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Maryland's Tercentenary Starts at St. Mary's City

In the Pageant the Indians are Shown Welcoming the Ark and the Dove
The Connecticut Tercentenary Celebration

Anne Rogers Minor
Honorary President General and Member of the Connecticut Tercentenary Commission

In 1935 Connecticut is planning to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of her founding. Several years ago the legislature authorized the Governor to appoint the Tercentenary Commission, which has ever since been engaged in organizing and perfecting plans for the celebration. After deciding on the general plan and scope, the Commission divided the work among various committees, which are now handling the many kinds of activities included under the general classification of memorials, educational work, exhibitions, celebrations and cooperation. Already the committee on historical publications has issued twenty-nine pamphlets by eminent historians and other experts, designed to feature all subjects which are worthy of record in the history and life of Connecticut as a colony and as a state. A state-wide prize essay contest has been inaugurated in all public, private and parochial schools, and school pageants and plays are being promoted. Exhibitions will include early American furniture, paintings, architecture, utensils, maps and documents, inventions and products of factories. There will be patriotic meetings, parades, pageants, motion pictures, radio talks, local celebrations and family reunions.

Connecticut may well take pride in her history. Small as she is, she has had a marked influence upon the political and social development of the United States. Greece, too, was small, but how far-reaching was her influence on the history, art and literature of the world! So Connecticut influence and example have been potent in molding the political structure of the nation and the character of the American people. Size has very little to do with distinguished history.

The year 1935 has been selected by the Commission for the celebration because in 1635 the original three towns of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford were definitely and permanently settled.

The years 1633-36 marked what is known as the Connecticut migration from the Massachusetts Bay Colony to
the western shore of the Connecticut river. Dissatisfied with the measure of civil and religious freedom accorded them under the theocracy of Massachusetts, the congregations of Watertown, Dorchester and Newtown began to look about them for a place where their ideas of greater freedom could have free play. Glowing tales of the fertile valley of the Connecticut reached them and one after another they determined to migrate thither and settle towns where their ideas of self-government could be developed. The Reverend Thomas Hooker of Newtown was the great advocate of the idea that the sole source of political power was vested, “under God,” in the people, without the restriction of church membership, which was the basis of suffrage in the Massachusetts Colony. Accordingly, various groups started for the Connecticut River and founded there the three “river towns” of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford. By 1635 these settlements were definitely established. In April, 1636, Hooker himself made his famous two weeks journey through the wilderness, bringing with him a company of one hundred men, women and children with cattle and household goods. Hooker is rightly regarded as the founder of Connecticut because his idea of civil and religious liberty was the moving spirit of the migration.

In the year 1638-39 the “Fundamental Orders” were adopted by the General Court of the three river towns of Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford. They consisted of eleven articles and the authorship is generally ascribed to Roger Ludlow of Windsor, the most eminent lawyer then in the colony, but the ideas were those of Hooker. The most striking features of this remarkable document were that there should be no taxation without representation; that the towns then existing and thereafter to be formed should be political units governing themselves and sending duly elected deputies to represent them in the General Court of the colony. The only supreme power mentioned is the Commonwealth; the King is ignored; election of deputies was by the freemen in each town; thus the people were the sole source of power in the Commonwealth. This epoch-making document was the first written constitution known to history; it became a “new model in political thought” which Connecticut was the first to put forth. On its principle of local self-government the constitutions of other states were based; on this principle the Federal Constitution was later modeled. Connecticut representatives in the Constitutional Convention took a prominent part in the drafting of the Federal Constitution. To Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman of Connecticut we owe what is known as the “Connecticut Compromise” which formulated the two principles of representation according to population in the House and the equal representation of states as such by two senators each in the Senate. This latter principle was suggested by the equal representation of towns in Connecticut. Thus Connecticut gave to the nation that fundamental principle of local self-government, local responsibility for local affairs, from which as a state it has never swerved. “Three centuries of self-government,” as Professor Charles M. Andrews has so aptly phrased it, is the crowning achievement of Connecticut. Connecticut has practiced self-government with unbroken continuity throughout
her history. She recognizes the dignity of the average individual. She maintains his right to independence of action and freedom from dictatorial interference by government. Freedom of the individual is the foundation stone of American liberty. Individualism controlled by religion, devotion to civil and religious liberty, experience throughout “three centuries of self-government”—these are the spiritual values which have made Connecticut a power in the upbuilding of the nation.

Oliver Ellsworth, when a United States Senator from Connecticut in the first Congress under the Constitution, was also the one who wrote the Judiciary Act on which the whole judicial system of the United States is based. Ellsworth later served as the third Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Many other men of Connecticut birth have rendered distinguished legal service to the Federal Government in high positions, two as Chief Justices and many as circuit and district judges. Others have made valuable contributions to the legal systems of other states. Ephraim Kirby’s “Reports” of decisions of the Connecticut superior court and court of errors (Litchfield, 1789), is believed to have been the first publication of the kind issued in the United States.

Thirteen Connecticut men have been members of the President’s cabinet, and Connecticut senators and congressmen have been noted for their statesmanship and high character. Men of Connecticut birth have served other states in Congress. In 1889 only twelve states were not thus indebted to Connecticut. Silas Dean of Wethersfield was the first to represent our Government at a foreign court. Oliver Ellsworth was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Napoleon, while many others have distinguished themselves in the diplomatic service of the country.

Education was highly regarded by the founders of Connecticut. Within ten years after settlement the public school system was established. In 1701 Yale College was founded, to be followed later by Trinity and Wesleyan. Early in the nineteenth century Connecticut was a leader not only in elementary education but also in the establishment of public high schools. Henry Baldwin of Hartford, first United States Commissioner of Education, began in Connecticut his great work for the improvement of the public school system.

A pioneer of higher education for women was Sarah Pierce of Litchfield, Connecticut. Here in 1792 she founded the first school in this country for the education of women in the higher branches and conducted it for over forty years. She educated upwards of three thousand girls who flocked to this famous school from all parts of the country. Its high standing was well attested by the fact that Henry Ward Beecher was prepared for college by Miss Pierce, who took a few boys into her school. Lyman Beecher was then pastor of the Congregational church at Litchfield and all of his famous family were educated at Miss Pierce’s. Hollister, the historian, writes of the school that it “was for a long period the most celebrated in the United States and brought together a large number of the most gifted and beautiful women of the continent.”

Another famous woman educator
was Emma Hart Willard of Berlin, Connecticut. She is usually credited with founding the first school for the higher education of women in the country, but this is impossible, as she was not born until 1787 and thus was only five years old when Miss Pierce founded her school in 1792. The famous seminary at Troy, New York, founded by Mrs. Willard, was ante-dated not only by Miss Pierce’s school (later incorporated as the Litchfield Female Academy), but also by a school founded at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1800 by Miss Idea Strong with the personal assistance of Miss Pierce. Mrs. Willard succeeded Miss Strong as principal and later moved the school to Troy. Both Miss Pierce and Mrs. Willard wrote history textbooks for their pupils which were used in their schools and elsewhere for many years. In modern times Connecticut College for Women at New London and Albertus Magnus at New Haven provide college education for women.

The first law school in the United States was founded, also at Litchfield, by Judge Tapping Reeve in 1782 and continued for many years under Judge Reeve and Judge James Gould, who was later associated with him. Many noted men, prominent in state and nation, were graduated from this school.

Colleges in other states have been founded by Connecticut men and women. Educators from Connecticut have spread throughout the country, many becoming the first presidents of colleges. Connecticut has good reason to be proud of her record in education.

As the desire for greater religious liberty led to the founding of Connecticut, so to this day the religious life of the state remains strong and forceful, imbedded in the character of its people. Its powerful influence is seen in such noted Congregational clergymen as Jonathan Edwards, Lyman and Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Bushnell and Joseph Twitchell. The first American to be consecrated a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country was Samuel Seabury, the first bishop of Connecticut.

The military record of Connecticut is notable. In all the wars of the colonies and the United States she has taken a conspicuous part, furnishing distinguished officers and contributing her full share of troops, arms, ammunition and supplies. It is well known that when Washington was hard pressed for men and supplies he turned for help to “Brother Jonathan,” as he affectionately termed Governor Jonathan Trumbull of Connecticut. Hence the name of “Brother Jonathan” became symbolic of the nation.

Connecticut leads the country in insurance, its chief center being Hartford.

In farming and manufacturing, in shipbuilding, in the development of transportation and communication systems, in the inventive genius of her people, Connecticut has a high record of achievement. Its farms are among the most fertile in the country. Its manufactures were encouraged by some of the earliest acts of the General Court of the colony. It ranks twelfth among the states in the value of its products, put out by manufacturing establishments that with few exceptions are locally owned and managed.

Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin revolutionized the cotton industry. The first United States patent ever is-
sued was granted in 1790 to Samuel Hopkins of Connecticut, and the first woman to receive a patent was Mary Kies in 1809. The first telephone exchange in the world was operated in New Haven. It was a Connecticut inventor who discovered how to send telegraph messages both ways at the same time over the same wire. John Fitch of Windsor invented the first steamboat, and Captain Moses Rogers of New London commanded the Savannah, first steamboat to cross the Atlantic. Collis P. Huntington of Harwinton, great railroad magnate, was largely concerned in the construction of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads. The New York Central, Lehigh Valley and Lackawanna railroads owe their beginnings to Connecticut men, who were also their first presidents. Connecticut sea captains sailed the seven seas. The whalers of New London were second only to New Bedford.

In medicine and law the state has made notable contributions to the nation. Horace Wells’ discovery of anaesthesia was epoch-making in the relief of human suffering.

In literature, painting and sculpture Connecticut ranks high among the states. The group known as the Hartford Wits, who flourished at the close of the eighteenth century, was the first school of writers in American literature. No history of American literature could be written without mentioning such writers as Samuel G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), George H. Hollister, Amos Bronson Alcott, Noah Webster, the lexicographer, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Theodore Winthrop, Rose Terry Cook, Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvel), Edmund C. Stedman, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and Charles Dudley Warner. These two famous writers were not native sons, but lived many years in Connecticut. Among the artists are the noted names of Frederick E. Church, Charles Noel Flagg and Paul Bartlett, the sculptor. John Trumbull had established the reputation of Connecticut in the field of painting during and after the Revolution, and a few good portrait painters flourished earlier. Today the Lyme colony of artists is outstanding. Frederick Law Olmstead, the most eminent landscape gardener in the country, also came from Connecticut. Nor has the state been behindhand in journalism, printing and publishing. For two centuries Connecticut printers have earned a high reputation until today the Yale University Press is preeminent in this field. Among magazines The Yale Review holds a distinguished place. Since the eighteenth century the state has been rich in public libraries. Again Yale leads the list with a library ranked among the best in the world.

From the foregoing sketch it may be seen that Connecticut has a history not unworthy of a tercentenary celebration. The state has been the land of first things in notable lines of human endeavor. But greater than material progress is the character of her people. The founders of Connecticut were a sturdy race, self-reliant, self-respecting, independent, law-abiding, with a profound religious feeling, a stern sense of duty, and devotion to the moral law. It has been said that the only thing the founding fathers of New England feared was sin. These qualities they bequeathed to their descendants as a sacred heritage. Men and
women of Connecticut ancestry migrated westward into every state in the Union, carrying with them Connecticut’s ideals of civil and religious liberty, of representative self-government and faith in the guiding hand of God. Wherever they settled they helped to instil these ideals into, and to stamp their characteristics upon, the life of the nation. The pioneers of the covered wagon included large numbers of Connecticut families, adventurous spirits, who pushed westward seeking a new and better outlet for their energies. They founded homes and towns. The first buildings they erected were the church and the school. Wherever we go through the country today we find the descendants of these people—men and women who trace their ancestry back to Connecticut. For these the Connecticut Tercentenary should have a powerful appeal. Connecticut is calling them to come back to the home state during the Tercentenary year. They will find a cordial welcome to the land of their ancestors. And for themselves we feel sure that their visit will be an inspiration. The celebration will inspire renewed pride in the history and achievements of Connecticut, and a re-dedication to the ideals which have made our nation great and unique among the nations of the world. Anyone desiring further information should address the Tercentenary Commission, Room 73, State Capitol, Hartford, Connecticut. Come one, come all, and help us to celebrate Connecticut’s “three centuries of self-government” and high achievement.
THE PRESIDENT GENERAL’S MESSAGE

(Repeated by Request)

THE WRITTEN WORD

The power of the written word for good or ill
Is yours in trust—the artist, if you will—
To build, to teach, encouragement to give,
Nor lose the chance to have a good word live.—E.S.M.

It is absurd to say the art of letter writing is either forgotten or dead.
Like everything else it has become different. But a dictated letter can be as beautiful
in thought and composition as a written one, and in this day of time pressure it should
be better through freedom of thought, unhampered by labor of actual penmanship.

In midsummer months we pause in our activities. This brings time for thought-
ful letter writing in preparation for the work of the year.

Far from being a lost art, letters are an industry in themselves, pulsating a busi-
ness or an organization. At once salesmen, spokesmen and questioners, the typed
pages are immediate reflections of the writer, who, therefore, should take pride in the
product before sending.

In organization work a letter may construct a whole program, may inspire pur-
poseful endeavor, or, thoughtlessly, it may result otherwise.

Committee activities necessitate many letters. Your correspondence, therefore,
is worthy of minute detail and careful consideration, for the best interests of the So-
ciety depend on it.

Be constructive, patient, kind and helpful. Problems may take several letters—
each should be a suggestive solution—results will be the rewards.

Chairmen of large committees, which cover a wide area, should endeavor to make
every member glad to receive a letter. And likewise, a committee member may write
so that the chairman will be inspired in her leadership. A committee letter requires
accuracy as to subject matter, no deviation from the main point, brevity, and essential
facts only. Endeavor to convey the same thought you would in a personal interview.

Never is a strong word; yet well to use as one of caution. Never mail a letter
you would not care to receive!—nor file one you would not wish read! The Golden
Rule is pertinent to letter writing as in other of life’s activities.

Create situations where personal handwriting or letterheads will be welcome, and
anticipated—avoid the opposite.

Always place yourself in the position of the recipient, and after a letter is written,
read it over and judge if you would be pleased to receive it yourself.

Avoid writing hastily in answer to a critical letter or one you do not like. The
author has perhaps written while experiencing some emotion other than normal.
Serious consequences may result unless restraint is used. Wait—not too long—but
long enough to weigh the subject matter and choice of words. Necessity may demand
constructive criticism; but offer it kindly. Do not employ words that hurt; they can-
not be erased, and seldom explained. As you do not have to recall that which you
do not say—so you need never regret that which you do not write.

A fine letter has personality and character. And every letter is an opportunity
for friendship.

This power was well appreciated by the legislatures of the New England Colonies,
which in May and June, 1773, appointed committees for correspondence in their sev-
eral bodies. This Committee of Correspondence became a vital factor in the develop-
ment of the security and safety of the Colonies.

Words are a power for good constructive work, for friendly feeling, and the safety
of the Society.
Recent additions to the rooms in Memorial Continental Hall

KITCHEN
Built by the State of Oklahoma after design of those of the Revolutionary period. Original fireplace and crane from a farmhouse on the road to Valley Forge. Gifts from members in every state of belongings from kitchens used during the Revolutionary period.

ENTRANCE COURT
Built by Louisiana, typical of the colonial period of the state during Spain's possession of the province of New Orleans. A part of the state's cherished past transported and established within our historic Memorial Continental Hall.

[460]
ONE may leave Manhattan and begin a two hundred mile scenic and historic tour up the Hudson River to the Saratoga Battlefield, either by way of the Holland Tunnel which connects with U.S. highway 9W at the east end of the super highway in Jersey City or one may reach 9W by way of the George Washington Bridge. Proceeding up the river it is possible to view the United States Military Academy at West Point where very often army officers in embryo may be seen at drill. Then on over the dangerously beautiful Storm King highway which winds its threadlike course around the side of that old mountain, high above the broad winding river which has been called the Rhine of America. According to Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, Superintendent of Public Works, the State of New York proposes to abandon this portion of 9W and shift the highway west so that it will coincide at this point with an old military road said to have been laid out by George Washington. At Newburgh the tourist may visit Temple Hill proudly proclaiming its association with those incidents which led up to George Washington's refusal of a crown, and on to Kingston where is located the old Senate House.

From there to Albany, the capital of the Empire State, settled by the Dutch in 1623, incorporated in 1630 and chartered as a city in 1686, justly proud of its brilliant Colonial and Revolutionary History. The tourist will be well repaid by a visit to the restored Schuyler Mansion where Betsey Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton were married. Leave Albany on 9 and cross the Mohawk River at Crescent in the Town of Half Moon which takes its name from the sailing vessel which brought Hendrick Hudson to Albany. A right hand turn about one hundred feet ahead and the tourist is on 146, then on 32 and on to Bemis Heights—the Saratoga Battlefield—where may be...
seen one of the more recent D. A. R. projects, a noble shaft of granite rising from the center of the American Cemetery from ground hallowed by the burial there of many unknown Continental soldiers who gave their lives in the two struggles which culminated in victory for the Americans, a victory which saved not only New York but the cause of liberty itself.

The D. A. R. memorial which is symbolic of the sacrifice and ideals of these men who so loyally served their commander-in-

chief and their country, bears the following inscription “The unknown American soldiers who perished in the Battles of Saratoga, September 19 and October 7, 1777 and were here buried in unmarked graves helped to assure the triumph of the War of Independence to create the Republic of the United States of America and to establish liberty throughout the world. In honor of these patriots and in recognition of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington this memorial is erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State.” On the front of the monument is a sword, symbol of death, crowned with an inverted wreath of laurel, token of victory.

The battlefield has been restored by the State of New York and the tourist may walk or ride over its course, and will see a marker at the “Great Ravine” where on September 19 and October 7, 1777, the black storm of war surged back and forth; a period block house, the headquarters of Generals Poor, Morgan and Learned; a period house, the headquarters of Benedict Arnold; the old powder magazine used by the Americans; a replica of the last bridge built by Burgoyne and many other evidences of the fierce conflicts at Bemis Heights. A sad and interesting commentary on the treason of Benedict Arnold, the gallant soldier credited by historians with winning the victory for the Americans, is the vacant niche in the Saratoga Battle monument located a short distance from the field at Schuylerville, where his figure in granite would have stood had he remained loyal. Sadder and attesting to the gratitude of his countrymen for the noble part he had at Bemis Heights is the granite marker on the Breyman redoubt toward the northwest of the battlefield bearing the replica of Arnold’s left boot, the leg lost on the spot in the cause of independence. The marker bears the following inscription “Erected 1887 by John Watts de Peyster who was a Brev. Major General, S. N. Y., and second vice-president of the Saratoga Memorial Association, in memory of the most brilliant soldier of the Continental Army who was desperately wounded on this spot, the sally port of Burgoyne’s ‘Great Redoubt’, October 7, 1777,
winning for his counymen the decisive battle of the American Revolution and for himself the rank of major general." One historian has said "It seems a pity that the ball did not pass through his heart. Had Arnold died there he would be considered among the greatest of the great Americans."

He must be an alert tourist if he can make the trip just outlined in two days and miss nothing of the glamor and romance of the scenery, the history and the legend which is linked with every mile.

Note: Highway 146 just beyond Crescent bridge was suggested because of grading and culvert operations which make traffic conditions poor on that portion of 9. There are also two or three miles of the same poor condition just before reaching the Crescent bridge. However, the New York State Department of Public Works has advised that the work is expected to be completed by August 1. On 9W bridge construction at Saugerties, short local detour.

Indiana State Parks

BONNIE FARWELL
State Regent of Indiana

WHILE all "highways are happy ways" this is especially true in Indiana because our highways not only pass through beautiful country but at the end of each day's journey there is a State Park placed in some lovely valley where peace and comfort and boundless hospitality abide.

Entering on U. S. #50 through Cincinnati, Ohio, one picks up state route #56 and follows it for 55 miles along a winding river road to Madison, where "Clifty Falls State Park" is located directly on the Ohio River at the extreme west edge of the town. The hotel is rustic but comfortable and prices are very moderate in all the State Park hotels. The famous Lanier home, beautifully furnished and owned by the State, is in the town.

One travels west from Madison on #56 for 25 miles to the intersection of U. S. 31, where one turns south for 30 miles to Jeffersonville and New Albany, passing through the "Knobs" some of the most scenic and unusual hills in the State. At Jeffersonville is found the first Methodist Church built in Indiana about 1812. At New Albany 5 miles west of Jeffersonville the Piankeshaw Chapter D. A. R. own and have furnished the old Scribner House.

From New Albany one takes #62 to the intersection of #37, where one turns south to Cannelton and Tell City, a total of 60 miles. Here is located Lafayette Spring, recently purchased by the Lafayette Spring Chapter, D. A. R. The story runs that Lafayette was shipwrecked on the banks of the Ohio River at this point and spent the night at the spring. A marker on the court house square marks the Lincoln Trail and the Lafayette incident. There is a lovely hotel at Cannelton directly on the banks
of the Ohio River and at Tell City the hotel is noted for its delicious southern cooking. Leaving Tell City and Cannelton on #70 one travels for some 15 miles to Lincoln City. Here on a lovely hill top remote from worldly hustle lies sleeping the young mother of Abraham Lincoln—Nancy Hanks Lincoln. A beautiful approach has been built by the State but the grave and grounds have been kept in all their rustic simplicity and dignity.

At Gentryville one picks up #62 and rolls over 60 miles of wooded country through Evansville to Mt. Vernon, where one turns north for 20 miles on #69 to New Harmony. This little town has the distinction of being the outgrowth of two different experiments in social cooperation. The first in 1814 by the Rappites and the second in 1824 by the “Boat Load of Knowledge” that floated from the east down the Ohio River. While both experiments failed the town is full of lively interest. It also claims the distinction of being the birthplace of the first Woman’s Club in America having a written constitution and by-laws.

One travels some 20 miles east from New Harmony on #68 to the intersection of U. S. #41, where one turns north 40 miles to Vincennes—the first capital of the old North West Territory. To commemorate the valor of George Rogers Clark and to keep green forever the memory of the battle of Fort Sackville the State and National Governments have erected the beautiful Vincennes Memorial. The old William Henry Harrison Mansion, at one time called the “White House of the Northwest Territory,” is owned and has been restored by the Francis Vigo Chapter, D. A. R. Vincennes has many interesting and historical points and an easily followed trail has been marked around the city.

Leaving Vincennes on #50 one travels for 60 miles through lovely rolling wooded hills, passing through French Lick and West Baden, famous mineral well resorts, to Paoli, where one turns north 5 miles to Mitchell. Spring Mill State Park is located here and one immediately loses contact with all present day civilization. Set in a veritable bowl of trees is an old log cabin village. One walks down the old street and looks into the boot shop, almost picks out a hat at the hat shop, stops at the apothecary shop and looks at the pill roller. Pauses by the brook that runs through the spring house where the milk and butter is kept and ends up at the old mill, where the immense water wheel still turns the machinery that grinds out corn meal for the D. A. R. tourist (and it is delicious!).

After a meal in the old inn one reluctantly comes back to the car and picks up #37 and travels 35 miles to Bloomington, where the State University is located and turns east on #46 and travels through Brown County, the mecca for all Indiana artists. This county has no railroad and can only be reached by motor. It is literally a county of tree-covered hills and breath-taking vistas. About 20 miles from Bloomington is found the Abe Martin...
Lodge, a State Park hotel, built of log cabins away back in the hills where the whippoorwills sing and the moonlight falls softly. An opportunity is gone if one does not spend the night here.

The next morning one again takes the trail on #46 and drives 20 miles to Columbus, where one turns north for 43 miles on U. S. 31 to Indianapolis, the State Capital. Here in the circle in the very center of the city is the famous Soldiers and Sailors Monument built to the memory and honor of the heroes in all wars preceding 1900. Now in construction is the beautiful War Memorial Plaza dedicated by the State to the World War Veterans. Both are notable contributions to the memorial of the country.

Leaving Indianapolis on U: S. 36, traveling 60 miles to the intersection of U. S. 41, one turns north for 10 miles to “Turkey Run State Park.” Here is a lovely hotel set amid old rocky ledges, leafy roofed and with little brooks still singing through the old gorges. Trails are well marked through the grounds and guides furnished.

Coming out of the park one picks up #47 and drives for some 25 miles north to Crawfordsville, the “Athens of America.” Here is Gen. Lew Wallace’s old home (the author of “Ben Hur”), Wabash College, and the Doroth Q. Chapter, D. A. R., own their chapter house, which is on Wabash Avenue.

Leaving Crawfordsville on #43 one rides north for 30 miles to Lafayette, the home of Purdue University. Out from the city some 5 miles is the old Tippecanoe Battle Ground, where a famous Indian battle was fought. This spot is marked by a large monument.

Continuing north on #43 for 92 miles into Michigan City one comes out on the banks of Lake Michigan and turning west for 10 miles one finds the Dunes State Park. Another lovely hotel has been built this time amid the shifting golden sands of the dunes. One day the sands lie placid and quiet and the next they are on the move, covering tree and shrub. The weird scenery presents an ever-changing view.

Leaving the Dunes on #12 and picking up U. S. 20 just east of Michigan City one drives for 110 miles along lovely shaded roads, coming into what is called “The land of a hundred lakes.” Turning north at Angola for 10 miles one comes into Pokagon State Park. The golfer finds joy, the fisherman good luck, the swimmer good water and the nature lover many hikes. But since one’s vacation must end, one starts the car south on #27 and rides through the enchanting “Limberlost” country for 50 miles to Fort Wayne. The first American fort has been marked here recently by the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution. Found here is the site of the first French fort in Indiana and a British fort from 1760 to 1763 and a battlefield of 1790, which was rebuilt by General “Mad Anthony Wayne” in 1793.

One is loath to leave, but home calls and leaving for the east on U. S. 30 every loyal Hoosier wishes you good speed, a safe journey and a happy return.

“Mount Vernon” of Minnesota

MARY DANIEL BENEDICT

THE Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are both the gateways to the lakes and woods of Minnesota’s vacation playground, the land of 10,000 lakes.

Passing through Fort Snelling, one of the oldest frontier strongholds in the middle west, over the beautiful Mendota bridge, which is one mile long, one enters the little town of Mendota, the cradle of Minnesota history, nestling among the hills of the Minnesota valley, at the confluence of the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers. This is the oldest and most historic spot in the State, being the place where Lieut. Pike first made the treaty with the Sioux Indians for a reservation at Fort Snelling.

To this town came, in the year 1834, Henry Hastings Sibley. He was born in Detroit, February 20, 1811, being the son of Chief Justice Solomon Sibley, and his wife, Sarah Whipple Sproat, who was the only daughter of Col. Ebenezer Sproat, an accomplished officer in the Continental Army.

In 1829 he accepted a clerkship in the American Fur Company, of which John Jacob Astor was the head. Embarking on
a small schooner, through hardships and exposures he arrived at the little hamlet of Mendota, November 7, 1834.

Soon after his arrival he became the sole owner of the fur company and set up a bachelor's establishment, known as "Sibley Hotel." He became a staunch friend of the Indian, one in whom they could trust, and for nine years he lived the life of an Indian among Indians, a hunter, a soldier, a legislator, becoming Minnesota's first legislator to Congress, and a judge.

In the year 1843 he married Sarah Jane Steele. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Sibley was like the "Hotel," a mansion of hospitality, never closed to the stranger and oftentimes the retreat of travelers and men of military, civil, social and scientific distinction.

He secured the admission of Wisconsin as a territory, later Minnesota and fixed the boundary lines of each. In 1859 he was elected first Governor of the State of Minnesota.

The same Providence that called him to be the "Prince of Pioneers" in the western wilds, the founder of the territory and first Governor of the State, chose him also to be the deliverer of the State, in the third year of her existence, from the Indian war whose massacres are unparalleled in the annals of American history. He won many new laurels and earned the title of General.

His beautiful home, the first stone house built in Minnesota in 1835, has become the property of the Minnesota Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which they have restored and maintained as a museum, the rooms having been furnished by different chapters of the State society. Many of the original pieces of furniture used by General Sibley have been acquired, the stove having been brought from Canada, and the old melodeon being one of the first ones in the State. In the display cabinets are many of the personal belongings of the General.

On the second floor, in the bed chamber of General and Mrs. Sibley, is found one of the most interesting rooms of the house, as eight children were born to them in that room, five being born in five different States, owing to the frequent changes in the boundary lines.

There is an outside stairway leading to the attic, the door of which was never locked, because General Sibley, being so friendly with the Indians, allowed them to use the attic for sleeping quarters whenever they were in the vicinity. It is now reserved exclusively for a large and interesting collection of Indian relics.

The ice house has been restored to shelter the old stage coach used by many governors going to and from the capitol.

Later the Minnesota D. A. R. Society ac-
acquired the property on the extreme southeast corner, the house having been built a few years later than the Sibley house. It is now being operated as a “Tea House” in order to give refreshments to the weary traveler, who may sit on the spacious veranda, overlooking the beautiful old-fashioned garden and partake of the very dainty and satisfying luncheons. Each day during the summer two hostesses are provided by the Twin City Chapters of the D. A. R., who graciously receive the guests.

Sibley House, the “Mount Vernon” of Minnesota, is opened the first of May and kept open until the last of November, with an admission fee of 25 cents. Minnesota “Daughters” are admitted free. The tea house is opened the last of May and closes the last of October.

One should not fail, after leaving Sibley House, to visit “Pilot Knob” on Highway 55, about one-half mile from the entrance to Mendota, going south, which is located in the Acacia Cemetery. It is the highest spot in the Twin Cities, and gives a wonderful view of the Minnesota Valley, and it was on this spot that the “Treaty of Mendota” was signed in which, in conjunction with the Treaty of Traverse des Sious, the Indians relinquished, for all time, to the Federal government, all the lands occupied by the Indians in both Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Sibley House at Mendota may be reached from Minneapolis by taking Highway (U.S.) No. 65 on Lyndale Avenue, going south as far as Minnehaha Parkway (52d Street, turn left on the Parkway, follow through to Highway 55, at Minnehaha Park, in which is located the Minnehaha Falls, made famous by Longfellow’s poem, “Hiawatha.” Follow 55 through the Fort Snelling Reservation to Mendota bridge, at the end of which turn left on State Highway No. 13.

From St. Paul follow U. S. Highway No. 5, on Seventh Street, to Highway 88, going over the high bridge; after crossing, turn sharply right on Cherokee Avenue, the Riverview Drive, then on Highway No. 13 to Mendota.

From southern Minnesota, Faribault, etc., follow Highway 55 as far as Mendota bridge, and just before reaching the bridge turn right on No. 13 into Mendota.
The President General was invited to address the 72d Annual Conference of the National Educational Association, on July 5, at Memorial Continental Hall. Her subject was, "What the D. A. R. Has Done to Safeguard Education During the Past Year." She also spoke on "Good Citizenship" at the luncheon on the same day of the Administrative Branch of the Association.

While in attendance at Lincoln Memorial University Commencement, where she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters and Humanities, the President General, through the President of the University, presented an original Abraham Lincoln letter, dated February 1, 1864, which was handwritten at the Executive Mansion and signed "A. Lincoln." The purport of the letter is that having given his promise on a certain appointment his word was absolute and could not be changed. Mrs. Magna also presented to the Lincoln Room a rare photograph of the President made from an original plate.

Lincoln University, said to have been founded as the result of an expressed wish made to General Oliver Otis Howard, of Leeds, Maine, during the War between the States, is believed to have one of the most interesting collections of Lincolnana in existence.

Mrs. Frank Madison Dick, Librarian General, attended the Tercentenary celebration at St. Marys, Maryland, June 16, and was the guest of the Major William Thomas Chapter for luncheon at St. Marys Seminary. Mrs. Dick will shortly sail for Oberammergau to attend the performance of the Passion Play and will spend the summer visiting in Europe.

The state of Ohio, through its State Regent, Mrs. Asa Clay Messenger, and the State Board of Management, donated $100 to the New Friendship Hall recently erected at the Crossnore School, in North Carolina. A tablet, honoring Mrs. Walter Lawrence Tobey, Vice President General from Ohio, and National Chairman of the Student Loan Fund, has been hung on the walls of the new school building. This was made possible through Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham, former vice-president general and state chairman of the Approved Schools Committee.

Mrs. George Madden Grimes, State Regent of the District of Columbia, represented the District at the Homemakers’ luncheon given on June 22, at the Shoreham Hotel, under the auspices of the Washington Herald, with the editor, Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, as hostess. At the speakers’ table were Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, president of the District Federation of Women’s Clubs; Mrs. Grimes; Mrs. Edna Knight Gasch, president of the Soroptimist Club; Dr. Iris C. Walker, Consumers’ Counsel, AAA; Mrs. John Boyle, Children’s School Lunches; Mrs. L. B. Castell, president, District Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. John Bennett, president, Women’s City Club; Mrs. Abram Simons, Temple Sisterhood; Mrs. Lawrence Koenigsberger, Hadassah; Miss Eleanor Enright, Dairy Council Association, and Miss Ruth Atwater, director, National Canners’ Association. The Herald, through its director, Mrs. Frances Norcross, will feature Homemaking in all its branches during the coming year, lending assistance through experts to both organizations and individuals.

Mrs. Grimes will take full advantage of the assistance offered by Mrs. Patterson through her publication and, through the appointment of a strong chairman for the Girl Homemakers’ Committee, will place special emphasis on this phase of the work of the National Society.
Through the generous gift of four hundred dollars from the New York Approved Schools Fund, Mrs. William H. Pouch, national chairman of the Approved Schools Committee, has announced that the final payment on the electric refrigerator at Tamassee D. A. R School has been made. Six hundred dollars in coupons had already been collected by members and friends of the school and turned over to the electric refrigerator company which installed it. Mrs. Pouch for the committee and the staff at the school expresses their appreciation of the generosity of all who contributed.

At the annual Memorial Service of the Mary Stanley Chapter, Ashtabula, Ohio, held June 10, in honor of the departed members, the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in that city were decorated with flowers and flags. This chapter observed Flag Day with a luncheon at the Country Club, at which the installation of the newly elected officers was held.

After delivering her address at a session of the National Education Association meeting on July 5, the President General left by plane for Detroit where she was met by a plane put at her disposal by Governor Comstock, of Michigan, in order that she might keep an engagement to speak on the D. A. R. program at the Michigan Tercentenary, held at Mackinac, July 6.

Mrs. William H. Pouch, Vice-President General from New York, represented the President General at the ceremonies conferring academic and military honors at the Regimental Dress Parade, held at West Point on June 14. The George Washington Award by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented to Cadet Charles F. Tank, of Syracuse, New York, for first honors in the department of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. Inasmuch as Cadet Tank was the recipient of the Francis Vinton Green saber, presented to the cadet standing first in general order of merit for four years, the Society's award was a handsome pair of binoculars. The presentation was made by Major General William D. Connor; superintendent of the academy.

The Quaker City Chapter of Pennsylvania mourns the loss of the oldest member of the Society, Mary Ann Knapp, who was born in Ferguson Township, Center County, Pa., August 4, 1826. She was the granddaughter of General Isaac Worrell, a hero of the Revolution, who lived to be 112 years old. She had lived for ninety-nine years in an old colonial mansion at Montgomery Square, near Lansdale, which had been once owned by Richard Moore, of Virginia, a close friend of George Washington, who himself was reputed to have taken shelter in the house after the Battle of Germantown.
Natal Day of the American Navy and Marines

MAJOR EDWIN NORTH MCCLELLAN, U. S. M. C.

THE oldest naval pay roll of the American Revolution has been brought to light. It is a miracle that it has been preserved. Fire, water, carelessness, nature and other causes have destroyed most of the written evidence of our earliest naval efforts, but this roll is safely lodged in the Massachusetts archives. It is the pay roll of the sloop Enter prize, or Interprise as the roll spells it, on Lake Champlain for the period May 3 to July 1, 1775.

By its convincing information May 3, 1775, is established as the earliest date of the American Navy and Marines. It logically could be accepted as their Natal Day. On that date, according to the unambiguous contents of the pay roll, Captain John Prout Sloan, commanding the sloop, Gunner Abner Bradley, Lieutenant of Marines James Watson, Sergeant of Marines Josiah Sanburn, Marines Ichabod Hawley and Ichabod Parker entered the Enterprize. Since the Enterprize did not become an American war vessel until May 18, 1775, the earlier dates on this pay roll can be explained as the dates on which the personnel were engaged preparatory to serving afloat. The monthly pay of the commanding officer was six pounds; that of each of his two officers was four pounds; the sailors received two pounds ten shillings, as did the marine officer; the marine sergeants were paid two pounds eight shillings; and the marines two pounds.

The value of the marines during the Revolution is emphasized by this document, for the roll carries the names of one marine officer and seventeen marines against the names of three naval officers and only ten sailors.

The Enterprize was our second naval vessel, having been preceded by the schooner Liberty by about nine days. April 19, 1775, the date of Lexington and Concord, has been arbitrarily fixed upon as the genesis of the American Revolution. Even before that date American patriots were conceiving plans that would frustrate a probable attack of the enemy southward from Canada over Lakes Champlain and George. So when Maj. John Pitcairn of the Royal Marines gave voice to that historic “Disperse ye Rebels!” and that fateful shot heard round the world was fired, at Lexington, Americans started from Connecticut and Massachusetts to join with the Green Mountain Boys, to capture Skenesborough, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. On May 7, 1775, men of Connecticut and Green Mountain Boys were rendezvoused at Castleton, in what is now Vermont, poised for an attack on Ticonderoga, but with no boats in which to cross the lake.

Capt. Samuel Herrick was despatched with a small company to Skenesborough, now Whitehall, in New York, to secure water transportation for the main body. Arriving there, Herrick found his force too weak to overcome the garrison. Without know-
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THE OLDEST NAVAL PAY ROLL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—MAY 3, 1775.
ing of Herrick’s mission, the commander of the Massachusetts forces had despatched Captains Eleazer Oswald and Jonathan Brown with a small force recruited on the road to Skenesborough to secure the schooner, later called the Liberty. The timely arrival of these Americans brought victory on May 9, 1775, one day before Ticonderoga was taken “in the name of the Great Jehovah and Continental Congress,” and one day before Congress assembled at Philadelphia. Skenesborough was occupied and the schooner Liberty captured. It is possible that some of those who participated in this operation were sailors and marines. This schooner was the first American naval vessel.

Armed with several captured brass cannon and manned with sailors and marines of the victorious combined party, the Liberty sailed from Skenesborough and arrived at Ticonderoga May 14, 1775. Additional armament and personnel were placed aboard her and she proceeded northward to St. John’s, Canada. Here, on May 18, 1775, occurred the capture of the first enemy armed vessel by an American naval force, when the sailors and marines of the Liberty, reinforced by soldiers from an accompanying armed bateau, took the King’s sloop Enterprize. On this date also occurred the first landing of armed American naval forces on foreign soil. It is the pay roll of this same Enterprize that gives us the early naval date of May 3, 1775.

This pay roll carries the following names: Capt. John Prout Sloan; Mate Timothy Olcort; Gunner Abner Bradley; Sailors Simeon Hayward, Mathew McCure, Davis Sturgis, Parmele Allen, William Kincade (clerk and sailor), Sandy Trube, Thomas Jenks, Aron Kingsbury, Samuel Whitemore, and Elisha Sherman; Lieutenant of Marines James Watson; Sergeants of Marines Ephraim Bills (Betts) and Josiah Sanburn; Marines Amos Gilucia, Abner Rowe, Thomas Fitch, William Draper, James Brakenage (Breckinridge), Abijah Beardsley, Uriah Cross, Samuel Allen, Ephraim Martin, Ichabod Parker, Jonas Galusha, Ichabod Hawley, John Hart, David Crowfoot, and John Lockrain.

These two vessels, the Liberty and the Enterprize, were first rated as of Province Navies. No information so far has been found what Colony claimed the former, but the latter is definitely classed as of Massachusetts. However, the records show that both of them soon became Continental. The entire operations in May of 1775 in the Lake Champlain operating area are admittedly Continental. Congress resolved to pay the personnel in the Lake Champlain area from May 3, 1775. George Washington, made Commander-in-Chief on June 15, 1775, while at New York en route to take command of the Army at Cambridge, issued orders on June 25, 1775, for Maj.-Gen. Philip Schuyler to command the New York Department that included Lake Champlain. Two days later Congress issued instructions for General Schuyler to proceed to Ticonderoga with the mission of advancing against Montreal. Thus these vessels of war, and others, with their officers, sailors, and marines, came under the Continental command of General Schuyler and their Commander-in-Chief, George Washington.
Legislation in the 73d Congress

Florence Hague Becker

National Chairman, National Defense Through Patriotic Education

The 73d Congress has made history. Its special session in the spring of 1933 constructed the framework for the New Deal. The regular session which adjourned the night of June 18, 1934, consolidated and strengthened the structure. By means of short frequent messages to Congress, and by heart to heart contacts with congressional leaders, the President has kept control of legislation.

In addition to inherited responsibilities—the Army, Navy, Foreign Affairs, Justice, Postal and Public Domain—the government has taken on new roles in the affairs of men. Through legislation the executive has been made moderator of business, employer on a large scale, chief banker in lifting debt, regulator of exchanges for the protection of private property, partner of the farmer, purveyor of public utilities, administrator of relief, and arbiter of reciprocal tariffs.

Among important measures passed during the second session of the 73d Congress are a number with world significance. Authorization of membership in the International Labor Organization, ratification of the Geneva Pact of 1925 providing for the supervision of international traffic in arms, embargo on munitions to Bolivia and Paraguay, non-intervention and extradition treaties between Pan American states signed at Montevideo, treaty of settlement of claims with Mexico, Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Consular rights with Finland, and a treaty with Cuba, setting aside the provisions of the Platt Amendment, are some of the accomplishments within record time.

The Johnson Act whereby the United States ceases to lend money to nations which have not met their obligations is also of international importance.

Of interest to the world and of vast importance to the United States is the Vinson-Trammell legislation whereby Congress authorizes a definite program to extend over a period of years and to bring the Navy to the strength provided in the London Naval Treaty. A program of replacement is likewise provided. This legislation, needed ever since the signing of the London Naval Treaty, has been held up with the hope that the nations would show a disposition to reduce their armaments. Preliminary discussions are in process preparatory to a new conference in 1935.

The Navy Line Personnel Act is planned to put new life into the Navy. Through its provisions promotion by selection is extended down through the grades. The bill also authorizes the commissioning in the future of all graduates of the Naval Academy. The Marine Corps Personnel Act provides for selective promotion similar to that of the Navy. Automatic promotions with pay increases were partially restored to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Appropriations for the Army were made in keeping with the recommendations of General MacArthur for the motorization and modernization of the Army. An increase in appropriations for the R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C. were secured.

A three-year $50,000,000 aircraft development program will give the Army Air Corps 1,000 new planes and modernized equipment. One hundred ten bombing and attacking planes are in the process of building and three to four hundred planes are to be purchased through Congressional appropriations for the year.

Legislation to aid in the suppression of crime was proposed by the Attorney General and passed by the Congress. This program provides for Federal action in the case of crime which covers transportation across state lines, which pertains to Federal banking, for the protection of penal institutions, for the perfecting of criminal procedure, and for control of traffic in firearms.

The bill for control of the sale of firearms met with sufficient opposition to pre-
vent its passage. As drawn the bill was interpreted as affecting unduly the right of law-abiding citizens to possess arms. Bills covering the other objects of this program were passed by the Congress.

Congress passed the Bacon bill, granting the privilege of registry to white Russians who had entered this country on League of Nations' passports, for whom, prior to the recognition of the Soviet Government, there was no country to which they might return, and whose return now would mean death or worse. They have proven themselves good material for citizenship under American institutions.

Congress granted a deportation stay, until July, 1935, upon request of the Labor Department, for 465 aliens, illegally in the United States. Their deportation would cause broken families, and the Department still hopes for discretionary powers.

It is a matter of gratification that the group of five bills proposed for the liberalizing of immigration policies failed to pass the Congress. These bills, if made laws, would nullify the restrictive immigration policy constructed and maintained over a period of years. Discretionary powers would replace law, and a premium be accorded illegal residence. Government by law remains preferable to government by persons.

The existing law in reference to deportation of aliens declares that under stated circumstances they "shall be taken into custody and deported." In another place it states "shall be subject to deportation." The proposed legislation says "the Secretary of Labor is authorized to order deportation."

Admission on non-quota basis of parents over sixty years of age would increase relief burdens and enlarge the field for old-age pensions now being proposed.

Admission for permanent residence of religious and political refugees in the present disturbed economical and social conditions of the world would mean a further setback to problems of recovery already overpowering in extent, and also an increase to the disturbing elements in our own Government.

During the last hours of Congress vast funds were appropriated for emergency relief and P. W. A. program. Under gag rule just ninety minutes, and a vote of 309 to 46 was necessary to place at the disposal of the President a fund between $6,000,000,000 and $7,000,000,000 to be used for emergency relief.

Included in the vast amount of legislation passed by the 73d Congress were seventeen bills vetoed by the President. Of this number only one, the Veterans Pension Act, was passed over the President's veto.

Establishing a precedent, the President vetoed numerous bills after the adjournment of Congress. These bills, passed in the final hours, might have died a natural death through the pocket veto provision, but the President preferred to state his opposition.

Through divulging only part of his program at a time, the President has laid the foundation for legislation for social adjustment in the next Congress.

National Defense has been strengthened, restrictive immigration has been maintained, and forward steps have been taken toward the eradication of crime.
"Portraits" of the United States Fleet

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

THE United States Navy

is constantly in the news: reports of
of its maneuvers and the activities and
whereabouts of its officers appear in
the daily press. Congress and foreign
representatives, patriotic societies and pacifists, economists and public officials, and others too numerous for a complete catalogue, are concerned
with its costs, its treaty and defense
sizes, the modernity or obsoleteness of
its equipment, conjectures as to its future rôle as compared with aviation, and its effect on the communities it visits. The Fleet's recent departure
from the Pacific coast meant to worried
California business men (according to
the newspapers) the transfer of a
$2,000,000 monthly pay-roll purchase
power. The movement of the ships
through the Panama Canal impressed
observers for speed and smoothness.
The variety of these and other items
would seem to cover every phase of
interest to be encompassed by this
branch of our defense. But an habit-
ual disinterested reader of news of the
Fleet may sometimes note how seldom,
in all the welter of economic and finan-
cial and international discussions, any
items appear concerning its real ro-
mance and glamor. For that the Navy
has these in abundance should be ap-
parent to anyone who has had any
contact with it.

This neglect of its colorful side, how-
ever, is being most happily amended.
Our Fleet now has an unofficial artist,
Lieut. Arthur E. Beaumont, who has
been engaged in painting the battle-
ships for a little over two years, and an
exhibition of his work is being shown
in various cities at the present time.

Lieutenant Beaumont is a Califor-
nian. He graduated from the Univer-
sity of California in Berkeley, and went
to England for post-graduate work at
the University of London, where he studied art at the famous Slade School.
He also studied under such distin-
guished British artists as Frank Brang-
wyn and Russell Flint; and in Paris
under the American, Hunt Diederich,
an outstanding exponent of the modern
idiom and a grandson of William Mor-
riss Hunt. In Paris Mr. Beaumont also
attended the Academies Julien and
Colarossi, and subsequently studied in
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Brussels.
Returning to California, he became a
member of several professional artists' organizations: the California Print
Makers, California Water Color Soc-
ociety, Long Beach Art Association, the
California Art Club, Academy of West-
ern Painters, and the Los Angeles Print
Group. He has exhibited with these
and other organizations from time to
time, and was the recipient of an honor-
able mention in 1931 and the first prize
for portraiture, 1932, from the Long
Beach Art Association.

In addition to this intensive study
and travel, Mr. Beaumont also found
time to engage in a varied number
of occupations (among them, sailing
before the mast and riding the range
from northern Oregon to below the
Mexican border) which has provided
colorful experiences as a background
to his painting. Ships have always interested him, and he has long painted the types generally most beloved of artists: schooners, square-riggers, and other historic types which are recognized as beautiful even by the uninitiated "land-lubber." But it was not until the fall of 1931 that, encouraged by a high officer of the Fleet, Mr. Beaumont became interested in the grim, gray men-o'-war. With the extra acuteness of the artist's vision, he perceived that the squadrons had possibilities as painting subjects quite as colorful as the sailing vessel.

During the spring of 1933 Mr. Beaumont was commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve because of the excellence of his work, widely recognized by the officers and men of the Fleet, who would discern at a glance if a turret or even a screw were out of place in a painting of any of their beloved vessels.

In May, 1933, Lieutenant Beaumont exhibited thirty-nine paintings of ships of the United States Navy and portraits of naval officers at the San Diego Chamber of Commerce auditorium. Last July they were displayed at the Gump Galleries in San Francisco. In October an exhibition of them was held at the Biltmore Salon, Los Angeles, arranged in honor of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, who visited Los Angeles at that time. The exhibition had a return engagement in Los Angeles this past March, being shown at the Ebell Art Salon, sponsored by the Los Angeles Art Association.

Not only is Lieutenant Beaumont meticulous in his fidelity to the facts of his subjects (which are hence accurate historic records), but he is also
capable of making his paintings works of art as well. Arthur Millier, critic of the Los Angeles Times, commended the esthetic content of these works: "Beaumont is painting the ships accurately, but he also makes them live in real water."

When the Fleet of 109 ships of the western Navy division sailed out of San Pedro on April 9 for the Canal Zone and Guantanamo Bay maneuvers, Lieutenant Beaumont was aboard the U. S. S. Louisville. He arrived in the National Capital the middle of May, and an exhibition of 32 of his paintings, mostly water colors, was hung in the National Museum from May 16 to 28. The same collection was exhibited at the Grand Central Galleries, New York City, June 1 to 14; in Newport, R. I., the last fortnight of June, and is now about to open in Philadelphia. It will be shown in other cities on the return trip to the Pacific Coast. Quite a number of the paintings made of the Fleet, of course, are in the possession of the Navy Department, naval officers, and private collectors.

While the subject matter of these paintings is likely to be predominant in the public eye, their esthetic content is of chief importance in the opinion of persons interested in the arts. Among the latter who viewed them in Washington were Erwin O. Christensen, director, and Helen H. Cambell, assistant in charge of exhibitions, of the Department of Educational Work, American Federation of Arts. Mr. Christensen said:

"At their best, they include examples which are as fine in the technique of


U-4 U. S. S. ARGONAUT, LARGEST MINE LAYING SUBMARINE IN COMMISSION
handling the medium as I have seen for some time, well illustrated for example, in ‘Southward Bound—U. S. S. Indianapolis.’ The purely descriptive phase is subdued, giving a picture of the sea in which vessels merge to give an entirely successful impression, making one forget that one is looking at extremely well rendered portraits of war vessels. On the technical side they show exceedingly good craftsmanship, maintaining throughout the qualities of water color and combining the purely mechanical features with splendid effects of illumination, clouds, and a general feeling for the moistness of the sea which is truly admirable.”

Edward B. Rowan, assistant technical director of the Public Works of Art Project, also saw Beaumont’s paintings and said of them:

“I am sure that they would have a great appeal for the public, and the thorough and competent workmanship, it seems to me, would be an admirable note to call to the attention of some of our younger painters. . . . I feel that Lieutenant Beaumont is at his best in a little painting entitled ‘Signals’ in which he brings an expression of play and pointed appreciation of his meaning into his work.”

Several others in the collection have the same touch of human interest as “Signals,” notably “The Admiral’s Barge, Navy Landing, Long Beach,” gay and sunny, with numerous motor-boats filled with sailors approaching the dock.

There is much of interest, both subject and esthetic, to be found in the series. “The Flagship of the U. S. Fleet,” U. S. S. Pennsylvania, is depicted in a fairly heavy sea with a square-rigger under full sail, at her left, affording picturesque contrast. The Pennsylvania has the new tripod masts, which have superseded the old cage masts.

The U. S. S. California is shown in the colorful “Fleet Returns.” The U. S. S. Maryland appears in two paintings, “Majesty” and “Night Maneuvers,” the latter showing several battle-ships in fighting formation, with all lights out. Lieutenant Beaumont made drawings for this painting on the scene, with the aid of a shaded flashlight. A day-time painting of “Smoke Screens” (reproduced herewith) represents the torpedo-boat destroyer Claxton, with pennants and burgees snapping as signals from her masthead, being enshrouded by white smoke spread by Navy planes overhead.

The U. S. S. Raleigh, Admiral Leahy’s flagship, is seen in “Off the Coronados,” one of the most attractive works in the group. The painting of the airplane carrier Saratoga, with planes hovering over her deck, is appropriately entitled “The Hornet’s Nest.” The U. S. S. Argonaut, a submarine mine-layer (also illustrated), is shown in “Evening,” and the Indianapolis was painted at a similar hour, against a sunset reflection.

A very calm sky and sea supply a peaceful setting for “Asiatic Waters,” showing the U. S. S. Houston, with Chinese sampans in the foreground providing novel interest.

Lieutenant Beaumont took advantage of the presence of the frigate Constitution, better known as “Old Ironsides,” with the Fleet last year to paint a number of effective views of it: a fairly large canvas, “U. S. S. Constitution,” belonging to Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy under President Coolidge; “Past and Present, U. S. S. Constitution Leaves San Pedro,” a nocturnal view of the
ancient vessel and the U. S. S. Pennsylvania; "Outward Bound," showing the Oklahoma in the foreground with the Constitution in the left middle distance, and a tiny sailboat alongside it.

"The Big Ditch," depicting the U. S. S. Lexington going through the Panama Canal, is one of the loveliest works in the group. "The New Dress," our latest type of battleship, the U. S. S. New Mexico, and "The Robot," the radio-controlled U. S. S. Utah, should prove of interest as representing the most scientific developments in the Fleet.

Lieutenant Beaumont handles various media with facility: oils, water color, lithography, and etching. In the exhibition now on circuit, for instance, one may note his use of oils in the "U. S. S. Constitution," and also in the portrait of Admiral Frank H. Schofield, Commander-in-Chief, 1932-33; his use of aquarelle in "Sunset, U. S. S. Chester" (and a majority of the other water colors), while "The Fleet's In" was painted in the opaque method.

These paintings of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines are strictly the product of first-hand experience. Lieutenant Beaumont has made many trips on naval craft, painting at all hours and in all sorts of weather, having a cover at hand to be quickly jerked over his canvas as a protection from spray. He has worked from many vantage points: the breakwaters of the harbor and in small boats anchored near the battleships, as well as on the latter themselves. One of his favorite locations seems to be at some height above his subject, looking down upon it.

In addition to Admiral Schofield, Lieutenant Beaumont has painted portraits of Admiral Leahy, Captains Foote and Bradley, Commanders Benjamin H. Lingo, Wickersham, and other officers. He was recently commissioned to paint portraits of three bishops and all officers of the Harvard Military School in Los Angeles, and completed one of them before he came east.

Lieutenant Beaumont is doing today what the late Henry Reuterdahl did for the Navy during the World War. So rapidly does the appearance of the Fleet alter in this inventive age that in a short time the battleships which are now the "last word" will be as out-of-date as the stage-coach. It is gratifying to contemplate the creation of such a record as these paintings embody; they should become increasingly valuable as the years pass.

ATTENTION, CHAPTER OFFICIALS!

Please Note.—Chapter reports must be typewritten. They must not exceed three hundred words in length and they must be signed by a chapter officer. Do not send newspaper clippings. Please send only shiny prints of photographs. The Magazine cannot print any photographs in which the American Flag is incorrectly used. The flag code says "When used in connection with the unveiling of a statue or monument . . . . the flag itself should never be used as the covering for the monument."
Oneida Chapter (Utica, New York) honored the memory of a Real Daughter of the American Revolution, September 30, 1933, by placing the official bronze tablet on the grave of Lucy Rawson Hall, great grandmother of (Mrs. E. V.) Lulu A. Hall Bookhout.

Lucy Rawson Hall was the daughter of Timothy Rawson and Chloe Fish Rawson. She was born December 23, 1775, and died May 3, 1855.

Timothy Rawson served as a sergeant from Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War.

Lucy Rawson Hall's grave is located in the Whitesboro Cemetery, Oneida County, New York, where seventy-five people from central New York gathered to witness the ritualistic service which was led by the Regent of Oneida Chapter, Mrs. Linn Kinne; assembly call by Victor Ford, bugler, a member of Fort Schulyer Society, C. A. R. The chaplain gave the invocation followed by the Lord’s Prayer repeated in unison. Mrs. Steele read Kipling’s “Recessional.” The Historian then gave a short history of the Real Daughter and her ancestry. The Flag was placed by Master Walter Cookingham, descendant. The tiny Misses Jean Ann Hall and Barbara Cookingham, descendants, placed baskets of flowers on the grave.

All stood at attention while the Salute to the Flag was given.
The official D. A. R. benediction was then sung under the leadership of Mrs. John W. Griffiths.

Taps closed the ceremony.

Victor Ford, bugler; Mrs. Amelia Hall Bookhout, descendant; Mrs. Linn Kinne, Regent; Mrs. Lewis Fowler, Historian; Mrs. John W. Griffiths, Past Regent; Mrs. H. S. Getman, Chaplain; Mrs. F. B. Steele, Past Regent.

MEMORIAL TO CULPEPER MINUTE MEN ORGANIZED 1775. UNVEILED BY CULPEPER MINUTE MEN CHAPTER, D. A. R., CULPEPER, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 27, 1933. MRS. BYRD LEAVELL, REGENT.

Culpeper Minute Men Chapter (Culpeper, Virginia). In the presence of national and state officers, members of the National Society from all sections of Virginia and from the District of Columbia, five hundred school children and a large assemblage of other interested citizens, a handsome memorial shaft, honoring the Culpeper Minute Men of the Revolution, and setting forth the historic fact that these were the “first Minute Men raised in Virginia” and that they took part in the first battle of the Revolution fought on Virginia soil, was unveiled in the town of Culpeper, Virginia, on October 27th, 1933.

Prominent in a program of interest was the address of the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, who paid a tribute to the work of the local chapter in erecting such a memorial, the design for which had been suggested by Charles Moore, chairman of the United State Commission of Fine Arts, and executed by a well known sculptor. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Dr. Kansey J. Hammond, rector of St. Mark’s Parish, in which the Culpeper Minute Men had been organized, and this was followed by the Salute to the Flag, which was held aloft during the entire ceremonies by John Thrift; Jack Garnett holding a replica of the original rattle-

MARBLE SHAFT HONORS CULPEPER MINUTE MEN
snake and “Don't Tread on Me” flag of the Culpeper Minute Men on the other side of the draped shaft. A pleasing incident which followed the Salute to the Flag was the presentation of a historic gavel to the Regent of the hostess chapter, Mrs. Byrd Leavell, by Mr. and Mrs. John Strother Covington, owners of “Catalpa” estate near Culpeper, which was the scene of the organization of the Culpeper Minute Men in 1775. This gavel was made from wood from one of the old catalpa trees which gave this estate its name.

Mrs. Charles B. Keesee, State Regent of Virginia, then gave her address. Others taking part in the program were: Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, National President of the Children of the American Revolution; Judge Alexander T. Browning, who extended greetings from the County of Orange, and Major Robert A. McIntyre, who represented Fauquier County.

The monument was unveiled by two small children, little Miss Ellen Roberts Moore and Master Cameron Thompson.

A luncheon in honor of the President General, national and state officers and all visiting members of the D. A. R., speakers of the occasion, and others who had taken part in the program was extended by the local chapter, and attended by about two hundred persons.

(MRS. BYRD) LUCIE B. LEAVELL,
Regent.

Francis Wallis and Thomas Nelson Chapters (Arlington County, Virginia) gave a brilliant reception in honor of the State Regent of Virginia, Mrs. Charles Blackwell Keesee of Martinsville, at the home of the Regent of the Francis Wallis Chapter, Mrs. Thomas Smythe Wallis, “Ellenwood,” Cherrydale, Virginia, Thursday evening, October 26th.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Wallis who introduced the honor guests and members. Those receiving were: Mrs. Keesee, State Regent; Mrs. Lue R. Spencer,
NEW CONNECTICUT CHAPTER, PAINESVILLE, OHIO, MRS. MELVIN E. WYANT, REGENT, GAVE A GEORGE WASHINGTON TEA AT THE HOME OF MRS. C. N. WINDECKER. IN THE MIDST OF A COLONIAL SETTING A PLAYLET WAS GIVEN ENTITLED "A CUP OF CHINA TEA." THE ABOVE GROUP WHO TOOK PART IN THE PLAY ARE LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. HARRY PECK, MISS JOSEPHINE HIDY, MRS. JANICE AHLSTROM, MRS. J. F. WINKLER, LITTLE MISS SYLVIA WINDECKER, MISS RUTH SHAFER, MRS. HARRY COLLACOTT AND MRS. H. D. RAND.

"FIRST LADIES OF THE LAND," ONE OF THEM WEARING A 166-YEAR-OLD SATIN AND BROCADE DRESS, WERE PRESENTED IN A PAGEANT AT THE MEETING OF THE SPIRIT OF '76, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. MRS. MATHEW BREWSTER, SEATED, CENTER, IN THE FIRST ROW, REPRESENTING MRS. GEORGE WASHINGTON, IS WEARING THE DRESS WHICH HER GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDMOTHER WORE 166 YEARS AGO. OTHER "FIRST LADIES" ARE, LEFT TO RIGHT; STANDING, MRS. FRED WHITE, REPRESENTING MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT; MRS. H. GRADY PRICE AS MRS. JOHN ADAMS; MRS. H. FISH REYNICK, WEARING HER MOTHER'S GRADUATION DRESS, REPRESENTING MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN; SEATED, LEFT, MRS. GEORGE C. COLLINS, REPRESENTING MRS. JAMES MADISON, AND, RIGHT, MRS. CHARLES L. BROWN, REPRESENTING MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND.
Vice President General from Nebraska; Mrs. Thomas S. Wallis and Mrs. Luther N. Dodd, Regents of the two chapters; Dr. Frances Moon Butts, chairman of Patriotic Education; Mrs. Olaf Saugstad, Mrs. William Pierce and Mrs. Arthur Holstead, Vice Regents.

A charming program followed, the opening feature being the dancing of the minuet by eight young girls in costume, members of the Governor Richard Bennett Society, C. A. R., of Cherrydale, under the direction of Miss Edna Lee Unruh. Mrs. Robert McFall sang a group of songs.

Mrs. Keesee, the State Regent, was then introduced and in her delightful manner made the address of the evening. She stressed the need of the preservation of the old and crumbling records of priceless value in the court houses all over the state, which work she is especially sponsoring.

Mrs. Lue Spencer, Vice President General, who is an associate member of Francis Wallis Chapter during her incumbency of office, spoke briefly upon the need of restoring the Census Records of the Government.

Dr. Frances Moon Butts, nationally and internationally known educator and chairman of Commercial Education of the N. E. A., made a delightful address on patriotic education. She told of the seven girls at William and Mary College, who were assisted in completing their education there by the Francis Wallis Chapter.

Refreshments were served in the sun parlor at a beautifully appointed table with Mrs. Charles Maffatt at the coffee urn and Mrs. Charles Stiefel pouring tea. Between fifty and sixty members and guests were present.

Ellen Isham Schutt Wallis, Regent.

Kansas City Chapter (Kansas City, Mo.) held an unusually interesting and inspiring meeting June 5, in honor of the "Stars and Stripes."

The gracious hospitality of our hostess for the day, Mrs. Edwin S. Yeomans; the program in preparation for and an approach to Flag Day, June 14, led by Mrs. Gilmer Meriwether, Chairman of the Flag Day Committee; the beautiful Art Institute of Kansas City which lends itself most appropriately for a patriotic program with its spacious halls and its extensive grounds, as the place of meeting, all formed the setting for this meeting which will long be remembered by the large number in attendance.

The outstanding feature of the program was the giving of the winning oration, "The Living Constitution," by John Milton Phillips, a senior in Southwest High School in Kansas City, the winner of the National Oratorical Contest held in Washington, D. C., May 20, 1933. In February this young man won the gold medal for the prize patriotic essay awarded by the Kansas City Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution. His subjects and his accomplishments in these contests were patriotic and his instructor, Miss Bessie Gay Secrest, being a member of the Kansas City Chapter, it was an unusual privilege to have John Phillips on this program and to present to him a specially prepared book for the keeping of a record of his European trip, which is the final award of the national contest.

Devotionals by our Chaplain, Mrs. Howard C. Boone; a patriotic address by Rev. Richard M. Trelease, a prominent Episcopal minister of our city; patriotic music by Miss Winifred Goldsborough, and a reading by Mrs. Allen Porter, in addition to the oration, inspired those present with a consciousness of the privilege of honoring our Flag and aroused a new pride in and love for our great country.

A resolution was passed and sent to President Roosevelt, from the chapter, as an expression of appreciation of his efforts towards relieving distressing conditions in our country, and petitioning him to impress upon our people the importance of a nationwide display of our Flag on Flag Day, June 14, that increased patriotism may be aroused as we as a nation show reverence for our glorious Stars and Stripes.

Susan Christopher, Ex-Regent.
Connecticut State Capitol

Maude Sterling Brusie
State Historian from Connecticut

Connecticut, owing to her two distinct settlements, the Puritans at and around Hartford and the New Haven Colonists at New Haven, existed as two separate entities for 28 years. The threatened danger of part of Connecticut being absorbed by New York brought the New Haven Colonists and the Puritans together. New Haven was the capital city of the New Haven Colony and Hartford was the capital city of the Puritan settlements. Connecticut, like her neighbor, Rhode Island, had for many years two capital cities with capitol buildings in each where legislative sessions were held alternately, from 1701 to 1873, when Hartford was made sole capital.

Connecticut’s State Capitol at Hartford, which ornaments the cover of our magazine this month, is the fifth state capitol building for our state. It is interesting to trace the history and growth of these buildings. The Colonial type and the simplicity of lines of our first State House at Hartford appeal especially to us in these, our Tercentenary years.

Nothing gives a more vivid picture of our growth than the contrast of our State Capitol of 1720 and our State Capitol of 1934. In 1720 our Capitol building was 70 feet long and 30 feet in width, and 24 feet from floor to ceiling. The garret under the roof was used for storing the arms of the militia. There were two main entrances: one on Main Street and one on the south side, with doorways of simple lines such as were used in Colonial times. Our first State House was paid for by the sale of ungranted lands; £1550 were raised in this way. This sum was divided between the “Collegiate School” at New Haven and the State House at Hartford, Yale receiving £500. According to Geer, there is a dim suspicion that they “log rolled” each other through.

The first State House remained intact until the celebration of the news of the signing of the provisional treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, when, during the jubilee that followed, the roof and cupola of the capitol caught on fire from candles used in lighting it. Under Captain Wyllis’ leadership, the fire was extinguished, leaving the building with a damaged roof and no cupola! Hartford citizens and neighboring farmers contributed toward the repairs and its career as State House went on. Its successor in Hartford, the third State House, built in 1796, is still being used for public purposes. The preservation of this important building is largely due to the work of the Ruth Wyllis Chapter of Hartford.

In 1873 our present splendid building was erected at a final cost of more than two million and a half dollars, with an additional expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars for furnishings.

The marble of the building is from Connecticut and sustains a weight of 8,000 pounds to the inch. There are 92 committee rooms. The Senate chamber seats 35 members and can easily accommodate an audience of three hundred. The House of Representatives seats 267 members with additional capacity for 600 guests. Bushnell Park, of 42 acres, named for Horace Bushnell, makes a perfect setting for Connecticut’s Capitol.

Mr. George Godard, Connecticut State Librarian, has supplied me with facts and figures and my most appreciative thanks go to him.

Note.—The photograph reproduced on the cover was loaned by Mr. Paul L. Baruch, New York, N. Y. (Photograph by Wm. G. Dudley.)
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 to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

All queries must be short and to the point.

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

QUERIES

15213 (a). Putnam.—Wanted parentage of John Putnam b. in New Eng., d. in S. C., who mar. Elizabeth Johnson. He was Rev. sol.—Capt. in Brandons Regt S. C. Militia.—C. G. S.

15214. Bailey.—Wanted infor. of military rec. of Samuel Bailey of Albemarle Co., Va. who was b. 1781 and was several times a regular commissioned officer in French and Indian Wars. Wanted also infor. of official record of Samuel Bailey who lived in Richmond Co., Va. 1700 and was Gentleman Justice under the King of England.—S. H.

15215. Hefflin.—Wanted ances. and all infor. possible of Dr. Rufus Hefflin of Raleigh, N. C. He was descended from John Hefflin (Heferlin, Hefflin, Hefflin, Hefferling) who served in Rev. as a private in Capt. John Mountjoy’s Company, 10th Va. Regt. He enlisted for 3 yrs.—Dec. 12, 1776-Dec. 7, 1779. He later moved to N. C. and settled there.—M. H. J.


(b). Clawson.—Wanted all possible infor. of Mary Clawson who mar. Jonathan, son of George Drake.

(c). Oliver.—Wanted all infor. possible of Mary Oliver who mar. George Drake of N. J.

(d). Williams-Roscoe.—Wanted all infor. possible of Rev. Wm. Williams and his wife Katherine Roscoe who lived in Chowan River, N. C. She was b. abt. 1774 and her 1st husband was George W. Sessums by whom she had James and George W. Sessums. Chil. of Rev. Wm. and Katherine Williams were: Elizabeth who mar. Wm. Chalk and lived in Maury Co., Tenn.; Polly who mar. Charles Lowell of Tenn.; and Billy who mar. Henrietta dau. of Odom Hill of N. C. Wanted any other chil. Wish to corres. about above lines.—H. H.

15217. Wedger-Widger.—Wanted parentage, bros., sis., and all infor. possible of Joseph Wedger who fell at Fort Griswold, Conn., Sept. 6, 1781.—M. E. M.


vant who mar. Martin Sweeney; had bro. John or Geo.; had niece Alice Willis.
(b). SWEENEY.—Wanted parentage of Stephen Brooker Sweeney b. in New Kent or Charles City Co., Va., mar. March 8, 1821 Virginia E. Hughes of Hanover Co., Va. d. 1862. Somewhere in lineal or lateral line was Epaphroditus Sweeney whose desc. lived in Balto.
(a) PETTUS. — Wanted proof that David Pettus whose Will was probated in Lunenburg Co., Va. 1805 was the son of Thomas Pettus and Amy Walker. Wanted also parentage and name of wife of David Pettus.—C. L. P.
15220. FRAZER - FRAZIER - FRASER - FRAISHER.—Wanted ances. of Catherine Frazer who mar. Lott Ridgeway of Va. Their 7 chil. all born bef. 1785 when his Will was dated. Wanted also date of their mar.
(b). HIGGINS. — Wanted ances. and name of wife of Elisha Higgins of Mass. who was mar. abt. 1761/64.—M. C. E.
15221. TAYLOR-BOND.—Wanted ances. of Mary Bond of Essex Co., N. J., and of her husband — Taylor. Their chil. were: Sally who d. in infancy; Ebenezer; Elihu Lindley; Joan; Mary who mar. — Mott of Newark; Sarah Ann b. 1817 who mar. George W. Smith, and d. in Kansas City, Mo. 1902; Samuel Bond b. 1819 who mar. Margaret Brown, and d. in Clyde, Ohio, 1880; and Nelson Howel who d. in Ohio.—D. W. C.
15222. CLIFFORD.—Wanted name of wife, date of mar., names of chil. and all possible infor. of Isaac Clifford, Jr., of Wentworth, N. H., who was in Col. Hobart’s Regt. from Dec. 1776 to March 1777. He was b. 1746 and d. 1823.—K. C. M.
15224. TOLLE.—Wanted parentage and name of wife of John Tolle b. 1775 in Va., moved abt. 1800 to Ky. (prob. near Maysville) where his son James Debell Tolle was b. 1824. Wanted also Rev. rec.
(b). DRIGGS - MATTHEWS. — Wanted parentage, place of b. and all infor. possible of Loyd Beach Driggs b. 1816, North Madison, and of his wife Charity Matthews b. 1825. They lived in Ind.
(c). BOLLING-SMITH. — Wanted parentage of Samuel Bolling and place of b. with all dates possible. He mar. Mary Smith b. abt. 1778, dau. of Samuel and Ann Smith. Wanted maiden name of Ann, with all possible dates and Rev. rec. of these lines.
(d). YOUNG-WALDSMITH. — Wanted parentage, place of birth, and all possible infor. and dates of Abner Young b. abt. 1799, prob. in Pa., who had son Moses Young b. in Hamilton Co., Ohio 1826 who
in 1839 moved to Scott Co., Ind. and in
1847 mar. Martha Hord b. 1829/31. Ab-
ner Young had a twin bro. named Moses.
Did Abner Young marry Jane Waldsmith
who was b. 1807? — R. M. B.

15225. CONWELL.—Wanted parentage
and all infor. possible of Comfort Conwell,
wife of Cord Hazzard, d. Aug. 4, 1794 in
Sussex Co., Dela.—W. H. Z.

15226. DAY.—Wanted ances. of Judith
Day of Fryeburg, Me., who mar. Thaddeus
Bemis.—L. B. T.

15227. PLEASANTS-TINDALL.—Wanted
relation of Caroline Fleming Pleasants
(1787-1852) who mar. 1808 Wm. Mayo,
Jr., to Wm. Tindall, Sr. (1717-1804) and
wife Betsy Ann Booker who has a son
Pleasants and a dau. Caroline Fleming
Tindall. Wm. Tindall, Sr. reared chil. in
Columbia Co., Ga.—F. Mck.

15228. PYLE.—John Pyle b. 1721 in
Chester Co., Pa., d. in Chatham Co., N. C.
1804 (his Will is on record there), mar.
in Newcastle Co., Del., Sarah, dau. of John
Baldwin, and had Nicholas who d. in
Sangamon Co., Ill. in 1829; Jehu b. 1766;
John; Samuel; Edith; Susana; Mary;
Nancy; Sarah and Wm. Wanted all pos-
sible infor. with dates of b., m. and d., and
name of wife of John, Jr. who was mar. in
N. C. and had sons John b. 1783 and Abner.
Moved to Greenville Dist., S. C. John and
Abner Pyle mar. sis., daus. of Lewis Wells
and Elizabeth Bates. John mar. 1806
Mary Wells and they moved to Christian
Co., Ky., later to Perry Co., Ill.

(a). PYLE - WILLIAMSON - BALCH -
McCLELLAND.—Joan Pyle, dau. of above
John Pyle b. 1825, mar. in Perry Co., Ill.,
1852, George Edwin Williamson b. in
Tenn., son of Samuel Williamson b. in
N. C., of Spar, Tenn. and Elizabeth Balch,
da. of Wm. Balch and Rebecca McClel-
land. Samuel and Elizabeth Williamson
also went to Perry Co., Ill. Wanted all
possible infor. of Williamson and Balch
lines.

(b). ADAMS-WILCOX.—Wanted all pos-
sible infor. of Frances Adams b. abt. 1793,
mar. Oct. 1819 at Hopkinsville, Christian
Co., Ky., to Pleasant Wilcox. Their chil.
were: Edwin Randolph b. 1820, d. 1907;
Thomas James b. 1822, d. 1893; Daniel;
John; Henry b. 1827; Berry; Buchanan;
Monroe; David b. 1843, killed in Civil
War. They all moved to Mo. except
Henry. Frances Adams had bros. John and
Ignatius, also of Mo. She is mentioned in
Will in Christian Co., Ky., of Nathan
Adams dated 1835 proven 1845.—S. M. P.

15229. CLYDE-THOMPSON. — Wanted
dates of b., mar., and d., and ances. of Mal-
inda Clyde Thompson, b. Cherry Valley,
N. Y. abt. 1800 and of her husband Stephen
Thompson b. Cherry Valley, N. Y. abt.
1800.—L. S. G.

15230. GARNETT.—Wanted all infor.
possible of mother of Elizabeth Foster who
mar. Hugh Jones bef. 1743 in Orange Co.,
Va. She was — Garnett.

(a). JONES.—Wanted ances. of Eliza-
abeth Jones, the mother of Pres. James
Madison.

(b). CATTISON - CONGERS. — Thomas
Hampton son of John Hampton and Mar-
garet Wade, mar. in Overwharton Parish,
Stafford Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1748 Mrs. Sara
Cattison (or Pattison) whose maiden name
was Congers (or Conyers). Wanted to
know which names are correct.

(c). WILLIAMS-BROWN. — Mary Anne
Williams mar. Evans Brown, son of John,
at Culpeper, Va., Dec. 22, 1822 (record in
Ct. House at Culpeper). He d. 1811 (Will
at Culpeper) and she and 2 small chil.
went to N. C. to join her parents. Her
father’s name was George Williams (rec-
ords at Dobson, Surry Co., N. C.). Wanted
her mother’s maiden name and ances., and
all possible infor. of her father.—A. S. H. J.

15231. POYTHRESS.—Wanted parentage
and all infor. possible of Martha Poythress
who mar. Matthew Moseley, 1735-1769, son
of William Moseley 1692-1779 and his wife
Frances.

(a). MAYO-MOSELEY.—In Chesterfield
made a Will naming dau. Frances, and his
executor Wm. Moseley. Wanted parentage
and name of wife of Wm. Moseley. Wish
to corres. with Mayo desc., or of Wm. Mose-
ley 1692-1779 and wife Frances.

(b). REAGAN.—Wanted parentage of
a Rev. sol. Wanted also infor. of ances. of
Cecilia Creppy, his wife.

(c). WALTON.—Wanted infor. of Wal-
tons of Gold Mine Farm and of Yellow
Tavern, near Richmond, Va. Would like to corres. with desc. of these Waltons. Am a desc. of Rec. Wm. Claiborne Walton, a gr. son of John Walton of Gold Mine Farm, bef. 1790.—G. E. M.

15232. BABER.—Wanted parentage and gr. parents with dates of b., d. and mar. of Elizabeth Baber, b. 1805, mar. Wm. Baber b. 1787, on Dec. 2, 1818. All are of Albemarle Co., Va. Wanted also Rev. service of Baber Families.

(a). PUGH-RITTENHOUSE. — Wanted parentage and gr. parents with dates of Elijah B. Pugh b. 1804/08, mar. Sally Rittenhouse b. 1804/05; both of Albemarle Co., Va. Wanted also Rev. rec. of both ances.

(b). HASKINS-TOMS. — Wanted ances. and parentage of John M. Haskins b. 1818, mar. Jan. 10, 1839 Irene Toms b. 1812. Her father was Wm. Toms who mar. Susan —— Nov. 13, 1819. Wanted ances. of Wm. Toms, and Rev. rec. of both families.

(c). GARRISON. — Wanted ances. and parentage of George Garrison b. 1822, who mar. Ella ——; both of Albemarle Co., Va. Wanted also Rev. service.

15233. DAVIS - HARRISON. — Wanted parentage, Rev. rec., husband's full name, and all dates of all, of Mrs. Mary Kent, supposed to have lived in Va., and on becoming a widow, left by boat for Phila. or N. Y. with her 2 sons, Tapley b. 1806, and the younger one who d. on the boat and was buried at sea. She mar. John Waters prior to 1818 and lived in Bridesburg, Pa. and had 3 daus. Mary b. Nov. 10, 1818, d. 1834; Ann M. b. May 30, 1820 who mar. Dr. Theodore Van Wyck Youngs Dec. 15, 1842 and d. June 6, 1857 in Ohio; and Eliza Terry b. March 12, 1824 who mar. Absalom Dunn Ross Sept. 7, 1845, Dayton, Ohio, and d. March 7, 1903 Chicago and buried Danville, Ill. John Waters came from Ireland with a cousin by same name, when 17 yrs. old, and d. 1841 in Bridesburg, Pa. Wanted his ances. and date of arrival in America.

(a). JOHNSTON - JOHNSON - ALBERT - CRABTREE.—William John Albert, family tradition says was pressed into English Army when 15 yrs. old and sent to America. His sympathies turned to Americans so he deserted and went to American cause. Dropped his surname and added "son to middle name "John", making name "John-son". The "T" has been added by another

15237. THOMAS-BELL. — Wanted Rev. ances. of Pennington Thomas who mar. Lethe Bell March 29, 1896 in Salisbury, N. C. Wanted also parentage of Lethe Bell.


(b). ALLEN.—Wanted all infor. possible of Hugh Allen who mar. Matilda Frazer. They lived at one time in Smithville, Tenn.


15238. HARRISON.—Wanted ances. of Mary Harrison b. 1745, d. 1829, who mar. John Handley of Augusta, Greenbrier and Monroe Co., Va. She was 2nd. cousin of Pres. Wm. Henry Harrison of South Bend, Ind.—V. T. V.

15239. PILCHER.—Wanted parentage, and date and place of b. of Moses Pilcher who d. in Wood Co., Va. 1822 and mar. Sarah ——, and had sons Stephen and Alexander. Wanted also maiden name of wife.—M. T. R.

15240. CHASE. — Wanted ances. of Gideon Chase b. 1760 in Warwick, R. I., and taken to Orange Co., N. Y. who enlisted in Rev. from Putnam Co., N. Y. and again from over the line in New Fairfield, Conn. where he is buried.—E. W. B.

15241. BURR - HATHAWAY. — Wanted chil. of Priscilla Burr, b. in Sharon, Conn., dau. of Walter and Mabel Burr, and Wilbur Hathaway. Walter Burr was b. 1752.

(a). TAYLOR-BURR. — Wanted given name and desc. of —— Burr, a dau. of Walter and Mabel Burr, who mar. Jonathan Taylor.—E. W. B.


15243. HIBBARD. — Wanted all infor. possible of parentage of Nelson Hibbard b. Sept. 2, 1819, mar. Mary Wait Jan. 8, 1832 and d. June 22, 1866 at Jamestown, N. Y. Wanted also Rev. rec. father.—D. D. P.

15244. BARBOUR.—Wanted ances. of Noah Barbour b. abt. 1792 who mar. Mary Susannah Moore (both of N. C. around Raleigh) and had Washington, John Thos., Henry, Abraham, Alexander, Enoch, Calvin M., James Franklin, Helena, Jemima, Almira and Jane. 1st 7 b. in N. C.

(a). MOORE.—Wanted ances. of Mary Susannah Moore b. abt. 1793 N. C.


(d). PUCKETT. — Wanted ances. of Arthur Puckett d. 1827 in Rutherford Co., Tenn. who mar. Lucy ——. Their chil. were: Pleasant, Mary W., Sarah S., Leonard, John M., Edward and Betsy. Wanted also ances. of Wade Wyatt Puckett, of Abbeville or Laurens section of S. C. or Ga., b. abt. 1800, who, mar. Elizabeth Young Carter of that section. Their chil. were Mattie, Sarah Ann, Permelia, Mary, Richard and Frances. Had a bro. Leland, and a sis. Aggie who mar. —— Riley.—E. B.

15245. McILWEE.—Wanted infor. and
dates of b., mar., and Rev. rec. of father or husband of Martha Jackson McIlwee b. prob. Henvelton, N. Y. and d. 1863. Her dau. Martha Jane McIlwee Madill b. in Henvelton, N. Y. Her husband Wm. McIlwee, a native of Ireland, d. 1863.—F. W. H.

15246. ALLEN.—Wanted parentage of Capt. James Allen who mar. April 1, 1793 in Augusta Co., Frances Erwin who was b. 1763, d. 1799. James had a sis. Mildred Allen b. 1764.—M. D. B.

15247. ELLIS.—Wanted parentage of Ruth Ellis who mar. Abram Bowman, Falmouth, Mass. June 14, 1827. She was b. abt. Feb. 8, 1797, int. Rochester, Mass.—M. A. M.


15249. COOK.—Wanted parentage and all infor. possible of Mary — wife of John Cook b. Nov. 6, 1725 in Dover or Rochester, N. H. He was Constable and Selectman, Rochester, from 1771-1779; moved to Shapleigh, Me. abt. 1780. Two known chil. Jacob b. July 1780 and Zebulon.—A. C. H.

15250. ROGERS-RODGERS.—Wanted parentage and Rev. rec. of Diantha Rogers who mar. David Reed, a Rev. sol. in 1758, and lived near Penobscott, Me.—H. R.

15251. WASHINGTON.—Wanted parentage, chil. and husband with all possible infor. of Jane Elliott Washington. Would like to corres. with desc.—J. R. E.


(a). BLODGETT.—Wanted mar. date of Abisha Blodgett who was b. in Stafford, Tolland Co., Conn. Nov. 24, 1763, and mar. Hannah ——. He was discharged from Rev. service at Fort Harmar (now Marietta), Ohio, 1788; after this he lived in N. Y. State, from there moving to Pa., then to Ohio Co., Va. Wanted also date of b. of son Benjamin and when he mar. Margaret McCuskey.

(b). McCOMBS.—Wanted dates of b., mar., and d., Rev. rec. and name of wife of George McCombs who was b. in Derry Co., Ireland abt. 1754, fought thru Rev., then sent for his family and settled in Washington Co., Pa. His chil. were: Nancy who mar. James McCuskey; Mary who mar. — Maken; James who mar. Hannah Smith; John who mar. Rachel Buchanan.

(c). BEELER.—Wanted dates of b. and d., and Rev. rec. of George Beeler who mar. 1st. Elizabeth ——, 2nd. Widow La Rue (who was Jane Helm). He is associated in the "History of Marshall Co." with Beeler's Station, which states he and 2 others walked in the winter of 1780 over the mountains to seek aid from officials in Phila. to help protect settlers from Indians. Capt. Jeremiah Long and 53 men were placed at the Fort in the spring of 1781. George Beeler's chil. were: Frederick, Elizabeth who mar. Mordecai Bane, Nancy who mar. Jesse Bane, Charles, Mary, Joseph and George H.—J. D. Mc.


(a). WELLS.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of Israel Wells b. in Simsbury, Conn. 1758, d. in Licking Co., Ohio, April 3, 1831. On his tombstone, still standing in Ohio, is title "Capt." He was eldest son of Ezekiel Wells d. Simsbury July 2, 1762 and his wife Mary, (dau. of Israel Foster,) d. July 10, 1762, and had one bro. Abiah Wells.—G. H. S. K.

15254. GODDARD.—Wanted all possible authentic infor. and Rev. rec. of Benjamin Goddard and his wife Grace ——, whose dau. Submit mar. Lieut. James Puffer, a Rev. sol. of Sudbury.

(a). DAKIN.—Wanted all possible infor. and Rev. rec. of Samuel Dakin and his wife Elizabeth ——, whose dau. Abigail 1795-1856 mar. 1816 James Goddard Puffer at Sudbury.—E. M. W.
15255. Garrett. — Wanted parentage with all dates of Margaret Garrett who mar. James Mendell in Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Del. July 12, 1751.


A. M. D.

15256. Washburn.—Wanted dates of b. and d. of Reuben Washburn who mar. Betty Dilley at Bridgewater, Mass. on May 11, 1749. Wanted also proof that he was son of James b. Oct. 6, 1698, Bridgewater, the son of James b. 1672, Bridgewater, the son of John. —W. S. G.


(a). Lester-Cooper.—Wanted ances. and Rev. rec. of John Lester who lived in Beaver Creek Valley on Little River, either Montgomery or Floyd Co., Va., and had 8 chil., one of whom—William b. abt. 1836 mar. Rebecca Cooper b. Floyd Co., Va. Wanted also Cooper ances.—B. S. S.


(b). Walrod-Bratt-Bradt. — Wanted parentage of John Walrod, a sol. in War of 1812, b. 1786, d. 1850, who mar. Sarah Bratt or Bradt and lived on the Mohawk River, N. Y. and had Phylinda Walrod b. 1828. Wanted also ances. of Sarah Bratt.—M. L. S.

15262. Anderson.—Wanted ances. of Wm. McClung Anderson who was b. in Winchester, Va. March 6, 1831. Both parents d. when he was quite young and he was taken to live with an uncle Wm. McClung (McClun) in Bloomington, Ill. When grown came to Texas and d. there.—I. E. L.
Missing Will Given by Registrar General to Stafford County

The following is a copy of a will that has been in the possession of the family of our Registrar General since 1794. This winter Mrs. Reed went with friends to Stafford Court House, Virginia, to look up records, and took with her the will of her ancestor, John Withers of Stafford County. When she handed the will to the clerk at Stafford Court House he told her that he had the index book, showing the date of the will, the name of the testator, and the Clerk of the Court at that time, all of which were the same as her will, but that the will book had been destroyed during the war between the states. Mrs. Reed left a typed copy of the will with the clerk, with a signed statement by her that she had the original and that it had been in her family since 1794, and had been carried by her ancestor from Virginia to Kentucky.

In the name of God amen, I, John Withers, Senr. of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, do this first day of September in the year 1794 make and declare this as and for my last will and testament.

Imprimis, I give to my son James Withers and to his heirs forever, the tract of land whereon he now lives on the north side of Rockey Run as also the negroes great Harry, and Clary.

Item, I leave to my son John Withers during his natural life, two hundred acres of land where my Quarter now is and after his death I give the same to my grandson William Allen Withers and to his heirs forever. I also leave to my said son John the negroes Hannah and Alce, during his life as also negro Dick son to James, and after the decease of my said son, the said negroes and their increase, to be divided between his three sons, the issue of his first marriage, namely, John, James and Peter Withers or the survivors of them and their representatives to them and their heirs forever.

Item, I leave to my son William Withers during life, One hundred and fifty acres of land whereon he lately lived, beginning at a white Oak, on the south side of the main road in Garner's line, thence along the said line to a corner stone, thence down the back line to the main road and to run thence a straight course to the beginning; so as to include the said quantity of one hundred and fifty acres, and I will that after his decease the said land descend to his son John Withers in Fauquier County and to his heirs forever.

I give to my son William Withers and to his heirs forever a negro called Pegg with all her increase.

Item, I leave to my son George Withers and to his heirs forever all my land on the Stony lick branch whereon he now lives, also the negroes Will, Anna and Ned, and their increase, the gun called his, and all my smith's tools.

Item, I give to my son Benjamin Withers and to his heirs after the death of his mother the tract of land whereon we now dwell formerly the property of Matthew Kaine as also the land I bought of Edward Weste and also my negroes Sarah, Pat, Vall, Charlotte with their increase a Bed and furniture, my watch and a gun called Old Brass.

Item, I give to my grandson, William Allen Withers after the death of his father John Withers, the two hundred acres of land left to said John for life, to the said Allen and his heirs forever. I give my son William Withers a negro boy called Dick. I give to my grandson William Allen Withers, and to his heirs the negroes Minny and Orson and their increase, also a bed and furniture, two cows and calves and my little gunn.

Item, I give to my daughter Elizabeth Withers and to her heirs forever the tract of land that Philip Callender lives on, as also the negroes Daniel, Jenny, young Jenny, and Tom with their increase, a Bed and furniture and the sorrel mare's colt, it is also my will that my said daughter Betty have the privilege to remain in and have the use of the room of my now dwelling house called the New room so long as she choose it, as also liberty to get wood on this land for her own fire.

Item, I give to be divided equally between my three daughters Margaret, Nancy and Hannah Withers, the residue of my land in Fauquier County out of which I have left my son William one hundred and fifty acres during his life and to his son John Withers at his death to them my said daughters and their heirs forever,

Item, My daughter Margaret Withers and to her heirs forever I give the negroes great Nan, Charles, Ralph and Priss with their increase a Bed and furniture and the young mare's colt.

Item, to My daughter Hannah Withers and to her heirs I give my negroes, Lewis, Catel Harry, and Frank with their increase, a Bed and furniture, and a horse called derby.

Item, to my daughter Nancy Withers and to her heirs I give my negroes, Philis, Daniel, Peter and Tampson, with their increase, a bed and furniture, and a horse called Phillip.
Item, to the descendants or offspring of my daughter Mary Routt, deceased, I divide the negroes, Sue and Phoeba and their increase now in the possession of John Routt of Culpeper equally to be divided.

Item, to my daughter Ursualy Waller, and to her heirs I give the negroes, Dick and Mary, with their increase now in her possession.

Item, to my daughter Sarah Mountjoy and to her heirs I leave the negroes Ralph and Charlotte with their increase now in her possession.

Item, to my loving wife Hannah Withers I give during the term of her natural life the tract of land whereon we are now dwelling, the use of my mill and of my negroes, Roger, Ben, James, Little Nan, Lucy, Valentine Gerrard, Bess and Dick, son to Daniel, my horses called Doctor, Ranter, Potter and Potter, my cart and geer her choice of any two of my Beds and furniture a chest of Drawers, a chest, a trunk and all my cattle sheep and hogs and all other my properties not herein before devised, and at her death the same except the land which agreeable to a former devise I leave to my son Benjamin forever, to be equally divided among my children Benjamin, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Hannah and Nancy Withers or the survivors of them and their representatives respectively.

Lastly, I nominate and appoint my sons James, George and Benjamin Withers, Executors of this my last will.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my hand and seal the date first above written—

In presence of Williamson Chandler, Mary Chandler, L. C. S. Tyler

John Withers — Seal —

Stafford County towit

At a court held for Stafford afd. the 8th day of December 1794, the aforesaid last will and testament of Jno. Withers Sen. decd. was then produced in court by Geo. & Benj. Withers, two of the Exrs. therein named who made oath thereto according to law and being also proved by the oaths of the witnesses thereto was ordered to be recorded and on motion of the sd. George and Benjamin Withers, they haveing done what is usual in such cases, certificate is granted them for obtaining probate thereof in due form.

Teste Weyton C S C

Copy Teste

Jno M. Conway C.C.Co

D. A. R. Patriotic Lectures with Lantern Slides for Educational Work in Chapters, Schools, Clubs or Community Centers

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The expressage both ways is paid by the borrower.

Checkes should be made payable to the Treasurer General.

Flora Myers Gillette,
National Chairman.
Some Descendants of Richard Raymond

COL. ARTHUR C. ROGERS

Member, Institute of American Genealogy

Notes correcting the parentage of Asahel 50; deducing the parentage of Clapp 21; and establishing their line of descent from the immigrant.

THE Genealogies of the Raymond Families of New England, 1886 (hereinafter termed the Raymond Genealogy), lists William Raymond (1799-1892), of Franklin, Pa., as No. 138 of the descendants of Capt. Richard Raymond, shows William 138 to have been a son of Asahel 50 and his wife Mary (Vail), lists Asahel 50 as a son of Clapp 21, and gives no hint of Clapp's parentage.

In the family Bible of William 138 his parents are listed as Asahel and Mary; but the Bible record lists Asahel's parents as Asahel and Abigail, stating that both the latter died the same day, 19 April 1782, and that both were buried in one grave in Wilton, Conn.

Thus the Bible record and the Raymond Genealogy are in conflict as to the parentage of Asahel 50. Which, if either, is correct? And what was Asahel's line of descent from Capt. Richard Raymond?

Answers to these questions were discovered by a search of land and probate records, and additional information was gleaned from various sources. The scattered notes pertaining to the search, here arranged chronologically, do not exhaust the Raymond data, but are offered as they stand.

A pre-view of the "historical geography" of the region may contribute to the clarity of the notes. Wilton was established as a separate society or parish of Norwalk in 1726. Until 1802, when it was created a town in its own right, residents of Wilton were officially described as of Norwalk. Hence the land records and certain vital records pertaining to Wilton prior to 1802 are to be found in the office of the town clerk of Norwalk. Similarly, the Norwalk Probate District, now embracing Norwalk, Wilton and New Canaan, was established in 1802. Probate records of Norwalk and Wilton prior to that date are to be found in Fairfield. And, happily, the late Mr. D. H. VanHoosear made a careful transcript of vital data from the long lost and later recovered records of the Congregational Church and Society of Wilton. This transcript is on file in the office of the town clerk of Wilton.

Symbols used herein are as follows: F—Fairfield probate records; N—Norwalk town records; H—Hall: Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Conn. (chiefly extracts from the town records); RG—Raymond Genealogy; S—Sheldon: History of Deerfield, Mass.; V—VanHoosear transcript.

ASAHEL 4 RAYMOND (of Captain John 3, John 2, Captain Richard 1), born in Norwalk 22 Sept. 1707 (H p 195), died intestate prior to 19 July 1768, on which date at a Court of Probate held in Fairfield "Asahel Raymond was by sd Court appointed Admr on ye Estate of Asahel Raymond late of sd Norwalk decd" (F v 16 p 209).

The Raymond Genealogy lists Asahel 4, with his birth-date, among the children of Captain John and Elisabeth (Saint John) Raymond, but mentions him no further, despite his several appearances in the Norwalk land records.

In a deed of gift dated 1 Feb. 1731/2 Captain John conveyed to his "Loving Son Asahel Raymond . . . Tenn Acres of Land Consisting of Swamp & upland Joyning to Lt Taylars great Swamp and on part of which Upland ye sd Asahel has Built his House being in ye Township of sd Norwalk near pople plain So Called . . . Also Eight Acres of Land in sd Norwalk on Smiths Hills So Called . . . " (N v 7 p 238).

In 1739 Sarah Burwell, Mary Street, Elisabeth Ketchum and Hannah Finch, with their husbands, deeded to their "Brethren" John, Lemuel, Jabez, Asahel, Elijah and Zuriel Raymond certain lands inherited from their father, "Capt John Raymond late of Norwalk Deceased" (N v 8 pp 409-412).

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A partition of land between the six brothers was made 7 Dec. 1739 (N v 9 p 10). A further partition between Asahel, Elijah and Zuriel was made 25 March 1742 (N v 9 p 157).

By deed of gift dated 5 Feb. 1755 (N v 11 p 165) Asaiel Raymond (who signed his name Asel) conveyed to his "Dutiful Son Asaiel Raymond of Norwalk . . . Eight Acres of Land in sd Norwalk Scituate at a place called Smiths hills . . . there being a Dwelling House that he my sd Son has Erected on sd Land." And by deed of 3 Nov. 1762 (N v 12 p 11) Asaiel Raymond, for a consideration of "Forty five pounds New York Money", conveyed to Asaiel Raymond Junr five and a half acres of land "Lying in sd Norwalk Scituate at or Near Popplar plain."

Asahel married, probably as early as 1729, Mary, born 2 Oct. 1709, daughter of Lt. John Taylor and his wife Wait (H p 210). This marriage is established by Lt. Taylor's will of 9 Oct. 1744, proved 4 Dec. 1744 (F v 9 p 272), wherein the testator devises to his "three Daughters viz. Wait ye Wife of Jackin Gregory sarah ye Wife of Nathll Bates and Mary ye Wife of Asahel Raymond."

Of the children of Asahel and Mary (Taylor) Raymond the list here given is believed to be incomplete, since in all probability more than one child was born to them during the nine-year period intervening between the first and third children here listed. Those of whom records have been found are:

Asahel b 1730 (of whom later)
Clapp (of whom later)
Jonathan bpt Oct. 1739 (V)
Sarah bpt 13 Dec. 1741 (V)
Wait bpt 22 Jan. 1743/4; m 20 April 1762 Joseph Bardwell (V)
Lydia bpt 13 April 1746 (V)
A child bpt 31 Dec. 1749 (V)

Asahel Raymond is believed to have been he who married second, 4 June 1753 (V), Mary Betts. The children of this marriage were:

Jonathan bpt 28 July 1754 (V)
Abigail bpt 30 July 1755 (V)

This conjectural second marriage of Asahel is so listed subject to correction, but the conjecture is founded upon several indications.

The church records unfortunately do not distinguish between Asahel and Asahel except in a single instance. Both were of marriageable age. The Betts Genealogy, Thomas Betts (1618-1688) and His Descendants, 1888, lists among the children of Matthew Betts (of Thomas, Thomas) and his wife Abigail a daughter Mary born 28 April 1725, and states that this Mary was probably she who married Asahel Raymond. The Betts compilers advance no support for this assertion. If true, it accounts for the name Abigail bestowed upon Asahel Raymond's daughter who was baptized 30 July 1755.

And if the Betts theory as to this Mary is correct, she was 28 years old at her marriage to Asahel Raymond. In that day, when so many girls married at 18 or earlier, 28 was advanced spinsterhood. At this age Mary would be much more likely to be sought in marriage by a widower in his 46th year than by his son, 23, five years her junior.

Finally, for Asahel to name the son Jonathan of his second marriage in memory of a deceased son of his first marriage would have been entirely in accordance with contemporary custom. In short, all indications strongly favor the assumption that Mary Betts was the second wife of Asahel Raymond.

2

Asahel Raymond (of Asahel, Captain John, John, Captain Richard) was born in 1730—or possibly late in 1729—if the inscription on his gravestone is correct. This stone stands in a Wilton burying ground, on land formerly known as Sharp Hill. The inscription reads: "In Memory of Asahel Raymond (and Abigail his Wife) who died April 19, 1782, his age 52 years; his Wife 47."

Although the Raymond Genealogy makes no mention whatever of Asahel, his parentage is established by the deed of 5 Feb. 1755 heretofore cited.

He is credited with 18 days of active service as a soldier in Captain Samuel Handford's company, Colonel Jonathan Hoyt's regiment, "at the time of Alarm for Relief of Fort Wm. Henry and Places adjacent Augst 1757" (French-Indian War Rolls,
Conn. Hist. Soc. Collections, v 9). He has likewise been credited with service as a soldier in the Revolution (Norwalk After 250 Years, p 183). This credit is erroneous, as will later be seen; but he is properly entitled to credit as a patriot during the Revolution.

In the ms. extracts from the Norwalk town records, 1774-1784, to be found in the Connecticut State Library, are the following references, which are here quoted from a report by the library:

(p 3) At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk held the 3d Monday of Dec. 1776, voted that Asahel Raymond be one of a committee of inspection.

(p. 9) At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk held the last Monday of Dec. 1778, Asahel Raymond was chosen one of a committee to supply the families of those soldiers of this town that are in the army.

(p. 11) At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Norwalk held Aug. 1, 1779, Asahel Raymond was chosen one of a committee to make inquiry after goods plundered in this town in the late alarm and report the same to the selectmen.

Aug. 16, 1779. This meeting taking into consideration the resolves of the county convention held by adjournment at Redding on the 10th day of August do accept and approve the same. At the same meeting voted that Asahel Raymond be one of a committee for the purpose in the first resolve in sd convention mentioned.

And in Connecticut Archives, Revolutionary War, ser. 1, VIII: 82b, there is a petition from Norwalk reciting the danger from enemy raids from Long Island and praying for an armed vessel in the Sound. This petition, signed by Asahel Raymond, was “Dated at Norwalk the 14th Day of October AD: 1777.” In answer to the question whether the petition gives any evidence as to the date of Asahel Raymond’s signature, the librarian replied: “We cannot state that all the names were written on this date, as there are 73; but it would seem safe to assume that they were added between October 14th and 30th.”

The date of signature has a bearing, as will be seen, on the erroneous credit for military service in the Revolution. However, the records of appointment to various committees establish Asahel Raymond’s services as a patriot. They indicate also that he was a man of standing in the community; and this indication is supported by the inventory of his estate, filed 6 Dec. 1782, and totaling $473:19:6 (F v 22 p 163), wherein he is entitled “Mr. Asahel Raymond.”

Whether Asahel Raymond was he who married Mary Betts 4 June 1753 has already been discussed, with the balance of probabilities indicating the contrary. It is certain, however, that Asahel was he who married Abigail Dunning 11 Dec. 1755 (V), for there is of record (N v 12 p 238) a deed of gift dated 19 Mar. 1764 from Richard Dunning to his “loving Son and Daughter Vizt Asahel Raymond Junr and Abigail Raymond his wife both of sd Norwalk” conveying two 3-acre tracts of land “lying in sd Norwalk and in the Parrish of Wilton Scituate a little North East from the Meeting House in sd Wilton . . .”

The children of Asahel and Abigail (Dunning) Raymond, as far as their records have been found, were:

Asahel6 bpt 26 Sept. 1756 (V)
Asahel6 bpt 1 June 1760 (V) of whom
later
Zadok6 bpt 15 Jan. 1763 (V)
Lydia6 bpt 3 Nov. 1765 (V)
Naama6 (F v 26 p 660)*
Abigail6 bpt 1770 (V) m 27 Feb. 1790 Blackleach Jesup (N v 18 p 21)

It is evident that the firstborn Asahel died in infancy. The children who lived to participate in the distribution of the estate of their maternal grandfather, Richard Dunning, 4 Sept. 1797, were Asahel, Zadok, Naama and Abigail, listed in that order as “the Children of Abigail Raymond who was daughter of sd decd” (F v 26 p 660). Of Lydia no other record has been found. She is here listed as a daughter of Asahel because to place her as a daughter of Asahel would leave an interim of ten years following the baptism of Abigail.

3

Clapp5 Raymond (of Asahel4, Captain John3, John2, Richard1) was born presumably after the birth of Asahel6 and before

* Naomi, child of Asahel Raymond, bapt. 28 Mar. 1762 at Weston—Hist. and gen. of families of old Fairfield.
the baptism of the first Jonathan; that is to say, between 1730 and 1739. He died and was buried at Ballston Spa, N. Y., according to the Raymond Genealogy. He is here listed as a son of Ashahel as the result of deduction from data apparently unknown to the compiler of the Raymond Genealogy, which gives no hint of his parentage.

At the time of Clapp's birth the great majority, perhaps 95%, of the men-children born in Norwalk were given biblical names. Here and there was an Edward, a Richard, a Robert, a William. In still fewer instances were surnames selected as baptismal names. Every male name in the direct line of Raymond families from Captain Richard to Ashahel, except Richard, had been a biblical name. Why should there be so great a departure from custom as the bestowal of a surname, especially so infrequent a surname, on Clapp Raymond? The answer was perfectly obvious when it was learned that Wait, first wife of Lt. John Taylor and mother of Mary, wife of Ashahel Raymond, was a daughter (S) of Capt. Preserved Clapp and a grand-daughter of Captain Roger Clapp.

In the light of this knowledge it is self-evident, beyond reasonable doubt, that the first Clapp Raymond was a son of Ashahel and Mary (Taylor) Raymond. It was not until after the probable date of Clapp's birth that a daughter of Asahel and Mary (Taylor) Raymond was given the baptismal name, Wait, of Mary's mother. That Asahel and Mary should before that time have bestowed Wait (Clapp) Taylor's family name upon a son is credible, and readily accounts for a baptismal name so rare. To account for it otherwise would be very difficult.

Like his elder brother, Clapp was a man of standing. The Raymond Genealogy records that in a deed he was termed "Gentleman", and that in 1775 he served on a town committee for the inspection of arms; but it fails to record that in 1778 he was Captain commanding a company in Colonel Mead's regiment, 4th Brigade, Connecticut troops (Revolutionary Lists and Returns, 1775-1783, Conn. Historical Society Collections, Vol. XII, p 109). He married Rebecca Betts 4 Aug. 1757 or 4 Oct. 1757 (both dates listed in the Wilton records). The children of Clapp and Rebecca (Betts) Raymond as recorded in Wilton were:

- Clapp b 9 Oct. 1758; bpt 29 Nov. 1758; d 22 Sept. 1759 (V)
- A child, d 20 Sept. 1759 aged 11 months 11 days (V); this may have been a twin, or a duplicate entry
- Rebecca, b 29 Oct. 1760; bpt 25 Jan. 1761 (V)
- Mary, b 12 Feb. 1762 (V)
- A child, bpt 17 Apr. 1763 (V)
- Clapp, b 20 June 1765; bpt 11 Aug. 1765; m 1 Feb. 1787 Sally Dunning and had Alfred, b 3 Feb. 1788, Amelia, b 7 Mar. 1789, (V)
- Hannah, b 30 Aug. 1771; bpt 21 Oct. 1771 (V)

Of the afore-named children the Raymond Genealogy lists only Rebecca, the second Clapp, and Hannah; but it gives Clapp and Rebecca a son Asahel, b. 24 Apr. 1764, whom it lists as No. 50 of the descendants of Richard Raymond. Clapp may have had a son Asahel, but if so this son probably died in infancy. He certainly was not the one particularized as No. 50.

4

Asahel Raymond (of Asahel, Asahel, Captain John, John, Captain Richard) born in Wilton, Conn., 24 April 1760, died there 17 Oct. 1830. The authority for these dates is the Bible record of William Raymond. The gravestone in Sharp Hill cemetery is inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of Asahel Raymond who departed this life Oct. 17, 1830; Aged 70 years 5 mo. & 26 ds."

This is the Asahel Raymond whom the Raymond Genealogy lists as No. 50, born 24 April 1764, son of Clapp 21. The gravestone inscription and the Bible record prove that the Raymond Genealogy is in error as to the date of birth. This proof is supported by the record of baptism 1 June 1760 (V), which, listing him as a son of Asahel, also clearly establishes the error in the Raymond Genealogy as to his parentage.

Asahel Raymond was a selectman of Wilton in 1813. The gravestone of his daughter Mary, first wife of William Noyes, says she was a daughter of Captain
Asahel Raymond. For this title no authority has been found, nor any other reference to it.

Asahel Raymond was a soldier in Captain Nathan Gilbert’s company, Colonel John Mead’s regiment of militia during a short campaign at Fishkill and vicinity; time of marching, 5 Oct 1777; time of discharge, 30 Oct. 1777 (Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, War of 1812, and War with Mexico, p 522). It is interesting to know that Asahel° was one of but ten enlisted men of this company who waited to be discharged; 44 “deserted” from 7 Oct. to 17 Oct.

This service has erroneously been credited to Asahel°: but the error becomes obvious upon consideration of the known facts. Asahel° was 47 years old in 1777; Asahel° was 17 years old. In view of the age and local standing of Asahel°, he is much less likely to have served as a private soldier than is his son Asahel°. Moreover, while one Asahel was serving as a soldier in the field, the other, as has already been shown, signed a Norwalk petition. The overlapping dates make it obvious that the two classes of service were rendered by two individuals. To the improbability that Asahel°, aged 47, was serving as a soldier is added the still greater improbability that Asahel°, a lad of 17, was a signer of the petition from the citizens of Norwalk. In the absence of positive proof such a hypothesis is untenable; hence the signature to the petition is credited among the patriotic services of Asahel°, the military service to Asahel°.

In the Norwalk town records are several references to Asahel°. These are chiefly in connection with the transfer of Dunning lands, Asahel having been administrator of the estate of his grandfather Richard Dunning (N v 19 p 116).

Asahel° Raymond married 22 April 1784 Mary Veal (N v 18 p 5, back of volume) whose gravestone in Wilton recites that she died 29 Nov. 1831 aged 68. A Vail pedigree in C. J. Williams History and Map of Danby, Vt., identifies her as a daughter of Platt° Vail, Huntington, L. I. (of Moses°, Joseph°, Thomas°) and his wife Susannah, daughter of Jonathan° Thurston (of Lieut. Benjamin°, Joseph°, John°). The children of Asahel° and Mary (Vail) Raymond, as listed in the Norwalk records and the Raymond Genealogy, were:

Medad°, b 12 Mar. 1786 (N, RG)
Polly°, b 30 Oct. 1788 (N); 1789 (RG): was first wife of William Noyes and d s p 26 Feb. 1841 (RG); Wilton gravestone: “Died Mary wife of William Noyes & daughter of Capt. Asahel Raymond dec’d, Feb. 26, 1841, in the 52 year of her age.”

Charles°, b 26 Jan. 1791 (N, RG) d leaving a son Gavin in California and a daughter, Mrs. Emily Metenger, in Philadelphia (RG)

Phileetus° b 22 Aug. 1792 (N, RG)
Hiram°, b 2 Apr. 1794 (N); b 29 Apr. 1797 (RG); Wilton gravestone: “Hiram, son of Asahel & Mary Raymond, died Dec. 20, 1814, ae. 20°; had son Hiram in Havana, N. Y. (RG); Asahel° was appointed 25 May 1818 guardian of “Hiram Raymond a minor of about three Years Old of said Wilton”; and Deacon Zadok° Raymond in his will dated 26 July 1836 named among his residuary legatees “the Sons and daughters and one Grand Son Hiram by name of my brother Asahel Raymond” (Norwalk probate records)

Almena°, b 29 April 1797 (N); RG erroneously lists her as a twin of Hiram, and erroneously gives the latter her birthdate; was second wife of William Noyes and d s p 7 Oct. 1876 (RG); Wilton gravestone: “Almena R. Wife of William Noyes Died Aug. 9, 1875 AE 78 Years.”

William°, b 8 May 1799; m Nancy Kinnear and moved to Franklin, Pa. (RG); but Nancy H.° Kinnear (of William°, Andrew°, William°, James°) b 11 May 1804 in Venango county, Pa., d 1878, m 12 Dec. 1826 in Franklin, Pa., William Raymond, son of Asahel Raymond (Kinnears and Their Kin); the Raymond and Kinnear genealogies both list the children of William and Nancy.
Marriage and Tombstone Records of Lawrence County, Illinois

Copied by INEZ STANSFIELD,
Ex-Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

BOOK A

Armstrong, John & Susannah Lemon—Oct. 18, 1821.
Anderson, Sion & Nancy Goen—Feb. 13, 1823.
Adams, Sam'l & Elizabeth Chenoweth—Dec. 27, 1823.

Bordela, Peinin & Julia Aupin—Aug. 1, 1821.
Barden, Lott & Betsy Laws—Aug. 11, 1821.
Butler, Joseph & Polly Spencer—Sept. 25, 1821.
Bowen, Thomas & Sara King—Jan. 28, 1823.
Buchanan, John & Jane Richardson—Oct. 29, 1824.
Brawdy, Ezeriah & Polly Field—Nov. 9, 1824.
Barney, Robert & Casiah Porgin—July 3, 1822.
Blakeman, Eli & Nancy Stuart—June 2, 1826.
Beharney, Robert B. & Sarah E. Morris—Mar. 24, 1824 (Barney).

Carns, Andrews & Nelly Anderson—June 27, 1821.
Corrie, Adam & Mary Corrie—Dec. 26, 1823.
Chauncey, Isaac & Cynthia Morehouse—May 6, 1825.
Chafee, Austin B. & Lucy Matson—May 12, 1825.
Corrie, John & Mary Schrader—Aug. 13, 1825.
Cooper, Thomas & Sally Woods—July 26, 1826.

Dudley, Joshua & Barbory Clark—Oct. 29, 1822.
Denison, Daniel & Sally S. Riggs—Apr. 26, 1824.

Elliot, James & Mary Rawlings—May 6, 1823.
Elliot, Jacob & Sarah Ann Morehouse—Sept. 10, 1825.
Emmons, Westley & Betsy McClure—Sept. 4, 1825.

Flemming, Jeremiah & Elizabeth Gifford—Mar. 16, 1822.
Felton, John & Hulda Herman—Sept. 3, 1824.
Fail, John & Eliza Tillerson—Nov. 17, 1824.
Fowler, George W. & Nancy Shidler—Aug. 20, 1825.

Gordon, Thomas & Sarah Butler—June 30, 1821.
Golehor, Patrick & Jane Brawdy—Dec. 29, 1824.
Gowan, Jacob & Mary Lawrence—July 12, 1825.
Grove, Michael & Rebecca McClean—Mar. 8, 1826.
Glenn, Sam'l & Polly Johnston—Apr. 3, 1826.

Harrow, David & Julia Catt—Apr. 13, 1822.
Hawley, Pierie & Sarah Rader—July 3, 1822.
Heron, Samuel & Martha Leech—July 3, 1822.
Hysmith, Nathaniel & Elizabeth Matthews—Nov. 11, 1822.
Harris, Stephen & Louisa Glenn—Aug. 28, 1826.
Hunter, John T. & Mary Robinson—Dec. 12, 1821.

Jones, Henry & Abby Luster—Dec. 18, 1821.
Johnson, Joshua & Mary Gardner—July 23, 1822.
Jourdan, Varnell & Rebecca Buchanan—May 16, 1825.
Johnston, Jeremiah & Pheobe Kuykendall—July 20, 1826.

Kelly, James & Rebecca Barker—Jan. 7, 1824.
Long, Joseph & Lorinda Wilber—Nov. 5, 1821.
Lock, Elisha & Sally Henley—Nov. 13, 1822.
Lang, Robert & Sarah Davis—Jan. 20, 1823.
Lewis, Philip & Polly Craven—Nov. 13, 1823.
Leech, James & Mary Davidson—Dec. 11, 1823.
Lindley, Joshua & Sally Johnston—Mar. 8, 1824.
Lewis, Jacob & Rebecca James—May 5, 1824.
Leech, Anthony & Anne Leech—Jan. 10, 1825.
Lewis, John & Matilda Stewart—Mar. 15, 1825.
Leneive, Obediah & Polly Lemons—Oct. 25, 1825.
Laws, Lewis & Silvy Bardon—Apr. 5, 1826.
Laws, James & Lucinda Calhoun—July 20, 1826.
Mundell, Samuel & Nancy Adams—July 19, 1821.
Miller, James & Nancy McBean—Jan. 4, 1822.
McMahan, Andrew R. & Ann Lewis—July 3, 1822.
McFerson, James & Eleanor Roddy—Feb. 12, 1823.
Martin, Charles & Betsey Spencer—July 18, 1823.
Melton, Tilmon & Rebecca Hudson—Dec. 4, 1823.
Mieure, Richard & Susan Jones—Dec. 18, 1823.
McLean, James M. & Rebecca Marney—May 22, 1824.
Martin, John W. & Sarah Allison—Apr. 23, 1825.
Martin, Isaac & Phebe Allison—Apr. 23, 1825.
McHenry, David & Sarah Johnston—Nov. 3, 1825.
Moore, Alexander & Delila Parker—Apr. 29, 1826.
McMahan, Barnabas & Eliza Blackburn—July 19, 1826.
Norton, Benjamin & Nancy Thorn—June 20, 1821.
Organ, John & Jane Gilbert—Feb. 4, 1823.
Organ, Enos & Phebe Allison—Sept. 17, 1824.
Pheps, Jonathan & Sally Gowen—Sept. 26, 1821.
Parker, Jacob & Peggy Dockery—Sept. 2, 1822.
Peardon, Benjamin & Betsy Rathbone—Feb. 19, 1823.
Payne, Thomas & Elizabeth Orr—Mar. 24, 1824.
Parker, Jonathan & Mary Helperstine—Dec. 28, 1824.
Pheps, David & Elizabeth Cleverenger—Aug. 30, 1825.
Pheps, Morris & Laury Clark—Apr. 12, 1825.
Parker, Joseph A. & Lucinda Richardson—Nov. 10, 1825.
Pheps, Oliver W. & Hannah Mason—Jan. 4, 1823.
Parson, Thomas & Eliza Huston—July 28, 1823.
Parkerson, James & Eliza Miller—Feb. 23, 1824.
Pugh, George & Elizabeth Anderson—Mar. 28, 1825.
Pinkerstaff, Redman & Patsy Emmons—Sept. 4, 1826.
Rineyking, Henry & Matilda Chinwith—Sept. 21, 1822.
Rawlings, Benjamin S. & Kitty Mattox—May 9, 1823.
Riggs, James B. & Nancy C. Anderson—April 26, 1824.
Shearer, Adam & Susannah Jenny—Aug. 11, 1821.
Smith, John & Elizabeth Baird—Sept. 9, 1821.
Smith, John M. C. & Thirsey Stufflebeam—Oct. 15, 1821.
St. Jerman, Charles & Phillis St. Mary—May 23, 1823.
Seeds, Hugh & Susan Hardisty—Mar. 11, 1822.
Sisco, Peter & Eliza Chandler—Feb. 11, 1823.
Snider, John & Nancy Allison—May 17, 1823.
Smith, Asa & Polly McIntire—May 15, 1823.
Sumner, Benjamin & Sally Laws—June 7, 1823.
Snyder, Henry & Sally Brown—Oct. 29, 1823.
Summers, John & Emily Woodson—Dec. 4, 1823.
Stockwell, Henry & Penelope McBane—Aug. 21, 1824.
Cripps, John & Agnes Corrie—Nov. 23, 1824.
Schrader, Samuel & Margret Corrie—Aug. 13, 1825.
Snyder, Abram & Ann Allison—Sept. 15, 1825.
Swango, Elias & Frances Ausbrooke—May 21, 1826.
Stewart, Alexander & Eleanor Craven—Nov. 16, 1825.
Thompson, William & Ruth Turner—July 21, 1821.
Tongas, Joseph & Therese Lefaive—Jan. 2, 1824.
Toby, Avery & Sally Norton—Feb. 9, 1824.
Utter, Samuel & Ellen Roddy—Aug. 5, 1823.
Vance, Joshua & Rachel Clevenger—Sept. 11, 1822.
Williams, John & Arminta Dukes—July 23, 1821.
Wells, Aaron & Catherine Vansoldall—Dec. 25, 1821.
Wise, John & Susan Hencely—Aug. 11, 1826.
Wade, John & Hetty Murphey—Aug. 7, 1826.
INSCRIPTIONS FROM TOMBSTONES IN DENISON CEMETERY

Located three miles south of Bridgeport, Lawrence County, Illinois

William Baldwin, died March 21, 1849, in the 41st year of his age.
James G. Crane, April 17, 1842-October 1, 1889.
Sarah J. Crane, died August 1, 1885, aged 53 yrs., 9 mo., 21 days.
Ephriham M. Crane, Sept. 3, 1816-Feb. 27, 1889.
Louisa, wife of E. Crane, died July 14, 1871. Age 63 yrs., 5 mo.
William M. Crane died April 12, 1840. Age 57 yrs., 8 mo., 12 days.
Sarah wife of William Crane, died May 22, 1843; age 54 years.
Robert Denison died Jan. 4, 1863. Age 68 yrs., 11 mo., 22 days.
Nancy, wife of Robert Denison, died May 12, 1836. Age 43 yrs., 11 mo., 11 days.
Samuel T. Denison, born Dec. 7, 1824, died Jan. 8, 1854; aged 29 yrs., 1 mo., 1 day.
Margaret Denison, born May 29, 1770, died Oct. 12, 1851.
William Denison, Senior, born July 15, 1767, died Nov. 30, 1838.
Alexander D. Denison, died July 8, 1871. Age 66 yrs., 8 mo., 5 days.
Mary Ann, wife of A. D. Denison, died March 6, 1892. Age 80 yrs., 3 mo., 5 days.
Isabella, wife of John Denison, born Dec. 20, 1810, died Oct. 20, 1852.
George M. Denison, August 5, 1809-Jan. 13, 1846.
William Denison, 1805-1840.
Elizabeth G. Denison, 1810-1845.
Estella M., Dec. 18, 1881-Nov. 5, 1904. (a)
Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hanks, died April 14, 1867, aged 24 years.
Elizabeth Halfabre, died Aug. 21, 1868, aged 88 years, 4 days.
Bazel, Jackman, Nov. 2, 1809-July 21, 1852.
Fannie B., wife of William King, 1828-1860.
William King, died Feb. 7, 1880, aged 59 yrs., 6 days.
Rebecca, wife of William King, Feb. 11, 1838-Feb. 26, 1867.
John H. King, died May 26, 1873, age 26 years.
Margaret, wife of Robert Loughlin, died Feb. 6, 1857. Age 51 years.
William, son of B. and M. Loughlin, died Nov. 21, 1861. Age 32 years.
Aaron H. McClure, July 17, 1818-Oct. 18, 1878.
Winfield S. McClure, July 23, 1847-Sept. 8, 1871.
Elizabeth, wife of J. T. Stansfield, died April 6, 1871. Age 21 yrs., 4 mo., 14 days.

"How sweet it all will be in that beautiful land
So free from all sorrow and pain."

Rosella, wife of R. A. Summers, died Mar. 8, 1889. Age 27 years.
Abigail R., wife of E. Shipley, died Nov. 23, 1865. Age 56 yrs., 6 days.
Ursula Treadway, June 10, 1781-Oct. 4, 1815.
James Watts, died Aug. 28, 1855. Age 60 years.

Buchanan Cemetery, Lawrence County, Illinois

Adams, A. H., died Dec. 5, 1867; age 33 years, 9 mo., 3 days.
Barnett, Mary E., wife of Robert F., Nov. 18, 1843-Feb. 9, 1902. (a)
Barnett, R. A., died June 5, 1888; age 69 years.
Bennett, Caroline, wife of Rev. L. Bennett, died March, 1844; age 24 years. (b)
Buchanan, Mary C., 1847-1926.
Buchanan, James M., died Mar. 21, 1881; age 48 years, 7 mo., 5 days.
Buchanan, Maria M., 1841-1924. (c)
Buchanan, Walter G., died Jan 31, 1881; age 76 yrs., 5 mo., 22 days.
Buchanan, Jane, wife of Walter, died Mar. 10, 1874; age 71 yrs., 6 mo. (d)
Buchanan, Rebecca, mother of Walter Buchanan, died May 8, 1843; age 61 yrs., 4 mo., 11 days.
Buchanan, Victor, died Apr. 13, 1843; age 81 years.
Buchanan, Martha, wife of James H., died Oct. 11, 1886; age 69 years.
Buchanan, James H., died Apr. 5, 1872; age 59 yrs., 1 mo., 19 days.
Buchanan, John G., died Aug. 14, 1890; age 61 yrs., 4 mo., 2 days.
Buchanan, James H., 1852-1925.
Buchanan, Nettie A., his wife, 1858-1925. (e)
Buchanan, Lora, wife of John M., died Mar. 1, 1867; age 25 yrs., 5 mo. (f)
Buchanan, Rebecca J., wife of John M., died Nov. 20, 1881; age 38 yrs., 7 mo., 19 days. (g)
Buchanan, Nettie B., wife of John M., Feb. 7, 1864-Dec. 16, 1902. (h)
Buchanan, Sarah, wife of J. J. Buchanan, died Feb. 20, 1874; age 33 yrs., 11 mo., 23 days. (i)
Buchanan, William T., died Oct. 5, 1896; age 65 yrs., 11 mo., 10 days.
Buchanan, Talitha, wife of W. T., died Nov. 20, 1857; age 25 yrs., (j)
Buchanan, Martha, wife of W. T., died Oct. 23, 1898; age 62 yrs., 8 mo., 23 days. (k)
Buchanan, Thomas, died Nov. 26, 1876; age 81 yrs., 11 mo. (l)
Buchanan, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas, died Dec. 25, 1863; age 68 yrs. (l)
Buchanan, Victor, Mar. 9, 1816-May 6, 1897.
Buchanan, James A., died Sept. 18, 1877; age 81 yrs., 4 mo., 29 days.
Buchanan, Julia A., Mrs., 1869-1923 (m)
Buchanan, Nancy J., died Dec. 8, 1866; age 37 yrs., 6 mo., 10 days.
Buchanan, Victor B., died Apr. 23, 1881; age 74 yrs., 3 mo., 11 days.
Buchanan, Evelene, wife of Victor, died Mar. 3, 1882; age 75 yrs., 4 mo., 13 days.
Dean, John W., died May 31, 1868; age 49 yrs., 1 mo., 11 days.
Harding, Zerelda, his wife, Aug. 14, 1834-Mar. 11, 1887. (n)
Harding, Anna Bell, wife of Victor B., Jan. 29, 1870-Sept. 13, 1911.
Harding, Maria, Nov. 2, 1869-Nov. 17, 1913.
Hiskey, Eva, wife of Peter, died Aug. 2, 1846; age 52 years.
Jett, Caroline B., wife of Alonzo, Sept. 4, 1864-Sept. 10, 1889. (o)
Lockman, M. V., born Nov. 28, 1884-
Lockman, Margaret, wife of M. V., Mar. 28, 1889-Mar. 25, 1912. (p)
Marney, William C., Nov. 23, 1833-Jan. 8, 1836.
Maxwell, Rebecca, wife of Samuel Maxwell, died Sept. 6, 1894; age 71 yrs., 11 mo., 6 days. (q)
Passmore, John W., died Jan. 28, 1868; age 34 years.
Rickard, Julia, died Oct. 12, 1839; age 4 years.
Rickard, Samuel, died Jan. 17, 1841; age 30 yrs., 9 mos., 15 days.
Selby, Thomas, Jan. 19, 1812-Aug. 9, 1849.
Smith, Ellen, wife of M. S. Smith, daughter of J. G. and H. Buchanan, died Nov. 12, 1876; aged 34 years.
Smith, Isadora, wife of S. E. Smith, died Jan. 21, 1883; age 28 years. (r)
Taylor, America, wife of Thomas Taylor, died Jan. 6, 1874; age 33 years. (s)
(a) Mary E. Barnett was the daughter of Samuel Maxwell and his wife Rebecca Buchanan.
(b) Caroline Bennett was the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Buchanan.
(c) Maiden name was Maria Graham. She married 1st, Isaac Buchanan and 2nd, Aaron Buchanan.
(d) Maiden name, Jane Gillespie.
(e) Maiden name, Nettie Doolittle.
(f) Maiden name, Lora Buchanan; was the daughter of James and Martha Buchanan and the first wife of John M. Buchanan, son of Robert.
(g) Maiden name, Rebecca J. Irwin; was the second wife of John M. Buchanan.
(h) Maiden name, Nettie B. Tam; was the third wife of John M. Buchanan.
(i) Maiden name, Sarah Denison; daughter of Alexander Denison.
(j) Maiden name, Talitha Crane; first wife of William T. Buchanan.
(k) The second wife of William T. Buchanan was Martha Denison, daughter of Alexander and Mary Buchanan.
(l) Thomas and Elizabeth Buchanan were the parents of William T., Rebecca and Eliza, the wife of Aaron Gould.
(m) Julia was the daughter of John J. Buchanan and she was the wife of Augustus Buchanan, the grandson of Walter.
(n) Maiden name, Zerelda Buchanan, daughter of Victor and Evelene.
(o) Maiden name, Caroline Buchanan, daughter of Aaron Buchanan and Margaret Denison.
(p) Maiden name, Margaret Buchanan.
(q) Maiden name, Rebecca Buchanan.
(r) Maiden name, Isadora Buchanan, daughter of William and Talitha.
(s) Maiden name, America V. Buchanan, daughter of Victor and Evelene.
### Monroe Township
- Taylor Hughes
- Thomas Kerr
- James Tracy
- Richard Murray
- Robert Simpson
- Ebenezer Bighaw
- Noble Briton
- William Harris
- William Carr
- Lemuel Crichfield
- Thomas Frazer
- John Frazer
- Rebecca Wyman
- Robert Johnson
- Elijah Collins
- Frederick Kent
- Alexander Lockhart
- John Woods
- James Steel
- Abraham Rizer
- Isaac Young
- Robert Martin
- John McLaughlin
- John Canteleberry
- David Buchanan
- Jacob Canteleberry
- Alfred Frazer
- Asa Crichfield
- David T. Fenney
- John Finney
- John Elson
- Isaac Underhill
- Robert Beall
- Erasmus Dison
- James Mackey
- William Jones
- Washington Finney
- David Finney
- John Martin
- Edward Elison
- Richard Jones
- Seth Hunt
- John Conyers
- John Taylor
- Joseph Mackey
- Elisha Skinner
- Nathaniel Loomis
- John E. Darby
- Thomas Williams
- Thomas B. Bird
- William Mackey
- Adam Hixen
- Isaac Young
- John Williams
- Margaret Conyers
- Elijah Bird
- William Jolly
- Alexander Buchanan
- Samuel Arnold
- David Mackey
- Andrew Mackey

### Town of Millersburg
- Spencer Donaldson
- David Wolgamot
- Henry Sheltz
- William Jameson
- Daniel Beall
- Adam Croco
- George Calhoon
- Thomas Orr
- Joseph Vail
- Thomas Haskins
- Newton Calhoon
- Thomas Cline
- Jacob Lenhart
- James Campbell
- Peter Casey
- George Miles
- Daniel Boon
- Abraham Cram
- Daniel Candel
- Bailey Donaldson
- John Young
- David Carn
- Charles Cline
- John Rizer
- John Boring
- James Sharer
- Robert Reed
- Hugh Woods
- John C. Stuart
- William Cissua
- John Cam
- Charles Korn
- David Claney
- Joseph Pyers
- Samuel Beatty
- James Pyers
- George Gibson
- John Bailey
- Mary Pyers
- Margaret Pyers
- Alexander Mitchel
- John Hockingsbury
- William Bower
- Anson Whinton
- David Rickenbauch
- Samuel Blythe
- John Jamison
- John Barton
- Brownhill Tidball
- Daniel Routzan
- James Dearinger
- George Uhl
- James Batton
- Samuel Waldorf
- Levi Norris
- Milton Calhoon
- Isaac Fairchild
- Reuben Hall
- Joshua Buckmaster
- Isaac Buckmaster
- John Gwin
- Christian Mast
- Jacob Mast
- Benjamin Tremain
- James Nowels
- Daniel Tremain
- Joseph Shealy
- John Hall
- Jane Drought
- Jacob Dearing
- John Albion
- Robert Summerville
- David Swazy
- Joseph Jewell
- Station Briggs
- John W. Clark
- Samuel Tidball
- Charles Uhl
- James Ross
- Nathan Ross
- James Wilson
- William Uhl
- Lawrance Cray
- Jacob Rizer
- Alexander Beall
- John Huffman
- Ruth Metz
- Archibald Gilliland
- Hannah Withomer
- Elizabeth Orr
- Charles Young
- James Wilson
- Samuel Wilson
- William Bailey
- Isaac Miller
- Joseph Wolgamot
- Thomas Wolling
- Henry Hamilton
- Samuel Jamison
- David Calhoon
- Jacob Kemp
- Daniel Ish
- Sarah Wolgamot
- Lyman Shafter
- Luke Tipton
- Jacob Uhl
- Mary McCormick
- Jesse Rengler
- John Jeklewyn
- David Kennedy
- James Hall
- John Ingle
- James Young
- Joseph M. Tidball

### Berlin Township
- Thomas McClelland
- George Sadams
- Andrew Cunningham
- David Swager
- Stokhel Swager
- James Thrity
- Samuel Shaw
Moses Hogland
Henry Hogland
Andrew Wartz
Jacob Ammon
David Fry
William Ninson
Joseph Wolgamot
William Porter
Jacob Rohrer
William McQuistin
James Calhoun
William Rainburn
Elizabeth Stunsberry
Robert Watson
Adam Swinehart
John Swinehart
Margaret McBride
Thomas McBride
Elias Shipley
Richard Williams
Daniel Plats
Jacob Wolgamot
James Shipley
David Trayer
Christley Stootsman
Joseph Troyer
James Stanley
Joseph Troyer

Town of Berlin
Joseph Reeves
James Noswells
Peter Noswells
Joseph Noswells
James McCurdy
John E. Kock
Jacob Korns
James Shimer
James McConnel
Tucker McCurdy
George Mummer
Joseph Edgar
Edward Hall
Peter Timmons
Jacob Beall

Walnut Creek Township
Jacob Troyer, Jr.
John M. Shrock
Jacob Shrock
Jacob Mast
Joseph Mast
David Miller
Jacob Weaver
James Stootsman
Samuel Weaver
Jacob Stootsman
Moses Beachy
Paul Stootsman
Franyz Lantz
Jacob Bolipsi
Emmanuel Miller
John Miller
Moses Miller
Abraham Garver
Elias Miller
George Kasper
David Miller
Emmanuel Vemarad
Jacob Hostetler
Daniel Rushing
Henry Staver
— Stayler
Benjamin Casey
Jacob Kemp
Samuel Barnhaus
Jacob Link
Jacob Shrock
David Slowbaugh
Benjamin Garver
Jacob Hump
Mathias Muchelknous
Michael Muchelknous
Abraham Garver
David Shrock
Elias Pack
Frederick Bailey
Solomon Hostetler
Joseph Miller
Christopher Sas
Caleb Jones

Amos Johnson
Alexander Vaughan
Samuel Lowry
Samuel Specker
Joseph Lantz
Peter Showalter
Frenzis Coley
George Beaghtle
Joseph Hostettler (Hostetter)
Jeremiah Hostettler
David Hostettler
Samuel Hostettler
Joshua Miller
Samuel Troyer
Christopher Fry
Abraham Harshbarger
John Miller
Yost Miller
James Miller
Chirsby Harshbarger
Andrew Wallick
Henry Bront
Michael Trayer
John Shrock
Isaac Miller
Martha Plank
James Miller
James Nelson
Chrisley Yander
Samuel Hostetler
Jacob Bottzley
Michael Troyer
David Staifer
Andrew Johnson
David Sendenright
George Beaver
Gabriel Hostettler
Jacob Scherar
Lewis Jennings
Abraham Hostettler

Paint Township
Frederick Shoup
Gabriel Parkey
Joseph Jarvis
John Mayer
John Freed
Henry Mizor
Jacob Moyer
Wilson Buckmaster
Abraham Farth
Edward Jones
Alexander Crabs
Andrew Mumma
Hugh McClintick
James McClintick
George Fautz
Henry Bidler
Philip Mizor
Michael Mizor
George Mizor
John Bidler
Michael Miller
Abraham Dustin
Jacob Bidler
Elizabeth Fried
Jacob Weaver
John Leaty
William Johnson
Elias McIone
Jeremiah Rockwell
Abner Rummage
Alexander Swadle
Peter Justice
Jacob Sliffie
David King
Ross Torshurn
Robert Thornburg
Charles Stuart
George Hurles
James Alexander
— Alexander
Phillip Shepler
Aaron Vanandy
James Vaughn
Isaac Tederow
Robert Lisle
Nathan Peddicord
William McIntire
John Miller
Jacob Richards
James Pinkerton
Isaac Gilmon
Jacob Freed
Christian Lucabill
John Lucabill
Valentine Sammerlot
Peter Bixsel
Randolph Whitman
Thomas McMillen
John Berkey
Peter Lantz
Henry Law
Henry Herrold
Henry Kaufman
Jacob Dowell
John Bayes
John Bayes, Jr.
Janus Bayes
Thomas Bayes
Carter Rugg
Thomas Gable
George Hecksell
James Bayes
David Dunn
Michael Summerlot
John Welty
Abraham Welty
John Smith
Christian Smith
Valentine Smith
John Welty
John Fisher
Jesse Ward
Michael Hosack
Peter Penrod
Joseph Buckmaster
Joseph Buckmaster
David Peterson
Augustus Shirer
John Clum
David Kilgore
Christopher Harrod
Uriah Reynolds
Allen Robinet
George Robinet
Mary Taylor
Salt Creek Township
Isaac Woch
Lawrence Crow
Jonathan Phillips
Herman Skelos
Conrad Emory
David Casebeer
John Lentz
Hercules Lent
Jesse Fisher
Timothy Doty
Ralphdon Frazeay
John Frazy
Jeremiah Slutz
Hazel Luke
John Cambell
Samuel Smith
Alexander Bevington
Conrad Zimmerman
John Luke
Juben Pumson
William Woodruff
James Hall
Charles Rigdon
Peter Pursel
Merel Otis
Jocel Pursoue
Alexander Colbertson
Samuel Richardson
George Richardson
Hugh McClulock
John McFarland
Thomas Fowler
George Robinet
George Mason
John McClure
George Painter
Edward Catton
John Davis
Sedgwick Healy
John Healy
Benjamin Maple
John Fisher
David Healy
Robert Orr
John Louthers
John McCam
Jacob Miller
John Beall
Curtis Downs
John Hall
Jacob Miller
John Davis

Yost Shrock
Adam Shoup
Thomas Woodruff
Michael Gimrick
John Boyer
Frederick Fry
John Starr
Rachel Healy
George Boon
George Snyder
Jacob Synder
James Holton
Robert Earl
John McDonald
Archibald Tenbrook
John McDonald
James Robinet
Samuel Robinet
James Robinet
Edward Otis
Anne Robinet
William Roland
John Aikin
Anne Aikin
Isaac Miller
Samuel Richards
Joseph Cuthrie
Samuel Biddle
Christian Brichtle
Nathan Caster
John Wolgamot
Allen Richardson
William Beall
Archibald Ross
William Ross
Samuel Fisher
James Ross
Samuel Beall
Peter Miller
Jacob Fry
Isaac Snyder
Easton Speelman
Jacob Casebeer
Jacob Cushaw
Samuel Culbertson
James Hetker
William Anderson
Daven Netherow
Nathan Garwell
William Garwell
David Officer
Catherine Waldorf
Henry Downes
Matty Shoup
William Johnson
John Moon

Town of Martinsburg—Salt Creek Township
William McCullock
Alexander Kilgore
William Painter
Joseph McCullock
Phillip Croy

Ripley Township
John Leadam
James McClure

James Quevy
William Ewing
John Pumroy
John Jordan
Thomas Moland
Lorenzo D. Critchfield
David Gossert
Thomas Pumroy
Andrew Reed
William Peckam
John Hughes
William Mathewson
James Denning
Paul Mathewson
George Wein
John Davey
Andrew Kirkpatrick
Peter Manchester
Solomon Miller
William Heard
Michael Reed
John Roland
James Person
John Torn
Samuel McGawen
James Lee
William Wells
Louis Dowell
John W. Dowell
Frederick Moffred
Samuel Lee
Benjamin B. Buckler
Jacob Garbison
Elisha Sandford
David Wells
Moses Wells
David Fontz
Peter Oakenshoch
Nancy Wells
Annie Jones
Catherine Fonnit
Eve Humberger
Paterick Mocely
Hery Peterson
Benjamin Peterson
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Phillip Cobler
John Kenedy
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William McFarland, Jr
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David Watters
Samuel Jordan
Thomas Armstrong
Janet Jordan
Cashum Woods
William McDonough
James Wilson
James McDonough
Calvin Wells
Benjamin Daniels
William Berry
John Collins
Margaret Spencer
Daniel Moon
Robert Gossert
Isaac Daniels

Washington Township
James Moorhead
Hugh McCoy
George Ligget
Hannah Loe
John Achison
Abraham Baker
Eliphalet Drake
Michael Crow
John Mennon
George Hayer
Jonathan Person
Isaac Person
Nathan Drake
George Carpenter
Richard Pierce
Thomas Bowls
William Henderson
John Beck
William Wiggins
John Hoover
David Drake
George Buzzard
Melichi Buzzard
Griffith Johnston
Eli Booth
Frederick Ligofoos
Taylor Jeffers
Robert Henry
Jesse Drake
Thomas Drake
David Drake
Margaret Drake
Thomas Drake
Thomas Dewalt
James Dewalt
John Jarvis
Francis Scholes
John Scales
Daniel Priest
Andrew Smith
George Webster
Samuel Henderson
Ebenezer Holsted
William Priest
Henry Orum
Pebna Priest
Benjamin Quick
John Weatherly
Daniel Buzzard
Samuel Slumer
Enoch Perkins
Calvin Hibutt
Willard Watters
Samuel Showalter
John Henderson
Thomas Ligget
William Grubb
Robert Roland
John Lifefoot
Jacob Musser
Moses Freeman
William Williams
Christian Smith
John Metcalf
Samuel McGuire
James Smith
Cornelius Quick
Jacob Metcalf
David Metcalf
Joseph Swisser
James Ligget
Samuel Evans
Jeremiah Achiison
William Achiison
Daniel Boiles
Joseph Ohnspock
John Knox
John Shearer
Cornelius Gardiner
David Miller
David Shank
John Taylor
Asa L. Parker
John Shank
John McKinley
Oath Henderson
David Henderson
Anne Quick
Thomas Quick
Frederick Sprague
Nicholas Rother
Christian Sprague
David Quick
Edward Ward
Hauist Caslet
Thomas Beall
John Young
Evans Evan
James Atkinson
George Metcalf
Abner Burras
Elijah Boling
John Kerr
John Smith

Prairie Township
Robert Cameron
James Adams
Anne Miller
Robert Beall
Nathaniel Beall
Elijah James
Daniel Hutchison
Benjamin Caster
Jacob Youger
Thomas Caster
Arnold Caster
John Hamilton
Niram Norton
Christopher Shinger
Jane Youger
Joseph Mattocks
William H. Meachum
James Flack
Jonathan Grant
Nancy Grant
Samuel Flack
Winard Vangelder
Elizabeth Kerr
Christian Hosetter
George Armstrong
William Johnson
Hiram Wolgamott
Thomas Harper
George Hite
Christley Hite
Peter Hammond
Peter Craco
Joseph Martin
Hugh Crawford
Robert Flack
John Patterson
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Andrew Girt
James Morgan
Henry Darnell
George Darnell
James Hackenberry
John Sharp
Jonathan Cisson
Robert Miller
John Taylor
James Darland
Charles Newell
Mary Withrow
John L. Dawson
Samuel Lane
Henry Kiser
Jacob Molwin
Jacob Albston
Robert Charlon
Joseph McElroy
James Hutchison
Ezekiel Coleman
Samuel Cutter
William Ward
Jonathan Butler
David Patterson
Robert Marshall
John Buchanan
Thomas Roberts
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Samuel Danniels
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John McCullock
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Hanna Caster
Edward Martin
John Stergeon
Thomas McCaukey
David Lifefoot
Robert Seate
Lyda Molen
Samuel Lee
John Kenedy
Joseph Berry
# Department of the Treasurer General—D. A. R. Membership

Katharine Arnold Nettleton, Treasurer General

<table>
<thead>
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</tbody>
</table>

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL
Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT
1934-1935

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

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(Term of office expires 1935)

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1315 Westover Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
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4944 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.
MRS. WILLIAM HAYES ACKLEN,
Kensington Place & 24th Ave., Nashville, Tenn.
MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD,
2588 Dexter Street, Denver, Colo.

(Term of office expires 1936)

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MRS. JAMES F. TROTTMAN,
508 La Fayette Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
MRS. HENRY ZOLLER, JR.
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