find the sketch about the Ellsworth Homestead in Windsor, Connecticut, and that gave Mr. E—— information which he had desired. They are travelling with their car and will go to Windsor soon, on their way home, to visit the historic place.

“A sister who lives with me found in the same number the article on ‘William Surnames England’ and it so appealed to her that she wishes the June number, hence the order for two extra copies.”
Pacifism and America

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER

National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education

REFRESHING it is, and encouraging, that there are ministers, who state that peace, as such, is not the end and aim of a Christian life. Ministers, college students, organizations and church conventions are refusing to "sanction or support any war." Nor have any group greater responsibility for war than have the clergy, for war is a witness of failure to draw men to Christ. Until greed, jealousy, hatred and disregard for law can be eliminated the policy of abandoning defense is nothing short of traitorous.

The recent poll of "20,870 Clergymen on War and World Economics" presented some startling facts as to the extent to which the desire for peace will go. Sixteen thousand of these ministers believe that America should lead in drastic disarmament whether other nations agree or not. One says, "A strong nation voluntarily disarming in the midst of an armed world would do more to inspire confidence and bring peace than anything else." Another says, "Even if our country was invaded it would be better to sacrifice ourselves to the God of Peace than to the God of War."

If anything were needed to show the unreality of the premise, it is such statements as these. No idea of responsibility or standing for the right or defending the weak! Just lie down and surrender!

Fifteen thousand record themselves as believing that the churches of America "should now go on record as refusing to sanction any future war or participate as armed combatants." One cannot but note that there is no question as to renouncing the protection of the country they would refuse to defend.

Like Professor Mackintosh who appealed to the Supreme Court for citizenship under a government which his conscience would not permit him to defend, they desire the privileges of citizenship without its responsibilities. Some forget about rendering unto Caesar the things which are Caesar’s.

There are those who still believe in the principles of democracy. "War is a damnable thing," says one, "but there are some things still more damnable than war. Disregard of the sanctity of the rights of others is one of them."

Pacifism can only tend to disintegration. That which one will not defend becomes valueless, and all that America has attained is as nothing. The world was not made safe for democracy, and so democracy is being discarded.

The threatening words of William Pitt as he addressed his king ring out in challenge to such a spirit: "I will not sit unconcerned while my liberty is invaded, nor look in silence upon public robbery. I will exert my endeavors, at whatever hazard, to repel the aggressor and drag the thief to justice, whoever may protect them in their villainy, and whoever may partake of their plunder."

Though many churches are refusing to sanction their clergy serving as chaplains in case of war, there are some splendid expressions on the subject. One clergyman affirms: "A chaplain is a spiritual physician. The sicker the soul, the more necessary the chaplain. We have no right to discriminate on the basis of our beliefs any more than a physician can discriminate between friendly and unfriendly patients."

Another testifies, "I was enabled even in the midst of hell to lead men to a confession of faith in Jesus Christ. I want no more war, but when a man gives his life for his country some one should be there to help him to God."

And another: "Being an army chaplain and sanctioning war are two different things. The day after Christmas I baptised a man sentenced to hard labor for life for murder. He got just what was coming to him, but if he truly repented, he can find peace with God and that is my business."
Students are protesting against military training which would prepare them to lead and to care for others in event of war. There is no compulsory military training in the United States. This is a startling statement in the face of all the protest. None need choose to go to the colleges which, in recompense for public funds, require training for defense. Most colleges do not require military training. Students are being encouraged by the churches and other organizations to protest military training after going where they know it is required, and also to sign the pledge never to be a participant in any war. False prophets are they who would have us accept peace at any price.

Pacifism is being made a god. It received impetus from the Oxford debate, "Resolved, That this House will under no circumstances fight for King nor Country." Regardless of the fact that debates are the order of the day in the Oxford Union, and aim to entertain the underclassmen, that subjects are chosen with lightness, that decisions denote cleverness of argument and not conviction, this vote of 275 for and 153 against has caused great commotion. Other subjects in similar vein are debated: "Resolved, That this House deplores the discovery of America", and "Resolved, That this House refuses to swim the Channel, fly the Atlantic, climb Mt. Everest or squat on a pole." Nevertheless Oxford has fired the imagination and furnished ammunition for the present drive against the defense of fatherland.

Then hear the opinions of some of those who accept the duties of citizenship: "For a strong man to stand supremely by and see a ruffian abuse and mistreat a helpless child would not be manly nor show the spirit of Christ. Nations are like individuals, and must be dealt with accordingly."

"If the United States were attacked and had to fight for her life, I would be a traitor to God and Country to refuse my support."

A task challenging all the powers of the clergy is before them. One says, "I believe in rugged individualism provided the individual is right with his God, and it is the chief work of the church to bring about this right relation. When a man gets right with God, he gets right with his neighbor. Capitalism tempered by the Golden Rule is ideal."

Another says, "No system, however devised, can be successful until men's hearts are changed."

That education has not taught men to think is evident. The revolt against accepted standards has left empty houses into which have come evil spirits bent upon destruction.

"Self-expression" is the phrase responsible for allowing youth to grow up unrestrained and undirected. Lawlessness and crime unprecedented is prevalent in America. We hear much about education demanding that the student be unhampered in thought, and free to make his own decisions. Self-expression without moral training and acceptance of individual responsibility has carried a generation far from the moorings of Christian government, home and church, and Public Schools from their purpose of training citizens for life in a Republic.

The church and the school, having assumed the duties belonging to the home, are now reaching out to direct the state. The home has failed to establish character, and the church has failed to develop spirituality and purpose. Enmeshed in the economics of operation, spiritual power is lost. Morals and ideals are confused. Propaganda does its work and strange ways appeal. Socialism and communism which deny God seem as desirable to many of the clergy as does pacifism, which denies all for which America stands.

The United States is fundamentally a Christian Nation. Patriotism and religion have always gone hand in hand. Where one is threatened so is the other. The stand of the church against the defense of democracy is unsound. She will be the loser in any failure to preserve American ideals. Neither war nor peace are objects in themselves, but "that government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth."
AFTER a parliamentary snarl in the Senate that hung up proceedings for two days beyond the projected date, the Seventy-Third Congress of the United States adjourned sine die on June 18. Thus fades into Federal history the most momentous legislative period in the nation’s peace-time annals. Though one of the shortest Congresses in nearly a hundred years, having sat for only 265 days altogether in two sessions, it passed more than 400 separate acts, affecting all classes of citizens and every branch of industry, business and agriculture. Appropriations, mainly for relief and other “emergency” purposes, were voted to the unprecedented total of roundly $11,000,000,000, bringing the national debt close to an all-time record peak of close to $30,000,000,000. A sum of $525,000,000 for drought relief unexpectedly swelled the gigantic relief grants just before Congress adjourned. The result was to destroy all possibility of a balanced budget next year, but President Roosevelt, in asking Congress to grapple with the most devastating calamity of its kind in American history, pointed out that the drought was an “unforeseeable major national disaster,” alongside which budget balancing was a minor consideration.

Historians will refer to the late House and Senate as the New Deal Congress. It took office with President Roosevelt in March, 1933, and proceeded at his behest during the ensuing famous “One Hundred Days” to write into law the dazzling series of recovery measures which have at least radically remade, if they have not undermined, the American form of government as handed down to us by the founding fathers under the Constitution. The innumerable alphabetical agencies which thenceforward sprang up in bewildering succession—N. R. A., A. A. A., P. W. A., C.W.A., and all the rest of them—have yet for the most part to survive the test of Supreme Court review as to their constitutionality, but most of them are now more than a year old, and, for better or for worse, are functioning as integral branches of the government.

The Congressional elections of 1934 will determine in what spirit the country accepts these far-flung innovations. If the current Literary Digest poll is a reliable criterion, the Roosevelt program still commands overwhelming popular support. The Digest asked people to say whether, “on the whole,” they approve of Roosevelt policies to date. The negative vote, of course, though heavily in the minority, does indicate what everybody at Washington realizes—that, despite the President's apparently undiminished personal prestige, there is a rising tide of criticism of, and hostility to, much that is happening, especially under the wings of Gen. Johnson’s N. R. A. Blue Eagle. Chronic unrest in the labor world, with recurring threats of strikes in the steel, automobile, textile, railroad and coal industries, plainly indicate that the economic millennium is still afar off, and that much remains to be done before that idealistic state of affairs, which President Roosevelt is so fond of envisioning, can be achieved.

In a message sent to West Virginia on June 16, the first anniversary of the National Industrial Recovery Act, Mr. Roosevelt spoke in characteristically optimistic accents. He said that the first year of what his critics call “regimentation” has witnessed “significant and extraordinary increases in industry and business generally,” and added: “We have spread employment, we have raised pay, and we are not through yet. It is a notable record of recovery. It has led the way for other nations and produced widespread and, I believe, permanent results. The fear of disaster has given way to faith in united action. Certainly we have a right to celebrate this anniversary.”

Within the space allotted for Capital Comments, it is possible only to sketch in
broadest outline the major accomplishments of the late Congress. Running through the vast amount and diversity of the legislation it enacted, and holding it together, were the strong threads of a centralized government, with control vested in the President to a wholly unprecedented degree. The net result is to make Franklin D. Roosevelt, in the view of his critics, a dictator under an elastic Constitution. Time after time, when requested to do so, Congress cheerfully delegated its powers to the Executive. But supporters of the New Deal always remind its detractors that what Congress has given away in so-called abdication of its prerogatives, it can always take back. It is in that cardinal respect that “dictatorship” in the United States differs from its alleged prototypes in Russia, Italy and Germany.

The principal measures enacted during the regular session of the late Congress, which lasted from January to June, are as follows:

The gold revaluation plan, authorizing the President to reduce the gold content of the dollar by as much as 50 per cent, and setting aside $2,000,000,000 with which the government may trade in foreign gold for currency stabilization purposes.

The silver remonetization plan, establishing a bi-metallic base of 75 per cent gold and 25 per cent silver, and authorizing purchases of silver at the President’s discretion.

The tariff bargaining act, under which the President may raise or lower tariff duties by 50 per cent in promotion of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries, which treaties shall become operative without Senate sanction.

Stock exchange control through a commission named by the President and empowered to regulate the securities markets and impose trading regulations on the exchanges.

Control of communications, including telegraph, telephone and radio, through a commission of the President’s selection, which shall exercise powers now vested in the Federal Radio Commission and Interstate Commerce Commission.

Tax revision, providing $400,000,000 of additional revenue, largely by plugging up loopholes in the income tax laws.

Taxation of liquors legalized by repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Anti-crime program, to facilitate the Justice Department’s campaign against gangsters, kidnappers and other “big-time crooks.”

Cotton control, designed to raise prices through compulsory crop reduction.

Sugar control, through allotments to domestic producers and importers of foreign sugars.

National Housing Act, to stimulate activity in the building trades.

Continuation of public works and direct relief, making available to the President several billion dollars for disbursement at his discretion.

Bankruptcy aid to municipalities, railroads, farmers, and industrial corporations, by which mortgages and other debts may be pared down with the consent of creditors and without the stigma of bankruptcy.

Loans to industry, whereby small businesses may obtain working capital from the government.

Revision of the airmail service through new contracts to replace contracts cancelled when collusion and fraud were alleged.

The labor disputes law providing for presidential appointment of arbitration boards.

Nearly all of the President’s proposals were enacted into law. It can be said on the whole that Mr. Roosevelt got from his first Congress what he wanted and prevented the things he didn’t want.

In only two instances was the President signally rebuffed, once when the Senate rejected the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty with Canada, and later when both Senate and House overrode his veto of the bill restoring the government pay cut and increasing benefits to war veterans.

This is the far-flung record on which the American electorate will pass judgment five months hence. The reorganized Republican party, with former Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania as national chairman, enters the congressional campaign
with a statement of party policy which draws the issue in these terms:

“American institutions and American civilization are in greater danger today than at any time since the foundation of the republic. The people must determine whether we are to remain a democracy or to substitute the domination of an all-powerful central government.”

November will tell whether the country is satisfied to let Mr. Roosevelt continue, with a Congress overwhelmingly subservient to his will, to work out the Nation's salvation on New Deal lines, or whether the electorate will seek to curb those policies by sending to the next Congress a sufficient number of Republicans to apply the brakes.

The Republicans expect to gain possibly 40 or 50 seats in the House of Representatives, while the Democrats believe they will capture at least four or five Senate seats now in Republican hands. Such an outcome of the Congressional elections would leave President Roosevelt in continued possession of a strong Democratic majority in both branches and in position to remain monarch of all he surveys on Capitol Hill.

In a striking address at Yale University on June 20, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, President Roosevelt notified the country that the much-discussed “brain trust” will continue to play a preponderant role at Washington. In unmistakable retort to its critics, the President said:

“I want to tell you very simply of my thought that, while there has been a certain amount of comment about the use of brains in the national government, it seems to be a pretty good practice—a practice which will continue—this practice of calling on trained people for tasks that require trained people.

“Today, more than ever before in our public life it is true that we are calling on the teaching profession on the graduates of scientific schools and other schools, and I think it is also true that, in the conduct of government, there has been no period in our history where what we call in the wrong sense politics and in the wrong sense politicians enter less than they do today in the conduct of government.

“I find, for the sake of example, that in my own mind and, I am quite sure, in the minds of most of the leaders in the Federal Government, qualification from the standpoint of ability rather than from politics enters into most of the choices that are made.”

President Roosevelt planned in the earliest days of July to embark upon a long vacation cruise to Hawaii, via Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal. En route to the Pacific, he planned to stop at Cartagena, Colombia, to pay his respects to President Olaya Herrera. It will be the first time a President of the United States, while in office, has set foot on South American soil. It will be interpreted throughout Latin America in the light Mr. Roosevelt intends, viz., as still another evidence of the United States' “good neighbor” policy toward the twenty sister Americas of the western world. A call on the President of Panama was also on Mr. Roosevelt’s schedule.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt do not expect to return to the White House until late September. On his way home from Hawaii in August, Mr. Roosevelt will inspect Federal irrigation and reclamation projects in the Northwest, and then journey overland to the presidential estate at Hyde Park, on the banks of the placid Hudson. That will be the “White House” until operations are resumed at No. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Space does not permit a thumb-nail sketch of each American descendant of William the Conqueror and his companions, appearing in the following Falaise Memorial list; but those given in the June D. A. R. Magazine would seem to prove rather conclusively that the "Glory of William" was not buried with him in his stone coffin, but trickled down to his descendants through the centuries—a legacy over which he had no jurisdiction!

M. l'Abbé J. Achard de Lehrardière, Descendant de: Achard d'Abrières.
M. J. Achard de la Vente, Descendant de: Achard d'Ambrères.
Miss Patience S. C. Adams, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. le Marquis Aignaux, Descendant de: Herbert d'Aigneaux.
M. Leonard G. K. Allis, Descendant de: Guillaume Alis.
The Most Rev. C. F. d'Arcy, Descendant de: Guillaume d'Arques.
The Rev. Canon G. J. A. d'Arcy, Descendant de: Guillaume d'Arques.
Mrs. W. H. d'Arcy, Descendant de: Guillaume d'Arques.
M. le Marquis d'Argouges, Descendant de: Sire d'Argouges.
M. le Comte Marc d'Arundel, Descendant de: Fitz Alain Arundel.
M. le Comte d'Estutt d'Assay, Descendant de: Fitz Alain Arundel.
M. le Marquis d'Aubigny d'Assy, Descendant de: d'Angerville.
M. le Marquis d'Aubigny d'Assy, Descendant de: Sarlon de Burgh.
Mme. la Comtesse Rene de Bourmont, Descendant de: Raoul Basset.
Sir Alfred Louis Bower Bart, J. P., Descendant de: Michel de Bures.
Mrs. Bowyer-Bower, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
The Hon. Sir Leonard Brasse, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
The Hon. Sir Leonard Brassey Bart, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
The Hon. Sir Leonard Brassey Bart, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.

Lt-Col. William Fortescue Basset, Descendant de: Raoul Basset.
Lady F. B. Beauchamp, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. G. Beaufoy, Descendant de: Guillaume de Beaufou.
H. M. Beaufoy, Descendant de: Guillaume de Beaufou.
Mrs. C. A. Beechan-Syderref, Descendant de: Hugue de Maci.
Capt. R. N. Bellairs, Descendant de: d'Aubigny.
Baron de Beville, Descendant de: d'Yvelin et de Beville.
M. John Blanchard, Descendant de: Roger de Rames.
M. Frederick Ripley Blount, Descendant de: Guillaume le Blond.
M. Geoffroy Bois, Descendant de: Guillaume d'Arques.
Mlle. du Bois du Bois, Descendant de: Guillaume d'Arques.
M. G. Arthur Bone, Descendant de: Honfroi de Bohon.
M. Henry Peters Bone, Descendant de: Honfroi de Bohon.
M. Lewis Ch. Bone, Descendant de: Honfroi de Bohon.
M. Hubert Bourke Borrowes, Descendant de: Serlon de Burgh.
Mme. la Comtesse René de Bourmont, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.

M. Clouesley Brereton, Descendant de: Vennables.
Miss Margaret Briggs, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Le Comte du Hamel de Breuil, Descendant de: Hamelyn.
Mrs. Catherine Disney Brooks, Descendant de: Jacques le Brabançon.
Mrs. Close Brooks, Descendant de: Guillaume Louvet.
Miss Florence Eunice Bulmer, Descendant de: Gilbert de Neuvile.
M. L. M. Angus Butterworth, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. W. L. S. Lovett Cameron, Descendant de: Guillaume Louvet.
Mrs. Mabel H. L. Carter, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Amy Malet de Carteret, Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
M. Cuthbert J. Cayley, Descendant du Sire de Cailly.
Le Comte de ChabrilIon, Descendant de: Roger et Robert de Moreton.
Lt.-Col. Th. Clack, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Elizabeth Clark, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Frances Crespin Clark, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
John Stephen Clark, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Colonel C. S. Collison, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Charles Colville, Descendant du Sire de Colleville.
Major F. M. Colville, Descendant du Sire de Colleville.
M. et Mme. Comte (née Rouffet), Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Hélène Comte, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Suzanne Comte, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Archer H. Corbet, Descendant de: Robert Corbet.
Sir Gerald Corbet, Descendant de: Robert Corbet.
M. Paul Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
M. Louis Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
M. Warren Coutant du Bois, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
M. Jackson Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
M. A. B. Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Miss May E. Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
M. Franklin Mitchell Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
M. Charles Edwin Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Mme. Elizabeth Crespin-Tripovich, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Clarence G. Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Frederick Eaton Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Benjamin Eaton Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Helen Crespin Owens, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Elizabeth Crespin Owens, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Margaret Crespin Owens, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Mrs. Maria Crespin Smith, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Elizabeth Smith Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Egerton Crespin, Descendant de: Guillaume Crespin.
Mme. H. E. Daeniker-Turville, Descendant du Sire de Tourneville.
Philip Dakin Wagoner, Descendant de: Raoul de Toeni, Seigneur d'Acquigny.
Lady Dashwood, Descendant de: Alain Le Roux.
Rudolph H. Daubeney, Descendant de: Robert de Toeni.
M. John Derby Van der Veer, Descendant de: Robert de Beaumont.
M. Fr. Howe Derby, Descendant de: Robert de Beaumont.
M. Walter F. Dick, Descendant de: Jacques le Brabançon.
William Carter Dickermann, Descendant de: Mauger de Carteret.
Alice Carter Dickermann, Descendant de: Mauger de Carteret.
William Carter Dickermann, Descendant de: Mauger de Carteret.
Charles Heber Dickermann, Descendant de: Mauger de Carteret.
Miss K. R. L. Dicklin, Descendant de: Le Sire de Massie.
The Rev. Sidney Edwin Dodderidge, Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
George Victor Dodderidge, Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
M. P. Dolley, Descendant de: Le Sire d'Ouilly.
Mrs. Martha P. Donohoe, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mme. l'Ambassadrice de Bautel-Doulcet, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Miss Eileen Barry Drew, Descendant de: Dreu de La Breuvière.
Miss Kathleen Barry Drew, Descendant de: Dreu de La Breuvière.
Miss Adelaide Barry Drew, Descendant de: Dreu de La Breuvière.
M. Julius C. Drewe, Descendant de: Dreu de Montaigne.
Capt. Basil Drew, Descendant de: Dreu de Montaigne.
Cedric Drewe, Descendant de: Dreu de Montaigne.
M. Colin Erskine Dudley, Descendant de: Paisnel des Moutiers-Hubert.
Comte Duffour de Raymond, Descendant de: Eudes de Fourneau.
Councillor F. S. Dymond, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. le Vice-Admiral Dumesnil, Descendant de: Eudes de Fourneau.
M. Hardman A. Earle, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Vernon Eaton, Descendant de: Alain le Roux.
Rev. J. Mc Intosh Eckard, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Miss Eliza P. Edge,
Mrs. S. Owen Edmond,
Desc. de: Guillaume de Warren.
Miss Marie Adriaen Edwards,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. O. B. Eichelberger,
Desc. de: Guillaume de Warren.
Miss Lucy Edwin,
Desc. de: Guillaume de Warren.
Mrs. Wm. W. Erwin,
Desc. de: Guillaume de Warren.
Mr. R. W. Evans,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.

M. le Marquis d’Eyragues,
M. Pierre Fauvel,
Mlle. Jeanne Fauvel,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Fédération Normande des Syndicats d’Initiative.
M. G. Mauger de Feraudy,
Desc. de: Mauger de Carteret.
M. William E. Finch,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Miss Dorothy M. Firth,
Desc. de: Raoul de Malherbe.
Miss Helen Fitz Randolph,
Desc. de: Alain le Roux, Richard de Neuville.

Vicomtesse Louis de Fontenay,
Desc. de: Le Sire de Fontenay.
Miss Muriel Fowler,
Desc. de: Roger de Montbray.
Association France-Grande-Bretagne.
M. Wm. Saint John Oswell Frankhurst,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. H. E. Firth Franks,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Lillian Frawley,
Desc. de: Gautier et Ibert de Lacy.
M. John W. Frothingham,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
J. C. Le Gale,
Desc. de: Raoul de Gaël.

Anderson Gardner,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Thomas A. W. Giffard,
Desc. de: Gautier Giffard.
M. Sidney H. Glanville,
Desc. de: Sire de Glanville.
The Earl of Glasgow, D. S. O.,
Desc. de: Sire de Bolleville.
Mrs. Augusta Goodbody,
Desc. de: Hascouf Musard.
M. Robert Goodbody,
Desc. de: Hascouf Musard.
M. Peter Gourlay,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. P. de Goursac,
Desc. de: Le Sire de Fontenay.
Comte d’Yanville de Grangues,
Desc. de: Roger Daniel.
Mrs. Gray Granville,
Desc. de: Sire d’Estouteville, Sire de Glanville.
M. et Mme. Gravelotte,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Percival Griffiths,
Desc. de: Gautier le Flamand.

Rev. C. H. D. Grimes,
M. le Marquis du Pin de la Guérière,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Capt. Thomas William Dalby Hachett,
Desc. de: Gautier Hachet.
Major Dalby Hachett,
Desc. de: Gautier Hachet.
M. le Duc d’Harcourt,
Desc. de: Errand de Harcourt.
Edgar G. Harcourt,
Desc. de: de Harcourt.
Miss Emily Clare Haslam,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Comte de Hennezel d’Ormois,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. Edward Hepburn,
Desc. de: Ibert de Lacy, Roger Picot.
Major O. F. G. Hogg,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Capt. and Mrs. Adrian Hopkins,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Eliza Hubbard Mac Hatton,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mr. Thomas Hubbard Mac Matton,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Miss Marie Lustrot Mac Hatton,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Miss Mabel Gresvenor Jenings,
Desc. de: Hugue de Montfort.

Miss Lyster Jenings,
Desc. de: Serlon de Burci.
M. Ulick Jenings,
Desc. de: Serlon de Burgh (Burci).
Mrs. Benjamin C. Jones,
Desc. de: Guillaume Crespin.
M. le Comte Le Combe,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. de Lacy-Lacy,
Desc. de: Gautier et Ibert de Lucy.
Mrs. Ethel W. Larcombe,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.

M. Ruth Lawrence,
Desc. de: Gautier Le Flamand.
M. Lefèvre-Portalis,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Lt-Colonel Le Breton,
Desc. de: Auvrai Le Breton.
M. Arthur J. Le Gresley,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Sir Sidney Lea Bart,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Helen Cartel Leidy,
Desc. de: Mauger de Carteret.
Docteur Hubert V. Leigh,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
The Rev. J. F. W. Leigh,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Edgar Le Roy Bowen,
M. Samuel Lindsay,
Miss M. Eloise Lindsay,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Brigadier General Hardress Lloyd,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Miss Charlotte Lloyd,
Desc. de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Sir Marteine Lloyd Bart,
Desc. de: Martin de Tours.
Lt-Col. Audley Lloyd M. C.,
Descendant de: Martin de Tours.
Miss Violet Massy Iredell,
Descendant de: Le Sire de Massie.
M. R. Cyril Longsdon,
Canon John Percival Lovett,
Descendant de: Guillaume Louvet.
M. W. L. S. Lovett Clayendon,
Descendant de: Guillaume Louvet.
The Rt. Hon. Neville Lovett,
Descendant de: Guillaume Louvet.
Sir H. Verney Lovett, K. C. S. L.,
Descendant de: Guillaume Louvet.
Lady Lushington,
Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
M. S. D. Lyon,
Descendant de: Ingelram de Lions.
Mrs. Ingham Mc Chesney,
Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mme. la Marquise de Malet,
Descendant de: Malet de Graville.
M. L. de C. Malet,
Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
Sir Claude Coventry Mallet,
Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
M. Cecil Mallet,
Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
Mrs. Dita Mallet du Cros,
Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
M. Claude Ph. Ar. Mallet du Cros,
Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
Lieut.-Col. R. J. Malet,
Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
The Hon. Lt-Col. Sir Harry Malet Bart,
Descendant de: Guillaume Malet.
Elie de Malet,
Descendant de: Malet de Graville.
M. le Marquis de Malherbe,
Descendant de: Raoul de Malherbe.
Mrs. Samuel A. Webster Maugam,
Descendant de: de Burci (de Burgh).
M. Thomas Manby,
Descendant de: Gilbert de Gant.
M. Frederick Manby,
Descendant de: Gilbert de Gant.
M. Creagh J. Massy,
Descendant de: de Macey.
Miss Eva de Burgh Mauleverer,
Descendant de: Serlon de Burgh.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Meath,
Descendant de: Jacques le Brabançon.
Mme. Marie du Merle,
Descendant de: du Merle.
M. le Vicomte du Merle,
Descendant de: du Merle.
M. le Vicomte R. du Merle,
Descendant de: du Merle.
M. et Mrs. Harold I. Merriman,
Descendant de: de Burci (de Burgh).
M. Stephen G. Millet, Jr.,
Descendant de: Le Sire de Bolbec.
M. P. de Moissac,
Descendant de: de Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Eugénie Molineux,
Descendant de: de Guillaume de Molins.
Sir Ernest Molyneux Bart,
Descendant de: de Guillaume le Conquérant.
Guillaume de Moulins.
M. de Robien, Desc6 de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Le Marquis de la Rochethulon et Grente, Desc6 de: Hugues de Grentemoenans.
Lady Eliza Rolleston, Desc6 de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. Edward Plumer Rooper, Descendant de: de Fourneaux.
M. Walter Osmond Rooper, Descendant de: de Fourneaux.
M. Walter Osmond Rooper, Descendant de: de Fourneaux.
M. Francis Edward Rooper, Descendant de: de Fourneaux.
M. John Rooper, Descendant de: de Fourneaux.
Mlle. Rosa Rouffet, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. Louis Rouffet, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. Pierre Rouffet, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. Gilbert Rouffet, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. et Mme. Henry Rouffet, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. Jean Rouffet, Descendant de: de Fourneaux.
M. Frederick Saint George de Carteret, Descendant de: Honfroi de Carteret.
M. Amias Guy de Carteret, Descendant de: Robert de Saint-Leger.
The Hon. Ethel Saint-Leger, Descendant de: Robert de Saint-Leger.
Dr. Robert de Saint-Leger, Descendant de: Robert de Saint-Leger.
M. de Saint-Leger, Descendant de: Robert de Saint-Leger.
Mrs. Thomas I. Sherman, Descendant de: Serlon de Burgh.
Admiral and Mrs. D'Estouteville Skipwith, Descendant d'Estouteville.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Shrewsbury, Descendant de: Richard Talbot.
M. Simon Juquin, Descendant de: Hugues de Bernières.
Mrs. Elmer J. Snow, Descendant de: Guillaume de Moliens.
Miss Nora E. Snow, Descendant de: Guillaume de Moliens.
M. Frank Souter, Descendant de: Guillaume de Louvet.
Miss Elena Souter, Descendant de: Guillaume de Louvet.
Le Souvenir Normand (Section de Rouen). Descendant de: Richard et Geoffroy Talbot.
Mrs. Rachel Burton Stewart, Descendant de: de Vermandois.
Mrs. P. Symms, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. Dorrance Talbot, Descendant de: Richard et Geoffroy Talbot.
M. John Phillips Talbot, Descendant de: Richard et Geoffroy Talbot.
The Hon. Sir Thomas Thompson Bart, Descendant de: Guillaume Louvet.
M. F. d'Arcy Thompson, Descendant de: Guillaume d'Arques.
M. Archer Thomson, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. L. Thruston, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. le Marquis de Touchet, Descendant du Sire de Touchet.
M. James Jared Tracy, Descendant du Sire de Tracy.
Mrs. Jane A. Tracy, Descendant du Sire de Tracy.
The Rt. Honorable General Lord Troewen, Descendant de: Serlon de Burgh.
Miss Flora C. Tristram, Descendant de: Serlon de Burgh.
Capt. J. H. Trye, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. John Derby Van der Veer, Descendant de: Robert de Beaumont.
M. Stephen J. Venour, Descendant de: Gautier de Vernon.
Mrs. Hilda Raymond Wansey, Descendant de: Hugue de Wanci.
Miss K. Hazel Ward-Wakehams, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Mrs. Lettice M. C. Ward, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
M. J. C. Warren, Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
M. le Comte de Warren, Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
Comte Jean de Warren, Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
Comte Paul de Warren, Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
Comte Marc de Warren, Descendant de: Guillaume de Warren.
M. A. G. Watson, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
John Hunter Watson, Descendant de: Guillaume le Conquérant.
Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, Editor,
Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine,
Memorial Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MISS LINCOLN:

I have been requested to send the following resolution to you:

Be It Resolved; That Esperanza Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Oakland, California, extend to the Publishers of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine its full appreciation of the importance of the article appearing in the April edition of the magazine on page 214 entitled “To Make It a Crime,” written by Lamar Jeffers, United States Representative from Alabama.

Sincerely yours,

JANE H. RICE,
Cor. Sec.
STATE CONFERENCES

ARIZONA

With Maricopa Chapter as hostess, the 33rd Annual Conference of Arizona Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Phoenix, on March 15 and 16, 1934, following a meeting of the State Board of Management the evening before, at the home of Mrs. Chester S. McMartin.

Phoenix had as her most distinguished guest on March 15th, Mrs. Russell William Magna, our President General—so said the evening paper, and so said all the Arizona members of the organization.

Mrs. Magna, arriving on the early morning train, was met by Mrs. David Wentworth Russell, State Regent, and Mrs. Avery F. Olney, Maricopa Chapter Regent, and the three were duly photographed for the Phoenix Gazette. After a friendly informal breakfast at the Westward Ho Hotel, at which a number of state officers met Mrs. Magna, the group went to the nearby Woman's Club, Conference headquarters.

At 9:30 there was the usual colorful processional, led by Mrs. Edwin K. Foltz, National Vice-Chairman, Southwest Division, Correct Use of the Flag Committee, and the pages, Mrs. F. Heber Taylor playing the march. Mrs. Russell then declared the Conference open. Mrs. Charles F. Gulden, State Chaplain, gave the invocation, followed by the Pledge to the Flag—the American's Creed, in unison, and singing of "America." Greetings were extended by Dr. Herman E. Hendrix, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Mr. Leslie J. Mahoney, President of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Howard S. Reed, Secretary of Sons of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Avery F. Olney, hostess Chapter Regent, then gave a short address of welcome, and Mrs. Robert Kemp Minson, State First Vice-Regent, graciously responded. At this time, Mrs. John R. Newcomer delighted the assembly with a soprano solo. The State Regent, presented by Mrs. George Vickers, Honorary State Regent, spoke briefly. Following this, Mrs. William Lee Pinney, Past State Regent, presented Mrs. Magna, who gave her inspiring address.

At its close Mrs. Olney presented Mrs. Magna with an exquisite red rose to which was attached a check from Maricopa Chapter for the Constitution Hall Debt. Knowing her keen interest in this, in lieu of personal gifts, the State Society gave her a check and likewise the General George Crook Chapter, in honor of the State Regent, and several individual checks were presented for the same purpose. A massive hammered tray of Arizona copper was presented by the Tucson Chapter.

A most delightful luncheon was given at the beautiful country club, where one hundred and twenty-five guests again heard Mrs. Magna in an informal talk. Leaving the guests at the table she was taken to the Broadcasting Station, where she gave a radio talk of fifteen minutes on "What the Daughters Do."

Convening again at 2:30, a beautiful memorial service was conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Charles F. Gulden.

An unusual and pleasing feature of the afternoon was a meeting of the Hallie Orme Thomas Chapter, C. A. R., in honor of the President General. The State Director, Mrs. Carl F. Kunz, the Senior President, Mrs. C. P. Marston, each addressed the Conference. The Junior President, Harry Pryor, presided, and several children spoke. Huge baskets of flowers were presented to Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Olney and Mrs. Kunz, and Mrs. Magna graciously acknowledged her delight in this demonstration in her honor. Later, many went to the Arizona Museum which was founded in 1923 by Maricopa Chapter. Here Mrs. Magna was presented with a piece of rare pottery.

In honor of the President General, Mrs. Avery F. Olney and Mrs. Chester S. McMartin entertained at a formal dinner at the Westward Ho. The twenty-two guests
included National and Honorary Officers, Past State Regents, State Board of Management, State Director of the C. A. R. and the general chairman of conference social events. At 8:30 a largely attended reception was held.

Friday was given over to detailed reports of state chairmen and Chapter Regents.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. Robert Kemp Minson; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Chester Samuel McMartin; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. J. W. Chappell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John A. Albrecht; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John A. Albrecht; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George I. Gibson; Registrar, Mrs. Carl O. Lampland; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel R. Edington; Historian, Mrs. W. J. Oliver; Librarian, Miss Nina Uncapher; Chaplain, Mrs. Charles F. Gulden.

Many Daughters, members of chapters in other states who were Phoenix winter visitors, were glad of the opportunity to meet our President General. Mrs. Frederick Shearer, a member of a Paris, France, chapter, was an interested guest.

An invitation from Coconino Chapter to hold the 1934 conference in Flagstaff was accepted with pleasure.

GRACE NOBLE Mc MARTIN,
State Chairman of Publicity.

GEORGIA

Georgia Daughters of the American Revolution held their 36th State Conference in Albany, as guests of the Commodore Richard Dale and Thronateeska Chapters. The meetings were held in the Auditorium.

Mrs. William H. Becker was a distinguished visitor and delivered an inspiring address on national defense at the opening session Monday evening.

The State Regent’s address detailed splendid work accomplished during the year—and of her appreciation for the perfect cooperation given her during her term of office.

An interesting event of the Tuesday A.M. session was the presentation by Mrs. T. E. Ryals, of Macon, of a letter which was written by Edward Butler, the Revolutionary ancestor of Mrs. Ryals, Mrs. John M. Slaton and Mrs. Julian McCurry. Mrs. J. H. Nicholsen told of the experience of his family when the British approached their home in Hanover County, Virginia. This letter will be glassed and presented to Rhodes Memorial Hall, Atlanta.

Three interesting gavels were used during the meeting; one presented by Mrs. John D. Pope made from the glove-stretchers which were in her mother’s trousseau more than seventy years ago. Mrs. John W. Daniel, of Savannah, presented a gavel made from a tree over two hundred years old at Yamacraw Bluff. The gavel presented by Mrs. Strother was made from wood of Old Midway Church.

Delightful hospitality was extended by the chapters at a beautiful dinner given at the New Albany Hotel on Monday evening.

The annual breakfast of the State Officers Club was on Tuesday morning presided over by the President, Mrs. Fay Gaffney.

At noon a luncheon was served by the hostess chapters at the New Albany Hotel. Tuesday evening the men’s organizations of Albany entertained at a dinner at Hotel Gordon.

A trip and luncheon at Radium Springs was an enjoyable experience of Wednesday. The Conference was brought to a close with a tea at the home of Mrs. Lee Leades.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be given a dozen Georgia Commemorative service plates in colonial blue to be used in the Little White House at Warm Springs, Georgia. These plates depict many scenes and characters of early Georgia history and will carry a border showing flora of the State, including cotton, peaches, Cherokee Rose and long leaf pine. Insets of historic interest including Bethesda, first orphanage in America; home of Dr. Crawford W. Long, discoverer of anesthesia; the Savannah, first steamship to cross the Atlantic; Fort Fredrica, made famous during the Spanish invasion, and Liberty Hall, home of Alexander Stephens. The plates will bear a special stamp on the back saying that they are a gift from the Georgia D. A. R. to the “First Lady” for use in her Georgia home.

Mrs. Julian McCurry, retiring State Regent, was elected Honorary State Regent.

Resolutions were presented Wednesday morning. In these the Daughters assumed new work along historical lines.
The D. A. R. in future will only observe birthdays of heroes of Revolutionary fame.

The Convention voted to send a message to President Roosevelt expressing loyalty of the Daughters and their desire to cooperate in carrying out his national program.

A permanent traveling genealogical library will be supported by the State organization in the future.

The last night was Chapter Regent Evening and the program was given over to the Regents. The excellent reports telling of aiding Red Cross drives, N. R. A. membership campaign, educational and welfare work, unemployment drives and many other civic undertakings were greeted with great applause.

The election of State Officers was as follows: State Regent, Mrs. John W. Daniel; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. E. Mann; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. John S. Adams; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. H. Hightower; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. T. Wood; State Treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Mell; State Auditor, Mrs. J. D. Cromer; State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. T. A. Tabor, Jr.; State Librarian, Mrs. S. A. Smith; State Historian, Mrs. J. L. Beeson; State Consulting Registrar, Mrs. J. M. Simmons; State Reporter to Smithsonian Institute, Mrs. A. N. Murray; State Curator, Mrs. J. H. Nicholson; State Genealogist, Mrs. Stewart Colley; State Editor, Mrs. John T. Dorsey; Assistant Editor, Mrs. Hazel P. Henderson; State Chaplain, Mrs. J. B. Osborn.

The Fall Executive Board meeting will be held in Valdosta and the next State Conference will be held in Athens as guest of the Elijah Clarke Chapter.

Mrs. W. E. Mann,
Georgia State Publicity Chairman.

IDAHO

The 22nd Annual State Conference of the D. A. R. of Idaho convened at the Hotel Boise, Boise, March 10, 1934. Mrs. Thomas D. Farrer, State Regent, presided. She gave a most interesting report of her year’s work, having visited every Chapter.
in the State and thus brought us all closer together.

Idaho's Governor, Hon. Ben Ross, welcomed the Conference and especially our President General, Mrs. Magna. She, in turn, gave a most gracious response.

The Credentials Committee reported 48 delegates from 8 chapters eligible to vote. The Conference was of a day's duration only, and since there was much business to be transacted, social contacts were limited. A no-host luncheon, attended by over 60 people, was enjoyed at noon at the Boise Hotel. Cars were provided to transport all visitors who wished to go to the O'Farrell Cabin on Fort Street. This cabin was the first building erected to shelter women and children on the present site of Boise, and is now the treasured possession of Pioneer Chapter.

The climax of the Conference was the banquet held at the Owyhee Hotel in the evening. Dr. James Millar of the College of Idaho, at Caldwell, gave us a splendid talk on outstanding men of our nation, and divided the history of our nation into four periods. The first one, the period of the Revolution, with which he associated Washington; the second period, that of the Civil War, which gave us Abraham Lincoln; the third period, that of the World War, and with which he associated Woodrow Wilson; the fourth and last, that of this period of Reconstruction and Franklin D. Roosevelt. He spoke of the tendency and necessity just now to curtail operating expenses, particularly in education. This is one curtailment we can ill afford. Twenty years from now we can still repair our houses, and buy new equipment and automobiles, but twenty years from now will be too late to repair the lack of preparation for citizenship of the present group of children.

Our President General's address was broadcast by Station KIDO, and Idaho D. A. R. relate with pride that so impressed was Mr. C. G. Phillips, radio manager, with Mrs. Magna's address that he voluntarily postponed KIDO's previously arranged program, thus enabling her to fill the ensuing forty-five minutes. Those who had the privilege of hearing her went back to their chapters with renewed courage and enthusiasm to face the same old problems of the age. The only regret of the whole day was that every D. A. R. could not have the privilege of contact with such a woman whom we are all proud to claim.

MURIEL BEAMER RADLOFF,
Acting Recording Secretary.

KENTUCKY

In response to the invitation of the John Marshall and the Fincastle Chapters and the Mayor of the City, the 38th Annual State Conference of the Kentucky Daughters of the American Revolution, opened on March 14, 1934, in the Crystal Ball Room of the Brown Hotel, Louisville. The State Regent, Mrs. Graham Lawrence, presided.

Following the opening exercises, Hon. Neville Miller, Mayor of Louisville, in a short address, extended a most sincere welcome, as did the Regents of the two hostess Chapters, Mrs. J. W. Beattie and Mrs. Ezra Offutt. Mrs. Grant Lilly, Past State Regent, responded gracefully to these greetings.

Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston, Past President General of the S. A. R., and President of the Filson Club of Louisville, and Mr. Ransom Bassett, Vice-President General of the S. A. R., were presented by the State Regent.

It was our especial pleasure to have as honor guests of the Conference, Mrs. William Pouch, Vice-President General from New York and National Chairman of Approved Schools, and her friend Miss Richardson of Massachusetts.

The roll call by the State Recording Secretary showed a splendid attendance of regents, delegates, and alternates from the 49 Chapters in the State.

The report of the State Regent covering her activities since March, 1933, was most interesting, as were those of the other State Officers. It gladdened all hearts to hear Mrs. John S. Cannon, State Consulting Registrar, report that in spite of "the times" Kentucky's gain in membership exceeded her losses.

Mrs. Harry Thixton, State Historian, reported having collected valuable historical data and an enthusiastic response from all Chapter Historians. Mrs. G. Bright Hawes, State Librarian, reported as ready for placing, the Kentucky Book Plate, in Kentucky's books in the D. A. R. Library.
On Wednesday evening came the Memorial Service, arranged by Mrs. J. D. Ellis, State Chairman, and Mrs. Charles Terry, State Chaplain. In the list of those who have passed away during the year were Mrs. William Lindsay, Honorary Vice-President General, and Mrs. Eli Boone, Past State Regent.

On Thursday Mrs. Ezra Offutt, State Director of the C. A. R., told of the splendid work being done by C. A. R. Chapters in Kentucky.

The report of the Chairmen of the Second, Third and Fourth Districts, which held their meetings in 1933, showed excellent attendance and a lively interest in these small conferences.

It was resolved to again have the News Letter which our State Regent sends out monthly and which serves to keep the Chapters abreast of what is being done.

An important resolution was proposed by the Lexington Chapter for the Kentucky Society to erect a bronze marker on the spot in the Blue Licks Battlefield where lie the remains of those who fell at that battle in August, 1782—the plot to be enclosed by an iron fence. This resolution received the unanimous vote of the Conference.

Much was done by the Louisville Chapters for our entertainment while at the Conference. Preceding each session musical numbers were contributed for our pleasure. On Wednesday afternoon a motor drive was arranged for the visitors; on Wednesday evening a theater party was given the pages; on Thursday afternoon at the close of the session a lovely tea was given at the Woman's Club to all members of the Conference by the hostess chapters with the National and State Officers in line to greet the guests. On Thursday evening at 7:30 a delightful banquet was held in the Crystal Ball Room honoring the National and State Officers and the Conference guests. Following the banquet, Mrs. Pouch gave her interesting talk on Approved Schools of the D. A. R., accompanied by slides portraying the work of the Mountain school children, their amusements and home life.

A short session of the Conference was held on Friday morning. At 10:30 A.M. the State Regent ordered the retiring of the Colors after which the Conference was declared adjourned.

Minnie Elkine Beard,
State Recording Secretary.

MONTANA

The 31st annual state conference of the Montana D. A. R. was held in Billings April 3 and 4, 1934, with Shining Mountain Chapter acting as hostess. The State Regent, Mrs. R. C. Dillavou, presided at all the sessions which were held in the Northern Hotel. This conference was greatly honored by the presence of our President General, Mrs. Magna. Her address and informal talks were an inspiration to all. There were in attendance 4 past state regents, 6 state officers, 8 chapter regents, and 28 delegates, representing 11 of the 13 chapters in the state.

Two round-table discussion groups, one led by Mrs. Magna and the other by Mrs. Dillavou, marked a forward step toward making our conferences of greater value to the delegates.

The year's reports showed much work done for the youth of the land through the distribution of manuals, the organization of groups of Camp Fire, Girl Scouts, Girl Homemakers, many clubs of the Sons and Daughters of the U. S. A., many medals and cash history prizes awarded, and a great number of gifts bestowed upon various institutions sponsored by the National Society.

An editor for the publication of the History of the Montana chapters was appointed and tentative plans were outlined which may make possible the financing of this work within a year's time.

The delegates enjoyed a number of delightful social events including a luncheon, a banquet, a drive to many interesting points, a tea, and a buffet supper at the home of the State Regent.

The officers chosen to serve the Society during the coming year are: Regent, Mrs. R. C. Dillavou; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Fred Woodside; Secretary, Mrs. H. W. Truscott; Treasurer, Mrs. A. P. Stephenson; Registrar, Mrs. G. A. Willet; Historian, Mrs. S. E. Leard; Librarian, Mrs. R. V. Love.

An impressive memorial service marked the close of a very profitable and inspiring
conference. The 32nd conference will be held in Missoula.

ELOISE AYRES GRAYBILL,  
State Historian.

NEW JERSEY

The annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey was held March 15 and 16, 1934, in the Assembly Chamber of the State House at Trenton with the Broad Seal and General David Forman Chapters the hostess chapters, assisted by the other four Trenton chapters, General Mercer, Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Trent and General Washington.

Mrs. William John Ward, State Regent, presided at all sessions and was privileged to again present the Governor of New Jersey to the 346 assembled Daughters. Hon. A. Harry Moore extended a welcome and best wishes from the State to the New Jersey Society. He challenged the Daughters to keep alive the traditions of those men who gave themselves that this Nation might be born and said our first duty was to keep the light burning in each generation that America might carry on.

Greetings were received from Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, Honorary State Regent and former Vice-President General; Mrs. Charles R. Banks, Honorary State Regent and former Vice-President General; Mrs. James A. Edgar, state director C. A. R.; Mrs. Maurice A. Blake, representing the president of the New Jersey Daughters of 1812; Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, president, New Jersey Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Miss Ada Totten, president, New Jersey Daughters of American Colonists; Mrs. Almerin Marston, president, New Jersey Daughters of Colonial Wars; Mrs. James McMillan, president, Elizabeth Colony New England Women; Mrs. William S. Meek, Deputy Governor General, Society Mayflower Descendants; Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Vice-President General from New Jersey; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, national chairman of Ellis Island Committee. Telegrams were read from Mrs. William A. Becker, national chairman of National Defense Committee; Mrs. Byron M. Harman, president, New Jersey Unit Overseas Nurses. Mrs. Murray read one sent from California by Mrs. Magna, expressing the hope that the New Jersey Conference would be a joy and an inspiration.

The State Society has purchased a new flag, also presented a D. A. R. banner to the Warrior’s Shrine in All Soul’s Chapel, St. Paul’s Church, at Hoboken, has marked the New Jersey box in Constitution Hall, revised the chaplain’s booklet “Exercises for All Occasions,” and moved all the books belonging to the Society to the vaults of the New Jersey Historical Society Building.

All of the 73 chapters have paid their state dues and per capita tax and New Jersey stands high in contributions to Constitution Hall, having paid this year $3,147.

A sub-committee of the D. A. R. Library committee, established under the present regime by the State Regent, Mrs. Ward, has sent twelve libraries afloat by the American Seamen’s Friend Society. Additional libraries were given at the Conference in honor of the State Regent; the State Vice-Regent, Miss Mabel Clay; the Vice-President General from New Jersey, Mrs. C. Edward Murray, by the six Trenton chapters; and in honor of the President General, Mrs. Russell Magna, by Mrs. C. Edward Murray.

A chest for holding the gold collected in New Jersey and made by students of the McClellan School in Trenton was presented to the chairman for the Memory Book, Mrs. C. Edward Murray.

Musical selections were rendered by the chorus from General Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City. Several of the songs had been written by New Jersey members. “America is Singing” was the newest, the music of which was written by Miss Lucy Nelson, of Paulus Hook Chapter, Jersey City, and dedicated to Mrs. Ward, the State Regent.

The New Jersey Society will co-operate with the Department of the Interior relative to the National Historical Park at Morristown and a new state committee was appointed, with Miss Mildred Ennis of Morristown as chairman, to collect all historical data pertinent to the project. A walnut tree, grown at Jockey Hollow, the place where Washington wintered his troops in 1779 and a part of this National
Park, has been sent by the New Jersey Society for the grove in Anacostia Park to be planted by our National Society, cooperating with the National Nut Tree Association.

A reception by national and state officers and a banquet followed the first day’s session. The program provided was an Indian recital given by Lone Bear (Ralph Allen) assisted by Helen Denton (Star Child).

A very successful conference was brought to a close Friday afternoon with benediction by Rev. Edward Allen Morris.

BESSIE B. PRYOR,
State Historian.

RHODE ISLAND

The 40th Annual State Conference of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution was held March 22, 1934, at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence. The State Regent, Mrs. Philip Caswell, presided at all sessions.

Promptly at 10 o’clock, following the entrance of the Colors, the Conference was declared in session by the State Regent. After a devotional service conducted by the State Chaplain, Mrs. Frank M. Adams, the assemblage recited the “American’s Creed.”

The business of the session opened with the reading and acceptance of the minutes of the 39th Annual State Conference, followed by the annual reports of the State Officers. In rendering her report, the State Regent told of her many and varied activities during the year and of her very pleasant visits to the chapters. She welcomed the two new chapters, namely Pettaquamscutt and Sarah Scott Hopkins, to their first State Conference. The reports of the other State Officers and those of the State Chairmen revealed the volume of work accomplished during the year and the interest shown by the members.

A beautiful Memorial Service was conducted at noon, under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Adams, and the State Registrar, Mrs. Maxwell, for the 27 Rhode Island Daughters who have died during the past year. Appropriate vocal selections were sung by Mrs. George A. Sward, State Chairman of Music, accompanied by Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell. At the close of the Conference the wreath was placed on the grave of Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Honorary Vice-President General, first State Regent of Rhode Island and member of Bristol Chapter.

At 12:45 o’clock the Daughters assembled for luncheon, following which an informal reception was held. Music during the luncheon was furnished by an instrumental trio under the direction of Mr. Grinnell.

The afternoon session opened with the invocation by Rev. Russell S. Hubbard, Rector of St. Martin’s Episcopal Church, Providence. This was followed by the “Pledge of Allegiance” to the Flag and the singing of the “Star-Spangled Banner.” Cordial greetings were extended by Mrs. George E. Adams, State Vice-Regent, and telegrams and letters of greeting from National Officers and State Regents were read. Greetings from the C. A. R. were given by Mrs. Frank E. Maxwell, State Director.

Mr. Arthur M. McCrillis, President General, National Society Sons of the American Revolution, was the speaker of the afternoon and chose as his subject the so-called “Child Labor Amendment.” He stressed the unlimited power the bill gave Congress and what the passage of the amendment could mean.

Following this excellent address, reports of the State Chairmen were completed. The final report of the Credential Chairman showed 99 voting delegates present. A gift of a volume of genealogical records was made to the State Society from the Beacon Pole Hill Chapter.

A resolution voicing, unconditionally, opposition to the so-called “Child Labor Amendment” was unanimously passed.

Groups of songs by Mrs. Howard Bacon were a delightful feature of the afternoon.

The Conference closed with the singing of “America,” the benediction by Rev. Russell S. Hubbard, and the retiring of the Colors.

MARGUERITE E. EDDY,
State Corresponding Secretary.
AFTER a brief rest at her camp in the Berkshire Hills, the President General, Mrs. Magna, returned to Washington May 19th to attend the exercises in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the death of the Marquis de Lafayette, at a joint session of the Congress, held in the House of Representatives Sunday morning, May 20th, at 11 o’clock. As the representative of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Magna was seated on the floor of the House among the distinguished guests; and beside Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. William Howard Taft, wives of former presidents, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, a member of the committee on arrangements, she was the only other woman so honored.

The following Monday Mrs. Magna left for Baltimore to attend the Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution held in that city. She gave a greeting from our Society at the opening session, and attended the brilliant banquet on Tuesday evening, after which she returned to Washington. Following a meeting of the Executive Committee held Tuesday morning, May 29th, and the special meeting of the National Board of Management, Mrs. Magna left for Red Springs, North Carolina, where she delivered the commencement address at the Flora McDonald College on the 30th. From Red Springs, Mrs. Magna, accompanied by her father, Col. Scott, journeyed to Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, where she was invested with the degree of Doctor of Letters and Humanities by the Lincoln Memorial University.

July will be a busy month for the President General. She will deliver an address on July 5th at the annual convention of the National Education Association to be held in Memorial Continental Hall during that week. She will also attend the Wyoming state conference at Casper, July 19-21, and will speak on July 26th on the D. A. R. program at Chautauqua, New York. She contemplates flying to Mackinac for D. A. R. Day, July 6-7, to attend the Michigan Tercentenary.

Because of conflicting dates, preventing the President General from being present, Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, Librarian General, presented the D. A. R. sword to Midshipman John Wiley at the presentation drill at the Naval Academy, May 29th. The sword is always given for highest excellence in seamanship. Mr. Wiley, who was born and grew up in Washington, is the son of a famous father and a widely known mother, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Wiley, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Wiley was the author of the Pure Food Act, and Mrs. Wiley, in addition to being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has always been active in all movements looking to the betterment of the political and social condition of women. After having graduated at the head of his class Mr. Wiley resigned from the Navy to engage in the pursuits of civil life.

The second volume of Historic Spots in California, sponsored by the California State Conference of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has just been printed by the Stanford University Press. This volume, dealing with the Valley and Sierra Counties, is the second of a series of three volumes, the first of which, the Southern Counties, was printed in 1932, and the third, Counties of the Coast Range, to be published at a future date, are the work of H. E. and E. G. Rensch and Mildred Brooke Hoover (Mrs. Theodore Hoover), former State Regent of California, who has pushed the project to fruition. This volume is dedicated to Mrs. Frederick F. Gundrum, Vice President General from California.

During the Chicago Century of Progress Exhibition, the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution will have charge of the replica of Mount Vernon, situated in the concession known as the Colonial Village. Members of the Illinois Society will act as hostess, under the leadership of Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, State Regent.
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 on typewriter. 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 must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

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

ANSWERS

15076. Perkins.—Jesse Perkins born 9 Oct. 1776 (Douglas Register, Goochland Co. Va.) was the son of Joseph & Elizabeth (Price) Perkins.—Mrs. Alberta Bradford Herbert, 2606 Washington Ave., Cairo, Ill.

15123. Chandler.—The following data was taken from the “Descendants of William & Annis Chandler who settled in Roxbury, Mass. 1637” printed 1872 by D. Clapp & Son, Boston, Mass. William Chandler the immigrant, came to Roxbury from England in 1637, with wife Annis Alcock (?) & four chil. Their fifth was b in Roxbury. William was one of the Proprietors of Roxbury & took the Freeman's oath 1640 & died 1641. His widow later mar. in 1643 John Dane who was granted the land previously belonging to Wm. Chandler as he claimed he had brought up the chil. of Wm. & had paid some of his debts. John Dane died 1658 & his widow mar. 3rd John Parmeter of Sudbury. She died 15 Mar 1683. William's chil. were Hannah b. abt. 1629 mar. 1st 1646 George Abbot & 2nd Rev. Francis Dane; Thomas b. 1630 mar. Hannah Brewer; Wm. who mar. 1st 1658 Mary Dane & 2nd 1679 Bridget Henchman, wid. of James Richardson; John mar. 16 Feb. 1658 Eliz. Douglas; Sarah b. in Roxbury mar. 1st 1659 Wm. Cleaves, 2nd —— Wilson, 3rd 1668 Ephalet Stevens, 4th —— Allen. Capt. Thomas Chandler of Henry, mar. Hannah Brewer of Andover, Mass. who died 25 Oct. 1717 ae 87. Thomas was one of the proprietors of Andover; was made "leften't in ye foot Company of Andover under Capt. Dudley Bradstreet; was Representative to the General Court 1678, 1679; & died 1703. Their chil were Thomas b. 1652 d. 1659; John b. 1655 mar. 1676 Hannah Abbot; Hannah b. 1674 mar. Daniel Bixby of Andover; William b. 1659 mar. 1687 Eleanor Phelps; Sarah b. 1661 mar. 1682 Samuel Phelps; Thomas b. 1664 mar. 1686 Mary Peters; Henry b. 1667 mar. 1695 Lydia Abbot; Joseph b. 1669 mar. 1691 Sarah Abbot. Henry Chandler (of Capt. Thomas, of William) b. 28 May 1667 mar. 28 Nov. 1695 Lydia Abbot dau. of George. She was born 29 Sept. 1675 & died 11 March 1739 ae 74 yrs. 6 March 1710 Henry Chandler was chosen tythingman at Andover; 1720 "Ensign Henry Chandler was chosen Surveyor" he died 27 Aug. 1737 ae 71 yrs. Their chil were: Henry b. 1696 Andover mar. Hannah Foster; Samuel b. 1698 mar. 1726 Hepzibah Colton of Springfield, Mass.; Lydia b. 1699 mar. 1727 John Booth; Daniel b. 1701 mar. 1728 Sarah Keep of Longmeadow, Mass.; Nehemiah b. 1703 mar. 1733 Mary Burroughs of Ellington, Conn.; Abigail mar. 1728 John Rumrill; Sarah b. 1707 mar. 1736 Joseph Booth; Deborah b. 1709 mar. 1733 Ebenezer Colton; Hannah b. 1712 mar. 1732 Ezekiel Pease; Mehitable d. 1717 in Andover, Mass.; Isaac b. 1717 mar. 1741 Abigail Hale; Mehitable b. 1720 d. 1744 unmar. Isaac Chandler b. 1717 mar. 28 Feb. 1741 Abigail dau. of John Hale. Isaac died
5 June 1787 at Enfield, Conn. ae 70 yrs. Their chil. were Abigail b. 11 Sept. 1741 died in Brattleboro (?) married Israel Smith; Chloe mar. Israel Smith of South Hadley, Mass.; Isaac b. in Enfield 1743 mar. 1771 Anna Loomis; Mehitable b. in Enfield, Conn. 1744 mar. 1764 Mathew Keep of Longmeadow; David b. 1747 mar. 1772 Miriam Simonds of Enfield; Lydia b. 1749 mar. Isaac McCune; John b. 1752 mar. Achsah Terry of Enfield; Susanna b. 1754 mar. Deacon Todd of West Springfield, Mass.; Henry b. 1756 mar. in Enfield 1783 Penelope Terry; Lovice b. 1758 mar. 1798 Lieut. Valentine Harris, each of Brattleboro, Vt.; Nathaniel b. 1760 mar. Elizabeth Harris.—Mrs. Eva Egan Truax, 300 Egandale Road, Highland Park, Illinois.

15146. TEMPLE.—Col. Benjamin Temple, 1734-1802, of King William Co. Va. (probably died in Chesterfield Co. Va.) was an aide to Washington in the Indian Wars. He equipped his company at his own expense. For his services in Rev. see “Heitman’s Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army” p. 556; “Capt. Va. Dragoons 15 June 1776; Lieut. Colonel 1st Continental Dragoons 31 March 1777; transferred to 4th Dragoons 10 Dec. 1779 & served to close to war. Colonel 30 Sept. 1783.” Died 1802. See also Saffell’s “Records of the Revolutionary War, pages 434 & 501. Col. Temple was entitled to half-pay & Land Warrants. “Virginia Military Land Warrants” #2417, state that Col. Temple received 6000 acres of land for 3 yrs. as Lieut. Col. Va. Continental Line on 6 Feb. 1784. He was a member of the Society of The Cincinnati. Col. Benjamin Temple represented St. David’s at the Episcopal Conventions of 1786, 1787, 1797. See Bishop Meade. He was a member from King William Co. to the Conventions of 1788 at Williamsburg which ratified the Constitution of the United States (Journal of House of Burgesses) Col. Benjamin was the son of Joseph Temple of “Presquile” King William Co. Va. & Ann Arnall (Arnold), from a copy of a letter written by Polly Temple Williamson (his daughter) to Dr. C. Gwathmey of “Burlington” in 1831. Col. Benjamin Temple married Molly Brooke, dau. of Robert Baylor & his wife Molly Brooke (Baylor’s Quarterly, vol. 1, no. 4 “Plantation Days on the Mattapony”). The chil. of Benj. & Molly, recorded in an old Bible belonging to Molly Temple Aug. 1803 were as follows: Elizabeth who mar. 23 Dec. 1789 Richard Squire Taylor; Robert of “Ampthill” Chesterfield Co. Va. who mar. 6 Feb. 1799 Elizabeth Skyren; Anne B. who mar. 24 Dec. 1805 Dr. John S. Barrett (Barnett); Mary or Polly who mar. 23 March 1797 Dr. George Williamson; Benjamin who mar. 14 Oct. 1801 Eleanor Eltinge Clark. Would like to hear from you.—Mrs. Florence Lee Taylor Hobson, 279 Shelby St., Frankfort, Ky.

SEARLE.—Gideon Searl was the 9th of 13 children of Nathaniel Searl who was born & mar. at Northampton, Mass. but who died at Southampton. Gideon was born 19 Oct. 1731 & died 20 Oct. 1806. He mar. 1757 Anna Pomeroy.—Sanford Silas Searle, 620 5th St. N. St. Petersburg, Florida.

Another John Talbot had two dau.s. Temperance, one b. 24 July 1782 died 1793 & the other b. 11 Feb. 1795. Pages 97-98, Richard Colgate Talbot mar. abt. 1788 Drucilla Glover & set. at Danville, Ky. later removing to Ind. page 100 Richard Talbot mar. Sarah Ann Fairall; page 104 another Richard Talbot mar. Martha Cave. Edward Talbot’s son Richard was b. 6 Feb. 1680 & d. 1681; John’s son Richard was b. 1696; Edward had son Richard. This book is well worth consulting.—Mrs. Caroline Kemper Bulkley, 1044 Rutherford Ave. Shreveport, La.

VASS-THORNTON.—Am tracing lines of both these families & would like to correspond.—Mrs. R. C. McGarhey, 427 N. E. 24th St., Miami, Florida.


(a). DUNCAN.—John Duncan, Jr. and Dinah (Bradford) Duncan of Fauquier Co., Va. had a son William b. 1750 (who received his father’s land warrant as “Son and heir of said John Duncan dec’d”), who mar. 1780 “his cousin” Lydia Duncan, dau. of Rice and Elizabeth Duncan. John Duncan, Jr.’s other chil. were: John, the oldest, said to have been killed in battle, Charles and Joseph who mar. Jemima Marr and their dau. Leana mar. Goring White. Wm. and Lydia Duncan had Taliaferro b. 1781, Armistead b. 1783, Mason b. 1785, Walton b. 1787, Elizabeth b. 1789, Judith b. 1791, Lavina b. 1793, Helen b. 1795, Ann Enfield b. 1798 and Matilda b. 1802. They removed to Ky. abt. 1800. Want to establish identity of John Duncan, Sr. and his wife. Wanted also to corresp. with desc. of Duncans of Va.—S. W. B.

15208. COMEGYS-JOPSON.—Wanted parentage of Martha Jopson who mar. John Spearman prior to 1787. Her mother said to have been a Comegys.—E. S. S.

15209. HOWLAND.—Wanted parentage and date and place of birth of Harry T. and Lydia Bulla Howland, twins, b. in Md. 1830.—E. C. H.

15210. JONES.—Wanted parentage of Rev. sol. from Nottinghshire, Southampton Co., Va., Matthew Jones b. 1758 in Va., d. 1836 in Ind., who mar. Mary Crumpler and in 1801 moved to Ky. and from there to Owen and then to Hendricks Co., Ind. During Rev. served under Capt. Edmund Taylor. Their chil. were: Thomas, Wiley, Matthew, Besant, John and Sally who mar. ——— Sturgeon. Wanted also names of wives of sons.—M. J. S.


15212. CHAMBERLAIN.—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of Nathaniel Chamberlain, Sr., of Fort Ann, N. Y., b. abt. 1799 who mar. Mary Mason. Their chil. were: Truman, Horace, Ira, Arthur, Celestia and Celestes (both of whom d. in infancy) and Nathaniel, Jr., b. March 1838 who mar. Mary Antonette Smith.—C. F. T.

15213. JOHNSON.—Wanted chil. of Phebe Johnson b. Bermuda 1712, d. Limestone Co., S. C. 1826, mar. 1732 Capt. Johnson, in the British service, who removed to Ga. with Gen. Oglethorpe, and returned to Bahamas after Rev. where he d. Mrs. Johnson returned to Ga. to her chil. Mrs. Wilkinson was a grdau.—S. M. P.
A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was held Tuesday, May 29, 1934.

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

The President General spoke of the passing of Miss Emma L. Crowell, President of the National Officers Club, and a past Recording Secretary General; and Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Vice President General, both members of Pennsylvania chapters. The Board stood in silent tribute to their memory.

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

In the absence of the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Joy, the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Beavers, was appointed Secretary pro tern.

The following members were recorded as being present: National Officers: Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Harman, Mrs. Zoller, Jr., Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Parcells, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Dick.

State Regents: Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. Shanklin.

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

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 374 applications presented to the Board.

WINIFRED E. REED,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Reed moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 374 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Parcells. Carried.

The Secretary pro tern announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 374 applicants duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Dick moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 36 former members. Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

The Secretary pro tern announced casting the ballot and the President General welcomed the 36 former members into the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

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

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

My report is as follows:

The State Regent of Alabama requests the appointment of Mrs. Katherine Worrill Bowers as Organizing Regent at Woodward.

The following authorization of Chapters is requested: Blytheville, Arkansas; University, Mississippi.

Through the State Regent the members of the Micah Wethern Chapter at Venice, California, request the location of the Chapter be changed to Brentwood Heights.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs. Cynthia Dunkle Sprague Hamilton, McArthur, Ohio; Mrs. Mabel Gertrude Coe Douglas, Woodland, Washington.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of Organizing Regents have been requested: Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs. Cynthia Dunkle Sprague Hamilton, McArthur, Ohio; Mrs. Mabel Gertrude Coe Douglas, Woodland, Washington.

The following Chapters are presented for official disbandment: Mayflower, Pringhar, Iowa; Jeremiah Ingram, Greensburg, Kentucky; Elizabeth Poe, Desloge, Missouri; Ebenezer Clark, Minatare, Nebraska; Wynnewood, Wynnewood, Oklahoma; Andrew Hamilton, Abbeville, and Jane Campbell, Lynchburg, S. C.; Lowther Fitz Randolph, Salem, West Virginia; Military Ridge, Bloomington, Wisconsin.

The Dorothy Von Steuben Chapter of Berlin, Germany, is presented for confirmation.

ELISE H. PARCELLS,
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Parcells moved the adoption of the Organizing Secretary General’s report. Seconded by Mrs. Reed. Carried.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 2:15 P. M.

HATTIE M. BEAVERS,
Secretary pro tern.
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